

OHIO Woodlands, Water, & Wildlife

The Ohio Woodlands, Water, and Wildlife Newsletter is published in part with funding from the Renewable Resource Extension Act (RREA).

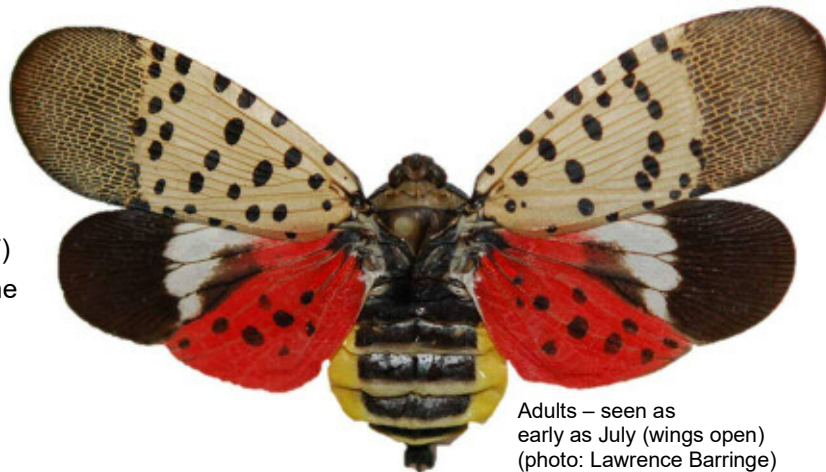
Can You Spot the Spot? The Spotted Lanternfly

Amy Stone, *Extension Educator, Lucas County*
Kathy Smith *SENR Extension Program Director, Forestry*

Hopefully you have heard of the spotted lanternfly (SLF) (*Lycorma delicatula*). While it should be on our radar, the insect has not been discovered in Ohio – at least not yet. SLF is a planthopper native to China, India, and Vietnam. It was first discovered in Pennsylvania in September 2014 and has now been found in seven states. The area in Pennsylvania includes 14 counties in the southeast corner of the state.

SLF feeds on a wide range of fruit, ornamental and woody trees, with the tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), one of its favorites, especially the adults. It has been detected on many host plants, including apples, plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, almonds, and pine. It also feeds on oak, walnut, poplar, and grapes. The insect will change hosts as it goes through its developmental stages. Nymphs feed on a wide range of plant species, while adults prefer to feed and lay eggs on tree of heaven (*A. altissima*). Spotted Lanternfly are non-native and can be spread long distances by moving infested materials or moving items where egg masses have been laid.

Know what to look for, and report anything that is suspect on the Great Lakes Early Detection App (go.osu.edu/GLEDN) or contacting your local Extension office or the Ohio Department of Agriculture. While we don't want to "spot the spot" – we need your help to keep your eyes peeled! It is important that if the insect does arrive in the buckeye state, we find it sooner rather than later.



Adults – seen as early as July (wings open)
(photo: Lawrence Barringer)

You can stay up-to-date on this insect online. Penn State Extension has an excellent website - extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly



Pictorial ID

(left) **Nymphs 1 – 3 instar– black**; (below) **4 instar–red**. They begin to hatch in late May. (photo: Stephen Ausmus, USDA) Nymphs 4 instar (photo: Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Dept. of Agriculture)





Adults – seen as early as July (wings closed – (photo: Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Dept. of Agriculture)



Egg Mass – egg mass laid in the fall

Critter Corner



Marnie Titchenell
SENR Extension Wildlife Specialist

Northern Flickers Buzz like Bees?

Northern flickers, one of Ohio's seven species of woodpeckers, nest in tree cavities and occasionally nest boxes. The Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Nest Watch (nestwatch.org) recent received a video of northern flicker nestlings making an odd buzzing noise from within a nest box. Research conducted in 1990 theorized that the buzzing is similar in frequency to a swarm of agitated honeybees and may therefore be a defense strategy. This seems a plausible theory as few predators are brash enough to stick a paw or nose into a hive of bees. Also, the buzzing behavior occurred when the nestlings were disturbed, or when a dark shape blotted out the entrance hole (a would-be predator, perhaps). In short the research on northern flicker

nestling vocalizations is too scarce to say definitively what is going on. To listen to the buzzing (which some



likened more to goats bleating or cicadas calling than to buzzing bees) go to nestwatch.org/connect/blog.

Bats: Navigation, WNS Update, and New Habitat Management Guide

Ah technology...it's ever impressive, and now we have one more reason to be impressed - tiny tracking tags

that are glued to the backs of bats! There are many questions when it comes to echolocation and how bats use it to navigate and find prey. These new tags, developed at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, can begin to answer some of those questions.



The tags are capable of tracking movement and sound while also being light enough to not hinder a bat's movements (a hard task to accomplish)! Data from the tags can be used to construct a flight path as a bat approaches prey or another object, as well as rely information on how exactly bats tell the difference between a moth and a leaf!

Continued on page 5

2019 Gwynne Conservation Area Schedule of Events

OSU ACEL Science of Agriculture Demonstrations: 8:30-1:30 daily, beginning every half hour
 SWCD National Archery Program for Schools-style Archery: 10:00-2:00 daily

Mark Your Calendars!

September will be here before we know it and that means Farm Science Review (FSR). This year's show runs **September 17-18 from 8 am until 5 pm** and **September 19 from 8 am until 4 pm**. Presale tickets are available for \$7 while tickets at the gate are \$10 (children under 5 are free). Information on demonstrations and programs can be found at the Farm Science Review website fsr.osu.edu under visitors.

The Gwynne Conservation area is part of the Molly Caren Agricultural Center near London, Ohio that hosts the annual Farm Science Review. The Gwynne contains 67 acres and is home to natural resource demonstrations and during the review offers a wide variety of presentations targeting natural resource topics. These programs feature Ohio State and Purdue specialists that offer the latest in research based educational programming.

The included schedule details what is happening when at the Gwynne. **We hope to see you there!**

2019 Gwynne schedule



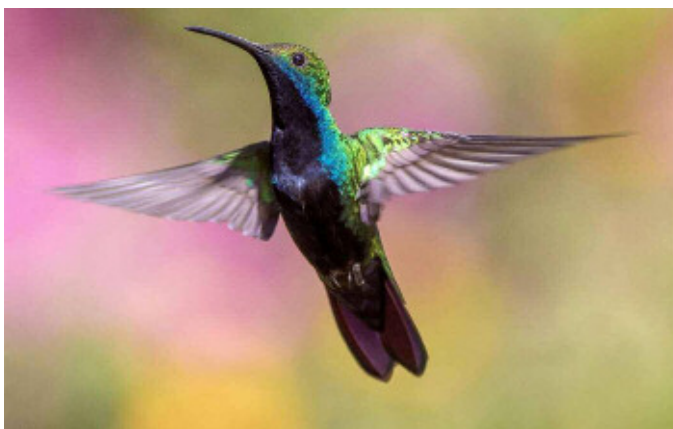
	Forages and Grazing	Cabin	Wildlife and Aquatics	Woodland	Chain Saw Demos
Tuesday - Sept 17th OSU ACEL Science of Agriculture Demonstrations: 8:30-1:30 daily, beginning every half hour, SWCD National Archery Program for Schools-style Archery: 10:00-2:00 daily					
10:30			Landscaping for Wildlife <i>Marne Titchenell</i>	Identifying Fleshy Woodland Fungi <i>Curtis Young</i>	
11:00					
11:30	Avoiding Toxicity Issues of Warm-Season Forages, <i>Christine Gelley</i>				Chainsaw maintenance, sharpening and safety demo
12:00		Common Frogs and Snakes of Ohio <i>Marne Titchenell</i>	Eat a bug...Save a planet? <i>Jim Jasinski</i>		
12:30			The Exclusion Solution - mesh fence to protect plantings from deer, <i>Lenny Farlee</i>	Invasives You Should Know <i>Kathy Smith</i>	
1:00	Using Annuals in Your Grazing Management Plan <i>Tim McDermott</i>	What Can a Fungus Tell Us About Our Woods? <i>Erika Lyon</i>	Dry Hydrant Demo <i>Brian Bennington</i>		Chainsaw cutting techniques (demo)
1:30		Top Five Pond Enquiries <i>Eugene Braig</i>			
2:00	Soil Testing to Increase Yields <i>Tim McDermott</i>			Identifying Fleshy Woodland Fungi <i>Curtis Young</i>	
2:30		Things you should know before selling your timber <i>Dave Apsley and Bob Mulligan</i>	Aquatic vegetation management <i>Perry Orndorff</i>		
3:00				Trees and Taxes <i>Lenny Farlee</i>	
Wednesday - Sept 18th OSU ACEL Science of Agriculture Demonstrations: 8:30-1:30 daily, beginning every half hour, SWCD National Archery Program for Schools-style Archery: 10:00-2:00 daily					
10:30			Basics of Pond Aeration <i>Perry Orndorff</i>	Conservation Tree planting - steps to success <i>Lenny Farlee</i>	
11:00		What is Mozart doing Now? Decomposing! Come to hear more bad jokes <i>Tom DeHaas</i>	Utilizing Aquaculture for Conservation <i>Matt Smith</i>		
11:30	Alternative Grazing Systems <i>Bob Hendershot</i>		The Concept of Cover: Managing Structure for Pond Fisheries, <i>Eugene Braig</i>	Spotting the Spotted Lanternfly <i>Amy Stone</i>	Chainsaw maintenance, sharpening and safety demo
12:00			Electrofishing <i>Nick Radabaugh</i>		
12:30	Forages for the Extremes- Drought and Flood Tolerant Options, <i>Christine Gelley</i>	Examining farmer conservation practice behavior <i>Mary Doidge, Maggie Beestra, Callia Tellez</i>	Placing and managing Bluebird Boxes <i>Lester Barnhart</i>	What Can a Fungus Tell Us About Our Woods? <i>Erika Lyon</i>	
1:00			Dry Hydrant Demo <i>Brian Bennington</i>		Chainsaw cutting techniques (demo)
1:30	Soil Testing to Increase Yields <i>Tim McDermott</i>	Maple 101 <i>Les Ober</i>	Top Five Pond Enquiries <i>Eugene Braig</i>	The ABCs of Invasive Insect Species - EAB, ALB, GM, BMSB, HWA and SLF and more!, <i>Amy Stone</i>	
2:00			Wildlife Conflict Question and Answer Session <i>Marne Titchenell</i>	The Future of Oak is in Our Hands <i>Jamie Dahl and Dave Apsley</i>	
2:30		The Basics of Tree ID <i>Kathy Smith</i>		Woodland Invasive Plants - What's the Fuss, How to Identify, & Treatment Options, <i>Jason Van Houten</i>	
3:00					
Thursday - Sept 19th OSU ACEL Science of Agriculture Demonstrations: 8:30-1:30 daily, beginning every half hour, SWCD National Archery Program for Schools-style Archery: 10:00-2:00 daily					
10:30				Oak Trees of Ohio <i>Lee Beers</i>	
11:00	Forages for the Extremes- Drought and Flood Tolerant Options, <i>Christine Gelley</i>	Top Five Pond Enquiries <i>Eugene Braig</i>	K-9 Units <i>Josh Elster</i>		
11:30				What can a forester do for you (and how to find one), <i>Cotton Randall</i>	Chainsaw maintenance, sharpening and safety demo
12:00	Using Annuals in Your Grazing Management Plan <i>Tim McDermott</i>		The Concept of Cover: Managing Structure for Pond Fisheries, <i>Eugene Braig</i>		
12:30		Identification of Ohio's Snakes <i>Brian Hackett</i>		Invasives You Should Know <i>Kathy Smith</i>	Chainsaw cutting techniques (demo)
1:00			Dry Hydrant Demo <i>Brian Bennington</i>		

New guide for landowners! The White-Nose Syndrome (WNS) Response Team, made up of biologists and researchers working together to help bats suffering from WNS, has completed a new guide for landowners, land managers, and woodland owners in the eastern US. The Guide, titled, Beneficial Forest Management Practices for WNS-affected Bats can be found here – go.osu.edu/batguide.

WNS Update: Speaking of WNS, here is an update! Bats in 37 states are now impacted, with the recent addition of North Dakota. Extensive research continues to study the ins and outs of the disease, and search for a solution to slow down the population declines. The latest? Probiotic bacteria. Turns out it's not only helpful with human tummy troubles, but able to slow the impacts of the WNS when used with other management options. Read more at go.osu.edu/batprobiotics. This is only one of several recent studies aiming to find solutions to declining WNS-affected bat populations. Good news for the bat world!

Fencing Hummingbirds – On Guard!

Most would agree that the shape and design of a hummingbird's bill is perfectly suited for reaching down into tube-shaped flowers to the sugary sustenance they crave. However, hummingbirds in other parts of the world, namely South America, have bills shaped and suited for another purpose – combat! With fierce competition for food and mates in the tropics, male hummingbirds use their bills for pulling, pinching, and



even feather pulling, in addition to obtaining nectar! Their bills are stiffer, often hooked, and some even have rear-facing serrations (ouch)! In addition, some of the species have wings that are more aerodynamic – all the better for face-to-face fencing matches! I would be remiss not to mention the feisty nature of Ohio's own ruby-throated hummingbird. It seems that no matter where they live, hummingbirds can hold their own in a fight!



Sudden Oak Death Confirmed In Ohio How To Report Possible Infected Plants.

Shelby Croft, Department of Agriculture (REYNOLDSBURG, Ohio)

The Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA), in coordination with USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), has detected sudden oak death caused by *Phytophthora ramorum* on rhododendron plants shipped to Walmart and Rural King stores throughout the state. Both retailers have agreed to initiate a voluntary recall of plants from their stores.

It was recently confirmed that Ohio is one of several Midwest states that have received infected plant material. Approximately 1,600 rhododendron plants from the infected nursery were shipped to Ohio retailers. This shipment went to at least 17 other states.

Gardeners and homeowners who have recently purchased a rhododendron from Walmart or Rural King



should monitor the plant for signs of disease, including leaf spots and shoot dieback. It is also advised that Ohioans who purchased rhododendrons or lilac plants from these stores between March and May of this year to dispose of them to prevent further spread of the disease. Plants can be destroyed by burning, deep burial or double-bagging the plant, including the root ball, in heavy duty trash bags for disposal into a sanitary landfill (where allowable).

Consumers should not compost or dispose of the plant material in municipal yard waste. Garden tools used on

any affected plants should be sanitized with bleach or 91% (or higher) alcohol before they are used again.

Report possible infected plants at this web site:
agri.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/oda/divisions/plant-health/invasive-pests/p-ramorum-survey

Ohio Department of Agriculture
Office of Communication

(614) 752-9817 email: communications@agri.ohio.gov

Calendar of Events		
August 16th	Wildlife in Your Woods	OSU Mansfield
September 17-19	Farm Science Review	London, OH
October 11th	Fascinating Woodland Fungi	OSU Mansfield



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Check Us Out On The Web!

Look for newsletter articles, links to fact sheets and other publications by browsing our site. Registration for upcoming Woodland Stewards classes may also be done electronically. Website: woodlandstewards.osu.edu

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Ohio Woodland Stewards Program Coordinator

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