

'THE SAGE'--FEBRUARY 2013

Klein's Floral & Greenhouses On-Line Newsletter

THIS MONTH'S HIGHLIGHTS:

Wisconsin Public Television Garden Expo Feb. 8-10

We Need Some Room for Spring Plants!! 50% Off Houseplants . . .

. . . And 30% Off Selected Pottery

Klein's Cosponsors the 27th Annual Frostiball at the Overture Center

Our 'Mad Gardener' Is Ready for Your Questions

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The Truth About Grow Lights

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Join Klein's Blooming Plant or Fresh Flower Club

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The City of Madison Recycles Used Plastic Pots

Related [Resources and Websites](#)

[Plants Harmful to Kids and Pets](#)

While supplies last, Klein's is conducting our annual houseplant blow out--

50% OFF HOUSEPLANTS 6" AND LARGER!

(This sale excludes selected plants, peace lilies, blooming plants and cannot be used with other discounts. A minimum \$25 purchase is required for delivery. Delivery charges are extra. Please call Klein's at [608/244-5661](tel:6082445661) for details.)

30% OFF SELECTED POTTERY

Pick from our large assortment while selection is good! Sale runs through February 28.

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.

FEBRUARY STORE HOURS:

Monday thru Friday: 8:00-6:00
Saturday: 8:00-5:00
Sunday: 10:00-4:00

CALENDAR OF EVENTS:

February 2--Ground Hog Day

February 4--27th Annual Frostiball at the Overture Center. Klein's Floral is very excited to be a special contributor for this spectacular event. We are the sole florist selected to enhance the party-goer's experience. For details and tickets, visit

<http://downtownmadison.org/events/frostiball>.

February 10-12--**Wisconsin Public Television's Garden Expo** at the Alliant Energy Center. The Klein's booths will entice all senses with fresh herbs, colorful windowsill bloomers, spring annuals and garden decor. We'll also be giving out coupons for free annuals and in-store savings come spring. Tickets for **Wisconsin Public Television's Garden Expo** are available at Klein's for a lesser price than at the door. More details are available at www.wigardenexpo.com. There, you'll find a complete list of exhibitors and a calendar of scheduled events.

February 10--Chinese New Year

February 13--Ash Wednesday (Easter is March 31)

February 14--**Valentine's Day**. Order early for guaranteed delivery. We deliver throughout Madison and most of Dane County.

February 18--Presidents' Day

February 25--Full Moon

Throughout February--Ever thought about working at a greenhouse? Now is the time to stop in and ask for an application. We always need temporary, part-time counter help in the spring and greenhouse production swings into gear by mid-February. If you're interested, ask for Sue or Jen for the retail area or Jamie or Rick for the greenhouses. Benefits include a generous discount on all those plants you buy at Klein's anyway. Join our team and experience how it's all done.

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'THE FLOWER SHOPPE':

The Legend of St. Valentine

The history of Valentine's Day--and the story of its patron saint--is shrouded in mystery. We do know that February has long been celebrated as a month of romance, and that St. Valentine's Day, as we know it today, contains vestiges of both Christian and ancient Roman tradition. But who was Saint Valentine, and how did he become associated with this ancient rite?

The Catholic Church recognizes at least three different saints named Valentine or Valentinus, all of whom were martyred. One legend contends that Valentine was a priest who served during the third century in Rome. When Emperor Claudius II decided that single men made better soldiers than those with wives and families, he outlawed marriage for young men. Valentine, realizing the injustice of the decree, defied Claudius and continued to perform marriages for young lovers in secret. When Valentine's actions were discovered, Claudius ordered that he be put to death.

Other stories suggest that Valentine may have been killed for attempting to help Christians escape harsh Roman prisons, where they were often beaten and tortured. According to one legend, an imprisoned Valentine actually sent the first "valentine" greeting himself after he fell in love with a young girl--possibly his jailor's daughter--who visited him during his confinement. Before his death, it is alleged that he wrote her a letter signed "From your Valentine," an expression that is still in use today. Although the truth behind the Valentine legends is murky, the stories all emphasize his appeal as a sympathetic, heroic and--most importantly--romantic figure. By the Middle Ages, perhaps thanks to this reputation, Valentine would become one of the most popular saints in England and France.

Origins of Valentine's Day: A Pagan Festival in February

While some believe that Valentine's Day is celebrated in the middle of February to commemorate the anniversary of Valentine's death or burial--which probably occurred around A.D. 270--others claim that the Christian church may have decided to place St. Valentine's feast day in the middle of February in an effort to "Christianize" the pagan celebration of Lupercalia. Celebrated at the ides of February, or February 15, Lupercalia was a fertility festival dedicated to Faunus, the Roman god of agriculture, as well as to the Roman founders Romulus and Remus.

To begin the festival, members of the Luperci, an order of Roman priests, would gather at a sacred cave where the infants Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome, were believed to have been cared for by a she-wolf or lupa. The priests would sacrifice a goat, for fertility, and a dog, for purification. They would then strip the goat's hide into strips, dip them into the sacrificial blood and take to the streets, gently slapping both women and crop fields with the goat hide. Far from being fearful, Roman women welcomed the touch of the hides because it was believed to make them more fertile in the coming year. Later in the day, according to legend, all the young women in the city would place their names in a big urn. The city's bachelors would each choose a name and become paired for the year with his chosen woman. These matches often ended in marriage.

Valentine's Day: A Day of Romance

Lupercalia survived the initial rise of Christianity and but was outlawed—as it was deemed “un-Christian”—at the end of the 5th century, when Pope Gelasius declared February 14 St. Valentine's Day. It was not until much later, however, that the day became definitively associated with love. During the Middle Ages, it was commonly believed in France and England that February 14 was the beginning of birds' mating season, which added to the idea that the middle of Valentine's Day should be a day for romance.

Valentine greetings were popular as far back as the Middle Ages, though written Valentine's didn't begin to appear until after 1400. The oldest known valentine still in existence today was a poem written in 1415 by Charles, Duke of Orleans, to his wife while he was imprisoned in the Tower of London following his capture at the Battle of Agincourt. (The greeting is now part of the manuscript collection of the British Library in London, England.) Several years later, it is believed that King Henry V hired a writer named John Lydgate to compose a valentine note to Catherine of Valois.

Source: www.history.com/topics/valentines-day

For the perfect Valentine's gift check out:

Klein's "12 Month Blooming Plant or Fresh Flower Club"

Send or receive a whole year 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 \$300, we'll send 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 \$350, 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. Click kleinsfloral.com/delivery.php for delivery information. 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.

Order your **12 Months of Flowers** by calling Klein's at [608/244-5661](tel:6082445661) or [888/244-5661](tel:8882445661) or by stopping in. We request that payment be made in full before the first delivery and the prices do not include sales tax.

YOU ASKED THE MAD GARDENER . . .

Are lisianthus hard to start from seed? Where do you get your seeds from and what colors and types are you going to have this summer? Thanks, Carol

Hi Carol,

Generally, we carry the same varieties and colors from year to year. Last year we carried the ABC Series (Avila, Balboa and Catalina) in blue rim, deep rose, green, misty blue and purple; the Echo Series in blue, carmine, pink, pink picotee, white and yellow; the Forever Series (a dwarf series) in blue and white, and the Mariachi Series in carmine, lime green and misty pink. Lisianthus continues to be one of Klein's best selling annuals in cell packs and we apparently have a reputation for growing the best in town. Our grower, Jamie, knows how to grow perfect lisianthus!! For more info about our lisianthus, click on http://kleinsfloral.com/spring_plant_PDFs/Annuals_2012.pdf

Rather than sowing seed, which can be very erratic and yield inconsistent results, we receive plugs from our suppliers during late February. Lisianthus is slow to grow and must be grown under optimum conditions. Their watering is critical. Lisianthus (Eustoma) are prairie plants native to the U.S. and prefer to be kept on the dryish side for their entire lifecycle. Cool and damp conditions encourage rotting and fungal problems.

If you're wanting to start them from seed, many of the most popular seed companies carry lisianthus seed (i.e. Parks, Burpee, etc.). You'll seldom if ever find lisianthus seed on retail seed racks so it's best to order the seed online or from catalogs. It's important to order the seed by mid-January and then sow them immediately upon arrival toward the end of January or early February. They need heat and light for germination and even in ideal conditions, germination is erratic and staggered. Germination occurs over a period of weeks, yielding plants at different stages of development. The seedling roots are very brittle so great care must be taken when transplanting them into larger containers or cell packs. Once transplanted, the seedlings must remain in a warm and bright location and on the 'dryish' side.

I usually give my plants a pinch once they reach 3-4" tall to encourage branching and more flowers down the road. In fact, even when I buy started plants from Klein's in cell packs, I pinch the growing tip immediately upon planting them into the garden. Though the initial flowering is delayed by about two weeks, I get many more blooms in the long haul.

I hope I was of some help and thanks for your question,
Klein's Mad Gardener
madgardener@kleinsfloral.com

DID YOU KNOW. . .

. . . that 'grow lights' are usually not necessary when growing plants indoors?

Special grow lights are available at most garden centers and all home improvement stores. They benefit plants by giving them the full spectrum of light needed to thrive--not just the blue and violet waves for photosynthesis and growth, but also the red and yellow waves for best flower production and, therefore, reproduction.

But unless a plant's entire life is to be spent under artificial lights, a grow light is entirely unnecessary. Plain fluorescent lights are completely adequate for most gardeners' needs, i.e. overwintering plants or cuttings and seed starting. Plain fluorescent lights not only supply the parts of the light spectrum needed for survival, but do so less expensively. One two foot grow light can cost up to four times more than the same sized plain fluorescent tube. The key to success is to keep your plants as close to the light source as possible and provide supplemental true daylight whenever possible.

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

ENTRY: JANUARY 5, 2013 (A First Time Visitor to My Birdfeeders)

I woke up in the middle of the night this morning to some odd clanking noises in the white pine grove just outside the bedroom window. The sound was familiar to me. Some animal was enjoying (or at least trying to enjoy) the shelled peanuts in the squirrel-proof just outside the window. Earlier this past fall I had been battling a raccoon who had figured out that he could sit on top of the feeder and reach down to grab the peanuts. Because he was sitting on top of the feeder there was no weight on the perch (which closes access to the food inside when something too heavy

sits on it). I won that battle by wrapping the tree trunk with four feet of aluminum duct piping purchased at Menard's. The raccoon was no longer able to scramble up the tree trunk to reach the feeder.

These new noises, however, were very different from the ones made by the raccoon. These were quick, nonstop openings and closings of the feeder, almost like when a flock of starlings attacks the feeder to get at the peanuts. But this was 3:00 in the morning!

Ever curious, I went downstairs, got a flashlight and shined it on the feeder from the nearby TV room window. Low and behold there were two super-cute flying squirrels taking turns feeding on the peanuts. In all of the nearly 30 years I've been feeding birds I had never seen flying squirrels on my feeders. Until this moment the only time I had seen flying squirrels was at a relative's cottage way up north. Friends of mine on the west side of Madison would see them occasionally, but this was something new for me in my yard.

There are two species of flying squirrels in the Madison area. The following info comes from the UW Extension at <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/assets/pdfs/G3522.pdf>

Flying squirrels are the smallest tree squirrels in Wisconsin. The northern species measures 10-13 inches in length, including a broad, flat 4-6" tail, and weighs 4-8 oz. The southern flying squirrel is 8-10" long and weighs only 2.5 to 3.5 oz.! You can easily distinguish the two species by size and color. The northern flying squirrel is slightly redder on the upper body parts, and the hairs on its belly are slate colored with white tips. The southern species is more drab, with a completely white underside. The sexes appear identical in size and color.

The flying squirrel does not actually fly. It glides from tree to tree, from a high point to a lower one. A fold of skin extends along both flanks from its front legs (wrists) to its hind feet (ankles). When the animal leaps from a tree, it flattens its body and extends its limbs, which in turn opens its "flaps," allowing the animal to glide downward and eventually land. The flying squirrel can glide 150 ft. or more, and can control its direction in flight with its flattened rudder-like tail.

Flying squirrels move awkwardly on the ground and can be overtaken by a person.

Flying squirrels are shy animals. Their nocturnal lifestyle keeps them virtually unknown to many people. The northern species lives in heavily wooded, mature-growth, hemlock-maple or hemlock-birch timber. The southern species prefers abandoned orchards and mature hardwood-conifer woodlots. They can also be found in parks and older suburban neighborhoods with mature vegetation. They feed on nuts, fruits, berries, and insects such as moths and beetles. **They readily use birdfeeders (and frequently cause mysterious overnight seed losses).** Flying squirrels don't create as many problems as other tree squirrels, but they will move into attics, vacant cabins, or walls, and can do damage. During winter, flying squirrels often gather in communal dens. Woodcutters may find a dozen or more in a hollow tree cavity.

Their large eyes and soft, silky fur make flying squirrels quite attractive. You can increase your chance of seeing them by building nest boxes and floodlighting birdfeeders.

ENTRY: JANUARY 16, 2013 (Watering Dormant Overwintered Plants)

I watered my overwintered potted plants stored in the root cellar for the very first time today since I moved them there in mid-October. The cool, even cold, dark conditions are perfect for the many angel's trumpets (*Brugmansia*), cannas, callas, pineapple lilies (*Euchomis*), dahlias, ginger, elephant's ears, rain lilies, among other plants, that I store in there. I'm able to keep temperatures in the mid-40's for most of the winter. An old root cellar is one of the pluses of living in an older home--especially when you're a gardener.

I don't treat all of the plants that I overwinter in the root cellar equally. While I watered the angel's trumpets and cannas today, I left the rest to remain bone dry until I'm ready to force them from their dormancy. Dahlias, begonias and pineapple lilies are especially vulnerable to rotting if kept moist during their dormancy.

The first of the overwintered plants that I begin to force are the elephant's ears (*colocasia*) in late January. They are slow to get going so I like to have them of substantial size when I plant them into the garden in late May. Then around March 1, I move the rest of the plants from the root cellar, put them in warmer parts of the basement and begin regular watering. The angel's trumpets and cannas will already have some new growth so I place them where they'll receive at least some light from the basement windows. The plants that have no foliage require no light until new growth appears so I put them in another warm part of the basement. By early May, my overwintered plants are actively growing and ready to be moved to the garage to acclimate them to the outdoors and slow them down a bit and prevent them from becoming spindly.

ENTRY: JANUARY 25, 2013 (A Sure Sign of Spring)

Though a little early, I heard a male cardinal sing his spring song this morning as they begin pairing up for the upcoming breeding season. Other than simple chirps to stay in contact with other nearby birds, cardinals are generally pretty silent during the winter months. In winter, they (both males and females) are oftentimes seen in groups of up to a dozen or more birds as they roost and feed. But come mid-February, the males become very vocal to lure a mate and to establish territories. As the spring continues, competition for females can become fierce and any male that enters an established territory is immediately driven away by the resident male.

I've read that male and female cardinals sing equally well, but I have yet to see a female put on the performance of the male. Males are often heard in late winter and early spring in a ritual called countersinging; where one bird sings from a prominent perch and neighboring birds respond with a matching song. This countersinging strengthens bonds between pairs and helps define territory. Once pairs are established, they are nearly inseparable; always communicating with a chirp so they always know where their partner is. During courtship, males are often seen feeding seeds to the female. Birds nest close to their food sources so are very common backyard nesters wherever food is made available. Cardinals are, for the most part, seed eaters. The nests themselves are made up of leaves, fine twigs and blades of grass. They are almost always 4 to 6 feet off the ground and usually built in shrub thickets. Cardinals commonly nest in foundation plantings right alongside the house; oftentimes in a perfect location for indoor viewing. The female lays 2-4 spotted, grayish-blue eggs, with up to three nestings in a single season. Cardinal nests are frequent targets of cowbirds who, when the opportunity presents itself, pushes the cardinal egg out of its nest in order to lay its own and have it reared by the cardinal family. I'll oftentimes see female cowbirds in the yard eyeing up the local cardinals visiting the feeders.

I usually hear the first male cardinal singing his spring song closer to mid-February so it was a nice surprise and a welcome treat this morning.

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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!!

In mid-December one of the Klein's staff received his last CSA produce shares from Vermont Valley Community Farm (www.vermontvalley.com) for the 2012 season. Along with his storage share (potatoes, onions, beets, carrots, etc.) he gets a fruit share that runs from June all the way through December. The December box contained a mix of organically grown citrus; including grapefruit, clementines and a bounty of oranges. As we all know, citrus is a good source for vitamin C, which is valuable for warding off colds and other ailments. The following are some of Klein's favorite recipes using fresh oranges.

ORANGE ROASTED SALMON--This flawless salmon recipe appeared sometime in the 1990's in the Parade section to the Sunday paper.

2 TBS. olive oil
1/4 cup fresh orange juice
finely mince zest of one orange
2 tsp. minced garlic
2 tsp. dried tarragon
salt and coarse ground pepper to taste
24-30 oz. skin-on salmon fillets (not salmon steaks)
2 tsp. minced chives (optional)

In a bowl combine the olive oil, orange juice, zest, tarragon, salt and pepper. Pour the marinade into a shallow glass dish. Add the salmon fillets to the marinade. Turn to coat. Allow the salmon to marinate 1 hour at room temperature, turning a few times to make sure well coated. Preheat the oven to 475°. Place the fillets skin side down in a shallow glass baking dish that has been coated with cooking spray. Bake about 15 minutes. Pour and evenly spread the remaining marinade over the fillets and bake about 10 minutes more, checking for doneness until flaky and cooked through. Sprinkle with chives and serve.

ORANGE SPINACH SALAD WITH HONEY ORANGE DRESSING--A lovely green salad from the Wisconsin State Journal, May 2000.

2 cups orange segments

1 cup peeled, seeded and sliced cucumber
10 cups fresh spinach
2 TBS. fresh chopped mint
1 cup shredded mozzarella

Dressing:

4 TBS. fresh orange juice
2 TBS. water
1 TBS. cider vinegar
1 TBS. honey
2 TBS. vegetable oil
1/4 tsp. freshly ground pepper

In a large bowl, combine the orange juice, water, vinegar, honey, oil and pepper. Mix well. Add the orange slices and the cucumbers and allow to marinate for 30 minutes at room temperature. Toss in the spinach, mint and cheese and serve immediately. Serves 8.

ORANGE CHUTNEY FOR PORK CHOPS--Something unique to perk up your favorite pan-fried, baked or grilled pork chops from the pages of Everyday Food, December 2007.

2 TBS. fresh orange zest
2 cups thinly sliced orange
1/3 cup sugar
coarse salt to taste
2 TBS. water
1/4 cup dried cherries
1 very small minced onion
1 TBS. red wine vinegar

In a saucepan, mix together the zest, orange, sugar, salt, water, cherries and onion. Bring to a boil then reduce the heat to medium and simmer, stirring occasionally until the oranges collapse and the liquid becomes syrupy, about 12-15 minutes. Remove from the heat and stir in the vinegar. Serve with cooked pork chops. Makes about 1 cup.

SPICY ORANGE CHICKEN--From Better Homes & Gardens magazine, March 2000

3-3 1/2 skinned, bone-in chicken breasts
2 TBS. olive oil
salt and pepper to taste
1 large onion, halved and thinly sliced
1 large red bell pepper, cut into bite sized strips
4 cloves minced garlic
1 tsp. fresh orange zest
1 cup fresh orange juice
1/2 cup chicken broth
1/2 cup hot salsa
1 x 14.5 oz. can black beans, rinsed and drained

In a 4 qt. Dutch oven or very large skillet, cook the chicken in batches in hot oil until evenly browned. Sprinkle the chicken with salt and pepper and set aside. Add the onion, red pepper and garlic to the pan and cook over medium heat until just tender. Return the chicken to the pan. Add the zest, orange juice, broth and salsa and bring to a boil. Reduce the heat, cover and allow to simmer 45 minutes. Add the beans and heat through. Transfer to a serving dish. Serves 8.

ORANGE MOCHA--A belly-warming treat from last November's (2012) issue of Better Homes & Gardens magazine.

1 orange
5 cups hot, strongly brewed coffee
1/2 cup unsweetened cocoa powder
1/2 cup packed brown sugar
1/4 tsp. cinnamon
1/2 cup whipping cream or half & half

Using a peeler, remove the peel from the orange in strips. In a large saucepan, combine the orange peel and the coffee. Allow to steep over medium-low heat for 5 minutes. Remove and set aside the orange peel. In a bowl, whisk

together the cocoa, sugar and cinnamon. Stir in the cream and, if desired, froth with a handheld immersion blender. Ladle the coffee into mugs and top with the cream mixture and the orange peels. Serves 6.

NATURAL NEWS--

2013 Permaculture Design Certificate (PDC) Course

Presented by the Madison Area Permaculture Guild, February thru December 2013.

Permaculture, as defined by Bill Wilson (Midwest Permaculture), is “a creative and artful way of living, where people and nature are preserved and enhanced by thoughtful planning, the careful use of resources, mimicking the patterns found in nature (bio-mimicry) and a respectful approach to life. Thus embraced, these attributes create an environment where all may thrive for untold generations.”

The Madison Area Permaculture Guild is offering Permaculture Design Certificate Training :

The Madison Area Permaculture Guild's PDC Model offers a wide variety of instructors (instead of only a few instructors) over an 80+ hour training. We will be relying upon the expertise and knowledge of people within our wider communities, instead of instructors from other climates and zones coming in to teach. Over half of our training hours involve hands-on projects and local tours, so don't plan on sitting in a classroom for very long! The schedule involves one intensive weekend, and 8 Saturdays throughout the year. This format is more accessible to working adults, parents and students, as compared to an intensive 8 day training requiring a large initial financial outlay and time commitment. *Already have your PDC or just interested in attending one of our Saturday intensives? Non-PDC students may attend any of our Saturday training days (except the first weekend in February) for \$90 each day. Full PDC training includes all of the dates listed below for \$850. Payment plans are available, please contact us for details.

More information on locations and instructors will be posted soon, but for now save these dates:

--Permaculture Design intensive weekend (PDC Students only): February 9th and 10th with Instructors: Clare Hintz and Marian Farris

--Intensive Food Production & Animals from urban to rural: March 16, 2013

--Water Harvesting, Management and Conservation: April 20, 2013

--Soil Building and Soil Ecosystems: May 18, 2013

--Plant Guilds & Forest Gardens: June 15, 2013

--Invisible Structures: Social Permaculture Community Building & Economics: July 20, 2013

--Building Design, Home Energy and the Natural Built Structure: August 17, 2013

--Natural Systems & Permaculture Design September 21, 2013

--Design Day, October 19, 2012

A partial list of the instructors include: Clare Hintz and Marian Farris, Greg David, Mark Voss, Joel Helge, Anne Drehfal, Jim Lorman, Kate Heiber-Cobb, Rob Frost, Sean Gere, Bryce Rydock, Mariah Miller, Grant Abert. More instructors will be announced in the coming weeks.

For more information and to register, please visit <http://madisonareapermacultureguild.org>

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JANUARY'S PLANT OF THE MONTH:

Money Tree (Pachira aquatica)

Klein's recently received a nice selection of Money Trees in a black, square ceramic pot and at a very reasonable price at just \$19.99.

The money tree, also known as Malabar chestnut, is an easy-to-grow plant commonly used in feng shui to produce positive vibrations and attract prosperity to the owner. It is native to the swamps of South America and will not tolerate temperatures below 28°, making it a common indoor plant. Money trees can grow as high as 15 feet with a leaf spread between 8 and 10 feet. It produces small, brown nuts that have a flavor similar to peanuts. The money tree also has no major susceptibility to pests or diseases, which adds to its appeal.

Planting

Plant the money tree in rich soil with good drainage. A potting soil made for cacti with high perlite content is ideal. Plant the tree in a pot that corresponds with the size plant you desire. Money tree plants will need to be repotted in a larger pot every two years. They prefer to be planted in areas with minimal sunlight. However, they can also grow indoors in full shade. If the tree begins to wilt or appear unhealthy, move it to a location with some indirect sunlight.

Watering and Fertilizing

Water money tree plants once every seven to 10 days. Apply just enough water to dampen the soil, and use a spray bottle filled with water to mist the foliage of the tree. Never dampen the leaves when the plant is in full sunlight to avoid potential leaf burn. Alternatively, you can keep the money tree plant in the bathroom next to a frequently used shower to emulate a humid environment.

Feed the money tree plant using a liquid fertilizer with every other watering. Follow the manufacturer's directions to administer the correct amount. During winter months, the tree does not require any fertilization.

Source: www.ehow.com

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.

26th Annual Orchid Quest 2013

Saturday, February 2, 10:00-5:00

Sunday, February 3, 10:00-4:00

Escape the winter blues and join orchid enthusiasts at Orchid Quest 2012. Exhibits of exotic and deliciously fragrant orchid flowers will awaken your senses and bring cheers on a winter day. In addition to many orchid exhibits, OQ will also feature florist displays, painted porcelain, art work, quilted banners and a raffle. OQ is one of the largest orchid shows and sales in the Midwest.

Aspiring home growers can expand their knowledge by attending orchid related educational seminars, conducted by renowned orchid experts.

20+ vendors from the Midwest and East Coast will be selling their exotic blooming orchids. You will be able to find everything you need to take care of your new orchid plants including literature, growing media, fertilizer, orchid pots, and more. Come see this multidimensional show. Visit www.orchidquild.org or call [608/231-3163](tel:6082313163) for more details. Sponsored by Orchids Garden Centre & Nursery of Waunakee. Tickets are \$7 or \$10 for the two days.

Alliant Energy Center Exhibition Hall
1919 Alliant Energy Center Way
Madison, WI 53713
[608/267-3976](tel:6082673976) or www.alliantenergycenter.com

20th Annual Wisconsin Public Television Garden Expo

Friday, February 8, 3:00-9:00

Saturday, February 9, 9:00-6:00
Sunday, February 10, 10:00-4:00

Walk through the custom garden display, attend demonstrations and seminars, register for workshops and view over 400 different exhibitors. Visit www.wigardenexpo.com for more information. Meet Shelley Ryan, master gardener and producer/host of The Wisconsin Gardener series, UW-Extension experts, and Master Gardeners. All show proceeds, including admission fee, support Wisconsin Public Television programming. Garden Expo also meets WPT's educational and community outreach mission.

Tickets cost \$7 in advance, \$8 at the door. Children 12 and under are admitted free. Two and three-day passes are available for added savings. **Advance tickets are available at Klein's.**

Alliant Energy Center Exhibition Hall
1919 Alliant Energy Center Way
Madison, WI 53713
[608/267-3976](tel:6082673976) or www.alliantenergycenter.com

Dane County Winter Farmer's Market

Saturdays, January 5 thru April 13, 8:00-noon
Madison Senior Center
330 W. Mifflin

For details visit www.dcfm.org

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

- ___ Check perennials for heaving during warm spells. Remulch as needed.
- ___ Continue bringing out your cooled forced bulbs for indoor enjoyment.
- ___ Inspect stored summer bulbs like dahlias, cannas and glads for rotting.
- ___ Check for and treat for pests on plants brought in from the garden.
- ___ Keep birdfeeders full. Clean periodically with soap and water.
- ___ Repair and clean out birdhouses. Early arrivals will be here soon!
- ___ Inventory last year's leftover seeds before ordering or buying new ones.
- ___ Order seeds and plants. Some of our very favorite seed and plant sources include:
- ___ Visit Klein's---it's green, it's warm, it's colorful---it's always spring.

Some of our very favorite seed and plant sources include:

For seeds:

Baker Creek Heirloom Seeds @ www.RareSeeds.com or [417/924-8887](tel:4179248887)
Burpee @ www.burpee.com or [800/888-1447](tel:8008881447)
Harris Seeds @ www.harrisseed.com or [800/514-4441](tel:8005144441)
Johnny's Select Seeds @ www.johnnyseeds.com or [207/861-3901](tel:2078613901)
Jung's Seeds @ www.jungseed.com or [800/247-5864](tel:8002475864)
Park's Seeds @ www.parkseed.com or [800/845-3369](tel:8008453369)
Seeds of Change @ www.seedsofchange.com or [888/762-7333](tel:8887627333)
Seed Savers @ www.seedsavers.org or [563/382-5990](tel:5633825990)
Select Seeds @ www.selectseeds.com or [800/684-0395](tel:8006840395)
Territorial Seeds @ www.territorialseed.com or [888/657-3131](tel:8886573131)
Thompson & Morgan @ www.thompson-morgan.com or [800/274-7333](tel:8002747333)

For bulbs:

Brent & Becky's Bulbs @ www.brentandbeckysbulbs.com or [877/661-2852](tel:8776612852)
Colorblends @ www.colorblends.com or [888/847-8637](tel:8888478637)
John Scheeper's @ www.johnscheepers.com or [860/567-0838](tel:8605670838)
McClure & Zimmerman @ www.mzbulb.com or [800/883-6998](tel:8008836998)

For plants:

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

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

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

IN FEBRUARY:

---We're readying ourselves for two of our year's biggest events--Garden Expo and Valentine's Day. For Garden Expo, we've readied our displays and the plants we're selling are bursting with color. For Valentine's Day, we're awaiting the onslaught by prepping the thousands of additional cut flowers, unpacking all the beautiful vases and containers, ordering hundreds of blooming plants and securing additional delivery vehicles and staff.

---Spring plants begin arriving en masse! After Valentine's Day the first spring bedding annuals arrive. Pansies, violas and dianthus plugs are popped into cell packs so they're ready for early April sales.

---We're planting up our thousands of mixed annuals hanging baskets. The geranium hanging baskets planted in January are filling out and almost ready for their first pinching and shaping.

---We reopen greenhouses in our back range as needed. They've been shut down to save on heat and eliminate pest problems.

---The deadline approaches for Easter orders. Dozens of area churches order lilies, tulips, hyacinths, daffodils, mums, hydrangeas and azaleas for Easter delivery.

---We take advantage of the warm and sunny rooms in our front range (the retail area) to do any touch up painting or construction to ready ourselves for the spring season.

---Spring product begins arriving for unpacking and pricing--the pots, the tools, the sundries. We need to have everything priced and ready to go by April 1.

---We continue to access our needs for spring staffing and try to have the new people in place and trained by March 1. March and April are the busiest months behind the scenes in the greenhouse and we rely on a dedicated, hardworking team to have everything ready for the customer come May 1 and the spring onslaught.

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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.

LIVINGSTON SEED **'Since 1850'**

Each December for the past dozen years or so boxes of garden seeds from Livingston Seed are reliably the first to arrive on our doorstep for spring sales and early indoor seed starting. And each year seed from Livingston Seed

remains the top-seller of the three seed suppliers whose products we sell at Klein's. An interesting selection and colorful packaging are the main reasons for their continued success. We'll be setting up our seed area during the first few weeks of January, so shop early for best selection. While Livingston Seeds have already arrived, look for Northrup King, Olds and Olds Organic Seeds to show up in the upcoming weeks.

About Livingston Seed Company:

Livingston Seed was founded in 1850 by Alexander Livingston. Mr. Livingston developed the first reliable tomato variety and cultivated a total of 31 varieties under the name "Buckeye Garden Seed Company". The first of these was the Paragon, introduced in 1870. However, in Mr. Livingston's day tomatoes were generally thought poisonous. In fact, tomatoes were prized more as exotic ornamentals than edibles.

Today, Livingston Seed offers an expansive range of vegetable and flower seeds in both packets and bulk, as well as many display options. Livingston Seed has continued to search out new varieties, merchandising, and packaging all designed with you in mind.

Livingston Seed is a wholesale company, selling only to the trade. We have done the research to find out what our consumers are looking for in a seed company. Our packets are designed to fill these needs. Each packet showcases beautiful photographs shot in our own trial garden. Every packet contains easy to read, helpful information. Our packets are truly unique and designed with your customer in mind. Our patented window in our Bonus Packs allows customers to actually see the seed!

At Livingston Seed we make it a priority to be the value leader in the industry. We offer more seed in our packets at a lower price value than any other company. We are committed to independent businesses and do not sell to the "big box" stores.

Livingston Seed Company states that all varieties offered for sale do not contain any Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO's). We provide seeds that are developed using traditional breeding techniques and have not undergone any genetic transformation.

Our Seeds are not chemically treated.

Source: livingstonseed.info

A SEED STARTING PRIMER--

Starting your own plants from seed can be both rewarding and frustrating for the beginning gardener. From experience, it's best to start out slow. This eliminates some of the frustration. Experience will gain you knowledge and confidence. Before starting your seeds, read the packet and get a little basic information. Some seeds are best sown directly in the garden come spring and not started indoors. It's best to do a little research by going on-line or purchasing a good gardening book. The packets themselves will usually tell you whether to direct sow in the garden or how many weeks before our last frost date to sow indoors. Our last frost date is about May 10. Using a calendar, count back from May 10 and this will be your sow date.

One can start seeds on any sunny windowsill and in almost any container. Warmth and moisture are critical in getting most seeds to germinate. But a few pieces of basic and inexpensive equipment purchased at your garden center and/or hardware store will help you get started and make your seed starting experience a great success. Here is a shopping list:

- *A heating mat--makes seeds germinate quickly and uniformly
- *A few 10x20" trays without holes
- *A few clear humidity domes
- *A sterile seed starting mix
- *A 4' shop lamp w/ 2 fluorescent bulbs (you don't need "gro-lights")
or a seed growing rack if you'd like to make an investment
- *A few 10x20" trays with holes
- *A few sheets of empty cell packs, e.g. 4-packs or 6-packs
- *A water mister
- *A timer
- *A soilless potting mix

All of the above items, except the timer, are available at Klein's.

Again, following package instructions, sow the seeds, as many as you want, in a very shallow, open container, filled with moistened seed starting mix. This container can be anything from very low or cut off dairy containers to disposable food storage containers. Per package instructions, cover or don't cover the seed. Some seeds require light for germination. Next place your seeded containers in a tray **without holes**, mist them till well watered and cover with a humidity dome. Place your covered tray on the plugged in heating mat under the shop light. Set your timer so the shop light is on for 13 hours (off for 11 hours).

In a few days, as your seeds begin to sprout, remove them from under the humidity dome and place in a well-lit, warm location. Keep your seeds and seedlings moist. Different seeds sprout at different rates so this can take from a few days to a few weeks. Once all your seeds have germinated, unplug your heating mat. You can now move all of your seedlings to under the shop light still set at 13 hours.

Once your seedlings have 2 sets of "real" leaves it's time to "**prick them out**" (transplant them). Do this by placing a sheet of empty cell packs in a tray **with holes**. The holes now become necessary for proper drainage. Fill the cells with soilless potting mix and moisten well with the mister. Using a pen or pencil "dibble" a hole into each of the cells. This is where you'll now place your seedling. Remove the seed starting mix and seedlings as a clump from their starting containers. Gently break apart this root ball, separating your seedlings. The pen or pencil will come in handy as an added tool to help separate the seedlings. Carefully place one seedling in each of the holes you put in the prepped cells. Gently firm in with your finger tips. Mist well to water thoroughly and place in a warm, well lit area. Using your shop light again makes this easy. The seedlings may seem weak and somewhat abused, but they're very resilient and will pop back quickly. When watering, fertilize your new plants with a very dilute solution, rather than at full rate. By May 10 your flowers and vegetables should be ready to put in your garden and you can say that you did it yourself--beginning to end.

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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. We do not deliver to Cambridge, Columbus, Deerfield or Stoughton.

Current delivery rate on 1-4 items is \$7.95 for Madison, Maple Bluff, Monona and Shorewood Hills; \$8.95 for Cottage Grove, DeForest, Fitchburg, McFarland, Sun Prairie, Waunakee and Windsor; and \$9.95 for Marshall, Middleton, Oregon and Verona. An additional \$3.00 will be added for deliveries of 4-10 items and \$5.00 added for deliveries of more than 10 items. For deliveries requiring more than one trip, a separate delivery charge will be added for each trip.

A minimum order of \$30.00 is required for delivery.

We not only deliver our fabulous fresh flowers, but also houseplants, bedding plants and hardgoods. There may be an extra charge for very large or bulky items.

Delivery to the Madison hospitals is \$5.95. Deliveries to the four Madison hospitals are made during the early afternoon. Items are delivered to the hospital's volunteer rooms and not directly to the patients' rooms per hospital rules.

There is no delivery charge for funerals in the city of Madison or Monona, although normal rates apply for morning funeral deliveries to Madison's west side (west of Park St.). Our normal rates also apply for funeral deliveries in the surrounding communities at all times. Although we don't deliver on Sundays, we will deliver funeral items on Sundays at the regular delivery rate.

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 3:00 p.m. We do not usually deliver after 4:00 unless specific exceptions are made with our drivers.

Except for holidays, the following west-side zip codes and communities are 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.

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--
House Accounts & Billing--Naomi Boldon naomi@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://uwlabs.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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