This is the 25th 2015 edition of the Buckeye Yard and Garden Line (BYGL). BYGL is developed from a Tuesday morning conference call of Extension Educators, Specialists, and other contributors in Ohio.

Authors for 2015: Amanda Bennett, Pam Bennett, Joe Boggs, Jim Chatfield, Julie Crook, Erik Draper, Gary Gao, Denise Johnson, Jacqueline Kowalski, Ashley Kulhanek, Cindy Meyer, Amy Stone, Nancy Taylor, Marne Titchenell, Danae Wolfe, and Curtis Young.

Plants of The Week »

**Annual - Ornamental Cabbage and Kale (Brassica oleracea)**

Ornamental cabbage and kale are two popular fall plants. They are also known as "flowering" cabbage and kale and are the same species as edible cabbage, broccoli, and cauliflower. Ornamental cabbage and kale are edible but tend to have a bitter flavor and used most often in culinary settings as garnishes. The plants are made up of rosettes of leaves in colors of white, pink, red, purple or light green. These late season ornamentals look great in mass plantings, in mixed or single container plantings and as border plants along the edge of a planting bed.

Ornamental cabbages and kales cannot tolerate the heat of Ohio summers, so these plants should be started about 10 weeks before the expected date of the first frost in your area. Purchased transplants of ornamental cabbage or kale should be large and compact plants that are nearing full color. These plants usually will not get much bigger after they are planted in the garden so it is best to buy appropriate-sized plants for the location where they will be used. Ornamental cabbage and kale prefer full sun with moderately moist and rich soil. These plants will add color and beauty in your garden well into the late fall.

For More Information:
- University of Wisconsin factsheet on Ornamental Cabbage and Kale
  http://hort.uwex.edu/articles/ornamental-cabbage-and-kale/
- University of Tennessee information on Ornamental Cabbage and Kale
  http://utgardens.tennessee.edu/pom/cabbage.html

**Perennial - Maximilian Sunflower (Helianthus maximiliani)**

This perennial plant belongs to the aster family, Asteraceae (formerly Compositae). It can grow to a height of 3 - 10’. Multiple bright yellow flowers grow on single stalks or from leaf axils. Course, hairy, pointed leaves get smaller as they move up the stalk and can range in length from 2 - 10”. Soil fertility and moisture will determine the height of the plant. Maximilian sunflower requires full sun and it does well in a number of different soil conditions. This plant needs two years to become established.

Maximilian sunflowers are very palatable to livestock and also a valuable plant for wildlife (mainly birds, butterflies, beetles and deer) due to its heavy crop of seed and nectar and pollen production. Named for Prince Maximilian of Germany, who led a western U.S. expedition in the early 1800s, this plant was found growing in the bluegrass prairies. Native Americans commonly used this plant as food, oil, dye, and thread.
Black walnut trees are commonly found in Ohio bottomlands and open fields, but it can be found almost everywhere when nut growers (and squirrels) do the planting. Humans tend to plant in rows, and while nuts planted by squirrels are more random.

The leaves of black walnut are alternate and pinnately compound with 11 - 23 leaflets. Leaves tend to emerge a little later in the spring season compared to other deciduous trees. While most parts of the tree are pungent when rubbed or bruised, the leaves are especially so.

While not known for its fall color display, walnuts can begin dropping leaves in the mid- to late summer as a response to droughty conditions or anthracnose, a fungal leaf disease that the trees are particularly susceptible to. Twigs are stout with noticeable leaf scars and have a prominent, large terminal bud. The fruit is round and larger than a golf ball, but smaller than a baseball. The "nut" is surrounded by a thick outer husk that is green when immature, and yellow to black when ripe. When ripe fruits are picked up, a dark dye can easily seep from the husk onto the picker-upper's hands, leaving them stained for several days.

Black walnut trees prefer a deep, moist, rich and well-drained soil in full sun, especially in bottomlands of rivers and streams. While the trees can tolerate relatively poor and dry sites, growth rates will significantly be impacted. Seedlings and saplings are known for their taproots that can make transplanting difficult.

Remember that black walnuts are known for producing a toxin called juglone which is found in varying concentrations in its leaves, roots, husks, fruit, and bark. This chemical is toxic to some nearby plant competitors often limiting landscape and garden choices.

For More Information:
- OSU Extension FactSheet
  http://ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/1000/1148.html
- Ohio Nut Growers
  http://www.onga.org/ONGABuyingLocations.asp

Vegetable - Pie Pumpkin (Cucurbita pepo)

Not always a Halloween decoration, pumpkins have been grown as a food crop for livestock and people for centuries. A New World plant, pumpkins were introduced into Europe only after the discovery of the Americas. Over the next several hundred years they provided a means of storing fodder for cattle and pigs. Recipes were developed for pies, breads and even beverages for human enjoyment. It was only within the last century that plant breeders concentrated on selecting ornamental characteristics of the pumpkin rather than taste and eating quality. However, most pumpkins produced in the United States are still used for processing.

Pumpkins are usually sown directly from seed each year. While too late to plant, grow, harvest and enjoy this year, begin your plans for next season if you would like to grow your own.

Pie pumpkins are usually smaller than field or carving pumpkins and require less space. However, they still need room to spread; it is recommended that pie pumpkins be planted 3' apart in rows with 6' between rows. Each plant should produce
3 - 4 fruits. Fruit is ripe when they achieve a clear orange color and the skin is firm (cured). Pumpkins can be stored in a cool dry area for several months. Pie pumpkins are selected for their thick, relatively dry fruit and higher sugar content. Carving pumpkins can be used for pies, but the quality of the resulting puree will be poorer than that of a pie pumpkin.

For More Information:
Illinois Extension
https://extension.illinois.edu/pumpkins/growing.cfm

**Weed - Jimsonweed (Datura stramonium)**

Jimsonweed, otherwise known as devil's apple, thorn apple, stinkweed, stinkwort, fireweed, devil's-trumpet, madapple, dewtry, Jamestown weed and Jamestown lily, is a summer annual that matures at this time of the year. This plant may be found in vacant lots, disturbed areas and pastures throughout most of the United States. Plants can range from 2 - 5' high and have wavy, toothed leaves that range from 3 - 8” long. Flowers are white or purplish, funnel-shaped, odorous and approximately 3” long. The entire plant is poisonous especially the leaves and seeds. This plant contains a narcotic toxin, called stramonium, which is a hallucinogen. Jimsonweed is poisonous to animals but is rarely ingested because it is unpalatable.

For More Information:
North Carolina State University Cooperative University
https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/plants/all/datura-stramonium/
Penn State Extension
http://extension.psu.edu/pests/weeds/weed-id/jimsonweed

**Hort Shorts »**

**Lest We Forget, Part Two**

In last week's issue of BYGL (BYGL 2015-24, 9-17-15), Curtis Young wrote an article looking back at some of the tree observations that were reported in the spring, and revisiting those trees now to see how they are doing. This week, Amy Stone revisited the area along the Maumee River where massive ice jams occurred in the spring and were reported in the BVGL (BVGL 2015-04, 4-30-15). This spring event made national news as the mountains of ice moved down the river, leaving a path of destruction.

Last week, the river level was so low that there were places you could walk right across from one bank to another. "Scars" left on the trees along the river bank, in flood plain areas, and in the neighboring Riverside Cemetery are the only reminders of what happened months ago. Uprooted trees and many logs are still lying along the river's edge where they were moved by the ice earlier this spring. While some trees were leafless, many are still standing and the wounds have begun to callous. Trees are tough! It will be interesting to continue to watch these trees over the years? Only time will tell.

**Bug Bytes »**

**Mantid Myths**

This is the time of year when praying mantids are widely seen out in the landscape. This week BYGL teamsters had a conversation about praying mantids and the myths that surround them!

One myth is that mantids are an endangered species and that they are protected by state and federal laws but this is not true. Mantids of all species are plentiful. Mantids are large insects with some species reaching 5 - 6” in length. Females tend to be larger than males, particularly when their abdomens become swollen.
with eggs. Mantids range in color from solid brown or solid green, to the two-tone color motif of a green body with brown wings. There are several mantid species found in Ohio. The most common species are the CAROLINA MANTID (*Stagmomantis carolina*), a native species; the EUROPEAN MANTID (*Mantis religiosa*), an introduced species, and the CHINESE MANTID (*Tendara aridifolia*), also an introduced species. The Carolina mantid is the smallest of the three and the Chinese mantid is the largest.

It is also commonly thought that all female mantids kill their mates by biting their heads off but some species actually do not kill their mates allowing them to go about their business. On the other hand, the femme fatale mantid may bite the head off the male while in the act and then consume the rest of the amorous male right after mating.

Mantids are often highly touted as biological control agents; however, there are usually not enough of them in one spot (they're very territorial) to keep damaging insect populations in check. Additionally, mantids do not discriminate between pestiferous and beneficial insects.

For More Information:

University of Kentucky - Praying Mantids
http://www2.ca.uky.edu/entomology/entfacts/ef418.asp

University of Maryland Extension
http://extension.umd.edu/hgic/insects/predators-praying-mantid-mantis

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**Mimosa Webworm Saga Continues**

Curtis Young and Joe Boggs reported that highly localized outbreaks of mimosa webworm (*Homadaula anisocentra*) on honeylocust occurred this season in northwest and southwest Ohio, respectively. Both noted that they recently found early to late-instar caterpillars meaning that these nest-makers have not yet wrapped-up their feeding and development for the season. Despite their common name, mimosa webworms are most often found on honeylocusts in Ohio. There are typically two to three overlapping generations per season in the state; however, a fourth generation may occur if supported by warm fall temperatures.

The caterpillars feed gregariously as skeletonizers within webs spun over the foliage; they only feed on leaflets enveloped by their silk nests. Attention is usually drawn to an infestation by clusters of orangish-brown “torched” leaves and leaflets that are tightly encased in webbing. Female moths often lay eggs on nests from which they developed. Consequently, the nests are expanded by each new crop of caterpillars. Eventually, the nests become so dense that topical insecticides will fail to penetrate to kill the caterpillars. This means that management strategies involving insecticide applications should focus on targeting first generation caterpillars that were present earlier in the season. Also, preventing first generation nests will reduce the attraction of trees to second and third generation females.

Fortunately, there are numerous predators and parasitoids as well as several pathogens that naturally suppress webworm populations. These bio-allies are responsible for the widely fluctuating population densities observed in Ohio and elsewhere from year-to-year. Locations that suffer through a few successive years with high webworm populations typically enjoy a number of years with almost no webworms.

Mimosa webworms on honeylocust are generally considered an aesthetic and nuisance pest problem. The nests make trees unsightly and caterpillars will occasionally drop from infested trees to visit backyard gardeners and grillers. Significant leaf damage usually occurs late in the season as a cumulative effect of nests being expanded or new nests being created with each successive generation. Consequently, there is seldom enough leaf loss early in the season to cause long-term weakening of established trees. However, newly planted trees that were heavily infested this season should be closely monitored next spring. Repeated defoliation may make young trees more susceptible to other problems.

For More Information:

Purdue Extension Fact Sheet

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**Cypress Twig Gall Midge**
The galling handiwork of second generation cypress twig gall midge (Taxodiomyia cupressiananassa; family Cecidomyiidae) is very evident on baldcypress across much of Ohio. The spongy, elongate, 1/8 - 1/2” long galls produced by the fly appear white due to a covering of fine, powdery material. Rubbing the powder off reveals the gall's true light green color. The common name "twig gall" is technically inaccurate since these are not stem galls; they arise from the base of leaflets. Indeed, needles extend through the galls to protrude beyond the gall surface and a portion of this season's leaf growth usually extends beyond the tips of the galls. Occasionally, this leaf growth extending beyond the galls will die and turn reddish brown.

The flies have two generations per year with the current galls housing the second generation. Opening the current galls will reveal either the tiny, orangish-yellow midge fly larvae (maggots) that directed gall formation or similarly colored pupae. Both are individually housed in its own tiny compartment. Shortly after the maggots pupate, the galls shrivel, turn reddish-brown, and detach from the trees. Winter is spent on the ground inside the fallen galls. Adults will emerge next spring to initiate the first generation.

Although the galls and browned-tipped foliage may reduce the aesthetic appeal of infested trees, the flies appear to cause no appreciable harm to the health of the tree. Populations are often regulated by a wide range of parasitoids that target the maggots. Therefore, insecticide applications are not recommended. Pruning and destroying galls first generation galls next season will reduce the number of future galls.

For More Information:
University of Florida Creature Feature
http://entnemdept.ufl.edu/creatures/orn/trees/cypress_twig_gall_midge.htm

**Another Stinging Caterpillar**

In BYGL 2015-22 (09/03/15), we reported that SADDLEBACK CATERPILLARS (Acharia stimulea) were commonly being found in northeast Ohio. Although saddlebacks are general defoliators, they typically do not occur in numbers high enough to cause significant harm to their host plants. However, the caterpillars are covered with bristles that can deliver a serious venomous sting; a painful encounter with these stinging caterpillars can leave a lasting impression! This week, Joe Boggs reported coming across another species of stinging caterpillar in southwest Ohio: the CROWNED SLUG (Iesa textula).

Both of these moth caterpillars belong to the same family, Limacodidae (Slug Moths). The common name for the family comes from the slug-like appearance of the caterpillars of many limacodid species. The crowned slug is a good example. The light green, semi-transparent, slightly oblong shaped caterpillars are extremely flattened and their shape coupled with their sucker-like prolegs cause the caterpillars to glide slug-like across leaf surfaces. Crowned slugs derive their common name from the dark red, crown-like structure that extends over the head of the caterpillar.

The outside edges of the crowned slug's body is lined with flattened, short projections (tubercles) that are covered with stinging hairs; each hair can inject a venomous sting that is comparable to the pain induced by a wasp sting. Indeed, people who have been stung by a crowned slug commonly believe at first that they were stung by a wasp or bee. The caterpillars are most commonly found feeding on the underside of the leaves of oaks; however, they will also feed on maple, cherry, basswood, beech, and elm. Their feeding damage often appears as zig-zagging tracks across the leaf surface. As with most limacodid species including saddleback caterpillars, crowned slugs seldom occur in numbers large enough to cause serious leaf damage.

For More Information:
Auburn University Entomology and Plant Pathology Fact Sheet
http://enpp.auburn.edu/outreach/web-publications/stinging-caterpillars/
Joe Boggs reported finding a heavy localized population of an unidentified moth caterpillar producing leaf skeletonizing damage in a county park in southwest Ohio. He noted that just about every understory sugar maple in the park’s forested area was infested. The light green caterpillars were living and feeding on the upper leaf surface beneath a tightly woven, sheet-like silk canopy that spanned the main leaf vein.

The caterpillars produced typical leaf skeletonizing damage with fresh feeding sites confined to the leaf surface beneath the silk canopy. Older feeding sites were sometimes evident outside of the canopy with the skeletonizing damage turning light brown. Indeed, it was the silk canopies glinting in the sun coupled with the blotch-like older skeletonizing damage that first drew Joe’s attention to the infestation. Removing the canopy revealed a single caterpillar housed in a silk tube-like structure aligned along the main vein. The caterpillar would crawl from their silk tubing to feed, but they would withdraw back into their protective tubes if disturbed.

The caterpillars were at first thought to be the MAPLE TRUMPET SKELETONIZER (*Catastega aceriella; formerly *Epinotia aceriella*). However, descriptions in the literature of the feeding behavior and life-style of the trumpet skeletonizer do not match with the unidentified maple skeletonizer. First, the trumpet skeletonizer lives and feeds on the lower leaf surface. Second, although the trumpet skeletonizer also lives in a silk tube, their tubes become darkened with frass (excrement) and may acquire a shape that resembles a trumpet; thus the common name. The tubes of the unidentified skeletonizer remained clean. Finally, the trumpet skeletonizer will occasionally bind leaf surfaces together much like a leafroller or leaftier. None of the unidentified caterpillars were practicing this behavior. Their silk canopies were almost always positioned over the main vein and only produced a slight puckering or furrowing of the leaves.

The unidentified skeletonizing caterpillars may belong to the Tortricidae family (Tortricid Moths) based on their appearance and general behavior; the maple trumpet skeletonizer also belongs to this family. If their true identity is solved, we will provide an update which will hopefully include information on their life-cycle as well as potential for causing damage. No early season damage was observed in the location, so the caterpillars appear to be a late-season pest which is also true for the trumpet skeletonizer.

**Windshield Wipe**

BYGLers also ran into a few other plant pests this week including:

* Joe Boggs reported that the fuzzy, brightly colored leaf petiole galls on walnut produced by the eriophyid mite, *Eriophyes caulis*, are very common in the southwest part of the state. The galls resemble pubescent pin cushions and they first appear as greenish-white, irregular, solid, hard masses arising from the leaf petiole. As the galls mature, they become pink and finally deep red. Petioles may have a single gall, or several sometimes overlapping galls of varying lengths growing in a row. The galls often cause the petioles to become curled and stunted, and they may overgrow leaflets producing a gnarled, twisted mass of petioles and leaflets. However, affected leaves remain functional so the impact of the eriophyid galls appears to be mostly aesthetic.

* Joe also reported that SYCAMORE SEED BUGS (*Belonochilus numenius*, family Lygaeidae) continue to be commonly found on the fruit heads of the bug's namesake host (*Platanus occidentalis*) in southwest Ohio. They may also be found on London plane tree (*Platanus × acerifolia*). The bugs have multiple overlapping generations per season with 3 - 4 generations observed in Pennsylvania. The small (1/4" in length), slender, elongated bugs are light brown with dark brown markings. They have a distinct boat-shape profile owing to their prow-like head which accommodates long, piercing-sucking mouthparts. The bugs confine their primary feeding activity to the seeds or fruit structures of their tree hosts, thus they cause no harm to the overall health of their hosts. However, there have been reports of these bugs occasionally dropping from heavily infested trees onto unsuspecting hikers or picnickers where they can deliver painful bites if trapped between shirt collars and necks.

* YELLOWJACKETS AGAIN. We have reported on yellowjackets (*Vespula* spp.) a couple of times already this season, but BYGLers have been receiving an increasing number of requests for identification in the past week. Their populations have
probably reached their zenith for the year resulting in maximal activity in and out of the colony. Thus, their presence has become maximally obvious to almost everyone who comes near their nesting site/entrance hole into the colony. As mentioned before, this is the time of the year when these insects switch from a high-protein diet (e.g. caterpillars, sawfly larvae, etc.) to a high carbohydrate diet (e.g. donuts, soda, fermented adult beverages, etc.). Unfortunately, this is also the time of the year when many communities have lots of outdoor activities such as fall festivals, apple festivals, football games, and other functions that include lots of the sugary-sweet foods and drinks that the yellowjackets are craving. Interactions between yellowjackets and humans will be frequent and unpleasant. To reduce some of the negative interactions, try to keep young children wiped clean of any sugary substance. Avoid drinking sugary drinks directly from opaque containers such as soft drink cans...use a straw. Empty trash containers frequently and wash away spilled fluids as soon as possible. Traps are available, but they should be deployed away from crowds so as not to attract greater numbers of yellowjackets into where the people are located.

*BAGWORMS. Most if not all of the common bagworm caterpillars (*Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis*) have finished their feeding, tied their bags to branches of their host plants and pupated within their bags. Adult male bagworm emergence has most likely also begun throughout the state. This means the caterpillar feeding season (and damage) has come to the end for this year, and the bagworms have entered the breeding phase of their life cycle. Thus, we are beyond the time for any kind of insecticide treatment to control their populations. Any further actions to be employed at this time and into the winter to reduce their populations are limited to hand-picking and destroying the bags to eliminate the overwintering eggs that may be contained inside.

**Disease Digest**

**Aster Yellows on Coneflower**

Joe Boggs reported that Ohio landscape managers and gardeners should give coneflowers one final inspection for the season to detect and eliminate plants infected with aster yellows. This is a serious, chronic disease that occurs throughout North America and may affect over 300 species of plants in 38 families including a number of vegetables such as carrots and potatoes. However, as its common name implies, the disease most occurs on members of the aster family (Asteraceae (= Compositae); coneflowers appear to be particularly susceptible.

The disease is produced by a phytoplasma. These single celled organisms were once referred to as "mycoplasma-like organisms"; however, they are now classified as a group of very small, specialized bacteria. All known forms are plant pathogenic; they are obligate parasites of plant phloem tissue. They are naturally spread from plant to plant by sucking insects, particularly leafhoppers. Symptoms of aster yellows include: chlorotic, curled foliage; stunted stems; and bizarrely distorted flower parts. Flower petals may appear as a ring of tiny greenish-yellow spoons arrayed around the base of highly deformed cones. Cones may appear as tightly clustered rosettes.

Symptoms produced by aster yellows are sometimes mistakenly identified as damage caused by the CONEFLOWER ROSETTE MITE (no scientific name). Indeed, images can be found on the web that clearly show mite damage but are mislabeled as symptoms of the disease and vice-versa. The main differences between mite and disease symptoms are the colors of the rosettes. Aster yellows produces yellowish-green rosettes while the mites produce rosettes that usually retain some of the original color of the cones. Of course, the mites do not affect the rest of the plant; their damage is confined to the flower cones.

Aster yellows wreaks havoc on all parts of the plant. There are no sprays that will suppress the disease and once plants become infected, they remain both infected and infectious which means they serve as a constant reservoir of the phytoplasma to be spread to other plants. Thus, sanitation is key to managing the disease. All parts of the plant including the root system must be removed and destroyed. As with all phytoplasmas, the aster yellows pathogen cannot survive outside of the plant so the bacterium will not remain in the soil.

For More Information:
Missouri Botanical Gardens

*Aster Yellows on Coneflower*
BYGLers are reporting evidence of white grub activity in lawns around the state. Some of this grub activity is potentially being written off as the result of the relatively dry stretch of weather at least compared to early this year that much of the state is currently experiencing. Seeing brown patches of lawn is not unusual at this time, however, they may need some closer inspection to be sure that it is not grub damage. The other indication that grub problems exist is the activity of skunks and raccoons. These critters are very good at finding grub populations and ripping up sections of turfgrass to get to them.

Over the past several years, the most common grub-producing scarab beetle in Ohio has been the MASKED CHAFER BEETLE (*Cyclocephala* spp.), not JAPANESE BEETLE (*Popillia japonica*). The major player is the northern masked chafer, but we also have southern masked chafer, European chafers, and oriental beetles contributing to the grub complex. While the Japanese beetle experienced an unexplained population crash about 10 years ago, it appears to have had a rebound in its population numbers.

Check browned turfgrass for evidence of grubs; tug at the turfgrass near the soil line and pull. If grubs are present to the point that they are damaging the roots, the turfgrass and some thatch peels away from the soil below, like a layer of carpet. The C-shaped white grubs are found lying on the newly exposed soil surface. If the turfgrass wilts easily, control may be necessary.

This late in the season, the control is limited to a few "rescue" grubicides. Contact insecticides such as trichlorfon (Dylox) kill the grubs if the soil is moist and the product is irrigated through the thatch zone. Homeowners can buy the granule option (e.g. Bayer 24-hour Grub Control). Arena (clothianidin) has shown efficacy when applied from mid-May to mid-September. A relatively new grub product, Ference by Syngenta (active ingredient cyantraniliprole) that is in the same chemical class as Acelepryn (group 28, anthranilic diamides) may still be effective at this time of year.

For More Information:
- Masked Chafers
- Japanese Beetles
- White Grub Identification

**Industry Insight**

**Link to Comment on the Asian Longhorned Beetle Eradication Program's Environmental Impact Statement is Open Through October 11, 2015**

In BYGL 2015-23 (09/10/15) we had an article about the Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). We would like to follow-up and provide the direct link to the website were additional information on the EIS is posted, and comments can be made. The comment period is open until October 11, 2015. As of this morning, September 23, 2015, 40 comments have been made. That link is [http://www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=APHIS-2013-0003](http://www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=APHIS-2013-0003).

This final EIS will reduce the response time to act on new detections by allowing APHIS to connect subsequent area-specific environmental assessments to the EIS, and it provides the public with an analysis of the potential environmental impacts from the different ALB eradication alternatives available to APHIS.

For More Information:
- Regulations
WeatherWatch

Weather Update

The following weather information summarizes data collected at various Ohio Agricultural Research Development Center (OARDC) Weather Stations spanning the dates from September 1 - 22, 2015, with the exception of the soil temperatures which are readings from Wednesday, September 23, 2015 at 11:20 p.m.

We have been experiencing some great weather - cool evening temperatures followed by sunny days. Some areas in the buckeye state, primarily in the northern portion of the state did receive some rain Friday evening through Saturday. The seven day extended outlook looks dry, good news for farmers harvesting crops.

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For More Information:
OARDC Weather Stations
http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/newweather/

Coming Attractions »

Septic System Program for Homeowners

Free educational session on septic systems for homeowners. Learn how your system works and why things can go wrong. Dr. Karen Mancl will present on systems and preventative management to maintain a healthy system and help avoid costly repairs in the future. This program is appropriate for new or experienced septic owners or people interested in buying or building a home in the future that requires septic. Come with your questions. A local health department official will also be on hand to answer any questions.

Program Details:
Septic Ownership Program
October 8, 2015
6:30 PM - 8:30 PM
Location: A.I. Root Candle Community Room
623 West Liberty St.
Medina, OH 44256

The program is FREE but RSVP is requested, as space is limited. Call 330-725-4911. This will also allow us to contact you should information change regarding the program.

The OSU Green Industry Short Course, The Ohio Turfgrass Foundation Conference and Show, and Trees on Tap Programs
Mark your calendars now, as these shows will be here sooner than you think. The event will be moving back to the Columbus Convention Center in 2015 and will be held on December 8 - 10, 2015, with the addition of a special tree program on Monday, December 7, 2015. Details on over 100 educational programs and a wide array of certification credits will be coming throughout the BYGL season. We are happy to acknowledge the robust support of the Ohio Turfgrass Foundation for their financial and other aid of the educational efforts of the OSU Extension Nursery Landscape and Turf (ENLT) Team, a group of Extension Educators and OSU Specialists that brings to you a range of programs including field diagnostic walkabouts (such as BYGLive! in southwest Ohio) and diagnostic workshops as well as help with horticulture problem troubleshooting, numerous publications, and of course, the BYGL.

A key speaker for both the Trees on Tap program and the tree care track of the Green Industry Short Course will be Dr. Ed Gilman of the University of Florida Environmental Horticulture program. Ed is Professor of Urban Trees and Landscape Plants and his research and educational efforts focus on tree care practices such as the effect of tree pruning on tree biology, production practices and landscape establishment, root pruning, and irrigation and fertilization practices. He is reason enough alone to attend the conference.

"In the garden, Autumn is, indeed the crowning glory of the year, bringing us the fruition of months of thought and care and toil. And at no season, safe perhaps in Daffodil time, do we get such superb color effects as from August to November." - Rose G. Kingsley, The Autumn Garden, 1905.

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