

OSU Extension - Auglaize County Weekly Horticulture Newsletter – 8-14-20

Why do my snap (green) beans have holes in them?



It is about time for snap bean (green bean) pods and leaves to be eaten. The culprit is the bean leaf beetle. Bean leaf beetle adults are about one quarter inch long and oval-shaped and a yellowish color. The wing covers have a black line around the edge and usually six black spots on the wing covers. Where the wing cover is attached there is a triangular black mark which is present on all beetles. There is a huge diversity in the color and markings on a single bean leaf beetle. Some beetles will have no spots or a black line on the margin of the wing cover or they could be a tan or reddish-brown color.

Bean leaf beetle adults overwinter and emerge in mid-May to June. The adults feed on the cotyledons and leaves of green beans and soybeans. The adults lay 12 orange eggs in the soil at the base of the plant. The larvae hatch out one to three weeks later and feed on the snap bean roots and nodules, although plants are not injured from this feeding. The larvae feed for about 30 days before pupating. The first generation adults emerge over time starting late-June to early-July. The adults chew holes in leaves and pods. The earliest emerging adults usually lay eggs producing a second generation that hatch in mid- August through September.

The second generation feed on pods and leaves. Scout for bean leaf beetles from 12:00 PM to 4:00 PM when they are most active.

If you find moderate to severe feeding injury (about 25% defoliation) on 30% of plants, then control strategies are warranted. Early planted snap beans have the greatest leaf feeding injury from the over-wintering population and late planted snap beans have the greatest pod feeding. Pod feeding is really cosmetic injury, until extensive feeding occurs.

If you have a small patch of snap beans, the beetles could be picked off and killed by putting them in soap water. Effective insecticides include esfenvalerate, permethrin, or carbaryl (Sevin). Be sure to follow the label instructions for the preharvest interval (PHI) and applying the correct rate. The PHI is the time period after application and until the beans can be harvested for human consumption.

Local Observations



Muskmelon



Covington sweet potato



Moons and Stars watermelon



Purple green beans



Celebrity tomatoes



Green peppers



China aster



Black-eyed Susan



Hosta ready to flower



Phlox



Common milkweed (friend or foe?)



Carnation



Peaches (finally ready! Look at that crop!)



White pine weevil (notice holes)

Good morning! I pray you are well! It is with a heavy heart that I must inform you that I'm resigning from my position as the Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension Educator for Auglaize County. I have accepted a position as the Agriculture and Natural Resources and 4-H Youth Development Extension Agent for Griggs County, North Dakota. Yes, I'm moving back to North Dakota. I will start my new job on September 14, 2020. My last day in the office is at noon on September 9, 2020. I want to thank all of you for

your support and assistance while I have been in this position for the last 5.5 years. This will be the **LAST** Horticulture newsletter you will receive. I hope you have enjoyed the newsletter over the years.

Little rain this past week! We received rainfall only **1** day this past week somewhere in the county! Rainfall for Monday, August 10th ranged from 0.06" near Wapakoneta-Fisher and Townline-Lima roads to 0.9" near Minster-Ft. Recovery and Sommers roads. The average rainfall for Monday and for the week was 0.37", 0.3" less than last week. There is at least a 40% chance of rain Sunday and Monday with a very low chance of rain for the remainder of next week.

An average week for temperatures! The average high temperature now is 82 degrees F, one degree F lower than last week! Temperatures were above normal for **2** days and below normal for **4** days this past week. Temperatures ranged from 79 degrees F to 86 degrees F for the week. The average high temperature for the week was 82 degrees F which is 6 degrees F warmer than last week and right at the historical average high. Temperatures will be in the low eighties for most of next week.

I went back to watering the garden this week because the cucumbers were severely wilted! I harvested cucumbers, peppers, green beans, zucchini, and tomatoes since the last newsletter. I had enough tomatoes to make 4 pints of ketchup!! Early blight continues to spread in the tomato plants and powdery mildew of cucurbits is spreading on my zucchini. There is no powdery mildew on the Starry Night acorn squash as they are resistant. Other than the moisture stress this week, the vine crops look great. Too bad I will not be around next spring for the asparagus! It is growing very well.

I looked at a white pine this week which had white pine weevil damage! I helped identify cedar-apple rust on apple trees. I also helped someone with managing dothistroma and Zimmerman Pine moth on Austrian pine trees.

Weekly Weed Photos



Yellow evening primrose (friend or foe?)



Wild carrot



Jimsonweed



Barnyardgrass



Black medic



Common yellow woodsorrel

Special OSU Horticulture Meetings

Horticulture Lunch and Learn and Horticulture Happy Hour

During this period of COVID-19 OSU Extension is offering a Horticulture Lunch and Learn Program and a Horticulture Happy Hour Program. If you are interested, visit the following web address: <http://go.osu.edu/MGVlearn> The Lunch and Learn occurs every Tuesday and Thursday from noon to 1:00 PM and the Happy Hour is Wednesdays from 4:00 to 5:00 PM.

VegNet

Wayne County IPM Notes for August 2 – August 8

August 14₂₀₂₀

Wayne County IPM Notes Vegetable Pests



Yellow-striped army worm that was found down in the whorl of a V8 corn plant. F. Becker photo.

Army worms have continued to do damage to sweet corn plants. The damage I am finding is typically being done in the whorls on the young tender leaves. Another sign of army worm feeding is large areas along the leaf edges that have a ragged appearance.

Flea beetles continue to be a problem in both young, recently transplanted crucifer crops, as well as cabbage and kale either in harvest or near harvest. Feeding damage from flea beetles on the younger crops can cause stunting and reduced yield. This damage can be especially impactful on heat stressed transplants. The foliar feeding being done on maturing crops can affect the visual appearance of the crop and may result in a less desirable product.

In cucurbit crops, the main pests causing problems are cucumber beetles and squash bugs. The cucumber beetle and the larva can be found causing damage to melon skins throughout the fields. Squash bug eggs are starting to hatch, and I am starting to find various stages of larva out in pumpkin fields and squash plantings. Currently most feeding is being done on the leaves; however, the focus of the feeding can shift to the fruit and cause scarring to the skin resulting in decreased marketability. The squash bug has also been found to be the vector of a bacterium that causes the disease Yellow Vine Decline.

Vegetable Diseases



Early blight on a tomato leaf. F. Becker photo.

As tomato plants put on more foliage, the airflow between plants is restricted, which results in higher moisture environments within the plants. This high moisture environment is conducive for several fungal infections such as Septoria leaf spot and [early blight](#). Both of these diseases are currently becoming more prevalent in field tomato plantings. This is also happening after a few heavy rains where soil was splashed onto the lower leaves.

Downy Mildew is in Wayne and Medina counties and likely in surrounding counties as well. Cucumber growers need to be spraying for downy mildew.

Powdery mildew can be just as destructive on squash as downy mildew is on cucumbers. I have been finding powdery mildew consistently in younger squash plantings. Unfortunately, the earlier the plant is infected with powdery mildew, the shorter the life span of the plant. With an infected plant having a short life span, the yield for the plant can also be expected to decrease.

Fruit Pests

In orchards I am seeing an increase in spider mite populations. This includes two spotted spider mites and European red mites. These mites, while not causing major damage initially, can cause significant damage over prolonged periods of feeding.

Japanese beetles are still feeding in nearly every crop that I am scouting. They are doing damage to apple leaves, peach leaves, grape leaves, blueberry leaves and blueberry fruit. It is important to watch the populations of Japanese beetles because they can transition from only feeding on the leaves to doing significant damage to the fruit.

After a few weeks of high numbers in both oriental fruit moth and codling moth traps, the trap counts have started to back down a bit.

Fruit Diseases

Overall, disease pressure has been fairly limited this year. Hot and dry conditions have prevented favorable conditions needed for disease development. As fruit continues to ripen and be harvested, we continue to move forward through the growing season without many disease issues in our area.

Grapes should be starting to get some color to them as the clusters are starting to increase in size. Although symptoms of black rot may be showing up on untreated grapes, it is too late to do anything. Growers with varieties of grapes that are not resistant to downy mildew should consider a spray program. Grape growers should also keep an eye out for powdery mildew, as this is the time of year when powdery mildew is typically found on grapes. [“Managing Grape Diseases”](#)

Apple and peach growers should continue their spray programs to manage fruit rots and diseases such as flyspeck and sooty blotch in apples and brown rot in peaches. Alternaria leaf blotch can be found on some apple trees right now. This can be made worse by red mite infestations. With high populations of mites and the leaf blotch, severe defoliation can occur.

“Effects of the COVID-19 Outbreak on Specialty Crop Operations and Markets”

August 13₂₀₂₀



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August 5, 2020

Dear Specialty Crop Grower,

I am writing to you today to request your assistance with a study about the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on specialty crop operations and markets. Our purpose is to examine how different groups of stakeholders within specialty crops have been affected, and how different value chain channels were disrupted. For this study specialty crops are vegetables, potatoes, melons, fruit, nuts, berries, flowers, bedding crops, nursery crops, food crops grown under protection, propagative materials, and mushroom crops. Ultimately, the intentions of this study are to generate new knowledge that will guide future extension outreach activities, and to quantify the impact in terms of production losses and reduction in sales. This project is being led by researchers in the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences at Ohio State University with internal support.

We realize that your time is valuable and hope you consider participating in this study. To show our appreciation we offer a \$10 e-gift card to the first 200 eligible participants. Eligible participants are owners and/or leading operators of specialty crop businesses within the state of Ohio, who choose to inform name and email address at the end of the questionnaire. Participating in this study means sharing your personal experience while playing the role of a leading agribusiness owner/operator. The questionnaire is available through OSU Qualtrics by clicking this [link](#). Qualtrics is a world-class service provider that offers a secure line for internet-based surveys. Numerous universities across the country use Qualtrics to distribute surveys and collect valuable research data. Ohio State, Cornell, Stanford, Notre Dame, Purdue, and University of Illinois are some of the universities using Qualtrics.

The questionnaire is also available in paper format. If you prefer to participate using a paper-based questionnaire, do not hesitate to contact me and I will send you a hard copy of the questionnaire. The envelope will include a consent form with additional details about this study, the questionnaire,

and a prepaid return envelope. Please make sure to sign and return the consent form along with the filled questionnaire if you decide to take part in this study. You can contact me by email at signorini.2@osu.edu, by phone at (614) 292-3871, or by postal mail at 2001 Fyffe Rd., 225 Howlett Hall, Columbus, OH, 43210. If you have questions about this study, I will be most happy to answer.

Yours sincerely,

Guil Signorini, PhD – Assistant Professor / Research Scientist Department of Horticulture and Crop Science College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences, Ohio State University

You may also contact Gigi Neal, OSU Ag & Natural Resources Extension Educator, Clermont County at neal.331@osu.edu or 513-732-7070 or Brad Bergesford, OSU Extension Horticulture Specialist, OSU South Centers at bergesford.1@osu.edu or 740-289-3727.

The Annual Pumpkin Field Day Goes Virtual!

August 11²⁰²⁰

For over 20 years the pumpkin field day held at the Western Ag Research Station in South Charleston has hosted growers from around the state giving them a wide array of production and pest management research, demonstration, tips and tricks. Instead of driving over to the research station, participate virtually from your home, business or favorite coffee house / brewery!

Because of the Covid-19 pandemic, we won't be able to hold a field day in person this year, but we are working hard to bring you the results of several demonstration and research projects via a pre-recorded video stream that will air on the OSU IPM YouTube channel on August 27 at 6 PM.

Registration for the virtual event will be necessary so we can send out the viewing links between August 26-27 for the roughly hour long field day. Please register at the link below by the deadline of August 25 at 8PM.

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/vpumpkin2020>

Presentations will include a late season weed screen including an update on the new Reflex herbicide label from Tony Dobbels; Celeste Welty will talk about managing key pumpkin pests; and Jim Jasinski will give updates on powdery mildew fungicides and on the mustard cover crop biofumigation project.

We are also preparing a video to highlight all of the pumpkin and squash hybrids in the variety trial. As a special encore, will be releasing a 3D field scale model of the pumpkin hybrid trial to allow participants to “walk” around in the field virtually, looking at the foliage and fruit of each hybrid in the trial. Here is a small sample of the 3D environment:

<https://mpembed.com/show/?m=h5pvoP8inMs&mpu=454>



3D field scale model of pumpkin hybrid trial – doll house view.

Brooke Beam will help manage the process by stitching together the short video presentations into one coherent movie which will be approximately 60 minutes long. Contact Jim Jasinski (jasinski.4@osu.edu) for more information or details. Hope to see you on August 27!

Rotation Crops in High Tunnel Production

August 8²⁰²⁰

Many growers establish cash and non-cash rotation or cover crops each main season with the percentage of land in cash and non-cash crops varying farm to farm and year to year. Non-cash rotation crops are established to help maintain or improve soil health and nutrient levels, suppress weed growth, break pest and disease cycles, and provide other benefits. Despite these benefits, typically, high tunnel vegetable growers can be understandably reluctant to devote high tunnel space to non-cash crops in summer (main season). Perhaps as a partial consequence, soil health challenges (e.g., declines in organic matter and increases in nutrient imbalances, salt accumulation, compaction, and disease and pest pressure) are increasing in high tunnel soils. Anecdotal reports mention declines in crop yield and/or quality and increases in costs to maintain productivity. It is reasonable to expect that these trends could be slowed or reversed through the consistent use of non-vegetable rotation crops in high tunnel production much like they have in open field production. However, few conclusive high tunnel-based experiments have been completed on farms or research stations.

This situation was not necessarily front of mind when the VPSL established cowpea, pearl millet, and sorghum sudangrass in many of its high tunnels at the OARDC in Wooster in early summer. Rather, the decision was primarily pandemic-related as vegetable experiments planned for the tunnels were suspended. That said, a summer including non-cash rotation crops is providing us with the opportunity to observe and learn about them and their potential value going forward. Currently, we consider cowpea, pearl millet, and sorghum sudangrass as just three of many potentially useful ‘alternative’ high tunnel crops for main season plantings, regardless of whether their use is planned or unplanned. The pictures below are examples of what we have observed to date. Please contact us (kleinhenz.1@osu.edu; 330.263.3810) if you would like to discuss the plantings or the “high tunnel rotation” question further.





8/3/20



**Drip-irrigation
discontinued 8/4/20.
Crop to be terminated
and incorporated soon.**

8/3/20



**Cowpea
'Iron and Clay'
seeded 6/24/20
OSU-OARDC
Wooster, OH**



6/28/20



Sorghum Sudangrass
'Super Sugar'
seeded 6/26/20
OSU-OARDC
Wooster, OH



Consistent sprinkler irrigation.

7/12/20





7/24/20

Sorghum Sudangrass
'Super Sugar'
seeded 6/26/20
OSU-OARDC
Wooster, OH

8/3/20

Crop 10 days after mowing.

Mark S. pictured above is approx. 71 inches tall
Crop mowed to approx. 5 inches after picture was taken.

Consistent sprinkler irrigation.

Bacterial Canker Showing Up in Tomatoes this Summer



Bacterial canker in fresh-market tomatoes.

Bacterial canker is a systemic disease of tomatoes caused by the bacterium *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis*. It can occur in fresh market and processing tomatoes, in open fields and in protected culture systems like greenhouses and high tunnels. Symptoms are stunting of whole plants, which never reach their full potential, plant death,



Bacterial canker on tomato leaves.

foliar lesions, “firing” on leaf margins and raised scabby lesions on fruit. Seeds are a major means of introducing the canker pathogen into a tomato crop, but the bacteria can survive in the field for several years, as well as on surfaces such as greenhouse walls or floors, tools, stakes, clips or ties, etc. Several cases of tomato canker have come into our diagnostic lab this summer; since the bacteria clog the plants’ water-conducting vessels, the stunting symptom may be more severe in the hot, dry weather we’ve experienced for much of this year’s growing season.



Bacterial canker symptoms inside a tomato stem.

Peppers are also susceptible to bacterial canker, but the disease is not systemic in peppers so the stunting symptom does not occur. However, firing of the leaf margins and leaf and fruit lesions do occur. Symptoms of bacterial canker on peppers are different than those on tomatoes (see figures). The bacteria that infect



Bacterial canker symptoms on pepper leaves.

tomatoes are the same as those infecting peppers, so infected peppers can be a source of bacterial inoculum for tomatoes and vice versa. Bacterial canker is relatively rare in peppers; if you suspect it please consider sending a sample to our [diagnostic lab](#). The service is free for Ohio vegetable growers.



Bacterial canker lesions on pepper fruit.

There are no bactericides or other products that control this disease once it is in the field or greenhouse. This disease is managed primarily through sanitation.

- Start with clean seed – For purchased seeds, buy certified, disease-free seed or sanitize seed with hot water (recommended), dilute bleach or hydrochloric acid. It is especially important to sanitize saved seeds, such as for heirloom varieties. Here is a link to the OSU fact sheet for [Hot Water and Chlorine Treatment of Vegetable Seeds to Eradicate Bacterial Plant Pathogens](#). In place of water baths for the hot water treatment, relatively inexpensive Sous Vide – type digital water heaters can be used to heat and maintain the water at the prescribed temperature.
- Keep transplants clean and healthy – Scout tomato and pepper plants daily and destroy plants with canker symptoms once a plant disease diagnostic laboratory has confirmed the disease. Apply one or two preventative copper fungicide applications and one application of streptomycin (conventional systems) to the plants before transplanting them into the field.
- Use clean equipment and tools – Clean and disinfect all tools and farm equipment prior to working with the transplants or plants. Good sanitation practices are critical to prevent contamination and cross contamination of plants by the bacterial canker pathogen. Quaternary ammonium products and 10% chlorine bleach are suitable disinfectants.
- Start with a clean field – The bacterial canker pathogen can survive in the field as long as there is infected crop debris present. Rotate with a non-host before re-planting the field with tomato. Ideally a 3-4 year out of crops in the same family as tomato (pepper, eggplant) should be implemented. Plant into a field free of weeds or volunteer tomato plants.

- Use best cultural practices – Use management strategies that maintain reduced-stress growing conditions. Provide plants with adequate but not excessive nitrogen, improve the organic matter content of the soil through the use of composted green or animal waste or cover crops, use well-drained soil and avoid overhead irrigation if possible.

BYGL

I did not include all of this week's articles in this newsletter. To see all of them go here:
<https://bygl.osu.edu/>

There are no important topics in the BYGL this week. Wow.

Other Articles

Steps for a Garden with Long Interest and Less Maintenance

PATTY CRAFT

AUG 4, 2020

Source: <https://www.hortmag.com/gardens/garden-with-long-interest-low-maintenance>

Garden beds and borders, artfully filed with a colorful tapestry of flowers and foliage, are always in vogue. But unlike traditional English perennial beds and borders—which were labor intensive and peaked mainly in spring—today's mixed gardens are filled with plants bred to perform better, require less care and offer a long season of interest.

Typically, low-maintenance designs combine tough, flowering perennials with hardy shrubs, bulbs, grasses and foliage plants, so a new twist on the basic look emerges each season.

To design (or redesign) a lower-maintenance bed or border, follow these tips from garden writer Doug Green and the man behind [Anthony Tesselaar Plants](#).

1. Define the point of view. "Decide where you're going to look at the garden the most," said Green, author of dougsgreengarden.com. "This is the point of view. In other words, (from this angle) you're looking at the front of the garden."

2. Spread the love. "The trick to having a garden that blooms all summer is to pick an equal amount of flowers for each of the three bloom periods," Green continued. Choose plants that bloom in early, mid- and late summer. Then place them evenly throughout the garden, rather than clumping all the early bloomers at one end and the late bloomers at the other.

3. Add some shrubs. "I'm incorporating shrubs directly into all my borders now," said Green. "In fact, one of my front beds is being designed and planted to be mostly shrubs and bulbs, with a few shrub roses and fall-blooming annuals for late-season color."

4. Choose a range of plant heights. "Go tall in back, medium in the middle and low in the front," said Anthony Tesselaar. "But don't line them up like a school photo. Think overlapping drifts."

5. Employ strong form and color. "One or two kinds are enough, and repeat them throughout the border," said Tesselaar. "For instance, try the tall, broad-leaved, colorfully foliated *Tropicanna cannas* for season-long interest and a dramatic effect that looks great in any combination of plants." Agaves and fastigate evergreens like 'Sky Pencil' holly are other choices with strong form.

6. Create a backdrop. "A tall flowering hedge at the back creates a canvas for the rest of your 'art,'" said Tesselaar. He suggested the hybrid *Magnolia* Fairy Magnolia Blush, with its dark green, compact foliage and masses of russet spring buds that open to fragrant spring flowers. "Who wouldn't love a fragrant flowering hedge to divide or frame garden spaces?" He added.

7. Include evergreen and long-blooming plants for year-round color and texture. "Festival Burgundy cordyline, for instance, has become a favorite with its cascading mass of grass-like, bright burgundy leaves spouting from a short central base," Tesselaar suggested. Doug Green added tickseeds (*Coreopsis*), bellflowers (*Campanula*), chrysanthemums and Shasta daisies, blanketflower (*Gaillardia*) and daylilies for long bloom times.

8. Make it mower friendly. Add a mowing strip around the outside of the bed to make it easy to mow the lawn without having to work around the plants. This could be a strip of stones or bricks or a tight, low hedge of dwarf boxwood (*Buxus*) or sweet box (*Sarcococca*).

9. Invest in edging. "The use of landscape edging, if done properly, can reduce the time and effort any gardener takes to maintain the garden," said Green. Plastic landscape edging can be a real time saver, he added, but cheaper isn't better. Cheap edging is made of thinner plastic, which wears down quicker, and it is shorter in height, so there's less material to sink into the ground, making it easier for grass roots to sneak underneath. Cheap edging often comes with fewer stakes to hold it in place and it bends easily—both of these details mean it's more likely to pop out of the ground.

Recommended related reading:

In [The Know Maintenance Perennial Garden](#), Roy Diblik explains how to design a garden with long seasons of interest and how maintaining it should entail just a couple of tasks per year. This book also includes specific plans for sun and shade gardens and profiles of individual species with recommended companions.

Learn more about creating interest across seasons from Doug Green, who is quoted in this article, with his book [How to Design An Everblooming Garden](#).

Find plants and practices that can contribute to a downsized, low-maintenance yet endlessly gorgeous garden in [The Right-size Flower Garden](#) by Kerry Ann Mendez.

Garden Trees and Large Shrubs That Bloom in Summer

MEGHAN SHINN

AUG 11, 2020

Source: <https://www.hortmag.com/plants/summer-blooming-trees-shrubs>

When Michael Rosenthal's Connecticut garden was profiled in Horticulture's July/August 2018 issue, he explained that the oceanside setting prompted him to seek trees and shrubs that could frame views of the water. At first he planted spring-blooming woody plants, but he later focused on those that could fill the midsummer color gap. He offered this list as some of his favorite summer-blooming trees and large shrubs:



Above: Seven-son flower. The late-summer flowers are pure white, but they have calyces that turn rosy pink and persist into fall for added interest.

Harlequin glorybower (*Clerodendrum trichotomum*): Drooping sprays of fragrant white flowers appear in late summer against a backdrop of broad leaves marked in two shades of green. It typically grows as a shrub but it can be trained to grow as a tree. It reaches 10 to 20 feet tall and wide. USDA Zones 7–10.

Japanese clethra (*Clethra barbinervis*): Long spikes of bee- and butterfly-attracting white flowers bloom at the end of the branches in midsummer, with a sweet fragrance. It

grows as a large upright shrub or small tree 10 to 20 feet tall. Handsome bark provides winter interest. Zones 5–8.

Golden Spirit smokebush (*Cotinus coggygria* Golden Spirit, or 'Ancot'): The spring flowers are not showy, but their remains become large gauzy puffs in midsummer, inspiring the common name of smokebush or smoketree. Be sure not to prune this plant if you want blooms and subsequent "smoke." This cultivar has appealing lime-green leaves and vivid fall color. It is a multisetemmed upright shrub growing 8 to 15 feet tall. Zones 5–8.

Seven-son flower (*Heptacodium miconioides*): Panicles of fragrant white flowers occur from late summer to autumn, attracting butterflies and hummingbirds. This is a multi stemmed, vase-shaped shrub reaching 15 to 20 feet tall. Fruits with papery pink shells extend the display into fall and exfoliating bark provides winter interest. Zones 5–9.

'Natchez' crapemyrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica xfauriei* 'Natchez'): [Read our post dedicated to this plant.](#)

'Edith Bogue' magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora* 'Edith Bogue'): Lemony-scented eight-inch-round flowers open in mid- to late summer against large, dark green leaves. This cultivar is said to have better winter hardiness than the species and other selections. It can grow 40 to 60 feet tall, with a rounded crown to 30 feet wide. Zones 6–9.

Peach Pearls Sedum Is a Colorful Drought-tolerant Perennial

MEGHAN SHINN

AUG 4, 2020

Source: <https://www.hortmag.com/plants/sedum-peach-pearls>

Virtues: Peach Pearls sedum is a highly drought-tolerant perennial that provides spring through summer color through its succulent olive-to-burgundy leaves and late summer through autumn color with its bright flower heads. These flowers attract pollinators, while the plant as a whole resists deer.



Common name: Peach Pearls sedum

Botanical name: *Sedum telephium* Peach Pearls ('TNSEDPP')

Exposure: Full sun

Flowers: From late summer into early fall, Peach Pearls sedum offers dense clusters of tiny gold flowers that open from deep pinkish red buds. They are held on upright red stems that rise above the foliage.

Foliage: The leaves are oval with a scalloped edge and they are olive green and burgundy in color.

Habit: This perennial grows about 14 inches tall and 24 inches wide in foliage. When it flowers, the height increases to 20 inches.

Origin: *Sedum telephium*, or *Hylotelephium telephium*, is a species native to Eurasia. The cultivar Peach Pearls was bred by [Terra Nova Nurseries](#).

How to grow it: Site in full sun, in soil with good drainage. Once established, Peach Pearls sedum tolerates drought and requires little water overall. USDA Zones 4–9.

Prepared by Jeff Stachler
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