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**Nursery Teams with FOX6  
Fox TV for Promotion**

The FOX 6/UPN13 viewer loyalty program, Couch Potato, represents a convergence of technology, media, and entertainment based incentives. FOX6/UPN13 identifies individuals in their audience and rewards them for viewing and patronizing their Couch Potato partners.

Its newest Couch Potato partner, Walter Andersen Nursery, began its promotional schedule in May which gives a lucky FOX6/UPN13 viewer the chance to choose their \$25,000 reward package in November. In their package, "Beautiful Bloom Makeover," Walter Andersen is offering a backyard makeover, weekly yard maintenance, and a luxury vacation to Napa Valley complete with spa treatments. Throughout the six-month partnership, Walter Andersen Nursery will also host fun and interactive bonus code events in which Couch Potatoes can earn points to buy prize entries and other items. Attending weekly gardening classes held at both nursery locations also earns points. FOX/UPN viewers who would like to become Couch Potato members to take advantage of Walter Andersen's offerings, as well as endless other great incentives, can simply log onto [www.fox6.com](http://www.fox6.com) and create a user name and password.

**Make a Note!**

We apologize for any inconvenience, but our stores will be closed Friday, July 4 in observance of Independence Day. Walter Andersen Nursery wishes everyone a safe and happy holiday.



**S**ummer Is Here!

by Walter Andersen, Jr.



PHOTO: RICHARD WRIGHT

July is one of the best months of the year. The June Gloom is usually gone and things are starting to warm up nicely. The Fourth of July celebrates our national history and the San Diego County Fair is celebrated for its local history. I hope you got some good ideas for your yard and home there. It seems there is always something new and different at the fair. Not being a farmer, I enjoy walking through the barns looking at the livestock, and all the young kids grooming their animals for judging. Just looking at all the work they go through, makes me feel good that gardening is a great hobby, and comparatively easy.

We live in an area where we can grow more varieties of plant material than almost anywhere in the country. We not only have our own native plants (about 2,000 varieties according to the Natural History Museum's curator of botany, Dr. Jon Rebnan) but all of the other plants that have come into our area by plant lovers for about 300 years. There are new introductions every year. Some may not be 'new' plants, but 'new varieties' often hybrids the breeders have come up with, a new shade of pink or a new double bloom.

A great project for both adults and children is planting 'color bowls'. It is easy, inexpensive, and if you choose the proper plants they will last many months to come. The best part is they usually look great that day! For sunny areas choose petunias, dwarf marigolds, dwarf zinnia, and lobelia. If you want something a little taller put in a couple of cosmos. These all should bloom until the weather cools. For shade, consider impatiens, begonias and coleus which will brighten any shady area. In sun or light shade, bacopa is bright and easy to grow. Its white blooms, also lavender to purple, will add interest. There's even one with very bright lime green foliage. Bacopa is also great as a hanging basket or a groundcover in areas with little or no traffic.

Vegetables are still a viable plant in July. Tomatoes are the favorite, but don't overlook eggplant, squash, okra, corn and many others ready to be planted. Kids always love pumpkins which are easy to grow and if you get them in right away they will be ready for late October.

For smaller areas check out the herbs. Many of these make great border plants as well. If you choose mint, try to plant it in a pot about 14" in diameter or perhaps even larger. Mint is a creeping plant that if planted in the wrong area may become a pest.

A relatively new plant to us is *Rhodocoma gigantea*. Originally from South Africa, it is a very different looking with its wispy plumes shooting up out of the ground to about six feet tall. It forms a clump and the longer stems tend to arch over, becoming at least six feet in diameter. Difficult to describe, but it almost resembles a very fine type of asparagus.

Roses can be pruned back to about half of the new growth if they have become a little unsightly, then give a good feeding and you are almost guaranteed bloom in about two months. If mildew is a problem still, try the Neem oil, which is one of the safest and most effective fungicides on the shelf. Need a little shade? Both nurseries have a great selection of shade trees. Planted now and watered and fed regularly the five gallon size is not only affordable, but most will be equivalent to a fifteen gallon size in about four months. If you have been putting off planting a tree, the selection is probably at its best now including citrus, stone fruit and avocado trees as well.



PHOTO: RICHARD WRIGHT

In keeping with tradition, Walter Andersen Nursery prepared an exhibit for the 2003 San Diego County Fair, therefore maintaining its record as the longest running exhibitor at the San Diego County Fair Flower show, since its inception in 1938.

Inspired by the Fair's theme of "Commotion by the Ocean", our exhibit depicted the San Diego region, from the beaches to the mountains. What made the exhibit special was its size. Everything was miniature, from plants to buildings and scaled down water features.

EVERYTHING OLD IS NEW AGAIN

Independence Day

"I have often thought that if heaven had given me a choice of my position and calling, it should have been on a rich spot of earth, well watered, and near a good market for the productions of the garden. No occupation is so delightful to me as the culture of the earth, and no culture comparable to that of the garden.



Such a variety of subjects, someone always coming to perfection, the failure of one thing, repaired by the success of another, and instead of one harvest, a continued one through the year... Though an old man, I am but a young gardener."

—Thomas Jefferson, letter, 1811

Thomas Jefferson, one of America's greatest founding fathers, tells us just a few decades after independence how deeply he values his land at Monticello. This former president, politician and statesman knew how many had died that he might live in liberty on the landscape of America. This makes all of us the beneficiaries of those bloody battles. The very earth that we cultivate around our homes was purchased for us with great sacrifice over 200 years ago. Let us always honor those who made the ultimate sacrifice on those battlefields of the Northeast by treating hard-earned earth with appropriate sanctity.

Walter Andersen Nursery, after the example set by Thomas Jefferson and all who have followed him, support the forces of the United States Armed Forces, at home and afar. On this national holiday celebrating the independence of Americans everywhere, we step in quiet contemplation of the bravery that has made it possible for each of us to cultivate our own little corners of the world.

New Use for Pots  
Wins Science Fair



Garrett Ruede shows off his first place winning science presentation. The Ramona resident researched the Nigerian pot-in-pot refrigeration system using terra cotta pots donated by Walter Andersen Nursery, then prepared a report and photo presentation of his science project.

When Walter Andersen Nursery stocks terra cotta pots it is assumed customers will use them to display plants, however, one innovative use saw our pots winning a science fair.

Garrett Ruede, a student at Olive Pierce Middle School in Ramona was tasked with developing an entry for the Greater San Diego Science and Emergency Fair. Inspired by his mother, Garrett researched a food storage system, the Nigerian pot-in-pot refrigeration system that uses clay pots and sand to store food and medicine. Garrett themed his project to investigate and test the feasibility, efficiency and usefulness of the system in a Ramona setting.

The cost of the project was high so Walter Andersen Nursery donated 10 terra cotta pots and Dixieline volunteered bags of sand. Once armed with his supplies, Garrett placed sand in larger pots then sunk the smaller pots inside. Food such as vegetables and cheese were placed in the pots and Garrett faithfully tested the temperatures at required intervals.

His experiment showed that the refrigeration system did work and kept food cold to about 30 degrees lower than the outside temperature. The successful experiment and his presentation of it won a first place award for Garrett and next he will compete at the state level.

## Easy-to-Grow Plumerias Are Best Started Now

These wonderful blooming plants, also known by the exotic name of frangipani, are most often associated with Hawaii, however they grow well in most parts of the tropics. They even do great in San Diego, as long as you are in a fairly frost-free zone.

They form a large shrub or small tree; prefer full sun and very good draining soil. If drainage is a problem, they can easily be used as a potted plant or in raised beds. The stems and branches are fairly stiff and thick and usually need to be a few years old to bloom. Flowers come in red, pink, yellow, white and combinations of colors such as pink, yellow, and white on the same petals rainbow. They bloom at the tip of each new growth. Many people consider them easy to grow. Give them room as they can reach 6' to 10' in time, and will grow as wide as tall. If the plant gets too big, trimming is very easy and you can root the trimmings!

The plant is deciduous (loses all of its leaves) but comes out in spring with large leaves and a fairly fast growth. They can grow as much as 12" to 18" a year under good conditions. The deep green leaves are about 8" to 15". Blooms usually start in May or June and continue until it gets cool in the fall. Most have a strong, pleasing, almost intoxicating fragrance.

Plumerias are easy to grow and easy to propagate. If you want to try cuttings, the best time is June, July and August. Make cuttings about 12" to 18" long and let the fresh cut part "callous" over or dry for about five days. Dip the end in a rooting hormone and place in Plumeria Mix or Sponge Rock. They will usually root in about six weeks. You may have to support them with a stake because the branch is heavy and may tip over if the mix is very light. Water the cuttings about two times a week, more if it is very hot. Do not keep them too wet as they will rot.

The plants are not fussy as long as they have good drainage and at least a half-day of full sun. Perhaps a little shade inland during the hottest part of the day, but not too much. Feed regularly for best results. High nitrogen fertilizers will give the most growth; however, using a fertilizer high in phosphorus will give the most bloom. Nitrogen is the first number and phosphorus is the middle number. If you use a liquid fertilizer, be sure to use it every two weeks. If you use a dry fertilizer, be sure to read the directions as feedings may vary from monthly to every four months, depending upon the brand. We usually use a dry type because you do not have to feed as often.

Mites, aphids and white fly are the few pests that can be a problem. Most can be hosed off with water. In extreme cases, consult with a nursery person to get the proper insecticide.

## Pond Addiction Is No Laughing Matter

by Suzanne Brady



So, you want to install a pond in your yard? Just give me a minute to finish laughing. I laugh because I never thought I would see myself shopping for fish in "just the right color" to compliment the plants around my pond. I am addicted to my pond and you will be too.

Installing and maintaining a pond can be such a wonderful experience but you really have to do your homework well before the shovels and wheelbarrows are brought out. First things first, decide what type of pond you would like to have. Do you want a dramatic statement complete with lights and fountains? Or, do you want a soft, romantic setting with lush plants and relaxing waterfalls? Some bubbling streams leading from one pond into another or a simple little water garden with a small fountain? The possibilities are endless and sometimes confusing. I suggest you start by visiting Walter Andersen Nursery and do some research. Wherever you go for ideas, be sure to take photos of the features that you like or clip photos from magazines. It's ok to borrow someone else's idea. Keep placement in mind while in the planning stages. If you plan on including aquatic plants, look for a spot that receives at least four hours of direct sunlight a day. Installing a pond underneath a tree looks lovely but requires a little more maintenance, not to mention navigating around the tree's root system. It's a good idea to contact your utility company to map out underground wires and pipes. Digging into wires and pipes can be expensive, dangerous and even deadly. A quick phone call can save you time and money in the long run.



Now that you have decided what your pond will look like, it's time to take a look at budgets.

This little hobby can be very expensive, especially if you choose to have your pond professionally installed. If you're leaning toward the do-it-yourself route, start by making a list of items you will need to successfully install your pond. Again, the possibilities are endless. You can choose from pre-fabricated liners or flexible liners. The great thing about the flexible liners is that you can make your pond into any shape you desire and they tend to be more durable. On the other hand, shells offer convenience and are great when used in a small water garden. High quality pumps and liners are a must. Flexible liners commonly come in 40 mil thickness and are also available in heavier duty 60 mil. If you are installing a pre-formed shell, be sure to do some comparison shopping before you buy. Some pond shells are flimsy and are likely to crack under the pressure of backfilling, expanding soil or weather conditions. Invest in a heavy-duty hose for circulating the water. Once it is buried, it's difficult to access to make repairs. Since pump and filter costs vary according to size, check and double check the water volume before you buy. Once you have this part decided upon, the fun task of decorating can begin. We chose to lay flagstone around the edge of the ponds and I planted overhanging plants and ornamental grasses in areas which gave the pond a natural look. A few strategically placed statues can make a great impact and add a lot of interest to your pond.

As you plant your pond, remember to keep it simple and then add more exotic specimens once you get the hang of it. Start with oxygenating plants as these are important to the success of your pond. In addition to providing necessary oxygen they make a great spot for fish to spawn and provide the offspring with places to hide. You are not buying these plants for their looks as they will be submerged on the bottom. Keep them away from the filters and pumps and they will thrive. Since most oxygenating plants are not prolific, you won't need to weed them out. Try Anacharis, Duckweed, or Eelgrass.

On to the floaters. These are the most fun. True "floaters" dangle leaves and roots in the water, but most are actually rooted in plastic pots and submerged just below the water surface. Toss in a few Marsilea, which look like four leaf clover. For color, add some Water lilies, Water poppies or Water hawthorne. These beauties come in many colors but will need full sun in order to bloom. Water hyacinth is also a good choice with its floating leaves and profusion of lilac blue blooms, but they are prolific in warm weather and will require being reduced in numbers.

Marginal plants are just that, they help camouflage the pond's edges. Generally, they like 2"- 6" of shallow water. Horsetail is one of my favorites with its slender 4" stems and striking color combination of bright green, black and grey. It is very important to plant Horsetail in containers as they are a vigorous grower. Water cannas, Umbrella plants and Pygmy cattails are also wonderful accent plants but should also be planted in containers. For color, try some Water iris. Yellow flag iris is another of my favorites with its long sword like leaves and delicate yellow flowers, which remind me of orchids.

Bog plants are planted in the borders of your pond or used in a bog garden because they love the moisture. For height and flowers, look for Canna hybrid, Cardinal flower, Chameleon plant, or Elephant ears which have large grey-green heart shaped leaves. They are fast growers, sometimes reaching 6' tall. Ornamental grasses are also a good choice for pond-side plantings and don't forget about the creeping varieties. They look wonderful meandering between rocks and are so easy to care for. I love Creeping fig for its deep emerald green leaves. Plant colorful annuals for some impact and remember that you can also plant various herbs. Oregano, Pennyroyal and Thyme are great for tucking into crevasses while Rosemary and Lavender add some height and fragrance.

Bear in mind that simply filling your pond with water and flipping the pump switch doesn't mean your pond is finished. Ponds must be maintained on a regular basis and require replacing plants and fish as needed.

For one moment, imagine your pond is finished (and maintained), so sit back and enjoy this wonderful creation. Take in all the sights and sounds of your new garden addition and when your friends ask how you did it, just tell them it was a piece of cake and send them to the nursery for help.

## Water Lilies For Ponds Are Easy-To-Grow



Water lilies are the "jewel" of the water plant world. They are easy to grow and produce large brightly colored blooms most of the summer. The only downside is that they are dormant in winter, no leaves or blooms, but well worth having with their spectacular blooms during warm weather.

Beautiful to look at, these stunning flowers require relatively little care. They prefer a heavy bog type of soil (a heavy clay soil works fine). It is usually best if there is not too much organic material in the soil mix. Plastic containers are usually ideal. For larger plants, two gallon or larger is best. Very large plants are often planted in specially made wooden boxes that are not too deep. Most containers are about 10"- 12" deep, and 10" to 20" in diameter (or square).

To plant, fill the container about one half full of soil and place the lily in the container. 'Hardy Lilies' tend to grow in one direction so they should be planted to the side. The plant is usually placed at a 45-degree angle. Tropicals are planted in the center of the container. Add more soil and firm it around the plant to keep it in place. Keep the growing "crown" above the soil. Fertilizer tablets are the easiest way to fertilize water lilies, and a couple of tablets at planting time will get them off to a good start. Cover the soil with about one half inch of gravel or clean coarse sand to keep the soil from floating out and discoloring the water.

Before placing the plant in the water, water thoroughly. This will greatly reduce the air in the soil and only a very few air bubbles will be released once submerged. Too many bubbles can cloud the water.

Most of the lilies sold at Walter Andersen Nursery are in one to two gallon containers for space reasons. They can be left in these containers; however, if you put them in larger shallow containers, they will grow faster and get bigger. Hardy lilies should usually be replanted and divided about every two to three years. We would suggest you use new soil when this is done and discard the old soil. They can be divided providing you have large enough rhizomes. Don't divide them too small; 3" to 6" pieces with a growth eye is the norm. They must have a growth eye or they will not grow.

Tropical lilies form a kind of "bulb" which sends off the leaves and blooms. Tropicals also tend to bloom above the water and there are some spectacular Blue varieties not available in the Hardy Lilies. They prefer warm water and go dormant if the water temperature goes below 55 degrees. Both Hardy and Tropicals should be fed with the tablets during the growing season. Wash aphids off with a stream of water.

## Seasonal Recipe

*This cheesy, artichoke dip is delicious but not necessarily for those watching calories. It is a great potluck dish and can be either baked in a conventional oven or in a microwave. There are many versions of this tasty dip around, but this one comes from Silvia Gutierrez who lives in Guatemala.*

### Artichoke Dip

1 cup mayonnaise  
1 can artichoke hearts (not marinated), chopped  
1 cup mozzarella cheese  
1 cup (+) parmesan cheese  
1 tbsp. chicken paste or bouillon

Mix all ingredients together then transfer to a casserole dish. Bake at 375\* in a conventional oven until lightly browned or microwave until bubbly and serve with sliced French bread.

### Did You Know?

Freesias are odorless to about 25% of people, who lack the gene to smell them?



# Lesson in Soil

TOM PERKINS IS A DIRT EXPERT AND DISTRICT SALES MANAGER FOR SUNGRO HORTICULTURE, WHICH PRODUCES THE SUNSHINE BRAND STOCKED AT WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY.

by Tom Perkins



Have you ever purchased a soil product and fully understood what you are buying? When a customer walks in to a garden center it can be very confusing as to just what is in all of those bags and how to use them. Here are a few common terms defined to help give you the "dirt" on what's in there.

**POTTING SOILS:** For use in pots, window boxes and containers. The technical definition of a potting soil is a complete soil replacement. That means that it should be complete, ready to use, so that you don't have to add anything to it. The best potting soils contain peat moss. They should have pumice, perlite or cinder to provide drainage. A quality potting soil should have an even texture and no fresh wood chips, shavings or sawdust. As the wood products break down, they tend to collapse. This explains why that pot you planted last year was filled to the top when you planted it, but now it is only 2/3 or 1/2 full. That soil didn't wash away or walk away; it actually decomposed in the pot!

**FERTILIZERS:** Defined as plant foods, or plant nutrients. Organic fertilizers are gaining in popularity again and are usually a bit pricier but can provide a much more earth friendly alternative. There are a growing number of manufacturers and formulations; however, the old standbys like chicken manure and fish emulsion still work just as well today as they have for centuries! Chemical fertilizers usually fall into three categories; Water-Soluble, Granular and Time Release or Controlled Release. Water Soluble fertilizers are very fast acting and can actually be taken up by the plant through the leaves. They must be used every week to 10 days to provide a consistent feeding. These are great when you want to perk up your yard for a special weekend event. Granular fertilizers generally last from 4 to 6 weeks and are fairly easy to apply. Use a spreader to apply for even application and to minimize fertilizer burn. Time Release or more accurately, Controlled Release fertilizers are usually a coated granule that releases its contents slowly over a period of time. They release more quickly in a warm, moist environment like ours. These can save you a lot of time as they tend to last anywhere from four to nine months!

**MULCH:** This goes on top of the soil as a top-dressing. It helps to protect against drying out, prevents weed growth and provides an attractive alternative to bare ground in the garden. The most common mulches are bark or cinder.

**HUMUS:** Organic matter at its final point of decay. Humus holds water, oxygen and nutrients and is where most of the microbiological activity occurs. This is the main ingredient in most soil amendments and can be comprised of anything that was once alive but is now composted.

**SOIL AMENDMENTS:** These are used to improve soil structure and are mixed into the soil at the time of planting. Soil amendments are traditionally categorized by how long they last in the soil: short-term (up to 45 days and includes manures, lawn clippings and earthworm castings), medium-term and long-term.

Short-term amendments are usually best suited for use as mulches or in the case of manures they are used more for their fertilizer qualities. Earthworm Castings are prized for their microbiological activity. They help introduce valuable microbes at the time of planting, and rejuvenate tired old potted plants and flowerbeds. They do this by helping break down the nutrients in the soil for the plants to use.

Medium-term amendments last from six to 12 months and include composts and planting mixes. These are products used when planting where there is good soil structure, for instance changing out annual flowers or planting vegetables. These are made from a variety of ingredients from high quality products like peat moss and compost to recycled yard waste or even human sewage sludge (sometimes called bio solids) so be sure to read the label.

Long-term amendments last for one or more years and include peat moss and redwood compost.

The beauty of a long term soil amendment is that once incorporated into your soil, you don't have to do it again for years. You get better results that last longer for the same amount of effort. Peat moss tends to hold an enormous amount of water while at the same time holding oxygen. This makes it ideal for all soil structure types, including sand, loam, red dirt or clay. Peat moss is compressed to approximately one half of its original size for more efficient transportation. A 3.8 cu. ft. bale of peat moss should yield approximately 7.5 cu ft of product. The difficulty of "de-compressing" the peat moss can be minimized by moistening the bale before you open it. This can be done by laying the bale flat and then inserting a garden hose and filling it up with water and leaving it overnight. Then, simply cut the plastic wrapper open and incorporate into the soil. Redwood soil conditioner/compost is also a long term soil amendment that takes years to break down in the soil. The good news about this product is that it lasts a long time in the soil. The bad news is that like other wood based soil amendments it uses up the nitrogen in the soil in the decomposition process. This means that you will be fertilizing the plants and the soil for years to come.

So where does this leave you and your garden soil? Bewildered gardeners are met with a sea of bagged goods all claiming to be the "ideal" or "the best" or even that they will "grow plants three times as big" but provide little direction as to what to use in their own gardens. The chart below should shed some light on this matter:

SOIL STRUCTURE TYPES:	TEXTURE:	SOLUTIONS:
Sand	Coarse	30 - 35% Amendment (or) 2" into 4" of soil
Loam	Mixture	20 - 25% Amendment (or) 1" into 4" of soil
Silt	Fine	25 - 30% Amendment (or) 1 1/2" into 4" of soil
Clay	Very fine	30 - 35% Amendment (or) 2" into 4" of soil

How do you tell what your soil structure is? Sand looks like that stuff all over the beach. It is easy to dig in and generally has a coarse soil texture. It provides great drainage and aeration, but doesn't hold much in the way of water or nutrients. Loam is generally characterized by a mixture of soil texture particles and will generally have a fair amount of humus. Silty soils have fine particles and clay soils have very fine particles. The only real difference between silt and sand is that when silt dries, it gets very hard. When clay dries, it tends to crack on top. These soil types tend to compact and hold onto excessive amounts of moisture. Neither provides much drainage and aeration. Is the soil in your yard any good? If the weeds grow, then chances are good that the flowers will grow too!

Summer



## Tips from the PROS

### Solving Tomato Problems by Kevin C. Twohey

KEVIN TWOHEY IS THE OWNER OF WHITING NURSERY IN ST. HELENA. IF YOU ARE HEADING TO NAPA VALLEY, BE SURE TO VISIT KEVIN'S NURSERY AT 900 NORTH CRANE, OR TAKE A VIRTUAL VISIT TO [www.whittings.com](http://www.whittings.com)



EACH SUMMER WE EAGERLY AWAIT THE ARRIVAL OF THE "FIRST" GARDEN-GROWN, VINE-RIPENED TOMATO. FEW PLEASURES IN LIFE RIVAL THE INCREDIBLE TASTE OF TOMATOES PRODUCED IN OUR BACK YARD. EVERY YEAR WE PLANT NEW VARIETIES AND COMPARE THEM WITH THE OLD STANDBYS LIKE 'ACE', 'EARLY GIRL', 'CHAMPION', 'SWEET 100', AND 'BETTER BOY'. FRUSTRATION SETS IN WHEN WE HAVE "PROBLEMS" MATURING OUR ANXIOUSLY AWAITED CROP. HERE ARE A FEW TIPS FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS THAT MAY OCCUR.

#### BLOSSOM END ROT

A large water-soaked brown spot that develops on the end of the fruit. This spot is caused by lack of calcium in developing fruit. To correct, remove all affected fruit as soon as they show the problem. Maintain even soil moisture and avoid high nitrogen fertilizer. If cultivating the soil, don't cultivate more than 1' deep. An application of Foli-Cal, a 10% calcium concentrate, will correct calcium deficiency.

#### GROWTH CRACKS

Tomatoes crack when certain conditions encourage rapid growth during ripening. These circular or radial cracks form at the top of the fruit and extend downward. Cracking occurs most severely in hot weather when even soil moisture is most critical. To correct the problem apply enough water to wet the soil to a depth of 24". Remember that tomatoes are extremely deep rooting plants. Avoid shallow and frequent irrigations.

#### POOR FRUIT SET

Poor fruit set occurs for many reasons but mainly due to extreme fluctuations in temperature. Night time temperatures below 55 degrees and daytime temperature above 100 degrees will inhibit fruit set. Also, extremely dry soil and excessive nitrogen will cause blossom drop.

#### EARLY BLIGHT

Irregular brown spots 1/4 to 1/2 inch in diameter with concentric rings in their centers appear on lower leaves. When severe, leaves fall off the plant. Early blight attacks tomatoes at any stage of growth. Plants that are poorly fertilized or heavily loaded with fruit are susceptible. Treat with fungicide at first sign of disease.

#### FUSARIUM WILT

Lower leaves turn yellow, wilt, and die. Then, upper shoots wilt and the whole plant eventually dies. Wilting occurs first on one side and then the other. Fusarium fungus persists on plant debris in the soil. It is spread by contaminated soil, seeds, plants, or garden tools (equipment). No control is available. Plant tomatoes in different areas in the garden each year. Purchase plant varieties that are resistant.



## CATCH WALTER & KEN ON THE AIRWAVES

INTERNET [WWW.WALTERANDERSEN.COM](http://WWW.WALTERANDERSEN.COM)

RADIO TUNE IN TO GARDEN TALK WITH KEN AND WALTER ANDERSEN AND MARK MAHADY 760 KFMB-AM RADIO SAT FROM 6-8AM

TV KNSD GARDENER WITH DAVID ROSS NBC 7/39 SAT@8AM / GREEN SCENE WITH KEN ANDERSEN TUES & THURS FOX CHANNEL 6 MORNING NEWS

## Rose Show A Success!

Walter Andersen Nursery held its fifth annual Rose Show May 31-June 1 at its Poway location. More than 50 entries were submitted. The winners in their category are listed below:

### Jack Shoultz

Best Hybrid Tea or Gradiflora - *Plum Crazy*

### Linda Clark

Best Floribunda or Shrub Spray - *French Lace*

### Doug Kalal

Best Old-Fashion Type, Old Garden Rose, or David Austin - *The Pilgrim*

### Pete Bompensiero

Best Bouquet (five or more stems any variety)

### Doug Kalal

Best Miniature Single Stem - *Little Sizzler*

### Pete Bompensiero

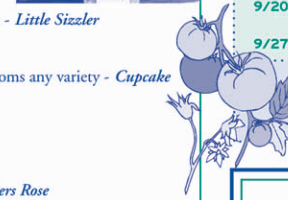
Best Miniature - Three Blooms any variety - *Cupcake*

### Doug Kalal

Fourth of July

### Linda Clark

Queen of the Show - *Mothers Rose*



## Summer Class Schedule

All classes are FREE and begin at 9:00am in Point Loma, 9:30am in Poway. On rare occasion we may need to make a last minute change. If you have any questions, call 619-224-8271 (Point Loma) or 858-513-4900 (Poway). Show up early if you don't like standing (some classes get crowded) and have coffee on us!

### POINT LOMA

#### JULY

- 7/5 Summer Color
- 7/12 Shade Gardening
- 7/19 TBA
- 7/26 Subtropical Fruits

#### AUGUST

- 8/2 Staghorn Ferns
- 8/9 Plumeria Care & Grafting
- 8/16 Bonsai
- 8/23 Gardenia Care & Culture
- 8/30 Water Gardens

#### SEPTEMBER

- 9/6 Fall Bulbs
- 9/13 Water Wise Herbs
- 9/20 General Orchid Care
- 9/27 Soils

### POWAY

- 7/5 Summer Color
- 7/12 Garden Railroad: Putting it All Together (Last in a Series)
- 7/19 Monrovia Growers, What's New & Exciting, Guest Speaker Patrick Poitras
- 7/26 Summer Rose Care

#### AUGUST

- 8/2 Bamboo
- 8/9 Ornamental Grasses for the Garden
- 8/16 Garden Railway Clinic: Building Structures from Scratch or Kits, A Demonstration... Buy a Kit at the Nursery, & Get Help Assembling it!
- 8/23 Tropicals: Plants that Shine when Others Melt!  
Staghorn Ferns: Remounting, Varieties & Care

#### SEPTEMBER

- 9/6 Fall Color & Christmas Sweet Peas!
- 9/13 Fall Veggies
- 9/20 Garden Railroad Demonstration: Painting & Weathering Your Cars for Authentic Appearance
- 9/27 Fall Bulbs

### SPECIAL EVENT! Saturday, September 13th at our Poway Store & Sunday, September 14th at our Point Loma Store

Heirloom Tomato Tasting Hosted by Walter Andersen Nursery and Steve Goto of GOTOS Nursery. Saturday 9/13/03 at Poway & Sunday 9/14/03 at Point Loma. Come & Taste Approximately 100 Different Varieties of Heirloom Tomatoes & Help Pick What will be Grown Next Year! Also, Sample Delicious Salsa from 11am-3pm at Each Location.

### A New Home For Cacti

We found a clever way to exhibit our large supply of cacti and succulents in Poway by building this desert-looking structure. Installed by Occidental Landscaping, the structure also houses two mesquite trees. Tables of cacti are in neat rows under an open-air roof made of ocotillo.

4)

## New Products

### Dr Earth Potting Soil and Planting Mix

Both Walter Andersen Nursery locations now stock Dr Earth Potting Soil and Planting Mix. Dr Earth soils have a beautiful consistency and color. The potting soil has a large amount of pumice added to ensure drainage. Both products are charged with the beneficial soil microbes that Dr Earth is famous for. Use the planting mix in your vegetable and flower beds and the potting soil in your containers.

### www.firewise.org

Living in Southern California, we can't help but be vulnerable to fire risk in our community.

Walter Andersen Nursery has established www.firewise.org at its Poway store. This interactive kiosk has touch screen ability to help you learn more about fire-wise planting and maintenance to minimize the risk of fire damage to your home. Learn how to prepare your house for fire season, make fire-wise landscaping decisions, and create a "survivable space" around your home.

### Scully's Lavender and Green Tea Products

In our Poway location, you'll find a selection of Scully's Lavender and Green Tea Products. Look for lavender gardener's soap and hand cream. Body cream, hand soap and bath products from Scully's Green Tea line are made with essential oils from the leaves of the Camellia plant and contain natural antioxidant properties.

### COUPON

Valid July 1 - July 31

**FREE**  
2.5 lb. Proven Winners Water Soluble Fertilizer (\$5.99 Value) or Proven Winners Time Release Fertilizer for \$5.00 (Reg. \$11.99) When You Buy Any Three (3) Bags of Sunshine or Proven Winners Soil Product (1.5 lb. each bag)

Limit Three (3) per customer. Not valid with any other offer. Coupon must be presented at the time of purchase. Limited to stock on hand.

### COUPON

Valid August 1 - August 31

**FREE**  
Box of Dr. Earth Fertilizer of Your Choice! (\$6.99 Value) When You Buy Any Three (3) Bags of Dr. Earth Potting

#620032

Limit Three (3) per customer. Not valid with any other offer. Coupon must be presented at the time of purchase. Limited to stock on hand.

### COUPON

Valid September 1 - September 30 Upon Arrival of Calendars in Store

**\$3 OFF**  
Walter Andersen Nursery 2004 Calendar (Regularly \$12.99) While Supplies Last!

#620033

Limit Three (3) per customer. Not valid with any other offer. Coupon must be presented at the time of purchase. Limited to stock on hand.

Make a Note! Both nurseries will be closed on Friday, July 4th so we can be with our families.

POWAY  
12755 Danielson Court  
Poway, CA 92064  
858-513-4900  
Open Daily 9am-6pm



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