Buckeye Yard and Garden onLine provides timely information about Ohio growing conditions, pest, disease, and cultural problems. Updated weekly between April and October, this information is useful for those who are managing a commercial nursery, garden center, or landscape business or someone who just wants to keep their yard looking good all summer.

Welcome to the BYGL Newsletter

April 10, 2008

This is the 2nd 2008 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 [http://plantfacts.osu.edu/].

BYGL is a service of OSU Extension and is aided by major support from the ONLA (Ohio Nursery and Landscape Association) [http://onla.org/] and [http://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: [http://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 8th conference call: Pam Bennett (Clark); Joe Boggs (Hamilton/Piketon); Cindy Burskey (Clermont); Jim Chatfield (OSU Extension Center at Wooster/ Hort and Crop Science); Dave Dyke (Hamilton); David Goerig (Mahoning); Michael Loos (Cuyahoga); Joe Rimelspach (Plant Pathology); Dave Shetlar (Entomology); Amy Stone (Lucas); and Curtis Young (Allen).

WEATHER WATCH - April 10, 2008

The weather reports made by BYGlers this week hinted that the long-awaited spring season may actually happen this year in Ohio! In the table below, an additional column has been added from the previous week. These new column lists the soil temperature at 2" and at 3.9" below the soil surface.

The following weather information summarizes data collected at various OARDC Weather Stations spanning the dates: April 1 - 8, 2008, with the exception of the soil temperatures which are readings from Tuesday, April 8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weather Station</th>
<th>Region of Ohio</th>
<th>Ave. High Temp F</th>
<th>Ave. Low Temp F</th>
<th>Total Precip.</th>
<th>Normal Precip.</th>
<th>Soil Temp F 2&quot;/3&quot;</th>
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<td>Ashtabula</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>54.5</td>
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<td>0.80&quot;</td>
<td>54.55/50.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wooster</td>
<td>NE</td>
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<td>35.8</td>
<td>0.30&quot;</td>
<td>0.90&quot;</td>
<td>54.19/50.61</td>
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GROWING DEGREE DAYS - April 10, 2008

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 61 to 161. Following is a report of GDD for several locations around Ohio as of April 9, 2007: Painesville, 65; Cleveland, 66; Toledo, 61; Canfield, 70; Lima, 68; Wooster, 77; Coshocton, 85; Columbus, 98; Springfield, 87; Dayton, 92; Cincinnati, 136; Ironton, 149; Portsmouth, 151; and Piketon, 161.

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. By looking at a city, town, or village near you from the above list, or visiting the above web site, you can see what could be taking place in the landscape around you.

For more information, see:

OARDC Weather Station

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 ENLTT along with other industry plant lovers. These full-color publications are available at the following website, [http://Buckeyegardening.com], for $5.00. Click on "garden store" on the website, and then "ONLA plant guides." ONLA members can purchase these in quantities at a reduced price at [http://onla.org].

*PERENNIAL OF THE WEEK. LENTEN ROSE - (Helleborus spp.). These plants are wonderful for woodland gardens and under trees. In addition, they provide bloom in late winter and early spring before many other perennials are even out of bed! They come in a variety of flower colors and leaf sizes and can grow from 6-15" tall depending upon the species or variety. They require organic matter in the soil and perform best in moist soils. Many varieties also have evergreen to semi-evergreen leaves. Once they establish, Lenten rose lasts a long time in the garden.

*WOODY ORNAMENTAL OF THE WEEK. CORNELIANCHERRY DOGWOOD - (Cornus mas). This small, multi-stemmed tree or rounded shrub is in full bloom in the landscapes of central Ohio. One of the earliest noticeable flowering trees, the corneliancherry dogwood stands out in the landscape among bare branches with its small bright yellow flowers. It grows around 15-20' tall and is quite adaptable to a variety of sites. It also has nice, relatively insect and disease-free dark green leaves and a slightly flaky brown bark.

THE WEEKLY WEED
As land in Ohio wakes up to spring 2008, we see things that wake us up to the fact that some undesirable plants have established themselves in our landscapes. Our weekly weed is focused on *Stellaria media*, COMMON CHICKWEED. *Stellaria media* is a member of the Caryophyllaceae (Pink) family and can be found throughout Ohio and beyond. This ambitious winter annual reproduces by seed that germinates in late summer or early spring. In cool, moist areas it can appear as though it is a perennial, but generally dies out in midsummer's dry heat.

Common chickweed grows along the ground in dense patches. Its trailing stems give rise to small, egg-shaped, oppositely arranged leaves. It thrives in moist, well drained, fertile soils and is a profuse bloomer. The plants will tolerate frequent mowing, but have a shallow, fibrous root system making them easy to hand-pull. This weed can be misidentified as the perennial MOUSEEAR CHICKWEED, *Cerastium vulgatum*, which has a similar growth habit; however, a closer look will reveal that the foliage and stems of mouseear chickweed are covered with hairs ... thus the name mouseear.

**TIME TO LIME?**

Dave Goerig reported receiving an inquiry this week from a person who felt it was time to lime their garden and wanted some advice. Liming materials are soil amendment products that can increase the pH of a soil. The pH of a soil is a measurement of the soil's acidity or alkalinity. The pH scale measures from 1.0 to 14.0. When the pH is below 7.0, the soil is said to be acidic, when above 7.0, it is alkaline.

Ohio soils are very diverse. In many areas of the state, the soils lie on top of a limestone base. Soils overlying limestone "parent materials" tends to be naturally alkaline. The eastern and southeastern parts of the state have older soil deposits that lie on top of sandstone. These soils tend to naturally stay acidic. When soil pH drops below 6.0, a number of important plant nutrients become less available to plants. The same is true when soil pH climbs above 8.0. The plants we grow generally do the best when our soil pH is 6.2-6.5. Of course, some plants require pH levels far below this range. For example, "acid soils" are considered an important cultural requirement for rhododendrons, azaleas, and some ferns.

The only way to know if the soil in your garden or lawn needs liming, and how much lime is needed, is to have the soil tested by a commercial soil testing laboratory. The soil test kits and soil pH probes sold in many hardware stores may be cheap, but you get what you pay for! The services offered by professional laboratories are very cost-effective when the risk of losing plants by sending pH and nutrient levels in the wrong direction are taken into account. Also, laboratory soil test reports will account for the type of soil you have and make specific recommendations as to the amount of product you will need to apply per acre or per 1000 sq ft based on the type of plants you want to grow. Lime should only be applied when a soil test indicates that it is needed. As with most soil amendments it should be incorporated into the soil root zone layer. So, is it time to lime? It might be. We suggest that you follow the tried and true gardening (and farming) axiom: Don't guess, soil test!

For more information, see:

- Lime and the Home Lawn Fact Sheet
- Soil Testing Fact Sheet

**BYGL TRAVELS**

Several BYGLers took part in a Green Industry study tour to Israel in mid-March. Lead by our intrepid Jim Chatfield, the group observed incredible horticultural endeavors and somehow avoided causing any international incidents! The tour was funded by a grant from the Cleveland-based Negev Foundation and its Negev-Ohio Agricultural Initiative and the United States Department of Agriculture. Included were OSU Extension educators and vegetable and greenhouse growers and specialists. Here are just a few notes from the tour.

The trip got off to a late start since the group's scheduled departure was the Saturday of Ohio's March Madness snowstorm. However, once the group arrived in Tel Aviv, they exchanged presentations at the Ministry of Agriculture with the Israel Extension director Moshe Goren, his second in charge Omar Zeidan, floriculture specialist Shlomo Israel, and others detailing the innovations of their intensive covered-structure horticulture industry of vegetable, flower and herb production, and OSU discussing the $4.1 billion dollar nursery landscape industry here in Ohio as well as strong greenhouse and vegetable production areas throughout the state. It is amazing to see what Israel is doing with a land area about a quarter the size of Ohio and half of that in basically non-arable desert. Nevertheless, they have made a good portion of their drylands bloom with the help of intensive irrigation strategies, starting with the Sea of Galilee as a water source.

The group visited Danzingers, world class breeders and propagators of greenhouse ornamentals, shipping non-rooted cuttings and licensing to secondary growers worldwide, including Ohio. They had great praise from their Marketing Manager Chanochi Zaks for OSU and Claudio Pasian (OSU, Horticulture and Crop Science). Chanochi visits the U.S. five times each year, and he noted that a highlight is the OSU annuals trials done by Claudio in Columbus. Danzingers are world leaders in gypsophila, petunia and callibrachoa hybrids, lorenia, New Guinea impatiens, and many other important floriculture crops. They have 10 full time breeders, an almost unheard of level of germplasm expertise.

The group got good technical updates on post harvest decay management techniques (mostly Botrytis gray mold control) at the Institute of Plant Sciences, one of the world's best post harvest research facility for vegetables. Other interesting Israel Ministry projects: enhanced growing house netting (ColorNet) options to help both with quality and scattering of light for greenhouse production, and excellent overviews of conventional and GMO germplasm development projects.
An unusual visit involved a farm that totally focuses on aralia production. Aralias are a tropical plant with large glossy fan-shaped leaves and Israel is the major producer of aralia leaves used for floral arrangements in Europe, supplanting the leadership of Italian aralia producers in the mid-1990s. It was a first-class operation with high quality control, complete with production lines using cameras and computer images for sizing and quality. The cut leaf production industry in Israel includes aralia, pittosporum, asparagus fern, and leatherleaf fern, among others.

One of the big problems in their aralia production houses is Botrytis gray mold. The production areas are dense and so there is high relative humidity, which is Botrytis-beloved. This was exacerbated recently by frost injury this past winter. Botrytis is an opportunistic plant pathogen, attacking declining, dying and dead plant tissue with much better success than on healthy tissue. So the leaf tissue killed by frost basically became a Botrytis breeding bonanza. The growers acknowledge that they have ongoing debates about balancing the risks vs. costs of various levels of sanitation strategies in their growing areas.

As with horticulture in Ohio, plant pests are also a major issue in Israel. It was interesting to learn that many of the Israeli growers are turning to bio-control methods to reduce pesticide usage. The group visited the Bio-Bee kibbutz that specializes in mass rearing of predatory insects and mites for U.S. and Europe fruit and vegetable growers and a ground-nesting bumble bee for pollination of various crops. Joe Boggs asked how he could join this kibbutz, and the group offered their support.

By far, water availability is the greatest challenge faced by the horticulture industry in Israel. In 2007, the rapidly growing Israel population reached 7,241 million residents on a land area of only 8,367 sq. miles. The Negev Desert covers 66% of that land. Israel currently requires 53 billion gallons of water per year. By 2010, 65% of the fresh water currently used for agriculture will not be available. Extension agents from the Ministry of Agriculture are intimately involved with their growers in helping them to solve water availability problems by encouraging their adoption of new technologies including water recycling. While Ohio does not currently face such dire circumstances with water management, the group noted that much could be learned from their Extension counterparts in Israel regarding strategies to reduce water usage.

On the day before Palm Sunday, the group descended from the Mount of Olives past the olive trees and native cyclamens in the Garden of Gethsemane, around the tree-of-heaven (Ailanthus) trees near the Eastern Wall of the Temple Mount, and into Jerusalem where the Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church was arriving for Palm Sunday services at the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. As the group left Jerusalem, their wonderful guide Shelley noted: "on your left side you see the Valley of the Shadow of Death" [Kidron Valley]. Now that is a history lesson.

For more information, see:
- The Negev Foundation
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

**EASTERN TENT CATS ARRIVE; FOREST TENT CATS SOON TO FOLLOW**

Joe Boggs reported that the overwintered eggs of EASTERN TENT CATERPILLAR (Malacosoma americanum) began hatching in southwest Ohio this past weekend. The overwintered eggs of the FOREST TENT CATERPILLAR (M. disstria) should be hatching soon. Although the two caterpillars are related, they have distinctly different appearances, hosts, and behavior.

Eastern tent caterpillars (ETC) are covered in short, grayish-white hairs and have a distinct, unbroken white stripe down their backs. ETC is an accomplished and prolific tent-maker producing highly visible silk nests in the forks of branches. Joe noted tents are only about 1-2" across and difficult to spot. The caterpillars prefer to feed on trees in the family Rosaceae, particularly those in the genus Prunus, such as cherries. They also occasionally feed on ash, birch, maple, and oaks.

Forest tent caterpillars are also covered in short grayish-white hairs; however, they have a row of distinct white markings running down their backs. These markings have been variously described as looking like "foot prints," or as being "keyhole shaped." The markings are flanked by cobalt-blue lines running the length of the caterpillars' bodies.

Forest tent caterpillars (FTC) will feed on a wide variety of deciduous trees including ash, sweetgum, oak, birch, cherry, aspen, elm, basswood, and sugar maple. Despite its common name, FTC constructs only rudimentary mat like silk nests on leaves or bark. The caterpillars congregate in colonies during early instar stages; however, later instars disperse from the colonies and become solitary feeders.

Both of these general defoliating caterpillars are capable of causing serious stress to their host trees. Leaves lost to caterpillar feeding this spring must be replaced using energy stored from last season. Small ETC nests and congregated FTC colonies can be eliminated digitally using five-fingered "smash and/or smear" techniques.

Less hands-on methods include applications of the naturally occurring bacterium, Bacillus thuringiensis (BT), applied to early instar stages, as well as other insecticides listed for general caterpillar control in the OSU Extension Bulletin 504, "Insect and Mite Control on Woody Ornamentals and Herbaceous Perennials" [http://ohioline.osu.edu/b504/index.html]. The tiny cats may only meow now, but they will roar later in the season!

For more information, see:
- Tent Caterpillars
- Forest Tent Caterpillar
TIME TO MONITOR FOR SPRUCE SPIDER MITES

Dave Shetlar noted that southern Ohio landscapers, nursery, and Christmas tree plantation managers should start monitoring for spruce spider mites (Oligonychus ununguis). The mite spends the summer and winter months in the egg stage. As temperatures cool in the fall, or warm in the spring, the eggs hatch making this a "cool-season" mite. Indicators that overwintered eggs are about to hatch include a GDD of 162, and the full bloom of 'Bradford' callery pears. Both of these predictors should be met this week with the predicted warm temperatures in that part of the state.

Hosts include spruce, arborvitae, juniper, hemlock, pine, Douglas-fir, true firs, and sometimes other conifers. The mites feed by rupturing individual cells of the host's foliage, producing characteristic tiny yellow spots, or "stippling." As the stippling coalesces, foliage becomes bleached and eventually bronze-colored. Inner foliage is generally affected first.

A "beating tray" is the most effective tool for discovering and assessing spruce spider mite populations. This tool can be a purchased piece of equipment, or simply a stick and an 8.5" x 11" tablet of white paper. Hold the white target beneath the conifer foliage and strike the foliage several times with a stick or rod causing the mites to drop onto the white target. Next, tilt and lightly tap the collection paper or tray to allow plant debris to fall off.

Look closely for small, slow-moving dots, not much bigger than the period at the end of this sentence. These are the spider mites. The faster moving dots are likely to be predaceous mites; the good guys that feed on the spider mites. A finger can be used to "mash and smear" the mites to further distinguish the good mites from the bad. Greenish-brown streaks are "pate de spider mite."

Effective management efforts include washing (syringing) mites from the foliage using a heavy stream of water, applications of soaps and oils, or applications of traditional miticides. Syringing will conserve predaceous mites, but may be difficult on large trees or large numbers of trees. Soaps and oils are also kind to predators, but oils will wash away the blue color on Colorado blue spruce. Certain miticides such as spiromesifen (e.g. Judo), hexythiazox (e.g. Hexygon, Savey), and bifenzate (e.g. Floramite), as well as a few others, have low impacts on beneficials.

For more information, see:
- Spruce Spider Mite
- Spider Mites on Landscape Plants

MOURNING CLOAK BUTTERFLIES FLITTER

Dave Shetlar reported spotting Mourning Cloak Butterflies (Nymphalis antiopa) fluttering about near the Ohio State Columbus Campus. These butterflies are one of the few butterflies that overwinters in the adult stage. As Dave noted, most will appear a bit tattered; the result of long-living. On sunny days the dark color and basking behavior of the mourning cloak allows it to raise its temperature enough to come out of hibernation, thus making it one of the first signs of spring.

The butterflies are dark purple-black with a yellowish border on the wing. Once warmed by the sun, the butterflies mate and lay eggs. The female lays her eggs, in some cases as many as 300, in a mass on a tree or shrub. The caterpillars emerge approximately 10 days after the eggs are laid and begin feasting on their hosts, which include: aspen, cottonwood, poplar, willow, birch, elm, or hackberry. The larvae are dark colored with purplish markings. They carry the common name of SPINY ELM CATERPILLARS because their bodies are covered with course, black, spiny bristles. The butterflies that develop from this season's crop of caterpillars will remain in a reproductively dormant state, periodically feeding at flowers, sap flows, and on rotting fruit. Then they will overwinter, emerge in the spring, mate and lay eggs.

For more information, see:

BLACK KNOT FUNGUS ON PLUM AND CHERRY

Gary Gao reported received a call about black knot fungus on fruit plums. The black knots resulted from last years' infection by the fungus Apiosporina morbosa (syn. = Dibotryon morbosum) which is indigenous to North America, but not found in Europe. The black knot fungus mainly affects twigs, branches, and fruit spurs. On infected plant parts, abnormal growth of bark and wood tissues produce small, light brown swellings that eventually rupture as they enlarge. In late spring, the rapidly growing young knots have a soft (pulpy) texture.
FLY SPECKS ON APPLE

Gary also reported that a home gardener stopped by the OSU Extension office in Delaware County with a question about tiny black spots on his fruit from last fall. The problem was diagnosed as fly speck, a disease produced by the fungus Schizathyrium pomi. Another disease, sooty blotch, produced by the fungus Glosodes pomigena, typically occurs on the same fruit speck.

Sooty blotch is characterized by brown to dull black, sooty blotches with an indefinite outline on the fruit surface. Blotches may be 1/4" in diameter or larger. Numerous blotches may coalesce to cover practically the entire fruit. The sooty blotch fungus is restricted to the outer surface of the fruit, and in many cases the blotches can be easily rubbed off. However, if infection occurs early in the season, you may need to rub or bleach the fruit vigorously to remove it.

Fly speck is characterized by groups of 6 to 50 or more black and shiny round dots that appear on the surface of the fruit. The dots strongly resemble … fly specks. The individual specks are clearly separated and can be easily distinguished from sooty blotch. Like sooty blotch, fly speck infections are superficial; however, they are usually harder to rub off than sooty blotch.

The following recommendations will help to control these two diseases:

1. Select an orchard site that always has full sunlight, good air circulation, and good soil (water) drainage.
2. Prune trees annually to an open center for maximum air circulation. Both diseases are most prevalent in damp, low, shaded areas in orchards. Any practice that opens up the trees to greater air movement and promotes faster drying greatly aids in control.
3. Remove or destroy nearby wild or neglected apple trees.
4. Backyard growers should remember that the disease is superficial and rarely affects the quality of the fruit. Removal of the fungus by washing, rubbing, or peeling the fruit results in fruit that is acceptable for cooking or eating fresh.
5. Especially in commercial plantings, fungicide sprays are important for controlling these diseases. For the most current fungicide recommendations, commercial growers are referred to Bulletin 506 A2, "Ohio Commercial Tree Fruit Spray Guide." Backyard growers are referred to Bulletin 780, "Controlling Diseases and Insects in Home Fruit Plantings." These publications can be purchased from your local County Extension office.

For more information, see:

- Sooty Blotch and Fly Speck of Apple

MIGRATING MAGGOTS: LEATHERJACKETS

Cindy Burskey reported answering a call for help from a homeowner seeking help with masses of gray colored "worms" crawling across their driveway and sidewalks. The culprits were not true worms, but the larvae of one species or another of CRANE FLIES. Calls to Extension offices are common in the spring concerning withering masses of maggots bubbling to the surface of lawns and spilling over to surrounding driveways and sidewalks. The disconcerting sight may prompt some desperate souls to seek the help of the Exorcist! The homeowner's children took a more direct approach to the problem by taking delight in stomping the maggots into oblivion … a one-way ticket to bug-Heaven.

Crane fly larvae are commonly referred to as leatherjackets because of the toughness of their body covering. Typically, these critters are found in landscape that are moist to wet and rich in organic matter. A build-up of
dead turf (organic matter) in lawns that may have been impacted by disease, drought and/or insect damage may be host to large populations of leatherjackets. Crane fly larvae, along with the larvae of another fly, the March fly, are there to consume the decaying organic matter left behind after something else killed the turf.

When soaked by heavy rains in the fall and spring, this decaying organic matter is highly attractive to crane fly adults seeking egg-laying sites. The adults look like "giant mosquitoes;" however, they do not bite. They may lay many eggs into concentrated areas resulting in the development of rather large populations of maggots in those spots. It is important to note that our native species of crane flies cause no harm other than producing rapid heart palpitations in startled homeowners.

However, there is a possibility that turf could be damaged or killed by a couple of introduced species. These are the European species of crane flies that have caused major turf problems in the Pacific Northwest. The European species, Tipula paludosa and T. oleracea, feed directly on the living grass leaves and crowns and large populations can destroy well maintained turf. In the 1990's, these species were also detected in Ontario, Canada, and in 2004 they were discovered to have moved into the Buffalo, New York region. Fortunately, surveys in Ohio and surrounding states have not yet detected these foreign invaders, so any crane fly larvae found in Ohio are most likely native species.

For more information, see:
- New species of crane fly threaten lawns, golf courses and pastures
- Insect Highlights

**LAWN SEEDING**

Spring lawn seeding is still a good way to fill in damaged areas or establish a new lawn, even though it is not as good as fall seeding. If you need to seed your lawn, do it as soon as possible since tall fescue seed takes 7-14 days to germinate and Kentucky bluegrass seed 21-27 days. Grass seedlings need to get their roots established before hot and dry summer months come along. Make sure you select the right type of grass seeds to match what is in your lawn.

For more information, see:
- Bulletin 546 - Lawn Establishment
- Turfgrass Species Selection

**SOD: THE INSTANT LAWN**

Now is a great time to sod your lawn if you would rather not deal with waiting for seeds to sprout in a muddy yard, or if you are trying to get grass to grow on a significant slope. If budget is a problem, sod can be used in high profile areas, such as the front yard, and seed sown in areas that are not as visible or heavily traveled. Sod may be transplanted to a home lawn any time during the growing season when the soil can be prepared and adequate water provided.

Several recommended sodding techniques should be followed to achieve good results. The soil should be prepared to a "seed bed" consistency and a "starter" fertilizer applied prior to laying the sod. The sod should be staggering in a brick like arrangement, with the ends in contact but not overlapping. Take careful measurements prior to buying the sod to avoid ordering less sod than required for the job. The sod cannot be stretched since cracks may develop between pieces as the sod shrinks back to its original size. The finished lawn should be lightly rolled to ensure contact with the soil for better rooting. On slopes the sod may need to be pegged to prevent slippage.

Remember that the grass plants in sod have had their roots sheared-off, so watering is critical. Water should be applied to the new sod to a depth of 6 inches immediately after transplanting. Water should continue to be applied daily, or every few days depending on weather conditions, for about 2-3 weeks to maintain adequate moisture in the sod plants until new roots develop. Periodically tug the sod to see if it has rooted to the soil, then reduce the watering schedule to avoid promoting fungal disease problems.

For more information, see:
- Lawn Establishment
24C LABEL ANNOUNCED FOR TREATMENT OF EMERALD ASH BORER (EAB)

A 24C label was recently granted for Tree-age, an insecticide for control of emerald ash borer in ash trees in Ohio. Special registration has also been approved in Michigan (03-27-2008). Tree-age is for tree injection only, and the active ingredient is emamectin benzoate.

Tree-age can be purchased and applied by industry professionals and is not available for homeowner use. Applicators using Tree-age must have a copy of the Section 24C label at the time of application. A copy is available to download from the Pesticide Education Program website at: [http://pested.osu.edu/24C.htm]

PESTICIDE EDUCATION WEBSITE

If this website isn't included in your web browser "favorites" list, click here [http://pested.osu.edu] and add it today. It is a must for anyone working with pesticides. Website highlights include: important training and program dates such as trained serviceperson, new applicator trainings, and mosquito control workshops; information for the private and commercial applicator; and quick links to the Ohio Department of Agriculture, additional emergency numbers, 24C labels, lawn posting requirements, record keeping requirements, and worker protection standards.

BYGLIVE! IN CINCINNATI ON MONDAY

The 1st 2008 BYGLive! Diagnostic Walk-About will be held this coming 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.

THE 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: [http://www.cincyflowershow.com].

SCARLET, GREEN, AND GRAY FAIR - THE GREEN WAY TO CELEBRATE EARTH DAY

Are you looking for a way to celebrate Arbor Day? Come to Wooster on Tuesday, April 22nd from 1:00 - 7:00 p.m. on the campus of the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center (OARDC), 1680 Madison Ave., Wooster. The aim is to celebrate, educate and demonstrate that "it's easy being green."

Environment-related displays, exhibits, demonstrations, presentations, student contests and food will be featured. You can find a complete list of exhibitors, program activities, sponsors and more at [http://www.wcsen.org/WCSSGF/]. Ohio State's Agricultural Technical Institute (ATI), also in Wooster, is the co-host of the event. Coordinating sponsors are the Faculty Council of OSU's College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences, of which OARDC and ATI both are part; and the Wayne County Sustainable Energy Network.

BYGLOSOPHY - April 10, 2008

"Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information on it." -- Samuel Johnson

http://bygl.osu.edu/