

What is PHENOLOGY?

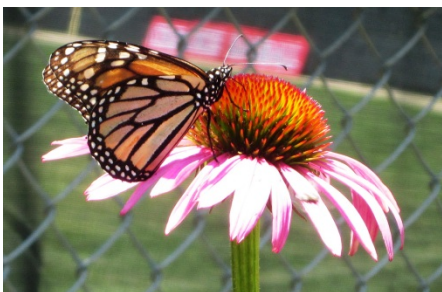
The study of recurring, seasonal biological events and their relation to weather. Examples of such phenological events include bird migration, autumn leaf color, insect emergence, and budburst.

How Do We Use Phenology?

Phenology is one of the oldest sciences. Hunter-gather societies use the knowledge of seasonal events to plan when fruits and berries ripen and to predict when animals migrate for hunting.

We can use phenology to study climate change by documenting the start of spring and fall over the decades. We also use plant phenology to help predict pest emergence because both plant and insect development is temperature-dependent. Phenology can also help us to design gardens with season-long interest.

Learn more at go.osu.edu/phenology



A Monarch butterfly visiting the Purple Coneflower at the Coshocton Phenology Garden July 2015

Location



The Phenology Garden is open to the public and is located:

Behind the Baseball Diamond at Coshocton Lake Park Complex, 23253 SR 83 North, Coshocton, Ohio 43812



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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Visit us online at: go.osu.edu/coshphenology

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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Phenology Garden Coshocton County



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The Plants

The over 30 phenology gardens across Ohio are REPLICATE gardens. They each have the same species of plants to ensure that data can be compared from garden-to-garden. The garden in Coshocton County was established in 2005.

Plants in “**BOLD**” can be found presently in the garden.

THE HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Common Name	Species Name
Japanese Anemone	<i>Anemone x hybrida</i>
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
False Indigo	<i>Baptisia australis</i>
Cheddar pink 'Tiny Rubies'	<i>Dianthus grantianopolitanus</i>
Leopardbane 'Magnificum'	<i>Doronicum orientale</i>
Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Perennial geranium	<i>Geranium 'Nimbus'</i>
Lenten Rose	<i>Helleborus x hybrida</i>
Daylily 'Raspberry Pixie'	<i>Hemerocallis</i>
Sedum Autumn Joy	<i>Hylotelephium telephium 'Herbstfreude'</i>
Siberian Iris	<i>Iris siberica</i>
Bee balm 'Raspberry Wine'	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Beardtongue 'Husker Red'	<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>
Garden phlox 'David'	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>
Hybrid Sage 'May Night'	<i>Salvia x sylvestris</i>

THE WOODY ORNAMENTALS

Common Name	Species Name
Gold Tide forsythia 'Courtasol'	<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>
Red osier dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
Cutleaf Elderberry 'Laciniata'	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
Manchurian Lilac 'Miss Kim'	<i>Syringa pubescens</i> subsp. <i>Patula</i>
Chinese lilac 'Red Rothomagensis'	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Common Lilac 'Charles Joly'	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Oakleaf Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>
Koreanspice viburnum	<i>Viburnum carlesii</i>
Arrowwood viburnum Autumn Jazz™	<i>Viburnum denatum</i>
Weigela 'Red Prince'	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Star Magnolia 'Royal Star'	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Crabapple Coralburst™	<i>Malus 'Coralcole'</i>
Potentilla 'Abottswood'	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
PJM Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron 'PJM'</i>
Bumald Spirea 'Goldflame'	<i>Spirea x bumalda</i>
Vanhoutte Spirea	<i>Spirea x vanhouttei</i>
Rose-of-Sharon 'Blushing Bride'	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>



Thanks for Support from:
Coshocton Lake Park Complex

THE NATIVES

Common Name	Species Name
Blue Giant Hyssop	<i>Agastache scrophularifolia</i>
White Prairie Clover	<i>Dalea candida</i>
Rattlesnake Master	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>
Common Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>
Joe Pye Weed	<i>Eutrochium purpureum</i>
Wild Bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>
Clustered Mountainmint	<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>
Pinnate Prairie Coneflower, yellow	<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>
Swamp Verbena	<i>Verbena hastata</i>
Culver's Root	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>
Golden Zizia	<i>Zizia aurea</i>

The Pollinator Phenology Research in Coshocton County

- OSU Master Gardener Volunteers visit the gardens weekly to record data on first and last bloom of each plant.
- In 2014, the Phenology Garden Network was expanded to include data on pollinators. In addition to the data on blooming, Master Gardeners now collect data on which pollinators are visiting the garden through the season.
- 11 species of native plants were added to the phenology gardens for this new objective. Coshocton's garden started with these 11 and continues to grow!
- The GOAL is to learn more about pollinator activity and flower preference across the entire blooming season.
- This information may help to recommend preferred plants for pollinator gardens that span the blooming season.
- View weekly garden updates at go.osu.edu/coshphenology