Welcome to the BYGL Newsletter

**July 31, 2008**

This is the 18th 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/][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 website 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 July 26th conference call: Pam Bennett (Clark); Cindy Burskey (Clermont); Erik Draper (Geauga); Dave Dyke (Hamilton); Gary Gao (Delaware); Tim Malinich (Lorain); Dave Shetlar (Entomology); Amy Stone (Lucas); Curtis Young (Allen); and Randy Zondag (Lake)

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3. **BUGBYTES:** Planning Ahead for Gypsy Moth in 2009; Mega Wasps Drilling Trees [Giant Ichneumons]; and Windshield Wipes [Oak Lace Bug, Two-Lined Chestnut Borer, Locust Leaf Miner; Basswood Leaf Miner; and Euonymus Scale]
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8. **BYGLOSOPHY**

**WEATHERWATCH - July 31, 2008**

Feast or famine in the rainfall department continues. Some BYGLers who have missed the rains have reported grass going dormant and cracks in the soil, while others brag of green grass and regular mowings.

The following weather information summarizes data collected at various OARDC Weather Stations spanning the dates: July 1- July 30 (nearly the entire month), with the
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SLOWLY RIPENING TOMATOES

When battling this plant, optimizing turf growth and mechanically removing emerging plants in spring and prior to blooming will help. Apply post emergent broadleaf herbicides during periods of active growth from late spring through early autumn.

For more information, see:
- OARDC Weather Station

**PLANTS OF THE WEEK - July 31, 2008**

**WEED OF THE WEEK, COMMON YARROW - (Achillea millefolium).** A member of the sunflower family (Asteraceae), common yarrow is this week’s weed of the week. Identifiable features of this perennial weed are its creeping rhizomes, finely-divided fern-like foliage, flat-topped clusters of small white flowers, and sage-like aroma. Common yarrow produces one to several stems (8-16” tall) from a rhizome. Leaves are evenly distributed along the stem with the flower heads forming a flattened dome shape. The flowers are whitish to yellowish-white.

Plants flower from June until October. On average, plants produce over a thousand seeds per year, and seeds are reported to be long-lived in the soil. Rhizomes spread 3-10’ in a typical year, which would increase a 2’ square patch to four times its original area, therefore causing it to be aggressive in nature. When frequently mowed, the plant persists in a low-growing form.

Upon first glance, common yarrow leaves may resemble WILD CARROT (Daucus carota) except leaves of common yarrow are more feathery. Also, common yarrow has a rhizome root system whereas wild carrot is a biennial species with a large taproot.

The plant contains compounds known to cause such allergic reactions as rashess, dermatitis, and eczema in some individuals. Common yarrow also contains the alkaloid achilleine, which reportedly promotes perspiration. Several cultivated forms are available for purchase as ornamental perennials.

When battling this plant, optimizing turf growth and mechanically removing emerging plants in spring and prior to blooming will help. Apply post emergent broadleaf herbicides during periods of active growth from late spring through early autumn.

**PERENNIAL OF THE WEEK, RUSSIAN SAGE - (Perovskia atriplicifolia).** This plant is a great summer to fall bloomer that begins in mid-July and continues until a frost. The purplish to lavender blue spikes lend to the airy look of the plant, which also provides movement in the perennial garden. They also make great cut flowers in arrangements. The plant requires plenty of space in the garden as it can grow to around 48” tall. The silver-colored foliage adds a nice contrast to other dark green foliage in the perennial border.

**ANNUAL OF THE WEEK, NIREMBERGIA or CUP FLOWER - (Nirembergia hippomaniaca).** Another old-fashioned flower that is making a splash in the garden is the cup flower. It gets its name from the cup-like white or bluish flowers that cover the plant all summer long. The plant grows in a nice rounded mound that gets around 1’ tall. It’s great in the sun or shade and does well in beds and in containers. New cultivars include ‘Summer Splash’ (a vigorous grower with larger flowers) and ‘Blue Eyes’ (white with a blue eye).

**HYDRANGEA - (Hydrangea spp.).** Hydrangeas are likely to be one of the most confusing groups of plants. However confusing as they might, many species are quite beautiful at this time! *H. arborescens* or smooth hydrangea is the large-flowered "mophead" group and ‘Annabelle’ is one of the most common. Blooms grow to around 1’ in diameter and plants get around 4-6’ tall. *H. macrophylla* (bigleaf) is a smaller shrub that grows 3-5’ tall and a group that has had lots of cultivars selected. The flower inflorescences appear in early summer and continue through the season. The color of the flowers differs according to soil pH. They are blue in acidic soils and pink in alkaline soils. Numerous cultivars are available, including those that are "remontant," or they bloom on both old and new wood. *H. paniculata* or the panicled hydrangea is beginning to bloom in northern Ohio and is a small tree or shrub growing around 15’ tall. The blossoms are up to 1’ long and start out creamy white, turning to pinks, and then turn brown in the fall.

The climbing hydrangeas, *H. anomala* subsp. petiolata is an outstanding climbing vine that requires support as it can become quite heavy. The creamy white flowers appear early in the season and the exfoliating cinnamon-colored bark makes for a wonderful winter effect. An excellent resource for figuring out all the differences in the hydrangeas is Michael Dirr’s book, *Hydrangeas for American Gardens* from Timber Press.

**WOODY ORNAMENTAL OF THE WEEK, HYDRANGEA - (Hydrangea spp.).** Hydrangeas are likely to be one of the most confusing groups of plants. However confusing as they might, many species are quite beautiful at this time! *H. arborescens* or smooth hydrangea is the large-flowered "mophead" group and ‘Annabelle’ is one of the most common. Blooms grow to around 1’ in diameter and plants get around 4-6’ tall. *H. macrophylla* (bigleaf) is a smaller shrub that grows 3-5’ tall and a group that has had lots of cultivars selected. The flower inflorescences appear in early summer and continue through the season. The color of the flowers differs according to soil pH. They are blue in acidic soils and pink in alkaline soils. Numerous cultivars are available, including those that are "remontant," or they bloom on both old and new wood. *H. paniculata* or the panicled hydrangea is beginning to bloom in northern Ohio and is a small tree or shrub growing around 15’ tall. The blossoms are up to 1’ long and start out creamy white, turning to pinks, and then turn brown in the fall.

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**SLOWLY RIPENING TOMATOES**

Quite a few BYGLers across the state of Ohio reported that tomatoes were slow to ripen so far. Many tomato plants are loaded with big green tomatoes. Gary Gao reported
that some of his Roma tomatoes in Central Ohio are turning red, while his pear shaped tomatoes are turning yellow. One of his beefsteak tomatoes turned completely red several days ago.

His colleagues were envious. Gary Gao’s “secrets” were selecting good varieties, starting with strong and healthy transplants, and using balanced fertilizer. Other factors include microclimate (i.e. reflective heat from the siding of the house) and lots of luck. Amy Stone grew 50+ tomato plants in her garden. Some of her tomatoes are also ripening. Patience is the virtue in this game. Granted, nothing beats vine ripen tomatoes from a home garden. Before too long, all gardeners will see the fruits of their labor.

For more information, see:

- Growing Tomatoes in the Home Garden

**EARLY FALL COLOR OF BURNING BUSHES**

Gary Gao and Dave Shetlar reported that some of the burning bushes or winged Euonymus were turning red in Central Ohio. It is definitely early for them to turn their brilliant fall color. This early "fall" color likely resulted from the hot and dry weather, and poor root conditions.

Curtis Young reminded BYGLers that two spotted spider mite could also cause burning bushes to turn red color in summer. Dave Shetlar and Gary Gao did not see two spotted spider mites on those shrubs. One of the landscape managers asked Dave about treating burning bushes with a miticide. Dave told BYGLers that it was important to check for the presence of spider mites before applying a miticide. This early coloration might just be caused by drought stress. Periodic watering will help the plants.

For more information, see:

- Deciduous Shrubs for Ohio
- Mites on Burning Bush

**PLANNING AHEAD FOR GYPSY MoTH IN 2009**

The gypsy moth populations seem to be on the rise in several areas across the buckeye state. Amy Stone reported that adult female moths are just finishing laying eggs in Lucas County. Scouting for egg masses now can give a clear indication of what population levels will be like in 2009.

If there are infested areas interested in applying to the state for suppression activities, applications to the Ohio Department of Agriculture must be completed and turned into the Reynoldsburg office by September 1, 2008. Applications and additional information can be found at their website at [http://www.ohioagriculture.gov/gypsymoth/](http://www.ohioagriculture.gov/gypsymoth/)

For your information, see:

- Gypsy Moth

**MEGA WASPS DRILLING TREES**

Dave Shetlar and Curtis Young both reported observations of mega-sized wasps drilling their 4-5" long ovipositors into trunks of trees, dead trees or dead sections of trees. These mega-sized wasps are commonly referred to as GIANT ICHNEUMONS (Megarhyssa spp.). Owners of the trees upon which the wasps are discovered are concerned that they are the cause of the death of their trees. However, they are not the destructive agents in the death of these trees. The giant wasps are actually members of a very large family of parasitic wasps (parasitoids), the Ichneumonidae (Order Hymenoptera). Most of them parasitize larval stages of other insects such as moth and butterfly caterpillars, and beetle grubs. Megarhyssa wasps specialize on parasitizing the larval stages of wood boring wasps in the family Siricidae.

Siricid wood wasps also belong to the Order Hymenoptera. One of the common wood wasps in Ohio is the PIGEON HORNTAIL (Tremex columba). The larvae of the pigeon horntail are wood borers tunneling deep within the trunks and branches of the dead tree. However, they too are not the causative agent of the death of the trees. They are only attracted to dying or recently dead host trees, especially American elm trees killed by Dutch elm disease. Thus, neither of the wasps are a threat to the host trees, but they are more of a marvel of nature to be admired.

For more information, see:

- Images of Megarhyssa Wasp

**WINDSHIELD WIPES - July 31, 2008**

BYGLers also ran into a number of other insects and mites including:

* Dave Shetlar reported that the second generation of the MIMOSA WEBWORM (Homadaula anisocentra) has begun its activity. The first generation has come and gone somewhat unnoticed, but the second generation is building to very noticeable levels. These populations need to be dealt with now to limit their damage.
* Curtis Young reported observing large numbers of OAK LACE BUG (Corythucha arcuata) eggs deposited on the undersides of white oak leaves. As these populations build, their feeding activity will cause the foliage to bronze. In some cases, entire canopies of large mature trees can be discolored by their feeding. This is mostly an aesthetic problem.

* Dave Shetlar reported observing TWO-LINED CHESTNUT BORERS (Agnus bilineatus) on stressed dying oak trees. These borers are one of the major causes of the death of newly transplanted oak trees in landscapes.

* Dave Shetlar also reported that the second generation of the EUONYMUS SCALE (Unaspis euonymi) should be hatching in south and central Ohio, and new crawlers should be dispersing over the plants. Now would be the time to apply control measure for this scale insect.

* Curtis Young reported observing the feeding activity of the BASSWOOD LEAFMINER (Baliosus nervosa a.k.a. Baliosus ruber) and the LOCUST LEAFMINER (Odontota dorsalis) adults. Black locust trees along highways and American linden trees in woodlots, especially in northern Ohio, are showing the "fried" appearance from the skeletonizing feeding of these leaf feeding beetles.

**JUST PEACHY**

As peach harvest continues, samples continue to arrive at Extension offices with symptoms of common peach diseases. BROWN ROT, SCAB, and BACTERIAL SPOT are three of the most common diseases showing up on peach fruits this time of year.

Brown rot (Monilia fructicola) is perhaps the most destructive of summer peach diseases. The fungus begins by infecting flowers early in the spring. Infections of mature fruit begin as soft brown spots which rapidly expand to involve the entire fruit. The fungus will produce a tan to brown coat of spores over the infected tissue. These fruits may fall or remain on the tree as dry mummies. Severe infections and hot weather can reduce a peach crop to useless brown fuzz-balls in a very short time.

Scab (Cladosporium carpophorum) on the other hand is superficial in its symptoms. It is similar to bacterial spot in that it will produce dark olive-green to black spots on fruit and leaves. However, the fruit lesions from scab are only skin deep; therefore, fruit can be peeled and processed with little loss in quality. Infection occurs when the fruit are young, but the spots are only apparent as the fruit begins to mature. Symptoms will appear as 1/8” spots which may coalesce to form large scabby patches. With severe infections fruit may be malformed or even crack, opening it to infection by other organisms. Similar spots on the leaves will turn tan and dry, eventually dropping out to create a relatively large shot-hole pattern on the leaves.

Bacterial spot (Xanthomonas prun) may look very similar to scab, but there are significant differences. Bacterial spot produces very small, sunken olive-green to black spots 1/25-1/5” on the fruit surface. The spots are usually surrounded by a water-soaked region and large areas of the fruit can be affected. Also, lesions may exude a gummy sap after rain or irrigation. Infected leaves will be covered with similar small spots which will eventually dry out, leaving hundreds of tiny holes in the leaf. Healthy trees are not generally troubled by bacterial spot. Continued infections indicate a need to address the overall care of the trees.

This time of year, it is generally too late to control the diseases with fungicides (fruits infected with brown rot, however, can spread spores to surrounding fruit so control may be needed). Removing infected and dead fruit from the trees and doing a thorough clean-up of leaves and fallen fruit will help reduce the chance of infection next spring. Growers should make note of the problem and plan preventative applications of fungicide early next year. Refer to the “Midwest Commercial Tree Fruit Spray Guide, 2008” http://www.extension.iastate.edu/Publications/PM1282.pdf for current recommendations.

For more information, see:

- Fruit Disease Photographs
- Scab on Peach
- Bacterial Spot of Peach
- Brown Rot

**SPLISH SPLASHING BACTERIA**

The disease BACTERIAL SPOT is caused by a bacterium (Xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria) and can severely damage both PEPPERS and TOMATOES. This organism can affect leaves, fruits, and stems causing blemishes on all of these plant parts. Severely infected plants develop necrotics spots on the leaves and on leaf margins, which results in leaf drop and poor fruit set. The early defoliation from bacterial spot can increase the incidence of sunscald on exposed fruit.

The disease is favored by warm, wet, rainy weather, and its spread is aided by driving rain and wind whipping both leaves and fruits around, causing abrasions or wounds. During those pounding rain storms, the bacteria are spread from plant to plant by the splashing rain. Another way to transfer the bacteria is by tools or hands brushing the wet leaves when working in the garden and then transferring those bacteria to uninfectected plants. Bear in mind that this same bacterium can infect both peppers and tomatoes.

This means that if infected pepper plants are worked first, this disease can be spread all the way down the row. But that’s not all. If tomatoes are touched after the peppers, the bacteria will be spread throughout the tomatoes too! It’s best to let the foliage dry, if possible, before working in these crops. Hand washing, before switching from peppers to tomatoes and vice versa, can help slow the spread of the bacteria too.

For more information, see:

- Bacterial Spot of Tomatoes and Peppers
- Bacterial Spot of Pepper
SQUASHED HOPE FOR SQUASHES

Dave Dyke reported that his high hopes for growing zucchini squash in containers in the Cincinnati area had been squashed by an insect that most would think would be few and far between in the city, SQUASH VINE BORERS. He became aware that these insidious, nasty, nefarious insects were also city dwellers when the plants he had so tenderly cared for totally collapsed in one day. Adding insult to injury, a fat white larva could be seen waging its posterior at him when he removed the wilted top of each vine!

The squash vine borer (Melittia cucurbitae) overwinters as a fully grown larva in cocoons in the soil, 1-6” deep. It pupates in the spring and the adult (a moth) emerges in June. Moths are active during the daytime and in the evening they rest on leaves. This is different than the behavior of most moths, which are active at night. The moths fly slowly in zig-zags around plants, and lay eggs singly on stems; eggs are usually found on the main stem near the base, but are also found on leafstalks or on the undersides of leaves. Squash, zucchini, pumpkins, and gourds are attacked.

Moths are active for about one month. Their eggs hatch in 9 to 14 days. Larvae enter the stem at the plant base within a few hours after hatching from the eggs. Larvae feed inside the stem for 4 to 6 weeks. Fully grown larvae leave the stems and crawl into the soil to pupate. There is usually one generation per year in Ohio, but a partial or complete second generation is possible. For further information on this insect please refer to OSU Extension FactSheet HYG-2153-92, “Squash Vine Borer” [http://ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/2000/2153.html].

For more information, see:
- Squash Vine Borer

SUMMER DORMANCY IN TURF

Many unirrigated lawns in Central and Southern Ohio have turned brown and gone into "summer dormancy." Lawns in West Central Ohio were still green with patches of brown. Amy Stone and Erik Draper reported that lawns in Lucas and Geauga counties were not experiencing any drought stress yet and have received an abundant amount of rainfall this year. Erik's lawn still looked "lush green" and requires frequent mowing.

There seems to have been a shortage of rainfall in July in Center Ohio. Dave Dyke also mentioned that rain seemed to have gone around his property in Hamilton County.

Praying for rain or watering your lawn might be some of the options, before resorting to relocation to Geauga or Lucas counties.

Dave Shetlar also reminded BYGLers to check for insect damage. BLUEGRASS BILLBUGS and CHINCH BUGS are some of possible suspects. Brown turf with heavy insect damage could have gone into "permanent summer dormancy," which is another term for "dead turf."

For more information, see:
- Managing Turfgrass Under Drought Conditions
- Billbugs in Turfgrass

TURF BMP’S AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT CHANGES MADE TO NEW RAIN GARDEN MANUAL

In BYGL 2008-16 Dave Dyke reported the new creation of a draft of a new rain garden/landscape stormwater management manual, Rain Gardens as a Stormwater Management Tool in the Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati - Steps to Getting Off the Storm Water Grid, Draft Version 3.

Dave Dyke reported that the draft has been further refined and significantly expanded. The most significant addition is a 20 page addendum on turf best management practices, written by Joe Boggs and Parwinder Grewal, Center for Urban Environment and Economic Development, OARDC Research Internships Program, OSU. This addition is a must-read for anyone with the remotest interest in turf. Significant changes were also made in the sections on infiltration, infiltration rates, and the list of recommended plants.

You can access a copy of Version 4 of the 62 page manual by going to OSU Extension, Hamilton County website [www.hamilton.osu.edu] or the website of the HCSWCD www.hcswcd.org and click on News & Publications in the left hand column beginning the week of August 4. Please note that this is a draft with limited graphics. Additional graphics and sections on contour plantings and bio-retention will be added later this year. Please cite this manual if any parts are used for other publications or presentations.

CINCINNATI FLOWER GROWERS TO EXPLORE THE NEW WORLD OF SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPING

Much has been written and said lately about "sustainability". What does this term mean to the Green Industry? Members of the Cincinnati Flower Growers Association will soon find out during their August meeting at the Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden on Wednesday, August 6.

The meeting will be hosted by Steve Foltz, Horticultural Director, who will offer the presentation: "It's Not Easy Being Green!" This presentation will highlight what the Zoo has done this year "going green." With the first large visible green roof (extensive 30’ x 80’) in Cincinnati, a series of Rain Gardens, as well as trial beds of annuals, perennials and ornamental grasses, the Zoo is becoming an educational hotbed of "Green."

The event begins at 5:00 p.m. and includes a business meeting, dinner, presentation, and tour of green roof, rain gardens, and annual trials. Those interested in attending must RSVP for no later than August 4 by calling (513) 475-6106. Dinner cost is $20.00.

http://hcs.osu.edu/bygl/
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NORTHWEST OHIO GREEN INDUSTRY SUMMER SESSION

Remember to save the date for the 11th annual Northwest Ohio Green Industry Summer Session on Wednesday, August 6th. The event will be held at Owens Community College. Speakers will include: Bill Hendricks; Dr. Dave Shelton; Joe Boggs; Dr. Curtis Young; Dr. Laura Deeter; Joanne Kick-Raack; Joe Rimelspach; and Walter Williams.

Continuing education credits will be earned for ONLA certified technicians, ISA recertification, OLA, and Master Gardener recertification. Contact Becky McCann at 419-354-6916, or mccann.52@osu.edu

BYGLIVE! IN CINCINNATI

The 5th 2008 BYGLive! Diagnostic Walk-About in Cincinnati will be held on Monday, August 11, at the Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden, 3400 Vine St., Cincinnati, 45220 [entrance off Dury Ave]. Participants will walk-about from 12:00 - 3:00 pm. with our hosts Steve Foltz (Director of Horticulture), Brian Jorg (Horticulture Manager), and others looking at plants, plant pests, plant diseases, animals (e.g. Joe Boggs), and other points of considerable interest.

Don’t miss this hands-on training for Green Industry professionals. A point of particular interest will be viewing the annual plants trial and demonstration gardens jointly sponsored by: OSU Extension, Hamilton County; the Cincinnati Flower Growers Association; and the Zoo. For more information on the Walk-About, contact Joe Boggs at: 513-946-8993.

41ST ANNUAL NGLCO SUMMER FIELD DAY

41st Annual NGLCO Summer Field Day will be a 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., August 12, 2008 at Herman Losely and Son Nursery, Perrysburg, OH. This year's event includes a tour of over 850 acres of unique and specimen-grade stock, a tour of the Red Mill Farm propagation facility, and a trade show with over 160 exhibitors located in a relaxed setting. Past field days have had over 900 attendees. Pre-registration is due by August 1. The Annual Summer Dinner and Casino night will be held the prior evening, August 11. More information and registration materials can be found at [http://nglco.com/fieldday.htm ].

TURFGRASS RESEARCH FIELD DAY

This yearly event will be Wednesday, August 13 at the OSU Turfgrass Research & Education Facility, 2551 Carmack Rd., Columbus, Ohio. The information packed day is for golf course superintendents, grounds and athletic field managers, lawn care operators, sod producers, landscape professionals, and others interested in obtaining the latest research results on turfgrass related studies.

Topics include: Fungicide timing and efficacy; Dollar Spot/Fertility; Bentgrass in the Shade; Insecticide Update; and Putting Green Hydrology. Lawn and sports turf topics include: Low Input Sustainable Turfgrass; Plant Growth Regulators; Fertilizers and PGR's; Crabgrass and Broadleaf Weed Control; Urban Landscape Ecology, and Insect Updates.

The afternoon seminars include: Ornamental Insect and Mite Management; Weed Control, and a Turfgrass Disease Diagnostics Walk. For more information and registration materials call OTF at (888) 683-3445 or visit the following website: http://www.ohioturfgrass.org/ohio-turfgrass-foundation-research-and-education-facility.php

OHIO LAWN CARE OUTDOOR SUMMER SEMINAR

This event will be held on Thursday, August 14th at the OSU Turfgrass Research & Education Facility, 2551 Carmack Rd., Columbus, Ohio. The information packed day is for golf course superintendents, grounds and athletic field managers, lawn care operators, sod producers, landscape professionals, and others interested in obtaining the latest research results on turfgrass related studies.

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The afternoon seminars include: Ornamental Insect and Mite Management; Weed Control, and a Turfgrass Disease Diagnostics Walk. For more information and registration materials call OTF at (888) 683-3445 or visit the following website: http://www.ohioturfgrass.org/ohio-turfgrass-foundation-research-and-education-facility.php

MAHONING VALLEY PLANT DIAGNOSTIC WORKSHOP

Spend an afternoon sharpening your insect and ornamental plant disease diagnostic skills with members of the OSU's ENLT Team on August 18 from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. The program will be held at the MillCreek MetroPark's McMahon Hall, 7574 Columbiana- Canfield Road (St. Rt. 46), Canfield, Ohio. Samples of the latest plant pests will be studied and analyzed. Learn from the folks who bring you the Buckeye Yard and Garden Line (BYGL) newsletter. Spend a few hours now in order to save you time later. $10.00 per person registration fee includes handouts and light refreshments. RSVP before August 11, 2008 to Mahoning Extension, 490 S. Broad Street, Canfield, OH 44406 or call 330-533-6538.

DIAGNOSTIC WALKABOUTS FOR THE GREEN INDUSTRY

Diagnostic Walkabouts for the Green Industry will be held in the Cleveland area 7:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m., August 28 and September 18. Both classes will be at Sunset Memorial Park, Columbia Rd., N. Olmsted OH. Pre-registration is required and class size is limited to 30 per class. Pesticide credits are available for CORE, 6A and 8.

Information and registration materials will be available at http://lorain.osu.edu/horticulture/

AGI FALL GET TOGETHER

Willoway Nurseries, Inc. is the location for the Associated Green Industries Fall Get Together, September 10 in Avon OH. Tours and dinner will precede the evenings keynote speaker, John Loyd, from Rainbow Tree Care. John will cover Plant Health Care: Getting to the Root of the Problem. Information and registration materials will be available at http://lorain.osu.edu/horticulture/
"Mosquito is out, it's the end of the day; she's humming and hunting her evening away. Who knows why such hunger arrives on such wings at sundown? I guess it's the nature of things." - N. M. Boedecker, Midsummer Night Ith