

July 31, 2018

Good evening!

We hope everyone enjoyed the little break we had this week from the heat and humidity! The rain has been a bit spotty, but there has been enough to help a lot of lawns and gardens in our area.

Each zip code increased 145 or 146 GDD units this week – we still have a 111-GDD difference in range here in Coshocton County due to varying temperatures in our micro-climates. We have surpassed last year's GDDs on this date by as much as 52, so we are ahead of last year's numbers by a little bit. Here is the current data by town/zip code and the number of growing degree day units (GDD units) in our county:

Adams Mills/43821	2107 (+146 GDD this week)	2055 GDDs for 7/31/2017 (last year)
Conesville/43811	2053 (+146)	2003
Coshocton/43812	2014 (+146)	1965
Fresno/43824	1996 (+146)	1947
Walhonding/43843	2006 (+146)	1958
Warsaw/43844	2010 (+145)	1962
W. Lafayette/43845	2010 (+145)	1962

One phenological event that you may be seeing now or could see soon is:

- Magnolia Scale (*Hemiptera sternorrhyncha*), egg hatch at 1938

Events that should be occurring next are:

- Banded Ash Clearwing Borer (*Podosesia syringae*), adult emergence at 2195

As we wind down the phenology season, you can still find the OSU Phenology Calendar online at <http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/gdd/CalendarView.asp>. Plug in your zip code (or the one closest to you if your code is not in the network) along with the date and you can see what potential events are occurring in your area or check on past dates. There are pictures of the plants and insects listed and a list of the events in the order they generally appear. Keep in mind that these are general values for each particular zip code and may vary a bit within that area.

Our local forecast for the coming week shows probable high temperatures in the 80's with low temps in the 60's, so our GDD numbers will continue to increase. It looks as though we'll have a mix of a few dry days and some rain next week.

Still in bloom in the phenology area are: lamb's ear, purple coneflowers, wild quinine, bee balms, coreopsis, pinnate coneflowers, mountain mint, swamp milkweed, Joe Pye weed, boneset, and Culver's root. Some of those blooms are beginning to wane, but hopefully our later blooming plants (asters, 'Autumn Joy' sedum, etc.) will soon provide nectar and pollen for the pollinators that will continue to need it. Our butterfly bush (*Buddleia*) is now blooming and the pollinators love it, even though it is not a native plant. Have you noticed some pink lily-like blooms on straight, leaf-less stalks in the middle of the garden along the walking path? Those are "surprise" lilies, a member of the amaryllis family, also called "resurrection lilies" or "naked ladies". The leaves come up in the spring, then die back; the blooms pop out in late summer.

We are still seeing lots of bumble bees, mining bees, sweat bees, lady beetles, butterflies, and flies. Monarch butterflies and caterpillars are seen regularly and we're hoping for another generation – several caterpillars have developed enough to pupate. The chrysalis often is not formed on the host plant, but rather on a sturdier plant nearby.

Our pollinator walk on Thursday evening, July 26, was a lot of fun! We spotted several pollinators and talked about the plants that attract them. Many thanks to the folks who came out for this event!

Remember that you are welcome to take fact sheets from the brochure boxes on the information station any time. Watch for more seasonal fact sheets and information to be posted soon.



The butterfly bush (*Buddleia*) is opening now in the phenology area along the walkway. It attracts many different bees, butterflies, and other pollinators.



The surprise lilies (*Lycoris squamigera*) are blooming in our garden now – you may also be seeing them in yards around the county.

