



WALTER ANDERSEN
NURSERY™

Garden Talk

SAN DIEGO'S GARDEN RESOURCE

San Diego's Independent Nursery Since 1928™

APRIL 2014

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Why So Blue?

Out of the blue, we threw a new featured color into the newsletter. We did so after the realization that, like it or not, Walter Andersen Nursery was becoming known for having a blue streak. For years, employees have worn blue shirts, which are easily recognized. A new line of soon-to-be-introduced plants grown for Walter Andersen Nursery will be in blue pots, and soon you'll see our trucks with signage that incorporates yet, more blue. Therefore, it made sense to take a further stab at going blue—and, now you know why this month's newsletter features the color.



Got Milk (weed)? Get Monarchs!

By Melanie Potter

Old Ben is always thinking about his feathered friends as well as winged creatures, such as Monarch butterflies. Therefore, he suggested, the time is right to add Milkweed (*Asclepias*) to your yard as it is the host plant for these easily recognized, orange and black butterflies.

According to MonarchWatch.org, the overwintering numbers from Mexico have been tallied and they verified the bad news that was expected. The numbers are not a surprise; as early as May, it was predicted that the population would be lower this winter. The total area occupied by monarch colonies at overwintering sites in Mexico this winter was .67 hectares, down from the previous all-time low of 1.19 hectares reported last year.

Researchers suggest that Monarch numbers will rebound if the weather allows and there is enough milkweed to increase the population. The butterflies flock to *Asclepias*, especially *Asclepias tuberosa*, where they lay their eggs



which hatch into ravenous caterpillars. Milkweed provides both home for the eggs and meals for the growing caterpillars.

A few years ago at our Poway location, we were overrun with Monarch butterflies. Their jade green chrysalides ringed with gold dots hung from of all things, Corky's Honey Delight Fig trees like Christmas ornaments. We moved many to a specially built bug house to watch them emerge. It was necessary to

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Heavenly Bamboo—NOT Bamboo At All!

By Walter Andersen, Jr.

Nandina domestica is an ornamental plant that has been sold in San Diego for almost 100 years. The common name is Heavenly Bamboo. However, there is no relation to true Bamboo. *Nandina* comes from parts of China and Japan. The Heavenly Bamboo part relates to the plant forming many upright stalks, remotely similar to Bamboo. The common *Nandina* can get to 7' or 8' tall in time. They are quite easy to grow in sun or part shade. While they can also be grown in

deeper shade areas, they are prone to mildew there. Once established, they are drought tolerant. They are often found on low-water use plant lists, but be sure to water them regularly at least during their first summer to help them get established. When first planted, they should be watered about two times a week. When planting, amend your soil with a good planting mix and add a little Dr. Earth organic fertilizer or Gro-Power, lightly mixed in, to help establish a

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"Gulf Stream" Heavenly Bamboo

Get Monarchs! continued from p1

increase the stock of Milkweed to ensure the caterpillars had enough food and because customers were experiencing the same influx of Monarchs and needed to add more Milkweed bushes to their gardens.

Milkweed is easy to grow and is tolerant of poor, sandy soil. It takes full sun and needs regular water. The plant, which grows to 3' tall, won't always look good because at times the foliage will be decimated by hungry caterpillars. When in bloom, mostly in summer according to

Sunset Western Garden Book, (both nurseries have these blooming in March) the plant bears small star-like flowers in clusters of red and yellow, or you can get a variety that blooms with yellow flowers. Seed pods will split to reveal a white silky floss and milky sap. In our stores, you'll find *Asclepias tuberosa* (orange) and *Asclepias curassavica* (yellow).

For a detailed discussion of the monarch population status, visit <http://monarchwatch.org/blog> •

The Monarch Butterfly & Cocoons



Heavenly Bamboo continued from p1



"Sienna Sunrise" Heavenly Bamboo

strong root system. The planting hole should be about two times as wide as the original container, and not much deeper.

In recent years, new varieties have been introduced. In my opinion, they are all much better than the original *Nandina domestica* which tends to get tall and leggy. The newer varieties tend to be bushier and have more foliage at the bottom; they just don't look spindly any more. Here are a few names to look for:

Gulf Stream

A compact plant, growing to about 4' tall and may get to about 4' in diameter. New foliage is bronzy colored turning greener as it ages and red during winter.

Moon Bay

Here is another attractive *Nandina*, a little shorter to perhaps only 3' tall. This makes a great container plant or low hedge that would need very little trimming. Very bushy, you probably will never see the stems. Coloration is similar to Gulf Stream.

Plum Passion

Grown by Monrovia Growers, this variety will grow to 6' or 7' tall, stays bushy and the colors of the foliage are wonderful. Burgundy to red and it holds its color as the temperature warms. This variety will get to 3' to 4' in diameter in time, can be used for a taller hedge, or it looks great by itself. Plum Passion lives up to its name, foliage is truly purple to plum color. Older leaves do turn greenish as they mature. Trim it a little if you would like it shorter.

Sienna Sunrise

This plant came out about 10 years ago as an improved variety. Wonderful colored new foliage is deep orange-red then turns deep green; compact to about 3' tall.

To keep them looking their best, be sure to fertilize about every two months with a general purpose plant food. Gro-Power would be my suggestion. If any of these gets too tall or wide for the location, don't be afraid to trim them back a little. •

TO DO LIST: April



FERTILIZE

For lawns, use Marathon Fertilizer for Tall Fescue, 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.

PEST CONTROL

Keep insects under control by hitting them early. On edibles use Dr. Earth Final Stop Fruit Tree Spray, Monterey Garden Insect Spray, Safer Yard and Garden Spray. For ornamentals use a systemic control like Bayer 3-in-1 Insect Disease and Mite Spray.

PLANT

Warm-season bedding plants, Dahlias, annuals, and perennials. Warm-season vegetables and vegetable seeds. Tomatoes, tomatoes, tomatoes, and the specialty hot peppers are here.

LOOK FOR

Flowering deciduous trees and shrubs, blooming roses, blooming bulbs, Ceanothus and tropicals. •

Words From Walter By Walter Andersen, Jr.

What To Plant Now For Color In The Months To Come



April and May are the best months to plant your warmer weather bedding plants. It's usually not too hot and the soil is warming up which gets your new plantings off to a great start.

For optimum results, amend your soil with a good planting mix or compost. A few suggestions would be Sunshine brand planter mix in the green bag or E.B. Stone planting compost. We usually recommend using about 1/3 amendment to 2/3 of your existing soil. If your soil has not been used much or if it is of poor quality, mix at a 50-50 ratio.

Plants to look for now:

Alyssum: choices include white, pink or lavender flowers, low growing for borders/groundcover.

Candytuft: a perennial that blooms in the spring, white is the most popular of the flower colors, but you'll also find pink, red, or lilac.

Coleus: foliage color best in shade, remove flower buds.

Shasta Daisy: wonderful white flowers, some with a yellow center.

Dwarf Dahlia: many of different colors, to about 14" tall.

Delphinium: tall bloom spikes, deep blues and purples, white too.

Dusty Miller: nice little border plants to about 12" small yellow bloom.

Gazania: lower growing, many colors and combo colors for sun.

Gerbera Daisy: always popular, bright colors on tall stems, good cut flower.

Hollyhock: very tall, to 6' or more, double blooms, many colors.

Impatiens: lower growing, great filler for part shade, nonstop bloom.

Bedding Begonias: red or green foliage, pink, white & red blooms.

Lobelia: very low border or hanging basket, blue, white, lavender.

Marigolds: great yellow and orange colors, blooms all summer.

Petunias: very popular, large blooms red, white, blue, and in-between.

Phlox: lower growing sun plant with star shaped blooms.

Vinca rosea: bright pink and white, some almost purple, best in sun.

Zinnias: spectacular rich colors, pink, orange, white, red and more, sun.

To keep them blooming, feed them monthly with Gro-Power or Dr. Earth plant foods. These are easy to use by scattering on the soil and watering in. All of the above plants should bloom for at least four months. On larger blooming plants, try to pick off the spent blooms, which makes the plant look nicer and promotes more flowers. If some get too tall or spindly, don't be afraid to trim them back a little to encourage new growth and a bushier habit. ●

Bonsai Care in Southern California

By Walter Andersen, Jr.

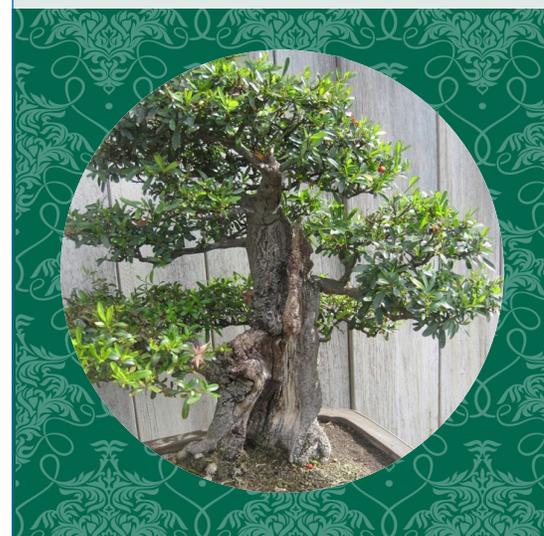


Bonsai is the practice of growing miniaturized trees or other plants in mature form in containers. This has been a practice in Japan and China for centuries. Bonsai are usually grown in ceramic containers which are glazed or natural terracotta. Often the containers are low and shallow; however they can be tall and thin with a plant cascading down the sides. With proper care, they can be kept this way for many years. In Japan and China, the very old plants are often inherited by children of the older generation as an heirloom. As they age, they seem to take on an even more mature characteristic that makes them look older and wiser!

Most Bonsai plants should be kept outdoors and they are generally plants that grow in the sun in their native habitat. Ficus and Schefflera can be successfully grown indoors so take care to choose a variety that you can grow in the area you want.

Outdoors, they tend to do best in an area that gets about 50% filtered sun, or perhaps a couple of hours of morning sun. Because most pots

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Prune With A Plan

By Chuck McClung



We've all seen bad pruning jobs: the hedge with the big bare spot; the shrub that now resembles a Charlie Brown Christmas tree; the Camellia that never blooms because each year it is pruned heavily in the fall. Pruning is tempting, yet taunting. Avoid a bad haircut; know your plant, and prune with a plan.

First off, if you don't know what kind of plant you have, don't prune it. Get your plant identified; right now may be the wrong time of the year to prune it. Feel free to bring a sample of your plant to the nursery to have it identified and ask when to prune it.

Most reasons to prune fall into three groups: (1) removing dead growth, (2) controlling overall size or shape, and (3) pruning to increase flower and/or fruit production.

Begin pruning by removing any dead stems and leaves; this can be done any time of the year. Now is an especially opportune time to prune deciduous trees and shrubs before they leaf out. If you're unsure whether stems are dead, gently scrape the bark of a small stem with your fingernail or knife. If it's green just under the bark, it's still alive.

When pruning to control a plant's size or shape, we must have a size or shape already in mind, before we begin to prune. Some older shrubs or hedges (e.g. Eugenia, Lantana) are bare in the central part of the plant. If heavily pruned, the bare center is exposed and may not leaf out and fill in for many years. A hedge that has not been pruned for a few years may end up looking pretty bad after a hard pruning.

For more formal pruning, step back and look at the plant between cuts. The plant appears much different up close than from 20 feet away. To start, ask yourself which one branch or part of the plant is too big or "in the wrong place"; then prune just that one branch or part of the plant. Step

back, ask yourself the question again, and repeat the process. I find this a helpful, structured method to slowly change the shape or reduce the size of a plant.

Pruning to increase flower production begins with knowing (1) when a plant flowers, and (2) how the plant flowers; that is, does it bloom on new growth or does it bloom on last year's growth. One rule of thumb is to prune right after flowering.

Plants that bloom on last year's growth, like "mophead-type" Hydrangeas should not be pruned now. Pruning now removes the flower buds for later this year. Plants that bloom on new growth, like Buddleia, Hibiscus, or Caryopteris, can be shaped or pruned to size in spring as new growth begins. They also may be pruned after blooming.

Small, evergreen, flowering plants like Lavender, or Germander, should be pruned each year after blooming for maximum flower production the following year, and to maintain a neat, tidy shape.

The timing rule of pruning after flowering, however, does not apply to fruit trees. Here, it is especially important to know your plant. Different fruit trees and berries are pruned differently depending on their growth character. While we lack space to fully cover fruit tree pruning, try to understand the goal or plan for pruning your particular fruit producing plants. It's not always obvious how to correctly prune them, but specific pruning techniques will increase your fruit production. If you want detailed information about fruit tree pruning, pick up a copy of 'How to Prune Fruit Trees and Roses', by R. Sanford Martin and Ken Andersen. It's a handy book that is available in both our stores.

Know your plant, prune with a plan, and make sure you're having fun! •

Bonsai

continued from p3

are small and shallow, you need to be careful that the soil does not completely dry out. Ideally, the soil should be moist to the touch, never soggy. If it feels a little dry, it is time to water. Frequency of watering depends on the temperature and humidity at any given time. If it is very warm in summer months, you may need to water every day. At least check daily to see how much moisture is in the soil. Often the soil is above the edge of the container and water may just run off. You can put your plants in a container of water and let it soak for a few minutes. Another trick is to put ice cubes on the soil and let them melt into the soil.

To keep the plant healthy, you should fertilize it about once a month. Use a liquid plant food at half strength and mix it in the water if you use the soak method. Dry granules could also be used, but use a slow release type, something like Gro-Power granules.

For most Bonsai, trimming and pinching your tree to keep the look you are after should be done every month or two. Don't let too much new growth spoil the mature look.

You will need to repot occasionally, which provides two benefits: fresh soil replenishes nutrients, and there's more room for the tree to grow. This may not be necessary for about two to three years.

Insects are usually not a problem. Check with the nursery to find the appropriate control if you see signs of insect activity.

Both stores carry started plants in Bonsai containers, and we have a good selection of containers and starter plants too. •



How To Attract Birds With Nesting Materials

By Old Ben



Join Old Ben April 26 in the Poway Store at 9:30am to learn how to bring birds into your yard with nesting materials.

Now is the perfect time to attract birds with nesting material and encourage them to take up residence in the backyard. This gives you the opportunity to see the entire life cycle of birds; from courtship behavior to nest building to raising their young. With the right nesting materials, you may even be able to attract several families of birds to your yard.

Purpose of Nesting Material

The term nesting material refers to anything that birds may use to build a nest, whether they create a simple depression of sticks and straw or if they have a more elaborate type of nest. Nesting materials serve several purposes:

- Cushions eggs from the ground and parents weight.
- Insulates eggs from temperature changes.
- Holds the clutch together for heat efficiency.
- Camouflages the nest from predators.
- Protects the nest from the elements.

Types of Nesting Material

Depending upon the variety of bird, nesting material needs take into consideration the size of the nest, where it is built, the of number of eggs it will hold, and whether it will be home to multiple broods. Also, some nests are reused annually. Popular

materials for building a nest include:

- Twigs or sticks
- Dead leaves
- Grass clippings or dead grass
- Yarn, string, or thread
- Bison Hair
- Alpaca hair
- Animal fur
- Feathers
- Moss or lichen
- Pine needles
- Mud
- Spider web silk
- Straw or other plant stems
- Shredded paper
- Cotton balls

While some of these materials are available naturally, if you wish to encourage birds to nest, you can provide additional sources of material.

There are several ways to offer nesting material in the backyard to attract birds.

- Drape material over trees or shrubs near bird feeders or sheltered spots where birds may build nest.
- Use a clean suet cage and fill it with nesting material. Hang it where it is visible so birds will notice it.
- Create small piles of nesting materials in places where it won't blow away or be soaked by rain or sprinklers.
- For best results, offer several types of nesting material in several different ways to appeal to different birds.

More Tips

It may seem very easy to attract birds with nesting material, but birders will take steps to ensure the material they offer is suitable and safe for use in nests.

Avoid any material that has been treated with pesticides, fertilizers, or other potentially toxic chemicals. This includes pet hair with flea treatments or grass clippings after insecticide applications as well as heavily dyed paper.

When offering string, twine, or thread, cut the material into segments 3-8 inches long.

Shorter lengths will not be as attractive, while longer lengths can potentially

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Old Ben's Specials

ATTRACT MORE BIRDS!
All Nesting Materials on Sale

Prices Valid April 1-30, 2014

All Bison & Alpaca Nesting Material
\$14.99 Reg. \$19.99

Wild Bird Cage with Nesting Materials
\$10.99 Reg. \$15.99

Wild Bird Nesting Materials Refill
\$7.99 Reg. \$10.99

Hummingbird Cage with Nesting Material
\$8.99 Reg. \$11.99

Hummingbird Nesting Refill
\$3.99 Reg. \$5.99

Clear Hummingbird Food
\$3.99 Reg. \$6.99

Old Ben's Classic Wild Bird Seed SAVE 50%
20lb **\$15.99** Reg. \$31.99

Nyjer Seed
5lb **\$9.99** Reg. \$12.99
10lb **\$18.99** Reg. \$23.99

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

Which Came First—The Chicken Or The Egg?

By Melanie Potter



Neither, as first we need a coop! That's right, our Poway store is working on setting up a chicken coop and if all goes according to plan, soon we'll have about six chickens that you can visit. We're not sure what breed(s) of chickens we'll acquire as our goal is to adopt some looking for a forever home. As luck would have it, some of our employees have chicken raising

experience and Old Ben knows quite a bit about these birds as well. If you have been thinking about chickens as pets, you might like the coop and yard we have for sale. You can get the coop in either red or forest green and it sells for \$399.99 and the yard is \$199.99. We also have chicken food and some other odds and ends that fowl require. Available in the Poway store only. ●

How To Attract Birds

continued from p5

strangle both adult birds and nestlings.

Do not offer any plastic or nylon material, including fishing line. These materials can be deadly to birds.

While nesting material can get wet, birds maybe more attracted to sources of clean, dry material. Place the nesting material in a sheltered, but visible location for best results.

I don't recommend using dryer lint. The lint can contain detergents and other chemicals that can affect the birds. Dryer lint also becomes hard when it gets wet and dries. In addition to providing nesting material to attract birds, be sure your backyard is bird friendly with shelter, trees, and birdhouses.

By offering a wide variety of materials, birders can invite birds to build nests and raise their families close by. ●



Amaze Is Amazing & Can Save Lots Of Work

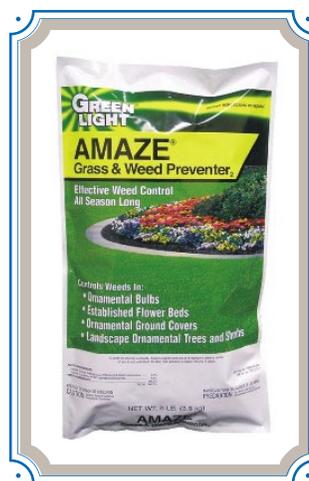
By Walter Andersen, Jr.

No one I know likes weeds. They seem to be a constant problem in the garden. There is an easy way to gain better control of most of these nasty plants. Many weeds grow from seed that has been carried by the wind, dropped by birds, or some remain where they originally dropped.

Amaze, a pre-emergent weed killer might be just the thing you are looking for. It works by killing the weed seed as it germinates. It has no effect on plants or weeds already growing, but, if applied correctly, it does a great job killing the seed. It's ideal for controlling crabgrass, common purslane, and other broadleaf and grassy weeds.

First you need to remove the weeds you are fighting. Despite pulling them, hoeing them, or even spraying them with a weed killer, the seeds are still in the soil. You'll need to clean everything out, so there are no weeds or stumps of weeds left. Then lightly cultivate the area to about 1/2" deep and scatter some Amaze. Sprinkle the area with water to settle the Amaze into the top part of the soil as a barrier.

When the weed seeds germinate, they come into contact with the Amaze



in the soil which kills the emerging plant. If you have complete coverage in your landscaped areas, this is an effective weed control for about three to four months. Amaze can be used in ground covers, established flower beds, bulb gardens, and general ornamental shrubs and trees. It is NOT recommended for use in vegetable gardens.

Also, don't use it any where you will be planting seeds within one year.

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Garden Tours: The Best Of What's Blooming

By Melanie Potter



Mammillaria bombycina | Photo: Jen Terchek

When traveling on vacation, a tour of a botanical garden sometimes appears on our 'to do' list. Over the recent President's Day long weekend, we traveled with friends to LA and made time to see the **Huntington Gardens** and the **LA Arboretum**.

A few hundred photos later, here is some of the best to share as I stroll down a recent memory lane.



Notocactus warasii | Photo: Jen Terchek

The **cherry blossoms** were out in full force, likely due to the warm winter tricking them into blooming early. Different varieties of ornamental cherry trees were covered in fragrant, single or double blooms, ranging in color from white to pink, with not a hint of foliage. That comes after the blooms.

Depending upon the variety, the trees can grow from 15'-50' tall. Originally, when brought to America, there were only 12 varieties of flowering cherry trees. These trees were a gift to the United States from Japan in 1912 as a sign of friendship between the two countries. The United States made the same gift to Japan, years later, with new trees grown from the 1912 stock.

Both our stores sell **ornamental cherry trees** and you can select from Kwanzan, (pink flowers) Pink Cloud (single flowers, tree grows to 18'), or Snow Fountains (which has a weeping habit). Plant in a sunny area with well draining soil. Variety and availability varies during the year.

This tree looks like it's ready to attend a black tie event, **Michelia foggii**. Large, deep green foliage serves as a back drop to the fragrant, creamy white blossoms that look like a small and dainty, well formed magnolia flower. Fast-growing, it takes full sun to partial



Michelia foggii | Photo: Ken Andersen



Aloe ferox | Photo: Jen Terchek

shade and needs moist, well-draining soil. The tree will grow to 30'.

Some of us are **cactus** and **succulent** fans and those gardens at both locations were at their best as many of the plants were in bloom.

Aloe ferox looked as if it were on fire with its bright red, poker-like blooms. Wikipedia says this plant is on the

[continued p8](#)

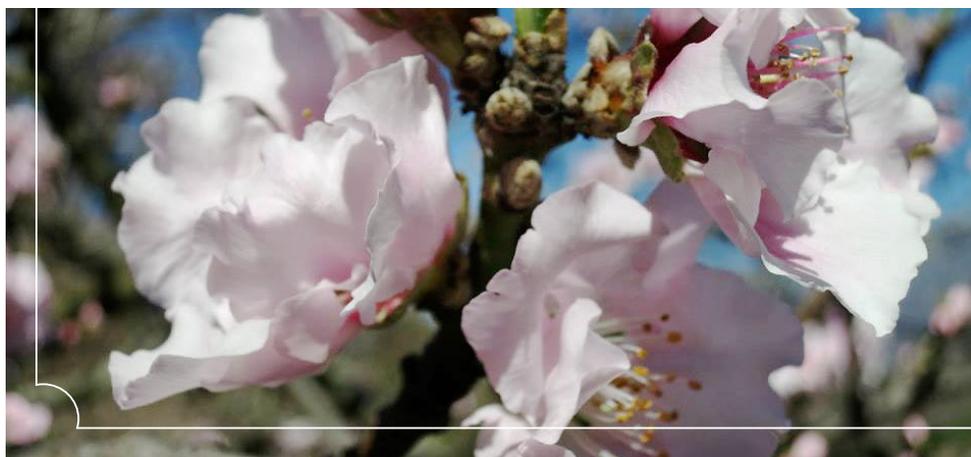
Amaze Is Amazing continued from p6

Avoid disturbing the area once Amaze has been applied. If you dig up the area or plant new plants, you will destroy the barrier effect of this product. A 10 pound bag of Amaze will treat up to 4,000 sq. ft. of area. Check your planting areas closely about every two weeks to determine if new weeds are growing. If you spot them, it's likely the AMAZE has been disturbed or its useful effect has ended. Simply

take out the small weeds, cultivate lightly and re-apply. The lasting effect depends upon how much water the area receives. The more water that passes through the area, the shorter time Amaze works.

FYI for Bermuda Grass or other creeping, stolon-type plants, this product does not work well. It does not affect weeds that are already growing, or that travel underground, it kills only seeds. ●

Garden Tours continued from p7



Cherry blossoms | Photo: Jen Terchek

endangered list, so let's hope it can make a comeback! The blooms are at the end of a tall spike that can grow 6-10 feet tall.

From Brazil comes the **Notocactus warasii**, which is eye catching because of its large yellow flowers. It has an oblong shape and can grow to 24" in height and 12" in diameter. One cactus offsets freely to form large clumps spanning several feet.

Not only does **Mammillaria bombycina** have a great name that rolls off the

tongue, but when it blooms, it will be studded with tiny, hot pink or red flowers. The flowers peek around wicked looking black spines that are surrounded by what looks like white hairs. A native of Mexico, this is a small cactus that grows slowly to about 8" in a clumping manner.

The cacti and aloe mentioned above were planted in the ground, but they also do well in containers. All need sandy, well draining soil, and will need watering when dry. Water thoroughly when soil is dry to the touch. Always protect from the frost. ●

Tool Shed: That's It! By Ken Andersen

It's Back! The snail control, That's It! The product has not been available for more than a year while the company wrestled with the EPA over registration issues. That's It is one of the few Metaldehyde products left on the shelf. The new formulation is reduced from 7% to 3.25% active ingredient but now contains Bitrex as an animal repellent and a new attractant for the slugs and snails. We recommend that if you have pets or small children to still use Sluggo but if you have a serious slug or snail problem, That's It may be what you need. It is available in both stores, in two sizes—2.5 lb and 1 lb. ●

Save Money: Redeem Your Hedge Fund\$™

By Melanie Potter



If you are a preferred customer with Walter Andersen Nursery, you are earning Hedge Fund\$, which is the name of the rewards program we introduced a few years ago.

For every 500 points earned, you receive a certificate worth \$5 to be redeemed on future purchases. Here's a quick look at how to earn points: For every \$1 spent*, you receive 5 points. So, if you spend \$100, you've earned 500 points and will be given a \$5 certificate, good toward most purchases. (HF\$ certificates cannot be used towards the purchase of Gift Cards, Sod or for Payment on Account). Certificates must be redeemed within 45 days after being issued. The receipt will include the certificate dollar amount and the expiration date.

Some things to remember about the program:

- Hedge Fund\$™ certificates are like cash and cannot be replaced if lost or stolen.
- Points never expire, certificates do.
- No Cash Refund on HF\$ certificates or purchases.
- Partial redemptions are allowed, but the customer receives no change if they do not use the full HF\$ certificate amount. The HF\$ certificate is "use it or lose it" in regards to the balance of the certificate.
- HF\$ certificates must be turned in at time of purchase to the cashier.

*Points earned are applied to pre-tax amounts. ●



MAY 24 & 25, 2014

15TH ANNUAL

POWAY

ROSE

SHOW



HOURS May 24 from 1-5pm | May 25 from 9am-4pm

REGISTRATION May 24 from 8am-10:30am

JUDGING May 24 from 11am-1pm

PREP CLASS May 17 at 9:30am

LOCATION 12755 Danielson Court in Poway | 858-513-4900



HOSTED BY

WALTER ANDERSEN
NURSERY

ACCREDITED JUDGE SUPPORT/SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE E.C.R.S.

Garden Classes

APRIL

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

4/5

Grafting and Budding for
Home Enthusiasts

4/12

Attracting Butterflies & Bees
to Your Garden

4/19

Azaleas

4/26

Mother's Day Gifts
for Gardeners

POWAY | 9:30AM

4/5

Fruit You Don't Find in Stores
with Donovan Lewis

4/12

Gourmet Gardens Year
'Round with Renee from
Renee's Garden

4/19

Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches,
Plums, Apriums, Pluots &
More with Richard Wright

4/26

Bird Nesting with Old Ben

Closed For Easter, But...



Both stores will be closed Sunday, April 20 for Easter. We hope to see you before then, and while you're here, check out the gift ware, Easter lilies, and other goodies we have for the holiday.

Drip Irrigation Class

Hosted By DIG

The class will be on April 5, 2014 at 1pm at our Poway store and is limited to 50 attendees. Class is expected to fill quickly; we'll be unable to accommodate walk-ins. Reservations are required. Call 858-513-4900.

In-Store Special

Clearance

APRIL 2014

Valid April 1-30, 2014

20% OFF

Glazed & Terracotta Clay Pots
Includes Bonsai, Orchid, & African Violet Pots

No additional discounts. No special orders.
Hedge Fund\$ certificates do apply.

SPRING
BULB
CLEARANCE
50% OFF
All Bulbs
Glads, Dahlias
& More!



WALTER ANDERSEN
NURSERY™

San Diego's Independent Nursery Since 1928™



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