

## 'THE SAGE'--MARCH 2014

Klein's Floral & Greenhouses Online Newsletter

### THIS MONTH'S HIGHLIGHTS:

Klein's Takes Bronze as 'Best of Madison' Lawn & Garden!!

The 2014 CSA Open House is March 23 at Monona Terrace

Our 'Mad Gardener' Is Ready for Your Questions

About Klein's Fresh Flower Sources

[Seed Bombs & Guerrilla Gardening](#)

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

You Asked the Mad Gardener [About Redbor Kale](#)

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**FOR NEIGHBORHOOD EVENTS OR GARDEN TOURS** that you would like posted on our web site or in our monthly newsletters, please contact Rick at [\(608\) 244-5661](tel:6082445661) or [rick@kleinsfloral.com](mailto:rick@kleinsfloral.com) or Sue at [sue@kleinsfloral.com](mailto:sue@kleinsfloral.com). Please include all details, i.e. dates, locations, prices, brief description, etc. Our readership is ever-growing so this is a great opportunity for free advertising. Events must be garden related and must take place in the immediate Madison vicinity.

### **KLEIN'S TAKES BRONZE AS 'BEST OF MADISON' LAWN & GARDEN**

Just in time for the Olympics and for the first time in our very long history, Klein's Floral & Greenhouses has medaled in Madison Magazine's 2014 readers poll. For details visit: [www.madisonmagazine.com/Madison-Magazine/March-2014/Best-of-Madison-2014/Home-Lifestyle/](http://www.madisonmagazine.com/Madison-Magazine/March-2014/Best-of-Madison-2014/Home-Lifestyle/)

### **THE MAD GARDENER**

**"Madison's Firsthand Source for Expert Gardening Advice"**

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

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

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

### **PLEASE NOTE:**

We would like to thank all of you for making the Wisconsin Public Television Garden Expo at the Alliant Energy a great success for us at Klein's this past February. Your feedback and support were above and beyond. Attendees

commented often that they appreciated the burst of spring we brought to the expo with our spring blooming plants and fresh herbs.

**We also welcome all of you who newly subscribed to our monthly newsletter** at the show. The Garden Expo is Klein's biggest gardening event of the year. We enjoy talking with all of you and sharing our love of gardening with you.

**Thanks again! The Staff at Klein's**

### **MARCH STORE HOURS:**

Monday thru Friday: 8:00-6:00

Saturday: 8:00-5:00

Sunday: 10:00-4:00

### **CALENDAR OF EVENTS:**

**March 5--Ash Wednesday**

**March 9--Daylight Saving Time Begins.**

**March 16--Full Moon**

**March 17--St. Patrick's Day.** From shamrocks to green carnations--we have it!

**March 20--First Day of Spring!!!!** It's still too early to plant, but you'll notice spring bulbs peeking through the cold soil, trees buds bulging and maybe even that first robin. Keep in mind that Madison's average last frost date is May 10 so there's usually still lots of cold and snow to come.

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

**Where do your fresh flowers come from and how often do you receive them?** These are often asked questions at any flower shop where freshness is your trademark and when dealing with such a fragile and perishable product. Similar to produce, product must be harvested and in the consumer's hand as quickly as possible to ensure optimum freshness.

Due to its cost prohibitive nature, fresh flowers are seldom grown here in the north in hothouses as in generations past. Not that many decades ago, local growers (like Klein's) grew many of their own cut flowers in their own greenhouses during the winter months and in fields on their property during the summer when greenhouse space was used for bedding plants. Things changed in the mid-20th century when faster and more efficient shipping options were made available. These days, most fresh flowers are grown year round in Central and South America and the southwestern United States. A few specialty items are still shipped in from western Europe (primarily the Netherlands), Hawaii and southeast Asia. From these distant locations, flowers are then shipped to local wholesalers where they are inspected, repackaged and redistributed to flower shops and other retailers.

Among the floral wholesalers we use at Klein's are Bill Doran Company out of Rockford (with a Madison distribution site on Pflaum Rd.); J.W. Perry, Inc. from Merrill, WI and Karthauser & Sons of Germantown, WI.

Due to its close proximity to Klein's, the Bill Doran Co. ([billdoran.com](http://billdoran.com)) is our quick go-to supplier when we need fresh flowers on short notice. On some days our drivers may stop two and even three times for not only fresh flowers, but any type of floral supply imaginable. Their helpful staff quickly and efficiently pulls fresh product from their huge walk-in cooler and packages it for us within a few minutes notice. Bill Doran's also delivers to us as needed. Their Pflaum Rd. fleet distributes throughout much of southern Wisconsin.

J.W. Perry's ([www.jwperry.com](http://www.jwperry.com)) large, refrigerated vehicle, on the other hand, stops three (sometimes more) times in any week. In addition to standing orders of some of our most popular fresh flowers, we're able to shop right off the truck; allowing our designers to pick the freshest and most beautiful product available to us. It's like being a child in a candy store. We can literally have fresh flowers delivered from our supplier and in your hand within minutes!

Karthauser and Sons ([www.karthauser.net](http://www.karthauser.net)) supplies Klein's primarily with their fantastic selection of high-quality blooming plants delivered to us on a weekly basis. However, they have an extensive floral department that supplies us with fresh flowers and supplies during peak times and as needed.

In addition to the above year round wholesalers, we florists in the Madison area are lucky to be in the midst of a booming local cut flower trade. Starting each May, Klein's begins receiving regular visits from local vendors who supply us fresh cut flowers and plant material directly from their fields. The vast majority of our locally grown fresh flowers is supplied to us by Fair Field Flowers ([fairfieldflowers.biz](http://fairfieldflowers.biz)) from Mt. Horeb. Fair Field Flowers is a cooperative partnership of experienced producers of floral material.

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

**Last year I could not find the tall version of Redbor kale starter plants anywhere!**

**So I decided to start it from seed this year and all my research says it only grows to only 2'. My Redbor kale from past years was at least 4-5' tall by fall and gorgeous. Can you help me? Nancy**

Hi Nancy,

Redbor is Redbor and you're right, packets and tags usually top them out at about 2-3 feet and in most people's gardens that's true. However, most people don't spend the time needed to amend soil properly before planting and fertilize through the summer. All members of the cabbage family (of which kale is a member) are heavy feeders and prefer rich, moist soil (but well-drained) in full sun and when grown properly can perform above and beyond. Your garden is probably a perfect example where Redbors can top out at 4' (Olbrich Gardens is another!!). I assume your soil has been amended or is inherently rich. In my own garden, Redbors top out at about 18-24" and that's fine by me. The bed I usually put them in is kind of rocky and near a spruce tree--not the optimum growing conditions for kales. The shorter stature fits in with the plants around them.

If you've had Redbors stay stunted in your garden in the past, the problem could also be that they were root bound in the cell pack. Members of the cabbage family become stunted once root bound. Roots can be a little brittle so care should be taken when nudging them apart when planting into the garden.

Thanks for the question,  
Klein's Mad Gardener  
[madgardener@kleinsfloral.com](mailto:madgardener@kleinsfloral.com)

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

**. . . that making your own 'seed bombs' is not only fun, but fascinating?**

Seed bombs are commonly associated with 'guerilla gardening' (see note below), but they can also be very useful in more traditional gardening as well. The bombs, which are made from a mixture of clay, compost, and seeds, can be tossed wherever you want plants to grow, and will break up as the seeds begin to germinate. Here's how to make them. This is a great interactive project for kids.

Difficulty: Easy

Time Required: One hour, plus drying time.

#### **What You Need:**

Three parts dry, sifted compost

One part seeds

Five parts dry red clay powder

One to two parts water

Cookie sheets or other surface, for drying the balls

Large container to mix the ingredients in

#### **Here's How:**

1. In a bucket or other container, mix the compost, appropriate seeds for seed balls, and red clay powder well.

2. Add 1 part water, and mix it in. Check for consistency; if the mixture holds together in a ball, you've added enough water. If it crumbles when you try to form it, add more water, just a little at a time, until you've gotten the right consistency.
3. Make seed balls 1/2 to 1 inch in diameter. Roll balls gently between your hands until the seed ball feels firm and round, and is smooth on the outside.
4. Set the rolled seed balls aside to dry on a counter top or cookie sheet. They will take three to four days to dry completely. Once they're dry, you can store them for when you're ready to use them, or go ahead and toss them wherever you want to sow the seeds.

**Tips:**

1. This is a messy project. You might want to wear latex or rubber gloves if you are concerned about keeping your nails clean.
2. Add the water slowly! If the mixture gets too wet, you won't be able to roll it into balls.
3. If you do add too much water, start adding small amounts of the red clay powder to absorb some of the excess water.
4. If you don't have time to roll all of your seed balls after making the mixture, you can store unrolled seed ball mix in a sealed plastic bag. Just don't wait too long --- if the mixture stays moist (as it would in a plastic bag) the seeds may begin to germinate before you have a chance to roll the balls.

**Good Seed Choices for Wildflower Seed Bombs Include:**

Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*)  
 Milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*, *Asclepias incarnata*)  
 Compass Plant (*Silphium laciniatum*)  
 Sweet coneflower (*Rudbeckia submentosa*)  
 Black Eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)  
 Mexican Hat (*Ratibida columnaris*)  
 Baby Blue Eyes (*Nemophila menziesii*)  
 Russell Lupine (*Lupinus polyphyllus*)  
 Blue Flax (*Linum perenne*)  
 Scarlet Flax *Linum rubrum*)  
 Wild Annual Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*)  
 Perennial Gaillardia (*Gaillardia grandiflora*)  
 Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)  
 Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*)  
 Sulfur Cosmos (Orange Cosmos) (*Cosmos sulfureus*)  
 Plains Coreopsis (*Coreopsis tinctoria*)  
 Lanceleaf Coreopsis (*Coreopsis lanceolata*)  
 Siberian Wallflower (*Cheiranthus allionii*)  
 Prairie Aster (*Symphotrichum turbinellum*)  
 Upland White Aster (*Aster ptarmicoides*)  
 Perennial Lupine (*Lupinus perennis*)  
 Prairie Coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*)  
 Gloriosa Daisy (*Rudbeckia gloriosa*)

**Note: What is Guerilla Gardening?**

The term "guerilla gardening" is coming up more often in gardening circles. Websites, magazine articles, and even sections of gardening books are devoted to the subject. Here's a quick explanation of guerilla gardening and its history.

Put very simply, guerilla gardening means that you're gardening on land that doesn't belong to you, without permission from the land owner. This could mean gardening in a vacant lot, or in a street median, or in a neglected planter in a public area.

The term was first used in the early 1970s by Liz Christy, founder of the Green Guerilla Group in New York. Guerilla gardening is a radical form of gardening, undertaken by activists who often draw attention to issues such as land use rights and urban blight. Others just want to make their neighborhoods more attractive, and do it under the radar rather than going through the red tape and bureaucracy that official projects require.

Guerilla gardeners often work in the dark of night to avoid detection (this also adds to the element of surprise when a formerly overgrown public median is full of flowers or herbs the next day!) but some work during the day, so members of their community can see them at work and hopefully be inspired to do some guerilla gardening of their own.

Source: [organicgardening.about.com](http://organicgardening.about.com)

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

### **ENTRY: FEBRUARY 3, 2014 ('Brightest Brilliant Rainbow' Quinoa)**

To date I've received nearly all of the seeds I've ordered from seed catalogs and on-line sources for the 2014 growing season. In fact, just this past weekend I sterilized all of my supplies with bleach, fired up the heating mats and sowed a few seed selections that germinate or grow slowly or have special germinating needs, including my zonal geraniums, eucalyptus, 'Fan' lobelia and 'Cheyenne Spirit' echinacea; which blooms in the first season if sown early. Among the new arrivals I'm excited to try this year is 'Brightest Brilliant Rainbow' Quinoa from Territorial Seeds (see Recipes of the Month below for delicious quinoa ideas). This quinoa, which I saw in catalogs for the first time in 2013, is prized for its ornamental seed heads. From the Territorial Seed Co. catalog @ [www.territorialseed.com](http://www.territorialseed.com):

**Chenopodium quinoa** (90-120 days). Selected for its vivid display of colorful seed heads, this ancient plant is a delicious and nutritious edible green and grain. The leaves are thick and succulent with a salty, savory flavor similar to spinach. The tiny grain is nutty, delicious, and packed with protein. Growing to 2 feet tall, it's a practical and striking addition to ornamental beds, adding dazzling shades of fuchsia, burgundy, lime green, cream, orange, and yellow. If planting for greens, sow seeds 1 inch apart and harvest entire plant when it reaches 6-8 inches tall. For grain production and enjoying selected leaves throughout the season, space plants 12-14 inches apart. Blooms in late summer to autumn. Deer resistant.

When to sow outside: 1 to 2 weeks after average last frost when soil temperatures are near 60° F.

When to start inside: 1 to 2 weeks after average last frost. Germination can occur rapidly. Seedlings will develop long, spindly fragile red stems when light isn't adequate, or they are kept inside too long.

Harvesting: Quinoa is ready to harvest about 90 - 120 days after sowing, when the leaves have fallen, leaving just the dried seedheads. Harvest before heavy autumn precipitation, and before seeds start falling to the ground. Seeds can be easily stripped upwards off the stalk with a gloved hand, or shaken out over a bucket.

### **ENTRY: FEBRUARY 7, 2014 (Library Seed Exchange about to Begin)**

While reading the Wisconsin State Journal this morning I came upon this fascinating article I found necessary to share because it's such a great idea:

#### **Five Libraries in Dane County to Get Seed Exchange**

Books, movies and music are available for check-out at libraries across Dane County. Now, you can add seeds to the list.

A group of Dane County libraries announced this week the creation of the Dane County Seed Library, which **will debut at five locations around mid-March.**

The program, funded by a \$5,000 grant from the John A. Johnson Fund and an anonymous donor from the Madison Community Foundation, will allow library users to "check out" up to five seed packets to take home and plant.

The idea of checking out seeds might seem odd, but gardeners who use the program are supposed to plant the seeds, grow the desired vegetable, harvest the seeds and return some of them at the end of the growing season.

But unlike books and other media, people using the program shouldn't expect to be punished if they don't return their borrowed seeds.

"Anybody who gardens at all knows things happen in the garden that you can't really anticipate and certainly it's possible many people are not going to be in a position to return seeds. There aren't going to be any overdue fines or anything like that," said Dane County Library Service director Julie Chase, who is leading the seed effort.

Chase estimated the Dane County program has purchased close to 200,000 seeds for the first year.

The seeds will be divided into about 7,500 packets. One hundred packets of 15 different vegetable varieties — including tomatoes, peas, lettuce, spinach and beans — will be distributed to each participating library.

The libraries are Fitchburg, McFarland, Oregon, Madison's Goodman South branch and the Dane County Bookmobile. The Bookmobile will extend the program's reach into 20 of the county's smallest communities, Chase said.

Participating libraries will also host workshops on gardening as the growing season approaches.

"We're looking to connect with people who use public libraries for a variety of reasons and we think that providing seeds, as well as gardening books and other resources, is a logical thing because they can be saved and they can be returned and other people can benefit from that, not differently than the way that more than one person can read a book," Chase said.

There are a limited number of similar seed exchanges at libraries around the country. Dane County's program was created after consulting with La Crosse Public Library and Pima County Public Library in Arizona, both of which have seed exchanges.

Chase said the hope is that Dane County's program eventually will be self-sustaining, but she said variables such as the return rate on seeds and interest in the program will be factors. La Crosse's program started last year and reported about a 30 percent return rate, she said.

"We're not really making a lot of predictions about the future. It could be that it goes the way we envision it and we'll get a good return rate on seeds ... and it will be a self-sustaining project, but you never know," she said.

The seeds will be catalogued so reminder notices can be sent out in the fall.

#### **ENTRY: FEBRUARY 22, 2014 (The Best & the Brightest—at a Price)**

The plant selection today from mail order companies that sell perennials is absolutely mind boggling. And the selection in some specific plant categories is equally hard to comprehend. Take a look at some catalogs and turn to the pages featuring hostas, heucheras, echinaceas, hellebores, daylilies, coreopsis, to name a few. Page after page is filled with brightly colored photographs of absolutely perfect plants in all colors of the rainbow and featuring all of the newest varieties. It's becoming increasingly difficult to find many of the old stalwarts that are the backbone of many of our older and established gardens. The catalogs give us the impression that all of these newest varieties are wonderful breeding breakthroughs whose supposed attributes far exceed those of the parent plants from which they were developed. As many of us know and have experienced, all is not as it seems in the land of Oz.

Most of the first perennials introduced into my gardens when I bought my house in the mid-80's were the tried-and-true hand-me-downs from relatives, in-laws, neighbors and friends--nearly all of which persist to this day throughout the yard. I have beautiful swaths of Cambridge Scarlet bee balm, purple garden phlox, pink and purple tall asters, yellow loosestrife, roadside daylilies and milkweed, creeping buttercup, Virginia bluebells, goldenrod, liatris . . . the list goes on and on. Once the beds became established and I got bored with the same old plants, I became obsessed with collecting certain plants; first hostas, then daylilies, then astilbe, etc., etc. Luckily I had done my research via gardening books and chose varieties that had proven themselves through the generations--the must haves. During this period in the 1990's I expanded the gardens extensively giving me more room to become increasingly experimental--incorporating new families of perennials unfamiliar to me as I was growing up, i.e. the grasses, heuchera, spiderwort, salvias, catmints, alliums, etc.

Then came the 21st century and everything seemed to change. Plants choices from competing companies exploded on the market--each needing to outdo the other. Every new introduction was touted as the biggest, the brightest and the best. For every success (Wave Petunias) there have been many disappointments. The trend continues as consumers continue to buy into the hype. I, too, have learned that some things are too good to be true or as great as the catalogs claim . . . Endless Summer hydrangea do not bloom endlessly, rabbits do devour hellebores, shasta daisies don't live long here in Wisconsin, rudbeckia hirta is not a perennial and those brightly colored echinaceas in all the catalogs are inherently weak and short-lived when compared to their parent plants.

So today I received my Bluestone Perennials catalog. It was this catalog's arrival that got me thinking about perennials that haven't lived up to their hype. The glossy surreal pictures are ever so enticing. There's so much new and exciting plant material out there. While true, it's oftentimes good to step back and take a look at the plants that

have made our perennial beds as beautiful and dependable as they've become and wait for reliable feedback on the newest best plant. If it's that good, it'll hold the test of time.

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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!!

"While no single food can supply all the essential life sustaining nutrients, quinoa comes as close as any other in the plant or animal kingdom."

That was the pronouncement of researcher Philip White, in an obscure 1955 article on "Edible Seed Products of the Andes Mountains." While very few people may have read White's original article, in the last few years his words have been repeated on countless websites and in articles in newspapers and magazines, as quinoa has been rediscovered.

Quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*, or goosefoot) is in fact not technically a cereal grain at all, but is instead what we call a "pseudo-cereal" – our name for foods that are cooked and eaten like grains and have a similar nutrient profile. Botanically, quinoa is related to beets, chard and spinach, and in fact the leaves can be eaten as well as the grains.

Quinoa grows on magenta stalks three to nine feet tall, with large seedheads that can be almost any color, from red, purple and orange to green, black or yellow. The seedheads are prolific: a half pound of seed can plant a full acre, yielding 1200-2000 pounds of new seeds per acre. Since nutrient-rich quinoa is also drought resistant, and grows well on poor soils without irrigation or fertilizer, it's been designated a "super crop" by the United Nations, for its potential to feed the hungry poor of the world.

Over 120 different varieties of quinoa are known, but the most commonly cultivated and commercialized are white (sometimes known as yellow or ivory) quinoa, red quinoa, and black quinoa. Quinoa flakes and quinoa flour are increasingly available, usually at health food stores.

Sacred to the Incas, quinoa was referred to by them as chisaya mama, or the mother of all grains. Legend has it that each year, the Incan emperor would sow the first quinoa seeds, with much solemn ceremony. Although it's estimated that Bolivians in the Lake Titicaca area began to cultivate quinoa at least five thousand years ago, quinoa came close to disappearing after 1532. That's when Francisco Pizarro, the Spanish explorer, destroyed the quinoa fields to undermine the Incan culture, built as it was on ceremonies that almost all involved quinoa. Only small pockets of wild quinoa at high altitudes survived, and quinoa was largely forgotten until its "rediscovery" by the outside world in the 1970s.

It's not surprising that quinoa supports good health, as it's one of the only plant foods that's a complete protein, offering all the essential amino acids in a healthy balance. Not only is the protein complete, but quinoa grains have an usually high ratio of protein to carbohydrate, since the germ makes up about 60% of the grain. (For comparison, wheat germ comprises less than 3% of a wheat kernel.) Quinoa is also highest of all the whole grains in potassium, which helps control blood pressure.

What's more, quinoa is gluten free, which makes it extremely useful to the celiac community and to others who may be sensitive to more common grains such as wheat – or even to all grains in the grass family.

Source: [wholegrainscouncil.org](http://wholegrainscouncil.org)

**HOT QUINOA BREAKFAST WITH FRUIT**—A great gluten-free hot dish that's ready in just 5-10 minutes. A family favorite on a cold morning! From [Food.com](http://Food.com).

1 cup quinoa  
2 cups water  
1/2 cup thinly sliced apple  
1/3 cup raisins  
1/2 tsp. cinnamon

Rinse quinoa in a mesh strainer. Add the quinoa to the water in a saucepan and bring to a boil. Reduce heat and cook gently for 5 minutes. Add the apples, raisins and cinnamon and simmer until the water is absorbed. Serve with your milk of choice and sweetened with honey or rice syrup if desired. Makes 2-3 servings.

**QUINOA SALAD**—A delicious and super easy salad from AARP Magazine, August, 2013.

2 cups quinoa  
4 cups vegetable stock, water or a combination thereof  
1 cup diced cucumber  
1 cup diced tomato  
1/2 of a medium onion, diced  
4 green onions, thinly sliced  
1/2 cup chopped cilantro  
1/2 of a seeded jalapeño, chopped  
6 TBS. extra virgin olive oil  
2 TBS. fresh lemon juice

In a saucepan, combine the quinoa and stock/water and bring to a boil. Reduce to a simmer, cover and cook 10-15 minutes until the liquid is absorbed. Let cool completely. In a large bowl, toss together the cooled quinoa and the rest of the ingredients. Cover and chill. Serves 8.

**QUINOA PILAF**—Another out of this world recipe from the pages of the Willie St. Co-op monthly newsletter.

2 cups water  
2 TBS. tamari (Japanese soy sauce)  
1/2 tsp. turmeric  
2 cups quinoa  
4 TBS. olive oil  
2 medium onions, finely chopped  
2 large carrots, diced  
1 tsp. minced garlic  
1/4 cup raisins  
1 cup toasted chopped almonds  
1 cup thawed frozen peas  
1 large bell pepper, diced  
1 TBS. tamari

In a saucepan, bring the water, 2 TBS. tamari and turmeric to a boil. Add the quinoa, reduce the heat and cook 15-20 minutes until the quinoa is tender and the liquid absorbed. Cool to room temperature. Combine the cooked ingredients with the almonds, peas, bell pepper and 1 TBS. tamari in a large bowl. Can be eaten warm or cold. Serves 6-8.

**ALMOND BUTTER QUINOA COOKIES WITH APRICOTS**—A delightful dessert from the pages of [Big Vegan: More than 350 Recipes, No Meat/No Dairy All Delicious](#) by Robin Asbell.

Vegetable oil spray  
1/2 cup canola oil  
1/2 cup almond butter  
1/2 cup agave syrup  
1/2 tsp. almond extract  
3/4 cup whole wheat pastry flour  
2 TBS. vegan protein powder or chickpea flour  
1 tsp. cinnamon  
1/4 tsp. baking soda  
1/4 tsp. salt  
1 cup rolled quinoa flakes  
1/2 cup chopped, dried apricots  
1/2 cup coarsely chopped almonds

Preheat the oven to 350°. Coat a cookie sheet with cooking spray and set aside. In a large bowl, stir together the oil, almond butter, agave syrup and the almond extract. In a small bowl, mix together the flour, protein powder, cinnamon, baking soda and salt. Stir the flour mixture into the wet mixture until well-combined. Stir in the quinoa, apricots and almonds.



Use a 1/4 cup measure to form 8 balls of dough, placing them on the prepped pan 3" apart. Wet your palm under water and flatten the balls to 1/2-3/4" thick.

Bake for 8 minutes on the bottom rack, then move the pan to the top rack. Bake until the tops are golden brown, but slightly soft when pushed in the center, about 8 minutes more. Let cool on the pan 5 minutes, then transfer to a rack to cool completely. Store in an airtight container or freeze. Makes 8 big cookies.

**QUINOA AND CRANBERRY SALAD**—NUM!! A beautiful salad recipe from Vegan Cooking for Carnivores by Roberto Martin. The vinaigrette is the star in this salad!

1 cup red quinoa  
1 1/2 cups water  
1/2 cup dried cranberries  
1 red bell pepper in small dice  
1 large cucumber, peeled and seeded, in small dice  
1/4 of a medium red onion, thinly sliced  
1/4 cup sliced almonds  
2 heads butter crunch lettuce torn into large pieces  
Tomato Vinaigrette (see below)

Rinse the quinoa and place in a saucepan. Add the water and bring to a gentle boil. Cover, reduce to low and simmer per instructions until the water has been absorbed. Fluff with a fork and transfer to a platter to chill quicker. Refrigerate to chill completely. Once cooled, toss all of the ingredients in a large bowl and dress with the vinaigrette. Season to taste with salt and pepper if desired. Serves 6.

Tomato Vinaigrette:

2 medium, ripe heirloom tomatoes, chopped  
1 large clove garlic, crushed  
1 TBS. Dijon mustard  
1 TBS. red wine vinegar  
4 TBS. extra virgin olive oil  
Coarse salt and pepper to taste

Puree all ingredients together in a blender until smooth. Season as desired with salt and pepper. Makes 1 1/2 cups.

**QUINOA GREEK SALAD**—Yet another winning recipe from the pages of Cooking Light magazine. This one is from April, 2006.

2 cups quinoa  
3 cups chicken broth  
2 TBS. olive oil  
1 tsp. fresh mint, minced  
1 tsp. lemon zest  
2 tsp. fresh lemon juice  
1 tsp. sherry vinegar  
1/2 tsp. sea salt  
1 cup quartered cherry tomatoes  
1 cup thinly sliced radicchio  
1/2 cup chopped red or yellow bell pepper  
1/2 cup seeded, chopped cucumber  
1/3 cup crumbled feta  
3 TBS. chopped kalamata olives  
1 TBS. minced onion

Rinse quinoa. Bring the broth to a boil in a saucepan. Stir in the quinoa, cover, reduce the heat and simmer 15 minutes until the liquid is absorbed. Fluff with a fork and allow to cool to room temperature. Combine the oil, mint, zest, juice, vinegar and salt in a large bowl with a whisk. Add the cooled grain, tomatoes and the rest of the ingredients. Toss well. Serves 8.

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## **NATURAL NEWS--**

**2014 CSA (Community Supported Agriculture) Open House**--Celebrating 22 Years of making farm fresh, local foods accessible residents throughout southern Wisconsin

**Sunday, March 23, 1:00 - 4:00 pm  
at Monona Terrace**

**1 John Nolen Dr., Madison, Wisconsin**

**For more info call: [608/226-0300](tel:6082260300)**

Bring your friends and neighbors to this **FREE** community event, featuring a diverse array of CSA farms, workshops, kids' activities, music, a raffle, and tasty samples of farm-fresh foods to showcase the many benefits of CSA.

The Annual CSA Open House brings most of the CSA growers serving the Madison area right to one location. You can meet, mingle with, learn from, and sign up for your CSA shares right here at the Monona Terrace.

**We are looking forward to the 2014 CSA growing season!**

### **About Community Supported Agriculture**

From the Fairshare Community Supported Agriculture Coalition website @ [www.csacoalition.org](http://www.csacoalition.org)

"CSA is a unique social and economic arrangement between local households and farmers who work together to share the responsibility of producing and delivering fresh food. Households support the farm by paying an annual fee in the winter or spring that entitles them to a "share" of the season's harvest. Once harvesting begins, members pick-up a weekly box of fresh foods which may include produce, fruits, cheeses, eggs, meats, poultry, flowers, herbs or preserves. Pick-up sites are often located at a member's house or at the farm. Most farms create a newsletter that accompanies each delivery with notes about farm activities, descriptions of what's in the delivery, cooking tips and recipes. Many farms also create opportunities for their members and families to visit the farm and participate in farm events. The typical CSA season in Wisconsin runs from the end of May through mid-October. Farms offer a diversity of share options including extended season shares, multiple share types and sizes, and special funds and payment plans to accommodate households on a tight budget. CSA farmers use sustainable and organic methods to produce high quality to reduce the impact of agriculture on the environment.

The goals of CSA support a sustainable agriculture system which provides farmers with direct outlets for farm products and ensures fair compensation.

- Encourages proper land stewardship by supporting farmers in transition toward low or no chemical inputs and utilization of energy saving technologies.

- Strengthens local economies by keeping food dollars in local communities.

- Directly links producers with consumers allowing people to have a personal connection with their food and the land on which it was produced.

- Makes nutritious, affordable, wholesome foods accessible and widely available to community members.

- Creates an atmosphere for learning about non-conventional agriculture, animal husbandry, and alternative energy systems not only to the farmers and their apprentices, but also to members of the community to educators from interdisciplinary study, and to students of all ages."

Most Madison area health plans give preventative wellness rebates to their members who are also members of local CSA farms. These rebates can drastically lower the costs for CSA members making your support of a local CSA farm far more affordable. For complete details about wellness rebates, simply click on [www.csacoalition.org/about-csa/csa-insurance-rebate](http://www.csacoalition.org/about-csa/csa-insurance-rebate)

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

### **Shamrock (Oxalis regnelli and O. triangularis)**

Although the shamrock is closely associated with St. Patrick's Day, the oxalis has recently become available year round. Plants are long-lived, reproduce easily, bloom nonstop, have gorgeous foliage and are easy-to-grow. And better yet, they do equally well indoors as a houseplant and outdoors in the summer. The 'Charmed' series has been

especially bred for garden culture. Large three-lobed leaves of rich purple, burgundy or green are set off by delicate pink, lavender or white blooms. They look especially lovely in containers either mixed or on their own. Old varieties of oxalis triangularis required a short period of dormancy between bloom cycles. But the new varieties put out new foliage and flowers almost continuously.

The oxalis plant is actually a mass of tiny bulblets and are available with the summer bulbs at some retailers in the springtime. They grow well in either sun or shade, but depending on the leaf color and variety, some do better in one or the other so it's best to read the label or ask a sales associate. The plants prefer to stay moderately moist. Allowing them to dry out too much or too frequently sends them into dormancy. But they're not dead, simply resting. With water they are easily coaxed back to life. As the years pass, they'll fill an entire pot. Pests are also never a problem, although chipmunks find the tiny bulbs a delicacy and unless protected will quickly ravage the pot.

These plants are native to Mexico.

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### **AROUND TOWN:**

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

#### **Primula Sale**

Saturday, March 8, 9:00-1:00  
Olbrich Botanical Gardens

Capture the first signs of spring with a colorful and classic primula at the new Primula Sale at Olbrich Botanical Gardens. Take home a rainbow of primroses in striking purple, red, yellow, orange, and pink, all grown from seed in Olbrich's greenhouses.

These primulas are hardy and will bloom year after year in your garden. Often one of the first flowers to bloom in spring, some primulas also bloom again in the fall when the weather becomes cool. Primulas are cool weather perennials that do best when planted in the ground. They make wonderful gifts, so purchase them for your friends and yourself!

Olbrich's primulas are grown in fiber pots instead of hard plastic pots. The fiber pots are "compostable, not plantable," meaning that the primulas must be taken out of the pot and planted in the ground or a container. Then the fiber pot can be added to your compost bin. All proceeds from the sale benefit the Gardens. Plants are \$5.00 each.

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

#### **Olbrich Garden's Spring Show**

March 8 thru March 23  
Daily from 10:00-4:00  
In the Olbrich Atrium

Immerse yourself in the splendor of spring!

Meander through an array of spring flowers and leave the stark winter landscape behind. Relish in the fragrance of hyacinths and admire the delicate petals of elegant tulips and the sunny hues of brilliant daffodils.

Admission: \$3 for adults 13 & up, \$2 for children 3-12, children 2 and under are free. Proceeds benefit Olbrich Gardens.

Select flowers from the show will be available for purchase on Monday, March 24 at 12 pm until supplies last.

**Olbrich Botanical Society members** are the first to glimpse the beauty of spring in this indoor exhibit of spring blooms from 9-11:00 a.m., Saturday, March 8. Enjoy the invigorating colors and scents of spring bulbs, trees, and shrubs, and then enjoy music and light refreshments in the Evjue Commons.

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

### **Annual Spring Symposium: Gardening for Food**

Saturday, March 22, 9:00 a.m.-3:30 p.m.  
at Rotary Botanical Gardens

**Registration deadline: March 13**

**Price:**

\$55 for RBG Friends

\$65 General Public

*\*Note - fee includes lunch \**

Visit [rotarybotanicalgardens.org/spring-symposium-registration](http://rotarybotanicalgardens.org/spring-symposium-registration) to register.

Join your fellow plant enthusiasts at Rotary Botanical Gardens for a jam-packed day of learning and fun! Our stellar line-up of speakers includes:

#### **Cultivating the Mind-Body Connection**

by Cindy Berlovitz from Abbott Northwestern Hospital in Minneapolis.

#### **Urban Agriculture: Growing More than Plants**

by Eliza Fournier, Urban Youth Programs Director Chicago Botanic Garden.

#### **Lifelong Gardening**

by Barbara Kreski, Director of Horticultural Therapy Services Chicago Botanic Garden.

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

### **2014 Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) Open House**

Sunday, March 23, 1:00 - 4:00 pm

Monona Terrace

1 John Nolen Dr., Madison, Wisconsin

For event details see our Natural News section above or visit [www.csacoalition.org](http://www.csacoalition.org)

### **Olbrich Garden's**

#### **Spring Pansy Sale**

Saturday, April 5

From 10:00-Supplies Last

Celebrate spring with a cheery pansy, pansy, or viola grown in Olbrich's own greenhouses. Pots of pansies are \$6 each, with three plants per pot. Decorative containers are extra. Proceeds benefit Olbrich Botanical Gardens.

Pansies are cool weather plants that do best if planted in the ground. However, they also look great in a container, and make wonderful springtime gifts. Not only decorative, pansies are also edible and add a flash of color to dishes as a garnish. Or, try planting colorful pansies in a container with lettuce - it's an entire salad in one pot!

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

**Dane County Winter Farmer's Market**  
Saturdays, January 4 thru April 12, 8:00-noon  
Madison Senior Center  
330 W. Mifflin

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

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

- Pinch back over wintered geraniums one last time. Root cuttings if needed.
- Check perennials for heaving during warm spells. Remulch as needed.
- Check for early spring bloomers like crocus, winter aconite & hellebores.
- Begin uncovering roses by month's end.
- 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.
- Keep birdbaths full and clean for the return of the first robins & other arrivals.
- Repair and clean out birdhouses. Early arrivals will be here soon!
- Inventory last year's leftover seeds before ordering or buying new ones.
- Seed starting is in full swing: petunias, tomatoes, peppers and cole crops.
- Sterilize seed starting equipment and pots with a 1:16 bleach solution.
- Shop for summer bulbs like gladiolas, lilies and dahlias.
- Remove mulch & rodent protection (chicken wire) from tulip and crocus beds
- Use the winter days to plan next summer's garden.
- March is the month to prune most fruit trees and apply dormant oil.
- Prune late summer and fall blooming shrubs.
- Do not prune spring blooming shrubs like lilacs, forsythia or viburnum.
- Begin bringing in branches for forcing: pussy willow, forsythia, quince, etc.
- As the days lengthen and new growth occurs, increase fertilizing houseplants
- Check your garden for any plant damage from weather or rodents.
- Ready the lawn mower---just a few weeks to go.
- Visit Klein's---the showrooms are filling up with spring annuals. Pansies, violas, calendula, cole crops & onion sets become available by month's end.

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Some of our very favorite seed and plant sources include:

#### **For seeds:**

Baker Creek Heirloom Seeds @ [www.rareseeds.com](http://www.rareseeds.com) or 417/924-8887  
Burpee @ [www.burpee.com](http://www.burpee.com) or 800/888-1447  
Harris Seeds @ [www.harriseseeds.com](http://www.harriseseeds.com) or 800/514-4441  
Johnny's Select Seeds @ [www.johnnyseeds.com](http://www.johnnyseeds.com) or 207/861-3901  
Jung's Seeds @ [www.jungseed.com](http://www.jungseed.com) or 800/247-5864  
Park's Seeds @ [www.parkseed.com](http://www.parkseed.com) or 800/845-3369  
Pinetree @ [www.superseeds.com](http://www.superseeds.com) or 207/926-3400  
Seeds of Change @ [www.seedsofchange.com](http://www.seedsofchange.com) or 888/762-7333  
Seed Savers @ [www.seed savers.org](http://www.seed savers.org) or 563/382-5990  
Select Seeds @ [www.selectseeds.com](http://www.selectseeds.com) or 800/684-0395

Territorial Seeds @ [www.territoralseed.com](http://www.territoralseed.com) or 888/657-3131  
Thompson & Morgan @ [www.thompson-morgan.com](http://www.thompson-morgan.com) or 800/274-7333

**For bulbs:**

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

**For plants:**

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

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

**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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**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 MARCH:**

---Transplanting is in full swing on the transplanting line in our back greenhouses.

Employees work 8-10 hour shifts planting thousands of plugs and tiny seedlings into the cell packs you purchase in the spring. Once planted, the flats move by conveyor and then monorail into the various greenhouses, all kept at different temperatures depending on the plant.

---The greenhouses and showrooms are filling fast with thousands of hanging and potted plants. We're constantly moving product around, trying to make the best use of our limited space.

---By the end of the month we're moving product outside into cold frames and hoop houses. We move product that is very cold tolerant, such as pansies, dianthus, dusty miller, alyssum and even petunias. The cold keeps them compact and pest free and hardens them off for the transition outside. We also need the room in our ever-filling greenhouses.

---Perennial plugs arrive and are stepped up into 3 1/2" and quart sizes. Our perennials are also grown quite cold so they invest their energy into rooting out, rather than growing. Plants remain compact. Any remaining perennials from last season are moved outdoors from an unheated greenhouse.

---Geraniums are pinched and shaped for the last time by the first week of the month. Any later pinching will delay blooming too much for spring sales.

---Retail items are arriving nonstop for unpacking and pricing, everything from garden ornaments and pottery to pesticides and fertilizers.

**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.

#### **Rewined Candles**

**Uniquely Original and Made from Repurposed Wine Bottles and Premium Natural Soy Wax in Charleston, South Carolina**

"Every day we strive to turn discarded items into beautifully designed and functional products. Our process is quite simple, but our craftsmanship is extraordinary. We believe in doing every step of our candle making process by hand while using the richest ingredients available. Each candle has been handcrafted from a repurposed wine bottle. The fragrance has been carefully blended to mimic the flavors and aromas found in your favorite wines." They include:

Camenere—Blackberry, ripe pepper, and soft herbal tones with a black fruit finish  
Cabernet—Black Cherry, Currant, Smoke, Burnt Toast  
Champagne—White Grape, Honey, Fresh Baked Bread, Light Citrus  
Chardonnay— Vanilla, Butter, Oak, and Light floral Notes  
Merlot—Ripe Pomegranite, Plum, Vanilla, and Violet  
Mimosa—Champagne effervescence with a perfect of freshly squeezed orange  
Pinot Grigio—Sandalwood, Wet Stone, and Light Citrus  
Pino Noir—Fig, Cranberry, Leather, and Earth  
Riesling—Birght Citrus, Tropical Fruit, and Asian Pear  
Savignon Blanc—Fresh Mown Grass, Basil, Mint, and Grapefruit

Visit their website at : [rewinedcandles.com](http://rewinedcandles.com)

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### **PERMANENT FEATURES--**

#### **KLEIN'S MONTHLY NEWSLETTER**

Have our monthly newsletter e-mailed to you automatically by signing up on the right side of our home page. We'll offer monthly tips, greenhouse news and tidbits, specials and recipes. . .everything you need to know from your favorite Madison greenhouse. And tell your friends. It's easy to do.

#### **THE MAD GARDENER--"Madison's Firsthand Source for Expert Gardening Advice"**

Ask us your gardening questions by e-mailing us at [madgardener@kleinsfloral.com](mailto:madgardener@kleinsfloral.com). Klein's in-house **Mad Gardener** will e-mail you with an answer as promptly as we can. The link is posted on our home page and in all newsletters.

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

#### **FACEBOOK**

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

#### **TWITTER**

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

#### **SENIOR CITIZEN DISCOUNT**

We offer a 10% Off Senior Citizen Discount every Tuesday to those 62 and above. This discount is not in addition to other discounts or sales. Please mention that you are a senior before we ring up your purchases. Does not apply to wire out orders or services, i.e. delivery, potting, etc.

#### **RECYCLING POTS & TRAYS**

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](http://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.

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## **DELIVERY INFO**

Klein's Floral and Greenhouses delivers daily, except Sundays, throughout all of Madison and much of Dane County including: Cottage Grove, DeForest, Fitchburg, Maple Bluff, Marshall, McFarland, Middleton, Monona, Oregon, Shorewood Hills, Sun Prairie, Verona, Waunakee and Windsor. 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](mailto:jamie@kleinsfloral.com)  
Assistant Manager, Retail Buyer--Jennifer Roth [jsimon@kleinsfloral.com](mailto:jsimon@kleinsfloral.com)  
Floral Department Head--Kathy Lehman [kathy@kleinsfloral.com](mailto:kathy@kleinsfloral.com)  
House Accounts & Billing--Naomi Boldon [naomi@kleinsfloral.com](mailto:naomi@kleinsfloral.com)  
Delivery Supervisor--Rick Halbach [rick@kleinsfloral.com](mailto:rick@kleinsfloral.com)  
Owner & Manager--Sue Klein [sue@kleinsfloral.com](mailto: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://hort.uwex.edu>

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.php>

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://wimastergardener.org>

The Wisconsin Gardener  
<http://www.wpt.org/garden/>

Allen Centennial Gardens  
620 Babcock Dr.  
Madison, WI 53706  
608/262-8406  
<http://www.allencentennialgardens.org/>

Olbrich Botanical Gardens  
3330 Atwood Ave.  
Madison, WI 53704  
608/246-4550  
<http://www.olbrich.org/>

Rotary Gardens  
1455 Palmer Dr.  
Janesville, WI 53545  
608/752-3885  
<http://www.rotarygardens.org/>

University of WI Arboretum  
1207 Seminole Hwy.  
Madison, WI 53711  
608/263-7888  
<http://uwarboretum.org/>

University of Wisconsin-West Madison  
Agricultural Research Center  
8502 Mineral Point Rd.  
Verona, WI 53593  
608/262-2257  
<http://www.cals.wisc.edu/westmad/>

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#### **PLANTS POISONOUS TO CHILDREN:**

Children may find the bright colors and different textures of plants irresistible, but some plants can be poisonous if touched or eaten. If you're in doubt about whether or not a plant is poisonous, don't keep it in your home. The risk is not worth it. The following list is not comprehensive, so be sure to seek out safety information on the plants in your home to be safe.

- Bird of paradise
- Bull nettle
- Castor bean
- Chinaberry tree
- Crocus
- Daffodil
- Deadly nightshade
- Dieffenbachia (dumb cane)
- Foxglove
- Glory lily

- Hemlock
- Holly berry
- Indian tobacco
- Iris
- Jimsonweed
- Lantana
- Larkspur
- Lily of the valley
- Marijuana
- Mescal bean
- Mexicantes
- Mistletoe
- Morning glory
- Mountain laurel
- Night-blooming jasmine
- Nutmeg
- Oleander
- Philodendron
- Poison ivy
- Poison sumac
- Pokeweed
- Poppy
- Potato
- Privet
- Rhododendron
- Rhubarb
- Water hemlock
- Wisteria

#### **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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