OHIO Woodlands Water Wildlife

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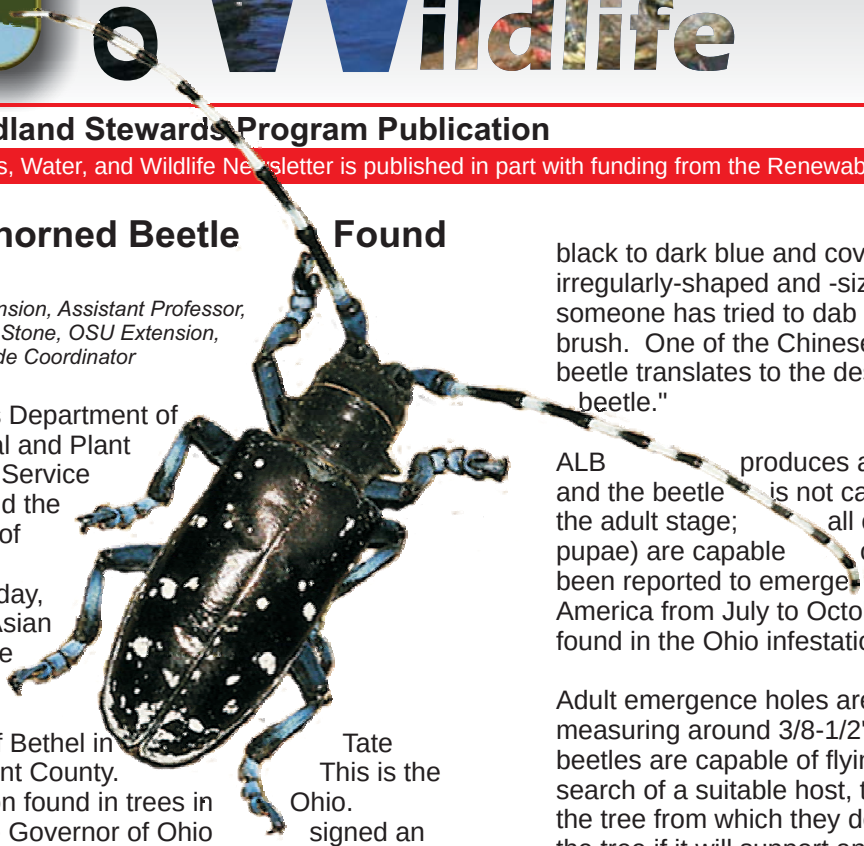
Asian Longhorned Beetle Found in Ohio

Joe Boggs, OSU Extension, Assistant Professor, Entomology, and Amy Stone, OSU Extension, EAB and ALB Statewide Coordinator



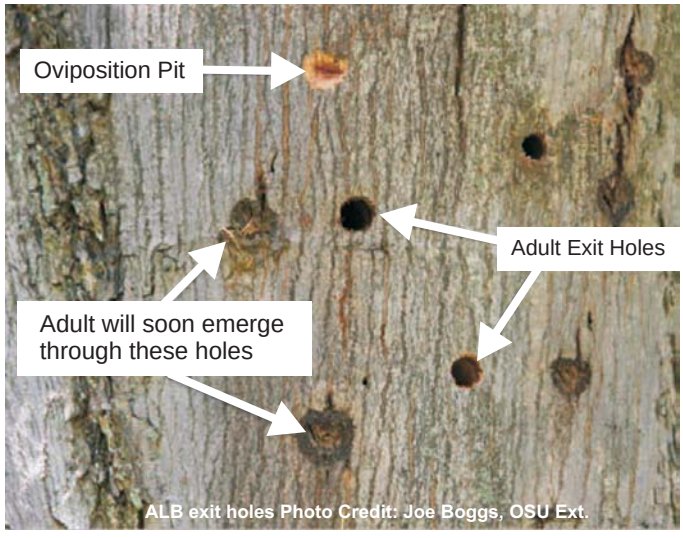
The United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA APHIS) and the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) announced on Friday, June 17, that an Asian Longhorned Beetle infestation was found a few miles from the Village of Bethel in Tate Township, Clermont County. This is the first ALB infestation found in trees in Ohio. Consequently, the Governor of Ohio signed an Executive Order restricting the movement of hardwood logs, firewood, stumps, roots, and branches out of Tate Township and the nearby East Fork State Park. USDA APHIS has responded with personnel on the scene to assess the extent of the infestation and to develop and implement a management plan.

The beetle has the potential to cause almost unprecedented damage to trees in North America. First, it is a tree killer; infested trees do not recover, they are continually re-infested until dead. Second, the beetle has a very wide host range. ALB infests all species of maples (e.g. sugar, silver, red, Norway, box elder) as well as birches, elms, willows, horsechestnuts, and buckeyes. Trees that are occasionally attacked include ashes, European mountainash, hackberry, katsura tree, London planetree, mimosa, and poplars. Finally, there are no known natural enemies of ALB in North America. Some of the same predators and parasitoids that target native longhorned beetles may attack ALB; however, no research or general observations have yielded indications that bio-allies have produced a substantial dent in populations found in North America.

ALB is a large, striking looking beetle; adults measure 1-1 1/2" in length. The beetle belongs to the family Cerambycidae; beetles in this family are commonly called "longhorned" because of their extremely long antennae. The antennae of ALB are longer than the length of the beetle's body and have alternating black and white bands. The bullet-shaped beetles are shiny black to dark blue and covered with numerous irregularly-shaped and -sized white spots; they look like someone has tried to dab on the spots with a frayed brush. One of the Chinese common names for the beetle translates to the descriptively named "starry night beetle."

ALB produces a single generation per season and the beetle is not capable of surviving the winter in the adult stage; all other stages (eggs, larvae, pupae) are capable of overwintering. Adults have been reported to emerge in other infestations in North America from July to October; however, adults were found in the Ohio infestation on June 16.

Adult emergence holes are circular and very large measuring around 3/8-1/2" in diameter. Although the beetles are capable of flying several hundred yards in search of a suitable host, they prefer to remain close to the tree from which they developed in order to re-infest the tree if it will support another generation. After mating, ALB adult females chew circular to oblong-shaped 3/8" wide oviposition pits into the bark and phloem. A single egg is deposited into each pit; a female lays an average of 35 eggs during her lifetime. The



ALB exit holes Photo Credit: Joe Boggs, OSU Ext.

oviposition pits and adult exit holes, if found on living branches and stems, are strong diagnostic indicators for an ALB infestation.

Cerembycid larvae are commonly referred to as "roundheaded borers," and ALB larvae look like typical

Adult ALB Photo (above): Dave Shetlar, OSU Extension

cerembycid larvae. The segments towards the front of the fleshy, thin-skinned, yellowish-white larvae are larger in diameter than the rest of the segments. This makes the larvae look like they have round heads and tapering bodies.

ALB larvae develop through 5 instar stages. First and second instar larvae tunnel through and feed on phloem tissue. Their feeding activity produces weeping canker-like symptoms on the bark. Third, fourth, and fifth instar larvae bore deep into the white wood. The wood boring activity produces two diagnostic indicators of an ALB infestation. The first is coarse, white, sawdust-like frass that is exuded from the infestation sites. The second is a branch and stem breakage.

When people think of ALB in Ohio, they may also be thinking of Emerald Ash Borer (Agrilus planipennis) (EAB). However, comparing the two beetles is like comparing apples to oranges. First, the much smaller EAB adults love to fly and they easily disperse. ALB adults hate to fly because they are much larger; it costs them more energy. The beetles tend to stay with an infested tree until the tree is killed. Consequently, ALB does not spread very fast from tree to tree.

Second, EAB is now found in multiple locations in North America and there are numerous large infestations; the beetle represents a clear and present danger to ash trees throughout Ohio. ALB has only been found in one location in Ohio. Although the beetle was first detected in North America in 1996, most infestations discovered thus far are distinct with mostly small populations. Finally, the management strategy for ALB throughout North America is eradication; the overarching goal is for ALB to be eliminated from Ohio. Eradication of ALB has been successful elsewhere; there is no hope for eradicating EAB.

Early detection is key to successfully eradicating ALB in North America; an accurate identification and diagnosis is essential to eradication. A special toll-free telephone number has been established by the ODA for Ohioans to report suspected ALB infestations or suspiciously large black and white beetles. The number is: 1- 855-252-6450.

Wood You Know
Yellow-poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

Eric McConnell, OSU Extension State Specialist, Forest Products

Yellow-poplar, a member of the Magnolia family, is found throughout Ohio and is one of the most abundant timber species in the state's forests. In spite of its relative abundance, it is one of only two remaining species in its genus (the other is located in China). Yellow-poplar is an early colonizer of forested sites, exhibits fast growth, and prefers full sunlight.

When harvested, small-diameter logs are classified as pulpwood for use in papermaking, or they can be marketed for use in wood composite products, such as particleboard and oriented strand board. Larger logs bound for the sawmill are processed into lumber while the best logs are shipped to veneer mills. Yellow-poplar timber is relatively inexpensive due to its abundant supply. Overall, Ohio yellow-poplar stumpage has ranged from$100-250 per thousand board feet (MBF) while sawlogs have recently sold

from $150-400/MBF (both prices based on Doyle). A variety of lumber sizes are readily available for consumers. One inch thick 4/4 green lumber prices per MBF have ranged from $550 for FAS down to $270 for #2 common. Kiln-dried lumber (4/4) prices per MBF have ranged from $785 for FAS down to $450 for #2 common. These prices are low when compared with other Ohio hardwood species of similar availability.

Yellow-poplar is classified as a “soft” hardwood species. It is an overall lightweight and weak wood when compared to other Ohio hardwoods, such as the red and white oaks. Yellow-poplar wood is diffuse-porous, meaning its vessels, or “pores”, are approximately the same size and equally distributed about an annual ring. This gives it a uniform appearance. It is distinguishable by its yellow to green colored heartwood. Small ray flecks are visible on the vertically-grained face. There is no distinct odor or taste.


Wood (lower left) and flower from yellow-poplar

The wood mills fairly easily. Some lumber will exhibit a fuzzy appearance, particularly pieces cut from younger trees. Sanding can also bring about a fuzzy appearance. Properly stacked 4/4 lumber can air-dry in a few months under favorable conditions. Lumber can be kiln-dried to target rather quickly without much difficulty using a moderate kiln schedule. The sapwood can be penetrated with wood preservatives, though the heartwood is difficult to penetrate.

Yellow-poplar wood has a wide range of uses. Historically it was used as siding for log homes, lightweight canoes, and larger timbers were used in bridge construction. Today, yellow-poplar is often used by the grocery industry for transporting produce in fruit and/or vegetable boxes. Its workability also makes it a serviceable species for caskets and coffins. High-quality veneer is used in hardwood plywood for furniture, cabinetry, or interior finish. Lumber applications include cabinetry and furniture that is to be finished, as core stock with veneer of a higher valued species overlaid, moulding, interior siding, and musical instruments. It can also serve as millwork for sashes, doors, and blinds. Low grade lumber is used as pallets, boxes, or crates for shipping goods. Woodworkers are able to produce various novelty items, including toys, kitchenware, and utensils.

Structural Characteristics
Pore distribution: diffuse-porous
Grain: Straight-grained
Heartwood: Normally yellowish green but dark purple streaks can be present. Will turn brown as it ages. Little to no decay resistance.
Sapwood: White, but will turn brown as it ages.

Physical Properties
Density: 26.2 lbs/ft3 at 12% moisture content
Flat grain shrinkage: 8.2%
Vertical grain shrinkage: 4.6%
Estimated air-drying time for 4/4 lumber: 40-120 days

Mechanical Properties at 12% Moisture Content
Bending Strength: 10,100 psi
Compression strength parallel to the grain: 5,540 psi
Shear strength parallel to the grain: 1,190 psi

Machining and Finishing Properties:
Planing: Good
Shaping: Poor
Turning: Good
Boring: Good
Mortising: Good
Sanding: Poor
Steam bending: Fair
Avoids Nail Splitting: Good
Avoids Screw Splitting: Fair
Holds oil-based paints: Good
Holds latex paints: Very good
Bondability: Bonds well with a wide variety of adhesives

Common Nighthawk (“PEENT! PEENT!”)

Marne Titchenell, OSU Extension State Wildlife Program Specialist

It's always hard for me to choose a creature to feature, because there are so many interesting creatures to choose from. However, this issue's creature presented itself to me just the other evening, as I was loading what seemed a ridiculous amount of groceries for two people into my car (my husband has quite the appetite)! As I was carefully placing the eggs in a safe, crush-free spot in my trunk, I heard a distinctive “PEENT!” above my

head. I looked up and smiled at the erratic, floppy flight of a common nighthawk.

I often hear this bird more than I see it. Once you know what to listen for, you can't miss the continuous nasal 'peenting' going on above you on warm summer evenings (go to www.allaboutbirds.com to hear the call of a common nighthawk). When you hear that distinctive call, I would advise you to look up and try to catch a glimpse. You may notice that the common nighthawk has a different flight pattern than most birds. At times its flight resembles the erratic flight of a bat. Because of this characterization and its larger-than-a-bat-size, it has been called the “bullbat”. The common nighthawk has another thing in common with bats besides its flight pattern. They are also insectivores, and therefore spend their evenings foraging for tasty insects. They will often take advantage of insects flying around street lamps and other bright lights, which explains why I heard one as I was loading groceries. I would bet it was having quite the feast around the parking lot lights!

If you were to see this bird up close, it is quite unique looking. While the mottled gray-brown feathers aren't too interesting, they are important. Females of this species do not actually use a nest, but bare surfaces on the ground or gravel roofs of buildings to lay their eggs. They rely on their cryptic coloring as camouflage when sitting on their eggs. Nighthawks have a small, almost non-existent bill and very large eyes. Despite their name, they are not related to hawks. Both males and females have broad, white bars across their slim, narrow wings, however, only the males have a white bar across the notched tail. It's also the males that partake in a rather impressive aerial display designed to impress females during breeding season. A male nighthawk will fly high up into the air and then dive straight down towards the ground. When he is a mere 6 feet from impact and becoming one dead nighthawk, he quickly pulls up from the dive and heads back up into the sky! The sound of the wind rushing though his wings as he shifts his wings downward to pull out of the dive creates a loud and dramatic booming sound.
The common nighthawk is a summer migrant; it spends the summer in North American, but overwinters in South America. They are present all over Ohio, so the next time you are enjoying the outdoors on a warm summer evening and you hear a 'PEENT' high above your head, send up a thanks the nighthawk flying above feeding on those pesky insects! Have a great summer!

Forest Products Primary Directory

We are in the process of updating our primary processing and dry kiln operators' directory. We have mailed out a brief questionnaire for companies to complete so that we can provide an adequate description of your company for potential clients. If you would like to be included in the directory and have not received a questionnaire, please contact Eric McConnell at 614-292-9838 or mcconnell.213@osu.edu so that we can include you in the new directory!

Farm Science Review & The Gwynne Conservation Area

This year's Farm Science Review takes place **September 20th, 21st, and 22nd,** at Ohio State Universities Molly Caren Agricultural Center outside of

2011 Gwynne Conservation Area Schedule of Events

		Cabin	Wildlife Amphitheatre	Woodland Amphitheatre	Aquatic Amphitheatre
Tuesday	10:30-11:00	Rain Barrels Jereme Best, Clark SWCD	One Hour of Habitat How-To! *John Rockenbaugh, Union SWCD*	Hobby Maple Syrup Production *Gary Graham, OSU Ext*	Coping With Aquatic Plants and Algae *Jim Lopshire, OSU Ext.*
	11:00-11:30	The New Forest Threat: Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB) *Kathy Smith, OSU Ext.*			
	11:30-12:00	Enhancing Wildlife Food (Mast) Production in Your Woodlands *Dave Apsley, OSU Ext.*	Native Grass and Wildflower ID *Rob Chapman, Purdue Ext.*	Attracting Pollinators to Your Landscape *Cindy Meyer, OSU Ext.*	Quality Fishing in Ponds and Small Lakes *Mike Greenlee, ODNR, Wildlife*
	12:00-12:30			Conservation Tree Planting - Steps to Success *Lenny Farlee, Purdue Ext.*	
	12:30-1:00	Wood Utilization: Reclaiming Ash and Other Trees *Amy Stone, OSU Ext.*	Ohio Bats and the Threat of White Nose Syndrome (WNS) *Marne Titchenell, OSU Ext.*		Healthy Wetlands Don't Bite *John Rockenbaugh, Union SWCD*
	1:00-1:30	Stream Stewardship and Water Quality Basics for Homeowners and Landowners *Joe Bonnell, Jerry Iles, Robert McCall, Jessica D'Ambrosio, and Andy Ward, OSU Ext.*		Invasive Plant Species in Ohio's Woodlands *Steve McGinnis and Brad Wireman, ODNR, Forestry*	Muskrat Mgt...Forget Control! *John Rockenbaugh, Union SWCD*
	1:30-2:00		Wildlife Pests Around the Home *Brian MacGowan, Purdue Ext.*		Conservation Programs for Landowners *Jerry Iles, OSU Ext.*
	2:00-2:30	Consider This Before Selling Your Timber *Dave Apsley, OSU Ext.* *Bob Mulligan, ODNR, Soil & Water*		First Detectors & the Non-Native Watch List *Amy Stone, OSU Ext.*	Pond Wildlife: The Good and the Bad! *Marne Titchenell, OSU Ext.*
	2:30-3:00			The Alphabet Soup of Invasive Species *Amy Stone, OSU Ext.*	
Wednesday	10:30-11:00	Rain Barrels *Mary Ann Brouillette, Franklin SWCD*	Habitat Management for Bobwhite Quail *Adam Janke, Mark Wiley, and Marjorie Liberati, OSU, School of Env. & Nat. Res.*	Invasive Plant Species in Ohio's Woodlands *Steve McGinnis and Brad Wireman, ODNR, Forestry*	Healthy Wetlands Don't Bite *John Rockenbaugh, Union SWCD*
	11:00-11:30				Muskrat Mgt...Forget Control! *John Rockenbaugh, Union SWCD*
	11:30-12:00	Wildlife Sounds of the Night *Rob Chapman, Purdue Ext.*	Wildlife ID: Ohio's Mammals *Marne Titchenell, OSU Ext.*	Wood ID *Eric McConnell, OSU Ext.*	Coping With Aquatic Plants and Algae *Jim Lopshire, OSU Ext.*
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	12:30-1:00	Stream Stewardship and Water Quality Basics for Homeowners and Landowners Joe Bonnell, Jerry Iles, Robert McCall, Jessica D'Ambrosio, and Andy Ward, OSU Ext	One Hour of Habitat How-To! *John Rockenbaugh, Union SWCD*	Hobby Maple Syrup Production *Gary Graham, OSU Ext.*	Quality Fishing in Ponds and Small Lakes *Mike Greenlee, ODNR, Wildlife*
	1:00-1:30				
	1:30-2:00	Harmful Algal Blooms (HAB's) – What You Need to Know! *Eugene Braig, Ohio Sea Grant*	Native Grass and Wildflower ID *Rob Chapman, Purdue Ext.*	Pruning Woody Ornamentals *Cindy Meyer, OSU Ext.*	Pond Wildlife: The Good and the Bad! *Marne Titchenell, OSU Ext.*
	2:00-2:30			Conservation Tree Planting - Steps to Success *Lenny Farlee, Purdue Ext.*	
	2:30-3:00				
Thursday	10:30-11:00	Consider This Before Selling Your Timber *Dave Apsley, OSU Ext.* *Bob Mulligan, ODNR, Soil & Water*	Ohio Bats and the Threat of White Nose Syndrome (WNS) *Marne Titchenell, OSU Ext.*	Attracting Pollinators to Your Landscape *Cindy Meyer, OSU Ext.*	Healthy Wetlands Don't Bite *John Rockenbaugh, Union SWCD*
	11:00-11:30			Tree ID *Kathy Smith, OSU Ext.*	Muskrat Mgt...Forget Control! *John Rockenbaugh, Union SWCD*
	11:30-12:00	Rain Barrels *Julia Cumming, Madison SWCD*	Wildlife Pests Around the Home *Brian MacGowan, Purdue Ext.*		Pond Wildlife: The Good and the Bad! *Marne Titchenell, OSU Ext.*
	12:00-12:30	Enhancing Wildlife Food (Mast) Production in Your Woodlands *Dave Apsley, OSU Ext.*		Wood ID *Eric McConnell, OSU Ext.*	
	12:30-1:00		One Hour of Habitat How-To! *John Rockenbaugh, Union SWCD*		
	1:00-1:30			Saving the Ash - How to Collect Ash Seeds *Amy Stone, OSU Ext.*	

London, Ohio (http://fsr.osu.edu). Once again this year there will be a variety of talks offered at the Gwynne Conservation Area. To get to the Gwynne take the shuttles at the west end of Friday Ave – the Conservation Area is the first stop on the ride out to the field demos. Check out the schedule listed here to see what talks are most interesting to you. We hope to see you there!

facebook

Ohio Woodland Stewards is now on Facebook.

Come find us at:

http://www.facebook.com/pages/Ohio-Woodland-Stewards-Program/197418573782?ref=nf

Fall Calendar

September 20, 21, 22	**Farm Science Review** Madison County
October 7,8,9	**Paul Bunyan Show** Guernsey County
October 14	**Vinton Furnace Invasive Species Field Day** Vinton County
October 27	**Bats: Not Just for Caves Anymore!** Cox Arboretum

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.
Go to:
http://woodlandstewards.osu.edu
Kathy L. Smith
Program Director - Forestry
Ohio Woodland Stewards Program Coordinator

Contact Us!

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