

Garden Talk™

San Diego's Garden Resource



San Diego's Independent Nursery Since 1928™

Out With The Old, In With The New, Lawn That Is!



Before

BY KEN ANDERSEN

After nearly 10 years of hard use, our back lawn was in need of a bit of an upgrade. Looking over the quality choices we had available from Southland sod, we decided to go "old school" and selected Tiff Green Bermuda. For decades, Bermuda was the lawn of choice in southern California before the tall fescues took over the scene. It is plush, durable, grows quickly, and can have a totally manicured look while not being too thirsty. The job started with killing the old lawn by spraying it with Remuda, a super concentrate generic version of Roundup, and removing the dead grass a few days later. We upgraded the sprinkler system, amended the soil with Gro-Power All Organic Soil Conditioner, Gro-Power Plus, gypsum, and soil building compost, then, put down the new turf. Within a couple of weeks it was rooted in and growing beautifully.



After!

The lawn has now become an obsession for my son, Blake, and me and afforded enjoyable manly shopping opportunities. We bought an old fashioned reel type push mower so we are able to cut it at the proper 3/4" length. Part of our Saturday routine now is to go out and mow the lawn, which I tend to do, then he comes through with the blower (brand new, of course) and blows all the clippings into the center, then uses the vacuum attachment to clean everything up. The result is a beautiful, manicured look that is incredibly soft to walk on. This gives my son and me some bonding time and something to do on Saturday mornings. It also drains \$5 out of my wallet for his efforts. He and I check on the lawn often to identify weeds before they can take hold and look for any areas that may be having problems.

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Extensive Choice Of Fruit Trees Available To Order From Now!

BY DAVID ROSS

Well, even though the days are still quite warm and summer is definitely in the air, there is no better time to start thinking about which fruit trees to add in January to your orchard!

While it may seem early, our fruit tree orders for next year have been placed. Walter Andersen Nurseries will have a tremendous selection of deciduous fruit trees selected for their productivity in our mild Southern California climate.

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Red, White & Blue; Kind Of

BY MELANIE POTTER



Color bowls are a quick way to add instant color to any spot you have, and for special occasions and holidays they can be tailored to set the mood. So, now that July 4th is just around the corner, are you up to the challenge of planting a patriotic theme, red, white, and blue color bowl?

Red and white blooms are a cinch to find in summer, but it is blue flowers that can

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July

Garden Tasks

WATER

Through October, keep a close watch on watering to make sure plants do not suffer from drought. Adjust sprinkler clocks or provide supplemental watering to avoid stress to plants. Make sure lawn sprinklers are working properly to prevent dry spots.

FERTILIZE

For lawns, use Marathon Fertilizer. For Tall Fescue, Scotts 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. Add Ada Perry's Magic Formula to your regular rose feeding schedule. Mulch plants to conserve water and dress up planting beds.

PRUNE

Prune roses for late season blooms. Walter Jr., would like to remind you how and why to trim a Coral Tree: The wood is soft and holds a lot of water, and with all the foliage, the branches can get too heavy to support all the weight and the tree can break. Branches fall off, or worse, the whole tree will just fall apart! Many Coral Trees are planted on or near lawn areas and take up a lot of water then grow fast during summer months. To be safe, trim off 5' to 8' feet of the new growth. By doing this, you will probably remove most of the foliage, but it will start new growth in just a few weeks. No need to put sealer on the cuts, they will heal.

PEST CONTROL

Rose Slug, Citrus Leaf Miner, Ants, Flies, Lawn Insects, spray or apply pesticides as needed.

PLANT

Anything! Just make sure it gets plenty of water when it is hot. Smaller root systems will require more water than established plants.

LOOK FOR

Plumeria, Hibiscus, Lantana, Plumbago, Gardenias, and bedding plants.

Out With The Old Lawn *continued from p1*

While this might sound like the perfect lawn, trust me, after over 30 years in the business I can tell you that, whether it be real or artificial, there is no such thing! A couple of considerations with Bermuda is that it is more maintenance intensive than Fescue, and to do it right, the reel mower is the way to go. In the winter, the lawn can go dormant, just how much it will in Scripps Ranch we shall see this fall. By dormant I mean turn yellow or brown. This can be alleviated by overseeding with Annual Rye which will sprout quickly, fill in, and remain green until warmer weather kicks in and the Bermuda revives and the Annual Rye dies out. As Bermuda is a stoloniferous grass, it grows by creeping tendrils underground. For that reason it can sometimes creep out of the area where it was planted. To help prevent this, add a mowstrip or plastic edging to help slow it down. If it does escape the lawn area, spot treat it with Remuda to keep it from running amok.

Weeds can be an issue with Bermuda as well. Crabgrass is probably the most difficult to control, but not more so than with any other lawn. Be careful when selecting crabgrass control as some cannot be used on Bermuda.

Broadleaf weeds can pop up but are easily controlled by pulling them when they show up or treating with a broadleaf weed control. Pre-emergent weed controls are also very effective and time saving, especially for crabgrass when they are applied in December or January before the crabgrass seed germinates.

Another issue with Bermuda is thatch build up. Every couple of years the lawn will need de-thatching, a process to remove the undergrowth that builds up over time. This excess thatch can slow growth and restrict water to the root system. De-thatching can be done mechanically with a vertical mower, or by hand with a thatch rake. Renting the mower for the day is probably the best option. If you use Bermuda, plan to de-thatch and overseed in the fall months to kill two birds with one stone.

For those who prefer the look of a nice lawn, there are options other than tall fescue. If you stop by either of our stores we would be happy to show you what is available and discuss all of the traits inherent in each of the choices. For some people, removing the lawn and switching to low-water use plants is their choice. We can help with that as well. ■

Fruit Trees Available To Order Now *continued from p1*

We will have almost two hundred different varieties of fruit trees and grapes, and many blueberries, cane berries, and more. There will be standard trees, semi dwarf trees, and true dwarf trees from which to choose. The right size tree for any situation your landscape may require.

With proper planning and planting, you can be harvesting fresh fruit from your own yard from March until October! Starting with cherries and ending with persimmons, pomegranates and nuts, and everything in between, yummy fresh fruits from your own trees all year long!

Even though we probably have the best selection you will find, we have an even more extensive list from which you can choose. Walter Andersen Nursery participates in the Dave Wilson Nursery Special Order Fruit Tree program or SOFT for

short. Heavy clay wet soil, deep, well draining soil, big tree, medium tree, small tree, this SOFT program makes available to you hundreds of additional combinations of fruit trees with assorted rootstocks that will accommodate almost every possible growing situation. You may view the list at: www.walterandersen.com/pdf/Soft2014wprices.pdf.

If there is a tree you want but it is not on our list, you will probably find it on the SOFT list. The trees will be arriving in January, but the SOFT orders must be placed by Nov. 12. SOFT trees must be prepaid to complete your order, and the list is available in both stores and online.

If you have any questions or want more information, call or come in to either Walter Andersen Nursery location for assistance. ■

Walter's Camellia Guidelines

Give some attention to Camellias by following Walter's guidelines. Your Camellias should be putting out lots of new growth this time of the year. Be sure to keep the soil moist and fertilize them with an acid-type plant food. Dr. Earth makes a very good organic Camellia/Azalea food. Apply this under the plant every two months. About October, STOP fertilizing your Camellias with high nitrogen fertilizers. You can switch to a low nitrogen 2-10-10 or 0-10-10 to try to encourage larger blooms and more blooms. The reason you don't want to use high nitrogen fertilizers in fall/winter months is because if the plant tries to grow even more, then the buds may drop. Check for Aphids on the new growth. If you see them, you can try to hose them off with a strong stream of water, or use a pest control such as Bayer Insect Disease and Mite Control to get rid of them. ■

Red, White & Blue *continued from p1*



stump you. Sure, you'll find blooms labeled as blue but they are really a variation of purple and not a true blue, but one works with what one has so here are some suggestions to bring blue to your color bowl.

Add a small flag as that will signify the

patriotic theme of your color bowl. Just looking around the nursery, I came across these blue-like flowers: Lithodora 'Grace Ward', Evolvulus 'Hawaiian Blue Eyes', Lobelia 'Riviera Sky Blue', and Salvia 'Victoria Blue'. You could always use a blue hydrangea and it's a stretch, but some succulents have a blue-green appearance, and there's also Sedum 'Blue Spruce' or Blue fescue. Agapanthus is a nice source for blue, that also looks like blue fireworks exploding over the rest of the color!

Red and white blooms can be found in petunias, carnations, dahlias, pentas, nemesia, calabrachoa, impatiens, alyssum, verbena, geraniums, and for a flirty white flower, take a look at Euphorbia 'Diamond Frost'.

When planting a color bowl, mound the soil in the bowl and put the tallest plants in the middle or to the back of the container. This will add drama to the container. Once the tallest plants are in, work your way down in height to the shortest, or spillers in front. Follow these guidelines and your color bowl will not just rely on the plants, in it but will also have added interest in height and form. ■

Dipladenia Vs. Mandevilla

BY MELANIE POTTER

Dipladenias and Mandevillas look alike and a very brief paragraph on Wikipedia says that Dipladenias are also called Mandevillas. Years ago, they were two separate genres – Mandevilla and Diplademia. However, look for one or the other and you'll find them identified as one or the other, and if you try to investigate further in your Sunset Western Garden book, you'll no longer find an entry for Dipladenia. So what exactly are they? How are they different or how are they the same?

Mandevillas are a genus of plants belonging to the dogbane family, Apocynaceae. It consists of about 100 species, mostly tropical and subtropical flowering vines. Dipladenias are considered to be forms of Mandevilla sanderii. Mandevillas habit differs from Dipladenia as they are more of a vining plant whereas, Dipladenias are more compact and shrub-like with glossy green leaves that tend to send out vining tendrils. Mandevilla leaves are longer and narrower with a rough or textured feel to them. Both bloom with trumpet-like flowers. Mandevilla flowers are larger and while they used to mostly bloom with red flowers and Dipladenias were light pink, hybridizers

tinkered with nature and now you'll find both plants sporting red, light pink, dark pink, and white blooms. You'll even find Mandevillas with double flowers that look rose or camellia-like. If that intrigues you, look for Tango Twirl or Pink Parfait.

In 2003, the Sun Parasol variety of Mandevilla entered the market and has grown in popularity. They were bred for exceptional flower form and color, and are recognized for excellent vigor, weather tolerance, long bloom cycles, disease resistance and ease of growing.

Plant in containers or in the ground in part to full sun. Remember that Mandevillas are vine-like and will need support to grow on. Water regularly and feed with a general purpose fertilizer, like Gro-Power. Slightly acidic soil is preferable.

Disappointed that you can't find a yellow blooming Mandevilla or Dipladenia? Well, you could take a look at Allamanda, a vining plant which has yellow-trumpet like flowers, rough leaves, and is also a member of the dogbane family. It looks a like a Mandevilla or Dipladenia, but it's different! There's also Urichetes, also called Yellow Mandevilla. ■

It's Ada Perry Time!

BY KEN ANDERSEN



July is the month to spend some mid-season time in your rose garden. Plants should be cleaned up with a light pruning by removing dead flowers, crossing canes and cutting them back about 1/4 – 1/3. Don't forget to give them a dose of Ada Perry's Magic Formula® while you are at it. Ada Perry's®, along with a regular feeding of Gro-Power, or your favorite rose food is just what your roses need to start off the second half of the season in full swing! Don't forget to keep insects and disease under control with Bayer All In One Rose and Flower Care or Bayer 3-in-1 Insect Disease and Mite Control. Remember the All In One cannot be used on potted roses so use 3-in-1 if you grow your roses in containers. ■



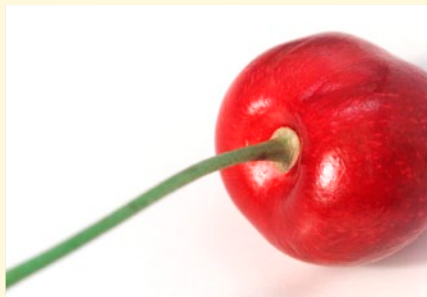
Dipladenia



Mandevilla

Taste The Fruits Of Summer

BY DAVID ROSS



Not only do we have fresh, California grown, Apricots, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums, Apriums, Pluots, also called stone fruits all summer long, but with imports from South America, we can get them year round! However, as good as the fruit from the store tastes, nothing can beat the taste of your own home grown stone fruits.

There are different varieties available that ripen at different times, so there's no reason why you can't grow fresh fruit from your yard from April until fall! Lack of space isn't a limiting factor. With the planting of semi-dwarf trees, and the use of summer pruning, trees can be kept quite small and still yield an abundance of fruit.

The first fruit of summer can be Minnie Royal and Royal Lee cherries which grow well in our mild Southern California climate and are ready to eat right off the trees in April! They are followed by the early Apricots and Apriums, the early Flavorosa Pluot and the early Peaches and

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Warm Weather = Sprinkler Tune-Up

BY KEN ANDERSEN

With warmer weather just around the corner, now is the perfect time to get your sprinkler system working at peak performance. This can be especially critical in lawn areas where clogged or blocked sprinkler heads can deprive areas of your lawn of needed irrigation which leads to dry or dead patches. Ideally, sprinklers should reach from head to head in an overlapping pattern. Over time, dirt can get into the heads, especially pop ups, and can clog them, which reduces their efficiency.

The first sign of sprinkler malfunction usually manifests itself when the weather is hot. Patches of lawn can start to dry out faster than areas where the sprinklers are operating normally. The first sign of this in Fescue lawns, like the Marathon series, is a loss of luster to the foliage. It begins to turn a dull gray-green color and the blades of the grass begin to get narrow. If it goes too long unchecked these areas will eventually turn brown and begin to die out.

An easy test of your system is to buy some low, wide mouth clear plastic disposable drink tumblers. Take these tumblers and place them in a grid pattern over your lawn spaced at about five feet. Once they are set up, cycle your sprinklers through its normal cycle. Once done, check the amount of water in each of the glasses. If your system is working properly, the amount of water in each of the glasses should be nearly equal. If you have some glasses that have a lot less water or no water at all, those will be areas where you will most likely have problems. Once you see



where the deficiencies lie, find the heads that cover that area and check them.

Manually turn the station on and check the specific heads for operation. If they need servicing or cleaning an easy way to do it is to, while the system is on, place a spring clamp on the pop up riser. When you turn the system off the clamp will keep the pop up from pulling back into the ground, making it easier to remove and clean the head. Most sprinkler heads have a debris screen under the head so make sure you remove and clean that as well. This is best done on a sunny day, in shorts or a bathing suit. A beer or cold beverage nearby can make it almost enjoyable.

Also check to make sure that there are no overgrown shrubs blocking any heads. Check the alignment of the heads as well to make sure they are spraying in the proper direction. If they need adjusting, a slight turn of the entire head by hand should suffice. Once all heads are cleared, cleaned, and properly aimed, your system should work well and leave no dry patches in your lawn.

For more information check the lawn care tips from our friends at Southland Sod, exclusive growers of Marathon varieties of tall fescue lawns.

http://sod.com/lawn_care/sod_maintenance.html. ■

Thrillers, Spillers And Fillers

BY CHUCK MCCLUNG

Containers continue their popular trend in the gardening world. From high-rise patio gardens to the front porch at the ranch, containers offer gardeners ample opportunity to experiment with color and texture. Here is just one method for putting together eye popping containers using the tried-and-true notion of thrillers, fillers, and spillers.

Thrillers are the larger, more dramatic plants that lend height and a focal point to containers. Larger thrillers might include anything from small trees and shrubs like Japanese Maples, fruit trees, upright Fuchsia, Abutilon, and Camellia, to bold, large leaved

tropical-looking plants like Philodendron, Canna, Dragon Wing Begonias and New Zealand Flax (Phormium). Thrillers might also include larger perennials like Salvia or Gaura as well as ornamental grasses like Mexican Feather Grass and Leather Leaved Sedge (Carex buchananii).

Spillers, as the name implies, spill over and soften the edge of the pot. Spillers might include trailing plants with colorful foliage like Vinca, Creeping Charlie, and Licorice Vine (Helichrysum) or one of the many mounding/trailing annuals and perennials like Lotus, Fuchsia, Scaevola, Lobelia, Alyssum, and Portulaca.

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All About Bluebirds



BY OLD BEN OF OLD BEN'S WORKSHOP

Can you imagine eating bugs and berries and living inside a tree?

Western bluebirds do just that. They are members of the thrush family, meaning that they are related to robins.

Bluebirds eat mostly insects. Grasshoppers, earthworms, snails and beetles are among their favorite foods. They sit on perches and drop quickly to the ground to catch their food or they can catch insects in the air. Bluebirds also eat fruit and berries, especially during the winter when there are fewer insects.

Bluebirds need the help of humans as their population has declined over the past 50 years.

The main reason for their decline is competition for nest holes from European starlings and English house sparrows. Starlings and house sparrows are exotic species, meaning they came from somewhere else and don't occur naturally in North America. These birds were brought here and have multiplied very quickly. They compete with many of our native birds for nesting habitat.

Bluebirds need places to nest. Old trees often have many woodpecker holes that they can use so don't remove all of the dead trees in your area, if possible.

Nest boxes have greatly helped increase populations of bluebirds in many areas. Bluebirds will nest in boxes if they are well made and placed in a good location.

Building bluebird trails is popular throughout the country. A bluebird trail is a series of bluebird nest boxes along a path planted with berry plants. The path should be near



Western Bluebird

an open area where bluebirds can forage for insects. Small shrubs and trees with berries are important for bluebirds, especially in winter when insects are harder to find. Elderberry, juniper, red cedar, bayberry, cherry and sumac have berries that bluebirds like. Western bluebirds are mainly insectivorous and can be attracted to feeders if you offer mealworms.

Bluebirds also appreciate places to perch while they look for insects. Tree limbs and brush piles near open areas make great perches.

Don't forget a birdbath. Bluebirds like shallow birdbaths lined with flat rocks. Place the birdbath in an open area with a perch nearby so bluebirds feel safe.

Did You Know?

Nesting occurs from March through August. Only the female incubates the four to six eggs, which she maintains at a temperature of 98 - 100 degrees F.

Both sexes defend territories, the males tend to defend territory edges while females primarily defend the nest.

A bluebird can spot caterpillars and insects in tall grass at a distance of over 50 yards.

Bluebirds can fly at speeds up to 45 miles per hour if necessary.

Bluebirds have no blue pigments in their feathers. Instead, each feather barb has a thin layer of cells that absorb all wavelengths of color except blue. Only the blue wavelength is reflected and scattered, resulting in their blue appearance to our eyes. ■

Taste The Fruits Of Summer *continued from p4*

Nectarines, which are followed by the first Plums of the season in June. Add some mid season Nectarines and Peaches for some June variety, and patiently wait the ripening of Pluots and later Plums. This should give you fresh fruit from April until almost September.

Now if we add in some Apples, Pomegranates, and Persimmons, your home harvest will be extended to October and November!

The above harvesting scenario works for most areas of San Diego from the coast to the foothills. There are plenty of trees that

will produce in our mild climate. However, if you live further east in the colder mountain areas, there are other varieties of trees that will produce in those conditions. For those, we have a special selection of fruit trees that require more winter chill than needed along the coast. Because of that requirement, they come out of dormancy and begin growing later, making them safe from all but the latest of cold winter storms.

Editor's Note: Cold season fruit trees available in Poway only. ■

Old Ben's Specials!

Sale Prices Valid July 1-31, 2013

Bluebird Nest Box

\$29.99 Regular \$34.99

Start your bluebird trail at a great sale price!

Dried Mealworms 2-Jar Pack

\$14.99 Regular \$24.99

Approx. 6,000 total worms! Helps attract bluebirds to your yard.

Live Nyjer Seed Packet

\$1.50 Regular \$2.99

Grow your own Nyjer.

25lb. Nyjer Seed

\$32.99 Regular \$44.99

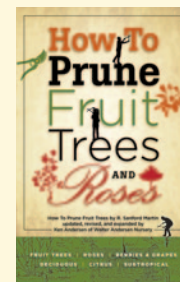
Lowest price ever!

Finch Sock

Small \$2.99 Regular \$5.99

Large \$4.49 Regular \$8.99

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>

July

In-Store Specials!

Sale Prices Valid July 1-31, 2013

20% OFF

The Best Deciduous Fruit Trees: Apple, Plum, Nectarine, Peach & More

Excludes Citrus, Avocado, and Tropical Fruit Trees. Limited to stock on hand. No special orders.

20% OFF Grapes & Cane Berries

20% OFF

All Dr. Earth Fertilizers

Stock up on your favorites!

New! Malibu Blend Compost

\$16.99 Reg. \$22.99

New product, give it a try & save!

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

Dates To Remember

JULY 4 – Independence Day
Both Stores will be Closed.

Thrillers, Spillers And Fillers *continued from p4*

Fillers simply provide color and texture by filling the space between thrillers and spillers. Here we have a lot of opportunity for color and contrast. Almost any plant could be used as a filler depending on the size and or design of the container. Fillers include many of the colorful annuals like Marigolds, Cosmos, Impatiens and Begonias, and perennials like Dahlias, Dianthus, and African Daisies. Don't forget colorful foliage as fillers like Heuchera, Iresine, Acalypha, Setcreasea, Coleus, and ornamental grasses and sedges (Carex).

For any type of container gardening, always start by selecting the container first.

1) Then, choose a thriller that is at least as tall as the pot and has some feature that ties in with your container, e.g. burgundy-leaved Canna or New Zealand Flax with a burgundy pot; blue flowering Salvia with a blue pot; glossy-leaved Fatsia japonica with glossy green pot.

2) Next, pick a spiller that totally contrasts with the color of the container. For instance, use a chartreuse or gold foliage plant (e.g. Helichrysum 'Limelight', Vinca 'Illumination', Ivy/Hedera 'Gold Child') with a dark red, burgundy, blue, or black pot; use dark purple flowers (e.g. dark blue Lobelia, violet trailing Petunias and Calibrachoa) with white or yellow pots. Select white or yellow flowering plants (e.g. Nemesis 'Opal

Innocence', yellow Calibrachoa) for a darker colored pot.

3) Then, select fillers that contrast in color and texture with everything else. Texturally, if your selected thrillers and spillers have larger or more rounded leaves, select delicate, airy fillers like Dianthus, Baby's Breath or an ornamental grass. If you're using a lacy spiller/trailer like Lotus vine or Asparagus fern, choose fillers with larger leaves like one of the many kinds of Begonia, Coleus or Iresine.

Be sure the plants you select are compatible in terms of light and watering requirements. Remember that odd numbers of items look better than even numbers. One or three thrillers would look better than two. Select three or five spillers instead of four. Depending on the scale, some thrillers in smaller pots may work as fillers in larger pots. Some fillers in smaller pots may work as spillers in larger pots.

Again this is just one easy, structured way to put together great pots. Your creations are limited only by your imagination. We can help you design the container garden of your dreams. And remember, it's gotta be fun.

Editor's Note: Chuck is a customer service rep in our San Diego store. ■

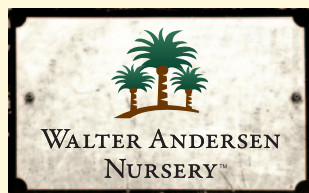


July Garden Class Schedule

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
7/6 Summer Water Guide	7/6 Staghorn Remounting & Care with David Ross
7/13 Great Specimen Grasses for Ground Covers	7/13 Cymbidium Repotting & Care with Walter Jr.
7/20 Staghorn Fern Remounting Class	7/20 Veggie Care, Pest & Disease Control with Richard Wright
7/27 Native Plants with Author Greg Rubin Courtesy of Moosa Creek Nursery	7/27 Irrigation Dos & Don'ts

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