



WALTER ANDERSEN'S

# GARDEN TALK

SAN DIEGO'S GARDEN RESOURCE



SUMMER

07

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## 2007 Rose Show Winners

Walter Andersen Nursery's 8th annual rose show held April 14 and 15 was its biggest and most spectacular ever. There were well over 100 entries which meant rows of roses as far as the eye could see. Here is a list of the winners.

Andersen's Choice  
**Helene Vondelos – 4th of July**

Most Fragrant

**Jack & Bonnie Shoultz – Mr. Lincoln**

Best Mini Bouquet

**Marie & Ira Fletcher –  
Mario Jeannette**

Best Miniature

**Linda Clark – Kismet**

Best Old Fashioned Type

**Linda Clark – Distant Drums**

Best Floating Bowl

**Dick & Sue Streeper –  
Double Delight**

Best Bouquet  
**Dick & Sue Streeper**

Best Floribunda

**Linda Clark –  
Honey Bouquet**

Best Hybrid Tea

**Linda Clark**

Queen of Show

**Sandy Campillo –  
Molineaux**

## WAN's Generosity Is Award-Winning

Members of the Coronado Floral Association presented Walter Andersen Jr., (third from left) with an award that recognized the nursery for its presence at the April 28-29 Coronado Flower Show.



Wording on the award states, "Each year the gazebo looks magnificent because of your support and generosity".

## Ecke Discontinues Its Finished Poinsettia Business

Ecke will no longer be the grower and seller of finished poinsettias for florist and wholesale flowering plant customers. Ecke will continue to provide poinsettia cuttings to growers worldwide and will continue its world-famous breeding work with poinsettia. Ecke will now expand its operations as a plant innovator and provider of cuttings of new plants to wholesale growers. The company recently acquired Oglevee, a breeder of geraniums and other plants. The Ecke Ranch will be the research and development headquarters for both the poinsettia and Oglevee genetic lines. Walter Andersen Nursery will continue to carry premium poinsettias grown locally by Florabunda Nursery.

**Make A Note**

Both Nurseries will be Closed July 4th!

## Ginger Is A Must-Have For Tropical Gardens

by Melanie Potter



Long, narrow leaves, exotic looking flowers and a fragrance that keeps the nose coming back for another whiff, ahhh, what a great Hawaiian addition a Kahili ginger is to the garden. Except that it isn't native to Hawaii despite it commonly being mistaken as such. It is actually a native of India, growing on the lower slopes of the Himalayas.

There are two species of wild ginger, Kahili ginger (*Hedychium gardnerianum*) and Yellow ginger (*Hedychium flavescens*) which originates in Eastern India and Madagascar.

The wild gingers are herbaceous perennials that grow from large, branching rhizomes. Adult stems reach a height of up to 8 feet and produce large wax covered ovate alternate leaves. Yellow ginger leaves tend to be a little narrower than Kahili ginger leaves.

Individual Kahili ginger flowers are lemon yellow with red stamens and are displayed in large composite flower heads from February to April. Red seeds are produced during the autumn and winter months, with over 100 seeds per flower head being produced under full-light conditions.

Yellow ginger flowers are cream to light yellow in color and bloom in the late autumn/early winter period. They do not produce seed.

The wild ginger species prefer to grow in open, light filled environments which are warm and moist, but will readily grow in semi and full shade. Maximum growth occurs during spring and summer, and the plant goes into a state of semi-dormancy during winter. It takes 1-2 years for the first flowers to appear, and depending on the climate, a plant can produce from just a few up to many flowers a year.

When the plant matures after two years, the rhizome will start to multiply. Each rhizome is a new plant that can be separated and placed in a different container.

Don't miss the Shade Garden; Ferns & Ginger class to be held August 18 at the Pt. Loma store. See the class schedule on the back of the newsletter for a complete list of classes offered at both stores. ●

## Think June For October Pumpkins

by Melanie Potter



Walter Andersen, Jr., harvests pumpkins with his grandsons, John Thatcher (left) and Blake Andersen (right).

A few years ago in June, when my son was two, he had the wonderful experience of going to his grandparent's house to help his grandfather plant pumpkins. In October he returned to harvest them. After taking a break for a few years, we've made a date to do it again.

To plant pumpkins, you can sow the seeds directly in the soil, or start them off early in planters. Start with a rich soil and fertilize with Gro Power Flower N Bloom. Pumpkins need fertile, aerated soil that is 70°-90° for proper germination. Add compost or well rotted manure to the soil.

Plant semi-bush varieties one inch deep with 6-8 seeds per hill, based on the assumption that all will not germinate (if using transplants use 3-4 plants.) If too many seeds germinate thin to the best three plants per hill. Allow 4 feet between hills and 8 feet between rows. Pumpkins need lots of room to grow.

Plant miniature varieties one inch deep, with two or three seeds every 2 feet in the row. Rows should be 6 to 8 feet apart, with seedlings thinned to only the best plants every 2-3 feet.

The giant varieties develop so rapidly that they may actually break from the vine as they expand on a vine anchored to the ground.

Plant bush varieties one inch deep with 2 seeds per foot and thin to a single plant every 3 feet. Allow 5 feet between rows.

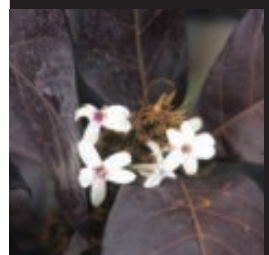
Vining pumpkins require a minimum of 50 to 100 square feet per hill. Plant vining seeds one inch deep with 4-5 seeds per hill

Continued P4

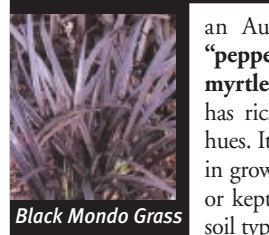
## Don't Overlook Black When Adding Color To The Garden



Agonis flexuosa 'After Dark'



Eranthemum 'Ebony'



Black Mondo Grass

Most gardeners want to add color to their gardens and thought blooming plants were the way to go. Over the years, landscape designers at Walter Andersen Nursery have shared the beauty of colored foliage with their clients and have been able to incorporate more of these easy-to-care-for plants in designs. Now that we have conquered that concept, we're finding more gardeners going over to the 'dark side' and seeking black plants. Black plants have never been easier to find and there are good choices for sun and shade, containers and in ground plantings, planting high or low.

**Agonis flexuosa 'After Dark'** is an Australian native, referred to as the "peppermint willow" or "Australian willow myrtle". The beautiful and graceful foliage has rich deep burgundy color and ruby red hues. It is frost hardy, evergreen, and moderate in growth to 15 feet. It can be pruned smaller or kept in a container. Very tolerant of many soil types and watering practices.

**Sambucus 'Black Lace'** - A plant for passionate gardeners! Intense purple black foliage is finely cut, giving it an effect similar to that of dissected Japanese maples. Soft pink flowers in spring contrast nicely with the dark leaves. They are followed by blackish red fall berries. Black Lace is very hardy, easy to grow, and adaptable to most sites. Best color in full sun. Left alone, it can reach 8 feet or can be pruned each winter to be kept smaller. Great in mixed border plantings or used in containers with contrasting foliage and blooming plants.

**Cotinus coggygia 'royal purple' (Royal Purple Smokebush)** - New foliage on this compact plant is a rich maroon red and darkens to purplish red/black. In fall, the colors change slightly to a royal red and purple combination. Smokebush is a multi-stemmed large shrub. Although the flowers aren't showy, it has sterile "hairs" that form a 6-8 inch puff or cloud-like form that gives it the name, "smokebush".

**Black Mondo Grass** - Claims to be the nearest to a "true black" plant. Slow growing clumps do well in sun or shade but should have protection from the hot afternoon sun. Young foliage has a temporary greenish cast that soon ages to black. Eight to 10 inches tall, it produces bell-shaped, lightly colored, violet-white flowers. The flowers are followed by fleshy blue-black to black seeds that last through the winter. Beware, bunnies love this!

**Colocasia var.** - Black leaves and stems may reach nearly 4 ft. It has very attractive black stems and dark green leaves with black leaf veins. Moist situations produce larger plants. This variety has spreading stolons which are easily controlled by digging out. Sun or partial shade.

**Canna 'Black Knight' or Tropicana Black** - Striking deep chocolate-colored tropical leaves are complimented by contrasting bright red flowers throughout summer that soon change to orange. Does best in sun.

**Ajuga reptans "Mahogany"** - 4"- 6" sun to part shade. Sometimes used as a groundcover, but slow to spread.

**Ajuga "Chocolate Chip"** - 3"- 4" tall sun to part shade.

**Zingiber "Midnight Ginger"** - 3' tall very small white blooms, seldom seen. Part sun to shade.

**Ficus elastica "Burgandy" Tree** - Grows to about 20' tall, but is also used as a houseplant. Can be kept trimmed to keep it small, sun or shade.

**Iresine herbstii acuminata "Pointed Bloodleaf"** - Grows to about 4' tall sun or shade.

**Heuchera 'Crimson Curls' "Crimson Coral Bells"** - 1.5' tall ruffled leaves, white blooms in spring.

**Basil "Purple Ruffles"** - 18"- 24" tall full sun to part shade.

**Lettuce "Galactic Red"** - 8", use as a border or in a basket. Sun.

**Hibiscus acetosella "Red Leaved Hibiscus"** - 3', sun, red bloom.

Continued P3



## Variegated Foliage Varies The Green

by Angela England / Suite 101

Evergreen shrubs add color to the garden year round and often become the foundation around which we plan the rest of our garden landscape. The wonderful thing about these evergreens is that they provide stunning color accents because each of them have variegated foliage, leaves with two different colors.



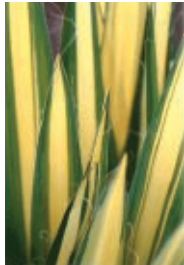
**Carol Mackie Daphne** (*Daphne x burkwoodii* 'Carol Mackie') A beautiful evergreen or semi-evergreen shrub that adds a welcome and subtle change of color. The leaves are green with creamy-white edges and the foliage is evergreen in most areas. This pretty shrub also features fragrant spring flowers in pale pink or lavender. It grows only to 3'-4' tall and 4' wide, prefers full sun or part shade in moist well-drained soil. More difficult to propagate than to grow, and toxic if ingested, *Daphne* shrubs appreciate a layer of mulch and some winter protection.



**Wintercreeper Euonymus** (*Euonymus fortunei* 'Emerald and Gold') A creeping evergreen shrub with oval leaves, this euonymus adds color and interest to the winter landscape. This evergreen shrub has foliage that is green with large yellow margins that can be tinged with pink in the winter. The wintercreeper grows only 2' tall but over 4' wide and can be trained up a trellis or fence, as a sprawling shrub, or even with trailing stems. *Euonymus* tolerates sun or shade and any soil condition as long as the soil is well-drained. The trailing euonymous stems are also easy to root and take cuttings from.



**Variegated Jacob's Ladder** (*Polemonium caeruleum* 'Snow and Sapphire') *Polemonium* shrubs do best in part shade and in zones 8 and 9 it is a must that they are provided shade or the plant will die back. 'Snow and Sapphire' is an improvement on other *polemonium* plants because it can tolerate the heat better than other cultivars, but bright shade is still best. The leaves of the *polemonium* are crisp and gorgeous looking, green with bright white edges and the flowers that appear early each summer are a bright sapphire blue. 'Snow and Sapphire' will grow about 2' tall and 1 1/2' wide. An interesting fact about this evergreen shrub is that the plant is attractive to cats. They will roll in the plant if you bruise the foliage and release the scent.



**Variegated Adam's Needle** (*Yucca filamentosa* 'Color Guard') This evergreen yucca plant is an amazing cultivar known as 'Color Guard' because the upright leaves are yellow with green edges. Hardy and long-lived, the yucca plant tolerates dry conditions after it becomes established. Full sun is preferred, but part shade is tolerated although the yucca plant won't grow as large. *Yuccas* grow 2-3' tall and 3-4' wide with upright or slightly arching evergreen foliage. The yucca plants also have 4' to 5' flower stalks that appear once the plant has reached maturity. The yucca flowers last for several weeks and are fragrant as well as attractive to butterflies. The evergreen yucca does equally well in cold weather, hot weather, wind or drought.



**Variegated English Holly** (*Ilex aquifolium* variegata) A large evergreen shrub, the English Hollies have long been a winter interest icon. With this holly plant however, instead of dark green leaves, we have dark green leaves with silvery white edges. Left unpruned, this holly plant will grow to tree size at least 20' tall and 10' wide. However, with regular pruning you can keep the holly as a dense evergreen shrub 8'x8'. If you want the shrub to produce red berries you'll need both a male and female holly plant. Otherwise just enjoy the shrub for the lovely variegated evergreen foliage it provides to any sun or shade area of the garden. ●

## Seasonal Recipe

### The Brigantine House Dressing

Scouting my recipe box, I came across this recipe I had clipped out of what was then the San Diego Union newspaper 21 years ago! It was graciously supplied by a manager at The Brigantine. It's the season for salads so this should get plenty of use.

8 oz. blue cheese, crumbled    1/3 clove garlic, crushed  
6 oz. olive oil    1 cube beef bouillon, crushed  
1 oz. red wine vinegar    1 dash Worcestershire sauce  
1 oz. lime juice    1 dash pepper  
1/4 tsp. salt    1 tbsp. sugar

Stir, don't beat, all ingredients with a spoon until blended. Add sugar while blending. Chill.



## Kentia Palms

by Melanie Potter

When it came time to research a houseplant topic for this newsletter, I went to our expert at the Poway store, Emily Everett. She directs the maintenance of the houseplant department and orders things she thinks customers will like. She immediately vetoed my suggestion of sharing *Alocasias* with you, claiming that since they are best suited for tropical climates, they aren't the ideal houseplant and are a poor choice for beginners. Then she made a case for writing about *Kentia* palms, which happen to be her favorite palms. Something about the large, weeping fronds making her dream of lying in a hammock on a beach in Barbados. I adore the tropics, ergo I adore palms so I was easily swayed (Pardon the pun).

We'll be talking about *Howea forsteriana* which gets its name from the first tiny settlement on Lord Howe Island in the South Pacific. For a while, the island flourished by supplying the ships of the whaling industry. As whaling declined, a new source of revenue was needed and it was the island's native palm (*Howea forsteriana*) the residents used to thatch their houses that brought them prosperity.

The mild and balmy climate of Lord Howe Island has evolved a palm which can tolerate low light, a dry atmosphere and which requires less maintenance than other indoor plants. All plants are propagated from seed and as this is a slow growing palm, you'll want to start with one a few feet tall for immediate gratification.

Only islanders, experienced in the collection of seeds, are permitted to harvest them from mature *Kentia* Palms. As this is a skill passed down from one generation to the next, most collectors are descendants of the original settlers who have performed this task for over a century.

This is an easy palm to grow. It prefers filtered sunlight but will tolerate poor light with less desirable results. Water thoroughly in summer but allow the top of the soil to dry out between waterings. Feed every two weeks with liquid fertilizer in the growing season, making sure to flush the container to leech salts from the soil, spring to fall. When repotting, use porous soil. You may plant several in a large pot for a fuller look. They are usually sold 3-5 plants per pot. Clean leaves often as these palms can be prone to spider mites. ●



## Fuller's Finds

BY CAROL FULLER

My husband and I took a motorcycle ride to Hollister this summer. It was a great ride, for me anyway, as I just sit on the back. We stopped at several nurseries and I saw some great things. The only problem with riding a motorcycle is that you can't fit any plants in the saddlebags. Next time, I'll make sure I have back-up...like a truck following us.



Remember, some time ago, I wrote that all plants go in and out of fashion. Well, I remember this one in my Grandfather's nursery/garden. *Sollya heterophylla* or Australian Bluebell Creeper is one of those plants which has suddenly become fashionable again. It has beautiful blue pendent flowers, climbs by means of twining stems, and bears lots of clusters of flowers all the way up these stems. It is an evergreen shrub that blooms summer to fall. It will take full sun to part shade (for hottest areas inland I would suggest part shade), well draining soil, moderate water, and is hardy to 20°. Keep this in mind this winter when freezing temperatures are predicted.

I saw this plant and was somewhat dismissive of it because I thought it was a phormium (flax) until I saw the words "white flower." What??? Aha! It was a *Cordyline*, often confused with flax. *Cordyline* x "Jurred" aka Festival Grass. *Cordyline* has dark red-burgundy leaves which will look spectacular against any bright colored foliage, like *Coprosma* "Evening Glow", or bright flowers. It makes a statement in a container surrounded by bright pink flowers. It has a tiny



white star-shaped flower which shows itself in summer. Once established, it will need only minimal water, and it loves the full sun. Size on this *cordyline* is 3'. Be careful, some *cordyline* that look like this will grow 8-10' so don't get the wrong one.



I love plants. However, there are some I love less than others, if you know what I mean. I'm not fond of *Junipers* or *Arborvitae* so if one catches my eye, it must be something special. One did and it is *Juniperus squamata* "Blue Star *Juniper*". This has a fascinating blue/gray/green and some gold (in the right light) foliage. I say gold because what caught my attention was that it was sparkling. Honest, sparkling. It is a dense spreading, mounding evergreen, a slow grower 2-3' high and 3-4' wide. Like most *junipers*, full sun is a requirement and it will need only occasional water once it is established. This would look great in a rock garden, tumbling over the rock, or make a low border. This would be a spectacular addition to a Japanese Garden.



The last plant I want to introduce you to is now in two places in my yard because I love it so much; *Pittosporum tenuifolium* 'Gold Star.' This little shrub is great. It is so versatile and easy to grow. It will take full sun to part shade, moderate water and is hardy to 20°. It has dark stems to which are attached small wavy green and yellow leaves. What is cool about the leaves is that the yellow is right on the mid-rib so it really "pops." It will grow 3-4' high to 3-4' wide and will make an excellent small hedge or accent plant. I find it a nice change from the dwarf mock orange. Take a look, I think you'll find it a great addition to your garden.

## Ceanothus May Need A Home With You

by Melanie Potter



Like many of our customers, I have a need. Mine is what to put in a spot that is bare on my side of the planter bed that I share with the neighbor. They have star jasmine on their side and the space is under a mesquite tree.

The soil is typical of Scripps Ranch and it gets regular irrigation. The weeds are thriving. Many things would be appropriate and our customer service staff is full of ideas, but when looking through the nursery, something struck me as being just right.

I wanted an evergreen and didn't want to maintain a fussy blooming shrub that required deadheading. Then, *Ceanothus* El Dorado caught my eye. It will give me the height I need to create a little privacy between the two yards and it has variegated green and yellow foliage that will work well with the existing *Coprosma* planted nearby.

The foliage was what caught my attention as the leaves are on the small side with irregular dark green centers and golden yellow margins. A closer look revealed that the plant was blooming with small rounded, pale blue/purple flowers. These slow growing plants are a couple of feet tall now but they will grow in an upright habit to eight feet tall and wide. We'll have to keep them trimmed to contain them to the space they'll be in. Follow a regular watering schedule during the first growing season to establish a deep, extensive root system. Feed with a general purpose fertilizer before new growth begins in spring. *Ceanothus* require well drained soils and like partial to full sun.

Some additional attributes about this plant are that it attracts butterflies, but is deer resistant. Once established, it is drought tolerant and is an easy-to-care-for plant. For those of you who enjoy using natives, it is one and it works well in Mediterranean gardens. It can take coastal conditions and doesn't mind acidic soil. ●

## Newly Found Virus Targets Tomatoes



An insect-borne virus that is spread by *Bemisia* flies has killed tomato plants across Central America, Florida and Georgia, has been detected in California for the first time.

The virus, known as tomato yellow leaf curl, causes tomato plants to become stunted and grow abnormally upright. Flowers usually fall off before the fruit sets, and leaves are small and crumpled with an upward curl. They also turn yellow.

California has some natural advantages in stopping the disease from spreading that other locales lack. The cold, wet winters in the Central Valley, where most tomatoes are grown, act as barriers to the *Bemisia* white flies that carry the disease. The flies are native to Imperial, Riverside and San Diego counties in the southern part of the state, but not to any counties in the Central Valley.

Experts say growers or backyard gardeners who detect the disease should destroy the infected plants and look for the flies. If *Bemisia* flies are present, the disease is likely to be spreading fast, and the entire crop may have to be destroyed. ●



# All About Container Gardening

by Monrovia

The first rule of container gardening is that the exposure received where the container is to be placed dictates exactly what plants you may use. A shady place demands shade plants, while a sunny place is treated likewise. The second concern is space, the amount of living area you must sacrifice to the containers themselves. This controls the size and arrangement of your container gardens.



## CHOOSE THE RIGHT CONTAINERS

There are more container styles and material choices than ever before. The most important thing is that the container be large enough for the plants you want to grow. Generous rooting space means plants grow quickly and perform well.

For a smaller perennial such as a Fuchsia, you can use a 1 or 2-gallon pot. For shrubs such as Gardenia, and vines like Bougainvillea that will reach larger sizes, use nothing smaller than a 5-gallon pot. For patio trees like Citrus or tree and perennial combinations, strive for a roomy 15-gallon pot. For full sized trees such as Crape Myrtles, go larger than a 15-gallon pot, but be aware these monsters can be very heavy to transport.

## MATERIAL MATTERS

Before you buy, compare features of clay pots versus those of plastic. Traditional red clay pots allow water to evaporate through the walls, which will cause staining. Clay pots are also more fragile and heavier. Plastic pots for use outdoors are lightweight, but must be ultraviolet light resistant or they quickly become brittle in the sun. Plastic does not allow moisture loss through the pot walls, which reduces water waste. The disadvantage is that it is very easy to over water and kill plants because there is so little evaporation.

## DRAINAGE IS NON NEGOTIABLE

Without adequate drainage, a pot fills with water and plant roots rot. Roots in pots need both moisture and oxygen, which requires containers to have sizeable drain holes on the bottom. Before you plant, it's essential you line the bottom of the pot with gravel to allow water to move easily to the drain holes.

To avoid staining pavement, provide a saucer for each and every pot. Be sure to empty standing water in the saucer to avoid inhibited drainage. To further improve drainage, slide spacers such as wood or broken tile pieces under the pot so that the drain hole is just 1/4-inch or more above the pavement or saucer.

## FIVE TIPS FOR SUCCESSFUL CONTAINER PLANTING

- 1) Add at least a 1-inch layer of gravel or lightweight non-dissolving foam packing peanuts to the bottom of the pot before adding soil.
- 2) Choose a quality potting soil that is light, sandy and drains quickly, but does not contain too much woody matter.
- 3) Never prune roots to fit into a pot-get a bigger pot.
- 4) Set the plant so that its nursery pot soil surface is at least an inch below the top rim of the pot. Allow proportionally more with bigger pot sizes. This 'freeboard' allows you to fill the pot with lots of water without overflowing.
- 5) Add some attractive mulch, Spanish moss or other surface material for moisture retention on top of the planted soil.

## MONROVIA'S SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANTING NEEDS AND LOCATIONS

### Bushy Perennial Flowers for Summer Color

Lantana - Spreading Hybrids  
Dwarf Euryops - Euryops pectinatus 'Munchkin'  
Blue Hibiscus - Alygone hugelii  
Paraguay Nightshade - Solanum rantonnetii 'Royal Robe'  
Moonbeam Threadleaf Coreopsis - Coreopsis verticillata 'Moonbeam'

### Exotics for Tropical Paradise

Bird of Paradise - Strelitzia reginae  
Princess Flower - Tibouchina urvilleana  
Peruvian Lily - Alstromeria Hybrids  
Pink Fruiting Banana - Musa velutina  
Island Sunset Fuchsia - Fuchsia hybrida 'Island Sunset'

### Evergreen Flowering Shrubs for Permanent Color

Azalea Hybrids  
Camellia Hybrids  
Everblooming Gardenia - Gardenia jasminoides 'Veitchii'  
Itsy Bitsy Dwarf Hibiscus - Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'Moned'  
Dwarf Bougainvillea Hybrids  
English Spike Lavender - Lavandula latifolia  
Buttons 'N Bows® Hydrangea - Hydrangea macrophylla 'Monrey'

### Leafy Foliage Plants for Background and Accent

Compact Sprenger Asparagus - Asparagus densiflorus 'Sprenger Compacta'  
Jack Spratt New Zealand Flax - Phormium tenax 'Jack Spratt'  
Dwarf Bamboo - Sasa pygmaea  
Cast-Iron Plant - Aspidistra elatior  
Holly Fern - Cyrtomium falcatum 'Rochfordianum'  
*Note: All plants are subject to availability.*

by Melanie Potter

## Alocasia Is An Alarmingly Good-Looking Plant



Still smarting from being dissuaded from profiling Alocasias for a houseplant column in this

newsletter (see page 2, kentia palm story), I was feeling sneaky. If Alocasia x amazonica, also known as the African Mask plant, isn't an ideal houseplant for beginners, perhaps readers will appreciate knowing more about it for their landscape.

The gardener's bible, the Sunset Western Garden Book, describes the Alocasia as a handsome, lush plant for tropical effects and it probably can't be described more aptly. The Mask plant has leathery, deep green, waxy leaves that are heavily veined in white.

This plant thrives in indirect sunlight, but also can be grown in semi-shade. It doesn't do well in temperatures below 60 degrees.

Keep evenly moist during spring and summer; allowing the soil to dry out slightly during winter. The soil should be rich and well drained. Treat to relatively heavy feedings except during winter. They make excellent container plants. Alocasia will send up spath-like blooms (think those similar to a Peace lily) but they aren't particularly noteworthy. This plant is a must have just for its foliage.

## Adding Summer Color To Your Garden

by Proven Winners

Summer is the perfect time to gather friends and family together for a backyard bar-b-que and a game of horseshoes. Now if there were just something you could do about the hole in the garden where the dog buried his bone, the kids trampled the petunias, or that great spring plant suddenly gave up its will to live.

With careful plant selection, it is not only possible to fill in those holes with a plant, it is possible to have a burst of eye-catching, summer color. Some things to consider when adding plant material to your garden in the summer include choosing plants that have natural heat tolerance.

Second, consider buying a larger sized plant. Larger plants have a bigger root system which will help your plant take up enough water to deal with the high temperatures. Larger plants will also look more in scale with surrounding plants if you are filling in a hole in the landscape.

Third, you will need to take some extra care for the first couple of weeks to keep the plants well watered as they get established in their new home.

So which plants should you have on your shopping list? Angelface® Angelonia is an upright, flowering plant that loves the heat. This South American native will take dry conditions once it is established and at 2 to 3 feet tall is a great plant for flowering height.

Cuphea and Salvia are two classes of plants that are stalwarts in summer gardens for their fantastic heat tolerance. Salvia has a huge range (900 different species!) of plants to consider. Flower colors range from blue through pink to orange and red or plants with no flowers at all. The foliage can be green but is also often silvery blue in color. You can find a plant under a foot or over 3 feet tall in annual, perennial or shrub form. One favorite is Salvia leucantha 'Santa Barbara', which has handsome silvery foliage and then really grabs the spotlight by flowering in mid to late summer when the rest of the garden starts to lag.

Cuphea are generally native to Central and South America and range in type from annuals, to perennials to shrubs. Flowers are generally white, pink, yellow or red and the plants tend to be lower growing. You might want to check out the variety 'Tiny Mice,' the flowers look like little mouse faces.

You might also want to consider a couple of great American native plants. Purple Coneflowers, also known as Echinacea and Black-Eyed Susans (Rudbeckia) are both heat and drought tolerant and are perfect for an informal garden. The bright yellow, daisy like flowers of Black-Eyed Susan, are cheerful and eye catching. The plants come in both annual and perennial forms. 'Goldsturm' is an excellent compact, perennial form 20-24" tall and 'Indian Summer' is a great plant with a bit more height and very large flowers.

There has been a recent explosion of new colors of Purple Coneflowers on the market. Traditionally available in lavender-pink and white, the newer Purple Coneflowers come in reds, oranges, and yellows, making the name a bit obsolete. Quantities are currently limited on these new varieties but should become more available in coming seasons

Other great summer plants to consider include Scaevola, Coleus, which has spectacular, variably colored foliage, Supertunia®, Elephant Ears (Colocasia), 'Sunbini' Sanvitalia and 'Superbena' Verbena.

*Note: All plants are subject to availability.*

## Container Recipe

Here's a container garden idea just made for summer by the designers at Proven Winners, a premium plant propagator. It requires sun. Use this as inspiration and ask our knowledgeable staff for substitutions if necessary. All plants are subject to availability.

- 1 Coleus 'Dappled Apple'
- 1 Coleus 'Religious Radish'
- 1 Colocasia
- 1 Heuchera 'Amethyst Myst'
- 1 Heuchera 'Green Spice'
- 1 Sedum 'Angelina'



Angelface® Angelonia



Cuphea "Tiny Mice"

## Black - Adding Color *Continued From Pg 2*

**Perilla frutescens** "Red Shiso" - Ornamental, or Japanese culinary herb. It has a taste similar to mint or cinnamon.

**Eranthemum** "Ebony" - 12"- 30" tall sun to part shade.

**Azalea Southern Indica** "Little John" - 20"- 24" tall, shade to part sun. Grown for the foliage, you will seldom see any blooms.

**Aeonium arboreum v. atropurpureum** - 2' tall sun to part shade, succulent.

**Coleus varieties** - Many have dark colors. 2'-2.5' tall. Pick off the blooms as they appear. Blooms are usually blue spikes that really don't amount to much. It is grown for the foliage. Part sun to shade

**Strobilanthus dyerianus** "Persian Shield" - 3' tall. Part sun or good house plant. Some have almost a metallic sheen.

**Ipomea** "Sweet Caroline" - 6" tall, likes sun or part shade. Part of the Morning Glory family.

**Euphorbia dulcis** "Chameleon" - 2' tall full sun. Drought tolerant. Euphorbia is a very large family of which Poinsettia is a member.

**Colocasia esculata** "Black Magic" - 4'-5' tall. Likes very rich soil and likes it moist. Looks best in part shade.

**Pennisetum** "Eaton Canyon" "Red Fountain Grass" - About 2' tall, full sun. Easy to care for once established.

**Loropetalum chinese** "Plum Delight" "Chinese Fringe Flower" - About 2' tall, small deep pink blooms. Sun to light shade.

**Ensete ventricosum (Musa ensete)** "abyssinian Banana" v "Maurelli" - Has deep red, almost purple leaves, can grow to 15 or 20 feet tall. Very dramatic plant.



# the wee corner

by Melanie Potter



## Helping Wee Ones Garden

This year in our Poway store, we've been inundated with requests for nursery tours from school class rooms, scouts and home school groups. We have hosted more than 100 wee folk. We love getting these requests

because it just goes to show that children are interested in learning how things grow and participating in gardening. When they visit, young people and their chaperones are treated to a tour of the nursery, a visit to the train layout and their time may include a potting exercise with Miss Liz. This optional activity lets children pot an herb to take home. Tours are free and for the optional potting activity there is a \$2 materials fee per child. Both locations have also served as a meeting venue for garden clubs. If you'd like to schedule an activity, call Melanie at 858-513-4900 in Poway or Karen at 619-224-8271 in Pt. Loma. ●

## Summer Class Schedule

All classes are free and begin

at 9:00am in Pt. Loma at

3642 Enterprise Street, and

at 9:30am in Poway at

12755 Danielson Court. On

rare occasions, we may need

to make a last minute

change. If you have questions,

call 619-224-8271 (Point

Loma) or 858-513-4900

(Poway). Show up early if

you don't like standing, and

have coffee on us!

## POINT LOMA 9am

### July

7/7 Summer Lawns

7/14 Staghorn Ferns Care & Mounting

7/21 Plumeria Care

7/28 Summer Rose Care

### August

8/4 Soil Amendments Why & How

8/11 Gardenias, Choosing & What They Need

8/18 Shade Gardens—Ferns, Ginger, & Others

8/25 Houseplants

### September

9/1 Protea

9/8 General Orchid Care

9/15 Xeriscape—Low Water Use Planning

9/22 Fall Bulbs

9/29 Fall Lawn Care

## POWAY 9:30am

### July

7/7 No Class Scheduled

7/14 Summer Rose Care

7/21 Hanging Baskets with Carol Fuller

7/28 Citrus & Subtropical Fruits with Richard Wright

### August

8/4 Cycads

8/11 Watering, Getting the Job Done Right! With Richard Wright

8/18 Butterfly Gardening with Carol Fuller

8/25 Houseplants

### September

9/1 Fall Veggies with Richard Wright

9/8 Fall Rose Care

9/15 Native Plantings with Carol Fuller

9/22 Fall Bulbs

9/29 Groundcovers & Erosion Control with Richard Wright

## A Look Back

3642 Enterprise Street



In the late '60s Walter Sr. and Walter Jr. had realized that the nursery had outgrown its home at 3860 Rosecrans. The search was on for a new larger location to house the nursery and landscape business. The decision was made to purchase the building at 3642 Enterprise Street. The building itself had an interesting past. Originally built as the cafeteria for the Convair aircraft plant across the street, it was purchased by the Walter Andersen Nursery from Pier One Imports, the building having been the first Pier One store. Prior to that the building also was home to the first studios for Channel 10 television.

When the nursery acquired the property, much of its original interior spaces were still there. Men's and women's locker rooms became storage areas along with the three large walk-in freezers which are still intact as store rooms. The steam heating plant was removed, but the landmark brick chimney from the boiler is still intact. The poles that supported the camouflage netting during the war (the entire factory from Rosecrans to the airport was covered in netting) still remained. Over the years, many of these vestiges have been removed or remodeled.

The location offered a nearly two-acre site along with the 10,000 plus square foot building. The building was so large compared to the Rosecrans operations, that when it first opened, the offices were down stairs, and the fixtures were laid out with huge aisles to fill up the space! The original parking lot faced Enterprise Street, but by the late '80s the nursery had outgrown that and the parking area was shifted to where it is now, and the interior of the store rotated around to accommodate that move.

Today, the Enterprise Street store is the headquarters of the nursery operations. Even at less than half the size of the Poway operation, it still produces a higher volume of business each year and is a local favorite with gardeners from all over San Diego. Generations of San Diegans continue to shop there and many still remember shopping at the Rosecrans store or visiting that store with their parents. With our 80th Anniversary just around the corner, Walter Andersen Nursery is planning on remaining a part of San Diego for many years to come. ●

## Contact Us! 2 Locations to Serve You!

3642 Enterprise St.  
San Diego, CA 92110  
619-224-8271

12755 Danielson Ct.  
Poway, CA 92064  
858-513-4900 / Fax 858-513-4790



www.walterandersen.com

## Pumpkins Continued From P1

and 5-6 feet between hills, rows 10 to 12 feet apart. When the plants are well-established, you may want to thin them out to the best plants per hill.

When the vine is about five feet long and has set three to four good fruits, pinch off the growing tip and remove all new flowers to direct the plant's energy into ripening the existing crop.

Keep the pumpkins evenly moist and water deeply during dry spells. To prevent mildew, water pumpkin plants at their base rather than the foliage. Pumpkins tolerate short periods of hot, dry weather pretty well.

Harvest whenever they are a deep, solid color (orange for most varieties) and the rind is hard. If vines remain healthy, harvest in late September or early October. If vines die prematurely from disease or other causes, harvest the mature fruit and store them in a moderately warm, dry place until Halloween. Cut pumpkins from the vines carefully, using pruning shears or a sharp knife and leave 3 to 4 inches of stem attached. Snapping the stems from the vines results in many broken or missing "handles." Pumpkins without stems usually do not keep well. Wear gloves when harvesting fruit because many varieties have sharp prickles on their stems.

Avoid cutting and bruising the pumpkins when handling them. Fruits that are not fully mature or that have been injured or subjected to heavy frost do not keep well. Store in a dry building where the temperature is between 50 and 55°F.

Both stores have a variety of seeds to choose from. You'll find Big Max, Jack ' Lantern, Jack be Little, Little October, Lumina and Sugar Pie. In Poway, we have Jiffy Great Pumpkin starters to which you just add water! ●

## TOOL SHED

by Melanie Potter



### "Bait Now For Olive Fruit Flies"

As if you didn't have enough to do in your yard this month, in addition to trying to enjoy it, now you can add one more item to your 'to do' list, if you have olive trees. Last year the nursery began carrying traps for the Olive fruit fly and at the time this product was hard to find. Both stores now have plenty because this is the season to bait for them.

This pest is relatively new. It was first detected in California in 1998 and is now found throughout most of the state. In Napa County, it was seen in 2001 and began moving south. A determined little nuisance, flies can travel several miles in search of olives in which to lay their eggs. Adult females can lay 50-400 eggs, usually one in each fruit. These hatch into tiny larvae that are very difficult to see until they feed for a while and get larger. While feeding, they tunnel throughout the fruit, destroying the pulp and allowing entry of secondary infestation of bacteria and fungi that rot the fruit. Feeding damage may cause premature fruit drop. Oviposition stings caused by the female laying the eggs inside the fruit destroy the value of table fruit.

The olive fruit fly is a serious pest that threatens home orchards as well as olive growers and olive oil producers throughout California. Olive fruit flies develop inside olive fruit, making the olives unsuitable for canning or for olive oil production. These easy to use traps come with 3 yeast tablets. You just add water and yeast then hang in your tree. The yeast smell, that only an Olive fruit fly could find appealing, lures them into the trap where they fall into the water and drown.

## Coupon Savings

Go to [www.walterandersen.com](http://www.walterandersen.com) for More Coupons!

### COUPON

Valid July 1 – September 31, 2007

Buy 3 Monrovia Plants & Receive  
**4th Plant FREE\***

Valid on Monrovia Branded  
Plant Material

Limit 2 Free Plants per Customer

\*Free plant must be a Monrovia branded plant and must be equal or lesser in value to the lowest priced plant of the three purchased.

Limit Two (2) per customer. Not valid with any other offer. Coupon must be presented at the time of purchase. Limited to stock on hand.

### COUPON

Valid July 1 – September 31, 2007

Summer  
House Plant Sale!

**10% OFF**

Any Regular Priced  
House Plant 6" or Larger!

Limit 3

#101600

Limit Three (3) per customer. Not valid with any other offer. Coupon must be presented at the time of purchase. Limited to stock on hand.

### COUPON

Valid July 1 – September 31, 2007

**FREE**

Miracle Gro Plant  
Food Tablets!

With the Purchase of Any  
House Plant

Limit 1

#101601

Limit One (1) per customer. Not valid with any other offer. Coupon must be presented at the time of purchase. Limited to stock on hand.

### COUPON

Valid July 1 – September 31, 2007

**SAVE \$2**  
On Sunshine  
Container Mix!

(Blue Bag)

Valid on 1.5 Cu. Ft. Size Only

Limit 6

#101602

Limit Six (6) per customer. Not valid with any other offer. Coupon must be presented at the time of purchase. Limited to stock on hand.

### COUPON

Valid July 1 – September 31, 2007

**SAVE \$5**  
On Any  
Ceramic Pot  
Glazed or Terracotta

Regularly Priced \$19.99  
or More!

Limit 3

#101602

Limit Three (3) per customer. Not valid with any other offer. Coupon must be presented at the time of purchase. Limited to stock on hand.

12755 Danielson Court  
Poway, CA 92064  
858-513-4900



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