

'THE SAGE'--OCTOBER 2012

Klein's Floral & Greenhouses On-Line Newsletter

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THE SPRING BULBS HAVE ARRIVED!

We have all of your favorites--tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, crocus, alliums--and a few not-so-well known treasures for your garden. Mid- to late October is the perfect time to plant your spring bulbs and nothing could be more uplifting after a long winter than crocus, snowdrops and winter aconite blossoms peeking through the snow come spring. Allow the Klein's staff to share planting tips and ideas to keep those pesky squirrels from digging up those newly planted bulbs. And for indoor blooms, don't forget a few hyacinths, paperwhites and amaryllis (arriving mid-month) for indoor forcing. We carry a lovely assortment of forcing glasses, vases and decorative pottery. Forced bulbs make for a n inexpensive and treasured holiday gift. Any bulb questions? Don't forget our **Mad Gardener** . . . !

ONE STOP SHOPPING FOR AUTUMN DECOR @ KLEIN'S

A single visit to Klein's in autumn is sure to inspire creativity when decorating your home both inside and out. We have it all and under one roof . . . from our homegrown mums, pansies, kales and preplanted mixed fall containers to fresh floral arrangements for Halloween and Thanksgiving get-togethers to an amazing assortment of fresh pumpkins, gourds, corn shocks, Indian corn, bittersweet, dried grasses, cattails and even hay bales. Add the warm fragrances of sugar and spice to your home from our extensive Woodwick candle collection. And get a jump on holiday shopping from our large selection of UW and Packer themed flags, birdbaths and wind chimes from Evergreen Enterprises.

ENJOY THESE END OF SEASON SAVINGS:

50% OFF all remaining Perennials, Shrubs, Hardy Vines & Potted Fruits.

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.

OCTOBER STORE HOURS:

Monday thru Friday : 8:00-6:00

Saturday: 9:00-5:00

Sunday: 10:00-4:00

CALENDAR OF EVENTS:

Throughout October watch for great season's end savings on all remaining perennials. Check out our selection of spring bulbs. Tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, crocus, alliums and much more have arrived for fall planting. For Halloween and Thanksgiving decorating we carry an amazing selection of gourds, pumpkins, Indian corn, bittersweet, fall leaves, branches, grasses, dried flowers, cattails and hay bales. Shop early for best selection.

October 8--Columbus Day (observed)

October 14--National Bosses' Week begins.

October 16--National Bosses' Day

October 20--Sweetest Day

October 26--Eid-al-Adha

October 28--Mother-in-Law's Day

October 29--Full Moon

October 31--Halloween. Choose from one of our many FTD and Teleflora bouquets and centerpieces for your Halloween parties or get-togethers. For more ideas and easy on-line ordering, check out our Teleflora or FTD web sites by clicking on www.flowerskleinsflrl.com or www.florists.ftd.com/kleinsfloral or talk to one of our designers at 608/244-5661 or 888/244-5661.

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'THE FLOWER SHOPPE':

Sweetest Day History and Origins

Sweetest Day is celebrated each year on the third Saturday of October. Although often thought of by many as a second Valentine's Day, Sweetest Day is actually a day meant to celebrate all the people who make your life special. It's an occasion to make someone happy, a chance to celebrate and give gifts to relatives, friends, and associates.

Sweetest Day was founded around 1922 in Cleveland, Ohio by Herbert Birch Kingston who was a local candy company employee. Kingston sought to bring cheer and some happiness to the lives of those who were often forgotten. With the help of his friends, he began distributing candy and small gifts to children living in orphanages, those stricken with illness or disabilities, shut-ins, and others who were forgotten.

During the early years of the holiday, movie star Ann Pennington presented 2,200 Cleveland newspaper boys with boxes of candy to express gratitude for their service to the community. Theda Bara, another movie star of the period, also helped in establishing the holiday by giving away 10,000 boxes of candy to people in hospitals and to those individuals who came to watch one of her films at the Playhouse Square Theaters in Cleveland, Ohio.

Within a decade, the simple idea had gained such popularity that the city of Cleveland officially declared the third Saturday of October as Sweetest Day.

Over the years, the Sweetest Day idea of spreading cheer to the underprivileged has expanded to an occasion offering us the opportunity to remember not only the sick, aged, shut-ins, and orphans but also friends, relatives, and those individuals whose helpfulness and kindness we have enjoyed during the year.

The traditional observance of Sweetest Day involves the same types of gifts and acknowledgements as Valentine's Day with the most popular being cards, flowers, chocolates, and candy.

Sweetest Day is primarily a regional holiday celebrated in the Great Lakes region and the northeast. The observance of the holiday is gradually spreading throughout the United States as people relocate to various parts of the country and bring the regional celebration with them to their new homes. States that have the greatest observance of the holiday include Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Cities with the greatest observance of the holiday are Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo.

Sweetest Day is an original American holiday that is not based on any single group's religious sentiment or on a family relationship. It is simply a reminder that a thoughtful word, deed, or small gift enriches the life of the recipient as well as the person giving it.

In 2012, Sweetest Day will be celebrated on Saturday, October 20th. Remember to celebrate the holiday and touch the life of someone special with a gift of flowers, plants, chocolates or an eCard.

Source: www.sweetestday.com

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YOU ASKED THE MAD GARDENER . . .

Klein's Mad Gardener received the following question from Megan this past April with some recent follow up.

I have a difficult time getting my amaryllis to rebloom. I leave them in their pots year round. I get lots of healthy leaf growth, but only one out of 8 or 9 pots rebloomed. Megan

Amaryllis should be planted outdoors in the ground in the summer to ensure blooming--not remain in their original pot. Then in August, remove the bulb from the ground, cut off the foliage and allow the bulb to rest until you replant it in mid-October--in a snug pot--almost as though you bought a fresh bulb. You'll be shocked by the size of the bulb after you plant it in the garden!! They like full sun (6 hrs.).

Well, naturally I began to think about bringing the amaryllis in with the return of this cooler weather. And, as I re-read your answer I realized that I did not follow instructions! The bulbs are still in the ground as I have skipped the August part of your of the deal. The leaves are green and healthy, how do you suggest I proceed from here? Thanks. Megan

Hi Megan,

Proceed as if it were August. Your amaryllis will bloom 4-6 weeks later than if the dormant period had started in August. In fact, your bulb had an additional month to store up energy for blooming!! I recommend August in that most people like their amaryllis blooming around the holidays. I, on the other hand, enjoy blooming plants more in February and March after a long winter. The holidays are so hectic, it's sometimes hard to "stop and smell the roses". Good luck!!

Klein's Mad Gardener

DID YOU KNOW. . .

. . .that the giant alliums you see blooming in June gardens are actually best planted as bulbs purchased now in October?

Because ornamental onions (the alliums) bloom in summer, they are oftentimes forgotten when planting spring bulbs during October. While crocus, daffodils, tulips and hyacinths are long finished blooming before gardens begin with their summer perennial show, the alliums, on the other hand, are perfectly suited for the perennial border. There are

short ones for the edge, mid-sized for the middle of the border and tall ones for interspersing throughout for added height. Most notable are the huge purple spheres that punctuate Madison area gardens throughout the month of June. The most famous of these are 'Globemaster', 'Giganteum' and 'Gladiator'. It's difficult not to stop and take note when these giant alliums are in full bloom. Oftentimes, customers had come to Klein's expecting to find plants in our perennial area. Only until recently has this been the case as potted alliums have become available (though at a very steep price). Traditionally, the alliums are found at garden centers amongst the spring bulb selection beginning in late August or early September and are best planted in mid- to late October along with their more familiar spring bulb counterparts. Bulbs for the largest varieties are themselves quite large and sold individually. The mid-sized varieties like 'Purple Sensation' or 'Star of Persia' are sold 5 or more to a bag. The species and shorter types are sold 10 or more to a package. Though prices have come down in recent years, the giant alliums are still an investment--but a reliable investment in that they are truly hardy perennials that are never bothered by deer or rodents. Because the large alliums are so impressive, one need add only a few each fall for an impressive display in a few short years. Alliums make lovely cut flowers and some are especially attractive in bouquets once the flower heads have dried.

Klein's carries an excellent assortment of all types of allium--in fact, too many to mention here. But because they're so popular, make sure to shop early for best selection.

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

ENTRY: SEPTEMBER 1, 2012 (Fall Garden Chore Planning Made Easy)

As I turned the page on the calendar today I was reminded to pull out my chart of upcoming garden chores for September, October and November. Along with keeping a daily garden journal, keeping track of fall garden chores is truly a time saving endeavor. Since 2002 I've charted about two dozen tasks including the day I take my various cuttings, the day I fertilize the lawn, the day I bring my houseplants and tropicals indoors, the day I plant bulbs and the day the final hard freeze of the season hits the garden, among other things. Referring to this chart keeps me on task when there are so many things to do in the garden. It also gives me perspective as the years pass. It reminds me that our autumns are very long here in Wisconsin and we don't have to do everything in one day.

My first important task logged each fall is to apply a systemic pesticide to the plants I'm planning on bring indoors for the winter. I diligently do this on or around Labor Day. The next task on the chart each season is taking coleus cuttings. I have a lot of treasured, hard-to-find coleus; many of which are no longer available for sale. I see on my chart that in the past 10 years this date has ranged from September 13 in 2007 to September 29 in 2004. This date is completely based on weather in that coleus are not cold tolerant. Geraniums, on the other hand, are very cold tolerant and are at their best in the fall. I see I've taken geranium cuttings well into October (2008).

Charting the final killing frost in my yard has shown me that the growing season in my small microclimate of a yard usually ends about October 16 rather than the October 6 average at the airport just a few miles away. This tells me that I don't have to do my garden clean up all at once. I've had annuals kept close to the house blooming all the way into early December (12/4/2009) and well into November in 2008. Knowing this allows me to prioritize my work and spread the work out as long as possible. Fall is my very favorite season and I like to enjoy it as long and as stress-free as I can.

ENTRY: SEPTEMBER 3, 2012 (Pest Prevention for Overwintered Plants)

It's Labor Day and over 90° again!! I don't feel much like laboring today. The one thing I do want to get done in the garden today is to apply a granular systemic to all of the potted plants I'm planning to bring indoors for the winter. I probably won't be moving the plants indoors for nearly a month, but it can take up to that long for the pesticide to become effective.

Systemic pesticides, unlike those directly sprayed on the insect, are absorbed by the plant itself and makes the plant toxic for insects to feed on them. Soft tissue plants absorb the chemicals quicker than woody plants which require the 4-6 week period for the systemic to work. I choose Labor Day weekend for application for two reasons. First off, it happens to fall in that 4-6 week window before our average killing frost. Secondly, it's easy to remember to apply it at about the same time from year to year.

The Bonide systemic we sell at Klein's comes in two sizes (the smaller size packaged for houseplants and the larger for garden plants though the exact same product in both). I buy a couple bottles of the larger size not only because I have a lot of plants I bring indoors, but also because it needs to be reapplied about every 5 weeks throughout the

winter to prevent insect infestations. When one brings plants indoors, we not only bring in the adults, but also their unhatched eggs. Reapplying also prevents plant-to-plant infestations. The most common indoor plant pests controlled by the systemic include aphids, whiteflies, mealybugs, spider mites and thrips. I've found the systemic a little too mild to rid plants of scale and it seems relatively ineffective against the fungus gnats that live in the soil.

I carefully use the product according to package instructions; usually a few teaspoons stirred into the surface soil of your average sized potted plant. Dosage is based on pot size and soil volume, not plant size. For application, I use a disposable plastic teaspoon and not a dinner spoon. I apply the systemic when the plants need to be watered and once applied I water them thoroughly. I don't recommend using the systemic in rooms where small children or pets have access to the treated plant.

ENTRY: SEPTEMBER 29, 2012 (How to Overwinter Favorite Tropicals)

As I'm about to lug my huge pots of angel's trumpets to the basement for the winter, I'm reminded that at the time of the year we get tons of questions at Klein's about the how-to's of overwintering our most common garden tropicals. I thought I'd share an article we wrote a number of years ago.

From October 2008:

It's easier than you may think to winter over many of your spring and summer plant purchases. Doing so not only saves money, but allows you to keep some of your very favorite plants from year to year. Gardeners are usually very familiar with wintering over some of our grandparents' favorite annuals. The easiest include geraniums, coleus, begonias, flowering maple, lantana and many others. Now though, tropicals are all the rage and most can be kept through the winter quite easily in the average home. Tropicals are great fun to experiment with and add a lot of drama to the landscape. They can be expensive, and therefore, can be looked at as a long term investment. Some will even bloom sporadically during the dead of winter given a sunny, warm location. Though we've only selected a few of the more common ones to spotlight, nearly all tropicals can be wintered over and our staff would be happy to help you out with any questions at 244-5661. Ask for Rick, Jamie or Sonya.

HIBISCUS--Prune hard to shape in the fall and place in a bright location either warm or cool. Water thoroughly when dry to the touch. Watch for whitefly, aphids and spider mites. Though a lot of literature recommends pruning in the spring, here in the north you'll lose at least a month of flowering next summer. With our short summers, you'll see few blooms with some of the later blooming cultivars. Oleanders are treated much the same way as hibiscus.

BANANAS--If you have room or dwarf varieties, bananas can be kept actively growing as a houseplant through the winter. They require a bright location, warm temps and even watering. Watch for spider mites under the large leaves. An alternative is to let the banana plant go dormant. Simply cut last summer's stalk(s) to 2 feet, allow the pot to thoroughly dry out and move to a basement or cool room. Water thoroughly but infrequently throughout the winter. You should see new leaves unfurling late in winter and as you increase watering. It's not uncommon for the original largest stalk to die, but check the base. You may see 2-6 baby plants--your next summer's growth.

ELEPHANT'S EARS (Colocasia)--Allow to freeze off in the the garden or if in a pot, allow to dry completely in a garage. For plants grown in the ground, dig the large, tuberous roots and allow to "cure" a few weeks in the garage, removing any rotted or soft portions. The curing process is the same as with potatoes or onions. After a few weeks, place the tubers in dry peat moss in a large container of choice. A pail or muck bucket works perfectly. Store dry in the warm part of your basement. They can be stored cool, but there is no need. For plants grown in containers, simply move your container to the basement once the pot has completely dried out. Remove all foliage. Again, store dry.

THEN--the key to success with elephant's ears is jump-starting them early enough for next season, something often overlooked. In late January, begin watering your stored tubers as normal. New growth will appear in about 2 months--sometimes longer! By starting your plants early, you'll be rewarded with larger plants much earlier next summer. By the time you place your stored tubers in the garden in late May, your first leaves will already be 2-3' tall.

Most alocasias (also commonly called elephant's ears), unlike the colocasias, prefer to be kept actively growing like a houseplant during the winter months.

AGAPANTHUS (Lily-of-the-Nile)--Growing these exotics is super-easy!

In Wisconsin, agapanthus must be grown as a potted plant. Being extremely root bound stimulates the best blooming so keep your plants in the same pot until you must step them up. At season's end, move your pots to a garage to dry completely. Small plants (or if you have room for large plants) can be kept actively growing through the winter as a houseplant. If you choose the dormant route, you'll notice the foliage yellowing as it dries. Remove all foliage, once it has yellowed completely then store in a cool, dry location till spring. Water lightly about once a month during the winter for best results.

BRUGMANSIA (Angel's Trumpets)--Nothing could be easier than to winter over these dramatic tropicals and the older they get, the more dramatic they become! Before a freeze in the fall, simply prune the plants to a manageable size (usually to 3-5'). It's O.K. if no foliage remains. If they were in the landscape, they'll need to be dug and potted for the winter. Immediately move the plant to a cool and dark location. They can be stored as low as 40 degrees all winter. Water thoroughly a few times during the winter. If you don't have a cool and dark location, just do your best--they're not fussy. Heat and light will simply stimulate new growth during the winter. That's also O.K. If possible, move your stored plant to some light (even a basement window) around March 1. This promotes earlier growth and earlier and more blooms next summer. Move outdoors once nighttime temps are in the 50's.

BOUGAINVILLEA, MANDEVILLA, PASSION VINE and JASMINE are all overwintered as houseplants in a bright, sunny exposure for best results. New growth may need to be trimmed periodically through the winter months with a final pruning in early March. Foliage may drop and/or yellow during the winter. This is completely normal as the plants must acclimate to our very short days. Healthy growth usually starts as the days lengthen noticeably during February. It's important to cut back on watering during the winter and hold off fertilizing from November through February.

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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!!

The crisp temperatures and longer nights certainly signify we're in the peak of the fall season and few fruits or vegetables exemplify autumn better than apples. Local reports say that 2012 due to the extremes in weather earlier this season, there will be fewer apples and somewhat smaller apples due to the dry weather. Apple trees all over the state burst into bloom a month earlier than normal due to the record setting March heatwave followed by April frosts that killed many of the blossoms. The southern part of Wisconsin fared much better than areas to the north. Lower Michigan was especially hard hit.

Homemade applesauce is easy to make and much more flavorful than store bought. Purchasing an inexpensive apple peeler/corer is a great investment and quickens prep time at least tenfold. Apples are peeled, cored and sliced in under 10 seconds! Here are a few of our favorite homemade applesauce recipes. Applesauce freezes quite well if you'd like extra on hand.

BAKED APPLESAUCE--The house smells phenomenal while preparing this recipe. The result is a chunky and rich sauce--SO much better than store-bought and SO easy!

5 TBS. water
1/4 cup packed brown sugar
2 TBS. lemon juice
1 tsp. cinnamon
4 lbs. apples, peeled, cored and halved

Preheat the oven to 375°. Combine all ingredients together in a large bowl then place in a large Dutch oven (5 qt.). Cover and bake, 1 hour and 15 minutes, stirring after 45 minutes. Yields 5-6 cups.

LEMON & SPICE APPLESAUCE--A wonderfully tangy sauce from the pages of Better Homes & Gardens magazine from October 2002.

5 lbs. cooking apples (Granny Smith, Golden Delicious, etc.), peeled cored and sliced
2 1/2 cups water
1-1 1/2 cups packed brown sugar
3 TBS. fresh lemon zest
3/4 cup fresh lemon juice
1 1/2 tsp. apple pie spice (or 2 tsp. cinnamon)
1 TBS. vanilla extract

In a large Dutch oven, combine the apples, water, sugar, zest, juice and spice/cinnamon. Bring to a boil then reduce the heat and simmer, covered for 40 minutes, stirring occasionally. Remove from the heat and stir in the vanilla. Mash lightly with the back of a wooden spoon. Serve warm or cold. Makes 8 1/2 cups.

APPLE CRANBERRY SAUCE--This has become our favorite cranberry sauce for serving at the holidays. The combination with apples sweetens the sauce for those who aren't huge cranberry fans. Kids love it!! This recipe is a great way to introduce them to cranberries. This dish came to us in the mid-90's from the WISC-TV website.

4 cups apples, peeled and sliced
3/4 cup water
1/2 cup sugar
1 TBS. lemon juice
1/2 lb. fresh cranberries

Combine all ingredients in a saucepan. Bring to a boil and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Reduce the heat and simmer about 30 minutes until the apples are tender and the berries have popped. Serves 8.

PRUNE & VANILLA APPLESAUCE--A delicious and high-in-fiber twist that wins over those who 'think' they don't like prunes . . . now called dried plums on most packages due to the stigma surrounding prunes. This recipe comes to us from the pages of Everyday Food, January 2012.

3 1/2 lbs. apples, peeled, cored and sliced
TBS fresh lemon juice
2 cups water
1 cup chopped prunes (dried plums)
2 TBS. brown sugar (dark if available)
4 tsp. vanilla extract

Bring all of the ingredients to a boil in a large saucepan. Reduce the heat and simmer until tender--about 25-30 minutes. Mash with a potato masher.

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NATURAL NEWS--

12 Strategies to Strengthen Your Immune System

By Linda B. White, M.D.

Source: www.motherearthnews.com

Infections are as inevitable as death and taxes. You spend your first years catching (or being caught by) colds, influenza and strep throat. You sniffle, scratch, cough, vomit, ache, sweat and shiver. Your immune system remembers the microbes it has encountered and protects you the next go around. At the other end of life, your immune system wearies from years of fighting. In that great expanse of active, productive life in between, you still get colds and flus and "stomach bugs." You may wonder why you are sick more or less often than your partner, co-workers and neighbors. You may wonder why one person hacking on the airplane successfully sickens the passenger to his right but not the one to his left. The answer is that not all immune systems function alike. A number of factors affect immune system health. Some you can't control: The very young and the very old are vulnerable. Surgery and wounds give microbes a chance to sneak into the inner sanctum. Other risks include chronic disease, poverty, stress, living with lots of other people (dormitories, low-income housing), and drinking tap water (with its local microbes) in many foreign countries. Fortunately, there are ways you can strengthen your immune system.

1: Eat Like Peter Rabbit. Malnutrition impairs immune function. French fries, soft drinks and bourbon don't build strong white blood cells either. No, it's those virtuous, self-righteous diets high in fruits, vegetables and nuts that promote immune health, presumably because they're rich in nutrients the immune system requires. Adequate protein intake is also important; the source can be plant or animal.

2: Stress Less. When you're stressed, your adrenal glands churn out epinephrine (aka, adrenaline) and cortisol. While acute stress pumps up the immune system, grinding long-term duress taxes it. For instance, psychological stress raises the risk for the common cold and other viruses. Less often, chronic stress can promote a hyper-reactive immune system and aggravate conditions such as allergies, asthma and autoimmune disease. While most of us can't move into a spa, we can learn to save our stress responses for true emergencies and not fire them up over stalled traffic, bad hair days and aphids on the begonias. Stress-reducing activities such as meditation produce positive changes in the immune system. Massage has shown to improve immune function in studies of Dominican children with HIV. Quiet music can aid recovery from everyday hassles and may therefore buttress immune function.

3: Move Your Body. Moderate exercise discharges tension and stress and enhances immune function. In a 2006 study, researchers took 115 obese, sedentary, postmenopausal women and assigned half of them to stretching

exercises once a week and the other half to at least 45 minutes of moderate-intensity exercise five days a week. At the end of the year-long study, the stretchers had three times the rate of colds as the moderate-exercise group.

4: Sleep Soundly. Sleep is a time when growth-promoting and reparative hormones knit up the raveled sleeve of daily life. Sleep deprivation activates the stress response, depresses immune function and elevates inflammatory chemicals (which cause you to feel ill). Chronic sleep deprivation raises the risk of the common cold. Mothers whose small children interrupt their sleep have more respiratory infections, particularly if those wee ones go to day care.

5: Socialize More. People with richer social lives enjoy better health and longevity than loners do. You may think that the more people you interact with, the more chances you have for picking something up. Not so. Again, researchers blew cold viruses up people's noses and sent them into the world. Compared with the lone wolves, the social butterflies were less susceptible to developing common colds, and, if they did get sick, they had fewer symptoms for a shorter period of time.

6: Make More Love. While having lots of friends is healthy, science also shows that intimate, sexual relationships have immune system perks. Michael Castleman, renowned health writer and publisher of [Great Sex After 40](#), writes, "A 2004 study shows that the close contact of lovemaking reduces the risk of colds." Specifically, this study found that college students who had sex once or twice a week had 30 percent more salivary IgA antibody than those who had sex infrequently.

7: Shun Tobacco Smoke. Tobacco smoke triggers inflammation, increases respiratory mucus, and inhibits the hairlike projections inside your nose (cilia) from clearing that mucus. Children and adults exposed to tobacco smoke are more at risk for respiratory infections, including colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, sinusitis and middle ear infections.

8: Consume Friendly Bacteria. Beneficial microorganisms colonize our intestinal, lower urinary and upper respiratory tracts. They outcompete bad "bugs" and enhance immune function. You can consume such bacteria in the form of live-cultured products such as yogurt, sauerkraut and kimchi. Probiotic supplements, available at natural food stores, may reduce the risk of antibiotic-induced diarrhea, viral diarrhea, vaginitis and respiratory infections.

9: Expose Yourself. Vitamin D plays a number of roles in promoting normal immune function. Vitamin D deficiency correlates with asthma, cancer, several autoimmune diseases (e.g., multiple sclerosis), and susceptibility to infection (including viral respiratory infections). One study linked deficiency to a greater likelihood of carrying MRSA (methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*) in the nose. Unfortunately, nearly one-third of the U.S. population is vitamin D deficient. Because few foods contain much vitamin D, your best bet is to regularly spend short periods of time in the sun (without sunscreen), and to take supplements in northern climes during the colder months.

10: Choose Vitamin and Mineral Supplements Wisely. Studies link deficiencies of zinc, selenium, folic acid, and vitamins A, B6, C, D and E to reduced immune function. But scientists have yet to pinpoint exact levels of these nutrients for optimal immune function, much less whether dietary supplementation really helps the average, well-fed American. For instance, research on vitamin C for prevention and treatment of the common cold has been inconclusive. Some micronutrients, notably vitamin A, can be toxic in overdose. Excessive levels of zinc paradoxically suppress immune function. A varied, plant-based diet and a good multivitamin supplement should meet your needs.

11: Immunize Yourself. Routine vaccinations have had a huge impact on reducing, and in many cases nearly eradicating, a number of infectious diseases. Most immunizations occur during childhood. Vaccinations for adults to consider include yearly influenza vaccines, tetanus boosters, the shingles vaccine for people 60 and up, and the pneumococcus vaccine for people over the age of 65.

12: Familiarize Yourself With Immune-Enhancing Herbs. A long list of medicinal plants contain chemicals that enhance immune system activity, including echinacea, eleuthero (also called Siberian ginseng), ginseng (Asian and American), astragalus, garlic, and shiitake, reishi and maitake mushrooms. Garlic is the favorite choice of many. In addition to boosting the immune system, it's anticancer and antimicrobial against a variety of bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites. Key ingredients don't survive cooking, so add a clove or two of raw, minced garlic to meals just before serving.

OCTOBER'S PLANT OF THE MONTH:

Dutch or Garden Hyacinths (*Hyacinth orientalis*)

Though usually short-lived in the Wisconsin garden (generally 3-5 years), hyacinths are among the most versatile of our spring bulbs. They are easy-to-grow, come in a huge array of colors (in shades of purple, blue, red, pink,

magenta, white and even orange and yellow), make great indoor cut flowers in floral arrangements, are super easy to force in both soil and water, and on top of all that, they're among the most fragrant of all flowers.

Hyacinths were introduced into Europe from southwest Asia and the Middle East in the 16th century where they were widely grown in the countries around the Mediterranean. Later in France hyacinths were used in perfumes. From there they moved north into the Netherlands which is far-and-away the largest hyacinth bulb producer in the world. Thought to be members of the lily family, hyacinths were recently recategorized as members of the asparagus group of plants. Bulbs are planted in the fall and bloom mid-spring. Blooms are 8-12" tall and are densely packed with small, fragrant florets. Many people have an allergic reaction when handling hyacinth bulbs so gloves should be worn when planting as a precautionary measure.

Hyacinths are easily forced indoors for winter blooms. Bulbs should be planted snugly, with their growing tip just below the soil surface in a 6-8" pot. Water well and keep moist but never soggy. Unlike tulips or daffodils which require 12 weeks, hyacinths require only a 10 week cooling period (40°) in refrigerator or cold (but not freezing) location at which time sprouts will be about 1-1 1/2" tall. Move to a bright location and blooming will begin in about 2 weeks.

Hyacinths can also be grown in hyacinth glasses. Simply place a single bulb in the bowl at the top of the glass. Fill the glass with water until it barely touches the bottom of the bulb. Place in your chosen cool location. Because they take up little space, the refrigerator is best. Add water as needed. After 10 weeks, white roots should have filled the water in the glass. Move to a sunny windowsill and enjoy the fragrant blooms in a few short weeks. Klein's currently has an assortment of both clear and colored glasses. Forced hyacinths make for a beautiful, inexpensive and personal holiday gift.

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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 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.

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 for details

Olbrich's Garden's Bulk Mulch Sale

Saturday, October 6, 9:00-1:00

Saturday, October 13, 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](tel:6082464550) or www.olbrich.org for details

Badger Trolley Tours

Sundays, October 7, 14 & 21--1:00, 2:00 & 3:00

Free, narrated tours aboard the Badger Trolley begin at the Visitor Center. Tours last about 45 minutes. View the prairies and woodlands in beautiful fall color and learn more about the Arboretum's history and purpose. Get your free ticket at the Arboretum Visitor Center the day of the tour—first come, first served.

University of Wisconsin Arboretum
1207 Seminole Highway
Madison, WI 53711
[608/263-7888](tel:6082637888) or www.uwarboretum.org for details

African Violet Show and Sale

Saturday, October 13, 12:00-5:00
Sunday, October 14, 10:00-4:00

African violets will be on display and for sale in the Evjue Commons. The sale will include African violets, streptocarpus, and other gesneriads. Leaves, starter plants, soil, pots, and handouts with growing tips will also be available. Sponsored by the Wisconsin State Council of African Violets. A portion of the proceeds benefits Olbrich Botanical Gardens. For more information call [608-833-5552](tel:6088335552).

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

Family Walk: Why do Leaves Change Color?

Sunday, October 14, 1:30 p.m.-2:30 p.m.
Grady Tract

Families can learn how to appreciate and understand the wonder of fall color in native trees and prairie grasses.

University of Wisconsin Arboretum
1207 Seminole Highway
Madison, WI 53711
[608/263-7888](tel:6082637888) or www.uwarboretum.org for details

Fall Quilt & Flower Show Plant Sale

Monday, October 15, 12:00 p.m.--while supplies last!

Selected plants and fall foliage used to decorate Olbrich's Fall Quilt & Flower Show will be on sale. Varieties may include chrysanthemums, dusty miller, and coleus. Plant them in the garden or containers to add fall color or use them indoors as centerpieces. Proceeds benefit the Gardens.

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

Crackle--Fire & Froth in the Gardens

Friday, October 19, 7:00-10:00 p.m.

Be inspired by the beauty of a crisp fall evening in Olbrich's outdoor gardens. Watch the flames from bonfires dance on the Great Lawn, groove to live music, savor a variety of tasty foods from Food Fight restaurants, and sip frothy Wisconsin micro-brews. Food and beverage offered at an additional cost.

Must be 21 years old to attend. In the case of inclement weather the event will be relocated indoors. A limited number of advance tickets are available. Additional tickets may be available the day of the event, weather permitting. Tickets are available at Olbrich's Growing Gifts shop or by calling [608-246-4550](tel:608-246-4550). Ticket proceeds benefit the Gardens

Headliner: The Blue Olives

Regular artists at House of Blues in Chicago, The Blue Olives have performed more than 3,200 shows in 10 states and currently play more than 120 shows a year. Sassy horns, four lead vocalists, killer vocal harmonies, searing guitar, and funky bass and rhythm sections are the cornerstones of this powerhouse band.

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

Herb Fair

Saturday, November 3, 9:00-2:00.

The 30th Annual Herb Fair is an all-new FREE event focusing on Herbal Education. The Herb of the Year for us is BASIL with an all new cookbook. We'll have 3 featured speakers: Kathy Eich on Medicinal Herbs; Linda Conroy on Topical Applications of Herbs: Lotions, Creams, Infused Oils & More; and a Cooking Demonstration. This plus our many vendors, the MHS booth and the Educational Room with first hand tips from our members on Gardening, Decorating, Cooking, Making Cosmetics and Household Products, and Crafts. Free event – open to the public.

For more information visit www.madisonherbsociety.org.

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

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

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

OCTOBER 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.

- Visit Olbrich, Rotary or Allen Centennial Gardens and note plants of fall interest for spring planting and best selection.
- Dig new beds now! It's easier now than in spring when super-busy.
- Take geranium, salvia, impatiens, abutilon cuttings before the first freeze.
- Plant spring bulbs now! Plant tulips, daffodils, hyacinths & crocus.
- Plant bulbs for forcing and put in a cool location for 10-12 weeks.
- Plant Christmas amaryllis now for holiday blooms; paperwhites now for Thanksgiving blooms.
- Apply a systemic pesticide to plants to be wintered over indoors.
- Move potted bulbs to be stored like begonias, callas, caladiums and cannas to a garage so they can dry out before storage.
- Dig up and store dahlias, glads, cannas and elephant's ear after tops freeze.
- Continue planting deciduous shrubs and trees until the ground freezes.
- Divide and plant perennials as desired.
- Clean up stalks and leaves of annuals and vegetables, preventing viruses and pests for next year's garden.
- Continue harvesting brussels sprouts, kale, greens and root crops.
- Plant garlic. October is the best time.
- Stop deadheading perennials for winter interest, i.e. sedums, grasses, etc.
- Cut perennials back to 4-6", leaving those for winter interest.
- Collect seeds for next year's garden.
- Plant winter rye as a cover crop for spring tilling.
- Make notes in your garden journal for changes, improvements, etc.
- Take pictures of your garden for record keeping.
- Mow the lawn at shortest setting for last mowing of the season.
- Visit Klein's---Great selection of mums, kales, cabbages, pansies & more!

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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.harrisseed.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.seed savers.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:

Heronwood Nursery @ www.heronwood.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 OCTOBER:

---We've put any leftover perennials to bed for the winter in one of our unheated back greenhouses. It's been a good season...we have very little left to pack away.

---We begin shutting down the back greenhouses. They remain unheated for the winter allowing energy savings and pest control.

---Weatherizing continues. We seal up and insulate unused doors and caulk up air leaks. Water is shut off to the greenhouses not used during the winter.

---Pots, cell packs and trays arrive from our wholesalers in preparation for next spring. Most are stored in the unused greenhouses out back. It's only 3 months till the first of next year's geranium crop arrive (we already have some of next season's tropicals).

---Plants begin arriving for the big Garden Expo at the Alliant Energy Center in February. Herbs, primrose and cool-loving annuals are arriving en masse.

---Cyclamen and azaleas continue to arrive for winter sales.

---We send out our mailings to local churches regarding poinsettia and blooming plant information for the upcoming holidays. We are proud to say that hundreds of area churches and businesses are decked out with Klein's **HOMEGROWN** poinsettias during the holiday season.

---By month's end the poinsettias begin to change color. Looking across the greenhouses, one begins to see hints of red, pink and white. We've moved many of our poinsettias into our retail area from the back greenhouses before cold weather sets in.

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.

Spraytool™ 360° Rotational Directional Sprayer/Mister

Invented locally and patented, Spraytool™ sprayers/misters are far-and-away the best handheld sprayer on the market and Klein's is happy to say we are one of only a handful of local retailers that carries this amazing product.

October is the month during which many of us gardeners bring inside our houseplants and tropicals that have spent the summer outdoors. Oftentimes insect pests come along for the ride. Among the most notorious of the insect pests are whiteflies and spider mites; both of which spend most of their life cycles on the undersides of leaves. As we all know, it can be very difficult to treat the undersides of leaves with conventional sprayers.

Spraytool™ sprayers, on the other hand, simplifies the task with a spray nozzle that pivots an amazing 360° for complete coverage--all while the bottle remains in an upright position. You have to see it to believe it!! We have test models available for you to try in our Spraytool™ display at the store.

Not only is Spraytool™ fantastic for indoor gardening, but comes in handy for many household chores from ironing to day-to-day cleaning. Spraytool sprayers are also extremely handy for pet care uses; providing precise and quiet application.

Stop by and see for yourself!

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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. 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

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.

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

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 rick@kleinsfloral.com

Owner & Manager--Sue Klein sue@kleinsfloral.com

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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.invasiveplants.net/>
<http://www.ipaw.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://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
- 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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