



WATER
GARDENING
SERIES

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Plants Harmful for Fish

One must be careful when choosing plants which will be located next to or near ponds, because many plants are toxic to fish. The following list of toxic plants comes from an article published in KOI USA several years ago.

PLANT: POISONOUS PART

Amaryllis: <i>bulbs</i>	Jimsonweed: <i>leaves, seeds</i>
Azalea: <i>leaves</i>	Juniper: <i>needles, stems, berries</i>
Balsam Pear: <i>seeds, outer rind</i>	Lantana: <i>immature berries</i>
Baneberry: <i>berries, roots</i>	Larkspur: <i>all parts</i>
Black Locust: <i>bark, sprouts, foliage</i>	Laurel: <i>all parts</i>
Blue-Green Algae: <i>some forms toxic</i>	Lily of the Valley: <i>all parts</i>
Boxwood: <i>leaves, stems</i>	Lobelia: <i>all parts</i>
Buckthorn: <i>fruit, bark</i>	Locoweed: <i>all parts</i>
Buttercup: <i>sap, bulbs</i>	Lords and Ladies: <i>all parts</i>
Caladium: <i>leaves</i>	Marijuana: <i>leaves</i>
Calla Lily: <i>leaves</i>	Mayapple: <i>all parts except fruit</i>
Castor Bean (oil): <i>beans, leaves</i>	Mescan Bean: <i>seeds</i>
Chalice Vine: <i>all parts</i>	Mistletoe: <i>berries</i>
Cherry Tree: <i>bark, twigs, leaves, pits</i>	Mock Orange: <i>fruit</i>
Christmas Candle: <i>sap</i>	Monkshood: <i>leaves, roots</i>
Coral Plant: <i>seeds</i>	Morning Glory: <i>all parts</i>
Daffodil: <i>bulbs</i>	Narcissus: <i>bulb</i>
Daphne: <i>berries</i>	Nightshades (all): <i>berries, leaves</i>
Datura: <i>berries</i>	Oak: <i>acorn, foliage</i>
Deadly Amanita: <i>all parts</i>	Oleander: <i>leaves, branches, nectar</i>
Death Camas: <i>all parts</i>	Philodendron: <i>leaves, stems</i>
Deffenbachia: <i>leaves</i>	Pikeweed: <i>leaves, roots, young berries</i>
Delphinium: <i>all parts</i>	Poinsettia: <i>leaves, flowers</i>
Eggplant: <i>all parts but fruit</i>	Poison Ivy: <i>sap</i>
Elephant's Ear (Taro): <i>leaves, stems</i>	Poison Oak: <i>sap</i>
English Ivy: <i>berries, leaves</i>	Potato: <i>eyes and new shoots</i>
False Hensbane: <i>all parts</i>	Privet: <i>all parts, including berries</i>
Foxglove: <i>leaves, seeds</i>	Rhododendron: <i>all parts</i>
Golden Chain: <i>all parts</i>	Rhubarb: <i>leaves</i>
Hemlock, poison: <i>all parts</i>	Rosary Peas: <i>seeds</i>
Hemlock, water: <i>all parts</i>	Skunk Cabbage: <i>all parts</i>
Henbane: <i>seeds</i>	Snow on Mountain: <i>all parts</i>
Holly: <i>berries</i>	Snowdrop: <i>all parts</i>
Horse Chestnuts: <i>nuts, twigs</i>	Sweet Pea: <i>seeds, fruit</i>
Hyacinth: <i>bulbs</i>	Tobacco: <i>leaves</i>
Hydrangea: <i>flower bud</i>	Virginia Creeper: <i>sap</i>
Indian Turnip: <i>all parts</i>	Wisteria: <i>all parts</i>
Iris (Blue Flag): <i>bulbs</i>	Yam Bean: <i>immature pods</i>
Java Beans (Lima): <i>uncooked bean</i>	
Jerusalem Cherry: <i>berries</i>	

LATE SEASON VEGETABLE PLANTING DATES

Summer Veggies:

Last sowing dates (these will not survive heavy frost)

Beans	July 1	Gourds	June 15	Parsley	July 1
Corn	July 15	Melons	July 1	Pumpkins	June 15
Cucumbers	July 1	Okra	June 15	Squash	July 1

Short Maturity Vegetables:

Direct sow the seeds of Beets, Carrots, Kale, Lettuce, Swiss Chard, Spinach and Peas in June/July to mature in early Fall.

Cabbage Family:

Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collards and Chinese Cabbage

Start Transplants: June 15 – August

Plant Out: August through September

Harvest: Late Fall to Early Spring

Crop	Plant	Harvest
Arugula	August – September	All Winter and Spring
Beets	July	All Winter
Carrots	June – July, September	All Winter and Spring
Corn Salad*	August – September	Spring
Endive*	July – August	All Winter
Kale	June – July	All Winter and Spring
Kohlrabi	July – August	All Winter and Spring
Lettuce*	August – September	Fall and Winter
Onion Seed	July – August	Next Year: May – June
Parsnips	June – July	All Winter
Peas/Fava	September – October	Spring
Radishes	September – October	All Winter and Spring
Spinach*	July – August	Fall and Early Winter
Swiss Chard*	June – July	Fall and Early Winter
Turnips	July – August	All Winter and Spring
Garlic	Late September – October	Next Year: Mid-Summer
Shallot Bulbs	Late September – October	Next Year: Mid-Summer

*Cover over winter for longer harvest and protection.

Specific Vegetable Needs:

Carrots and Beets:

Plant in at least 8 inches of loose well-drained soil, no fresh manure.

Lettuce (and some Greens):

Won't germinate in hot soil, raise as transplants or provide shade.

Plant a few seeds every two weeks for continuity.

Cabbage Family:

Develop sweetness after the first frost, waxy leaves hold well over winter.

Garlic and Shallots:

Plant in fall.