

## 'THE SAGE'--AUGUST 2012

Klein's Floral & Greenhouses On-Line Newsletter

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Our "Mad Gardener" Is Ready for Your Questions

Klein's 4th Annual Most Beautiful Garden Contest

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[Veggies To Plant Now](#) for Fall Harvest

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### KLEIN'S 4TH ANNUAL MOST BEAUTIFUL GARDEN CONTEST

Think you have the **Most Beautiful Garden**? Perhaps all of that hard work and creativity can literally pay off by entering our **Most Beautiful Garden Contest**. We invite you to submit photographs along with our entry form to Klein's via e-mail or snail mail by September 1. Winners are selected by our staff and will be announced on our website in early September. Prizes for 1st, 2nd and 3rd places include gift cards for a Klein's shopping spree. We have a separate category for container gardens.

They say pictures say a thousand words and sometimes the most simple of designs says more than the most elaborate. Please visit our home page at [www.kleinsfloral.com](http://www.kleinsfloral.com) for details and entry information.

### 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](mailto: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.

FOR NEIGHBORHOOD EVENTS OR GARDEN TOURS that you would like posted on our web site or in our monthly newsletters, please contact Rick at (608) 244-5661 or [rick@kleinsfloral.com](mailto:rick@kleinsfloral.com) or Sue at [sue@kleinsfloral.com](mailto:sue@kleinsfloral.com). Please include all details, i.e. dates, locations, prices, brief description, etc. Our readership is ever-growing so this is a great opportunity for free advertising. Events must be garden related and must take place in the immediate Madison vicinity.

## **AUGUST STORE HOURS:**

Monday thru Friday : 8:00-6:00

Saturday: 9:00-5:00

Sunday: 10:00-4:00

**Open Labor Day, Monday, September 3: 10:00-4:00**

## **CALENDAR OF EVENTS:**

**Throughout August**, visit Klein's and check out our specials on perennials, shrubs and remaining annuals. Specials and selection change weekly so give us a call for the most up-to-date information at (608) 244-5661 or toll free at 888-244-5661 or on our home page @ [www.kleinsfloral.com](http://www.kleinsfloral.com). We pride ourselves in having the best cared for plants in even the hottest weather.

And later in August, watch for the appearance our fall mums, ornamental kales and cabbages, mixed fall containers and cool weather vegetables, including; chard, kale, lettuces and cole crops. We still have a nice selection of seeds for the fall vegetable garden, including; radishes, spinach, lettuce and SO much more!

**August 1--Full Moon**

**Week of August 12--**Watch for the arrival of our semi-load of indoor houseplants. Select from all shapes and sizes; from tropicals to succulents. The showrooms become a veritable jungle overnight.

**August 31--Blue Moon:** Two full moons in a single month!

**September 3--Labor Day. Special Store Hours: 10:00-4:00**

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## **'THE FLOWER SHOPPE':**

### **National Flowers - Facts And Interesting Information**

Like our own State Flowers (Visit our newsletter of April 2010

@ [www.kleinsfloral.com/cms/2010%20Newsletters/THE%20SAGE%20Apr%202010.pdf](http://www.kleinsfloral.com/cms/2010%20Newsletters/THE%20SAGE%20Apr%202010.pdf)), National Flowers are symbols representing a country. Some national flowers have cultural or religious roots that go back hundreds or even thousands of years and may or may not have been officially adopted.

**Argentina--**Ceibo (Erythrina Crista-galli). The flower was adopted on December 2, 1942.

**Australia--**Golden Wattle (Acacia Pycnantha). September 1 is National Wattle Day

**Austria--**Edelweiss (Leontopodium Alpinum). The star-like flowers are short living perennials.

**Bahamas--**Yellow Elder or Yellow Cedar (Tecoma Stans). The flowers bloom in late summer/early fall. We sell this as an annual at Klein's.

**Bangladesh--**Water Lily (Nymphaea Nouchali). Bangladesh adopted the flower in 1971.

**Belgium--**Red Poppy (Papaver Rhoeas). The flower is one of the easiest wildflowers to grow.

**Brazil--**Cattleya Orchid (Cattleya Labiata). Cattleya orchids are commonly called "corsage orchids" as the blooms are frequently used in corsages due to their exceptional beauty and fragrance.

**Canada--**Maple Leaf (Acer). Maple syrup is made from the sap of sugar maple trees.

**China--**Plum Blossom (Prunus Mei). Plum Blossoms are the earliest blooms of the year, indicating the start of spring.

**Cuba**--Butterfly Jasmine (Mariposa). The white Butterfly Jasmine is an endemic Jasmine species.

**Denmark**--Marguerite Daisy (Argyranthemum Frutescens). Marguerites produce large, single, daisy-like flowers most of the summer.

**Egypt**--Lotus (Nymphaea Lotus). The pure white lotus flower, the only plant to fruit and flower simultaneously.

**England**--Tudor Rose (Rosa). The Tudor Rose is a graphic design created by King Henry VII in 1485, with a red rose laid atop a white one.

**Ethiopia**--Calla Lily. The flower is a solitary, showy, funnel shaped unfurling spathe.

**France**--Iris (Iris). Iris flowers have three petals often called the "standards", and three outer petal-like sepals called the "falls".

**Finland**--Lily-of-the-Valley (Convallaria Majalis). The Lily of the Valley are mostly used in bridal arrangements because of their sweet perfume.

**Germany**--Bachelor's Button (Centaurea Cyanus). In Germany, it is custom for an unmarried person to wear this flower in the buttonhole.

**Greece**--Bear's Breech (Acanthus Mollis). The fresh or dried flower spikes are used in floral arrangements.

**Holland (The Netherlands)**--Tulip (Tulipa). Tulip bulbs are a good substitute for onions in cooking.

**Hungary**--Tulip (Tulipa). Tulip is the common name for between 50 and 150 species of the genus Tulipa in the lily family, Liliaceae.

**India**--Lotus (Nelumbo Nucifera). The lotus is an aquatic perennial.

**Iran**--Red Rose (Rosa). To make a dark red rose appear blacker, its stem can be put in water that has black ink in it.

**Iraq**--Rose (Rosa). The rose is said to be originally from Persia and was introduced to the west by Alexander.

**Ireland**--Shamrock. Shamrock is the common name for several unrelated herbaceous plants with trifoliate leaves.

**Japan**--Chrysanthemum (Imperial), Cherry Blossom Sakura. The sakura trees are the subject of the annual National Cherry Blossom Festival in Japan

**Laos**--Champa Flower (Calophyllum Inophyllum), also known as Plumeria.. The attractive white flowers are scented and waxy.

**Philippines**--Sampaguita (Jasminum Sambac). The flower blooms full-year and have white, small, dainty, star-shaped blossoms, which open at night and wilt in less than a day.

**Poland**--Corn Poppy (Papaver Rhoeas). Corn Poppy or Red Poppy is the wild poppy of agricultural cultivation.

**Portugal**--Lavender. Used in cooking, the potency of the lavender flowers increase with drying.

**Russia**--Camomile (Matricaria Recutita). The flower has an aromatic, fruity and floral fragrance.

**Scotland**--Thistle (Cirsium Altissimum). The thistle flower is a favorite flower among butterflies.

**South Africa**--Protea (Protea Cynaroides). The King protea is originally from the Cape Town area of South Africa.

**South Korea**--Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus Syriacus). Hibiscus Syriacus are pink-mauve single flowers having a dark magenta eye. The flower is not a rose, but its large exotic blossoms attract hummingbirds and tiny insects.

**Spain**--Red carnation. The National Flower of Spain is the Red Carnation.

**Sweden**--Linnea (Linnea Borealis). The flowers are pink, bell-like, very fragrant and grow in pairs.

**Switzerland**--Edelweiss (Leontopodium Alpinum). The flowers are starfish-like white, wooly blooms.

**Turkey**--Tulip (Tulipa). Tulips do not grow in the open or in tropical climates as they need cold winters to grow.

**Ukraine**--Sunflower (Helianthus Annuus). Most flower heads on a field of blooming sunflowers are turned towards the east, the direction of sun rise.

**United States of America**--Rose (Rosa). The rose was officially adopted on November 20, 1986.

**Wales**--The Leek & the Daffodil (Narcissus Amaryllidaceae). The Leek and the Daffodil are both emblems of Wales. The national flower of Wales is usually considered to be the Daffodil. However, the Leek has even older associations as a traditional symbol of Wales - possibly because of its colors, white over green that echo the ancient Welsh flag.

Source: <http://www.theflowerexpert.com/content/aboutflowers/national-flowers>

### **YOU ASKED THE MAD GARDENER . . .**

**We have a large yard and I have been watering my shrubs/plants for about 10 minutes with a slow water trickle from the hose. We have some trees that are dropping a lot of their leaves. Should I be watering my trees and if so how do I determine how long to water them?**

Hi Carolyn,

Yes, shrubs and trees should be watered (if possible) during droughts, but it can be very time consuming, especially on large properties. Shrubs should be watered at a low trickle for at least an hour--two is even better. It's best to prioritize the shrubs that usually need it most, i.e. the shallow rooted ones like hydrangeas and dogwoods. A ten minute watering helps, of course, but isn't long lasting under the extreme conditions of the past few weeks. Trees need long, deep waterings, too, but out near the drip line where the most active roots are located. Hoses should be placed at the drip line and allowed to run an hour or two in various locations around the tree.

Most trees and shrubs can adapt to and survive our drought conditions. They may lose leaves and wilt this season, but should be no worse for it in years to come (except the shallow rooted ones).

Thanks for your question,  
The Mad Gardener

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### **DID YOU KNOW . . .**

**. . .that it's best to plant bare-root peonies (and divide established peonies) and bearded iris rhizomes in the fall?**

#### **Planting Bare-root Peonies**

Meghan Shinn for Horticulture magazine @ [www.hortmag.com](http://www.hortmag.com).

It's best to plant herbaceous peonies in fall, when they are dormant. Spring-planted peonies may fail to flower for several years, and may even die if they put out new shoots before their roots become established. Mail-order and local nurseries (including Klein's) offer bare-root divisions in the fall (usually available beginning in late August). A bare-root peony division is a section of rooted crown with several dark red growth buds called eyes. Each bud gives rise to a stem in the spring. The more eyes a division has, the fuller it will appear, so look for a division with at least 3 to 5 eyes.

To plant a bare-root herbaceous peony in the fall:

1. **Choose a site** with well-drained soil away from the competing roots of trees and shrubs. Give each plant an area about three feet in diameter. Avoid windy areas or provide a windbreak, since peony stems are vulnerable to breakage when heavy with buds and flowers. In most regions a site in full sun is best.

2. **Prepare the soil.** Peonies bloom most prolifically if left to grow undisturbed in the same location for many years, so planting in well-prepared and enriched soil is important. Dig a planting hole about 2 feet across and 18 inches deep. Mix several shovels of compost or well-rotted manure into the bottom of the hole. Fill the hole halfway with

topsoil mixed with more compost and a cup of bonemeal. If your soil is acidic, also mix in about a cup of ground limestone. Peonies like a pH of between 6 & 7.

3. **Plant the peony.** Setting the division too deep prevents flowering; the eyes should be covered by no more than 1.5 to 2 inches of soil. Once you've positioned the peony in the hole, fill the soil carefully but firmly around the roots. Make sure there are no air spaces that could allow the plant to settle too deeply.

4. **Water the plant** in with a gentle stream from a hose. Then surround it with a light mulch, such as chopped leaves or evergreen branches, to help reduce competition from weeds and regulate soil temperature and moisture. Remove the mulch in winter so that the plant gets properly chilled. The peony may not bloom its first year, but by the third year it should reach top form.

### **Planting Bearded Iris Rhizomes**

Source: [www.teskepetandgarden.com](http://www.teskepetandgarden.com)

#### **When To Plant:**

Bare-root bearded iris should be planted in the fall. September is a good time in the Midwest (Klein's selection of iris rhizomes becomes available in late August). Pot grown Iris can be planted any time from spring to fall (and ours are 25% off). For established plants, most fall blooming perennials should be divided in spring. Most spring blooming perennials should be divided in fall. Iris, however, should be divided six weeks after bloom. Here in Zone 5 iris bloom around Memorial Day and should be divided around July 4th. Iris clumps should be divided every three to five years, or when they are not giving you as many blooms. Iris do best in full sun. Bearded iris need well drained soil to thrive.

#### **How To Plant:**

Soak the rhizomes for a couple of hours. Dig your hole deeper than you will place your plants and mix in bulb fertilizer. This is a balanced fertilizer to encourage root growth as well as blooms. Arrange your iris in a group so the fans are pointed out and away from each other. If they are pointed toward each other the leaves will cross and rub and they grow taller. Be sure to leave room for expansion. Do not plant the rhizomes too deep! This is the number one cause of failure. If the rhizomes are covered in moist soil they will rot. You can see on the flesh how deep they were planted before they were dug. They will lift from the ground as they mature. Plant them so that you can see the top of the rhizome. Dust the top of the soil with sulphur. This will irritate squirrels and other digging critters. Water. Wait for blooms and enjoy!

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

### **ENTRY: JULY 13, 2012 (Stumped by a Morning Glory Problem)**

Something's eating my morning glory leaves and I have no clue what. I've gone online to search, but can't find a definitive answer or an answer that makes sense in my particular situation. The culprit comes out only at night. It strips ALL of the leaves from just morning glories (and cardinal climbers--a morning glory), leaving the petiole (the 'stem' that attaches the leaf to the actual stem). The true stems remain completely undamaged and new growth continues at the tips of the vines. No pieces of the leaves can be found anywhere. Damage occurs in a single night. It all started a few weeks back on a tepee trellis in the front yard. The next night a 'Heavenly Blue' morning glory that had reached the gutters along the front of the house was completely stripped all the way up to the gutter. In subsequent nights morning glories have been attacked around the yard--but just one planting at a time. The first plants attacked are already growing back new foliage with no more damage to be seen. I've ruled out rabbits and woodchucks because they invariably cause at least some damage to the stems (usually nipping them off) and I've never known them to crawl 12' off the ground on a thin wire trellis. I well recognize Japanese beetle and most insect damage leaves riddled with holes) and the fact that it occurs only during the night has left me stumped. When searching online, the most common explanation given is slug damage. While true in some cases, this makes no sense to me in my case. Yes, slugs (and earwigs) do their damage at night, but the weather has been extremely dry and none of my other slug-susceptible plants have damage. In addition, why and how would slugs make their way systematically through the garden; attacking just one planting at a time.

Could it be some other nocturnal mammal like an opossum, raccoon, flying squirrel?

Any clue, anyone? Others in the Madison area having the same problem? Let me know at [rick@kleinsfloral.com](mailto:rick@kleinsfloral.com) or 608/244-5661 . . . even our Mad Gardener is stumped by this one!

#### **ENTRY: JULY 17, 2012 (A New Garden Buddy)**

I have a new friend who visits me regularly in the garden and he (or she) enjoys the garden as much as I do. In fact, she loves many of my very favorite plants--sunflowers, morning glories, parsley and even milkweed, of all things. My new garden friend is a big, fat woodchuck that has found a nice home under the screenhouse in our backyard. It's been many, many a year since I've seen a woodchuck in the yard and I've considered myself very lucky--considering the last time we had a woodchuck reside here.

The year was 1988--a summer not so dissimilar from this summer weatherwise. It was a very hot and dry summer and creatures were looking for food and water wherever they could find it. We had just bought our house two years earlier and I was just beginning to garden. Dave's mom had given me my first perennials from her own perennial garden and they were thriving in their new home . . . until the woodchuck arrived. It came out of nowhere and in one afternoon pretty much destroyed my new garden; eating down nearly all of the perennials and even the rose bush. Back then we had a small utility shed in the exact location the screenhouse sits today and it was under that shed that the woodchuck took up residence. I fenced in what plants I could to prevent future attacks. I had never dealt with a woodchuck before up close.

Then oddly, a few days later, the woodchuck seemed to disappear. There was no more damage to be seen. Maybe it had moved on. I was ecstatic . . . until the worst happened. A few more days passed when it hit. It started out as a light, unpleasant aroma. Maybe a dead bird or mouse or part of a rabbit a neighborhood cat had killed and left behind. Then it struck me that the smell was coming from the utility shed!! The woodchuck had died under the shed!! Remember the heat in the summer of 1988??

Woodchucks are big animals and it takes a long time for their carcasses to decompose. It was nearly impossible for us to go into the backyard that horrible summer. The smell was unbelievable. As the weather cooled and fall came, the smell subsided and years later when we took down that utility shed to make way for a grape arbor and eventually the screenhouse, we found the woodchuck's still in tact skeleton under the floor as a reminder of that summer. And now a woodchuck lives under our screenhouse!!!

To be continued . . .

#### **ENTRY: JULY 18, 2012 (H2Oh My!!)**

There seems to be little much else to talk about these days other than the heat and the drought. Watering has become a nonstop endeavor. I get up in the morning and start the daily routine at 6:00 by handwatering my countless containers and a few of the beds that need a daily soaking. I've got the timing down to a tee. By 7:50 I'm in the truck and on my way to work.

What's on the agenda at work today . . . ? Surprise!!! Water!!! Since I've been a kid I've loved playing with hoses and water. I'd spend many a summer hour creating rivers and lakes in the gravel driveway that ran downhill to the barn on my grandparents' farm. I'd create dams, bridges, cities and forests. Invariably some natural disaster (or my brother) burst the dam and my city would wash away in ruins--until tomorrow. Never would I have imagined hoses and water would be such an integral part of my daily routine when I grew up. Luckily, I still love to play with water.

On some of these scorching days we're having to water some of the plants at work two and even three times. The fall mums alone take up to two hours to water by hand. By 4:30 my arm is weary and I'm nearly delirious from hours in the hot sun.

Once home again; why it's time to water. The morning handwatering made little impact on most of the flower beds. I've given up on the grass entirely. In the evenings, however, I set my 5' tall oscillating 'rain tower' at four different points in the yard and I'm able to hit nearly every spot in the garden before bedtime. The whole process starts anew in just a few short hours.

Considering the amount of watering I'm having to do, the gardens look really nice this summer. Many of the taller perennials are noticeably shorter this year--namely the coneflowers, bee balm and asters. Heat lovers like zinnias, tomatoes, eggplants and sunflowers are thriving and are perhaps the best crop I've ever had. Even the Japanese beetles seem fewer in number this summer; causing less damage on cannas and morning glories. And, above all, we've had two summers in a row without mosquitoes!! Maybe there are a few benefits to drought.

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

A couple of Klein's staff members have often been asked by friends and family about the beautiful potted grass in their gardens. The attractive, upright and long-lived grass is none other than West Indian lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*).

Lemongrass is an essential ingredient to many Southeast Asian cuisines; from India all the way to the Philippines and Indonesia. Americans are most familiar with lemongrass in Thai and Vietnamese cooking. Lemongrass is most commonly used in teas, soups and curries and is delicious in many seafood dishes. Lemongrass is also used as a medicinal herb and in perfumes.

Klein's carries both West and East Indian lemongrass. The former (West Indian) is more upright with each stem having a bulbous base and is native to Cambodia, Burma and Thailand and points west to India and Sri Lanka. The latter (East Indian -*C. flexuosus*) is airier and 'grassier' in appearance and is native to maritime Southeast Asia; including Malaysia, Vietnam, Indonesia and the Philippines. Both can be used interchangeably in most recipes. However, the West Indian lemongrass is the preferred choice with most cooks. The bulbous stems store better and longer than the East Indian. Lemongrass is now available at nearly all supermarkets.

Though an annual here in Wisconsin, lemongrass (especially West Indian lemongrass) can be easily overwintered indoors in a bright location. It may go somewhat dormant and take on an unhealthy appearance by winter's end, but rebounds nicely once outdoors again during our hot and humid summers. Stalks can be harvested as desired and fill in quickly. Plants should be grown in a large pot in full sun and prefer to be kept evenly moist while actively growing.

### **3 Quick Ways to Use Lemongrass from Bon Appetit:**

**Salad:** Toss minced lemongrass with lime juice, fish sauce, sugar, minced shallot, hot sauce, and sliced Napa cabbage.

**Soup:** Simmer sliced lemongrass in chicken broth with garlic and ginger. Strain; add shredded chicken, rice noodles, lime juice, and cilantro.

**Shellfish:** Combine white wine, chopped lemongrass, chopped shallots, and crushed red pepper. Add two pounds of mussels; cover and steam until all shells have opened.

### **MALAYSIAN BEEF CURRY**--Source: [www.bonappetit.com](http://www.bonappetit.com)

For the spice paste:

8 large dried New Mexico chiles

4 lemongrass stalks

1/2 cup chopped shallots

6 garlic cloves, peeled

2 teaspoons ground coriander

1 1/2 teaspoons ground cumin

1/2 teaspoon ground ginger

3 tablespoons fish sauce

1 tablespoon golden brown sugar

Cover chiles with very hot water and soak until soft, about 45 minutes. Drain. Stem, seed, and chop chiles.

Cut off bottom 4 inches from lemongrass stalks; chop and transfer to processor (reserve tops of stalks for stew). Add shallots, garlic, coriander, cumin, ginger, and 1 teaspoon ground black pepper; process until finely ground. Add 1/2 cup water, chiles, fish sauce, and sugar; process to paste. Can be made 1 week ahead. Transfer to bowl. Cover; chill.

For the stew:

3 pounds boneless beef chuck roast, trimmed, cut into 1 1/2-inch cubes

1 13.5- to 14-ounce can unsweetened coconut milk

8 kaffir lime leaves

2 whole star anise

1 cinnamon stick

1 tablespoon tamarind paste or tamarind concentrate

Chopped fresh cilantro

Steamed rice

Smash reserved tops of lemongrass from spice paste with mallet or rolling pin. Bend in half; bundle with kitchen twine. Mix beef and spice paste in slow cooker. Stir in lemongrass bundles, coconut milk, lime leaves, star anise, cinnamon, and tamarind. Press meat down to completely submerge. Cook stew on low heat until meat is very tender, 4 1/2 to 5 hours. Tilt pot and spoon off excess fat from surface of stew. Remove lemongrass bundles, lime leaves, star anise, and cinnamon stick. Transfer stew to bowl. Sprinkle cilantro over and serve with steamed rice. Serves 6

NOTE: If you don't have a slow cooker, use a covered Dutch oven; cook the curry in a 325°F oven until the beef is tender, about 2 hours, adding 1/2 cup water if the stew is dry.

**SWEET, SALTY AND SOUR MARINADE**--for grilling 2 pounds of pork, fish, shrimp or scallops.

From: [www.bonappetit.com](http://www.bonappetit.com)

6 1/2 TBS. light brown sugar  
1/2 cup fresh lime juice  
1/2 cup fish sauce  
1/2 cup coarsely chopped fresh cilantro  
2 TBS. chopped peeled fresh ginger  
4 red Thai chiles or 6 Fresno chiles, thinly sliced  
3 TBS. minced lemongrass (from peeled bottom 4" of 2 large stalks)

Stir sugar and 3 TBS. water in a small saucepan over low heat until sugar is dissolved. Remove from heat. Combine lime juice, fish sauce, and 3 tablespoons water in a medium bowl. Whisk in 1/3 cup sugar syrup (reserve remaining syrup for glaze). Stir in cilantro, ginger, chiles, and lemongrass. Put pork or seafood in a glass, stainless-steel, or ceramic dish. Toss with marinade. Cover; chill for at least 3 hours or overnight. Remove pork or seafood from marinade, pat dry, and grill as desired. Simmer marinade and reserved sugar syrup in a small saucepan until reduced to 3/4 cup. Brush glaze onto meat or fish during the last few minutes of grilling.

**LEMONGRASS MOJITO**--Ever-so-easy and refreshing! Makes two drinks.

2 lemongrass stalks  
6 large fresh mint leaves  
3 tablespoons sugar  
6 tablespoons white rum  
3 tablespoons fresh lime juice  
Ice cubes  
1 cup chilled club soda

Microwave lemongrass on high for 40 seconds. Cut bottom 7 inches from each stalk. Slice thinly (save tops for garnish). Combine sliced lemongrass, mint, and sugar in shaker; mash well with muddler or wooden spoon. Add rum and lime juice; mash until all sugar dissolves. Strain into 2 highball glasses. Fill with ice; top with club soda. Garnish with lemongrass tops.

**VIETNAMESE LEMONGRASS CHICKEN**--An easy recipe adapted from Food & Wine Magazine, October 2007.

2 tablespoons fish sauce  
3 garlic cloves, crushed  
1 tablespoon curry powder  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
2 tablespoons plus 1 1/2 teaspoons sugar  
1 1/2 pounds boneless, skinless chicken breast/thigh, cut into 1 1/2-inch pieces  
3 tablespoons water  
3 tablespoons cooking oil  
2 fresh lemongrass stalks, tender inner white bulbs only, minced  
1 large shallot, thinly sliced  
3 chilies, seeded and minced  
1 scallion for garnishing

In a bowl, combine the fish sauce, garlic, curry powder, salt, and 1 1/2 teaspoons of the sugar. Add the chicken meat to coat. In a small skillet, mix the remaining 2 tablespoons of sugar with 1 tablespoon of the water and cook over high heat, stirring until the sugar is dissolved. Cook without stirring until a deep amber caramel forms. Remove from the heat and stir in the remaining 2 tablespoons of water. Transfer to a bowl.



Heat a wok over high heat. Add the oil and heat until shimmering. Add the lemongrass, shallot, and chilies and stir-fry until fragrant. Add the chicken and caramel and stir-fry until the chicken is cooked through and the sauce is slightly thickened. Transfer to a bowl and top with the scallion. Serve with steamed white rice.

**BBQ THAI CHICKEN**--From [www.epicurean.com](http://www.epicurean.com).

Four Large chicken Leg/Thigh Pieces  
One cup Sweet Dark Soy Sauce  
4 tsp. Powdered Ginger  
2 tsp. Turmeric Powder  
One stalk lemon Grass, Bruised and thinly sliced

Mix all sauce ingredients well. Pour 2/3 of the mixture in a resealable plastic bag with the chicken, seal the bag then roll it around with your hands to mix sauce well into chicken. Place bag into the fridge with the extra sauce for four hours (Overnight if possible).

When ready to BBQ, place chicken on a hot grill for four or five minutes per side then turn your heat to low and cook an additional 8 to 10 minutes per side until reaching desired cooking level of doneness. Baste each piece with the extra 1/3 cup of marinade. Do not use the sauce that was in the bag with the chicken due to possible raw/cooked contamination.

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**NATURAL NEWS--**

Though it's the middle of summer, it's time to plan your veggie garden for fall harvests. In some seasons, cool weather vegetables like carrots and kale can be harvested all the way into December. Given the fact that Madison's first average frost date is about October 10, here is a list of vegetables and planting dates for the upcoming weeks. Klein's fall crop of starter vegetables including chard, lettuce and the cole crops will be available for sale in just a few weeks. In addition, we still have on hand a nice selection of cool weather seed items for you to start at home; including spinach, radishes, carrots, lettuce and so much more! Fall is also the time for planting spring harvested garlic. Garlic bulbs will be available in early September for fall planting.

**Beans**--The last planting for a fall bean harvest should can be no later than mid-July, so it's a little late for planting beans . . . but make a note for next year!! Oftentimes gardeners are unaware they can plant successive bean crops for later harvests.

**Beets**--Seeds for fall harvest can be planted beginning about August 1 and continuing through August. Fall grown beets are small, tender and sweet compared to their summer counterparts. Beets do not transplant well.

**Broccoli**--Seeds can be sown directly into the garden beginning about August 1 and continuing through August. August is also the best time for transplanting broccoli into the garden for largest heads.

**Cabbage**--Though a cole crop, it's too late to plant cabbage into the garden after mid-July. Cabbage needs the extra time for heads to mature. This is a commonly asked question at Klein's as customers search for cabbage starters among the other cole crops we offer.

**Carrots**--Sow carrots beginning about August 1 and continuing through all of August. Carrots can be harvested until the ground freezes. Late harvests yield the sweetest carrots, though sometimes small because they haven't had the time to grow and mature. Carrots must be direct sown. Transplants are unavailable.

**Cauliflower**--Cauliflower, like broccoli, can be direct sown or transplanted throughout the month of August--the earlier the better in order for the heads to grow and mature before cold weather sets in.

**Chard**--Seeds can be planted throughout August and even into the first week of September. Though chard is best direct sown, transplants are available and are best planted into the garden before Labor Day. We offer 'Bright Lights' in 4-packs. It's both beautiful and edible!

**Collards**--Collards seeds can be sown for fall harvest beginning already the end of June in that, unlike many common cole crops, they are far more heat tolerant--hence their popularity in the south. On the other hand, they mature slower and need some extra time. Fall collards should be in the garden no later than August 1.

**Head Lettuce**--Direct sown head lettuce can be planted into the garden anytime during the month of August. Look for varieties that mature quicker allowing full heads to form before cold weather. Bibb types are great! Transplants should be planted by mid-month.

**Kale**--Seeds can be planted into the garden anytime after mid-July and continuing into mid-September. Kale is one of our cold hardiest crops and light frosts enhance its flavor. Fresh kale from the garden can be a nice Thanksgiving treat. Klein's offers Red Russian and Redbor transplants beginning mid-August. Ornamental kales are also delicious and make a nice garnish.

**Kohlrabi**--Can be direct sown into the garden through August and into mid-September. Fall harvest kohlrabi is delightfully sweet and tender. Spring grown kohlrabi can become tough and bitter as the summer heats up. Transplants are available at Klein's.

**Leaf Lettuce**--Unlike head lettuce, leaf lettuce requires little time to mature and is a treat in the fall garden. Planted too early, garden sown seed can bolt in hot weather so wait until at least mid- or late August for best results and then continue sowing all the way into mid-September. Transplant started plants throughout September.

**Mustard Greens**--Closely related to kale, mustard greens can be sown starting mid-July and continuing into mid-September. Flavor sweetens as the weather cools. Klein's offers mustard green transplants only in the springtime.

**Peas**--Though peas are a cool weather crop, they require time to mature before harvest. Peas planted too early for fall harvest suffer in summer heat . . . too late and there's not enough time before frost. Peas planted right around August 1 should have enough time to mature for a fall crop. In certain microclimates they can be sown maybe a week or two later.

**Radishes**--Radishes relish our cool fall weather. Whereas spring crops can sometimes turn woody and bitter as the weather warms, fall crops remain crisp and sweet. Seeds should be sown beginning in mid-August and then into the end of September. Like carrots and beets, radishes can continue to be harvested long after our first frost date has passed.

**Spinach**--Fast growing spinach should not be planted into the garden until the heat of mid-summer has passed and the nights are cooler. Begin sowing into the garden at the end of August and continue sowing into mid- or even late September. It's not unusual to harvest fresh spinach for your Thanksgiving meal (though you may have to protect it from extreme cold spells during November).

**Turnips**--Fall grown turnips are super-sweet! Sow starting about August 1 and continuing throughout the month. Because turnips are a root crop, they can be harvested well into the fall.

And a reminder that your radish, turnip and beet greens are also delicious when used young in salads or in sautes and braises once they mature.

## **AUGUST'S PLANT OF THE MONTH:**

### **Brazilian Vervain, Stick Verbena, Tall Verbena, See-Through Plant (Verbena bonariensis)**

Few garden annuals, whether from humans or butterflies, receive as much attention as Brazilian vervain. This nearly care-free Victorian favorite adds height to the garden, yet is virtually see-through. Clusters of purple flowers appear on thin stalks up to two feet or more above the foliage. Side stalks are produced throughout the growing season; giving the illusion of more than one plant. When given a single tip pinch early in the season, plants start out bushy and many-stalked. Left unpinched, plants can grow to 5' tall. Plants are beautiful additions to cottage and meadow gardens. Virtually pest-free, powdery mildew can occur in conditions with poor airflow.

Verbena bonariensis is native to nearly all of tropical South America. Here in the north, it's a tough-as-nails summer annual that self sows with abandon when grown in the right conditions. Plants are extremely drought tolerant and thrive in full sun where soils are on the lean side. They make excellent and interesting cut flowers for bouquets and are quite long-lasting. The flowers are very attractive to bees and butterflies; especially tiger swallowtails and monarchs. Plants continue to flower from late June until a hard freeze, usually early October.

Though Klein's sells starter plants in the spring, seeds can be easily started indoors during late winter. Sow seeds on the surface of seed starting mix in a shallow container. Moisten the mix, place the container in a plastic bag and chill in the refrigerator for about a month. Chilling the seed allows for rapid germination of all seeds simultaneously, rather than random germination over a period of weeks. Seedlings are all of even height and maturity for subsequent

transplanting. There are concerns in the southern U.S. about the plant's potential invasiveness. There, it's on many watch lists. Brazilian vervain is a hardy perennial into Zone 7.

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### **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 [rick@kleinsfloral.com](mailto:rick@kleinsfloral.com) or Sue at [sue@kleinsfloral.com](mailto: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.

### **Olbrich's Blooming Butterflies**

July 18-August 12  
Daily from 10:00-4:00  
In the Bolz Conservatory

Experience the wonder of strolling through a tropical forest on a search for fleeting butterflies. Live butterflies emerge from chrysalises daily in the Bolz Conservatory. Olbrich's Blooming Butterflies is a great adventure for people of all ages. Children can visit stamping stations in the outdoor gardens with their Butterfly Passport while learning fun facts. Tour the outdoor gardens and visit the Growing Gifts shop. The cost is \$5 for adults, \$3 for children ages 12 and under, and free for children under 2. Olbrich Botanical Society members are admitted free. Parking is free. Bus tours are welcome. The Bolz Conservatory will be closed Monday, July 16 and Tuesday, July 17 in preparation for Olbrich's Blooming Butterflies.

Olbrich Botanical Gardens  
3330 Atwood Ave., Madison  
[608/246-4550](tel:6082464550) or [www.olbrich.org](http://www.olbrich.org) for details

### **Native Plant Garden Tour: Native Grasses**

Wednesday, August 8, 7:00-8:00 p.m.

In late summer, we will take a closer look at color, size and features of native grasses, from tiny mustache grass to big bluestem.

University of WI Arboretum  
1207 Seminole Hwy.  
Madison, WI 53711  
[608/263-7888](tel:6082637888) or [uwarboretum.org/events](http://uwarboretum.org/events)

### **Olbrich Garden's Bolz Conservatory Exhibit-Integrated Pest Management**

August 13 thru October 28, 2012  
Daily from 10:00-4:00, Sundays 10:00-5:00  
In the Bolz Conservatory

Beneficial insects have been used in the Conservatory since it opened in 1991. These bugs provide control of plant-damaging insects, minimizing the need of more dangerous traditional insecticides. These controls, along with several others, are part of the Conservatory's Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program. This widely accepted program strives to use the least toxic method of insect and disease control to be more environmentally sensitive. Learn about Olbrich's environmentally friendly pest control methods and get ideas you can use to reduce or eliminate pesticide use at home.

Olbrich Botanical Gardens  
3330 Atwood Ave., Madison

608/246-4550 or [www.olbrich.org](http://www.olbrich.org) for details

### **Garden Walk & Talks with Mark Dwyer: Fragrance Gardens**

Thursday, August 16, 6:30-7:30 p.m.

Explore the “Smelly Garden”, the 2012 theme for the Nancy Yahr Memorial Children’s Garden, and discuss why fragrance is a key design component in the landscape that is often overlooked.

Join RBG Horticulture Director, Mark Dwyer, and stroll with a purpose during themed Garden Walk & Talks on select evenings this summer and early fall. Pre-registration is highly recommended. If there is still room, walk-ins will be allowed on the dates of the programs. Wear comfortable clothing and shoes. Plan on walking at an easy pace and doing some standing during the Garden Walk & Talk. Meet in the Atrium of the main building by 6:20pm. The walk will begin promptly at 6:30pm. \$5.00 for RBG Friends Members/\$10.00 for the General Public.

Rotary Botanical Gardens  
1455 Palmer Drive  
Janesville, WI,  
[608/752-3885](http://608/752-3885) or [www.rotarygardens.org](http://www.rotarygardens.org)

### **Daylily Sale**

Saturday, August 18, 10:00-4:00

Sunday, August 19, 11:00-3:00

Sponsored by the Wisconsin Daylily Society

For info call [608/221-1933](http://608/221-1933) or visit [www.wisdaylilysoc.org](http://www.wisdaylilysoc.org)

Olbrich Botanical Gardens  
3330 Atwood Ave., Madison  
[608/246-4550](http://608/246-4550) or [www.olbrich.org](http://www.olbrich.org) for details

### **Dahlia Show**

Saturday, August 18, 10:00-4:00

Sunday, August 19, 10:00-4:00

Dahlias are late summer bloomers known for their diverse forms and bright colors. Sponsored by the Badger State Dahlia Society. For more information call [608-577-1924](http://608-577-1924).

Olbrich Botanical Gardens  
3330 Atwood Ave., Madison  
[608/246-4550](http://608/246-4550) or [www.olbrich.org](http://www.olbrich.org) for details

### **Smelly Garden Fun Days**

Sunday, August 19, 1:00-4:00

Wednesday, August 22, 10:00-2:00

Follow your nose to Rotary Botanical Gardens on select dates in August this summer to celebrate fragrance in the Gardens and families! Children from toddlers to teenagers and their grownups will delight in the games, hands-on learning opportunities, make & take projects and more. It'll be a great way to spend the day!

Cost: (Includes all materials) \$5/Adults, \$3/Children ages 3-15, Free-Children under 3.

Activities: Discovery backpacks, self-guided garden adventures and face painting.

Make & Take Activities: Scented tissue paper flowers or egg carton flower magnets, bird-feeders or puzzle planks, easy sundials or plant a seed in a fairy cup.

I Spy – Scavenger hunts (different levels for different ages).

Pollinate “flowers” at the bean bag pollination station.

Learn by doing at the Exploration Stations: Smell and Sight, Smell and Memories, Taste and Smell

Bubbles, bubbles, bubbles: Blow crazy bubbles with unusual tools. Make a giant bubble maker. Create a colored bubble painting.

Rotary Botanical Gardens  
1455 Palmer Drive  
Janesville, WI,  
608/752-3885 or [www.rotarygardens.org](http://www.rotarygardens.org)

### **Northside Farmers Market**

Sundays, May 6 through October 21, 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](http://www.northsidefarmersmarket.org)

### **Dane County Farmer's Market**

Saturdays, April 21 thru November 10, 6:00-2:00  
On the Capitol Square

Wednesdays, April 25 thru November 7, 8:30-2:00  
In the 200 block of Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.

For details visit [www.dcfm.org](http://www.dcfm.org)

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### **AUGUST IN THE GARDEN**--A checklist of things to do this month.

- Give the garden at least 1” of moisture per week.
- Mow as little as possible and with mower raised to at least 2”.
- Mulch beds to conserve moisture and keep down weeds.
- Deadheading spent blooms as needed.
- 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.
- Stake and support tall plants as needed.
- Divide daylilies as they finish blooming.
- Transplant and divide iris and peonies.
- Plant late crops of lettuce, spinach, radishes, etc.

- \_\_\_ Order spring bulbs for fall planting: daffodils, tulips, hyacinth, etc.
- \_\_\_ Plant fall blooming crocus bulbs.
- \_\_\_ Fertilize potted plants at least every 2 weeks. Follow directions.
- \_\_\_ Stop fertilizing all trees and shrubs.
- \_\_\_ Keep and eye on the weather. Water as needed.
- \_\_\_ Watch for pests and control as needed or desired.
- \_\_\_ Shop for early mum selection and fall pansies.
- \_\_\_ Begin checking out the garden centers for spring bulb selection.
- \_\_\_ Stop watering held over amaryllis for 8 weeks for holiday blooms.
- \_\_\_ Begin taking cuttings of geraniums, coleus and other plants to winter over.
- \_\_\_ Visit Klein's--Watch for end of season savings on perennials, shrubs and select annuals.

Some of our very favorite seed and plant sources include:

**For seeds:**

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

**For bulbs:**

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

**For plants:**

- Heronswood Nursery @ [www.heronswood.com](http://www.heronswood.com) or 360/297-4172
- High Country Gardens @ [www.highcountrygardens.com](http://www.highcountrygardens.com) or 800/925-9387
- Logee's Greenhouses @ [www.logees.com](http://www.logees.com) or 888/330-8038
- Plant Delights Nursery @ [www.plantdelights.com](http://www.plantdelights.com) or 912/772-4794
- Roots and Rhizomes @ [www.rootsrhizomes.com](http://www.rootsrhizomes.com) or 800/374-5035
- Wayside Gardens @ [www.waysidegardens.com](http://www.waysidegardens.com) or 800/213-0379
- White Flower Farm @ [www.whiteflowerfarm.com](http://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](http://www.gardenlist.com). Most catalogs are free and make for great winter reading!

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**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 AUGUST:**

---The poinsettias continue grow and thrive in our back greenhouses. They're so big already, we've had to give them adequate spacing.

--The first of the mums, winter hardy pansies and fall cole crops go out onto the sales floor.

---Summer maintenance projects are under way. This year's plans include replacing old benches, replacing and repairing some roofs and some general touchups.

---We continue to space and pamper the fall mums that are now just beginning to bloom.

---We're prepping our main showrooms for the semi-load of houseplants arriving from Florida about mid-month. We time this shipment with the arrival of the college students. Select from all shapes and sizes; from tropicals to succulents. The showrooms become a veritable jungle.

---We begin ordering plants for the 2013 season.

**PRODUCT SPOTLIGHT**--Each month we spotlight some 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.

### **Houseplants from Brenda's Tropical Plants of Boca Raton, Florida**

You may already know that Klein's is your one-stop, full service florist for any occasion and serving most of Dane County. But being a greenhouse, we also offer an amazing year round selection of blooming plants and houseplants. Whether a housewarming gift, a "thank-you" blooming plant, a condolence peace lily or a potted plant for dorm, home or office, we can fill your needs.

Each August we receive a semi-load of plants in all shapes and sizes fresh from Florida growers. Selection ranges from the smallest plants for terrariums and dishgardens, to tropical trees, to succulents and cactus. Overnight, our greenhouses become a lush, tropical jungle. Our knowledgeable staff will help select the perfect plant for any location and occasion, offering care tips and sound advice. We also have an excellent selection of pottery and baskets to complement any decor. Purchase a pot from us and we'll pot up your plant for free (time permitting).

**Our 2012 shipment arrives mid-month** so shop early for best quality and selection. Some of our more interesting items include a selection of carnivorous plants, air plants and unique succulents.

During August and September, get 20% off all in-store houseplant purchases on pots 6" or larger. This sale does not apply to blooming plants, items being delivered or in conjunction with other discounts.

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### **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](mailto: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**

Follow Klein's on [Facebook](#) where we post updates and photos on a regular basis.

### **TWITTER**

Join Klein's on [Twitter](#) where we post company updates and photos on a regular basis.

### **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.

### **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](http://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 all gift deliveries 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.

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### **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](tel:6082445661) or [888/244-5661](tel:8882445661)

Grower, General Manager --Jamie VandenWymelenberg [jamie@kleinsfloral.com](mailto:jamie@kleinsfloral.com)

Assistant Manager--Jennifer Simon [jsimon@kleinsfloral.com](mailto:jsimon@kleinsfloral.com)

House Accounts & Billing--Barbara Foulk [barb@kleinsfloral.com](mailto:barb@kleinsfloral.com)

Delivery Supervisor--Rick Halbach [rick@kleinsfloral.com](mailto:rick@kleinsfloral.com)

Owner & Manager--Sue Klein [sue@kleinsfloral.com](mailto:sue@kleinsfloral.com)

#### **RELATED RESOURCES AND WEB SITES**

University of Wisconsin Extension

1 Fen Oak Ct. #138

Madison, WI 53718

[608/224-3700](tel:6082243700)

<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](tel:6082624364)

<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.invasiveplants.net/>

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

Friends of Troy Gardens

Rm. 171, Bldg. 14

3601 Memorial Dr.

Madison, WI 53704

[608/240-0409](tel:6082400409)

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

Community Gardens Division (Madison area)

Community Action Coalition

1717 N. Stoughton Rd.

Madison, WI 53704

[608/246-4730](tel:6082464730)

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

Madison Area Master Gardeners (MAMGA)  
<http://mamgawi.org/>

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.allencentennialgardens.org/>

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/>

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#### **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
- Mexicantes
- Mistletoe
- Morning glory
- Mountain laurel
- Night-blooming jasmine
- Nutmeg
- Oleander
- Philodendron
- Poison ivy
- Poison sumac
- Pokeweed
- Poppy
- Potato
- Privet
- Rhododendron
- Rhubarb
- Water hemlock
- Wisteria

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#### **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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