

'THE SAGE'--SEPTEMBER 2013

Klein's Floral & Greenhouses Online Newsletter

THIS MONTH'S HIGHLIGHTS:

HUGE SHIPMENT OF HOUSEPLANTS HAS ARRIVED!

Arriving Soon . . . The Spring Bulbs!!

Our 'Mad Gardener' Is Ready for Your Questions

Check Out Our End of Season Savings

Greeting & Note Cards from Printed Canvas Inc.

[Earthworms Invade America](#)

[Green Manures in the Home Vegetable Garden](#)

[Pest Prevention for Overwintered Plants](#)

Our Favorite [Sweet Bell Pepper Recipes](#)

Notes from Rick's Garden Journal--August 2013

--Big Green Monster on Rampage

--For the Love of Susan

--Atten-SHUN! Soldier Beetles Are Here

Plant of the Month: [Brugmansia \(Angel's Trumpet\)](#)

You Asked the Mad Gardener About [Honeysuckle Problems](#)

[September in the Garden: A Planner](#)

Klein's Favorite [Seed, Bulb & Plant Sources](#)

Gardening Events [Around Town](#)

Join Us on [Twitter](#)

Follow Us on [Facebook](#)

Join Klein's Blooming Plant or Fresh Flower Club

[Delivery Information](#)

Related [Resources and Websites](#)

[Plants Harmful to Kids and Pets](#)

Our 2013 semi-load of houseplants has arrived! Quality and selection are now at their peak. Some of our more interesting items include a selection of air plants, staghorn fern plaques and unique succulents, in addition to indoor tropicals in all shapes and sizes.

enjoy these end of season savings:

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

50% OFF all remaining Garden Tropicals--Passion Vine, Banana Plants, Hibiscus and more.

Buy One, Get One Free on all remaining Summer Annuals.

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

THE MAD GARDENER

"Madison's Firsthand Source for Expert Gardening Advice"

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

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

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

SEPTEMBER STORE HOURS:

Monday thru Friday : 8:00-6:00

Saturday: 9:00-5:00

Sunday: 10:00-4:00

Open Labor Day, Monday, September 2: 10:00-4:00

CALENDAR OF EVENTS:

Week of September 1--Tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, crocus, alliums and much more arrive for fall planting. We suggest that you hold off planting spring bulbs until the weather cools in October. But shop early for best selection!

And a reminder that fall is the very best time to plant and divide iris and peonies. We carry an excellent selection of reblooming iris rhizomes and bareroot peonies.

September 2--Labor Day. **Special Store Hours: 10:00-4:00**

September 5--Rosh Hashanah

September 8--Grandparents' Day

September 14--Yom Kippur

September 19--Full Moon

September 22--Fall Begins

'THE FLOWER SHOPPE':

While attending the Independent Garden Center trade show in Chicago recently, owner Sue Klein, came upon a line of garden inspired note and greeting cards by Chicago artist, Danilo Cuevas. Impressed by the design and the beauty of the art, Sue decide to pick up the Printed Canvas line for our floral department. To catch a small glimpse of the selection we'll carrying, visit www.printedcanvas.com/cards.html to learn more about the artist and Printed Canvas.

About Printed Canvas

Printed Canvas hails the return of the art of writing and sending handwritten sentiments. The name captures the idea of dynamically transferring original oil paintings into beautifully printed note cards.

The artwork renders different shades and textures, combined with spontaneous and instinctive technique. most of the paintings have a stark, simple background, focusing the eye on the subject.

Communicating through clarity of color, expressive energy and understated style, the concept is simple and elegant, much like the art Printed Canvas represents.

About the Artist, Danilo Cuevas

An alumnus of the University of Chicago, Cuevas is best known for his urban landscapes and still life botanicals. When viewing his paintings, it is easy to see how they reflect his true knowledge of his subjects, paying meticulous attention to line, form, detail and color.

A self-taught artist, Cuevas' work has been widely exhibited and enthusiastically collected by several private and public institutions across the country including the University of Chicago, the National Building Museum in Washington, DC, and the Atlanta Botanical Garden. Cuevas' approach is inspired by the past, but reflects today's modern styles. He strives to create art that is enduring, tranquil and edited of unnecessary details. the simple, graceful shapes he paints have a timeless quality that make them easy to live with and enjoy.

"We should be able to surround ourselves with beautiful art in our homes and offices, not just when we visit museums and galleries. I am truly grateful to be able to make a living doing something that gives me so much satisfaction," says Cuevas on the subject of painting.

Cuevas grew up in California and now resides in Chicago. He received a Master's of Public Policy in 2001 from Chicago's Harris School and a Bachelor of Arts from UCLA. View more of his work at www.printedcanvas.com.

YOU ASKED THE MAD GARDENER . . .

I was so excited at the prospect of the beautiful honeysuckle plant I found, it was absolutely beautiful!!

Once I transplanted it, all the blooms died, the leaves started to turn white-ish and live vines turned dead brown. It had a lively comeback after about 3-4 weeks, bloomed many flowers and started growing up the trellis but then died off again....more white leaves.

What am I doing wrong?? It was so beautiful and I really wanted to attract hummingbirds. Lisa

Hi Lisa,

My guess (without seeing the plant) is powdery mildew. Honeysuckles are prone to powdery mildew. It usually causes no permanent setback, but could be a problem each year. Any fungicide for powdery mildew should be effective. At this point you can take a wait and see approach and hold off until next season. Also, check the base of your plant for rabbit or rodent damage. They sometimes girdle the bark of young honeysuckles, killing the tops. Until the stem becomes woody, it's best to keep it protected with chicken wire or similar.

Thanks for your question and I hope I was of some help,
Klein's Mad Gardener

madgardener@kleinsfloral.com

[To Top](#)

DID YOU KNOW. . .

. . . that there are no terrestrial worms (earthworms) native to the northern areas of North America?

Then how did earthworms get here?

The first earthworms probably arrived with soils and plants brought from Europe. Ships traveling to North America used rocks and soil as ballast which they dumped on shore as they adjusted the ballast weight of the ship. During the late 1800's and early 1900's many European settlers imported European plants that likely had earthworms or earthworm cocoons (egg cases) in their soils. More recently, the widespread use of earthworms as fishing bait has spread them to more remote areas of the state. All common bait worms are non-native species, including those sold as "night crawlers," "Canadian crawlers," "leaf worms," or "angle worms." (Source: www.dnr.state.mn.us)

Invasive Worms in American Soil (www.allaboutwildlife.com)

It seems strange to think of earthworms as aliens. After all, they are some of the first wild creatures we notice as children, and they seem to be everywhere, performing their lowly task of soil enrichment. It seems impossible that they would not always have been here. And yet, scientists tell us, in many parts of the United States there were no worms until they were transported here from Europe and elsewhere by yet another invasive species—humans beings.

Earthworms Are Not Always Helpful

At least since the end of the last great Ice Age, most of North America has been an earthworm-poor environment.

In the northern US, the Ice Age glaciers scraped away the topsoil along with most of the worms it contained. When the glaciers retreated about 10,000 years ago, the northern forests grew back without the help of worms tilling and enriching the soil.

Then came European settlers, bringing with them plants from Europe and elsewhere—as well as the dirt those plants were growing in, and the worms that dirt contained. Worms were also introduced intentionally, as a way to fertilize and improve the productivity of European-style vegetable gardens.

Now, anyone in the Northeast or the upper Midwest who turns over a rich spadeful of garden dirt is likely to find that dirt literally crawling with at least one non-native earthworm species. For instance, the night crawlers (*Lumbricus terrestris*) so prized by fisherman are native to Europe, not North America, and so are the several species of "red

wigglers” so common to American gardens and compost bins. In fact, about one-third of the more than 180 earthworm species found from Canada to Mexico are aliens in America. And in terms of sheer population numbers, the migrants thoroughly overwhelm the natives in most places.

Despite their “green card” status however, most people view earthworms as beneficial, especially when they are tilling and fertilizing a garden or rendering compost into “black gold.”

But in ecosystems that developed without worms, they can actually cause harm. For instance the ecology of northern forests often depends on a thick layer of leaf litter remaining on the ground throughout the year. But earthworms remove that leaf litter by converting it to topsoil—and that seemingly benign action can so completely change the chemistry and biology of the forest that native plants and trees are no longer able to grow there.

[To Top](#)

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

ENTRY: JULY 29, 2013 (Big Green Monster on Rampage)

While watering this morning and cleaning up the yard for tonight’s employee garden tour, I noticed that the top eight inches or more of one of my tomato plants had been completely stripped of its foliage. I made nothing of it and continued on with my work. By later in the day, a second tomato plant had been stripped of its foliage, too--all in just a few short hours! Because I was in a hurry getting ready for the tour, I didn’t have a chance to look for what might be causing the damage.

Later on during the tour, I mentioned and showed the damage to coworkers and one of them readily pointed out the culprit(s)--tomato hornworms. On each of the plants was an enormous, green caterpillar, the size of a small sausage! Others of my coworkers chimed in that one of their chores as children was to go into the tomato patch to collect up and dispose of the hornworms. Apparently they are quite common. But in all of my years of gardening (and I grow tomatoes every year), I had never seen a hornworm or more likely chose to ignore the damage. Even though they are large, at 3-4” long, they can be difficult to find because they match the tomato stem in color and size. They are called hornworms because of the black ‘horn’ on their butt end.

I learned later that, though hornworms can quickly defoliate plants, they usually cause no longterm damage to the plants once the caterpillars begin to pupate in mid-summer. Tomato production carries on as normal if growing conditions are good. Caterpillars will feed on plants from the nightshade family; including potatoes, peppers, eggplant, tobacco, etc. When they emerge from their cocoons they are called hawkmoths and are quite beautiful and interesting to watch as they feed on garden phlox, petunias and nicotiana. Hawkmoths are frequent visitors to my garden on warm summer and early fall evenings.

The following link was forwarded to me by Master Gardener instructor, Lisa Johnson, from the UW Extension: www.butterfliesandmoths.org/species/Manduca-quinquemaculata

ENTRY: AUGUST 8, 2013 (For the Love of Susan)

Black-eyed Susans (Rudbeckia) of all types are among the star performers in the late summer garden. Today I took special note of the ‘Indian Summer’ in my garden, a true star among stars. It’s been a number of years since I had planted ‘Indian Summer’ in the garden. It’s 4+ inch golden, brown-centered blooms are held high on very stiff stems making them perfect for cutting. Blooms hold up for many days when brought indoors. This past AAS Winner is from the Rudbeckia hirta family of short-lived perennials. Because they are short-lived (usually about three seasons), they are usually treated as annuals and allowed to self-sow in the garden. However, as the years passed, I lost all plants in my garden as I experimented with all sorts of Rudbeckia hirta; ‘Cherokee Sunset’, ‘Autumn Colors’, ‘Irish Eyes’, ‘Denver Daisy’ and ‘Prairie Sun’ (yet another past AAS Winner). All have self-sown throughout the garden, but none match the beauty of ‘Indian Summer’. I started my ‘Indian Summer’ rudbeckia from seed in my basement in mid-March.

On the other side of the coin are the Rudbeckias that are true perennials in Wisconsin gardens. The best known are Rudbeckia fulgida, with ‘Goldsturm’ by far the most popular choice. Few ‘natural’ gardens are without ‘Goldsturm’ somewhere mixed among the beds. ‘Goldsturm’ is also among the top plants used by the city of Madison in their median plantings; along with ‘Karl Foerster’ reed grass, ‘Autumn Joy’ sedum, ‘Stella D’oro’ daylily, ‘May Night’ salvia

and 'Walker's Low' catmint. 'Goldsturm' Rudbeckia is reliably hardy, spreads nicely and remains relatively short with oodles of golden blooms on stiff stems. It's no wonder it's among the city's favorite landscape choices.

Other favorite perennial Rudbeckias in my own beds include:

Rudbeckia laciniata 'Goldquelle' (Gold Fountain Coneflower)

A long blooming variety with compact; clump-forming habit; branched stems with deeply lobed foliage; daisy-like, double, lemon-yellow flowers in July-Sept. Ht.: 36".

Rudbeckia nitida 'Herbstsonne'/'Autumn Sun' (Cutleaf Coneflower)

Bright green, divided foliage; bright yellow flowers in Aug.-Sept. Ht.: 6-8'.

Rudbeckia subtomentosa (Sweet Coneflower)

A long blooming Wisconsin native plant with clump-forming habit; downy, lance-shaped, upright foliage; daisy-like, dark brown-centered, yellow flowers in Aug-Sept. Ht.: 28-30".

Rudbeckia triloba 'Prairie Glow' (Brown-eyed Susan)

A Wisconsin native plant. A short-lived, self-sowing perennial with upright habit; 3 lobed foliage on hairy red-purple stems; large, dark chocolate cones with daisy-like, gold tipped, orange to burgundy flowers in July-Oct. Ht.: 3-4'.

ENTRY: AUGUST 23, 2013 (Atten-SHUN! Soldier Beetles Are Here)

Now that we're entering late summer and with all of the goldenrods, black-eyed Susans, marigolds and coneflowers in full bloom the very common soldier beetles have appeared en masse. Swarms of beetles cover the flower heads in a constant flurry of activity as they search for food and breed seemingly nonstop. Because they are so common and taken very much for granted, few people realize that they are very beneficial garden predators. The following article comes to us from Iowa State University @ www.ipm.iastate.edu

Soldier Beetles

"Soldier beetles are a common outdoor insect that can be abundant accidental invaders as either larvae or adults. Soldier beetles are nicknamed leatherwings because of their soft, clothlike wing covers, which when brightly colored are reminiscent of uniforms. The beetles are elongate, soft-bodied and about 1/2-inch long. Colors vary from yellow to red with brown or black wings or trim. Soldier beetles resemble lightning bugs but do not have light-producing organs.

Soldier beetle larvae are long, slender and worm-like. The sides of the body appear rippled or scalloped because of indentations within each body segment. The body is covered with tiny dense bristles and appears velvety. Color is dark brown to gray. The larvae usually spend the winter in damp soil and debris or under loose bark. They are particularly abundant as accidental invaders inside the house in the fall when they are searching for protected locations in which to spend the winter.

Both adults and larvae are predacious and feed on other insects. The adults eat caterpillars, aphids, and other soft-bodied insects and can be important predators. As they lie in wait for prey on flowers such as goldenrod they may feed on nectar and pollen but they do no damage to the plants.

Since soldier beetles are beneficial and harmless it is unnecessary to control them. Larvae that enter a house in the fall are only a nuisance. Entry can be prevented by weather-stripping, caulking and other measures that seal likely points of entry. Spraying of either the exterior perimeter or the interior has little if any benefit. Soldier beetles already inside the house need only be swept or picked up and discarded."

[To Top](#)

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

Now in season, sweet bell peppers are inexpensive and in no short supply. If you have more than you need from your garden, peppers freeze very well for winter use in soups, stews and casseroles, etc.; where the added moisture and soft texture aren't important to the recipe. Simply slice your peppers in half lengthwise and remove the seeds and pack into a freezer bag. It's that simple!! Use the pepper halves throughout the next year as needed. When ready to use, thaw the peppers slightly in the microwave. They're much easier to slice or chop if they remain somewhat frozen. If your recipe calls for sauteed bell peppers, place the chopped peppers on a few sheets of paper

towel in a bowl and continue to defrost in the microwave until completely thawed (but not cooking). Once thawed, simply squeeze out the extra water into the sink. You're now able to saute your once frozen peppers along with your onions, garlic, etc., in hot oil without the extra liquid that would cause spattering.

SWEET & SPICY PEPPERONATA--This recipe appeared just last month in the current issue of Cooking Light magazine. Serve as a side with grilled meats or as an appetizer spooned over grilled bread.

2 TBS. olive oil
1/2 tsp. coarse salt
2 lbs. assorted bell and hot peppers to taste, seeded and cut into strips
1 medium sliced onion
3 TBS. red wine vinegar
2 tsp. sugar
1/2 tsp. dried thyme

Heat a Dutch oven over medium high heat. Add the oil and swirl to coat. Add the salt, peppers and onions. Saute until the onions begin to brown, 3-4 minutes. Reduce the heat to medium low and cook, covered, 20 minutes, until the peppers are tender. Increase the heat to medium high and add the vinegar, sugar and thyme. Cook 15 minutes until all is tender, stirring occasionally. Serve warm or at room temp. Serves 6.

PEPPER SLAW--A great way to use up a lot of extra peppers. This recipe appeared in the November 2011 issue of Everyday Food magazine.

2 TBS. white wine vinegar
2 tsp. Dijon mustard
4 TBS. extra virgin olive oil
coarse salt and pepper to taste
8 medium to large bell peppers--combine colors if possible for a festive slaw!!
2 stalks celery, halved lengthwise and sliced
1/4 tsp. dried thyme

In a large bowl, whisk together the vinegar, mustard and oil. Season. Add the veggies and thyme and toss. Reseason as desire and chill. Serves 8.

PICKLED PEPPERS--You all know how the nursery rhyme goes . . . well, here's the recipe from the pages of Bon Appetit, September 2009.

1 lb. bell peppers slice into 1/4" thick rounds
1 onion, thin sliced into rings
2 cups white wine vinegar
1/2 cup sugar
3 TBS. water
1 tsp. dried thyme
2 large garlic cloves, thin sliced
1/4 tsp. red pepper flakes
a pinch of coarse salt

Place the peppers and onions in a bowl. Mix together the rest of the ingredients in a saucepan. Bring to a boil on medium; stirring to dissolve the sugar. Remove the brine from the heat and pour over the peppers and the onions. Cover the bowl and let stand 5 minutes. Uncover and allow to cool to room temp. Transfer to a quart storage container, pressing the peppers into the brine. Cover and chill completely. Keeps well for a few weeks.

SWEET PEPPER SOUP--A soup where the peppers are the stars and not just the supporting players. From the Moosewood Restaurant Cooks at Home cookbook.

2 cups chopped onion
1 TBS. butter or vegetable oil of choice
6 cups chopped bell pepper
2 cups water or vegetable stock
1 cup sour cream
1/3 cup chopped fresh dill (1 generous TBS. dried)
2 TBS. lemon juice
salt and pepper to taste
seasoned croutons (opt.)

Cook the onions in a covered pot over medium heat in the oil until barely softened. Add the peppers, cover and cook until just soft, stirring occasionally. Add the water, sour cream, dill and juice and blend with a handheld immersion blender, leaving pieces of pepper for texture (or blend in a food processor). Gently reheat and add salt and pepper to taste. Serve with croutons. Serves 4-6.

BELL PEPPER SAUTE--This simple recipe comes from the pages of From Asparagus to Zucchini: A Guide to Farm-fresh, Seasonal Produce. This recipe serves four, but can easily be adjusted.

3 bell peppers cut into 1/4" wide strips--mix up colors for added interest

1 TBS. olive oil

1 clove finely minced garlic

1 TBS. balsamic or red wine vinegar

salt and pepper to taste

Heat the oil in a large skillet over medium high heat. Add the garlic, stirring constantly for 20-30 seconds. Add the peppers and cook, stirring constantly, until tender crisp, 3-4 minutes. Sprinkle with vinegar and season. Serve hot.

[To Top](#)

NATURAL NEWS--

Using Cover Crops and Green Manures in the Home Vegetable Garden

By Doug Higgins and Kristin Krokowski, UW-Extension Waukesha County, and Erin Silva, UW-Agronomy

What are cover crops and green manures?

Cover crops are plants grown in a garden to improve a soil's physical structure and fertility. As cover crops grow, they become reservoirs for important plant nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, as well as micronutrients. Cover crops also help prevent soil erosion, reduce weed problems, and provide a habitat for beneficial insects. Working cover crops into a garden returns nutrients to the soil making these nutrients available to future vegetable crops. Working cover crops into a garden also increases soil organic matter, improving the soil's overall physical structure. Improved soil structure leads to better water infiltration, as well as better nutrient and water-holding capacity. Green manures [oftentimes plants in the pea (legume), mustard and grass families] are a subset of cover crops that are grown specifically to increase soil organic matter and nutrients. Pea family green manures are unique in that they increase soil nitrogen levels due to bacteria (*Rhizobium* spp.) in their roots that convert (i.e., fix) nitrogen gas from the air into a form of nitrogen that can be used by plants. Note that you should treat seeds of pea family green manures with the appropriate bacterium (available from garden supply centers) the first time you grow the crop because the bacterium may not be present naturally in your soil. Cover crops and green manures can be incorporated into a garden as part of an annual vegetable rotation, or planted simply to improve the soil quality in a fallow garden area.

How do I choose a cover crop or green manure?

There are a large variety of cover crops, and choosing one for your vegetable garden depends on several factors. Cover crops and green manures can be planted before vegetables are planted, after harvest, in place of a vegetable crop, or in a fallow area of a garden.

Warm season cover crops (e.g., buckwheat) are planted in spring or summer, before or in place of a vegetable crop. They grow quickly in a garden, preventing weeds from establishing and protecting bare soil from water erosion and crusting.

Cool season cover crops are planted in late summer to early fall, after vegetables are harvested. These cover crops are planted early enough to establish some growth before the winter, and can help prevent soil erosion and crusting during fall rains. Depending on the crop, plants may be killed by freezing winter temperatures, or become dormant during the winter and resume growth in the spring. Fall-planted cover crops that are winter-killed (e.g., oats) are a good choice for gardeners needing to immediately work the soil in the spring to plant early crops such as spring greens, peas, and radishes. Fall-planted crops that resume growth in the spring (e.g., winter rye) need to be killed by tillage prior to planting vegetables, and are a good choice for areas that may be planted to summer crops such as tomatoes, peppers, and squash.

When choosing a cover crop, select one that you can easily cut and work into the soil.

How do I use and manage a cover crop or green manure?

To plant a cover crop or green manure, first clear the planting area of any large stones and other debris. Rake the area smooth and broadcast seed according to the seeding rate given in Table 1 or as recommended by the seed provider. Rake the area again to incorporate the seeds into the soil, and lightly water the area.

To prevent the cover crop from self-seeding in other areas of your garden, and to utilize the cover crop to its fullest potential, cut down plants when, or just before, they start to flower. You can cut plants by hand, or by using a trimmer, brush cutter, or mower. Cutting before flowering not only prevents the cover crop from going to seed, but also stops the plant from taking up nutrients from the soil to store in its seed. Once plants have been cut, incorporate the plants into the soil (using a shovel, pitch fork or rototiller) where they can more readily decompose. Allow approximately two to three weeks for the cover crop to decompose before planting into the soil.

Common cover crops include:

Buckwheat

Planted in spring and summer @ 2 lbs./1000 sq. ft. It's easily worked into the soil and attracts pollinators and beneficial insects. It reseeds prolifically so don't allow it to go to seed.

Clover (Sweet)

Planted in spring and summer @ 1/2 lb./1000 sq. ft. Grows better in higher pH soils and fixes nitrogen into the soil.

Oats

Planted in late summer and early fall @ 4 lbs./1000 sq. ft. Likes well-drained soils. It dies in the winter and makes a good choice in areas to be worked early the following spring.

Peas (Field)

Planted both spring and early fall @ 5 lbs./1000 sq.ft. Fixes nitrogen in the soil and is capable of outcompeting most weeds.

Radish (Oilseed)

Planted in the fall @ 1 lb./1000 sq. ft. It is easily worked into the soil.

Rye (Winter)

Planted in the fall @ 4 lbs./1000 sq.ft. It's very easy to grow and grows quickly.

Ryegrass (Annual)

Planted in late summer and early fall @ 1 lb./1000 sq. ft. Annual ryegrass is also very easy to grow.

Wheat (Winter)

Planted in late summer and all of fall @ 2 lbs./1000 sq. ft. It prefers fertile soil and does not like low pH soils.

Source: hort.uwex.edu

SEPTEMBER'S PLANT OF THE MONTH:

BRUGMANSIA (ANGEL'S TRUMPETS)

Angel's Trumpet is one of the common names for Brugmansia, a genus in the Nightshade Family (Solanaceae) that has 8 species, all from along the Andes Mountains in western South America. Sometimes called Belladonna or Datura, the later is somewhat misleading as Datura is also a genus name to which Brugmansia is closely related. The main distinguishing aspect that separates the Brugmansia from the true species of Datura is that the Brugmansia are large shrubs or small trees. Both Brugmansia and Datura are usually super fragrant, evening scented bloomers. The Daturas we grow in our gardens have upward facing flowers; whereas Brugmansias are pendulent. Brugmansia flowers are in shades of white, yellow, pink, peach and orange. All are members of the nightshade family of plants; along with eggplant, tomatoes, eggplant, potatoes, petunias, nicotiana, tobacco and many more.

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

Brugmansia plants are available at Klein's in the springtime bareroot and sometimes in 2 gallon containers merchandised with our tropicals. Reputable online sources with a large selection include: Logee's Plants @ www.logees.com or Plant Delights Nursery @ www.plantdelights.com.

[To Top](#)

AROUND TOWN:

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

Olbrich Garden's Bolz Conservatory Exhibit-Integrated Pest Management

August 13 thru October 27, 2013

Daily from 10:00-4:00, Sundays 10:00-5:00

In the Bolz Conservatory

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

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

15th Annual Fall Plant Sale

Saturday, September 14, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

Sunday, September 15, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

At the Horticulture Center

Featuring:

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

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

Native Plant Garden Tour: Fall in the Native Garden

Saturday, September 21, 1:00-3:00 p.m.

Color, fruits, seeds, late blooming plants, late-season insects—we will find these and more in the varied native plant gardens around the Visitor Center.

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

Olbrich's Garden's Bulk Mulch Sale

Saturday, September 21, 9:00-1:00

Saturday, September 28, 9:00-1:00

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

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

Crackle--Fire & Froth in the Gardens

Friday, September 27, 7:00-10:00 p.m.

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

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

Headliner: Natty Nation

For more than 17 years, Natty Nation has kept the positive messages of their unique indigenous Wisconsin reggae beats throbbing through the heartland. Their messages of peace, love, community, & spreading positive vibrations have been ringing out since Natty's inception. It's almost impossible not to dance at a Natty live performance. Every Natty Nation concert is a different experience. Their energy is infectious & their dubtastic jams are complex, yet their message is simple: spread the positive vibration!

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

Northside Farmers Market

Sundays, May 5 through October 27, 8:30-12:30

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parking is always FREE!

For details visit www.northsidefarmersmarket.org

Dane County Farmer's Market

Saturdays, April 20 thru November 9, 6:00-2:00
On the Capitol Square

Wednesdays, April 24 thru November 6, 8:30-2:00
In the 200 block of Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.

For details visit www.dcfm.org

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

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

Some of our very favorite seed and plant sources include:

For seeds:

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

For bulbs:

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

For plants:

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

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

[To Top](#)

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

IN SEPTEMBER:

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

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

---We begin weatherizing the greenhouses for winter.

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

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

---Ordering plants for spring 2014 is going on fast and furious. Our growers order early to ensure best selection. They pore over stacks of catalogs containing the newest plant material for 2014.

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.

Systemic Insect Control from Bonide

If planning on bringing any plants indoors that have spent the summer outside, **NOW**--during the first two weeks of September--is the time to begin preventative measures to avoid bringing insect pests inside along with your plants. It's far better to begin a regular routine now than to deal with pest problems once established indoors.

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

The Bonide systemic we sell at Klein's comes in two sizes (the smaller size packaged for houseplants and the larger for garden plants though the exact same product in both). The systemic needs to be reapplied about every 5 weeks throughout the winter to prevent insect infestations. When one brings plants indoors, we not only bring in the adults, but also their unhatched eggs. Reapplying also prevents plant-to-plant infestations. The most common indoor plant pests controlled by the systemic include aphids, whiteflies, mealybugs, spider mites and thrips. Though mentioned on the label, We've found the systemic a little too mild to rid plants of scale and it seems relatively ineffective against the fungus gnats that live in the soil.

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

[To Top](#)

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

Plastic flower pots and garden edging can now be recycled as part of the City of Madison's [rigid plastic program](#). Flowerpots and edging must be free of dirt and can be placed in your green recycling bin. For more information call 267-2626 or visit www.cityofmadison.com/streets/recycling/plastic.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 \$25.00 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--Kathy Lehman kathy@kleinsfloral.com
House Accounts & Billing--Naomi Boldon naomi@kleinsfloral.com
Delivery Supervisor--Rick Halbach rick@kleinsfloral.com
Owner & Manager--Sue Klein sue@kleinsfloral.com

[To Top](#)

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/>

[To Top](#)

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

[To Top](#)