

'THE SAGE'--SEPTEMBER 2010

Klein's Floral & Greenhouses On-Line Newsletter

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Our 2010 semi-load of gorgeous houseplants has arrived! Quality and selection are now at their peak. Some of our more interesting items include a selection of air plants, staghorn fern plaques and unique succulents, in addition to indoor tropicals in all shapes and sizes.

During September, get **20% OFF** all in-store houseplant purchases. Sale does not apply to items being delivered or in conjunction with other discounts or promotions. The sale applies only to green plants and not blooming plants, peace lilies or outdoor material.

And during September, enjoy these end of season savings:

50% OFF all remaining Perennials, Shrubs, Hardy Vines & Potted Fruits. Buy 3 perennials at 50% off and get the 4th (of least value) for free!

50% OFF all remaining Tropicals--Hibiscus, Angel's Trumpets, Passion Vine, Banana Plants and much more.

50% OFF all Mixed Summer Containers

Buy One, Get One Free on all remaining Summer Annuals & Herbs

(Sales do not apply to fall annuals, vegetables, mums, asters or mixed mum containers)

THE MAD GARDENER

"Madison's Firsthand Source for Expert Gardening Advice"

Ask any of your gardening questions by e-mailing them to us at madgardener@kleinsfloral.com. Klein's in-house **Mad Gardener** will e-mail you with an answer as promptly as we can. We've also posted a link to this e-mail address on our home page for your convenience. Your question might then appear in the **"You Asked"** feature of our monthly newsletter. If your question is the one selected for our monthly newsletter, you'll receive a small gift from us at Klein's. The **Mad Gardener** hopes to hear from you soon!

Sorry, we can only answer those questions pertaining to gardening in Southern Wisconsin and we reserve the right to leave correspondence unanswered at our discretion. Please allow 2-3 days for a response.

Please note that our **Mad Gardener** is not only an expert gardener, but can answer all of your indoor plant questions as well.

SEPTEMBER STORE HOURS:

Monday thru Friday : 8:00-6:00

Saturday: 9:00-5:00

Sunday: 10:00-4:00

Open Labor Day, Monday, September 6: 10:00-4:00

CALENDAR OF EVENTS:

Week of September 5--Tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, crocus, alliums and much more have arrived for fall planting.

September 6--Labor Day. **Special Store Hours: 10:00-4:00**

September 9--Rosh Hashanah

September 10--Eid-al-Fitr

September 12--Grandparents' Day

September 18--Yom Kippur

September 22--Fall Begins

September 23--Full Moon

'THE FLOWER SHOPPE':

Gardening need not end with the onset of autumn. In some respects, it's just beginning! After all, fall is when we begin to plant next spring's garden as the tulip, daffodil and crocus bulbs make their appearance on store shelves. And fall is the season when many of our favorite annuals and perennials put on their finest show. Geraniums, salvias, asters, mums and grasses all glow in the garden as the days shorten and the weather cools.

And what easier way to extend the season's beauty than to enjoy a **Mixed Fall Container** from Klein's. Fall containers can extend your garden's color long after hard frosts have killed off your in-ground annuals and perennials. In fact, a **Fall Container** can look beautiful until Thanksgiving or even beyond. Unlike flowers planted in your beds, containers can be moved indoors during cold snaps, only to reappear on those lovely autumn days. Some annuals, like flowering kales and cabbages and pansies, are at their peak as the weather cools. It's not unheard of for these diehards to look good even through Christmas!

Choose from one of Klein's own pre-made containers, filled with mums, grasses, kales, pansies, snapdragons, heucheras, ajuga, etc. Or, better yet, plant up your own in our cozy **Potting Shed**. Choose from our extensive selection of containers and we'll get you started, using our famous, homemade potting mix. Design your own, or have one of our talented staff work with you to create that perfect mix for your porch or patio. What better way to greet trick-or-treaters or Thanksgiving Day guests!

For more information or to set up a "planting time", give us a call at (608) 244-5661 and ask for Jen, Sonya, Rick or Jamie.

DID YOU KNOW. . .

. . .that it's both very important and very simple to document this year's garden?

The following question and answer appeared in our Newsletter from September of 2007.

There are so many things I'd like to do better in my garden next year. How can I possibly remember all the things I'd like to change?

There's an extremely simple and obvious answer to this question that takes little time, energy or expense and is probably at your fingertips--your camera, of course. And with digital photography, it's now easier than ever. Simply take pictures of your garden from all angles and during all seasons. Take close-ups of plants or combinations you particularly liked, but also take close-ups of those you do not like, keeping in mind these photos are not for art's sake, rather for record keeping (though it's sometimes hard to separate the two when it comes to gardening). And with your digital camera there is no expense in keeping both accurate and visual records. Create different files for different purposes. Come winter, planning next year's garden should be a breeze with little second guessing. If possible, take your photos when cloudy or during the early morning. Colors are more true and plants tend to look fresher than at the end of the day.

Keeping a garden journal is another option. Record daily observations, impressions, tasks, etc. in a simple spiral notebook or one of the many beautiful garden journals available at bookstores. Records can be far more detailed with journaling than with photography. The exact reasons for success or failure can be noted and changes for next year can be made while the current season is still fresh in one's memory.

The best journal on the market for local gardeners is the **Wisconsin Garden Journal** put out by the Madison Area Master Gardeners Association. The 2011, 16th Edition recently hit area garden centers (including Klein's) and bookstores. The **Wisconsin Garden Journal** is more than just a lovely day planner. The book is a single source for valuable and pertinent gardening information. Each monthly calendar opens with a list of garden tasks to do during that particular month. Interspersed throughout are brief articles regarding garden plants, techniques, tips and fun facts. The last section of the book is filled with charts and assorted resource and reference information. Colorful and beautiful photographs fill many of the pages in between. At just \$14.95, the **2011 Wisconsin Garden Journal** makes the perfect birthday or holiday gift.

NOTES FROM MY GARDEN JOURNAL--Tips and Observations from My Own Garden by Rick Halbach.

ENTRY: AUGUST 2, 2010 (Garden Fountains 101)

I love the sound of running water--made obvious by the fact that I currently have three fountains running in the garden and two more in the garage that I no longer use. Garden fountains sure have come a long way since I bought those first two in the late 80's. Back in the day, there were few choices to be had--essentially just two. There were cheaply made molded plastic fountains that were touted as looking real and were anything but. And there were traditional and very heavy cement fountains. The plastic fountains (usually wall mounted) could only be found in garden supply catalogs. The picture in the catalog was, of course, beautiful. The majestic lion spewing water from its mouth was, it claimed, in "natural sandstone" and made to replicate the glorious fountains found throughout Europe. I guess in the right setting I could have gotten away with it. But the material ended up being anything but natural looking and made worse by the fact I mounted it on gray vinyl siding on the side of the garage--where it remains to this day. Yes, I've grown fond of its kitschiness and it continues to make that lovely background noise as I relax in the screenhouse.

Disappointed with that first fountain, I opted to try a cement one. I scoured local garden centers and the only ones to be had (back then) were at the Bruce Company on Madison's west side. My choices were few, but I was determined to buy a cement fountain. I chose a two-tiered gray fountain whose shell-shaped bowls were filled by a seated naked boy pouring the water from a large pitcher. At quick glance, most visitors to the garden thought, however, that the boy was peeing into the basins below. This fountain is now one of the two I have stored in the garage. After years of moving it in and out each fall and spring I decided to retire it last summer and replace it with one that is a lot lighter more care free. The old cement one was not only extremely heavy (requiring two people for each move) but also very difficult to keep clean. Algae buildup on the rough cement surfaces was a constant problem, as was keeping enough water in the bottom basin to keep the pump working. Splashing, bathing birds could empty the fountain of water in a single day.

In addition to that tacky old lion fountain mounted to the garage wall, I now have two easy-to-care-for and "modern" fountains that enhance the garden with the sound of running water. One is made of "natural" looking resin. Yes, materials have come a long way since the 1980's. The fountain truly looks like natural stone and is extremely light weight. The design of the fountain keeps water levels adequate (even with splashing birds) and the contained pump remains debris free for very, very long periods. And because the material looks like natural stone, a little algae buildup on the surfaces actually enhances the overall appearance.

My other fountain is essentially a large blue ceramic jug and is even easier to maintain than the resin fountain. The glossy surface simply wipes clean of algae and the large bowl holds a seemingly bottomless amount of water. My only maintenance has been to add some water every week or so.

Fountains are now available at almost all garden centers and the choices available on-line is mind boggling.

ENTRY: AUGUST 7, 2010 (New Favorite Tropical Discoveries)

Potted tropicals in the summer garden have always been a favorite of mine. I'm continuously looking for new plants to learn about or new varieties to test out. 2010 has been a great year for new discoveries and many of my past introductions have finally reached a size where they're blooming or adding impact to the landscape. A few new favorites include:

Plumeria--WOW! After 3 years with no blossoms, my 5 foot specimen has bloomed nonstop during this hot and humid summer--probably reminding it of its native Southeast Asia and South Pacific. It's from the large, fragrant and waxy blooms of plumeria that Hawaiian leis are made. Now that I've had success with my first. I'm planning to add a few more to my collection next season. (Plumeria is available from Logee's Greenhouses at www.logees.com.)

Colocasia esculenta 'Mojito' and 'Limeaide'--Because elephant's ears are easily overwintered indoors and are long lived, they are a sure fire investment. My collection of colocasias and alocasias has reached over a dozen spectacular varieties. The two newest are 'Mojito' (patterned in dark spots and splotches on a green background) and 'Limeaide' (rich green patterned in shades of lighter green and chartreuse). These heat lovers thrived unbelievably during their first summer in the garden.

Oleander--My collection is now up to 3 distinct colors and flower forms including both single and double varieties. The glossy foliage is very appealing as are the nonstop and fragrant blooms. These large plants are very long lived so the investment can last a lifetime. I place my potted plants in the garden giving the impression they have been planted into the landscape. Klein's used two white oleanders in front of St. Bernard's Catholic Church on Atwood in their plantings this summer and the effect is nothing short of spectacular.

Musa 'Siam Ruby'--Picture a 10' banana plant (plus tons of shorter offshoots) in rich burgundy, flecked with spots of chartreuse. This is an amazing, relatively new banana that I purchased online from Plant Delights a number of years ago. It wasn't until this season that it's taken on the wow-factor.

ENTRY: AUGUST 23, 2010 (Living With a Black Walnut)

I both love the huge black walnut in my yard and I despise it! I love this Wisconsin native for it's beautiful shape, longevity and the way it moves in even the slightest breeze. It has a very exotic look to it. In addition, it cools the screenhouse under its huge canopy.

The list of why I hate it, however, is a bit more impassioned: it's messy in spring, it's messy in summer, it's messy in fall, it's messy in storms--it's an all around messy tree!

In the springtime it drops smelly, catkin-like flower parts. But in the summer, it's those nuts!! The nuts, nuts, nuts, nuts, nuts!!!! Picture the Grinch and those drumsticks beating against his temples! The nuts are a favorite food for squirrels and once the nuts reach a certain size, the squirrels not only break them apart up in the tree; raining bits of black staining hull and very sharp bits of shell all over the yard and gardens; they also bombard me with whole nuts!! Sometimes I'm certain the squirrels know I'm right under them when they release a nut to the ground. Each morning I'm awoken as the heavy nuts bounce off the garage, screenhouse and neighbor's roofs, smashing any plants on which they land. Hostas, elephants ears and bananas are riddled with holes as the falling nuts pierce right through them. I sweep the patio and decks daily lest the nut casings leave their tarry, black stains. Some say the smelly nuts remind them of turpentine.

Then in the fall comes the leaf drop. They're not just ordinary leaves, but the individual parts of the leaves and petioles that all separate into individual pieces. Raking can be tedious and difficult and because the leaves (or parts of leaves) are small they easily clog gutters and downspouts.

Yes, I love this tree and can't imagine the yard without it!

KLEIN'S RECIPES OF THE MONTH--These are a selection of relatively simple recipes chosen by our staff. New recipes appear monthly. Enjoy!!

After so many years of offering seasonal vegetable and fruit recipes in our monthly newsletter, it came as a shock when we discovered we hadn't given any cucumber recipes. And from what we've heard from customers, 2010 has been a bountiful cucumber year.

Cucumbers come from a large family of garden plants that include squash and melons. In fact, their cultural needs are all quite similar. The vining plants require a bit of room in the garden to do well. Bush varieties are available but tend to be less productive. Vines cling to surfaces with tendrils and are often allowed to climb fences and trellises to save space in the garden. Many recipes call for cucumbers to be peeled and seeded. Using a melon baller or the tip of a teaspoon makes the seeding process a breeze once the cucumber is sliced lengthwise. Whether or not to peel or seed is a matter of personal preference. Doing so reduces gassiness in many people. Cucumbers are usually eaten raw; sliced or diced into salads or pickled in a salt or sugar brine.

THAI CUCUMBER SALAD-- A heavenly salad from The Still Life with Menu Cookbook by Mollie Katzen. Best made at least 4 hours ahead of time to chill and marinate. Great with grilled tuna or salmon.

2 medium cucumbers
1/2 cup finely minced red onion
1/2 cup finely minced green pepper
1 small, seeded, minced chile pepper (optional)
1/2 tsp. salt
2 tsp. sugar
1/4 cup cider vinegar
1/4 cup fresh, minced cilantro

Peel and slice the cukes into quarters lengthwise then cut into thin slices. Combine all ingredients in a bowl and mix gently. Cover tightly and allow to marinate in the refrigerator. Serve cold. Serves 4.

CUCUMBER SALAD WITH RICE VINEGAR DRESSING-- This recipe appeared in the June 2006 issue of Cooking Light magazine. Extremely easy and a good way to use up a bunch of cukes at once.

6 cups seeded and peeled cucumbers
1/4 cup rice vinegar
2 tsp. sugar
4 tsp. sesame oil
1 tsp. salt
4 TBS. chopped green onion
3 TBS. unsalted dry roast peanuts, chopped

Toss all of the ingredients, except the onions and the peanuts together in a large bowl. Sprinkle with the onions and the peanuts and serve. Serves 10.

EASY REFRIGERATOR PICKLES--Another excellent way to get rid of a lot of cucumbers if you have too many on hand. This recipe comes from the August 2007 issue of Cooking Light magazine.

2 lbs. thinly sliced pickles or cucumbers (6 cups)
2 cups thin sliced onion
1 1/2 cups white vinegar
3/4 cup sugar
3/4 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. mustard seed
1/2 tsp. celery seed
1/2 tsp. turmeric
1/4 tsp. red pepper flakes
1/4 tsp. pepper
4 cloves garlic, thinly sliced

Place the cucumbers and the onions in a large container. Combine the vinegar and the rest of the ingredients in a saucepan. Stir well. Bring to a boil and cook one minute. Pour the hot liquid over the cucumbers and allow to cool. Place in a covered container and chill at least four days. Will keep for at least one month in the refrigerator.

SOUTHWEST CUCUMBER SALAD--a recipe found in the Wisconsin State Journal from July of 2009.

2 cups unpeeled, diced cucumber
1 cup diced tomato (2 medium)
1/2 cup chopped green onion
1 medium jalapeno, seeded and finely diced
1 x 15 oz. can black beans, drained and rinsed
1 x 11 oz. can Mexicorn, drained
1 ripe avocado, diced
3 TBS. cider vinegar
1 lime, juiced
1 clove minced garlic
1 tsp. ground cumin
1/2 tsp. chili powder
1 TBS. olive oil

Combine the cucumber, tomato, onion, jalapeno, beans and corn in a bowl and toss well. Gently stir in the avocado. Whisk together the vinegar, lime juice, garlic, cumin and chili powder. Add the oil, while whisking, in a continuous stream. Pour over the veggies and toss until coated. Serves 10.

WATERMELON AND CUCUMBER TONIC--A refreshing twist on a classic drink from the July 2009 issue of Cooking Light magazine.

6 cups cubed watermelon, divided
1/4 cup torn mint leaves, divided
1/4 cup fresh lemon juice, divided
1 English cucumber, peeled, sliced and divided (3 cups)
2 1/2 cups chilled tonic water
1 1/4 cups gin

Combine one half of the watermelon, mint, lemon juice and cucumber in a blender. Strain into a bowl through 4 layers of cheese cloth lining a sieve. Squeeze out all of the juice. Repeat the process, discarding all solids. Combine 2 1/2 cups of the juice mixture, the tonic and the gin, stirring well. (Reserve the rest of the juice mixture for the next round of drinks or for another purpose.) Serve over ice. Makes 8 drinks.

NEW PRODUCT SPOTLIGHT--Each month we will spotlight some new product

that we already carry or one that we've taken note of and plan to carry in the near future. Likewise, if you would like to see Klein's to carry a product that we don't currently, please let us know. Our goal is to be responsive to the marketplace and to our loyal clientele. If a product fits into our profile, we will make every effort to get it into our store. In addition, we may be able to special order an item for you, whether plant or hard good, given enough time.

This month's spotlight features: Klein's Homegrown Mums

It seems a wee bit early in the season, but by September 1, we're already thinking fall here at Klein's. With football season under way, it's time to think about fall pansies, flowering kales and cabbages and, of course, mums. By mid-August the early bloomers have made their appearance in our retail showrooms.

The debut of the garden mums signals fall is approaching. We receive our fall mums already in May, arriving as rooted 2" plugs. Upon arrival, we pop them into small pots to buy some time. Because that is also the busiest time of the year for us, we don't have room yet out back for the thousands of larger pots. During late May and most of June, they're allowed to root out. We give them one soft tip pinch during June for well-branched bush plants down the road.

Around July 4 the mums are then stepped up into their larger pots. At Klein's we sell them in 6x6" and larger fiber pots, hanging baskets and in larger decorative containers. Later we'll also plant up some gorgeous fall mixes using grasses, kales, pansies and other cool weather annuals. For the rest of the summer the mums enjoy plenty of sun and pampering sitting out in the open on the ground in the back part of our property. Our mums get plenty of moisture and fertilizer during this growing period. They require no more pinching and will begin blooming in succession by variety usually beginning about August 15 (due to the very warm summer this year blooming has been delayed by a few weeks). This is when the first ones become available to the consumer. Color choices run the full spectrum of fall colors: yellow, gold, orange, bronze, red, purple, pink, etc.

If planning a special event this fall, give us a call. Because we grow our thousands of mums on site, we always have more out back and at varying stages of bloom. We generally have mums well into November.

Please note that mums planted into the garden in the fall will usually not winter over. As the ground cools there's generally not enough time for the plants to root out before the ground freezes. For mums to perennialize, it's best to plant them in the spring when they are available in small pots in our perennial area.

NATURAL NEWS--

Getting Kids Interested in Gardening--A Primer

Introducing children to plants and gardening can never start too early. How many of us gardeners began our own gardening experiences hand in hand with our own parents and grandparents and at a very early age. Stories from Klein's own staff members demonstrates this quite clearly. When reading our individual staff bios (please visit our **Home Page** at www.kleinsfloral.com and click on **Our Staff** on the left side), it's clear that nearly all of us who work at Klein's got the gardening bug very early in life; whether planting, weeding, harvesting, working on our family farms or simply enjoying nature. We all have fond memories (or selective memories) of how much fun it was to be in the garden as children and it's very important to each of us to pass our love of nature on to our own children. We as parents and teachers are instrumental in shaping our world's future. The following questions and answers come to us from the wonderful website at www.kidsgardening.org. Though specifically aimed at teachers, the answers are poignant to any adult who wants the children in their lives to become involved in gardening.

Question: How do I get the children interested in the garden?

Answer: There are many ways to interest children in the garden. A successful children's garden allows whimsy and welcomes the discovery of a variety of "treasures." The quickest way to engage children in the garden is to give them a part in its design. You can design a garden around a literature theme such as "Peter Rabbit" or "Planting a Rainbow" garden. Or you can design a garden to be a particular type of habitat, such as a butterfly garden or a bird garden. Another concept for the garden is to focus on a food product, as in a Pizza Garden, a Stone Soup Garden, or a Stir-Fry Garden. The design of the garden involves: deciding on a design concept, deciding on what you will plant and how the plantings will be arranged, and then planting the garden. You can also decorate the garden with child-made objects and signs. Another way to sustain interest in the garden is to plan for your school's harvest and feast days, and to have daily garden "reporters" who investigate the plants' progress and then report to the class. You can also include garden reports in the school newsletter.

Question: How do I get Grade K-2 children interested in the garden beyond the seed-planting day?

Answer: With young children, the daily structure of observation will keep their interest, provided you have planted some seeds that sprout very quickly. Others can sprout slower, and this becomes an opportunity for discussion about how different plants, just like people, grow at different rates (math concept) and look different as they sprout (diversity is a good thing). Once the seedlings are growing, focus your efforts on plotting their growth once a week and keeping a chart. You could make a wall height chart that shows the mature height of what you are growing and measure the kids against the plants. Then you could measure the baby plants against the mature plant pictures. Promises of good things to eat and pretty flowers are very inspirational to children of this age. Once the seedlings are planted out, use the garden as a reason to go outside for learning activities. Encourage each child to feel ownership of his or her plant(s). This allows each one to take on a nurturing role with the plants. It is best if each has more than one plant so that if a plant is killed with devotion, there are backups.

Question: How do I get Grade 3-5 children interested in the garden beyond the seed-planting day?

Answer: This is an age of some independence. It is helpful if the garden is close to the classroom so that the more motivated students can easily check on the garden. Understanding what motivates the kids to work in the garden is very important at this age. For some, it is a way to "avoid schoolwork"; for others, it is a way to be outside more than they would otherwise be allowed. For others, it is an opportunity to explore, observe, and learn to ask interesting questions. Children of this age are very capable of planting but need to have clear visual clues as to where to stand and where the plants are. Having the children make labels for plants allows children to personalize the garden and "mark their territory." The more the students believe that their involvement makes a difference, the greater the likelihood of their sustained interest. Subdividing the garden into team areas or even personal "square feet" is one way to give individuals feelings of being needed. They develop a personal nurturing relationship with the plants and take pride in their growth. It is best if each has more than one plant so that if a plant is killed with devotion, there are backups.

Question: How can I get kids in Grades 6-12 involved in the garden?

Answer: At this age it is even more important than at the younger ages that the kids feel ownership of the garden. If the garden becomes "cool," it will be easier to get kids to stay with the project. A good sense of humor will help the squeamish "you don't want me to touch that dirt" child get into the mode of gardening. The quickest route to that ownership is in daily involvement in the design, installation, maintenance, and harvest of the garden. The garden should be configured in such a way that it appears understandable to the students. Raised beds minimize trampling and opportunities for children to feel clumsy or embarrassed. If it is a habitat, then the primary qualities of that habitat should be incorporated into classroom lesson plans. If it is a vegetable garden, you should be growing crops that interest the kids. Add flowers if that is what is necessary to hold the interest of the non-vegetable eaters. If the garden is close to the classroom and can be easily accessed, it will be used more. If the garden reflects the personality of the gardeners, it is bound to hold their interest longer. This may mean allowing "funky" kid objects to personalize the space, appointing various "crew chiefs" for garden time, and giving extra recognition for good work in the garden.

Question: I don't have room or time -- or maybe even skills -- to plant a new garden, but I'd like my first grader to have his own little garden place. Do you have suggestions?

Answer: If planting a garden seems too daunting, adopt an existing spot. Instead of a new plot, stake a claim in an existing planting or wild space in your yard. It can be as small or big as your son wants. Mark it off with stakes and twine, tell him it is his garden, and start spending time there together. Pay utmost attention. You could add a plant or two, or not. Set out some seeds or nuts to see if any creatures pay a call. Take photos. Draw pictures. Write poems. Collect and press a few leaves, flowers, or other finds. Keep a scrapbook throughout the season. Kids who try this usually grow very attached to their places.

Turning Kids On

by Cheryl Dorschner

Most adults who garden began this hobby as children. And more than one old-timer has sworn off gardening because he hated it as a kid. Here's the secret to the difference.

If you want your child to love gardening, the best things you can do, in order of importance, are the following.

1. Show them how much you love gardening just by reveling in your own garden every day.
2. Surround them with great gardens. That doesn't mean a show place. It may mean a messy, riotously colored cottage garden; decorative little getaway; or profuse potsful. (Remember that everything is bigger through kids' eyes.)
3. Give them good gardening experiences. These will be great memories in years to come.

Kids have so much competing for their attention: television, computers, sports, and a bazillion "planned" activities from library hours to birthday parties, from sleepovers to dances — at as young an age as the fifth grade. So gardening has to stand on its own. Rooting cuttings in water doesn't cut it. But what does?

Experts disagree on whether to include gardening among children's required chores or to take advantage of their interest on planting and harvest days and do the work yourself the other 120 days.

I'm somewhere in the middle. I'd never say, "an hour of weeding and you can go swimming." But I'd enlist kids of all ages to weed as much as their capabilities and attention span will allow. Then I'd finish the job alone. Some kids love being the super hero who wrestles burdock's three-foot taproot out of the ground and onto the heap.

The balance is to teach respect and enjoyment of the family gardens and make sure there's a garden a kid can call his or her own. Here dirt and water are the stuff of magic, and surprises lurk between rows. Anyone can succeed under the sun. "I did it myself" is a powerful thing.

- Recognize that kids' gardening priorities are different, well, practically opposite of adults'.
- Let kids choose what to plant. Offer guidance and make sure there are some sure-success plants among their picks. But if they want beets, roses, and petunias, why not?
- Relax your standards. Crooked rows or weeds as pets are fine.
- Transplanting is fun, even if your child plays with plants the way they move action figures or Barbies about. But remind them that plants' roots need some time to grow in one place.
- Leave room for good old-fashioned digging. Holes are a highly popular landscape feature. Look for worms. Add water, and frogs appear.
- Model the message that some insects are beneficial, and even destructive bugs are highly interesting.
- Do behind-the-scenes maintenance of kids' gardens, keeping them edged and weeded. Don't expect kids to do all the watering and pest patrol.
- You decide: when it comes to impending doom (no pumpkins appeared on vines; the daisy is uprooted and sunning on the deck) do you add a pumpkin from the farm stand? Replace the daisy? Some parents use loss as a lesson; others smooth things over for success.
- Remember: One of the best things you ever grow may be a gardener!**

SEPTEMBER'S PLANT OF THE MONTH:

JAPANESE ANEMONE

Japanese anemones (*Anemone japonica*, *A. x hybrida*, *A. hupehensis* and *A. vitifolia*) are among the loveliest of our late season bloomers, sometimes blooming into October. All thrive in rich soil and in full sun (with some afternoon shade) and all resent soil that stays too moist during the winter months. Most are quite shade tolerant. In fact, *Anemone vitifolia* 'Robustissima' is an amazing perennial choice for dry shade--a location very difficult to find a perennial that does exceptionally well. 'Robustissima' also does well in heat, cold, full sun and drought.

Japanese anemones are a member of the buttercup family of plants (Ranunculaceae) and are native to China, Japan and Nepal. The foliage is very attractive, reminiscent of maple leaves, and has few pests. The plants are shallow rooted and spread vigorously to the point of being invasive if grown in ideal conditions. Flowers are borne in clusters on wiry stalks and are only in shades of pink and white. There are both single and double flowered varieties. Flowers range from 1-3" across and have a daisy-like appearance. Blooming usually begins at the very end of summer, though 'Robustissima' starts a month earlier than the rest. The flower stalks range from 2-5' tall depending on variety. Plants are very long lived and quite durable. Plants need to be kept well watered during dry spells in order to keep the foliage looking good. The most common varieties include:

Honorine Jobert with large white single blooms at 30-48".

Pamina has double rose-red blooms and grows to 30".

Queen Charlotte is a beautiful pink variety and tops out at 30".

Whirlwind is one of the more common white anemones with semi-double blooms.

YOU ASKED THE MAD GARDENER. . .

What is killing my monarch caterpillars? They get to about 2 inches and then I find their bodies. There is no substance to the bodies. It almost looks and feels like something is sucking the insides out of them. Carolyn

Hi Carolyn,

One of the more widespread predators of monarch caterpillars (and one of the very few because they taste so bad) are assassin bugs. They are rather common throughout Wisconsin. Like preying mantises, they lie in wait for their prey and attack as they pass by. The prey is injected with their saliva which, in turn, liquifies the caterpillars insides. Once liquified, the assassin bug sucks out the innards, leaving just the outer shell. They eat many, many types of insects and are actually considered garden beneficials, rather than pests. It's just too bad that monarch caterpillars happen to be one of their choices. Common stink bugs are a member of the same family of insects.

Thanks for your question!!

The Mad Gardener

Follow up question the next day:

Would it be better if I gathered the caterpillars into a safe place and feed them? Or is there some other way to protect them?

Carolyn

Hi Carolyn

Yes, you can collect up the monarch caterpillars and bring them to adulthood indoors. You'll need some sort of screened butterfly cage or a jar with holes poked in the lid. While the caterpillars are growing, they'll need a constantly fresh batch of milkweed on which to feed--any kind will do--annual milkweed, roadside milkweed, swamp milkweed, etc. They prefer the young, tender leaves. Once they reach full size, the caterpillars will become lethargic and stop feeding. Shortly thereafter they'll form their dangling chrysalis on a branch or on the top of the container. In a few weeks they'll emerge as an adult monarch and ready to be released. Just before they emerge from the green chrysalis, the outside will become nearly transparent and you'll be able to see the adult monarch inside. Once emerged, it takes a bit of time for their wings to fully extend and dry before they're able to fly. Good luck! It's a lot of fun to watch and a great learning experience for kids!!

Thanks again!

The Mad Gardener

And still more information on this topic:

Parasites Affecting Monarchs

from www.uga.edu/monarchparasites/parasites_in_monarchs/index.html

Did you know that fewer than one out of every ten eggs laid by a female monarch will survive to become an adult butterfly? Monarchs have many natural enemies. Predators such as spiders and fire ants kill and eat monarch eggs and caterpillars. Some birds and wasps feed on adult butterflies. These predators are easy to see, but monarchs are also attacked by *parasites*, living things that actually live inside the monarchs' own bodies. Parasitic insects called parasitoids frequently kill monarchs. Other parasites are extremely small and can only be seen with a microscope. Just like humans, monarchs can get sick and die from diseases caused by parasitic bacteria, viruses, fungi, and protozoans.

Parasitoids

Parasitoids are parasitic insects such as small flies and wasps that lay eggs on other insects. These special parasites only live on a single host, eventually killing it. Parasitoid larvae eat their host from the inside out, usually emerging from the remains of the host as a pupa or adult.

Tachinid flies and braconid wasps are two parasitoids that feed on and kill monarchs. These parasitoids lay their eggs on the caterpillars. Tachinid fly larvae feed on monarch caterpillars, but usually don't kill their hosts until just before the caterpillars pupate. When a parasitized caterpillar hangs upside down in the pre-pupal "J"-shape, several tachinid fly larvae or maggots will come out of the monarch caterpillar. The fly maggots drop to the ground on long, gel-like threads.

Braconid wasps do not parasitize monarchs as often as tachinid flies. When braconids do attack monarchs they can produce as many as 32 tiny adult wasps from a single butterfly. Very little is known about how frequently various invertebrate parasites and predators harm monarchs in different parts of their range.

Parasites and infectious diseases

Have you ever had a tick on your leg or seen a dog with fleas? Ticks and fleas are examples of parasites. Parasites are small living things that live in or on another living thing, called the host. Parasites usually obtain resources from their hosts, and the host in turn is harmed by the parasite. Sometimes the host is damaged so much that it dies. The parasite benefits from the food and shelter that it gets from the host.

Some parasites have a very close relationship with their host. These obligate parasites can not lead independent non parasitic lives. They must live in the host to grow and reproduce. Obligate parasites often produce resistant structures like spores to survive between hosts.

Parasites can be microscopic like viruses and bacteria or much larger like mites. A pathogen is a term used for microbial (single-celled) parasites that cause harm to their hosts. Most pathogens and parasites get into insects when they eat. Others infect insects through pores or joints in the exoskeleton. Many researchers are currently exploring the role that parasites and diseases play in controlling the size of insect populations.

Several disease causing organisms can infect monarchs. Nuclear polyhedrosis virus and *Pseudomonas* bacteria are two monarch pathogens. Protozoan parasites such as *Ophryocystis elektroscirrha* and a microsporidian *Nosema* species have been reported to infect both wild and captive monarch butterflies.

One sign that monarch larvae could be infected with a pathogen is if they stop eating and hang from the host plant (or side of a container) by their prolegs, with the anterior and posterior ends drooping downwards. Dead larvae and pupae often turn dark brown or black within a few hours of death; this can be a sign of bacterial decay. Often times, monarch larvae or pupae die for no apparent reason. This does not mean that a pathogen has killed them; other causes of death could include ingestion of chemical toxins, a wound that became infected by opportunistic bacteria, or thermal stress caused by conditions that are too hot or too cold.

AROUND TOWN:

For neighborhood events or garden tours that you would like posted in our monthly newsletter, please contact Rick at (608) 244-5661 or Sue at sue@kleinsfloral.com. Please include all details, i.e. dates, locations, prices, brief description, etc. Events must be garden related and must take place in the Madison vicinity and we must receive your information by the first of the month in which the event takes place for it to appear in that month's newsletter. This is a great opportunity for free advertising.

Northside Farmers Market

Sundays, May through October, 8:30-12:30

In the Northside TownCenter at the intersection of N. Sherman Ave. and Northport Dr. across from Warner Park.

The Northside Farmers Market is a nonprofit community enterprise. It is one of the newest and fastest growing farmers' markets in Dane County. In keeping with the innovative spirit of Madison's Northside, we are surpassing what defines the traditional farmers' market. Our fundamental principles include:

--Providing an abundant selection of high quality, locally grown foods.
The market accepts Quest, WIC and Senior FMNP vouchers.

--Supporting our local agricultural entrepreneurs who are increasingly important today in ensuring that we have the best and safest food possible.

--Educating the community about traditional foods and the history of local agriculture in an attempt to preserve (and expand upon) our rich heritage.

--Promoting nutrition and the market by hosting dinners for neighborhood groups and seniors.

Parking is always FREE!

For details visit www.northsidefarmersmarket.org

Dane County Farmer's Market

Saturdays, April 17 thru November 6, 6:00-2:00

On the Capitol Square

Wednesdays, April 21 thru November 3, 8:30-2:00

In the 200 block of Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.

For details visit www.madfarmmkt.org

Olbrich's Garden's Bolz Conservatory Exhibit- - Life in the Canopy

September 7 through January 2, 2011

Daily from 10:00-4:00, Sundays 10:00-5:00
In the Bolz Conservatory

The lush plants on the forest floor of the Bolz Conservatory draw the attention of most visitors...But look up! Up to 90 percent of life in the rainforest exists in the trees - colorful orchids, bromeliads that provide watery homes for tree frogs, birds, animals, and more. Discover the Bolz Conservatory's canopy layer and the plants and animals that call the canopy home.

Olbrich Botanical Gardens
3330 Atwood Ave., Madison
608/246-4550 or www.olbrich.org for details

Fall Plant Sale

September 11-September 17, 9:00 a.m.-5:00p.m. daily
At the Horticulture Center

Featuring:

- Hundreds of varieties of perennials for all garden situations
- Huge garden mums
- Spring blooming bulbs
- Shrubs
- Roses
- Bagged Mushroom Compost

Call Mark at (608) 754-1779 with any questions

Rotary Botanical Gardens
1455 Palmer Drive
Janesville, WI 53545
608/752-3885 or www.rotarygardens.org for details

Native by Design--A How-To Conference for Gardeners

Sunday, September 19, 9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Using the Arboretum's Wisconsin Native Plant Garden as an outdoor classroom, seminars are combined with expert advice and living examples to guide those wishing to become successful native gardeners. Keynote speaker is Doug Tallamy, author of the award-winning [Bringing Nature Home](#). Fee: \$60 (\$51 for Friends of the Arboretum). Registration required.

University of Wisconsin Arboretum
1207 Seminole Highway
Madison, WI 53711
608/263-7888 or www.uwarboretum.org for details

Fall Flowers

Sunday, September 19, 1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.
Grady Tract

Enjoy a late summer walk through goldenrods, asters, sunflowers and gentians. Meet at the Grady Tract parking lot located at the southeast corner of the Beltline and Seminole Highway.

University of Wisconsin Arboretum
1207 Seminole Highway
Madison, WI 53711
608/263-7888 or www.uwarboretum.org for details

Olbrich's Garden's Bulk Mulch Sale

Saturday, September 25
9:00-1:00

Buy leaf mulch in bulk and save money during Olbrich's Fall bulk Mulch sale! The shredded, composted leaves enrich soil and provide nourishment and protection for your gardens, shrubs, and trees. While applying mulch to gardens in the spring is most common, applying leaf mulch in the fall helps regulate soil temperatures during the winter, and gives the garden a head start in the spring. Bulk mulch is loose and is loaded with a tractor. Bring your own truck or trailer and Olbrich will load bulk scoops for you. Each scoop is \$40 and covers approximately 350-square feet at a 3-inch depth.

Olbrich Botanical Gardens
3330 Atwood Ave., Madison
608/246-4550 or www.olbrich.org for details

SEPTEMBER IN THE GARDEN--A checklist of things to do this month.

**Although the average first frost date for Madison is about Oct. 6, killing frosts have occurred as early as September 12 (1955). Be aware of quick weather changes this time of year. Be prepared to cover tender plants at any time.

- Pick up a copy of the 2011 Wisconsin Garden Journal at bookstores & Klein's
- Continue sowing lettuce, endive, escarole and spinach.
- Plant garlic now! This is the best time in Wisconsin.
- Plant bearded iris and transplant peonies.
- Harvest pumpkins and winter squash.
- Apply a systemic pesticide to plants to be wintered over indoors.
- Continue planting shrubs and trees.
- Plant grass seed. September is one of the best times as nights cool.
- Aerate your lawn.
- Divide and plant perennials as desired.
- Stop deadheading perennials for winter interest, i.e. sedums, grasses, etc.
- Dig tender bulbs as the foliage yellows.
- Give the garden at least 1" of moisture per week.
- Collect seeds for next year's garden.
- Make notes in your garden journal for changes, improvements, etc.
- Take pictures of your garden for record keeping.
- Keep an eye on the weather. Water as needed.
- Shop for spring bulbs, mums and winter hardy pansies.
- Bring dormant amaryllis bulb indoors for 3 mo. of rest.
- Begin checking out the garden centers for spring bulb selection.
- Take cuttings of geraniums, coleus and other plants to winter over.
- Late in the month, begin planting spring bulbs, but wait as long as possible.
- Begin moving houseplants back indoors.
- Visit Klein's---Great selection of mums, kales, cabbages, pansies & more!

Some of our very favorite seed and plant sources include:

For seeds:

Baker Creek Heirloom Seeds @ www.RareSeeds.com or 417/924-8887
Burpee @ www.burpee.com or 800/888-1447
Harris Seeds @ www.harriseseeds.com or 800/514-4441
Johnny's Select Seeds @ www.johnnyseeds.com or 207/861-3901
Jung's Seeds @ www.jungseed.com or 800/247-5864
Park's Seeds @ www.parkseed.com or 800/845-3369
Seeds of Change @ www.seedsofchange.com or 888/762-7333
Seed Savers @ www.seedsavers.org or 563/382-5990
Select Seeds @ www.selectseeds.com or 800/684-0395
Territorial Seeds @ www.territorialseed.com or 888/657-3131
Thompson & Morgan @ www.thompson-morgan.com or 800/274-7333

For bulbs:

Brent & Becky's Bulbs @ www.brentandbeckysbulbs.com or 877/661-2852
Colorblends @ www.colorblends.com or 888/847-8637
John Scheeper's @ www.johnscheepers.com or 860/567-0838
McClure & Zimmerman @ www.mzbulb.com or 800/883-6998

For plants:

Heronswood Nursery @ www.heronswood.com or 360/297-4172
High Country Gardens @ www.highcountrygardens.com or 800/925-9387
Logee's Greenhouses @ www.logees.com or 888/330-8038
Plant Delights Nursery @ www.plantdelights.com or 912/772-4794
Roots and Rhizomes @ www.rootsrhizomes.com or 800/374-5035
Wayside Gardens @ www.waysidegardens.com or 800/213-0379
White Flower Farm @ www.whiteflowerfarm.com or 800/503-9624

Note: To receive every possible seed, plant or garden supply catalog imaginable, check out **Cyndi's Catalog of Garden Catalogs @ www.gardenlist.com**. Most catalogs are free and make for great winter reading!

BEHIND THE SCENES AT KLEIN'S--This is a sneak peek of what is going on each month behind the scenes in our greenhouses. Many people are unaware that our facility operates year round or that we have 10 more greenhouses on the property in addition to the 6 open for retail. At any given moment we already have a jump on the upcoming season--be it poinsettias in July, geraniums in December or fall mums in May.

IN SEPTEMBER:

---The poinsettias continue grow and thrive in our back greenhouses. They're almost ready to bring into our retail greenhouses before the weather gets too cold.

---Crops arrive for winter sales: cyclamen, azaleas.

---We begin weatherizing the greenhouses for winter.

---All remaining perennials are cut back, cleaned up and put into winter storage.

---We continue stocking fall mums as they go into bloom. We'll continue to have a good selection into November.

---Ordering plants for spring 2011 is going on fast and furious. Our growers order early to ensure best selection. They pore over stacks of catalogs containing the newest plant material for 2011.

EMPLOYEE PROFILE--GORDON DUNN

Even in retirement there's no sittin' still for Gordie---he's got his fingers into everything! He not only works at Klein's two or three days a week, but he gardens, sings, plays organ at church, bikes, makes maple syrup and curls. There's no stoppin' him (maybe it's his daily dose of yogurt)!

It was destiny that Gordie eventually work at Klein's. Even before retirement in 1999 from Rhone/Poulenc (now Danisco), where he worked as a production supervisor, we had heard that Gordie was interested in working at Klein's after his retirement. Gordie was no stranger to Klein's; both his daughter, Karen, and sister- and brother-in-law (Marcia and LeRoy Williams) were already working at Klein's. LeRoy was about to retire as one of our delivery drivers so move was easy and logical. And Gordie has been one of our dependable drivers ever since. An easy-going, laid back temperament, an outgoing personality and his knowledge of Madison makes him the perfect floral delivery person. In addition, with his love of gardening, delivering allows him to explore the area's neighborhoods and see other people's gardens. Gordie says enjoys Dane County's gorgeous countryside on beautiful spring days--although he says he's not a fan of the long drives to those farthest reaches of Oregon or Verona on snowy days, only to find out the recipient of the delivery isn't home anyway.

Gordie is a local boy, having grown up in rural Columbia County. He and his wife, Ruth, currently live in Poynette, where together they are involved in the Poynette Historical Society. They are extremely interested in the history of the people and places of our area. Both being of some Irish descent, they have made trips to the Emerald Isle and are planning to make more in the future. Ruth is a retired nurse from St. Mary's Hospital. Daughter, Karen, is a librarian at the Steenbock Library on the UW campus and son, Bill, lives with his family in Verona where he works at Epic Healthcare Systems.

In addition to driving, Gordie oftentimes helps out in the greenhouse (if he has time--see above) in the spring and enjoys talking with people and helping out at our big Garden Expo at the Alliant Energy Center each February. With everything else on his resume, Gordie is also a certified Master Gardener.

PERMANENT FEATURES-- KLEIN'S MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

Have our monthly newsletter e-mailed to you automatically by signing up on the right side of our home page. We'll offer monthly tips, greenhouse news and tidbits, specials and recipes. . .everything you need to know from your favorite Madison greenhouse. And tell your friends. It's easy to do.

THE MAD GARDENER--"Madison's Firsthand Source for Expert Gardening Advice"

Ask us your gardening questions by e-mailing us at madgardener@kleinsfloral.com. Klein's in-house **Mad Gardener** will e-mail you with an answer as promptly as we can. The link is posted on our home page and in all newsletters.

We can only answer those questions pertaining to gardening in Southern Wisconsin and we reserve the right to leave correspondence unanswered at our discretion. Please allow 2-3 days for a response.

FACEBOOK

Klein's has joined the Facebook frenzy. Become a fan of Klein's by visiting us at www.facebook.com. We continuously post company updates and new pictures

SENIOR CITIZEN DISCOUNT

We offer a 10% Off Senior Citizen Discount every Tuesday to those 62 and above. This discount is not in addition to other discounts or sales. Please mention that you are a senior before we ring up your purchases. Does not apply to wire out orders or services, i.e. delivery, potting, etc.

BUCKY BOOK COUPON

Klein's is again showing our proud support of community UW athletics and academics with advertising and coupons in the 2010 edition of the Bucky Book. We are also selling the 2010 edition in-store--the perfect gift. Visit www.buckybook.com for more information and to order your copy.

RECYCLING POTS & TRAYS

The City of Madison will recycle rinsed out hard plastic pots and trays when brought to their drop-off locations at 4602 Sycamore Ave. and 1501 West Badger Rd. They do not accept light plastic or multi-celled packs. White plastic #5's are also not accepted in city recycling bins or at the drop-off sites. For more information call 267-2626 or visit www.cityofmadison.com/streets/RigidPlasticRecyclingDropOff.cfm

KLEIN'S "BLOOMING PLANT OR FRESH FLOWER CLUB"

Send or receive 3 month's, 6 month's or a whole year's worth of seasonal blooming plants or fresh flower arrangements and SAVE!!

There's no easier way to give gorgeous blooming plants or fresh flower arrangements, month after month. Each month a seasonal blooming plant or fresh arrangement will arrive on yours or a loved one's doorstep. You choose the start date and we'll make your special delivery the very same day each month.

For just \$75, \$150 or \$300, respectively, we'll send 3 month's, 6 month's or a year's worth of seasonal blooming plants--perhaps a bulb garden or azalea in the spring, one of our famous large geraniums or a tropical hibiscus in the summer, a chrysanthemum or Thanksgiving cactus in the fall or one of our homegrown poinsettias or cyclamen for the holidays and winter months. Selection of the blooming plant will be based on availability.

And for just \$90, \$175 or \$350, respectively, receive one of Klein's lovely fresh floral arrangements. All arrangements will be seasonal and will contain only the freshest flowers. All arrangements are **Designer's Choice**, but are sure to satisfy the most discerning lover of fresh flowers.

Prices include delivery within our delivery area. Enclosure cards will accompany each delivery if desired. For delivery details visit the "**Permanent Features**" section of our newsletter below. If your chosen delivery date happens to fall on a Sunday or holiday, we will deliver it on the next available delivery day. All regular delivery conditions apply.

Join our **Blooming Plant or Fresh Flower Club** by calling Klein's at **608/244-5661** or **888/244-5661** or by stopping in. We request that payment be made in full before the first delivery and prices do not include sales tax.

DELIVERY INFO

Klein's Floral and Greenhouses delivers daily, except Sundays, throughout all of Madison and much of Dane County including: Cottage Grove, DeForest, Fitchburg, Maple Bluff, Marshall, McFarland, Middleton, Monona, Oregon, Shorewood Hills, Sun Prairie, Verona, Waunakee and Windsor. Current delivery rate on 1-4 items is \$6.95 for Madison, Maple Bluff, Monona and Shorewood Hills, slightly more to the surrounding communities and for more than 4 items. We not only deliver our fabulous fresh flowers, but also houseplants, bedding plants and sundries. A minimum order of \$25.00 is required for delivery. Delivery to the Madison hospitals is \$4.95. Deliveries to the four Madison hospitals are made during the early afternoon. There is no delivery charge to funeral homes in the city of Madison, although regular rates apply for morning funeral deliveries to Madison's west side. Regular rates also apply for funeral deliveries in the surrounding communities.

Morning delivery is guaranteed to the following Madison zip codes, but only if requested: 53703, 53704, 53714, 53716, 53718 and Cottage Grove, DeForest, Maple Bluff, Marshall, McFarland, Monona, Sun Prairie, Waunakee and Windsor. We begin our delivery day at 8:00 a.m. and end at approximately 4:00 p.m. Except during holidays, the following west-side zip codes and communities can be delivered only during the afternoon: 53705, 53706, 53711, 53713, 53717, 53719, 53726, Fitchburg, Middleton, Oregon, Shorewood Hills and Verona. During holidays (Christmas, Valentine's Day, Mother's Day, etc.) we are able to make morning deliveries to all of the above areas. We are not able to take closely timed deliveries on any holiday due to the sheer volume of such requests. It's best to give us a range of time and we'll try our absolute hardest. Orders for same day delivery must be placed by 12:30 p.m. or by 2:30 p.m. for Madison zip codes 53704 and 53714. We do not deliver to Cambridge, Columbus, Deerfield or Stoughton.

DEPARTMENT HEADS: Please refer all questions, concerns or feedback in the following departments to their appropriate supervisor. Phone: 608/244-5661 or 888/244-5661

Floral Department Manager Kathy Lehman
kathy@kleinsfloral.com
Grower, General Manager Jamie VandenWymelenberg
jamie@kleinsfloral.com
Assistant Manager
Jennifer Simon
jsimon@kleinsfloral.com
House Accounts & Billing Barbara Foulk

barb@kleinsfloral.com

Delivery Supervisor

Rick Halbach

Owner & Manager

Sue Klein

sue@kleinsfloral.com

RELATED RESOURCES AND WEB SITES

University of Wisconsin Extension

1 Fen Oak Ct. #138

Madison, WI 53718

608/224-3700

<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/cty/>

<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/>

Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic

Dept. of Plant Pathology

1630 Linden Dr.

Madison, WI 53706

<http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/index.php>

Insect Diagnostic Lab

240 Russell Labs

1630 Linden Dr.

Madison, WI 53706

<http://www.entomology.wisc.edu/>

U.W. Soil and Plant Analysis Lab

8452 Mineral Point Rd.

Verona, WI 53593

608/262-4364

<http://uwlab.soils.wisc.edu/>

American Horticultural Society

<http://www.ahs.org/>

Garden Catalogs (an extensive list with links)

<http://www.gardenlist.com/>

also <http://www.mailordergardening.com/>

Invasive Species

<http://www.invasive.org/>

Friends of Troy Gardens

Rm. 171, Bldg. 14

3601 Memorial Dr.

Madison, WI 53704

608/240-0409

<http://www.troygardens.org/>

Community Gardens Division (Madison area)

Community Action Coalition

1717 N. Stoughton Rd.

Madison, WI 53704

608/246-4730

<http://www.cacscw.org/gardens/>

Madison Area Master Gardeners (MAMGA)

<http://www.madison.com/communities/mamga/>

Wisconsin Master Gardeners Program

Department of Horticulture

1575 Linden Drive

University of Wisconsin - Madison

Madison, WI 53706

608/265-4504

<http://www.hort.wisc.edu/mastergardener/>

The Wisconsin Gardener

<http://www.wpt.org/garden/>

Allen Centennial Gardens
620 Babcock Dr.
Madison, WI 53706
608/262-8406

<http://www.horticulture.wisc.edu/allencentennialgardens/>

Olbrich Botanical Gardens
3330 Atwood Ave.
Madison, WI 53704
608/246-4550

<http://www.olbrich.org/>

Rotary Gardens
1455 Palmer Dr.
Janesville, WI 53545
608/752-3885

<http://www.rotarygardens.org/>

University of WI Arboretum
1207 Seminole Hwy.
Madison, WI 53711
608/263-7888

<http://uwarboretum.org/>

University of Wisconsin-West Madison
Agricultural Research Center
8502 Mineral Point Rd.
Verona, WI 53593
608/262-2257

<http://www.cals.wisc.edu/westmad/>

PLANTS POISONOUS TO CHILDREN:

Children may find the bright colors and different textures of plants irresistible, but some plants can be poisonous if touched or eaten. If you're in doubt about whether or not a plant is poisonous, don't keep it in your home. The risk is not worth it. The following list is not comprehensive, so be sure to seek out safety information on the plants in your home to be safe.

- Bird of paradise
- Bull nettle
- Castor bean
- Chinaberry tree
- Crocus
- Daffodil
- Deadly nightshade
- Dieffenbachia (dumb cane)
- Foxglove
- Glory lily
- Hemlock
- Holly berry
- Indian tobacco
- Iris
- Jimsonweed
- Lantana
- Larkspur
- Lily of the valley
- Marijuana
- Mescal bean
- Mexicanes
- Mistletoe
- Morning glory
- Mountain laurel
- Night-blooming jasmine
- Nutmeg
- Oleander
- Philodendron
- Poison ivy
- Poison sumac
- Pokeweed

- Poppy
- Potato
- Privet
- Rhododendron
- Rhubarb
- Water hemlock
- Wisteria

PLANTS POISONOUS TO PETS:

Below is a list of some of the common plants which may produce a toxic reaction in animals. This list is intended only as a guide to plants which are generally identified as having the capability for producing a toxic reaction. Source: The National Humane Society website @ <http://www.humanesociety.org/>

- Aconite
- Apple
- Arrowgrasses
- Autumn Crocus
- Azaleas
- Baneberry
- Bird-of-Paradise
- Black locust
- Bloodroot
- Box
- Buckeye
- Buttercup
- Caladium
- Carolina jessamine
- Castor bean
- Chinaberry tree
- Chockcherries
- Christmas berry
- Christmas Rose
- Common privet
- Corn cockle
- Cowbane
- Cow cockle
- Cowsliprb
- Daffodil
- Daphne
- Day lily
- Delphinium (Larkspur)
- Dumbcane
- Dutchman's breeches
- Easter lily
- Elderberry
- Elephant's ear
- English Ivy
- European Bittersweet
- Field peppergrass
- Foxglove
- Holly
- Horsechestnut
- Horse nettle
- Hyacinth
- Iris
- Jack-in-the-pulpit
- Jerusalem Cherry
- Jimsonweed
- Lantana
- Larkspur
- Laurels
- Lily of the valley
- Lupines
- Mayapple
- Milk vetch
- Mistletoe
- Monkshood
- Morning glory
- Mustards
- Narcissus

- Nicotiana
- Nightshade
- Oaks
- Oleander
- Philodendrons
- Pokeweed
- Poinsettia
- Poison hemlock
- Potato
- Rhododendron
- Rhubarb
- Rosary pea
- Sago palm
- Skunk cabbage
- Smartweeds
- Snow-on-the-mountain
- Sorghum
- Star of Bethlehem
- Wild black cherry
- Wild radish
- Wisteria
- Yellow jessamine
- Yew

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