

'THE SAGE'--NOVEMBER 2012

Klein's Floral & Greenhouses On-Line Newsletter

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Klein's Holiday Open House: Nov. 30-Dec. 2, 2012

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REMAINING SPRING BULBS NOW 50% OFF!

Shop early while supplies last and the weather remains good for getting into the garden. Bulbs can be planted until the ground freezes . . . usually into early December. (Please note the sale does not include paperwhites, amaryllis, forcing hyacinths or bulb gift boxes.)

We have all of your favorites--tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, crocus, alliums--and a few not-so-well known treasures for your garden. November is **THE BEST MONTH** 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 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** . . .!

DURING NOVEMBER, ENJOY THESE END OF SEASON SAVINGS:

CLEARANCE on overstocked Garden Art, Pots, Floral Supplies, Selected Holiday Items, and much, much more. Hurry on in! Supplies are limited and we need to make room for poinsettias!!!

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.

NOVEMBER STORE HOURS:

Monday thru Friday : 8:00-6:00

Saturday: 9:00-5:00

Sunday: 10:00-4:00

Holiday Hours Begin Monday, November 26

Monday thru Friday 8:00-7:00

Saturday: 8:00-5:00

Sunday: 10:00-4:00

Holiday hours run through Sunday, December 23

CALENDAR OF EVENTS:

Watch for great specials on all remaining spring bulbs. November is the perfect month for planting next spring's bloomers. Selection becomes limited and includes daffodils, tulips, crocus and more. Sale does not include paperwhites, amaryllis, forcing hyacinths and gift boxes.

November 4--Daylight Savings Time ends

November 11--Veterans' Day

November 12--Veterans' Day observed

November 22--Thanksgiving Day

November 26--Klein's Holiday Hours begin

November 28--Full Moon

November 30 thru December 2--Klein's Holiday Open House. Enter a winter wonderland filled with holiday plants and gift ideas. Let us inspire you with our extensive collection of ornaments for all your decorating needs. Free refreshments on hand.

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'THE FLOWER SHOPPE':

With Thanksgiving and holiday entertaining just around the corner, floral arrangements and centerpieces are an integral part of any table-scape. Creating your own lovely centerpiece is easier than you may think and certainly less expensive when no middle men or labor are involved. By using a few items collected from your own garden (branches, cones, greens, etc.) and purchasing loose fresh flowers from Klein's or even the grocery store, you are well on your way to producing your own personalized arrangement for holiday get-togethers.

The key to success for any centerpiece is in its foundation--the container and the 'floral foam' that holds everything in place. Floral foam (available inexpensively in brick shaped blocks at Klein's or any craft store) is the secret. This sponge-like anchoring medium keeps everything in place and fresh flowers and greens well-hydrated. Its use can seem intimidating at first, but with practice becomes rather simple and fun. Use pictures from magazines or the internet as your inspiration and then replicate your chosen design as closely as you can. Do a Google Image Search and your possibilities are almost infinite!

Here are a few simple pointers for getting started with floral foam:

1. Choose your design. Remember that centerpieces need to be low so they don't get in the way of conversation at the dinner table. If you choose to use candles, they can be inserted directly into the foam or placed into holders that are then pushed into the foam. Remember not to leave burning candles unattended.

2. Soak the block of foam in the bucket of water. When the foam is purchased, it is dry, light and a pale green color. When it's soaked through, the foam takes on a darker green color and becomes quite heavy. Free float the floral foam by placing the foam on the surface of the water. As the foam absorbs the water, the foam will begin to sink. Do not forcibly submerge foam. The floral foam is completely saturated when it rests with about ¼" remaining above the surface of the water. This should just take a minute or two.
3. Cut the the foam with a floral or paring knife to fit the dish you intend to use. Shape it carefully so that it fills the base completely, using the dish itself as a guide. Place the foam in the dish. For traditional arrangements, always cut your floral foam so that it is about 1" higher than the rim of your container. This allows plant material to be arranged more naturally, with some stems flowing down to the sides and front of the arrangement. If the foam is level with the rim of the container, then you can only arrange your stems sticking upwards, resulting in a stiff, unnatural look.
4. Cut the flowers to the length needed for your arrangement. Leave an inch or so to poke into the foam to hold them steady. Make sure the ends of the flowers are cut at an angle, as this allows them to take in more water and stay fresher longer.
5. Use a cut-off flower stem to poke shallow impressions in the foam to mark the points where the flowers will go for your arrangement.
6. Push the flowers into the foam at the marks you made earlier. Start at the center of the arrangement and work your way outward. Be sure to push them in as far as you can, but angle them correctly before you insert, as the foam does not bounce back afterward---you only want to insert it once. When you need to reposition a stem, remove the stem entirely, re-cut it, and reinsert the stem into the foam. Do not reinsert the stem into the same hole, as the crushed cell structure will no longer be able to hydrate the stem. Also, air pockets are created when a stem is inserted and partially pulled out.
7. Place the arrangement on a table, visible and beautiful. Water it every few days, when the foam starts to feel dry. When the flowers are dead, throw away the foam and the flowers. The foam cannot be reused.

If you have any questions or if you'd like to place an order rather than creating your own fabulous design, please give Klein's a call at [608/244-5661](tel:6082445661) or [888/244-5661](tel:8882445661) and ask for one of our talented designers--Laura, Sue or Kim. Be sure to order early for prompt delivery and visit <http://kleinsfloral.com/delivery.php> for delivery information.

YOU ASKED THE MAD GARDENER . . .

I have a Sweet Autumn Clematis that is about 10 years old. It's doing very well. I want it to cover a fence which is about 6 feet tall. The problem is that when it reaches the top of the fence, it climbs onto my neighbor's evergreen tree. The first 6 feet of the vine contain no flowers. The top 15 feet (on my neighbor's tree) is covered with flowers. I would like to correct this problem next year. If I trim the vine, so it doesn't go beyond 6 feet, will I get flowers below the 6 foot mark? Thanks, Sally.

Hi Sally,

Sweet autumn clematis is one of my very favorite vining plants--flowering when many of my other vines have pooped out for the season. I have several and you've probably noticed that they self sow easily with babies coming up in unexpected places.

Pruning your clematis back won't keep your plants shorter or make them bloom further down the plant. In fact, I prune mine completely back to the ground each fall after their foliage drops. By the following fall, mine are again up to 12-20' tall, encasing anything they can grasp on to--gutters, shingles and yes, all surrounding plants.

To keep mine 'tamer', I usually get out there a couple of times during the summer months and pull them away from the things I don't want them to scramble over. I prune back any vines that are going in directions I can't control. I sometimes get out the ladder and train vines to go in a different direction. The vines I pull off the support from behind them, I allow to tumble forward toward me. They then grow into themselves and get very dense at the top with oodles of flowers in September. They need strong support to carry the weight if you opt to go this route. It takes a few days for the foliage to turn itself towards the sun and hide the now exposed vine structure.

Is it a bad thing that the vines grow up the neighbor's trees? Maybe they don't mind and it's adding height for your viewing pleasure. The clematis isn't harming their trees and the flowing presentation can soften the edge of your garden.

Thanks for your question,
Klein's Mad Gardener

DID YOU KNOW...

... that Klein's carries and amazing assortment of both Packers and Badger gift items for the sports fan in your life?

Over the past couple of decades, winning Wisconsin sports seasons have become rather commonplace. Like most of us, you, your family and friends have probably collected more Packers and Badger T-shirts and sweatshirts than there are days in a year to wear them. Why not give the gardener/sports fan in your life something unique this holiday season?

New for the 2012 holiday season, Klein's is now offering a wide selection of Packers and Badger themed gift merchandise from Evergreen Enterprises. For the Packer fan, we have a large array of flags and banners in many sizes and styles; some with LED lighting stitched inside. We also carry Packers stepping stones and beautiful glass birdbaths. If you don't cater to the birds, the birdbaths substitute as lovely snack or serving bowls.

And for the Badger fan, why stop with flags and birdbaths? In addition to those items, we also carry Badger windchimes and gazing balls in two sizes, all imprinted with our beloved forward W. Display your Packers or Badger pride in style in 2013!

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

ENTRY: OCTOBER 18, 2012 (Leaf Loss & Overwintered Houseplants)

It's been nearly a month now since I brought some of my tender plants indoors for the winter and they're already beginning to display many of the symptoms associated with that radical and quick change to their environment. Leaf loss is the most obvious of the symptoms. From long and warm summer days in the garden, they've been crammed onto cold window sills or tucked into any corner that can accommodate them. The days are already hours shorter than just a few months ago and there's still two more months until that trend reverses itself in late December. To make matters worse, temperatures rarely ever get out of the 60's and humidity sometimes hovers around 30% in my house. It's surprising that my tropical houseplants survive at all under these dismal conditions.

But plants, like most living things, are survivors and (within reason) are capable of adapting. During the summer outdoors in the warm temperatures and with natural rainwater, most tropical plants grow like crazy; producing tons of new foliage. In the natural light and long days of summer, the plants can use all of this new foliage for photosynthesis. Plants grow vigorously and, in turn, put out even more foliage.

But here in the north, as the days get shorter and cooler, new growth essentially comes to a halt during the month of September. And once we move plants indoors, the amount of light available to them decreases yet again. Many plants no longer need all of the foliage they put out during the summer months. Leaves begin to yellow and drop. This is their way of coping with and adapting to their indoor living conditions. With fewer leaves there is also less water loss through the leaves due to transpiration. Most houseplants are simply needing to 'rest' until the days lengthen again during the month of February. This is why it's essential to cut back on watering during the winter months and stop fertilizing all together. We're not wanting to encourage new growth at this time of the year.

Leaf drop is most noticeable and dramatic on ficus trees. This is one of our most frequently asked questions and cause for concern among customers during the winter months. When people see leaves yellowing and dropping, they oftentimes assume (mistakenly) that they're doing something wrong and need to change their behavior. Most often the customer moves the plant(s) to a different location, increases the watering and increases the fertilizing--all of which are the wrong thing to do with plants that are simply trying to adapt for the winter.

As for myself, I take a wait and see approach. After I rule out any pest problem, I simply cut off leaves as they yellow, endure a few brown leaf tips due to low humidity and clean up leaves as they fall. With ficus and begonias, this can be an almost daily endeavor for a couple of months. But once the plants have acclimated, they tolerate (not thrive in) their harsh living conditions until the first signs of spring appear in late February. As the days lengthen, I begin to

increase their watering and start fertilizing again in preparation for another much welcomed summer outside in the garden.

ENTRY: OCTOBER 20, 2012 (After a Much Needed Deluge . . .)

I heard on the news today that last Sunday's much needed 1.74" was the most rain we've had in any single day since the summer of 2009! After the drought of this past summer, its effects on the garden and lawn have been quick to see. Even though the perennials in the garden are wanting to go dormant for the season, there has been a burst of new growth at the base of many plants that will certainly pay off next summer. The daylilies, foxgloves, poppies and the coneflowers are now thick with new foliage at ground level. The Herman's Pride lamiastrum under the blue spruce in the front yard was brown and dormant just a few weeks ago. Plants are now 2" tall and bright green. Bee balm, solidago and asters are also showing signs of new growth. I know this burst of growth will be short-lived, with killing freezes just a few weeks away, but the rains will certainly give all plants a good kickstart into next season.

ENTRY: OCTOBER 31, 2012 (Bulb Planting Tips)

I had the day off today and given the nice weather here in Wisconsin due to Hurricane Sandy on the East Coast, I spent the entire day in the garden prepping for winter. One of the very last tasks of the season is the planting of spring bulbs. Every year I add a few here and there throughout the yard. In the front yard I have an entire bed of 150 tulips that I replant each fall for an incredible spring display. Given nice weather (and the fact we'll be spending the next 5 months indoors), I find bulb planting a relaxing and rewarding chore. In addition, we've had some soaking rains over the past few weeks. Moist, tillable soil is essential when one has a lot of bulbs to plant.

After many years of gardening (and thousands of bulbs), I've learned there are easy ways to plants bulbs and there are hard ways to plant bulbs. For example, planting bulbs when the soil is dry and compacted is a hard way to plant bulbs. Digging individual holes with a hand trowel amongst mature perennial roots is another hard way to plant bulbs. And planting bulbs under a mature maple tree or near a mature spruce . . . forget it!! You'll always hit roots!!

Here are a couple of my own handy tips to make the job easier:

If it hasn't rained, thoroughly water the area where you're planning on planting bulbs! This is one of our biggest complaints at Klein's. Customers buy traditional bulb diggers (whether handheld or the long-handled foot-type) and they just don't work! This is nearly always true if there are roots or rocks beneath the surface. But in moist, tilled beds, they work perfectly fine. I've found the type where the handle pops open to release the soil plug back into the hole works the best. It can sometimes be difficult to pry the soil out of the traditional kind where the tube doesn't pop open to release the soil. When planting bulbs with a bulb planter, gardening gloves are a must to prevent blisters and a soft kneeling pad is useful. Bulb planters are tedious if you have a lot of bulbs to plant and aren't useful for a large area unless you till the area ahead of time.

For larger areas, the most effective way to plant bulbs is to remove the soil completely to 6" deep, lay out the bulbs and replace the soil. I usually remove the soil on to a tarp lying next to the area I'm planting to make the task and clean up a bit easier. With this method it's also easier to layer and mix bulbs of different types for a staggered blooming period.

Unlike the bigger tulip and daffodil bulbs, planting tiny bulbs like scilla, chionodoxa, pushkinia, species crocus and snowdrops, etc., is a breeze. I simply scatter the small bulbs over the soil surface to give a random and natural, rather than a planned, effect. Then I take a narrow trowel, jab it a few inches into the soil and pull back to create a slit into which I drop the bulb. I try to make sure the growing tip is pointing upward, but bulbs (especially these small ones) have a tendency to right themselves when planted incorrectly. Then with the heel of my hand, I push the slit closed and move on. Hundreds of bulbs can be planted in very short order. A kneeling pad is a necessity when planting hundreds of bulbs. This method works great when planting bulbs in the lawn. The sod is simply pressed back into place.

Until last year I was a skeptic of the auger-type bulb planters for power drills--but no more! It's important to use a corded drill rather than the cordless type. I've found my cordless drill a little weak for deeper holes and areas with a lot of roots. Having said that, a corded drill works perfectly in established perennial beds where roots would otherwise be a problem. The drill bit cuts through those roots with ease! (Tree roots are another story). I purchased the two foot long version with a wide auger. Because the auger is long I can stand while drilling the holes. I then go back and drop the bulbs (growing tip up) into the holes. I go back again and refill each hole. I've found I can plant hundreds of bulbs in short order with the drill bit. The wider auger also allows me to plant larger allium bulbs easily.

And an added note: I normally wait until the first part of November to plant my bulbs into the garden. First off, they don't sprout if the weather remains warm through the fall. They'll have plenty of time to root into the still unfrozen soil, but didn't have a chance to send up shoots. Doing so reduces flower power the following spring (except for a few like grape hyacinths which always send up greenery in the fall).

In addition, I've generally put the entire garden to bed by the first part of November. Perennials have been cut back and shrubs have lost their leaves. With nothing in the way, bulb planting is made easy.

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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 following comes to us from the pages of [From Asparagus to Zucchini: A Guide to Farm-Fresh Seasonal Produce.](#)

"The rutabaga is an obvious close relative of the turnip, though larger, sweeter and more tan in color. While its origin is uncertain, it is believed to be a hybrid of the turnip and the cabbage as in kohlrabi, though selected for different traits.

The rutabaga suddenly appeared in the middle of the 17th century and first became popular in Sweden. In fact rutabaga comes from the Swedish word rotabagge meaning 'baggy root'. Rutabagas are also commonly referred to as 'Swedes' or 'Swedish turnips'. They were among the first vegetables grown by colonizers in America as they began farming the untilled land because the large roots helped break up poor soils. Rutabagas have never enjoyed wide popularity in this country, and have fallen out of favor in middle Europe where it was one of few staples available post World War II and was eaten monotonously.

The rutabaga has many virtues, however, worthy of discovery by the seasonal eater. The rutabaga, available in late fall and winter, offers great versatility and excellent nutrition. Rutabaga is high in vitamins A and C and some minerals, particularly calcium. Rutabagas belong to a handful of cruciferous vegetables believed to be effective in cancer prevention as well.

For maximum nutrition do not peel unless you purchase the waxed rutabagas found in some supermarkets. Rutabagas are delicious both raw and cooked. They are particularly delicious mashed with potatoes or roasted with other root vegetables."

AWARD WINNING POT ROAST--There is no better comfort food on a cold winter day. Our favorite pot roast recipe comes from the January 2003 issue of Better Homes & Gardens magazine.

3-4 lb. chuck roast
1 TBS. vegetable oil
1/3 cup sweet Marsala wine
1/3 cup water
2 tsp. dried basil
1 tsp. garlic salt
1/2 tsp. pepper
1/2 cup plum preserves
4 medium potatoes cut into chunks
4 carrots, halved lengthwise and the crosswise
1 large rutabaga cut into 1" chunks
1 medium onion cut into large wedges
2 TBS. cornstarch
1 TBS. cold water

Preheat the oven to 350°. In a large Dutch oven, brown the meat on all sides in hot oil. Drain. In a bowl, stir together the wine, 1/3 cup water, basil, garlic salt and 1/2 tsp. pepper. Pour over the meat in the pot, cover and bake 1 1/2 hours. In a small pan, melt the preserves and pour over the meat. Add the potatoes, carrots, rutabaga and onions around the meat. Cover and bake 45-60 minutes longer or until everything is tender, stirring once during the cooking. Remove the veggies to a serving bowl and remove the meat and tent on a carving platter.

For gravy, measure the juices and skim off the fat. Add enough water to equal 1 1/2 cups. Return the juices to the pot. Stir together the cornstarch and the cold water and stir into the juices. Cook and stir over medium heat until thickened and bubbly. Cook and stir 2 minutes more. Season and serve.

If desired don't add potatoes to the pot and make potatoes separately as a side dish with gravy. Serves 8.

MASHED RUTABAGA, TURNIP AND POTATO--Easy and rich. A great holiday side dish. From The Frugal Gourmet Celebrates Christmas by Jeff Smith.

1 3/4 lbs. rutabaga, peeled and cut into large chunks
1 1/2 lbs. turnips, peeled and quartered
1 lb. russet potatoes, peeled and quartered
1/2 stick (4 TBS.) butter, melted
1/2 cup whipping cream
salt and pepper

Place rutabaga in a large pot with ample water and a pinch of salt. Bring to a boil and cook 15 minutes. Add the turnips and potatoes and cook 15 minutes more or until all is very tender. Drain well and mash with the butter, cream, salt and pepper.

MARSALA OR SHERRY GLAZED WINTER VEGETABLES--Nicely sweet. Adjust the temperature and baking time to prepare with meatloaf or roasted meats. Other root vegetables can be substituted if desired. From the December 2003 edition of Cooking Light magazine.

3 cups rutabaga cut into 1/2" cubes
1 1/3 cups parsnips cut into 1/2" thick slices
1 1/4 cups onions cut coarsely into wedges
1 cup carrots cut into 1/2" thick slices
1 1/2 cups halved brussels sprouts
1 TBS. butter
1 TBS. olive oil
1/2 tsp. dried thyme
1/2 tsp. salt
1/4 tsp. pepper
1/8 tsp. ground nutmeg
1/2 cup marsala wine or sherry

Preheat the oven to 450°. Bring 2 qts. water to a boil in a Dutch oven. Add the rutabaga, the parsnips, the onion and the carrot and cook 4 minutes. Add the sprouts and cook 1 minute more. Drain the veggies and place them in a roasting pan that has been coated with cooking spray. Add the butter, oil, thyme, salt, pepper and nutmeg and stir until the butter has melted. Pour the wine over all and cover with foil. Bake 30 minutes. Uncover, stir and bake 15 minutes more until all is tender, stirring after 8 minutes. Serves 6.

MAPLE RUTABAGA WITH CRANBERRIES--This recipe first appeared in a December 2006 issue of Isthmus.

4 lbs. rutabaga
2/3 cup maple syrup
1/4 cup butter
1/4 tsp. salt
1/4 tsp. pepper
1/2 cup dried cranberries, coarsely chopped

Optional topping:

1 cup fresh bread crumbs
3 TBS. melted butter
2 TBS. fresh parsley

Preheat the oven to 400°. Peel the rutabaga and cut into cubes. Cook rutabaga in boiling salted water 30-40 minutes or until tender. Drain and return to the pot. Mash the rutabaga together with the syrup, butter, salt and pepper with a potato masher. Stir in the cranberries. Spread into an 11" x 7" baking pan sprayed with nonstick spray. Bake, covered, 30 minutes or until hot. For the topping, combine the crumbs, butter and parsley and sprinkle over the top. Broil until golden.

RUTABAGA CARROT BAKE--This delicious recipe appeared in a December 2003 CSA newsletter.

2-3 lbs. rutabaga, peeled in cut into 1/2" cubes
1 lb. carrots, peeled and sliced
3 TBS. butter
1 cup chopped onion
1 tsp. pepper
2 tsp. salt
1 tsp. marjoram

1 clove minced garlic
3 TBS. flour
3 cups milk
1/2 cup shredded cheddar

Preheat oven to 350°. Place the rutabaga in a pot and cover with 2" water. Bring to a boil and cook 10 minutes. Add the carrots and cook 5 minutes more. Melt the butter in a saucepan. Add the onion, pepper, salt, marjoram and garlic. Cook on medium heat until the onion is soft. Stir in the flour and cook 3 minutes, stirring. Gradually add the milk and stir continuously, bring it to a boil. Continue to cook 3 more minutes. Set aside. Drain the cooked vegetables and put into a 2 qt. casserole dish. Pour the sauce over the top and sprinkle with cheese. Cover and bake until hot and bubbly, about 25-30 minutes. Uncover and broil until lightly browned.

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NATURAL NEWS--

9 Fall Foods to Fight Fall Allergies

The leaves have fallen. The hot, humid days of summer have given way to crisp, cool, throw-an-extra-blanket-on-the-bed nights.

And your ragweed allergy has you running for the protection of your well-sealed home and slamming your windows shut. If you feel like your allergies are worse, or lingering longer than normal this year, it's because they are. Climate change, and the resulting higher temperatures and increasing carbon dioxide, allow pollen-producing plants to live longer and to produce more potent pollen. And this year, the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology announced that the season will be extended, rather than ending in September as it normally does.

Of course, that doesn't mean you have to suffer weeks longer. The foods you eat (and don't eat) can help stifle your sniffing, particularly seasonal foods that are available now. So grab your reusable shopping bags and hit the market for these nine fresh finds.

Broccoli--This precious piece of produce serves two purposes in annihilating your allergy symptoms: It's high in allergy-relieving vitamin C and it's a member of the crucifer family, plants that have been shown to clear out blocked-up sinuses. Researchers have found about 500 milligrams (mg) of vitamin C a day can ease allergy symptoms, and just 1 cup of raw broccoli packs about 80 mg. For another fall-flavored vitamin C boost, try cabbage or cauliflower, two other, related cruciferous vegetables. Both pack 56 mg of vitamin C per cooked cup.

Kale--Don't just admire kale as a garnish. Eat it! This superfood packs a one-two punch against allergies. Like broccoli, it's a member of the crucifer family, but it's also rich in the carotenoid department, packing a form of vitamin A thought to improve allergy symptoms. A number of studies have shown that people with low vitamin A stores are more likely to have asthma and allergy problems.

Collard Greens--Hijacked by hay fever? Put collard greens on the menu. Their phytochemical content, mainly carotenoids, eases allergy issues. The darker the leaves, the higher the carotenoid content. They do require some patience to cook, however. Tough, fibrous veggies like collards need to cook anywhere from 20 minutes to an hour in order for your body to absorb their nutrients easily. Some vitamins will leach out into your cooking water, or "pot likker," as Southerners call it. Use that water in soups or stews, or use it to cook some rice to serve with your leafy greens in order to maximize the nutrients your body absorbs.

Onions & Garlic--Onions and garlic are packed with quercetin, another secret weapon that helps fight allergies by acting like an antihistamine. Quercetin also acts like vitamin C and quells inflammation in your system, which helps stem the side effects associated with allergic inflammation, such as stuffy noses. However, quercetin isn't absorbed very easily from food. So, although eating lots of onions and garlic may ward off some symptoms, you might consider a 400 to 500 mg supplement if you have severe fall allergies.

Pumpkins--Like broccoli and leafy greens, pumpkins are rich in allergy-fighting carotenoids, the form of vitamin A that you need to stockpile in order to better ward off allergies. If your only dietary experience with pumpkin has been in breads or pies, you may not know how versatile it can be.

Carrots--Another carotenoid powerhouse, carrots contain lots of healthy beta-carotene to help ward off your ragweed misery. You'll get more of the valuable vitamin if you lightly steam your carrots, rather than eating them raw, or sauté them with a healthy fat, such as coconut oil or ghee, a form of clarified butter.

Celery--Celery is full of vitamin C and anti-inflammatory compounds, making it a great tool in fighting not just allergies, but also high blood pressure and chronic pain. It's one vegetable that you can eat raw or cooked without losing access to its nutrients. And don't ignore the leaves; chop those up for use in soups and stews to get their vitamin C content, as well.

Stinging Nettle--Even though it's not necessarily a food, or a fall-specific herb, you can't discuss natural allergy remedies without hailing stinging nettle. It helps stifle the inflammation that occurs when you're experiencing allergy symptoms. Stinging nettle contains histamine, the chemical your body produces during an allergic reaction, so it helps you acquire tolerance. Look for 500 mg freeze-dried nettle capsules in your natural health store, and take three times a day. That's the best form for allergy relief; it won't sting because it's freeze-dried. Long-term use of the herb is not recommended, since it can deplete your potassium stores.

What Not to Eat . . .

Even though foods can be great natural allergy cures, some can actually trigger allergy symptoms. The condition is called "oral allergy syndrome" and occurs when your body mistakes proteins in certain foods for the same allergic proteins in ragweed. On the upside, cooking those foods neutralizes the offending proteins. So if you're a fall allergy sufferer, here are few foods to either cook first or avoid entirely during allergy season: apples, bananas, melons, (watermelon, cantaloupe, and honeydew), cucumber, zucchini, chamomile tea, echinacea, honey, and nuts.

Source: <http://www.organicgardening.com>

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NOVEMBER'S PLANT OF THE MONTH:

Moth Orchid (Phalaenopsis)

Moth orchids are among the most rewarding orchids to grow for both beginner and expert alike. Their relative ease of care makes them the perfect leap into the vast world of orchid growing. Compared to most orchid types, plants are relatively undemanding and readily available year round; and at a very affordable price. Blooms are showy and very long-lasting, oftentimes lasting up to four or more months. And unlike most orchids, plants oftentimes rebloom on old flower stalks so long as the stalk remains green. (Therefore, flower stalks should not be pruned back to the plant unless they turn completely brown.) The leaves are large and leathery. Plants are generally not prone to pests and love to spend our humid summers outdoors in a shady location. Doing so encourages vigorous growth and a greater chance of reblooming. Natural bloomtime is generally in late winter and early spring.

Care of Phalaenopsis Orchids

Light--The Phalaenopsis orchids grow well near bright windows, with no direct sun light. An east window is ideal in the home; shaded south or west windows are acceptable. In dull, northern winter climates, a full southern exposure may be required. Artificial lighting is acceptable. Two- or four-tube fixtures are suspended six inches to one foot above the foliage, 12 to 16 hours daily. In a greenhouse, heavy shade must be provided to allow 800 to 1,500 f-c of light. No shadow should be seen if you hold your hand one foot above the leaves. If leaves are hot, reduced light intensity.

Temperature for Phalaenopsis should be above 60 °F at night and between 70° and 82 °F during the day. Although higher temperatures result in fast leaf and root growth, lower light and good air movement must accompany. Do not exceed the limit of 95°F. Temperatures below 78 °F for three to five weeks with good light are needed for initiating flower spikes. Wide fluctuating temperatures and low humidity can cause bud drop on plants with flower buds ready to open.

Water is especially critical for this orchid. The medium should never be allowed to dry out completely. Plants should be thoroughly watered and not watered again until nearly dry, but not until bone dry. In the heat of the summer in a dry climate, this may be every two to three days, whereas during the winter of a northern climate, it may be every ten or more days. Do not allow water to accumulate in the crown for long to avoid contract decaying diseases. Do not sit pots in standing water for long.

Humidity is recommended to be between 50% and 80% of relative humidity. If RH is lower than 40% in the home, set plants on trays of gravel, partially filled with water so that pots never sit in water. Grouping plants together can slightly raise the humidity in the immediate surrounding area. In humid climates, such as in a greenhouse, it is imperative that the humid air is moving to prevent fungal or bacterial diseases to set in.

Fertilizer should be applied on a regular schedule, especially if the weather is warm when plants are actively growing. Application of a complete fertilizer, such as Miracle Gro, Peters 20-20-20 or similar, at a rate of half to one teaspoon per one gallon of good quality water at each watering. Reduce this frequency to every other or third watering when it is cool (from November thru February). Make sure that an ample amount of water is applied to allow some excess water to drain from each pot. Water with a high salt concentration should be avoided.

Potting is best done in late spring or early summer after blooming has completed. Phalaenopsis plants must be potted in quick draining mixes, such as fir bark, tree fern fiber, chunky sphagnum peat, charcoal, perlite, or combinations of these. Root rot will occur if plants are allowed to sit in an old, soggy medium. Your young plants should grow fast enough to need repotting yearly and should be potted in a finer grade medium to allow good root contact. Mature plants are potted in a coarser medium may stay in the same pots for years, provided that medium is changed when needed. To repot, remove all old medium from the roots, trim off rotted roots, and spread the remaining roots over a handful of medium in a pot. Fill the rest of the pot with medium, working through the roots, so that the junction of the upper roots and the stem is slightly below the medium. Be careful not to leave large air pockets in pots. Use a stick to push the medium in between the roots. Keep plants in shade and wait for one to three days before watering.

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.

Herb Fair

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

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:6082464550) or www.olbrich.org for details

Olbrich Garden's Holiday Express: Flower & Model Train Show

December 1 through December 31

Twinkling lights, festive poinsettias, tiny landscapes, and large-scale model trains: all aboard for Olbrich's Holiday Express! Using large-scale model trains, Olbrich's horticulture staff will showcase miniature landscapes among hundreds of colorful poinsettias. Members of the Wisconsin Garden Railway Society come from all over the state to show off their large-scale model trains. Relax with friends and family and enjoy holiday refreshments available for purchase in the lobby. Olbrich's Photo Depot also provides the perfect background for a holiday photo! Admission for Olbrich Botanical Society members is free. Admission to Olbrich's Holiday Express for the general public is \$3 for adults, and \$2 for children ages 3 to 12. Children 2 and under are free. Admission to the tropical Bolz Conservatory is included.

Olbrich's Holiday Express is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Olbrich will close at 2 p.m. on December 24, and will be closed all day on December 25 and January 1.

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

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

Dane County Winter Farmer's Market

Saturdays, November 17 thru December 22, 7:30-noon
Monona Terrace

For details visit www.dcfm.org

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

- ___ Visit Olbrich, Rotary or Allen Centennial Gardens and note plants of fall interest for spring planting and best selection.
- ___ Put up all birdfeeders and fill daily as needed. Begin feeding raw suet.
- ___ Make water available to the birds. Begin using a de-icer as needed.
- ___ Dig new beds now! It's easier now than in spring when super-busy.
- ___ Continue planting spring bulbs till the ground freezes.
- ___ Plant bulbs for forcing and put in a cool location for 10-12 weeks.
- ___ Stop feeding houseplants and cut back on watering.
- ___ Continue planting deciduous shrubs and trees until the ground freezes.
- ___ 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.
- ___ Cut perennials back to 4-6", leaving those for winter interest.
- ___ Make notes in your garden journal for changes, improvements, etc.
- ___ Mow the lawn at shortest setting for last mowing of the season.
- ___ Ready lawnmower and tiller for winter. Prep the snowblower.
- ___ Keep gutters clear of leaves and debris.
- ___ Clean empty pots and containers for winter storage.
- ___ Purchase marsh hay and rose protection. Wait till the ground freezes to apply.
- ___ Wrap trunks of susceptible trees to protect from rodents.
- ___ Visit Klein's---The poinsettias are just about ready. Look for end of the season savings on all remaining spring bulbs.

Some of our very favorite seed and plant sources include:

For seeds:

Baker Creek Heirloom Seeds @ www.RareSeeds.com or 417/924-8887
Burpee @ www.burpee.com or 800/888-1447
Harris Seeds @ www.harriseseeds.com or 800/514-4441
Johnny's Select Seeds @ www.johnnyseeds.com or 207/861-3901
Jung's Seeds @ www.jungseed.com or 800/247-5864
Park's Seeds @ www.parkseed.com or 800/845-3369
Seeds of Change @ www.seedsofchange.com or 888/762-7333
Seed Savers @ www.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 NOVEMBER:

---Our employees prep the store inside and out for the upcoming holidays.

---The employees have brought to Klein's many of their own tender plants for winter storage--one of the perks of working at a greenhouse. See some of the fascinating things we grow in our own gardens in the back of our Number 1 and 2 Showrooms.

---Wreaths, roping and pine boughs arrive mid-month from northern Wisconsin.

---Violas, hardy annuals and herbs continue to arrive for next February's Garden Expo at the Alliant Energy Center.

---Most plant material has been ordered for the 2013 growing season. We order early to ensure you best selection in spring.

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.

Garden Art and Birdbaths by Stone Age Creations, LTD

'Created by nature . . . crafted by artisans'TM

For the past few seasons Klein's has offered unique and durable garden art from Stone Age Creations. Their one-of-a-kind collection of owls has been our most popular line and hard to keep in stock. We've expanded our collection of whimsical animals and now also offer Stone Age Creation's line of hand carved granite birdbaths. Because all of Stone Age Creation's items are handcrafted, each has it's own unique personality and style . . . no two pieces are alike!!

From Stone Age Creation's website at <http://stoneagecreations.com>

"All our products are hand-carved from real stone as created by Mother Nature. These stones have endured harsh outdoor environments for thousands of years and will continue to do so long after you purchase them. Our competitors -- who offer products made from plastic, concrete, plaster, clay, or resin -- simply don't compare. In fact, many companies that sell inferior concrete products misrepresent their products as 'finely crafted stone'. Our competitors' lesser quality products will often spall, crumble, blow over easily, or are very fragile and break easily.

While many of the products we offer today are made overseas, we are the largest manufacturer of natural stone garden statuary that manufacturers items here in America. We are proud of the fact that we started in business by making items here and after 10 years we make more here than we ever have.

As a family-owned business located in a small town, our focus is to support the independent retailers and small business owners that distribute our products and support us. We don't offer any of our products through 'big box' stores. We also don't compete with our distributors by marketing and selling directly to retail customers within their market".

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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
Lead Floral Designer--Laura Lato
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/>

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

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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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