



WALTER ANDERSEN
NURSERY™

Garden Talk

SAN DIEGO'S GARDEN RESOURCE

San Diego's Independent Nursery Since 1928™

JANUARY 2015

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Helping Bees In The Garden

By Botanical Interests



You've probably heard by now that bees in the U.S. are disappearing. There's plenty you can do in your garden to help local bee populations survive and thrive. The following tips will help you create a beautiful garden that is helpful to bees and other beneficial insects.

1. Create Diversity and Color

Some creatures may be color blind, but not bees. The more color and the wider variety of flowers in your

[continued p4](#)

Go Native And Sport Blooms

By Melanie Potter



Calliandra californica

The rains we had in November and December will pay off in January when some California natives begin to bloom. Not all natives bloom, but many are coming into their showiest time of the year. I give high marks to these low maintenance, hard working plants.

Calliandra californica

A medium shrub with unusual, showy red flowers that are highly attractive to hummingbirds. It is slow-growing and reaches around 3' high before spreading out to a width of nearly 6'. Its dark green leaves are like tight miniature ferns, overshadowed by red flowers that are reminiscent of a feather duster (hence the name, Fairy Duster). The seed pods are like mini-snow peas which explode when ripe.

Trichostema lanatum

Also called California Rosemary and Woolly Blue Curls, this plant's foliage resembles Rosemary. It grows to 3-4 feet tall and sprawls to 4-5 feet



Trichostema lanatum

with narrow, aromatic leaves that are shiny green on top and woolly white underneath. Through summer, appear the 1 foot long clusters of blue (typically) flowers with long recurved stamens. It's in stock and already blooming.

Arctostaphylos 'John Dourley'

Foliage is an attractive orange-red that fades to gray-green by mid-summer. Clusters of pink flowers are abundant

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Natives continued from p1



Ceanothus 'Diamond Heights'

over a long blooming season followed by berries that are purple-red. It's a dependable ground cover selection with year-round interest.

Arctostaphylos 'Sunset'

A shrub to 5 to 8 feet tall with shiny green leaves that are bright copper when young and has new stems covered with fine white hairs. Mature bark is light brown with age but sheds to reveal new honey-brown-colored bark. Flowers are short clusters of pinkish-white blooms.

Verbena 'De La Mina'

A tidy growing evergreen herbaceous subshrub with a mounding habit to 18 to 24 inches tall by 2 to 3 feet wide with mid-green delicately dissected foliage and clusters of sweetly fragrant dark purple, star-shaped flowers with purple stamens. This plant can bloom most of the year with a peak in spring and summer and the flowers rise up on stalks 8 inches to hover above the foliage.

Mirabilis californica

This perennial is a trailing to ascending shrub and has plenty of stems arising from the base with pretty rose-pink flowers. It goes dormant after flowering so place it where when dormant it won't be noticeable.



Mirabilis californica
Photo: Charlie Jones

Salvia spathacea

A low-growing semi-evergreen herbaceous perennial sage with a ground-cover mounding habit 1 to 2 feet tall and spreading slowly by underground rhizomes to about 4 feet in time. The plant is slightly sticky to the touch with pleasingly aromatic arrow-shaped light green leaves that can grow to 6 inches long and are wrinkled on top and hairy beneath. The deep rose-pink flowers grow in large pagoda-like whorls on 30 inch tall flower stalks and bloom into summer.

Ceanothus 'Diamond Heights'

If you want some show-stopping foliage, look no farther than Ceanothus 'Diamond Heights' with its lime colored leaves striped with dark green. It stays low; growing to about 1' tall, is drought tolerant and has no trouble covering slopes. ●



Salvia spathacea
Photo: Moosa Creek Natives Nursery



Arctostaphylos 'John Dourley'

Tool Shed:

Deluxe Watering Can

By Len Schultz, UCCE Master Gardener



As a Master Gardener, I am always on the lookout for tools that make gardening easier. Last year, I was wandering around Walter Andersen Nursery in Poway looking for something on which I could spend my Hedge Fund\$. It was then that I spotted the Bloem Deluxe Watering Can. There were a number of features that attracted me to it. First was the capacity. It is 2.5 gallons. The larger the capacity, the fewer fill-ups. It has a very large opening, making filling easy. I also like the detachable sprinkler head. I can easily take it off to water under foliage or leave it on to water a wider area. But the best feature is the top handle. When filled with 2.5 gallons of water, it can be a little heavy, especially if you need to carry it a distance. The top handle eases the carrying. It also works well when watering. The basket handle design allows for accurate control of the flow of water. With its sturdy construction, I have found the Deluxe Watering Can to be a good investment. ●

Words From Walter

Bare Root Fruit And Roses

By Walter Andersen, Jr.



Bare Root Fruit Trees

I've got some great reasons to buy bare root fruit trees. For starters, you get the best selection as far as varieties go. Best of all, they cost less than when you purchase them in a container. If you need more persuasion, they are easier to plant as you don't have to remove them from containers. Even though they are bare now, in a couple of months the trees will start to leaf out and you should have lots of new growth by summer. Some varieties may have 3 or 4 feet of new growth by then, and some will fruit as soon as next year. With proper planning, you can harvest fresh fruit almost all year long!

Right now, we have a very good selection, over 200 varieties to choose from if you include blueberries, grapes, olives, and cane berries. Download the list of fruit trees in stock at www.walterandersen.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/2015fruittree.pdf.

Here is a great idea if you have limited space for fruit trees. You can plant more than one tree in a hole! It takes a little planning, but it is not difficult. Your planting hole should be a little larger, say 2.5'-3' in diameter, and about 16" to 18" deep. Place all three trees in the hole, spacing them about 12" to 18" apart. It is probably a good idea to have three tree stakes ready, one for each tree. Mix some soil conditioner or planting compost with the soil that you dug from the hole to fill in around the roots of your new trees. While you



are planting, be careful not to plant the trees too deep. A good rule of thumb when finished planting, the first roots growing horizontally from the trunk should not be any deeper than one inch. Usually you can check the stem of the tree near the roots and see different shades of brown/tan where the soil level was at the grower. Trees planted too deep may not survive because the bark stays too wet and starts to rot. This may not happen right away, but could show up in a year or two. Use plastic tie tape and tie your trees to the stakes to keep them from blowing over. Be sure to trim back your new bare root trees, maybe as much as 1/3 off the top should be cut back, which will encourage a lower branching tree. Who wants to go up on a ladder 10 or 12 feet high to pick fruit? You can do some growing season pruning to keep your tree to size if it is sending up too much top growth. You don't need to wait until the tree goes dormant to prune back the new growth.

Start fertilizing your new trees in March or April, and repeat the fertilizer about every three months until September using Gro-Power Citrus and Avocado or Dr. Earth Fruit Tree Food.

Bare Root Roses

Now on to roses. Bare root roses are available mid-December through February. They arrive in large boxes which are lined with plastic to prevent the sleeping roses from drying out. These dormant roses will begin growing immediately and bloom sometime in March or April! You can find a list of roses we have at www.walterandersen.com/pdf/2015roselista.pdf. As soon as they arrive in our stores, they are individually pruned and potted in our premium, custom mixed, peat moss-based, rose potting soil from Sungro Horticulture. Over the last decades we have tried many mixes for the roses, but this has been the best performer.

Even though they are now potted and will bloom right in their pots, they still can be handled as bare root roses until they have pushed out more than 2" of new growth.

Roses prefer a warm, sunny location that gets at least six hours of direct sun. Dig a hole about 20" wide and 18" deep. Mix the soil you take out of the hole 50/50 with E.B. Stone Planting Compost, or Sunshine Rose and Flower Mix. In the very bottom of the hole mix 1-2 cups of Ada Perry's Magic Formula for roses, and a couple of hands-full of Gro-Power All Organic Soil Conditioner with the existing soil, and cover with about an inch of the soil/compost mix and tamp firmly. Then form a mound of the 50/50 mix in the center of your planting hole and distribute the roots evenly around it. The bud union or graft should be about 2" above the surrounding soil. Fill the remaining portion of the planting hole with the 50/50 mix taking care not to leave any air pockets, and tamp lightly. Make a basin approx. 18" to 24" in diameter around your newly planted rose to concentrate the water around the existing roots and water thoroughly. Initially water approximately once per week unless we have regular rain, increasing to 2-3 times per week this summer. Container plants may need daily watering during the summer.

Fertilize your roses monthly from January until the end of September with either Gro-Power, or Dr. Earth Rose and Flower Food. We also recommend two applications of Ada Perry's Magic Formula for Roses. Apply once in January, and a second application in June or July.

Insects and fungus can be a problem for roses. There are several different products which will help control these issues. Serenade, Daconil, and Immunox will help control fungus problems. Green Light Rose Defense (Neem Oil), will help control fungus, insects, and spider mites. Bayer Advanced has many different products to control insects and diseases.

If you still have questions, come on in, and watch the class schedule as well for upcoming rose care and fruit tree classes. •

Helping Bees continued from p1



garden, the better. They are particularly fond of blue, purple, yellow, and white flowers.

2. Use Native Plants

Bees in your area will be most attracted to native plants that they are familiar with. Mix a few in with your favorite ornamentals.

3. Plant Flowers in Clusters

Larger groupings of flowers. Even if you only have a small garden area or a few containers to plant in, it will be beneficial to local foraging bees.

4. Plan for a Succession of Blooms

Plant some flowers that bloom in spring, some in summer, and some in fall. That will provide food for the bees over a long period of the year.

5. Plant in Sunny Areas

Bees prefer to forage in sunny, protected areas where they won't be bombarded by wind. Sunny spots produce the most prolific flowers as well.

6. Plant Fruit Trees

Fruit trees provide a profusion of flowers for bees winter through spring.

7. Put Flowers in the Vegetable Garden

If you intersperse some flowers that bees love with your veggies, it will help

increase pollination of your vegetables for a better crop.

8. Allow Some Vegetables and Herbs to Bolt

Leaving a few vegetables and herbs in the garden in the fall will allow them to flower and provide late season food for bees.

9. Garden Organically

Use non-toxic forms of pest control. Traditional pesticides may kill beneficial insects like bees and butterflies.

If you are concerned about having too many bees buzzing around, there are ways to avoid bee stings:

Don't put plants that attract bees in a heavy human traffic area.

Don't wear bright or very dark colors, especially with floral prints.

Cover food and drinks, especially fruit and sweet soft drinks.

Always wear shoes.

Avoid wearing perfume or scented body products in the garden.

Never disturb a nest.

If you are allergic to bee stings and get stung, seek emergency assistance immediately.

Flowers that Attract Bees

Agastache, Bee Balm (Monarda), Butterfly Weed, Columbine, Cosmos, Daisy, Echinacea, Flax, Four O'Clocks, Foxglove, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Lavender, Lavender Hyssop, Lupine, Pincushion Flower (Scabiosa), Salvia, Sunflowers, Wallflower, and Zinnia.

Herbs That Attract bees (when flowering)

Basil, Borage, Catnip, Chives, Dill, Lemon Balm, Marjoram, Rosemary, Thyme, and Mint.

Vegetables that Attract Bees (when flowering)

Cucumbers, Melons, Onions, Pumpkins, Squash, and Watermelons. •

TO DO LIST: January



PLANT

This is the ideal time to plant bare root roses, fruit trees, and ornamentals. Shop early for the best selection. Plant these vegetables now: Artichoke, Asparagus, Beets (seed), Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrots (seed), Celery, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi (seed), Lettuce, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Radish (seed), Spinach, Swiss Chard, and Turnips (seed).

PRUNING

Now is the time to prune Roses, deciduous trees, shrubs, and vines including fruit trees, grapes and berry vines. Use well-maintained and sharp shears. Replace worn Felco pruner blades and springs with new ones for easier pruning.

PEST CONTROL

Dormant spray for diseases and overwintering insects. Use Liqui-Cop to control fungus on fruit trees and roses and Peach Leaf Curl and more on peaches and nectarines. Use oil spray to control overwintering insects and insect eggs.

LAWN CARE

Apply Scott's Super Turf Builder Plus Halts to prevent Crabgrass and other weed seed from germinating as the weather warms up.

ROSES

Apply Ada Perry's Magic Formula to established roses and add with fertilizer when planting bare-root Roses.

LOOK FOR

Camellias, Azaleas, Holly, Pyracantha, roses and fruit trees. Don't miss Pansies, Violas, Stocks and Snapdragons. •



Winter Bird Feeding

By Old Ben



If you feed birds, you're in good company. Feeding birds is one of North America's favorite pastimes. A 2010 report from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that about 65 million Americans provide food for wild birds.

Wintertime is Not Easy

In much of North America, winter is a difficult time for birds. Days are often windy and cold; nights are long and even colder.

Vegetation has withered or been consumed, and most insects have died or become dormant. Finding food can be especially challenging for birds on cold days. Setting up backyard feeders makes their lives easier and ours more enjoyable.

Types of Bird Food

During the spring and summer, most songbirds eat insects and spiders which are highly nutritious, abundant, and for the most part, easily captured. During fall and winter, non migratory songbirds shift their diets to fruits and seeds to survive. This is the time of year when bird feeding enthusiasts roll out the welcome mat and set the table.

Which Seed Types Should I Provide?

Black oil sunflower seeds attract the greatest variety of birds. These seeds have a high meat to shell ratio, they are nutritious, and high in fat. Their small size and thin shells make them easy for small birds to handle and crack. Although sunflower seeds are the overall favorite, some birds prefer

other seeds. For example, blackbirds like corn, and doves prefer millet and safflower. Nijer is a delicacy for small finches such as goldfinches, and siskins. Nijer seeds are small. Offer them in special Nijer feeders. Most ground feeding birds prefer white millet to black oil sunflower seeds.

Water, Water, Water

A dependable supply of fresh water will attract many birds to your yard, including species that don't normally visit feeders. A shallow, easy to clean birdbath is best. Clean your birdbath often and keep it filled with fresh water.

Feeder Placement

Place your feeders close to natural shelters such as trees or shrubs. Evergreens are ideal and provide maximum cover from winds and predators. A distance of 10 feet from trees and shrubs seems to be ideal. You can provide resting and escape cover for ground dwelling birds, such as Song Sparrows, by placing a large, loosely stacked brush pile near your feeders.

Helpful Hints for Successful Bird Feeding

Avoid overcrowding at feeders by placing numerous feeders several feet apart.

Keep your feeding area and feeders clean.

Keep food and food storage containers dry and free of mold and insects.

Check your feeders for safety. Sharp edges can scratch birds and lead to infections.

Old Ben's Specials

Valid January 2-31, 2015

Free Small Finch Sock with Purchase of 5 or 10lb. Old Ben's Nyjer Seed! The sock is in the bag.

5lb. Nyjer Seed

\$8.88 Reg. \$12.99

25lb. Sunflower Chips

\$16.88 Reg. \$23.99

Fine Cut Sunflower Chips

5lb. \$16.99 Reg. \$31.99

25lb. \$29.88 Reg. \$46.99

5lb. Old Ben's Classic Wild Bird Seed

\$5.88 Reg. \$11.49

Birdhouse Platform Feeder

\$19.88 Reg. \$31.99

Clear Hummingbird Food

3 for \$9.99 Reg. \$6.99 ea.

Now is the BEST time to install an Owl Box.

A nesting pair eats up to 1,500 rodents a year.

Barn Owl Nest Box

\$74.88 Reg. \$104.99


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

If You Build it, Will They Come

It may take a while for birds to discover a new feeder. If you are not seeing birds within a few days of setting up your feeder, try sprinkling some seeds on the ground around the feeder to make the new feeding site more obvious. •

**1915 SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION
ROAD RACE
CENTENNIAL EVENT**

JANUARY 10, 2015



**A LIVING HISTORY CAR SHOW FOR HORSELESS CARRIAGES AND
ROAD RACE CARS OF THE PERIOD**

**SAN DIEGO AUTOMOTIVE MUSEUM PARKING LOT
BALBOA PARK
9 AM TO 4 PM**

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED **FREE ADMISSION**

Contact: Newell Booth, (619) 320-8422, SDExpositionRoadRace@gmail.com

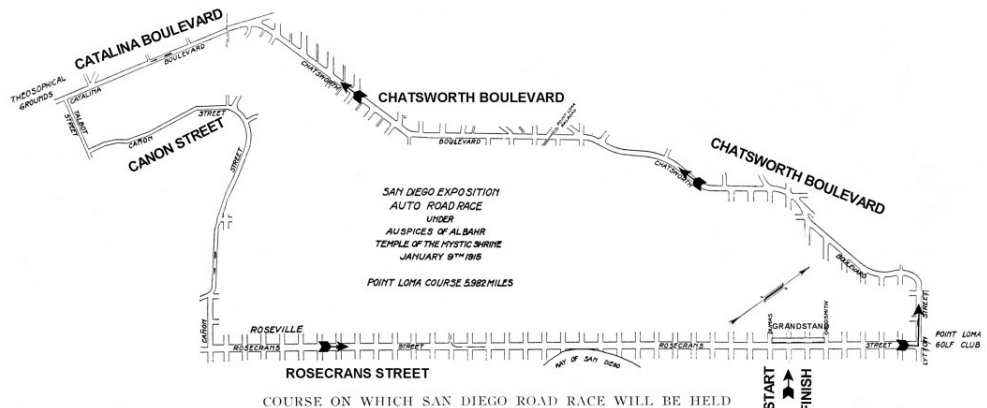
1915 Point Loma Road Race to be Celebrated

On Jan. 9, 1915, the Automobile Club of Southern California and Al Bahr Shrine sponsored a 300 mile road race over a 6 mile course around Point Loma. The race was planned as one of the opening events of the [1915 Panama California Exposition](#) in Balboa Park. The race course routed around Point Loma starting on Rosecrans St., heading North, turning West on Lytton St., South on Chatsworth Blvd. and Catalina Blvd., East on Cañon St. and back onto Rosecrans. Almost five hours and fifty one laps later, Earl Cooper in Stutz #8 won the race averaging over 65 mph. Only 5 cars finished the grueling route out of 18 cars that started.

Racing cars in those days carried a driver as well as a mechanic. Other notable drivers were San Diegan, William Carlson, who finished 2nd, Barney Oldfield, Eddie Rickenbacker, and Bob Burman. On the morning of the great race, an estimated 20,000 to 50,000 people spread out along the course to watch the spectacle. The San Diego Union newspaper proclaimed, [“It was the greatest throng ever seen at one event in San Diego, excepting, perhaps, the opening of the exposition.”](#)

On Jan. 10, 2015, the local groups of the [Horseless Carriage Club of America](#) will commemorate the [1915 Road Race](#) that was the opening event for the Panama-California Exposition. A living History Car Show for Horseless Carriages and Road Race Cars of the period will be presented in front of the San Diego Automotive Museum in Balboa Park.

At 10:30 am, road worthy cars from the show will arrive at the Starting Line at Elliot St. and Rosecrans St. for a ceremonial start. Lead by race cars, the caravan will drive one lap of the race route arriving back at the starting/finish line. After the ceremonial lap, the tour will proceed back to Balboa Park for the rest of the car show where drivers and their families will describe the cars and participate in a living history of a 1915 era outing to in the park.



The public is invited to the show to watch the cars retrace the route, and the Balboa Park show at no charge.

More details are available at our web sites:

[San Diego Exposition Road Race Centennial Facebook Page](#)
<https://www.facebook.com/SDExpoRR/>

Contact: Newell Booth, Horseless Carriage Club of America
Chairman, 1915 Centennial Activities Committee
sdexpositionroadrace@gmail.com - 619-320-8422

Holiday Recap

By Melanie Potter



Mary visits Santa at WAN



December Nights in Balboa Park (upper left & above)

What kept us so busy over the holidays? Take a look at photos that capture some of the hectic days.

We spent a day setting up our display for the annual December Nights. It takes quite a crew of people to bring in trees, poinsettias, and other décor then set it all up.



Supplies collected for The Humane Society

Both stores collected pet supplies to be given to the San Diego Humane Society. Gently used and new toys,

blankets, and scratching posts were on the organizations wish list along with food.



Holiday Open Houses

Santa visited both stores during our Holiday Open Houses. Kids are Santa's biggest fans as Mary proves, although the adults and kids at heart from Walter Andersen make a beeline to visit with him, too. ●

Not All Plants Like Jack Frost

By Botanical Interests & Walter Andersen Nursery

This time of year, it pays to keep an eye on nighttime temperatures. To help you, here's a simple list of common vegetables and their frost tolerance.

Light Frost

Temperatures 28-32 degrees F.

Hard Frost

Temperatures below 28 degrees F.

Likely Damaged By Light Frost

Beans, cucumbers, eggplants, muskmelon, New Zealand spinach, okra, peppers, pumpkins, summer squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, watermelon, amaranth, and winter squash (plants).

Can Withstand Light Frost

Artichokes, beets, carrots, cauliflower, celery, Chinese cabbage, endive, lettuce, parsnips, peas, swiss chard, escarole, arugula, bok choy, mache, and radicchio.

Can Withstand Hard Frost

Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, collards, kale, kohlrabi, mustard, onions, parsley, peas, radishes, spinach, turnips, leeks, and sorrel.

It is important to understand that temperature is not the only factor affecting survivorship of plants during a frost event. The further a plant or its parts are from the ground, the more likely it is to be damaged by frost. The ground, when warm, will radiate that warmth to plants that are close to the ground. Humidity can also help protect plants from frost. Humid air holds more heat and reduces the drying effects of frost. Air movement also has an influence on frost damage. Moving air is less likely to freeze than still air.

Tender plants can be protected from a few light frosts with row covers or blankets. Mulched beets, carrots, leeks, onions, radishes, and parsnips can be harvested later in fall before the ground freezes. Light frost makes leafy greens and root vegetables sweeter, so it's worth leaving some of your kale and

[continued p8](#)

Garden Classes

JANUARY

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/.

SAN DIEGO | 9:00AM

1/3

Pruning Pears & Figs, &
Introduction of New Varieties

1/10

Choosing the Best Bare Root
Selections for Your Yard

1/17

Success with Indoor Plants

1/24

Winter & Spring Color

1/31

Spring Bulbs

POWAY | 9:30AM

1/3

Rose Pruning

1/10

Orchard Planning & Planting
with Richard Wright

1/17

Fruit Tree Pruning
with Richard Wright

1/24

Spring Bulbs with David Ross

1/31

TBA

Jack Frost continued from p7

carrots in the ground until you're ready to use them. Regardless of the protection from frost, natural or man-made, any temperature below 25 degrees F is dangerous territory for vegetable plants. •

Bababerries Are Back!

We've had them before and we'll have them again! The famous, everbearing "Bababerry" is back. This popular berry has been hard to propagate so growers had a rough time keeping up with the demand. Now, the supply is better and you can plant the berry that is said to be the best mild climate raspberry. It's a widely adapted plant, from southern California to Virginia that is much more tolerant of summer heat than other raspberries. You'll get large red berries up to one inch that are highly regarded for flavor. Enjoy a plentiful June harvest followed by smaller crop in fall. •



In-Store Coupons

Print out or show coupons on your smart phone at check out!

Valid January 2-31, 2015

**\$2.00
OFF**

**Edna's Best
Potting Soil**

1.5CF | #10026907

No Limit. Limited to stock on hand. Cannot
be combined with any other discount
Hedge Fund\$ certificates do apply.

Valid January 2-31, 2015

**\$1.00
OFF**

**E.B. Stone
Planting Mix**

#120688

No Limit. Limited to stock on hand. Cannot
be combined with any other discount
Hedge Fund\$ certificates do apply.

Visit Our 2 Locations

SAN DIEGO

3642 Enterprise Street
San Diego, California 92110
{619} 224-8271

POWAY

12755 Danielson Court
Poway, California 92064
{858} 513-4900



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