

Garden Talk™

San Diego's Garden Resource



WALTER ANDERSEN
NURSERY™

San Diego's Independent Nursery Since 1928™

2014 Rose Selections Are Unveiled

BY MELANIE POTTER



Anna's Promise



Coretta Scott King



Dee Lish



Doris Day

The rose season for 2014 begins mid-December and promises to be diverse, colorful, full of old favorites, and peppered with new selections. Among the new introductions, you'll see Coretta Scott King, which debuted at our stores last year as a test rose. It was a beauty and this year, we'll have more available. Here's a look at brand new introductions for 2014.

Always and Forever – Hybrid Tea; Red. Long vase life, slight fragrance.

Anna's Promise – Grandiflora; tan blend. Novel colored flowers are golden tan with copper reverse. Moderate fruit with slight spice.

Coretta Scott King – Grandiflora; Coral-Orange. We had some of these last year when it was released to us as a test rose. Moderate tea, spice fragrance.

Dee Lish – Hybrid Tea; Deep pink. Old fashioned flower forms, disease resistant, strong verbena and citrus scent.

Doris Day – Floribunda; Yellow. Old fashioned blooms with a strong, spicy, sweet fragrance.

Good as Gold – Hybrid Tea; Deep orange. Deep color brushed with a kiss of red on the finish; strong color with citrus scent.

continued p2

Oleander Leaf Scorch Is Not Just For Oleanders

BY JANNA OWENS



Photo Courtesy U.C. Davis

At Walter Andersen Nursery, we get many questions about Oleanders dying due to Oleander Leaf Scorch. According to UC Davis, "Symptoms can be expressed year-round, although they may be more noticeable in late spring and summer as they develop more quickly in warm weather. Leaves on one or more branches may yellow and begin to droop; soon the margins of the leaves turn a deeper yellow or brown, and the leaves eventually die. As the disease progresses, more branches of the plant are affected and the plant dies. Symptoms are much more severe and develop more rapidly in hot interior valleys than in cooler coastal areas. Oleanders affected by this disease decline and then die, usually within 3 to 5 years of the first symptoms.

Until recently, we thought it was only a problem for Oleanders. Leaf Scorch is caused

continued p3

In This Issue

Oleander Leaf Scorch	1
Nematodes Not Welcome	1
Finger Limes	3
Fall Rose Show Winners	4
Old Ben: Wild Turkey Facts	5
The 3 Sisters	6
Diagnosing Plant Problems	6
What's In Store For You!	7
Garden Classes	9

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Nematodes Not Welcome In The Garden



BY KEN ANDERSEN

I'd like to remind everyone that professional nursery folks are susceptible to the same woes that home gardeners suffer. Let me tell you what happened in our vegetable garden this year. Our first crop of tomatoes in spring started out like gangbusters, growing and setting a fair amount of fruit. The soil had been prepped just like last year when we had abundant harvests of tomatoes and zucchini. This year, the first crop of tomatoes did pretty well while we couldn't coax even one zucchini to grow.

continued p2

November

Garden Tasks

FERTILIZE

For lawns, use Marathon Fertilizer for Tall Fescue or Scott's Turf Builder with Winterguard. Feed ornamentals with Gro-Power. Feed Vegetables with Gro-Power Tomato and Vegetable Food or Dr. Earth Organic Tomato and Vegetable Food. Feed Citrus and Avocado with Gro-Power Citrus and Avocado Food. Feed Palms and Tropicals with Gro-Power Palm Tree and Tropical Food. Do not feed Camellias.

WATER

If rainy, cut back on watering by reducing duration and frequency on sprinkler timers. Container plants and new plantings may still need water.

PEST CONTROL

Late in the month start dormant spraying with Liqui Cop and Oil Spray. Clean up all foliage from beneath deciduous fruit trees and roses.

PLANT

Fall Bulbs, California Natives and drought tolerant plants, winter bedding and vegetables. Look for Pyracantha, Cotoneaster, Camellias, Azaleas, and Holiday Plants.

BERMUDA LAWN CARE

De-thatch and over seed Bermuda lawns with annual Rye.



We partnered with Southland Growers to provide out of season marigolds to the Save Our Heritage Organization's Dia de los Muertos celebration in Old Town held Nov. 1 & 2. Also called, cempasúchil, the flowers symbolize death and are used to line paths and decorate tombs, graves and ofrendas (home altars). According to folklore, the strong scent of the flowers lures the dead back home.

2014 Roses *continued from p1*

Good As Gold



Happy Go Lucky



Jump For Joy



Mercury Rising

Happy Go Lucky – Grandiflora; Yellow. Looks like an English rose, but easier to care for. Parentage includes Strike it Rich and Julia Child.

Jump for Joy – Floribunda; Apricot. Kin to Sparkle & Shine, new foliage is red.

Look Alikes Bougainfeelyarosa – Red blooms with glossy green foliage that is resistant to rust and mildew.

Mercury Rising – Hybrid tea; Pink. Large, cupped flowers of medium pink suffused with tones of ivory-cream. Slight fragrance.



Raspberry Kiss



Tahitian Treasure

Raspberry Kiss – A shrub rose with pink blossoms each with a raspberry eye and gold stamens.

Tahitian Treasure – Grandiflora; Pink.

See our complete list of roses at: www.walterandersen.com/pdf/2014-rose-list.pdf ■

Nematodes *continued from p1*

Later in the season, I removed the old plants and replanted different varieties. The tomatoes got off to a promising start but began to falter; some as they reached the top of their cages. The two zucchini squash never really took off. As the weather was warm and the sprinklers didn't look like they were getting adequate water to the plants, I made some adjustments. Everything was fed again with Gro-Power Tomato and Vegetable Food and those efforts resulted in no change to the squash and little to the tomatoes.

Stumped trying to analyze why this year's crop was performing so poorly, I removed the worst looking of the tomatoes and when I pulled the plant out of the ground, I found my answer; root knot nematodes! These insidious, microscopic worms live in the soil and burrow into the root tissue of many plants which results in stunted growth. Yellowing foliage and wilting in hot weather, even with adequate water, are some of the telltale signs of infestation. Galling and knotting of the root system is an indicator too, though the plants must be removed to see it.

Unfortunately there are no nemacides on the market anymore. Vapam used to be the chemical of choice for controlling them as it was a soil sterilizer, but it has been off the market for years, and it too came with its own problems. Current recommendations are to leave the garden fallow for at least one

year, preferably two, to reduce the population in the soil. During that time you will need to keep weeds out as nematodes can feed and reproduce on them. Another option is to solarize the garden soil. Solarizing is accomplished by irrigating the garden really well then covering it with clear plastic sheeting weighted down on the edges to prevent the heat from escaping. When this is done during the hottest months of the year for 6-8 weeks, the increased soil temperature will usually kill off most nematodes in the first foot of the garden soil.

You can also introduce resistant varieties of plants. When looking at the label, next to the name, you will see what that particular cultivar is resistant to designated by the letters V, F, or N. These stand for Verticillium, Fusarium, both fungal diseases, and nematodes. Grafted tomatoes are nematode resistant too!

While not limited to vegetable gardens, this is where nematodes are most commonly a problem. If your garden is under performing, take a look at the roots to see if they show the tell tale signs of an infestation, and plan your controls accordingly. For more complete information, here is a link to the UC IPM (Univ. of California Integrated Pest Management) page on nematodes. www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7489.html ■

Oleander Leaf Scorch *continued from p1*

by bacteria called *Xylella fastidiosa*. The good news is that so far research has found multiple types of *Xylella* bacteria and a few strains only infect one type of plant. For example, the specific *Xylella* strain that infects oleanders, *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *sandyi*, has only been found to affect oleanders. Researchers have not found any evidence that the strain of *X. sandyi* has transferred to any non-oleander plants. The bad news is that two close cousins, *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *fastidiosa*, Pierce's disease, which has caused tremendous damage to grapes, and *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *multiplex* have been found in many species and no cure has been found for any strain of *Xylella* yet.

In April 2013, an article in the Journal of Applied and Environmental Microbiology published findings of a study on *Xylella* and reported they had identified three types of *Xylella* in North America: *X. multiplex* (a native strain), *X. fastidiosa* and *X. sandyi* (both tropical strains of the bacteria).

X. multiplex was organized into three types: Almond, Peach, and Oak. The plants tested to be affected in California were:

Almond type: Almond, Olive, Black Sage, and Brittlebush

Peach type: Peach, Apricot, Plum, Purple Leaf Plum, and Alder

Oak type: Sweetgum, Purple Leaf Plum, Alder, Western Redbud, Golden Rain Tree, Black Locust

***X. fastidiosa*:** Grape, Blackberry, Cherry, Mulberry, Alfalfa, and more

***X. sandyi*:** Oleander

The purple leaf plum was found to be susceptible to oak and peach types of the *Xylella* bacteria, and can spread to the Almond types, but not to grapes or oleanders. Thankfully, the types that affect the oleander, sweetgum, and mulberry have not been found to spread to other types of plants. Research is ongoing to pinpoint the spread of the bacteria, mainly due to the economic importance of agriculture in California as well across the lower U.S.; also because of the diverse range of host plants of this disease.

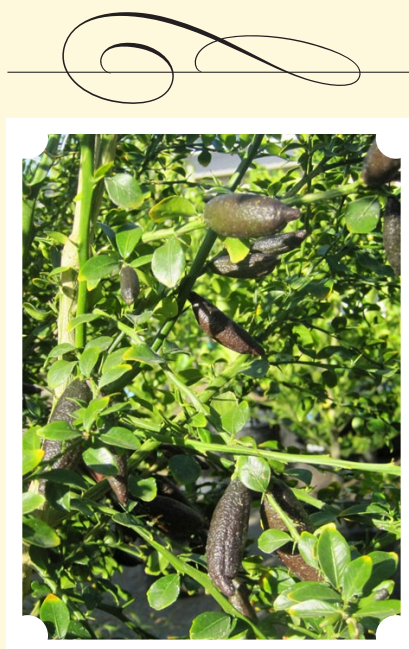
The California Department of Agriculture has a list of over 300 plants that are susceptible to the *Xylella* bacterium. The complete list of host plants for the GWSS can be found at: pi.cdffa.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/454.pdf.

The *Xylella* bacterium are spread by the Glassy Wing Sharpshooter (GWSS). An infected adult sharpshooter can fly from plant to plant and infect healthy plants by sucking sap from the plant while injecting the bacteria into the tissue of the plant. If the young were to spend their entire life on the same infected plant, the disease probably wouldn't spread. Unfortunately, the adults grow wings and fly away to lay eggs on neighboring plants, taking the bacteria with them.

Yellow sticky traps will show if you have GWSS in your yard. Having a GWSS in your yard doesn't mean they are carrying the *Xylella* bacteria. The Pierce's Disease Control Program has released parasitic wasps into GWSS infected areas as a biological control to combat the GWSS and the spread of *Xylella*. Encouraging these beneficial predatory wasps to visit and live in your yard is easy; just include flowering plants that are high in pollen and nectar, such as yarrow, dill, fennel, cilantro and mint. In addition, avoid using chemical insecticides which will kill the beneficial insects. If you have an infestation of GWSS and natural biological controls are not working, chemical controls can be used. Bayer makes an insecticide for ornamentals with Cyfluthrin and Imidacloprid which will kill insects on contact as well as systemically, so you may only need to treat your plants once per year. Bayer also makes a systemic insecticide for edibles. Additional chemical controls are: Malathion, Carbaryl/Sevin, Insecticidal soap, Neem oil, and Permethrin. Other ways to combat *Xylella* and the GWSS are to encourage optimum plant health with proper water, fertilizer, and mulching to keep "weedy" host plants away from your susceptible desired plants. Remove infected plants as soon as possible to prevent the additional spread of the disease, and clean tools with a 10% bleach solution or 90% Isopropyl alcohol between plants, so the bacteria is not spread to healthy plants from infected tools.

Testing of suspected infected plants can also be performed by the San Diego Dept. of Agriculture. Call 858-614-7734 for instructions how to bring samples to their office. Additional information on ways to minimize the statewide impact of *Xylella* and its vectors can be found at: www.cdffa.ca.gov/pdcpl/.

Editor's Note: Janna Owens is a certified arborist and a former employee from our Poway store. She continues to teach Saturday classes at that location. ■



Giving The Finger To The Finger Lime

BY MELANIE POTTER

I could not be less enthusiastic to write about the Australian Finger Lime tree. When David Ross suggested we give it some space in the newsletter with a mention that many were in stock and looking grand, I wondered why. Now, that's an intriguing start, right?

We acquired such a tree four years ago; in fact, it is still in the container, where it flourishes. It has wicked thorns and was placed next to the gate leading to the side yard, where it catches whatever clothing or extremity of mine that makes contact with it. This results in severe cursing, administering a death wish, and generally giving it the finger. Did I mention the limes on this tree are practically useless for my needs?

A rare find now, due to it disappearing in its native Australia, it is, however, a pretty little tree with foliage that is smooth, dark green and gradually serrated. There are sharp, short thorns borne along the edges of the branches at the growth nodes where fruits will form. The tree blooms with small white or pink flowers

continued p4

Finger Limes *continued from p3*



that have a light scent. The fruit will be small, leathery, and finger-shaped and may be dark green, black, yellow, purple, or red. Inside, the pulp looks like caviar and is very sour. Don't bother trying to squeeze any juice. The exterior of the fruit is oily and strongly scented and flavored with a combination of lime and pine, so go easy if you cook with the whole lime.

The only time I use the fruit in food preparation is when we have clams and I've put a few slices into the broth, however, it turns out there are many uses for the pulp. David likes the surprise of the lime, the little bursts of pulp that can be chewed. The tree appeals to him because it is unusual, it looks nice, yet nothing like a citrus tree, and it is very durable.

Adventurous cooks will take notice of the versatility of the fruit as it can be used as a garnish on seafood, tossed in a salad, or added to the dressing, and soups, sprinkled on desserts, including ice cream, used as a replacement for citrus or lemon zest in baked goods, and turned into jams, sauces, or Thai curries. One website suggested adding it to cocktails indicating it was a match for tonic water, beer and even champagne.

Plant in full sun, in well draining soil, and let the soil go dry between watering. Fertilize with a high nitrogen fertilizer regularly. David recommends using Gro-Power Citrus & Avocado Food. ■

2013 Fall Rose Show Winners

BY MELANIE POTTER

This year's show saw the most fall entries in our history of hosting rose shows. Here's a look at what took top awards:



Some of the beautiful entries

Best Hybrid Tea or Grandiflora –

'Apollo's Fire' shown by Carl & Bobby Mahanay

Best Single Stem Floribunda –

'Miss Ada' shown by Ruth Tiffany

Best Old Fashioned Type –

'Outta The Blue' shown by Dick & Sue Streeper

Best Old Garden Rose –

'Francis Dubreuil' shown by Ruth Tiffany

Best Miniature/Mini Flora –

'Sam Triuilt' shown by Carl & Bobby Mahanay

Best Mini Flora/Mini Spray –

'Marriotta' shown by Ruth Tiffany

Best Bouquet –

'Moonstone' shown by Carl & Bobby Mahanay

Best Mini Flora/Mini Bouquet –

'Bees Knees', 'Erin Alonso' shown by Carl & Bobby Mahanay

Best Floating Bowl –

'Pete Musser' shown by Ruth Tiffany

Best Mini Flora/Mini Floating Bowl –

'Tanya Marie' shown by Ira & Marie Fletcher

Most Fragrant Rose –

'Mister Lincoln' shown by Melissa Schulze
(a shout out to Melissa on her win and we can't help but brag because she's a WAN employee! And remember, rose judging is anonymous.)

Best Fully Open Variety –

'First Prize' shown by Sandy Campillo

Best Non-Classified Rose –

'Envy' shown by Dick & Sue Streeper *(it's a volunteer and nobody can explain its looks)*



'Envy' shown by Dick & Sue Streeper

Andersen's Choice Award for

Best Non-Awarded Rose –

'Dancing Pink' shown by Ruth Tiffany

Queen of Show – Best Horticulture Entry –

'Moonstone' shown by Carl & Bobby Mahanay

Pictures of all the winners can be seen at www.eastcountyrosesociety.com. ■

We're Fired Up About Fired Up For 2014



This rose gets a special nod as we've got one in our Poway store and have been able to see it first-hand. Fired Up is a floribunda that is attention grabbing, even from a distance. The photo was taken just a few days ago. You can see the cuplike, semi-double blooms are a combination of brilliant orange striped with bold yellow and age to an interesting shade of crimson-orange. Vigorous, upright bushes covered with very glossy, green foliage continuously produce clusters of the fiery blooms all season long. Fired Up is disease resistant. ■

Wild Turkey Facts



BY OLD BEN

Imagine going on a turkey hunt only to find there are no wild turkeys! It sounds farfetched, but in the early 1930s this grand game bird was

on the verge of extinction. Today, thanks to hunters and wildlife restoration projects, the wild turkey population is abundant and thriving in its homeland.

Wild Turkey reintroduction programs began in the 1940s and the birds were relocated to areas where populations had been decimated but woodlands were recovering. Such efforts worked so well that wild turkeys now live in areas where they may not have occurred when Europeans first reached the Americas. Today, flocks are found in Hawaii, Europe, and New Zealand.

The turkey was Benjamin Franklin's choice for the United States' national bird. The noble fowl also was a favored food of Native Americans. When Europeans arrived, it was one of only two domestic birds native to the Americans. The Muscovy duck shares the distinction.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 feathers cover the body of an adult turkey in patterns called feather tracts. A turkey's feathers provide a variety of survival functions. Feathers keep them warm and dry, allow them to fly, and allows males to show off for the opposite sex. The head and upper part of the neck are featherless, but if you look closely, you can see little bumps of skin on the bare area.

Two major characteristics distinguish males from females: spurs and beards. Both sexes have long, powerful legs covered with scales and are born with a small button spur on the back of the leg. After birth, a male spur starts growing pointed and curved and can grow to about two inches. Most hens' spurs do not grow. Gobblers also have beards, which are tufts of filaments, or modified feathers, growing out from the chest. Beards can grow to an average of nine inches. Ten to 20 percent of hens have beards.

Wild turkeys live year-round in open forests with interspersed clearings in all states except Alaska. They forage in flocks for plant matter mostly on the ground but sometimes climbing into shrubs or low trees for fruit.



In fall, winter, and early spring, they scratch the forest floor for acorns from red oak, white oak, chestnut oak, and black oak trees, along with American beech nuts, pecans, hickory nuts, wild black cherries, and other seeds and berries. Wild turkeys strip seeds from sedges and grasses. Turkeys supplement their plant diet with salamanders, snails, ground beetles, and other insects. Like most birds, they swallow grit to help digest their food.

To make a nest, the female scratches a shallow depression in the soil, about 1 inch deep, 8 to 11 inches wide and 9 to 13 inches long. Wild turkeys use only the dead leaves or other plant material already at the nest site. Wild turkeys nest on the ground at the base of trees, under brush piles or thick shrubbery, or sometimes in open hayfields. Females lay four to 17 eggs, and feed their chicks after they hatch only for a few days. Young turkeys quickly learn to fend for themselves. Males take no role in the care of young turkeys.

Interesting Facts

From only 30,000 turkeys in the early 1900s to more than 7 million today, this species has truly made an awesome comeback.

Domestic turkeys have white-tipped tails because they are descendants of a Mexican subspecies that was taken to Europe for domestication in the early 16th century. This feature distinguishes them from most modern wild turkeys, though captive diet, lifestyle, and breeding have caused other physical changes. ■



Old Ben Shares the Love with Fish

By now you are probably familiar with Old Ben's products for birds, but now the finned friends can feel the love. Both stores are carrying **Old Ben's Fish Food for Goldfish & Koi**. We've got it in 5lb. bags.



Old Ben's Specials!

Sale Prices Valid
November 1-30, 2013

Old Ben's No Mess Wild Bird Seed!

5lb \$9.99 Reg. \$12.99

20lb \$29.99 Reg. \$42.99

All seed is hulled; seed will not sprout. Birds are able to eat all of the seed. Fewer feeder pests.

FREE Small Pink Finch Sock with Purchase of 5lb or 10lb Old Ben's Niger Seed

5lb \$9.99

10lb \$19.99

(Pink sock will be attached to each 5lb and 10lb Niger seed bag. The bags come with the pink sock and there is no additional charge.)

1/8 Inch Nylon Hummingbird Feeder Cleaning Brush

\$1.99 Regular \$2.49

Bamboo Perch/Swing

\$1.99 Regular \$2.99

Excellent for indoor or outdoor birds.

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



The 3 Sisters Are Growing Companions

BY MELANIE POTTER

With the onset of fall, I'm buying different varieties of squash and thinking about a corn pudding that is a Thanksgiving must have. I'm also making more pots of beans and while beans, squash, and corn are summer staples, they are agreeable companions any time of year fondly called 'the three sisters'.

Many years ago, the Iroquois tradition of companion planting came to be and it was only natural that this trio, gifts from the Great Spirit, each watched over by one of three sister's spirits, would be grown in tandem and eaten together in a dish called succotash; today of which there are many versions. Grown as beneficial companions, the sisters' strengths compensated for each other's weaknesses, and when eaten together, their nutritional value increased.

There are variations on a three sister's garden layout and all begin with planting the corn in clusters rather than a single row. Corn is wind pollinated and this layout allows the plants to remain in close proximity for pollination to happen. Pumpkin was the most traditional variety of squash planted due to its long growing season and versatile uses. Each sister provided something another needed and didn't have. Corn

continued p7

Diagnosing Plant Problems

BY CHUCK MCCLUNG

Nature is nature, and as steadfast and attentive as we are to our plants, sometimes our plants "get sick". We may feel discouraged or even panicked that there is something wrong with one of our treasures. It can be equally as frustrating to figure out what the problem is. After all, you can't dig up your favorite tree and bring it in to the "plant doctors".

As more gardeners reference plant information on the Internet, beware that much of what is on the Internet is not geared toward San Diego. You may be lead astray. For instance, you don't want someone in tropical Florida, using their local knowledge, telling you how to take care of your roses in our desert or mountain climate.

At Walter Andersen Nursery, we always encourage you to bring in samples of your sick plants. Bring in the largest sample that represents the problem you are seeing at home. Bring in a sample of a healthy part of the plant too. And bring those samples in as soon as you notice that something doesn't look right with your plant. It's very difficult to diagnose a plant after it has died.

Youngest vs. Oldest Leaves

I preach over and over to "know your plant". As it relates to sick plants, "know your plant" is to be able to differentiate between the youngest vs. oldest parts of the plant which gives you a powerful tool to assess the health of your plant.

It is common for plants to shed their oldest leaves, which should not cause alarm. Many plants shed their oldest leaves during extreme times of the year; like the driest, hottest parts of summer or the coldest parts of winter.

On the other hand, if the youngest leaves on a plant look damaged, discolored or deformed in any way, something is definitely wrong. Damaged new growth is a sign for you to take some kind of action.

Collecting a Sample

When assessing your plant to bring in samples, note where the damage is on the plant. Where did you take sample leaves? Were they the oldest leaves toward the bottom or inner parts of the plant? Were they the youngest leaves on the tips of branches? Does the whole plant look this way?

Once You Find the Solution

Sometimes we need to use controls like Neem Oil or a dormant spray to remedy a problem. To ensure your gardening success, you are encouraged to read the entire instruction label before applying any control.

That one sentence, if you miss reading it, may result in harm to your plant. You'll commonly find an instruction like, "do not apply during midday in direct sun". To do so, may burn the leaves of your plant. Or you may read, "do not apply when temperatures are under 65 degrees". If it's too cool for the control, you're wasting your time and money applying it.

Once you've read the entire instruction label, do exactly what the instructions say regarding how much to apply, where to apply it, how often to re-apply it, etc.

Come Visit Us

Bring in those samples or pictures of your sick plants, even if you just want to learn the name of the plant. Attend any of our free Saturday gardening seminars, and always feel free to visit the nursery to ask our experts questions. ■

Save The Dates!

You're invited to our annual holiday open house events at our Poway store Dec. 7 from 5pm-7pm and, Dec. 14 from 11am-1pm in San Diego. As always, it's family and pet-friendly. Shop with special holiday savings, get your photo with Santa, and enjoy holiday food and beverages.



What's In Store For You!

BY MELANIE POTTER

When visiting us between now and the end of the year, you'll notice lots of seasonal items for the upcoming holidays along with the bareroot roses and fruit trees that begin appearing shortly. It's easy to overlook some of these new finds on the shelves.

DR. EARTH FERTILIZERS



If you are a fan of Dr. Earth fertilizers, we've found two new liquid varieties. We've got Nitro Big (high nitrogen fertilizer that promotes green vegetable growth) and Golden Bloom (high phosphorus fertilizer that promotes buds and blooms). Add water and make up to 16 gallons of food for your plants.

YARD GARD ELECTRONIC PEST CHASER



Are unwanted critters calling your yard home? Raccoons, rats, squirrels, and more can be deterred with this product, Yard Gard Electronic Pest Chaser. It keeps any

unwanted animal away – from small mice to large deer – with ultrasonic (nearly silent-to-humans) technology, high-frequency sound waves that irritate and intimidate pest animals, making the affected area inhospitable. The device can be easily turned on and off, thus allowing your pet to enjoy his or her yard.

THIRSTY LIGHT BUTTERFLIES



Plants that need watering let you know by drooping. Here's a way to add a cute reminder to water them before they look sad. We've got Thirsty Light Butterflies, an intuitive digital plant moisture sensor designed to be unobtrusive when left in the soil of a plant. It continuously monitors conditions in the soil, testing the moisture level once per second. The Thirsty Light's LED blinks to alert the user when it's time to water.

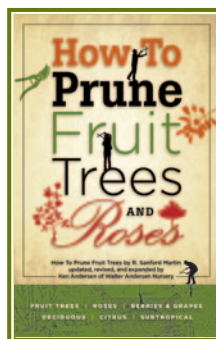
These items are available in both stores with the exception of the Yard Gard which is only available in our Poway store. ■

3 Sisters *continued from p6*

was the first to be planted and once the shoots were tall, beans were planted around the corn which found support on the natural trellis the corn provided and in turn offered reinforcement to the corn stalks. Beans also gave the soil a boost by adding nitrogen. Weeks later, squash or the pumpkins were planted around the corn and beans so the low leaves would work as a natural mulch to help keep moisture in the soil and thwart weeds from growing. The prickly hairs on squash plants also warded off pests.

The word pumpkin originated from the Greek word *Pepón* which means large melon. That word gradually morphed from the French, English and then Americans into the word "pumpkin." Pumpkins and squash are believed to have originated in the ancient Americas. These early pumpkins were not the traditional round orange Halloween fruit we think of today. They were a crooked neck variety which stored well. Archeologists have determined that variations of squash and pumpkins were cultivated along river and creek banks along with sunflowers and beans. This took place long before the emergence of corn. After corn was introduced, ancient farmers learned to grow it with squash and beans using the Three Sister's tradition.

The early Native Americans roasted pumpkin strips over campfires and used them as a food source long before the arrival of European explorers. Pumpkins helped the Native Americans make it through long, cold winters. They used the flesh in numerous ways by roasting, baking, parching, boiling, and drying it. None of the pumpkin went to waste as pumpkin seeds were eaten and used as a medicine, the blossoms were added to stews, and dried pumpkin could be stored and ground into flour. Even the shells were dried and used. ■



For the Gardener on Your List this Holiday Season

We've revised and expanded Sanford Martin's classic, *How To Prune Fruit Trees*. Ken Andersen of WAN has written new chapters on pruning tools and pruning roses. The original illustrations of Martin's were preserved. Stocked in store and online.

Buy Online!

Join in the
Holiday

FUN!



WALTER ANDERSEN
NURSERY™

You're Invited

To Our Annual Holiday Open Houses!

POWAY

Saturday, Dec. 7th from 5pm-7pm

SAN DIEGO

Saturday, Dec. 14th from 11am-1pm

Shop with us, get your FREE photo with Santa, and enjoy food and beverages. Select your tree, holiday plants, ornaments and décor, as well as gifts for friends and family. As always, it's family and pet friendly.



WALTER ANDERSEN
NURSERY™

WANT FUN!

www.walterandersen.com

San Diego's Independent Nursery Since 1928™

★ ★ ★
SMALL BUSINESS
SATURDAY
NOV 30

NOVEMBER 30 Small Business Saturday

Shop Small With Us!

Register your American Express credit card.

Shop at participating retailers and you'll receive a credit back to your credit card statement.



Check the American Express website for details.

www.americanexpress.com/us/small-business/Shop-Small



Dates To Remember



NOV 27 & 28: THANKSGIVING

Both stores will be closed November 28 for Thanksgiving. The Poway store will close at 3pm on November 27.



NOV 29: BLACK FRIDAY SPECIALS

We will have Black Friday Specials from Old Ben and the Nursery.



NOV 30: SMALL BUSINESS SATURDAY

Don't forget to register. Check American Express website for details.
www.americanexpress.com/us/small-business/Shop-Small



DEC 6 & 7: DECEMBER NIGHTS

See our display at December Nights!



DEC 7: POWAY HOLIDAY OPEN HOUSE

It's our Holiday Open House at the Poway store from 5 to 7pm.



DEC 14: SAN DIEGO HOLIDAY OPEN HOUSE

It's our Holiday Open House at the San Diego store from 11am to 1pm.

CHRISTMAS IN THE PARK

Christmas in the Park at Old Poway Park. Walter Andersen Nursery donated the tree!

November 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
11/2 Azalea Care & Culture	11/2 Winter Color
11/9 Mulching Basics: How, Why, & When	11/9 Azaleas & Camellias with Cory Parks from Monrovia
11/16 Pine Trees & Poinsettias	11/16 Winter/Dormant Fruit Tree Spraying & Care
11/23 Rose Pruning	11/23 Fall/Holiday Decorating with Carol Fuller
11/30 No Class	11/30 No Class

San Diego's Independent Nursery Since 1928™



www.walterandersen.com

Visit Our 2 Locations:

SAN DIEGO

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{619} 224-8271

POWAY

12755 Danielson Court, Poway, CA 92064
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