

'THE SAGE'-Klein's Online Newsletter—JULY 2014

Klein's Floral & Greenhouses

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Klein's 6th Annual Most Beautiful Garden Contest

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KLEIN'S 6TH ANNUAL MOST BEAUTIFUL GARDEN CONTEST

Think you have the **Most Beautiful Garden**? Perhaps all of that hard work and creativity can literally pay off by entering our **Most Beautiful Garden Contest**. We invite you to submit photographs along with our entry form to Klein's via e-mail or snail mail by September 1. Winners are selected by our staff and will be announced on our website in early September. Prizes for 1st, 2nd and 3rd places include gift cards for a Klein's shopping spree. We have a separate category for container gardens.

They say pictures say a thousand words and sometimes the most simple of designs says more than the most elaborate. Please visit our home page in the following weeks at www.kleinsfloral.com for details and entry information.

KLEIN'S IS A PROUD SPONSOR OF THE 2014 OLBRICH HOME

GARDEN TOUR being held Friday, July 11 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Saturday, July 12 from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Tickets are \$12 for Olbrich members and \$14 for the general public. Advance tickets are available at Olbrich's Growing Gifts Shop until July 10 and on July 11 & 12 on site.

Olbrich's 2014 Home Garden Tour visits University Heights, one of Madison's first suburbs. For its diverse collection of architecturally important homes, the district has been named to the National Historic Register.

You are invited to visit seven exceptional gardens. Homes include some of the oldest in the district, as well as modern construction that echoes vintage architectural details. Plantings range from ancient Camp Randall oaks to the newest perennial cultivars. Garden structures include an authentic Japanese teahouse. Talk with homeowners, landscape designers, Master Gardeners, and other Olbrich volunteers, and learn some of the techniques employed by the artists and gardeners who pay homage to this historic community.

The total distance between garden sites is 1.5 miles making the tour very walkable!! Enjoy a variety of delicious lunch options at The Froth House, a neighborhood coffeehouse, featuring a lush outdoor patio for dining! Visit www.olbrich.org for more information, a tour flyer and garden descriptions.

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.

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 or rick@kleinsfloral.com or Sue at 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.

JULY STORE HOURS:

Monday thru Friday : 8:00-6:00

Saturday: 9:00-5:00

Sunday: 10:00-4:00

Open Friday, July 4: 10:00-4:00

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS:

Throughout July, visit Klein's and check out our specials on annuals, vegetables, herbs, hanging baskets and containers. Specials and selection change weekly so give us a call for the most up-to-date information at (608) 244-5661 or toll free at 888-244-5661 or on our home page @ www.kleinsfloral.com. We pride ourselves in having the best cared for plants in even the hottest weather and throughout the month we'll continue to offer a full selection of annuals and perennials.

July 4--Independence Day. Special Store Hours: 10:00-4:00. Check out special savings on most remaining annuals, herbs, hanging baskets, containers, perennials and shrubs. Selection is excellent and quality remains top notch. Make Klein's your first stop en route to any Fourth of July celebration you might have.

July 11 & 12--Olbrich Garden's 2014 Home Garden Tour. See above for details or visit www.olbrich.org for more information.

July 12--Full Moon

'THE FLOWER SHOPPE':
LIVE LIKE A FLOWER (Part 1): Soak Up the Sun

Ever notice on bright and sunny days how everyone seems happy? Just like flowers need light, people need happy thoughts and moments to grow. Personal change expert and author of *The Happiness Makeover*, MJ Ryan, provides these tips on how to live like a flower and embrace the sunny side of life.

1. Uplift with orange.

Color therapists say colors really do affect our moods. The happiest color? Orange. It promotes optimism, enthusiasm, and a sense of uplift. Choose orange flowers — roses, gerberas, lilies, ranunculus, alstroemeria, tulips — to put on your desk and see your mood soar.

2. Music is a very powerful happiness creator.

Choose songs that make you feel good, whether that's through inspiring lyrics or the rhythm. Want to boost your mood even more? Singing has been shown to be a great way to lift your spirits, lower blood pressure, and decrease depression. Get your family or roommates involved in the fun. If you're self-conscious, sing in the car when you're alone.

3. Follow the happiness path.

Research has shown that there are two routes to happiness. One is doing something that you feel is personally meaningful, such as volunteering in your community or seeing a friend through a tough time. The other is indulging in simple pleasures, such as relishing in the feel of your dog's fur, taking a luxurious hot bath, or treating yourself to flowers or a blooming plant. But who says you have to choose one over the other? The more you fold both into your life, the more joyful you'll be.

4. Do one little thing that's been nagging you.

Procrastination is a happiness killer. Usually it takes less energy to do whatever it is than to worry about not doing it. The pile of files, the email you need to return, the appointment you need to make ... just do one thing and you'll feel absolutely great!

5. Spread happiness to others.

Acts of kindness benefit both the receiver and the giver. So spread the love around and you'll feel good too. Research from Rutgers University shows that a gift of flowers creates instant delight and increases enjoyment and life satisfaction. Study participants expressed "true" smiles upon receiving flowers. Send flowers to a friend, just because, and watch the happiness prevail.

Source: Society of American Florists @ www.aboutflowers.com

YOU ASKED THE MAD GARDENER . . .

My blooming plum tree only had a few scattered blossoms this year. It never really bloomed. Last year it was loaded with blossoms. It looks healthy, lots of leaves & very green. Any idea why it is didn't bloom? It is a young tree. Probably 6 feet tall & planted in my yard 2 years ago. Connie

Hi Connie,

The greatest likelihood is that members of the apple family (of which plums are), can and tend to flower heavily every second year and then take a year off with fewer to no blossoms. You'll notice this trend as the years pass. On top of that other factors can affect the number of blossoms; including hard freezes after the flower buds form (though that didn't happen this season). If your tree remains healthy, I'm sure you'll have tons of blossoms next spring--so long as we don't get a late hard freeze.

Thanks for your question,
Klein's Mad Gardener
madgardener@kleinsfloral.com

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DID YOU KNOW. . .

. . . that there are many tulip classifications when choosing spring bulbs . . .

. . . and some perform better than others; whether planted in the garden or forced indoors. Some prefer rich soil, while others prefer lean, rather infertile conditions. Some naturalize and spread in the garden, while others perform well for just a few years at best. Now is the time to order spring bulbs from online sources and catalogs for fall planting. For best results, consider classification and desired affect when making tulip choices.

1. Species Tulips

Originally from the Mediterranean, Asia Minor and the Caucasus, Species Tulips offer unusual flowers in varying heights and dazzling colors. Known to perennialize better than most tulips, they are wonderful for rock gardens, sweet clusters and naturalized drifts. Height: 4" to 12" depending on the variety. Plant 4" to 5" deep and 6" apart. Horticultural hardiness and bloom times are dependent on the variety.

2. Emperor Tulips

Early-blooming Emperor or Fosteriana Tulips are known for their remarkably huge flowers and bright colors. They are spectacular for colorful garden display and for bouquets. Height: 14" to 20". Bloom time: Mid April. Plant 6" to 8" deep and 6" apart. Horticultural zones 3-8.

3. Kaufmanniana Tulips

Also known as Water Lily Tulips, Kaufmannianas are colorful, low-growing tulips perfect for rock gardens and border plantings. Some varieties have beautiful mottled foliage while all open fully on sunny days to reveal multi-colored interiors. They may naturalize for years when left undisturbed in a good spot. Height: 8" to 10". Bloom time: early Spring. Plant 6" to 8" deep and 6" apart. Horticultural zones 3-8.

4. Greigii Tulips

Known for their marked and mottled foliage, Greigii Tulips add graceful color in brilliant two-tone shades against their unusual foliage. Please note that some varieties are twice as tall as the others. Height: 8" to 20" depending on the variety. Bloom time: April/May. Plant 6" to 8" deep and 6" apart, Horticultural zones 3-7.

5. Single Early Tulips

These lustrous, cup shaped tulips bloom long before any of their longer-stemmed siblings. Featuring strong stems, they stand up well to rain or wind and open fully in sunny weather. They are excellent bedding and forcing tulips as well. Height: 12" to 16". Bloom time: Mid-April. Plant 6" to 8" deep and 6" apart. Horticultural zones 3-8.

6. Double Early Tulips

For an arresting blanket of color, Double Early Tulips are among the best bedding and forcing tulips available. They flower early so that later plantings of annuals may be started on time. Height: 12". Bloom time: Mid-April. Plant 6" to 8" deep and 6" apart. Horticultural zones 3-7.

7. Triumph Tulips

This cross between Darwin and Early Tulips sports strong stems and large, shapely blooms which are as equally successful in the garden as in the greenhouse. Blooming in late April, Triumph Tulips are somewhat daintier than Darwin Hybrids with exquisite pastel-colored sheens. Terrific for forcing! Height: 8" to 24" depending on the variety. Bloom time: April/May. Plant 6" to 8" deep and 6" apart. Horticultural zones 3-7.

8. Peony Flowering Tulips

Also known as Double Late Tulips, these breathtaking, scented tulips closely resemble peonies with long-lasting blooms. Their large, fully double blooms are superb for both the garden and for cut flower arrangements. Height: 14" to 22" depending on the variety. Bloom time: Late April. Plant 6" to 8" deep and 6" apart. Horticultural zones 3-7.

9. Darwin Tulips

Sometimes referred to as "perennial" tulips by others, Darwin Hybrid Tulips were introduced to the US in 1951. Their huge, vibrant flowers on strong stems are known to return for multiple years when planted in a nice sunny spot with good drainage, fertilized regularly and not cut for bouquets. Flowering from mid-April into May, these stately tulips are excellent for spectacular garden displays and lovely cut flower arrangements. Height: 20" to 26" depending on the variety. Bloom time: Mid-April into May. Plant 6" to 8" deep and 6" apart. Horticultural zones 3-7.

10. Parrot Tulips

The exotic Parrot Tulip begs to be the star of your garden with its showy, fringed and scalloped plumage and sensational striations. A flamboyant, late-blooming tulip with large blooms, the Parrot Tulip is a decorator's delight both outdoors and indoors. Height: 14" to 22". Bloom time: May. Plant 6" to 8" deep and 6" apart. Horticultural zones 4-7.

11. Viridiflora Tulips

Green, or Viridiflora Tulips are delicately feathered with green on softly colored petals for an ethereal beauty all of their own. A late-flowering tulip, these long-lasting beauties enhance bedding designs as well as cut flower arrangements. Height: 12" to 20" depending on the variety. Bloom time: May. Plant 6" to 8" deep and 6" apart. Horticultural zones 3-7.

12. Lily Flowering Tulips

Belonging in every garden, Lily Flowering Tulips are simply elegant. Reflexing, curved petals stand majestically atop strong, tall stems for a bold but graceful statement. Long-flowering, their colors are subdued, yet warm. Height: 16" to 24" depending on the variety. Bloom time: May. Plant 6" to 8" deep and 6" apart. Horticultural zones 3-7.

13. Multi-flowering Tulips

These bouquet-flowering tulips produce at least four, full-sized flowers per stem. Technically not a class of tulips unto themselves, but part of the single late group, they make for a full garden display as well as lush cut flower arrangements. Height: 16" to 20". Bloom time: May. Plant 6" to 8" deep 6" apart. Horticultural zones 3-8.

14. Fringed Tulips

Also known as "Crispa" Tulips, these spectacular Fringed Tulips will add an exciting dimension to your garden. Their exotic, lacy petals come in a variety of artistic forms, colors and crystalline fringes. Height: 16" to 26". Bloom time: May. Plant 6" to 8" deep and 6" apart. Horticultural zones 3-7.

15. Single Late Tulips

Also known as Cottage Tulips, Single Late Tulips are perhaps the most popular of all. These long, strong-stemmed tulips are ideal for both cutting and mass border plantings due to their consistent and reliable performance. Offering an extensive rainbow of colors from white to near black, Single Late Tulips have large, shapely flowers. Height: 18" to 30" depending on the variety. Bloom time: May. Plant 6" to 8" deep and 6" apart. Horticultural zones 3-8.

Arriving just after Labor Day, Klein's carries a nice selection of all of the above tulip types. For best selection (and the source of the above info) check out John Scheepers 'Beauty from Bulbs' @ www.johnscheepers.com

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

ENTRY: JUNE 8, 2014 (Favorite Tulips for Indoor Forcing)

Just this morning I mailed out my personal spring bulb orders to John Scheepers and McClure & Zimmerman—two of my favorite bulb companies for both price and selection. The spring bulbs I ordered this morning will arrive in late September for October planting. Along with the tulips, alliums, daffodils, etc. that I add to my garden each year, I ordered my amaryllis, hyacinths and tulips for indoor forcing and flowers throughout the cold, dreary winter months. Tulips are among my favorite bulbs to force. I usually have tulips blooming on my kitchen windowsill continuously from February through April when they then begin blooming throughout the gardens. After nearly three decades of forcing tulips, I've learned that some tulip types force better than others and even within the various tulip classifications I have my favorites. Over the past decade I've pretty much stuck to my six favorites. These six varieties remain relatively short and, therefore, less floppy. They give me a wide range of bright blooms and a couple have the added bonus of being very fragrant.

I plant 5 bulbs to a six inch pot in mid-October with their growing tips just at the soil line. I water them well and stack them in the basement refrigerator where they'll remain until mid-January; watering them as needed through the winter months. After their cold treatment, I bring them out one at a time at about two week intervals for continuous bloom. I place them on a bright windowsill and watch them do their thing. Once bloomed, I throw the bulbs in the trash because they won't bloom again in the garden once forced indoors.

My all time favorite tulips for forcing include:

Bestseller-This sport of Apricot Beauty is warm coppery-orange suffused with pink.

Christmas Dream-A four-time award-winner, the inside of this luminous tulip is light carmine-rose with a white base while the outside is a glowing fuchsia-red.

Christmas Orange-This gorgeous, sultry beauty is smoldering orange with broad cherry-fuchsia flames.

Couleur Cardinal-First introduced in 1845, Couleur Cardinal is scarlet-red, flushed plum and is one of the best potting tulips.

Keizerskroon-Named the "Emperor's Crown" this 1750 heirloom is bright scarlet edged in vivid yellow with a lovely scent.

Princess Irene-An exotic blend of soft orange, flushed warm purple, this 1949 award-winner is absolutely breathtaking and quite fragrant.

ENTRY: JUNE 14, 2014 (A Squeaky Wheel Gets the Grease)

While working in the garden this morning, I was distracted and annoyed by a loud and pesky baby bird in a nearby arborvitae that was incessantly squawking at its mother to be fed. The mother cardinal couldn't seem to pacify her demanding baby. She'd fly to one of my bird feeders, nab a safflower seed and as quickly as she possibly could return to her demanding infant. The young bird was almost on top of her trying to rip the seed from her bill once she arrived. As soon as he had the seed, he'd start screaming at her for another and another and another. The mother made countless trips from the feeder to her spoiled brat. I watched (and had to listen to) this go on for nearly a half hour. The reality behind this seemingly odd behavior was apparent from the get go. This poor mother cardinal wasn't feeding her own baby cardinal (that probably never had the chance to hatch). She was caring for a baby cowbird whose mother had probably booted the cardinal's eggs from her nest a few weeks back and then laid her own.

Cowbirds are a parasite of the bird world and cardinals are a favorite target. They carefully observe where a cardinal pair has built their nest and then waits for a time to make her move and lay her egg(s) in the nest. The female cardinal (though it can be other species) hatches the egg (usually just one per nest for premium care) and raises the young bird as her own.

Cowbirds are the only parasitic species of bird in North America. Though females lay over forty eggs a year, she never has to build a nest or raise young. What a life! In my yard, cardinal nests have always been their favorite target, but they target over 50 species of birds here in Wisconsin. Some birds, such as robins and catbirds, recognize that cowbird eggs are not their own and will puncture and remove them from their nests. Other birds aren't so observant.

Cowbird eggs hatch quicker than the host eggs and once hatched, cowbird babies grow more quickly than the host species. As I observed this morning, the young cowbird is already nearly the size of the female cardinal. If there are host species eggs still in the nest, the young cowbird will oftentimes destroy remaining eggs or simply crowd out any hatchlings with brute force in its demand to be fed. The cardinals' eggs never stood a chance. Sometimes, however, the cowbird and the host species babies grow to adulthood side by side as one happy, albeit odd looking, family.

ENTRY: JUNE 28, 2014 (Growing Potted Avocados)

New to my garden this year is a potted avocado. Although I could have started my own avocado tree from a seed/pit found in any avocado purchased at Woodman's, I opted to buy a grafted variety called 'Day' online from Logee's Tropical Plants (www.logees.com).

According to the Logee's catalog, 'Day' avocado is by far the easiest avocado to fruit in a pot. Plants will fruit at about 3 feet in height and will produce a medium-sized tapered-neck avocado that is easy to peel and has a delicious, buttery sweet taste. The fruit will hold on the plant for six months with ripening occurring from July to September. Another plus for 'Day' is its cold tolerance taking temperatures down into the low twenties. Mature plants won't grow to more than 6 feet at maturity.

Avocados are one of the easiest potted fruits to grow. They require just sun, relatively warm temperatures and thorough waterings. Plants are very long lived. They have few pests; though mealybugs and scale can be a problem—both of which are easily rectified.

Although flowering will occur on young plants, they need to get to be larger specimens before they will hold fruit. Buds form on the summer growth and it is important to reduce fertilizing at this time. During the winter, keep the plants cool and as bright as possible.

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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!!

About Cilantro and Klein's Favorite Recipes Using Cilantro

By Barbara Pleasant

Cilantro (*Coriandrum sativum*) is really two herbs in one. The leaves, called cilantro or Chinese parsley, impart a musky, citrus-like (some even say "soapy") flavor to Mexican, Chinese and Thai cooking. The tiny, round seeds, called coriander, taste of sage and lemon or orange peel, and season many traditional Indian dishes, especially curries. Coriander roots also have culinary use. In Southeast Asia, they are dug, chopped and added to salty pickled condiments by many kitchen gardeners.

This easy-to-grow herb is rich in vitamins A and C, and also contains iron and calcium. In the garden, coriander flowers attract beneficial insects. At the flowering and fruit-set stage, the plants give off a slightly acrid smell, which is probably why this herb's botanical name is derived from the Greek word for "bedbug," which emits a similar color. In mature seeds, this odor vanishes.

Some people find the unique smell and taste of fresh cilantro unpleasant, but those of this opinion are definitely in the minority, because the herb's popularity has skyrocketed in recent years. Cilantro enthusiasts eagerly eat the leaves raw, chopped into salsas or salads, and layered onto sandwiches.

Cilantro is essential in Pad Thai — Thailand's best-known noodle dish — a delicious, spicy-sweet mix of rice noodles, tofu, shrimp or chicken, and eggs, flavored with fish sauce, garlic, chilies and ginger (in addition to cilantro), and topped with peanuts. When used as a topping for rice noodles or in Oriental dipping sauces, cilantro and roasted peanuts often are chopped together.

Down Mexico way, cilantro always brings salsa to life, whether it's tomato-based, with avocados and beans, or fruit-based, using peaches, mangoes or even apples. For tamer palates, a bit of minced cilantro mixed into equal parts of butter and cream cheese makes a wonderful herb spread. Minced leaves stirred into sour cream make a refreshing accent for chili or other spicy soups. Add cilantro to cooked dishes, such as rice pilafs or beans, at the last minute, to preserve its color and flavor.

Coriander seeds, on the other hand, respond well to heat. When cooking with them, roast the seeds first in a warm, dry pan until you can smell their nutty aroma; the roasting only takes a few minutes, but it produces an absolutely divine scent. Then, coarsely grind or chop the roasted seeds with a heavy knife or a mortar and pestle. A few crushed coriander seeds make a welcome addition to any curry dish and provide an ideal accompaniment to lentils, rice, mushrooms, tomatoes and many other vegetables.

Left whole and coated with sugar rather than roasted, the seeds make a dessert-type treat called coriander comfit.

Cilantro grows easily from seeds, or you can buy bunches of fresh cilantro and jars of dried coriander seeds in the produce and spice sections of most supermarkets. Cut stems of cilantro will keep in the refrigerator for several days in a plastic bag (clip off the stem ends and set the sprigs in a glass of water before you slip on the plastic bag). You also can freeze leaves that have been rinsed and patted dry. When frozen, cilantro leaves retain much of their flavor; when dried, leaves lose flavor. Store dry coriander seeds whole, in an airtight container, in a cool, dark place; they will keep for more than a year.

Source: Mother Earth News 'The Original Guide to Living Wisely' @ www.motherearthnews.com

CILANTRO PEANUT PESTO—This delicious recipe makes enough for 1 lb. thin, spaghetti or linguine-type pasta. It first appeared in Everyday Food in June, 2012.

2 bunches fresh cilantro (set 1/2 cup aside for serving)

2 cloves smashed garlic

2 TBS. fresh ginger

4 TBS. vegetable oil

2 TBS. sesame oil

1 tsp. red pepper flakes

1 tsp. lime zest

4 TBS. lime juice

2 tsp. brown sugar

2/3 cup roasted peanuts, divided

4-5 TBS. soy sauce

16 oz. cooked pasta

In a food processor, combine the cilantro, garlic, ginger, oils, pepper flakes, zest, juice sugar and 1/2 cup peanuts. Pulse into a coarse paste. Add the soy sauce and pulse to combine. Toss with the hot, cooked pasta. Roughly chop the remaining peanuts and toss with the pasta along with the reserved chopped cilantro. Serves 8.

TOMATILLO CHIPOTLE SALSA—Serve this unique and wonderful salsa at room temperature with tortilla chips. From Bon Appetit, May, 2011.

1 lb. fresh tomatillos, husked and rinsed

1 small onion, cut into 1/4" slices

4 unpeeled garlic cloves

3 canned chipotles in adobo sauce, minced

1/4 cup fresh, packed cilantro

coarse salt

Position an oven rack 6" from the broiler. Preheat the oven broiler. Line a rimmed sheet with foil. Arrange the tomatillos, onion and garlic on the sheet. Broil, turning occasionally, until soft and lightly charred, about 10-15 minutes. Let cool. Peel the garlic and place in a food processor. Add the tomatillos, onion and any juices on the sheet. Add the chipotles and puree until of desired consistency. Transfer to a bowl and stir in the cilantro. Season and serve. Makes 2 cups.

EDAMAME QUINOA SALAD—This already tried (and loved) new recipe just recently appeared in the June 2014 issue of Better Homes & Gardens magazine.

1 cup quinoa, rinsed and drained
2 cups frozen, shelled edamame, thawed
2 cups fresh or frozen corn kernels, thawed if frozen
1 cup cherry tomatoes, halved or quartered
1/2 cup chopped cilantro
1/2 cup fresh lime juice
4 TBS. olive oil
salt and pepper to taste

In a saucepan, combine the quinoa and 2 cups water. Bring to a boil, then reduce the heat. Cover and simmer 15 minutes or until the water is absorbed. Remove from the heat and set aside. Meanwhile, in a large bowl combine the edamame, corn, tomatoes and cilantro. Add the quinoa and toss to combine. Add the lime juice and olive oil. Toss to coat. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Serves 8.

GUACAMOLE HUMMUS--An interesting twist from Martha Stewart's Everyday Food from April 2011.

1 x 15 oz. can garbanzo beans, rinsed and drained
3 cups chopped cilantro
1 clove chopped garlic
1 ripe avocado, coarsely chopped
3 TBS. extra virgin olive oil
1 tsp. lemon juice
a little water
coarse salt and pepper to taste
tortilla chips

Process together the garbanzos, cilantro, garlic and avocado until finely chopped in a food processor. With the machine running, add the oil in a slow stream, then the lemon juice and the water 1 TBS. at a time until the mixture is smooth and of desired consistency. Season as desired and serve with chips.

EDAMAME TABOULI WITH PITA—A refreshing summer favorite that appeared in Madison Magazine in July, 2011.

1 bag frozen, shelled edamame
2 bunches fresh parsley
2 bunches fresh cilantro
1 bunch fresh mint
1 small onion, minced
2 cups olive oil
juice of two lemons
salt and pepper
1 cucumber, seeded and minced
pita bread pockets

Combine everything except the oil and cucumber in a food processor. Turn on the processor and slowly drizzle in the oil. Scrape the sides occasionally. Process until of tabouli consistency. In a bowl, fold the cucumber into the mixture. Chill well and serve in pita pockets. Serves 8.

CILANTRO CANAPÉS—An oldie, but goodie from Better Homes & Gardens from November, 2006.

2 cups lightly packed cilantro
1/4 cup fresh mint leaves
1 jalapeño, seeded and cut up
1 TBS. fresh lime juice
1 tsp. sugar
1/2 tsp. fresh ginger
1/4 cup salted peanuts
1-2 TBS. water
3/4 cup chopped cucumber
5+ quartered cherry tomatoes
about 20 1/4" thick, toasted baguette slices (to toast: brush with olive oil and broil 1-2 minutes per side until lightly browned. Cool on a rack.)

In a processor, combine the cilantro, mint, jalapeño, juice, sugar and ginger. Process until almost smooth. Add the peanuts and process until combined. Slowly add the water until the mixture reaches a spreading consistency. Spread the mixture onto the bread slices and top with cucumber, tomato and a mint leaf if desired. Makes 20 appetizers.

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NATURAL NEWS--

Permaculture In a Midwest Garden and Yard

By Melodie Metje

From Mother Earth News @ www.motherearthnews.com

How Permaculture Works

Permaculture is creating a synergistic garden; one that is symbiotic and supporting. It includes enriching the soil, planting for nutrients, planting for shade, planting for food, landscaping for water, planting to attract beneficial insects, planting to repel bad bugs, planting to optimize your harvests. It is all of this combined to create a self sustaining garden and yard.

You can go big and do it all or start small and work your way into a full permaculture yard.

If you are just getting started, the first step is planning. For planning, I would join a CSA (Community Supported Agriculture) to find out what grows well in your area and what you like to eat that can be grown locally. You will get fresh nutritious food while supporting your local farmer. It was amazing how well we ate and how small our grocery bill was when we first joined a CSA! We also discovered many vegetables that we loved but had never eaten.

Assessing Your Yard for Permaculture

Before placing your garden bed, look at how your water drains. Create small swells/berms to move the water to where you want it to go-like your vegetables. Utilize rain barrels to capture water. There are some quite attractive rain barrels available on line and even at big box stores. Together these will significantly reduce your watering needs.

Next, determine how the sun traverses through your yard. You will want to put the sun lovers where they get southern exposure. Add shade to reduce your utility bills and give relief to your plants. In the spring, all of your vegetables love the sun. Come summer, many appreciate some shade and cooler temperatures, particularly greens. Even peppers get sunburned when temps get in the 90's in full sun all day. Some relief from afternoon soon is appreciated.

When you are thinking of where to place those shade trees and bushes, consider adding fruit trees and bushes that you and the birds will enjoy. Planting trees and bushes provide shelter for birds that love to eat insects. Look for trees and bushes that also provide food for the birds, including winter berries. Birds help to keep the garden in balance. Don't forget a water source so they can get a drink. Make sure the water stays clean or the birds can get sick just like we do from contaminated water.

Now you are ready to place your garden bed. For prepping the soil, a super easy method is to do sheet mulching. You are basically composting in place, building incredible rich soil, alive with microbial and worm activity, which provide all the nourishment plants need to thrive. The great thing about this technique is that no tilling is required! Prepare in the fall and by spring, the bed is ready for planting.

When the garden bed is ready for planting, do a soil test, add the nutrients indicated. I also add minerals to the soil as most soil today is depleted of their minerals. After getting your soil in balance, you will be able to grow the right crops in the right rotational order and compost to keep the soil fertile and in balance without outside inputs.

Beneficial, pollinating insects love the herbal flowers and the ornamental flowers. The pollinators insure the vegetable flowers are pollinated to produce their fruits. If the flowers are not pollinated, they will just fall off. We garden organically and only use organic insecticides in dire times. Insecticides don't know the difference between a good bug and a bad bug; it kills them all. If you can wait, the bad bugs will attract the good bugs that eat them. Then, you will have balance. The first year, I bought insects that feed on the bad insects (lady bugs, parasitic wasps, and preying mantis). It takes them a year or two to get established.

Attracting Beneficial Insects and Warding Off Pests

You can add beekeeping to your yard. Or if that is not feasible, just placing mason bee homes on trees will attract these natives to your yard for pollinating.

You can plant flowers that naturally repel the bad bugs like nasturtium and wild marigold (*tagetes minuta*). Even deer do not like the fragrance of marigolds. Sometimes just surrounding your garden with marigolds and fragrant Mediterranean herbs is enough to keep the deer out of your garden. I put nasturtium in pots and circle the garden bed with marigolds.

Interplanting vegetables and herbs that support others is a win-win. An example is placing "nitrogen fixers" next to plants that love nitrogen. You can also place nitrogen lovers in the spot the nitrogen fixers were. Be conscious of how you interplant and succession plant your vegetables to keep the soil in balance and give each vegetable the nutrients it needs. Well known nitrogen fixers are peas and beans. Clover also does the job and it is edible.

By having a variety of plants mixed in your garden, the bugs that prey on one type of plant will not be able to just hop next door for their next meal. This keeps uncontrollable infestations from occurring.

A couple of common plants that bring an assortment of nutrients up from deep in the soil is mustard and dandelions. If you want a larger leaf dandelion, the French dandelion

is the ticket. You get great salad greens even in the heat of summer and an auto nutrient fertilizer.

There are even plants that are good for breaking up your soil. These are ones that go deep, like daikon, chicory, dandelion, and mustard.

This is just some of the highlights of permaculture to give you an idea of what it is about.

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JULY'S PLANT OF THE MONTH:

Summer Squash

Summer squash (also known as vegetable or Italian marrow), is a tender, warm-season vegetable that can be grown throughout the United States anytime during the warm, frost-free season. Summer squash differs from fall and winter squash in that it is selected to be harvested before the rind hardens and the fruit matures. It grows on bush-type plants that do not spread like the plants of fall and winter squash and pumpkin. A few healthy and well-maintained plants produce abundant yields.

Summer squash appears in many different fruit shapes and colors:

Scallop or Patty Pan is round and flattened like a plate with scalloped edges, usually white but sometimes yellow or green.

Constricted Neck is thinner at the stem end than the blossom end, classified as either "crookneck" or "straightneck" depending on if the stem end is straight or bent, and is usually yellow.

Cylindrical to club-shaped **Italian marrows**, such as zucchini, cocozelle and caserta, are usually shades of green, but may be yellow or nearly white.

When to Plant

Plant anytime after the danger of frost has passed, from early spring until midsummer. Some gardeners have two main plantings - one for early summer harvest and another for late summer and fall harvest.

Spacing & Depth

Sow two or three seeds 24 to 36 inches apart for single-plant production, or four or five seeds in hills 48 inches apart. Cover one inch deep. When the plants are 2 to 3 inches tall, thin to one vigorous plant or no more than two or three plants per hill.

Care

Any well-drained garden soil produces excellent yields of summer squash. Certain mulches increase earliness and yields, because the roots are shallow.

Harvesting

Because summer squash develop very rapidly after pollination, they are often picked when they are too large and overmature. They should be harvested when small and tender for best quality. Most elongated varieties are picked when they are 2 inches or less in diameter and 6 to 8 inches long. Patty Pan types are harvested when they are 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Slightly larger fruit may be salvaged by hollowing out and using them for stuffing. These larger fruits may also be grated for baking in breads and other items. Do not allow summer squash to become large, hard and seedy because they sap strength from the plant that could better be used to produce more young fruit. Pick oversized squash with developed seeds and hard skin and throw them away. Go over the plants every 1 or 2 days. Squash grow rapidly; especially in hot weather and are usually ready to pick within 4 to 8 days after flowering.

Although summer squash has both male and female flowers, only the female flowers produce fruits. Because the fruits are harvested when still immature, they bruise and scratch easily. Handle with care and use immediately after picking. Be careful when picking summer squash, as the leafstalks and stems are prickly and can scratch and irritate unprotected hands and arms. Use a sharp knife or pruning shears to harvest and wear gloves if possible. Some gardeners also pick the open male and female blossoms before the fruits develop. Especially the female blossoms, with tiny fruit attached, are a delicacy when dipped in a batter and fried.

Common Problems

Cucumber beetles attack seedlings, vines and both immature and mature fruits. They can be controlled with a suggested insecticide applied weekly either as a spray or dust. Be alert for an infestation of cucumber beetles in early September because these beetles can damage the mature fruits.

Squash bugs attack vines as the fruit begin to set and increase in numbers through the late summer, when they can be quite damaging to maturing fruit. They hatch and travel in groups, which seem to travel in herds until they reach maturity. Using the proper insecticide when the numbers of this pest are still small minimizes damage.

Questions & Answers

Q. Will summer squash cross with winter squash?

- A. Summer squash varieties can cross with one another, with acorn squash and with jack-o'-lantern pumpkins. Cross-pollination is not evident in the current crop, but the seed should not be sown for the following year. Summer squash does not cross with melons or cucumbers.

Selection & Storage

Most people harvest summer squash too late. Like winter squash, summer squash is an edible gourd. Unlike winter squash, it is harvested at the immature stage. Ideally, summer squash should be harvested at 6 to 8 inches in length. Pattypan and scallopini are ready when they measure about 3 to 4 inches in diameter or less. Tiny baby squash are delicious too. Large rock-hard squashes serve a better purpose on the compost heap than in the kitchen.

Cut the squash from the vine using a sharp knife or pruning shears to avoid damaging the plant. Summer squash vines are very prolific, the more harvest the greater the yield. The most important characteristic to remember is that summer squash is best when immature, young and tender.

In this section, summer squash varieties will be limited to zucchini, yellow squash (crooked and straight), pattypan which is also call scalloped and scallopini. Because summer squash is immature, the skin is very thin and susceptible to damage. Handle with care. The average family only needs to plant one or two of each variety. Over planting usually leads to hoards of huge inedible fruit and/or scouring the neighborhood for people to take the surplus.

To store summer squash, harvest small squash and place, unwashed in plastic bags in the crisper drawer of the refrigerator. Wash the squash just before preparation. As with most vegetables, water droplets promote decay during storage. The storage life of summer squash is brief, so use within two to three days.

Squash Blossoms

Squash blossoms are edible flowers, raw or cooked. Both summer and winter squash blossoms can be battered and fried in a little oil for a wonderful taste sensation. Harvest only the male blossoms unless the goal is to reduce production. Male blossoms are easily distinguished from the female blossoms. The stem of the male blossom is thin and trim. The stem of the female blossom is very thick. At the base of the female flower below the petals is a small bulge, which is the developing squash.

Always leave a few male blossoms on the vine for pollination purposes. There are always many more male flowers than female. Harvest only the male squash blossoms unless you are trying to reduce production. The female blossom can be harvested with a tiny squash growing at the end and used in recipes along with full blossoms. Use the

blossom of any variety of summer or winter squash in your favorite squash blossom recipe.

Use pruning shears or a sharp knife to cut squash blossoms at midday when the petals are open, leaving one inch of stem. Gently rinse in a pan of cool water and store in ice water in the refrigerator until ready to use. The flowers can be stored for a few hours or up to 1 or 2 days. If you've never eaten squash blossoms, you are in for a treat.

Nutritional Value & Health Benefits

Because summer squash is immature, they are considerably lower in nutritional value than their winter counterparts. Generally, there is little variation in nutritional value between varieties. The peel is where many of the nutrients hide, so never peel summer squash.

Source: University Of Illinois Extension @ <http://urbanext.illinois.edu/veggies/index.cfm>

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AROUND TOWN:

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

51st Annual Lodi Art in the Park

Saturday, July 5, 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.

Habermann Park, Lodi (Follow the signs from Main St., Lodi (State Hwy 113) to Fair Street and Habermann Park.)

Featuring fine arts, crafts, music, children's activities, and great food nestled in the shade of the trees along Spring Creek. Free admission.

Sponsored by the Lodi Art Club

For more information, call Jeanne Kohl 608/592-4432.

2014 Summer Concert Series at Olbrich Gardens

Let the beauty of Olbrich Botanical Gardens set the perfect stage for a night of music. Bring a lawn chair or blanket, and spread out for a picnic surrounded by Olbrich's lush flowers. Or, purchase a brat or hot dog from the Madison East Kiwanis. Picnics are allowed in the Gardens for the Tuesday concerts only. In case of rain, concerts will be held indoors. A \$1 donation is suggested. Concerts are sponsored by the Olbrich Botanical Society.

Olbrich Concerts in the Gardens 2013 Schedule:
(All concerts are on Tuesdays at 7 p.m.)

July 1

Boo Bradley—Acoustic Jug Band

July 8

Wall of Funk—Progressive Rock/Funk/Blues/ Metal

July 15

The Rotation—Blend of genres with a saxophone-rock sound

July 22

Wisconsin Youth Symphony—Youth Orchestra

July 29

Matthew Tembo—Zambian Vibes with Contemporary Sounds

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

Summer Highlights

Wednesday, July 9, 7:00 pm – 8:30 pm
In the Longenecker Gardens

Led by Jeff Epping, director of horticulture at Olbrich Gardens, this tour will include summer-flowering cultivars.

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

Windsor Area Garden Club 2014 Garden Tour

Featuring Seven Gardens In Windsor & DeForest

Friday, July 11, 10:00-3:00

Saturday, July 12, 10:00-3:00

The Windsor Area Garden Club 2014 Garden Tour features six outstanding gardens and will take place rain or shine. Tickets, \$10 each, are available at DeFlorist, Country Bloomers, Windsor Breads or at each of the sites the days of the tour. Please call Monique at 608-846-5299 for more info.

Visit us on Facebook at <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Windsor-Area-Garden-Club/92329162988> or at <http://windsorareagardenclub.org>

Olbrich Home Garden Tour

Featuring Living History in University Heights

Friday, July 11, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Saturday, July 13, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Olbrich's 2014 Home Garden Tour visits University Heights, one of Madison's first suburbs. For its diverse collection of architecturally important homes, the district has been named to the National Historic Register.

You are invited to visit seven exceptional gardens. Homes include some of the oldest in the district, as well as modern construction that echoes vintage architectural details. Plantings range from ancient Camp Randall oaks to the newest perennial cultivars. Garden structures include an authentic Japanese teahouse. Talk with homeowners, landscape designers, Master Gardeners, and other Olbrich volunteers, and learn some of the techniques employed by the artists and gardeners who pay homage to this historic community.

The total distance between garden sites is 1.5 miles making the tour very walkable!! Enjoy a variety of delicious lunch options at The Froth House, a neighborhood coffeehouse, featuring a lush outdoor patio for dining!

Tickets are \$12 for Olbrich members and \$14 for the general public. Tickets are available at Olbrich's Growing Gifts Shop until July 10.

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

Iris Sale

Friday, July 11, 8:00-6:00
Saturday, July 12, 8:00-6:00
Sunday, July 13 8:00-5:00

The Madison Area Iris Society sponsors this sale of iris rhizomes, the roots that grow into iris plants. For more information call 608-271-3607.

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

Rotary Garden's Home Garden Tour

Saturday, July 12, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m (rain or shine)

Visit 8 beautiful gardens and enjoy music at various locations!

Tickets are \$10 in advance and \$12 the day of the event. Tickets are available at Rotary Botanical Gardens and K&W Greenery.

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

Native Plant Garden Tour: Native Gardens for Pollinators

Wednesday, July 16, 7:00-8:30 p.m.

This tour will feature many summer-blooming species in our diverse native garden. We will highlight plants and gardening practices that support essential pollinators in urban/suburban landscapes.

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

Olbrich's Blooming Butterflies

July 16-August 10
Daily from 10:00-4:00
In the Bolz Conservatory

Experience the wonder of strolling through a tropical forest on a search for fleeting butterflies. Live butterflies emerge from chrysalises daily in the Bolz Conservatory. Olbrich's Blooming Butterflies is a great adventure for people of all ages. Children can visit stamping stations in the outdoor gardens with their Butterfly Passport while learning fun facts. Tour the outdoor gardens and visit the Growing Gifts shop. The cost is \$7 for adults, \$3 for children ages 12 and under, and free for children under 2. Olbrich Botanical Society members are admitted free. Parking is free. Bus tours are welcome; groups of 15 or more must register by calling 608/246-4550. The Bolz Conservatory will be closed Monday, July 14 and Tuesday, July 15 in preparation for Olbrich's Blooming Butterflies.

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

A Walk in the Country

Friday, July 25, 10:00-3:00
Saturday, July 26, 10:00-3:00

This is a self-guided garden tour and is a benefit for Stoughton's Inclusive Dream park. Visit six of Stoughton's most beautiful gardens. Register to win raffle items and enjoy shopping for garden art. Also a large used book sale.

Tickets are \$12.00 and available at the following businesses in Stoughton or at the individual homes the day of the Tour: Stoughton Chamber of Commerce, All on the Family Hair Care, Stoughton Garden Center, Stoughton Hairstyling, Nordic Nook, Saving Thyme and Cheeser's.

For more information, call 608/873-7105
Sponsored by the Pleasant Springs Garden Club

Guided Garden Strolls

Sundays, June thru September, 1:30-3:00

Get an insider's view of Olbrich's outdoor gardens during a free guided garden stroll. All ages are welcome for this casual overview of the Gardens. Guided garden strolls will vary somewhat according to the season to reflect the garden areas that are at peak interest.

Strolls start and end in the lobby near the Garden entrance and are about 45 to 60 minutes in length. No registration is required; strolls are drop-in only. Strolls are held rain or shine and will be cancelled only in the event of dangerous lightning.

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

Olbrich Garden's Bolz Conservatory Exhibit-Light Gaps

Thru July 13

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

In the Bolz Conservatory

The trees are trimmed, the bushes pruned, and it's time to see the light in the forest. Learn how plants develop and change in the forest as light fluctuates. When a gap in the forest is created naturally or by a clipping from Olbrich's staff, growth develops at an exceptional rate. The conservatory is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Saturday and 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Sunday. Admission is \$2 for the general public.

Admission is always free for Olbrich Botanical Society members and children 5 and under, and is free for the general public on Wednesday and Saturday mornings from 10 a.m. to noon.

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

Dane County Farmer's Market

Saturdays, April 19 thru November 8, 6:00-2:00
On the Capitol Square

Wednesdays, April 23 thru November 5, 8:30-2:00
In the 200 block of Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.

For details visit www.dcfm.org

Northside Farmers Market

Sundays, May 4 through October 19, 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

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

- Pinch hardy mums until July 4 for bushier less floppy plants.
- Begin sowing and transplanting cole crops for fall harvest.
- Fertilize and mulch asparagus beds.
- Give the garden at least 1" of moisture per week.
- Mow as little as possible and with mower raised to at least 2".
- Mulch beds to conserve moisture and keep down weeds.
- Deadheading spent blooms as needed.
- Stake and support tall plants as needed.
- Cut spent perennials to the ground to encourage new growth.
- Divide daylilies as they finish blooming.
- Fertilize potted plants at least every 2 weeks. Follow directions.
- Order spring bulbs from catalogs while your memory is still fresh.
- Keep an eye on the weather. Water as needed.
- Watch for pests and control as needed or desired.
- Stop fertilizing roses by late July.
- Visit Klein's---Watch for end of season savings on annuals, perennials & shrubs.

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
Pinetree @ www.superseeds.com or 207/926-3400
Seeds of Change @ www.seedsofchange.com or 888/762-7333
Seed Savers @ www.seed savers.org or 563/382-5990
Select Seeds @ www.selectseeds.com or 800/684-0395
Territorial Seeds @ www.territorialseed.com or 888/657-3131
Thompson & Morgan @ www.thompson-morgan.com or 800/274-7333

For bulbs:

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

For plants:

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

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

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

IN JULY:

---Watering is a nonstop endeavor. On hot, windy days, we no sooner finish the first round, when we have to start all over again. Some plants in our retail areas may need watering 3 or 4 times in a single day! You wouldn't do this at home, but customers don't like to see wilted plants. It's not harmful for us to let them wilt a bit, but it makes for bad presentation.

---Yes, the poinsettias arrive. The small plants are potted and placed in a warm greenhouse out back where they are constantly misted for a few days until they begin rooting out. After a few weeks they are individually pinched for sturdy and bushy growth.

---Summer maintenance projects are under way.

---We transplant our fall cole crops into cell packs along with our fall pansies and violas.

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.

Klein's Summer Annual Production

Gardening in the Madison area has changed drastically during the past two decades. As recently as the mid-90's, Madison area gardeners essentially stopped adding plants to their gardens, once the hot days of high summer unfolded. Nowadays, people continue planting throughout the summer months.

The biggest change has occurred in the continued buying and planting of annuals. Gardeners now realize that as the season progresses, it's never too late to add fresh color to gardens and containers. Gardeners are willing to replace the spring blooming pansies and dianthus with heat tolerant petunias and verbena or fill in the holes left by hungry rabbits or other failures. The modern Wisconsin gardener wants their garden to look great all season long--even during the peak heat of summer.

Summers here are short and with gardening being America's number one pastime, Wisconsinites are now wanting to take advantage of every minute we can spend outside. Enclosed garden rooms, gazebos, screen houses and bug zappers have added to this trend by allowing us to spend more time outside surrounded by our gardens. Another trend is the continued planting of annuals well into fall. Cold tolerant plants now flood the market: nemesia, diascia, osteospermum, wallflower and winter hardy pansies, among others--along with mums, kales, grasses. The Madison garden can now be full of color well into November.

Klein's has been a local leader in recognizing and expanding upon these trends. In the early 90's, shoppers had pretty much disappeared by July 4. Local greenhouses offered little more than overgrown, thirsty, leftover annuals at rock bottom prices.

NO MORE! More than 10 years ago we began our summer "Jumbo Pack" program with amazing success. We now offer fresh, healthy, colorful annuals well into midsummer. The large cell pack size allows for vigorous growth and great moisture retention. These plants are perfect for quick color in tired containers or beds. We offer a full spectrum of

heat tolerant annuals: petunias, marigolds, salvias, zinnias, etc., and a fantastic selection from the 'Proven Winner' line. The list goes on and on and on! In addition, we continue planting up gorgeous patio pots and hanging baskets. Planning an event? Selling a house? Klein's is your one stop shopping experience for instant beautification. We also offer a great selection of tropicals--all of which thrive in our summer heat and humidity.

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PERMANENT FEATURES-- **KLEIN'S MONTHLY NEWSLETTER**

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

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

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

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

FACEBOOK

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

TWITTER

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

SENIOR CITIZEN DISCOUNT

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

RECYCLING POTS & TRAYS

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.

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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

Floral Department Head--Kathy Lehman kathy@kleinsfloral.com

Accounts, Billing and Retail Buyer—Kathryn Derauf kathryn@kleinsfloral.com

Perennial Specialist—Dena Fritz dena@kleinsfloral.com

Delivery Supervisor--Rick Halbach rick@kleinsfloral.com

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

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RELATED RESOURCES AND WEB SITES

University of Wisconsin Extension

1 Fen Oak Ct. #138

Madison, WI 53718

608/224-3700

<http://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.allcentennialgardens.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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