Welcome to the BYGL Newsletter

April 3, 2008

This is the 1st 2007 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.

BYGL is available via email, contact Cheryl Fischnich [fischnich.1@cfaes.osu.edu] to subscribe. Additional Factsheet information on any of these articles may be found through the OSU fact sheet database [plantfacts.osu.edu].

BYGL is a service of OSU Extension and is aided by major support from the ONLA (Ohio Nursery and Landscape Association) [onla.org] and [buckeyegardening.com] to the OSU Extension Nursery, Landscape, and Turf Team (ENLTT). Any materials in this newsletter may be reproduced for educational purposes providing the source is credited.

BYGL is available online at: [bygl.osu.edu], a web site sponsored by the Ohio State University Department of Horticulture and Crop Sciences (HCS) as part of the "Horticulture in Virtual Perspective." The online version of BYGL has images associated with the articles and links to additional information.

Following are the participants in the April 3rd conference call: Pam Bennett (Clark); Joe Boggs (Hamilton/Piketon); Erik Draper (Geauga); Dave Dyke (Hamilton); Gary Gao (Delaware); Michael Loos (Cuyahoga); Tim Malinich (Lorain); Shawn Wright (Piketon); Curtis Young (Allen) and Randy Zondag (Lake).

WEATHERWATCH - April 3, 2008

BYGLers across Ohio described March as "cloudy, cold and wet." Erik Draper and Shawn Wright reported that fields remain flooded in the northwest and southern parts of the state, respectively. Others describe their soils as saturated. Joe Boggs reported that Cincinnati
received 9.67” of rain in March which is 5.77” above the average for the month. He also noted that March temperatures averaged 2.8F below normal.

The following weather information summarizes data collected at various OARDC Weather Stations spanning the dates: March 1 - April 1, 2008.

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For a link to the OARDC Weather Stations, visit: [http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/centernet/weather.htm](http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/centernet/weather.htm)

### GROWING DEGREE DAYS

GDD is a measure of the daily maximum and minimum temperature and directly relates to growth and development of plants and insects. The GDD of any zip code location in Ohio is estimated using the GDD of ten OARDC weather stations and available on the web at the site below.

The range of GDD accumulations in Ohio from north to south is 36 to 114. Following is a report of GDD for several locations around Ohio as of April 1, 2007: Painesville, 40; Cleveland, 40; Toledo, 36; Canfield, 41; Lima, 39; Wooster, 43; Coshocton, 49; Columbus, 58; Springfield, 51; Dayton, 56; Cincinnati, 84; Ironton, 103; Portsmouth, 104; and Piketon, 114.

To put these GDD accumulations into perspective, the following is an abbreviated listing of plant and insect species with their respective phenological event and average GDD accumulations at which these events occur. Due to variations in weather, temperature, humidity, etc., these events may occur a few days earlier or later than predicted by the average GDD.

Silver maple, first bloom, 34; corneliancherry dogwood, first bloom, 40; silver maple, full bloom, 42; red maple, first bloom, 44; northern lights forsythia, first bloom, 58; red maple, full bloom, 75; star magnolia, first bloom, 83; border forsythia, first bloom, 86; eastern tent caterpillar, egg hatch, 92; Manchu cherry, first bloom, 93; northern lights forsythia, full bloom, 94; Norway maple, first bloom, 116; border forsythia, full bloom, 116; chanticleer callery pear, first bloom, 123; sargent cherry, first bloom, 127; and larch casebearer, egg hatch, 128.

For more information, see:
- Growing Degree Day and Phenology Calendar
- Understanding and Using Degree-Days

### PLANTS OF THE WEEK

Read all about perennials and landscape trees and shrubs in the ONLA publications "Perennial Plants for Ohio" and "Landscape Plants for Ohio." The descriptions and photographs of plants were provided for these publications by the OSU ENLT Team along with other industry plant lovers. These full-color publications are available at [Buckeyegardening.com](http://www.buckeyegardening.com) for $5.00. Click on "garden store" and then "ONLA plant guides." ONLA members can purchase these in quantities at a reduced price at [onla.org](http://www.onla.org).
*PERENNIAL OF THE WEEK. HARDY BULBS* - Harbingers of spring are beginning to pop up in some form or another in Ohio landscapes as the snow fades. Spring-blooming bulbs are a wonderful addition to any bare spot in the garden and are a welcoming site after a long dreary winter. Common hardy bulbs include daffodils, tulips, hyacinth, and crocus; however, there are numerous other hardy bulbs that should be considered. Winter aconite, for instance, is one of the first to bloom, with the bright, vivid yellow flowers appearing at the top of a 3-6” plant. Another easy to grow plant is *Scilla* or squill. There are about 80 different species of this plant and the flowers are blue, white, or purple and are bell-shaped. They are great for massing and along the woodland border. Another wonderful naturalizing bulb is *Leucojum* or spring snowflake. Similar to lily of the valley, the white blooms appear nodding on 9-14” stems and are fragrant. Look at the landscape and determine those bare spring areas that would benefit from a fall planting of bulbs and make note of this.

*WOODY ORNAMENTAL OF THE WEEK. WITCHHAZEL* (*Hamamelis* spp.) These plants have finished their bloom in most of Ohio except for the northern parts. One of the earliest plants to bloom, witchhazel has really cool blooms that resemble shortened versions (1-2” long) of streamers from New Years’ eve party poppers. Colors vary according to the species as does the fragrance. Most of the hybrid species bloom in the winter and early spring while native species bloom in October and November. Plants can grow from 8-10’ and are rangy shrubs for the most part. Popular cultivars include ‘Arnold Promise’, ‘Jelena’, and ‘Diane’. Witchhazels prefer a slightly acid soil and perform quite well in the shrub border or along the edge of woods.

**NO RELIEF FROM WINTER**

What was quite apparent during this week's BYGL were the things BYGLers were not finding. All areas of the state reported a lack of things to report. Tim Malinich and Randy Zondag both found soils that were still frozen and snow could still be seen in sheltered or shaded areas. Northern regions of the state were showing little or no growth of the early bulbs. Ephemerals were beginning to make a show and daffodils were only a few inches above the ground. In the more central region of the state, Pam Bennett reported that though bulbs were up, elongation in tulips and hyacinth is less than normal with flowers opening close to the ground on shorter flower stalks. Illustrating the State's typical North-South differences, Dave Dyke reported Forsythia is just beginning to bloom in Southern Ohio.

In most instances, it is not that the weather was particularly cold, but rather that the area lacked the breaks of warm weather to give plants a chance to put on some early development. The result is a delay in what is normally expected in the landscape for this time of year. The upcoming weeks should provide ample degree-days to bring plants and pests up to where one would expect for April and May. Indeed, Curtis Young reported that during this season’s few warm days he had found flies and other insects beginning to move around yards and gardens. So, fear not, we will eventually be at wit's end with pest problems like any other normal year.

**NASTY GNAWING RODENTS**

As the weather warms and BYGLers wander outdoors, several reported discovering significant plant damage caused by rodents gnawing on main stems or basal stems of plants. Joe Boggs reported observing branches on low-growing junipers in southwest Ohio that had bark stripped by voles. Randy Zondag reported that rascally rabbits have enjoyed a crunchy crabapple winter feast leaving their gnaw-marks at the base of small trees in several nurseries in the northeast part of the state. Randy felt that just as much damage was being done by critters after the plants were uncovered, as was done during the winter. Maybe the cooler weather is also slowing the browsing banquet of these munching maniacs.

Both of these nasty gnawers will remove the outer bark to get at the inner green, succulent phloem and cambium. Voles gnaw off tiny strips of bark, leaving marks like two tiny chisels, approximately 1/16” wide and 3/8” long. Damage done under the snow line tends to be vole or mice damage. The area around the damage is usually filled with their runways in the grass. Unfortunately, rabbits can use changing snow levels as “elevators” to damage mains stems as high as 3-4’ above the ground. Their damage on main stems appears as much larger twin chisel marks approximately 1/4-3/8” wide. Rabbits may also prune small branches leaving clean cuts that are at 45 degree angles, matching the angles of their incisors. Hardware cloth around the base of plant and up the trunk to the typical depth of the snow will exclude these bark busters!

For more information, see:

- Prevention and Control of Rabbit Damage
- Controlling Vole Damage
LATE-BREAKING EAB NEWS

The Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) expanded the state’s Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) \( (\textit{Agrilus planipennis}) \) quarantine area on April 2, 2008, to include Putnam and six nearby counties. The state’s quarantine, which is designed to slow the spread of the ash tree-killing insect, prohibits the movement of ash trees, parts of an ash tree, and all hardwood firewood out of infested areas.

The EAB finding prompting the Putnam County quarantine was located near the intersection of County Road 5 and Township Road I, about three miles northeast of Ottawa. While neighboring counties have been under quarantine, this is Putnam County’s first known EAB infestation. To reduce the risk of the insect moving to uninfested parts of the state, the department added six more counties to the quarantine list: Champaign, Crawford, Darke, Preble, Shelby, and Van Wert.

EARLY EAB CHECK

Curtis Young reported that woodpeckers on The Ohio State University Lima Campus have been working hard on ash trees infested with EAB. While woodpeckers may occasionally attack living ash trees that are not infested with EAB, heavy woodpecker activity on living ash trees should be investigated to see if the hammered trees harbor EAB larvae (a.k.a. woodpecker food). Curtis noted that the OSU-Lima woodpeckers were very talented in being able to find late instar EAB larvae under the bark. As the woodpeckers dug into the trees for tender morsels of EAB, they fleshed off the dull gray outer bark exposing the underlying light tan-colored bark. The color contrast was dramatic and very apparent allowing him to spot infested trees, sometimes from great distances.

Curtis did some bark stripping on a small infested ash tree to check on the EAB development. EAB galleries were easy to find under the bark. Following the frass-packed galleries, it was easy to find where the larvae had ended their feeding the previous fall. The galleries were their widest at this point and the frass was still a bright white color. However, at first there appeared to be no larvae under the bark. Larvae were eventually found by scraping the frass out of the galleries, exposing a small opening into the trunk of the tree about an inch back from the end of the gallery. Digging into the trunk of the tree with a knife, pre-pupal larvae (larvae folded over in a V-shape) were found about a 1/4” into the trunk of the tree. These were the larvae that had not yet been found by the woodpeckers.

For more information, see:
- Emerald Ash Borer Alert
- Emerald Ash Borer Information

EASTERN TENT CATERPILLAR (ETC) EGGS HATCH IN KENTUCKY

Joe Boggs reported that Larry Hanks (Pampered Properties LLC., Lexington, KY) provided an early warning by sending images of 1st instar eastern tent caterpillars \( (\textit{Malacosoma americanum}) \) on wild cherry that had hatched from overwintered eggs in Georgetown, KY, late in the day on 3/29, or early in the day on 3/30. ETC egg hatch occurs when accumulated GDD reach 92. As noted above (see Hort Shorts), Cincinnati was at 84 GDD on April 1, so egg hatch is just around the corner in southern Ohio.

Larry’s image showed the tiny, hairy caterpillars clustered on the cherry buds in anticipation (hopes) of leaf expansion. In 2001, ETC captured national attention by being linked to Mare Reproductive Loss Syndrome (MRLS). The malady caused widespread loss of thoroughbred foals in Kentucky and cost the industry more than $336 million.

The caterpillars prefer to feed on trees in the family Rosaceae, particularly those in the genus \textit{Prunus}, such as cherries. They occasionally feed on ash, birch, maple, and oaks. As their name implies, these caterpillars eventually produce very obvious silk tents or nests at limb and branch forks. They live inside the nests, but carouse about the branches of their host tree feeding on expanding

foliage. High populations produce rapid defoliation. Since loss of leaves typically occurs early in the season, trees must set out new leaves at considerable energy expense.

If discovered early, the congregated caterpillars can be easily eliminated digitally using “smash and/or smear” techniques. Less hands-on methods include an application of an insecticide, such as Bt (Bacillus thuringiensis) targeting caterpillars while they are still small, or other products labeled for caterpillar control. Numerous predators and parasites also attack this pest, but in some years these agents do not arrive in sufficient numbers to adequately control tent caterpillars.

For more information, see:

- Eastern Tent Caterpillar

CSI: BOSTON FERNS

Dave Dyke reported that he made a site visit to a greenhouse several weeks ago to offer help with a Boston fern problem. The visit proved interesting in illustrating the challenge in diagnosing multiple problems occurring at the same time on the same plant species.

The grower had reported that "little green worms" were eating the tips of the ferns, causing so much damage the ferns had to be cut completely back. However, when the ferns started to grow back … well … many didn't. Healthy plants should have been able to recover from caterpillar damage.

The caterpillars were identified by Luis Canas (OSU Entomology) as FLORIDA FERN CATERPILLARS (Callopistria floridensis). They appear to be a developing problem in greenhouses in Ohio. The caterpillar can present an identification challenge since they have five color forms: a light-green form; a green form with an upper white line and a lower black line down each side; a form with the upper and lower white and black lines down each side plus black spots on the back and upper sides; a velvety dark-striped or black form; and a velvety dark-striped or black form with a white line down each side. Sometimes green worms occur with thin, pale, yellow stripes on the back, and bold, white stripes on each side.

During the visit, Dave also observed symptoms on the ferns that were clearly not produced by the caterpillars. Many of the ferns had browning at the base, and browning and loss of lower leaflets. He also noted that pots on one end of the bench were uniformly worse than those on the other end. Although he suspected a problem with inconsistent watering, his first step was to eliminate a plant pathogen as the culprit, so he sent samples to the C. Wayne Ellet Plant and Pest Diagnostic Clinic (CWEPPDC).

The CWEPPDC found no pathogens associated with the damaged ferns which focused Dave's diagnostic attention on a watering issue. The fact that lower leaflets were browned but leaflets above looked fine on many plants indicated that the pots had been allowed to become too dry at some point, but were subsequently given adequate water. When questioned, the grower confirmed that the plants had indeed been allowed to become very dry after they had been cut back. Although the CWEPPDC did not isolate any pathogens, they did suggest that high salts may have produced the symptoms. Of course, the salt concentration in a container is going to rise as it gets drier. Case solved.

For more information, see:

- Florida Fern Caterpillar

AVOIDING DEFORMED PEACH LEAVES

Now is the best time of the year to treat peach trees to control PEACH LEAF CURL, a disease which causes red, warty-like growths to develop on peach leaves. Spores of the fungal pathogen, Taphrina deformans, survive the winter on bark and buds. During cool, wet spring weather, these spores can infect new leaves just as they emerge from the buds. Because the infections occur so very early in the growing season, applying fungicides later in an attempt to control this disease will have no effect. Both peach and nectarine leaf tissues are susceptible to infection for a short period of time. As the leaf tissue matures, it becomes resistant to infection.

Symptoms of leaf curl appear in the spring with developing leaves becoming severely distorted. The leaf
distortion is easily recognized by a reddish or purple cast on the thickened and/or puckered areas on peach or nectarine leaves. The leaf curl fungus damages peach trees by causing an early leaf drop. A lack of sufficient leaves will reduce the size and quality of the fruit. Additionally, leaf loss weakens the trees making them more susceptible to other diseases and to winter injury. Weakened trees also tend to produce less fruit the following season. Control of this fungus only requires a single fungicide spray, but timing the application is critical for success. A fixed copper spray, thoroughly covering the entire tree, just as peach or nectarine buds begin to swell, will provide control of this disease.

For more information see:

- Peach Leaf Curl

WATERLOGGED SOIL IS ROTTEN FOR ROOTS

The combined effects this spring of melting snow, heavy rains, swollen streams, and saturated soils have produced widespread ponding of water in Ohio nurseries and landscapes. Conditions are ripe for the rise of the fungi; specifically, the root rotting fungi. In fact, most of the fungi which we collectively call root rots, find these saturated conditions ideal to overwhelm, infect and kill plant roots.

The big four rotten genera of fungi most often involved with root-rot death are *Pythium*, *Phytophthora*, *Rhizoctonia* and *Thielaviopsis*. They thrive on infecting roots weakened by constant immersion in water. Heavy clay soils and/or compacted soils simply add insult to injury. Due to the poor root aeration and lack of water movement down through the soil (percolation), the roots are constantly in water and become weakened, non-functional and easy to infect by these fungi.

The best thing to do to help out plants is to get rid of the standing water. Yes, we acknowledge that is hard to accomplish when standing in a swamp; however, time spent now in draining flooded soil will be less time spent later removing and replacing dead plants. The next best thing to do is to hope and pray for mild, dryer weather to get rid of those pesky puddles.

For more information, see:

- Root Problems on Plants in the Garden and Landscape

SPRING LAWN FERTILIZATION

Early spring is a good time to fertilize your lawn, especially if a late fall fertilization was not made last year. Generally, a 3-1-2, 4-1-2 or 5-1-2 ratio is considered best for Ohio lawns. The ratio need not be exactly 3-1-2, 4-1-2 or 5-1-2. For example, 24-6-8 analysis approaches a 4-1-2 ratio, and a 10-3-7 grade is close to a 3-1-2 ratio. Substitutions of this type can be made without concern.

Seasonal turf fertilizer recommendations focus on replacing nitrogen. Turfgrass is a high user of nitrogen, and the element rapidly moves through the soil. The recommended rate for spring fertilization is half a pound of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square foot. Applying a fertilizer produce with an analysis of 24-4-8, or 24-4-12, or 28-4-12, or 28-3-3, or 29-3-5, or 34-5-5, or 34-5-10 at the rate of 2 pounds of product per 1,000 square feet will meet this recommendation.

Phosphorus and potassium are no less important than nitrogen to the health of turfgrass; however, these elements move slowly into and through the soil. A soil test should be performed periodically (every 3-4 years) to learn whether or not corrective applications of these nutrients need to be made.

For more information, see:

- Fertilization of Lawns

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, START YOUR MOWERS!
Oh, the sounds of spring: birds singing, bees buzzing, peepers peeping, and owners of conked-out mowers roaring! Now's the time to get those mowers in shape for hours of carefree cutting.

Blades are typically the first focus; however, blade-work is made safer by first removing the spark plug. This allows the plug to be inspected and it makes moving the blade around for inspection and deck cleaning easier by eliminating engine compression. Worn or fouled plugs along with dulled blades reduce mower efficiency which wastes gas and elevates exhaust emissions.

A close inspection of the mower deck (cleaned!) may reveal heavy corrosion which could weaken the deck presenting a safety hazard. Of course, over-wintered engine oil should be changed, and the air filter inspected. Next, adjust the mowing height of the cut to between 2 1/2 to 3 inches. Carbohydrates produced by high-cut turfgrass supports good root growth.

Make plans to enjoy your finely-tuned mower as needed rather than by the calendar. One should only remove one third of the leaf blade at a time. Cutting off more than one third of the blade weakens the grass plant and stresses the turf. Fast growing turfgrass in the spring and fall may require cutting as frequently as two or three times per week. Also, don't let wet weather get in the way of too many mowings; it is better to mow wet grass than to try to cut grass that's been allowed to grow to a height for baling!

For more information see:
- Mowers and Mowing
- Lawn Mowing

**PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR TURFGRASS**

BYGLers noted that it is time to plan for preemergence herbicide applications for the control of crabgrass and other grassy weeds in turf. In fact, some of the longer-lasting products are already being applied.

Crabgrass is by far the most common of the warm season weedy grasses on lawns. Unlike the other warm season grassy weeds, such as goosegrass, smooth crabgrass begins to germinate when soil temperatures fall within the range of 52-58F, or 55F at the 4" soil depth. The other warm season grasses germinate when soil temperatures are in the upper 60's to low 70's, which can be several weeks later. Proper grassy weed identification is critical to learning whether or not a lawn is riddled with early-germinating crabgrass or another grassy weed that requires a different management strategy.

As with most pesticides, timing is everything! Preemergence herbicides do not kill seeds; they derail the seed germination process. So, these herbicides must be applied and activated before the seeds of the targeted weed(s) begin to germinate. The full bloom of forsythia or eastern redbud trees are reasonably accurate phenological indicators that crabgrass seeds are nearly ready to germinate. Remember to read the herbicide label carefully to learn how to activate the herbicide. Many products require a significant application of water.

Of course, application timing is also critical relative to how long the herbicide will remain active. Once the herbicide is activated, the clock is ticking on how long the herbicide barrier remains effective in preventing successful seed germination. One of the reasons that we try to avoid applying the herbicide too early is to maximize the chance of the herbicide barrier lasting through the season. You can increase your chances of getting effective season long control by doing the following:

* Select a product with a long lasting active ingredient, such as prodiamine or dithiopyr. Both provide 90% control for up to 16 weeks. Dithiopyr also has early postemergence activity for those cases where some crabgrass may have already emerged.

* To increase the duration of control, make certain you are applying the full label rates, or make split-applications with each application at 1/2 the full labeled rate. Of course, READ THE LABEL(!) to find out if the product is labeled for split applications and to learn the timing between the two applications.

* Select products that have size granule numbers (SGN) in the range of 150-200 (1.5-2.0 mm diameter). This will provide approximately 1-8 particles per square inch. Fewer particles per square inch increase the chances of reduced efficacy. Products with higher SGN values will most likely be cheaper but potentially less effective.

* Select products that will provide the appropriate amount of recommended active ingredient per acre. Some preemergence/fertilizer...
products today are formulated to apply preemergence herbicides at the low end of the recommended rate range or even below the traditional rate recommendation range. Established rate recommendation ranges for three commonly used preemergence herbicides are: Prodiamine (e.g. Barricade) 0.65 - 0.75 lbs ai/A; dithiopyr (e.g. Dimension) 0.25 - 0.50 lbs ai/A; and Pendimethalin (e.g. Pendulum) 1.5 - 3.0 lbs ai/A

* Finally, uniformity of application and speed of applications with rotary spreaders are critical for optimum control. Ensure proper rotary spreader spacing/overlap for uniform applications.

What about overseeding turfgrass? Almost all of the preemergence herbicides on the market are very effective in suppressing the germination of desired turfgrass seeds! Remember that preemergence herbicides should not be used as the first line of defense against turfgrass weeds. A thick lawn is the first line of defense. If the choice is using an herbicide to suppress weeds in a thin lawn, or thickening the lawn by overseeding, the best choice is overseeding.

Alternatively, siduron is safe for use on seedling turf. Follow the label directions carefully. When used properly, siduron will reduce crabgrass, goosegrass, foxtail, and many summer annual broadleaf weeds by about 80%.

A FUNGUS AMONG-US

Dave Dyke reported that he received a call from a greenhouse grower this past fall who was experiencing a very unusual problem with bales of growing media that he had stored in a pole through most of the summer. When he removed the bales to pot up bulbs, he found that many of the bales were sprouting huge quantities of mushrooms through the shrink-wrapping. He had already potted some tulip bulbs using the "fungulated" media before calling Dave.

Dave examined the bales of affected media, and found them to be densely packed with fungal mycelia. He consulted with Dr. Harry Hoitink (Professor Emeritus, OSU Plant Pathology), a leading expert on composting and mulches, and learned that the heavy concentration of mycelia could form rubber-like masses within the media producing hydrophobic conditions, as well as other problems. Dr. Hoitink strongly recommended against using the media, and the grower followed his recommendation.

Indeed, the tulips that had been planted in the fungal-fouled media before Dave was consulted were all uniformly stunted, with some yellowing and tip browning. None were saleable, even 6 weeks after emergence. On the flip side, all of the bulbs planted in the media that had been sent as a replacement were very high quality.

CINCINNATI FLOWER SHOW

Staged on the banks of Lake Como at historic Coney Island, the Cincinnati Flower Show celebrates its 19th anniversary April 19 - 27, 2008. You will discover displays of unparalleled beauty, extraordinary markets and gardening advice from the experts. For further information, check-out the Flower Show website at: www.cincyflowershow.com/

BYGLIVE! IN CINCINNATI

The 1st 2008 BYGLive! Diagnostic Walk-About will be held Monday, April 14, at Spring Grove Cemetery & Arboretum from 12:00-3:00 p.m. This monthly hands-on training for Green Industry professionals focuses on diagnosing plant pest, disease, and physiological problems. ISA Certified Arborist CEU's will be available.

Directions to the meeting location: enter Spring Grove Cemetery & Arboretum through the main gate entrance off Spring Grove Avenue; drive through the underpass located straight ahead; turn right at the first intersection; turn left at the first “Y” in the road; and travel approx. 100 yards to the meeting parking/gathering point on your right. For more information, contact Joe Boggs at 513-946-8993.

BYGLosophy - April 3, 2008

* The love of truth lies at the root of much humor." -- Robertson Davies
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