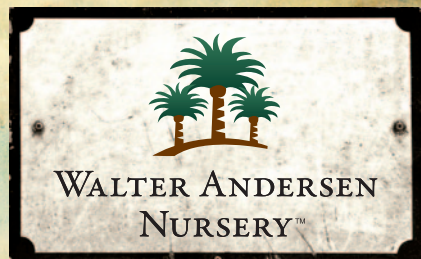


Garden Talk™

San Diego's Garden Resource



San Diego's Independent Nursery Since 1928™

Heat Lovers

BY MELANIE POTTER

What do Bougainvilleas and Hibiscus have in common? Not only are they adored for their bright blooms, but they are heat lovers and at their best in the summer.

Bougainvilleas are believed to have been first spied in Brazil by Jeanne Baré, the paramour and assistant of Philibert Commerçon, a French botanist as they accompanied explorer Louis Antoine de Bougainville during a voyage around the world. Baré, snuck aboard, and disguised as a man, is believed to be the first woman to circumnavigate the globe.

Sprinkled liberally with incredibly showy bracts, in a range of vibrant colors, these plants can grow quickly or slowly depending upon where they are planted and can grow to massive sizes or kept small as a bonsai specimen. I have seen bracts on huge bushes that receive no care so although they thrive on neglect; these thorny plants can be sensitive. They have a delicate root ball so transplanting them must be done carefully, and they should be planted in well draining soil. Bougainvilleas are heavy



'Golden Dust' Hibiscus by Monrovia

feeders and will do best when fed with a general purpose fertilizer like Gro-Power. These are tropicals and will want plenty of sun.

Hibiscus is a tropical plant that provides bright, showy blooms with amazing color combinations. These summer bloomers will need to be watered regularly and fed with a general purpose fertilizer before new growth begins in spring. Prune in spring. Plant in a rich, slightly acidic soil. Giant whitefly is the most common pest that attacks Hibiscus. Giant whiteflies cause leaf damage in their larval stage and as adults. They feed on leaf

continued p2

Amazing Groundcover Has Stabilizing Effects

BY MELANIE POTTER



San Marcos Growers

How's this for a mouthful? *Arctostoechadifolia*. That's the botanical name for the plant commonly known as Cream African Daisy.

It's an aggressive, low-growing groundcover that hugs the ground with leafy, ribbed stems and toothed, large leaves that are grayish-green and covered with many fine white hairs. The stems can root where they touch the ground. The large daisy-like flowers are white with a steel blue center that is encircled by a band of yellow. Like most African daisies, the flowers close at night. It's hardy to 25-30 degrees F.

When we say that it grows aggressively, we mean that this groundcover needs a lot of

room to spread, which it does quickly, so don't be tempted to plant it in a small area. It used to be available from one of our vendors, San Marcos Growers, but production was halted because it outgrew the containers too quickly. It was brought back into production after many customers saw plantings of it at their nursery and requested it.

We can't stress enough how rapidly this plant grows. While it is becoming less common in its native range along the western coast of South Africa, it is profuse in other areas of the world with similar climates. Occasional deadheading will help this groundcover keep its good looks.

The flowers bloom from mid-summer to early fall. This plant is attractive to bees, butterflies, and birds. It is drought tolerant, so be careful not to overwater.

If you are looking for erosion control, this is a ground cover worth investigating. ■

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Get Great Results With Grafted Gardenias

BY MELANIE POTTER



Beautiful velvety petals and an intoxicating scent make gardenias an exotic favorite, but growing these beauties can be problematic. This bush, with its lush, green foliage and fragrant white flowers that bloom through the summer isn't compatible with San Diego's poor soil and alkaline water.

There is a solution, however, by planting grafted gardenias that thrive in poor soil and also tolerate our Colorado River water. The key is *Gardenia thunbergia*, a large, vigorous South African *Gardenia*
continued p3

June

Garden Tasks

FERTILIZE

For lawns, use Marathon Fertilizer for Tall Fescue or Scott's Turf Builder or Turf Builder Plus 2 to feed and control broadleaf weeds. Feed ornamentals with Gro-Power. Feed Vegetables with Gro-Power Tomato and Vegetable Food or Dr Earth Organic Tomato and Vegetable Food. Feed Citrus, Avocado, and Fruit Trees with Gro-Power Citrus and Avocado Food. Feed Palms and Tropicals with Gro-Power Palm Tree and Tropical Food.

PRUNE

Ornamentals for shape. Dead head roses and other flowering plants. Prune stone fruits after harvest.

PEST CONTROL

Look for slugs and snails, apply Sluggo and Sluggo Plus. Watch for mildew, rust and rose slug on roses; spray with Bayer 3 in 1 Insect Disease and Mite Control. Eliminate sowbugs, earwigs, cutworms, slugs and snails in vegetable gardens with Sluggo Plus. Keep flies around trash cans under control, using fly traps that can catch them before they invade your trash.

PLANT

Bedding plants, Bougainvillea, Hibiscus, Tropicals, fruit trees and shrubs.

LOOK FOR

Jacaranda, Magnolias, Hydrangeas, Star Jasmine, Dipladenias, Plumeria, Fuchsias, Roses, Summer Vegetables and Annuals.

Heat Lovers *continued from p1*

'Heat Flash' Hibiscus



'Hula Girl' Hibiscus



'The Path' Hibiscus

sap and a large number of feeding pests can drain a plant of its water and nutrients. Giant whiteflies also cause damage by depositing a sticky substance called honeydew onto leaves as they feed. A black, sooty mold fungus grows on the honeydew, which decreases the plant's ability to photosynthesize.

It's easy to spot evidence of this pest as the leaves of the plant will be covered in fine white strands or filament. To repel it, some gardeners recommend using worm castings around the plant. You can also use a soil systemic insecticide.

Look for these new Hibiscus arrivals:

'Golden Dust' More compact than others, this is a perfect choice for small gardens, patios and courtyards. Bright gold and yellow splashed petals have ruffled edges. It makes a great container specimen or colorful background hedge. Moderate growing to 4 to 6 ft. tall, 3 to 4 ft. wide.

'Heat Flash' Count on this hot Cajun selection for vigorous glossy green foliage that's evergreen and tropical blooms, even through the heat of summer. Large, bright golden-yellow flowers have deep pink centers. This exotic hybrid makes a wonderful tub specimen, and is tough enough to be used in landscape borders and beds. Moderate grower to 4 to 6 ft. tall and wide.

'Hula Girl' This attractive shrub is valued for its profusion of large single rich yellow blooms having a touch of bright red in the

throat. Showy flowers stay open several days. This versatile and evergreen plant makes an ideal hedge, screen or background specimen. It's well suited to containers. Moderate growing to 6 to 8 ft. high, 3 to 4 ft. wide.

'The Path' Just looking at these flowers makes you feel like you are at a tropical resort. It's an evergreen shrub that displays large, 7 in. flowers of buttercup yellow blending into a bright pink center. Large, heavy textured leaves add to its usefulness as a screen or background plant. Available in one-gallon size only. Moderate growing to 6 to 8 ft. tall, 4 to 5 ft. wide.

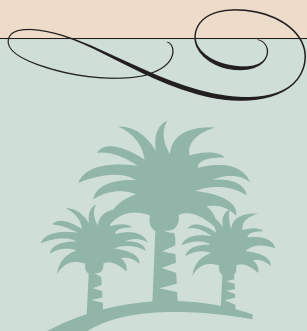


'Erin Rachel' Hibiscus

'Erin Rachel' This evergreen displays 4- to 5-inch flowers of hot neon orange blending into vibrant pink and a rich magenta center. Slow-growing, compact habit makes this a perfect patio container specimen. Grows 5 to 6 ft. tall, 3 to 4 ft. wide. ■

Game On This Year At The County Fair

See what we've got in mind for our annual display at the San Diego County Fair. We're hoarding all things tropical and can tell you that we'll be using big Philodendrons, Tupidanthus, Bromeliads, and loads of thornless Crown of Thorns. We'll have some unusual groundcover called Cryptanthus. David Ross, our store manager, learned of this plant through the well known landscape designer, Sinjen. Sinjen, who passed away in 2001, introduced the concept of 'lacing' as a pruning technique to his clients. When Sinjen was a child growing up in Germany, his family was not well off and he would steal wood by so carefully cutting it from trees that it was hard to see it was missing. Come see what else inspired us. The fair runs June 8-July 4 and this year's theme is 'Game On'. ■



Grafted Gardenias *continued from p1*

that is easy to grow. In fact, many of the grafted plants flourish and stand well over 12' tall.

Seedlings of *Gardenia thunbergia* are used as the rootstock for grafted varieties. The robust root system of grafted gardenias allows them to grow larger and faster with none of the problems associated with cutting-grown gardenias.

If you're looking for a bush gardenia, we have 'Mystery' and 'Veitchii' and expect 'August Beauty' this month. 'First Love' may be available. In tree form, look for 'Mystery' and 'August Beauty' and possibly a few 'Veitchii'.

We are continually impressed with how tough and vigorous these grafted gardenias are. If you love gardenias but have been disappointed with poor results in the past,

these grafted beauties will thrive!

'Mystery' Sweetly fragrant, large pure white flowers against glossy green foliage make this a standout in any landscape or container. Plant near outdoor living areas or entryways to enjoy its wonderful scent. Blooms May–July.

'Veitchii' Highly prized for the profusion of sweetly fragrant blooms, excellent for cut flowers. Beautiful specimen, its compact branches are covered with glossy foliage. Terrific container plant. Longest blooming season.

'August Beauty' It's a prolific bloomer with large, double, sweetly fragrant, velvety white flowers. A superb evergreen accent, low hedge or container plant. Blooms into fall. ■

Orchids Exposed

BY RAFAEL ACOSTA-JARAMILLO, VP OF ORCHIDSOURCE LABORATORY & NURSERY



Eckart Tolle, in his book "A New Earth", expresses that "as the consciousness of human beings developed, flowers were most likely the first thing they came to value that had no utilitarian purpose for them, that is to say, was not linked in some way to survival. They provided inspiration to countless artists, poets, and mystics." What a beautiful and most profound way to summarize the idea behind flowers.

Nature tells us a magnificent story about flowers and plant adaptation. Life as we know it illustrates beautiful colors, shapes, and textures, all conforming to the laws of balance. Orchids are not the exception. Over the years, jungle-collected orchids have been used for tissue culture experiments, orchid hybridization among species, and orchid mutation. Commercial growers have bent

the laws of nature to reproduce identical orchid clones which can be reproduced in vast quantities for inexpensive distribution.

Not much is truly known about orchid pollination in the wild. A few studies reveal certain exceptions to unique orchid and vector one-to-one relationships. The fact is, orchid pollination has and continues to be a fundamental part of nature's process where offspring assure the existence of their kind.

Join Acosta-Jaramillo on June 8 at our Poway store for his class, Orchids Exposed. The class will offer orchid cultural information that includes a general overview of orchids and their natural habitats, orchid cultivation in-situ, and the importance of orchid conservation. This class will also provide an in depth understanding of orchid evolution, and flower and vector relationship, as well as provide a brief discussion about laboratory techniques that offer greater yields but hurt the overall plant quality and alter nature's own way of orchid adaptation.

Editor's Note: Rafael Acosta-Jaramillo was first introduced to the orchid world by Miguel Jaramillo in 1990 but it was not until 1995 that he started to gain interest in orchids. Rafael continues to learn about orchids and is interested in carrying on from some of the greatest orchid hybridizers in the world, such as Terry Root, owner of The Orchid Zone, Ltd., an orchid nursery. ■

Father's Day Is Sunday June 16th!



Wondering what Dad might like for Father's Day? Here's an idea from a customer who makes Corona trees as housewarming gifts, but they can be a thoughtful gift for nearly any occasion. Just grab a Mexican lime tree (you can plant this in the yard or in a container that has holes in it for drainage) and a six-pack or two of Coronas. Want to make it extra special? Spend some time with Dad helping him plant it!



And of course there are plenty of tools, gloves, hats, pots, gardening books, hot peppers and other gifts for Dad! ■

2013 Poway Rose Show Winners



Winning entries at the 14th annual Poway Rose Show are:

Best Hybrid Tea or Grandiflora

Marie & Ira Fletcher 'Marilyn Monroe'

Best Single Stem Floribunda

John & Barbara Lester 'Show Biz'

Best Old Fashioned Type

Sandy Campillo 'Carding Mill'

Best Old Garden Rose

Kathleen Strong 'Madame Plantier'

Best Bouquet

Pete Bompensiero 'Dark Night'

Best Mini Flora/Mini Bouquet

Nicholas Benevento 'The Fairy'

Best Floating Bowl

John & Barbara Lester 'Desperado'

Best Mini Flora/Mini Floating Bowl

Kathleen Strong 'Red Hot'

Most Fragrant Rose

Pete Bompensiero 'Barbara Streisand'

Best Fully Open Variety

Kathleen Strong 'Estelle'

Best Non-Classified Rose

Jack Edmonson 'Dream Weaver'

Andersen's Choice Award for Best Non-Awarded Rose

John & Barbara Lester 'The Impressionist'

Queen of Show –

Best Horticulture Entry

Kathleen Strong 'Amadeus' ■

Words

From Walter

BY WALTER ANDERSEN, JR.



Homegrown Corn!

Pretty much everyone loves fresh, sweet corn. It is often said that corn fresh off the stalk has the best flavor. If you grow your own, it would be about as fresh as it can get!

If you have some space in your yard that gets mostly full sun all day, this would be ideal. Good, well draining soil is best and it is a good idea to add some compost or planter mix to add humus and improve the soil. Try to work it in to a depth of about 12" if you can. The better your soil, the better your corn will perform. To get the plants off to a great start, mix in thoroughly a little Dr. Earth or Gro-Power Vegetable fertilizer at about 10 pounds per 100 sq. ft. Then, reapply every 30 days at about the same rate.

For the best crop, plant the corn in blocks or rectangles, not in a straight line. This will provide better pollination. Corn is pollinated by the pollen falling from the tassels at the top, then dropping onto the silk forming on the stalks below, where the ears will be forming. If you plant the corn in a straight row, the prevailing winds will likely blow the pollen away from the stalks. When the corn is planted in a square or rectangle pattern, it assures much better pollination.

Many gardeners like to plant corn in raised rows, 12"-15" apart. Use a garden sprinkler to evenly water the whole area at first. A drip line method of watering also works great, just plan ahead a little for this. Or, water the furrows when the plants are larger. When you plant your corn seeds, they should be at a depth of only ¾" to 1" deep. Most gardeners plant two or three kernels to form a clump, and plant the clumps about 6"



to 8" apart, and the rows about 12" to 15" apart. Try to plan for at least four or six rows for best pollination. If too many seeds germinate in a small area, thin out the weakest ones.

Your corn should sprout in about a week, perhaps 10 days. You will see it grows very fast so be sure to check the moisture in the soil so it does not dry out. Mulching between the rows will help conserve water, and as the mulch breaks down, it adds humus to the soil, which is very beneficial. Try to keep weeds under control by pulling or lightly hoeing when they are small. Weeds compete with the corn for water and nutrients.

Harvest your corn when the silk starts to dry and turn brown. If you can't use it immediately after picking, put it in the refrigerator to keep its flavor.

There are many wonderful varieties of sweet corn available for the home gardener. "Delectable" is a great 'bi-color'; (white and yellow kernels) very attractive and superb flavor. "Bodacious" forms large ears of golden kernels with a rich, sweet flavor. It's great for canning and freezing. "Golden Jubilee" is a longtime favorite that grows about 6' tall with 9" long ears. "Precious Gem" is another 'bi-color' and produces ears of 8" to 9" long. If you prefer white corn, check out "Sugar Pearl" and "Argent", both excellent. You should be picking in about 75 to 85 days depending on the variety and weather. ■



WAN sponsors a visit by Rene van Rems at the San Diego Maritime Museum

WAN Sponsors World-Renown Floral Designer

BY KEN ANDERSEN

Walter Andersen Nursery is proud to sponsor a visit by world renown floral designer Rene van Rems at the San Diego Maritime Museum June 1. Come aboard the Maritime Museum for a presentation by one of the world's greatest floral artists and dazzle your eyes with his creations. Tickets are available online at www.sdmartime.org/floral-event/.

Walter Andersen Nursery and the Andersen family are proud supporters of the San Diego

Maritime Museum and its mission to serve as the community memory of our seafaring experience by collecting, preserving, and presenting our maritime heritage and historic connections with the Pacific world.

After seeing Rene's presentation, do yourself a favor and see the museum itself. The San Diego Maritime Museum was recently voted as the third greatest Maritime Museum in the world behind the Royal Maritime Museum in Greenwich, England and the Sydney Maritime Museum in Sydney, Australia. ■

Two Of California's Most Beloved Birds



BY OLD BEN OF OLD BEN'S WORKSHOP

The California Quail is one of our most adored native birds. People who have the habitat for quail and watch them on a

regular basis will tell you stories of what 'their covey did today'. Avid quail watchers are like proud grandparents, showing off photos of the grandkids.

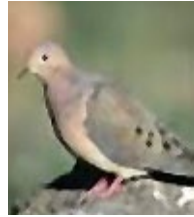
The California Quail is our State Bird. This designation came about in 1931. Found throughout the state, this charming bird is noted for its hardiness and adaptability. Also known as the Valley Quail, you will find them in a wide range of habitats, preferring mixed woodlands, chaparral and grassy valleys.

Although primarily ground dwelling, at night, quail will roost in trees. After breeding season, quail become gregarious, often forming a covey of up to 200 birds. Mainly seed eaters, they also eat leaves, flowers, grain, Manzanita and poison oak berries, acorns and invertebrates such as caterpillars, beetles, mites, millipedes and snails. Their diet is about 70% vegetarian.

The Mourning Dove is a graceful dove that's common across the continent. Mourning Doves perch on telephone wires, power wires, roof tops and trees. They forage for seeds on the ground and in seed feeders. When taking off, their wings make a sharp whistling or whinnying sound. Mourning Doves are the most hunted species in North America.



California Quail



Mourning Dove

The Mourning Dove occupies a wide variety of open and semi open habitats, such as urban areas, farms, prairie, grassland, and lightly wooded areas. Doves have adapted well to areas altered by people. Doves commonly nest in trees in the cities or just about on any ledge. We have even seen them nesting in a 6-pak of peppers here at the Nursery!

The doves lay two eggs on a flimsy platform built in a tree, shrub, or building. These birds may raise six or more broods in a season. Eggs take about two weeks to hatch, and the young chicks usually fledge in only two weeks.

Interesting Facts:

Mourning Doves tend to feed on the ground, swallowing seeds and storing them in a muscular pouch near the gullet, called the crop. Once they have filled it, they can fly to a safe perch to digest the meal.

One reason Mourning Doves survive in the desert is that they can drink brackish spring water without becoming dehydrated the way humans would.

The oldest known Mourning Dove lived to be 31 years and 4 months old. ■

Summer Cymbidium Orchid Care

BY WALTER ANDERSEN JR.

Cymbidium Orchids are one of the easiest Orchids for hobbyists to grow in the San Diego area. They don't require a lot of special care; however, they will grow better and bloom more if you pay just a little attention to them. Since they are out of bloom this time of year, now is the best time to repot them if they are getting too large for the container. Don't wait too long to repot, you may compromise the bloom next year.

If your plant needs repotting, you have two choices. You can simply move it to a larger container, or divide the plant into two or more divisions, and keep them in smaller containers. In any case, remove the plant from the container; the roots are probably packed very tightly in the pot. You may have



to break the container or, if it is plastic, cut the container to get them out. Once out of the pot, you can prepare to divide it or just repot to a larger container.

continued p6

Old Ben's Specials!

Sale Prices Valid June 1-30, 2013

5lb Dove & Quail Mix

\$4.99 Regular \$5.99

5lb Wild Bird Seed

\$4.99 Regular \$5.99

5lb Nyjer Seed

\$8.99 Regular \$11.99

Our Lowest Price Ever!

For Feeding Orioles

Grape Jelly or Orange Marmalade 10.5oz Jar

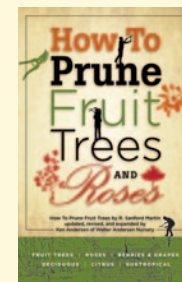
\$2.50 Regular \$4.99

Peanut Butter Paddle

\$6.99 Regular \$9.99

Our Lowest Price Ever!

All specials limited to stock on hand. No special orders. Cannot be combined with any other discount or offer.



How To Prune Fruit Trees And Roses

Pick up this new addition of *How To Prune Fruit Trees*.

Ken Andersen, CEO

of Walter Andersen Nursery, supplied extra chapters to the book. We also took the time to update the original manuscript. The expanded version includes new chapters on tools for pruning trees, and pruning roses. The original illustrations of Martin's book were preserved. Buy in store or online at: <http://shop.walterandersen.com/browse.cfm/how-to-prune-fruit-trees-revised-edition/4,2648.html>

June

In-Store Specials!

Sale Prices Valid June 1-30, 2013

**\$10 OFF Flexogen
Hoses 5/8" x 50ft****\$29.99** Reg. \$39.99

Limit 2.

**20% OFF
DIG Drip Irrigation
Supplies**

Save water this summer and convert your irrigation system to drip! Some exceptions do apply. See stores for details.

**20% OFF
All Containers &
Pots Clay, Redwood, Plastic**
Baskets and decorative pot covers not included. Limited to stock on hand, excludes raised redwood planting beds.**Dr. Earth Vegetable
Garden Planting
Mix \$8.99** Reg. \$11.99**20% OFF
All Garden Flags &
Banners**

Limited to stock on hand. No special orders. Cannot be combined with any other discount or offer. Hedge Fund\$ Certificates can apply.

Summer Orchid Care *continued from p6*

To repot, loosen the root ball with your fingers. You want to get rid of the old planting medium, as much as you can. Also get rid of any old, dead roots. You can pick them out or trim with a small shear. Remove older back bulbs with no new growth or leaves, these can be cut out or twisted out by hand. Prepare a new container that is about 2" to 4" inches wider than the original container by placing some new potting medium in the container, so it is about 1/3 full. Place the plant in the pot and fill in the container with the fresh potting mix. Try to work it into the loosened root mass and pack it in so it is firm and the plant does not move around. You can also use a small stick (1" x 1" x 16" size) to pack it in. Trim off any old leaves and give it a good watering.

If you choose to divide your plant, inspect it carefully and shake and twist it a little. Generally you will see a naturally weak area. You can sometimes pull it apart or if it is very tough and strong, cut it with shears. If the plant is quite large, you might be able to make more than two divisions. Again, remove much of the old mix and dead roots and you are ready to replant, the same as if you were moving it to a larger container.

Many growers have their own special planting mixes they prefer to use. Choose one that drains well as you don't want roots to be wet for long periods of time. Some plant in just orchid bark, but more commonly used is an orchid bark mixed with finer redwood mulch.

This mix is about 70% bark and 30% redwood. We usually recommend the finer orchid bark (1/8" to 1/4" size). In recent years, coconut husk chips have become more available (some call it 'coir', but I'm describing the chunks not the very finely ground product). I have found this to be very good. I think it is easier to use, no mixing, and it is clean and easily handled when slightly moist (it comes in a small compressed bale). I just put some chips in the bottom, place the division in the middle and then fill in.

Cymbidiums should be fertilized regularly. Every two weeks if you use a liquid or water soluble Orchid Food. Grow More makes an excellent orchid food. For Cymbidium, they have two formulas, one for growth, and the other to promote more bloom. Choose 30 – 10 – 10 for spring and summer; 10 – 30 – 20 starts in October and should be used through the bloom period in winter. Visit the Grow More website, www.growmore.com for more information. Another option is Gro-Power Tablets that you would use about every three months all year long. ■

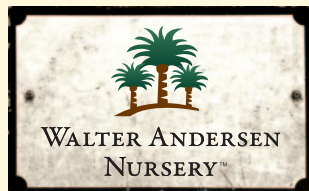
Dates To Remember**JUNE 16 – Father's Day**Find something nice for Dad at WAN!
Stores open regular hours.**JULY 4 – Independence Day**

Both Stores will be Closed.

June Garden Class Schedule

Saturday classes are FREE and last about an hour. Complimentary coffee is served. During inclement weather, classes are held indoors in San Diego and on the covered, heated patio in Poway. Topics are subject to change. See the full schedule at www.walterandersen.com/calendar/.

9:00AM SAN DIEGO NURSERY	9:30AM POWAY NURSERY
6/1 Summer Lawn Care	6/1 Growing Giant Pumpkins w/Stuart Shim
6/8 Beat June Gloom with Summer Color	6/8 Orchids Exposed with Rafael Acosta-Jaramillo
6/15 Propagation	6/15 Summer Fruit Trees/Post Harvest Pruning with Richard Wright
6/22 Veggie Garden Maintenance	6/22 Rose Care with David Ross
6/29 Cacti & Succulents	6/29 Worm Composting

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