



WALTER ANDERSEN'S

GARDEN TALK

SAN DIEGO'S GARDEN RESOURCE



WINTER

05

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Train Expansion Draws To A Close

PHOTO: KEN ANDERSEN



As of press time, and after 120 days of construction, the garden railway expansion is complete. There are some details being finalized in the electrical engineering but the track is in place. Four loops, organized by color will cover the layout. The red loop has been connected back into the existing layout that was constructed four years ago and it is now operational over its entire length. All water features are in place, stocked with fish, and being used for retail space. There is a tremendous amount of detail work in this extension and to walk around it is like looking through a giant "Where's Waldo" book! By the time you are reading this newsletter, the last plants should be in place. ●

Rose News From Walter

All the new roses are in and most are potted and ready to go. The ones we got in on the first delivery have already sprouted and have new growth. This is the very best time to plant new roses because the selection is great and you can see the most robust plants. Andersen's buy only #1 grade roses and plants them all in a special mix by Sunshine for the best possible results. We carry over 150 varieties of roses so you know you'll have a great choice of variety and colors. We also carry the brand new ones and some of the very old ones as well. For something new, look for Black Bacarra, Bolero, Cabana, Day Dream, Elle, Golden Zest, Honey Dijon, Lime Sublime, Pink Knock Out, Queen Mary 2 and a few others. Old favorites include Angel Face, Cecile Brunner, Chrysler Imperial, Fragrant Cloud, Iceberg, Mr. Lincoln, and Oregold. There are well over a hundred others both old and new and many Climbing Roses too. Tree Roses come in three sizes. Roses are always one of the most popular plants we sell from now to spring when they start blooming. Plant them with "Sunshine Rose Planting Mix" in the purple bag and feed once a month with Gro Power fertilizer and you will have great roses. Add "Ada Perry's Magic Formula" twice a year for even better roses. Prune off the spent blooms now and then, control the insects and disease and you are set for armloads of roses. ●



1)



Exciting New Releases Worth A Look

If events like Fall and Spring Fashion Week don't excite you because you're too busy in the garden, then you'll be glad it's a new year and the new plant selections have been released. It's exciting to see what the growers have been doing and what will work in your garden. Here's a description of some of the new releases we'll be carrying. Be warned when considering new releases. Quantities may be limited with them because stock may not be readily available or patent issues could hamper the product's release. In fact, at press time, Walter Andersen was promised limited quantities of some plants while others were not yet available. Please call 858-513-4900 for availability or to pre-order your plants.



PHOTO: PETER HOGG

Petite Butterflies™ Sweet Pea Shrub *POLYGALA FRUTICOSA 'MONMAL'*

Polygalas are wonderful flowering evergreen shrubs from South Africa that are just beginning to get the attention they deserve. Masses of vibrant purple and magenta flowers are produced throughout the year in a compact form with very dense foliage that will grow to about three to four feet high and wide.



PHOTO: PETER HOGG

Lemon Swirl® Variegated Brush Cherry *EUGENIA MYRTIFOLIA VARIEGATA*

Eugenias are ideal as a full-branching, tall evergreen screen or hedge. This new variety has striking variegated foliage that is glossy green, edged with creamy yellow. Small, white feathery flowers followed by rose-purple fruit. Plant in full to partial sun. Moderate to slow grower reaching 15 to 20 feet high by eight to 10 feet wide if left unpruned.



PHOTO: PETER HOGG

Crimson Jewel® Mandevilla *MANDEVILLA X AMABILIS 'MAGIC DREAM'*

This hot new tropical is a show-stopping introduction. It is one of the reddest Mandevillas on the market. Plant in full sun. Vigorous twining growth reaches 15 – 20 feet.



PHOTO: MONROVIA

Strawberry Lemonade® Variegated Mandevilla *MANDEVILLA SANDERI 'MONPROUD' PPAF*

This Mandevilla is extremely stable and has at least four distinct colors: mint green, cream and white, all flushed with pink when the foliage emerges. It produces a profusion of deep pink funnel-shaped flowers with bright yellow throats. Moderate grower, reaching six to eight feet long. Evergreen. Full to partial sun.



PHOTO: DOREEN WYJIA

Little Emperor™ Dwarf Japanese Blueberry Tree - Shogun Series *ELAEOCARPUS DECIPIENS 'MONPROUD' PPAF*

This tightly branched shrub makes a superb hedge, column or foundation plant with bronze new growth and glossy dark green foliage. The slightly shorter and twirled leaves have an eye-catching appearance. The older foliage turns a brilliant bright red before dropping. Scented creamy white flowers develop into blue-black olive-like fruit. Fruit will not stain walkways. Prefers full sun, but will tolerate partial shade. Reaches eight to ten feet, possibly 15 feet with maturity.



PHOTO: MONROVIA GROWERS

Flamenco Flame™ Double Hibiscus *HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS 'MONHOPE' PPAF*

This stunning new variety has bright ruby-red blooms that are very showy with formal double flowers four to five inches across. This tropical evergreen shrub is very floriferous when placed in full sun with warm temperatures and good drainage. A moderate grower, it will reach six to seven feet high and five feet wide.



PHOTO: KATHY FIVES

Caruba™ Black Good Luck Plant *CORDYLINE FRUTICOSA 'BRA01' PPAF*

From exotic New Guinea comes Caruba, an exciting new black foliage plant, rich in color. Its flat, strappy leaves are shorter than other Cordylines and its growth more compact, reaching about four to five feet in height. The vivid shiny purple-black foliage looks stunning planted en masse in front of a light colored wall or with contrasting foliage plants.

Continued P4

The Color Palette Of Roses

Reprinted with permission from American Rose Society, www.ars.org by Stephen R. Brubaker



PHOTO: WEEKS ROSES

A bit of an understanding of how roses get their color can save a lot of frustration among rose-buyers who care about getting exactly the right color for their landscapes. It will explain why roses having both yellow and reddish tones can

be notoriously variable in their coloration. It will also explain why almost all red roses are 'blue.'

Roses produce flowers in a spectrum of colors. If one were to take a color wheel and cut from it the two thirds that are green and blue-tinted colors the remaining ones would be the colors of a rose: yellow, primrose, apricot, salmon, copper, orange, vermilion, scarlet, red, crimson, coral, rose, pink, lilac, mauve, purple and white. There are a number of ways to explain how roses produce all their colors and color effects, but the one we will work with here requires the rose to synthesize three colors: blackish magenta (purple), scarlet, and yellow.

Adding scarlet to yellow produces gold, apricot, orange, and vermilion. Adding purple to scarlet produces red, then crimson. And all the colors between any one of these extremes can be produced on a rose petal if the amount of pigment in the petal is reduced. Vermilion fades through coral to candy pink; purple fades through mauve to lilac and pale pink. So a pink flower has the same red pigment as a scarlet one, only less of it. White flowers simply have no pigment.

In this model, gold and orange rose colors result from mixtures of the pigments scarlet and yellow, with gold having more yellow and orange having relatively more scarlet. Red and crimson result from a mixture of scarlet and purple. Primrose is a tint of pure yellow; lilac and mauve are tints of pure purple. In this model, red and crimson and their tints of rose and pink would then result from a mixture of purple and scarlet.

This model is a little abstract, but it explains a broad range of behaviors in rose coloration with some very simple models. Take the case of the red rose. A notorious problem of red roses is that they change color when exposed to the sun, they 'blue.' This doesn't mean that they literally turn blue - they actually turn a bit purple - but their appearance looks bluer because a pigment containing yellow has bleached out of the petals making them look blue.


This model is most useful in helping us understand why colors like orange, gold, coral, copper, salmon, apricot, and shell pink are relatively rare in roses compared to colors like yellow, crimson, rose, pink and white. The former colors are more complex. They result from mixtures of two or more pigments. This explains further why the roses with the most complex colorations tend to be most variable. Tiny changes in the amount of one pigment can shift the perceived color quite a bit. If the scarlet pigment in a salmon rose starts to fade, the rose moves quickly toward buff and primrose in coloration. If the yellow fades from a coral or copper-colored rose before the red does, it will change quickly toward pink. A good example is the rose Lillian Austin which fades from coral to pink. Other roses in colors of coral, copper, salmon, and shell pink will frequently display similar traits.

Interestingly, in the saturated colors of gold and orange small pigmentation shifts tend to produce much less noticeable changes in perceived color. Given modest changes in the amount of one of two pigments, gold and orange roses will tend to go on looking pretty much gold and orange. White roses have no pigment, so they don't change color much. Roses in pale pink, candy pink, pink, rose, cerise and crimson tend to be pretty stable and pretty common; most can be produced with one pigment.

This discussion is germane when it comes to choosing roses. Check several sources for a description of color. If they all agree perfectly, you probably know what you are getting. But if they describe the rose differently, it is likely that the rose's color will depend on its growing conditions. In one garden it will be quite different from another. Furthermore, a rose grown in one garden can change quite a bit under varying temperature, moisture, and fertilization conditions. Graham Thomas, for instance, can produce almost buttery yellow blossoms in hot weather, but the color can darken almost to apricot in cool weather in some parts of the country.

Continued P2

Camellias Can Work In Sun Or Shade



Camellias are native to Japan, China and Indo-China, where they grow on well-drained wooded slopes under light shade. A natural mulch of leaves accumulates beneath the plants. The plants were successfully grown in Northern California around 1853, and they have been popular ever since.

PHOTO: KEN ANDERSEN

Camellias need good drainage to do well, so be sure the area you want to grow them does not stay too wet. If your drainage is poor, you might try a raised bed or container. Camellias like a soil mix that is high in humus content and slightly acidic. In preparing the soil, mix ample amounts of redwood compost, peat moss or a good Camellia-Azalea mix, usually using about 1/4 good garden soil, and 3/4 humus.

Find a location that does not get hot sun if you choose the Japonica varieties. Sasanqua varieties can take full sun along the coast, but would look better if they get some shade in warmer inland areas.

Dig a hole approximately twice as large in diameter as the original container (1 gallon plants, a slightly larger hole would be better, such as 20" or so). The hole should be about 1.5 times as deep. Use your prepared mix in the bottom of the hole and tamp firmly so the top of the root ball, when placed in the hole is 1" above the soil surface. Fill in around the sides of the root ball with the same mixture as above. Tamp it down firmly to get rid of any lumps and air pockets. When the hole is full it is wise to form a berm around the plant with soil to hold water and fill with water two times to be sure the plant is thoroughly watered.

Water your new plant as needed, but be sure it does not get dry, they should be moist at all times but be sure they do not stay soggy wet or the roots will rot.

Fertilize camellias with a good balanced fertilizer as soon as new growth appears in the spring. Follow the directions on the package and be sure not to overfeed them. Cotton seed meal is a favorite of many growers. There are other mixtures of fertilizers formulated for camellias, just follow the label directions. A supplemental feeding of iron will keep the foliage a deeper green. Do not fertilize a dry plant; instead water thoroughly the day before you feed the plant. Stop feeding in November. If you keep feeding the plants, the flower buds will drop and you will get no blooms.

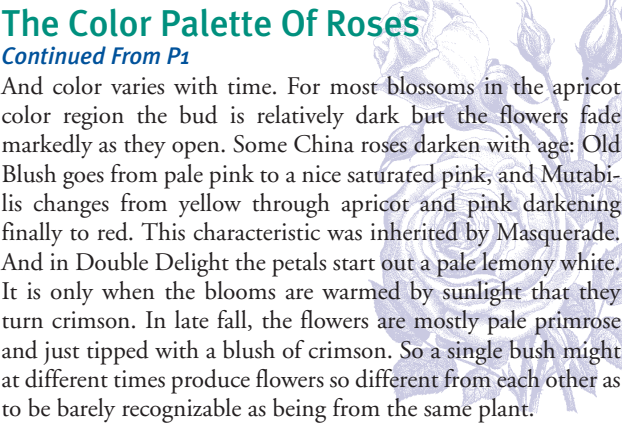
Insects are usually not a problem, however, occasionally scale or mites are a nuisance. Aphids on the new growth can usually be washed off with a strong stream of water. Spraying may be necessary and a good systemic insecticide will control most problems.

Camellia Japonica, C. Reticulata and most of the hybrids need protection from the hot sun. Some of the deep pinks and reds will do well in full sun if you are less than five miles from the coast. Inland, shade or filtered sun will keep the plants looking better. Light pinks and white blooming plants should not get direct sun. Camellia Sasanqua is able to stand full sun, even in warmer inland areas, but they will do well in shade also. Generally speaking, Sasanqua varieties bloom earlier usually starting in November and the Japonicas usually start about the first of the year. Sasanquas have smaller leaves and blooms, generally with the Japonicas and Reticulatas having the largest. Reticulata varieties and hybrids tend to have a little more rangey growth habit. ●

The Color Palette Of Roses

Continued From P1

And color varies with time. For most blossoms in the apricot color region the bud is relatively dark but the flowers fade markedly as they open. Some China roses darken with age: Old Blush goes from pale pink to a nice saturated pink, and Mutabilis changes from yellow through apricot and pink darkening finally to red. This characteristic was inherited by Masquerade. And in Double Delight the petals start out a pale lemony white. It is only when the blooms are warmed by sunlight that they turn crimson. In late fall, the flowers are mostly pale primrose and just tipped with a blush of crimson. So a single bush might at different times produce flowers so different from each other as to be barely recognizable as being from the same plant.




The process of petals making red or crimson pigment as they age is really not so uncommon in highly bred roses. Nor is the process of yellow fading from the petals. It is little surprise then that a particular cultivar can come in many different colors. Whether this is a delightful thing to watch in the garden or a bit of a disappointment depends on how well anticipated it is and how flexible one can be in one's color plans. Most good, simple landscaping plans will look more interesting with this sort of thing happening.

This color model also suggests the possibility that if one were to cross a dark purple-toned rose with a yellowish one, the resulting color might include tans, or colors suggestive of brown. And in fact within the last decade roses suggestive of brown coloration have been frequently introduced. There are few, if any, really vigorous ones but that is just a matter of time. Brown and tan tinged flowers can have remarkably interesting colorations, but they can be difficult to place in the landscape. Perhaps they will always be more useful as collector's items.

2) *Editor's Note: Walter Andersen Nursery is pleased to carry Honey Dijon, that promises to be a warm, golden brown. ●*

Easy Tips for Growing Beautiful Tuberous Begonias



Tuberous begonia bulbs are usually available starting mid-January through March. The earlier you choose your tubers, the better selection you will have. Generally speaking, larger tubers will produce larger plants. The most popular are usually 1.5" to 3" in diameter. Be sure the tubers are not soft and mushy or dry and shriveled. They are available in upright varieties and 'hanging basket' varieties. The color range is wide and some are even multicolored such as "Picotee". Some are 'rose form' and 'camellia form'. The latter have petals that look like they have been trimmed with pinking shears.

The tuber is usually a little concave with the "dimple" being the top of the bulb where the new sprouts will form. Loose potting medium that drains well is ideal. Begonias like ample amounts of organic material in the soil mix. Be generous with redwood compost and peat moss. In containers, use a peat based potting soil. The bulbs can be planted in the ground or in pots. If you use pots, they should be on the large size (8"-12" diameter) so the plants do not tip over. Clay pots are often used because of the added weight and increased drainage. Plant the tuber so that it is barely covered by about 1/4" of soil mix. Be sure the sprout (found in the hollow part of the tuber) is facing up. The new growth will force its way up shortly. They will do best in a bright filtered shaded area. Be sure it is not too dark. Keep the soil moist at all times, do not allow it to dry out, but do not keep it soggy wet. If it dries out it will damage the fine roots that form shortly after planting. When the plant has about 1.5" to 2" of new growth, you can start feeding. Liquid fertilizers work well, especially for potted plants. Start with a 10-10-5 or Liquid Fish, at first, to get them off to a good start. Use these at the rate of one tablespoon per gallon of water. Do not guess, use a measuring spoon. If you use this every week or 10 days, the new growth will grow rapidly and the leaves will be very lush and large.

When you first see buds forming, you will want to change to a lower nitrogen fertilizer, such as a 2-10-10 or 0-10-10 or something similar for larger blooms. Again feed at the same 7-10 day sequence. Do not be afraid of getting the diluted fertilizer on the foliage, some nutrients will be absorbed by the leaves; however most of the fertilizer goes in through the root system. Often it is wise to put one to three short bamboo stakes around the plants to add support and help keep them from breaking. The plants can get very heavy, especially when in bloom.

As the weather warms in May, June and July, you should have large plants with spectacular blooms that you will be very proud of. They are truly fantastic blooming plants. Some blooms will reach 8" in diameter depending upon the variety. Watch for insect pests. If you see any, use a systemic insecticide about every two weeks, or if you prefer an organic control, try one with Pyrethins in it. Soap sprays may discolor the blooms. As the flowers start to brown or fade, remove them by pinching the soft stem or cutting with a pointed shear. Remove all the dead or dying blooms, because if left on the plant they become a host for fungus diseases that could damage the plant. More blooms will form shortly, as long as it is warm but not too hot, and you keep fertilizing.


These wonderful plants should bloom through September with reasonable care. The tuber can be kept after the plant dies by placing the pot on its side to avoid too much water in winter months. If you have the plants in the ground, you will probably want to lift the bulbs and store them in a cool, dry area. Use slightly moist peat moss or wood shavings until you're ready to replant in spring. ●

PHOTO: KEN ANDERSEN

We Carry Premium Sunshine Soil Products from Sun Gro

Bare Root Fruit Season 2005

by Richard Wright & Walter Andersen, Jr.



"I can't Bare it any longer. It's the time of year I just Root for. Time to enjoy the Fruits of my labor, and start a new Season. Did you get the hint? It's back! That's right it's Bare Root Fruit Season for 2005.

Fruit is what I do Best and I want to give you some of the Best ideas I have for adding to your orchard.


- You could be the "Apple of my Eye" of your neighborhood with an Espaliered apple fence, in your front yard. We will have Annas, Fujis, and Galas already started. You can have your fence and eat it too. HA, HA, HA!
- You can even FIGer in a dwarf "Black Jack" Fig into your budding orchard. In a nice pot, if necessary. And a good tasting fig is always a necessity.
- Let your friends be Blue with envy, with your own blueberry patch or even a nice hedge. "Yes, you really can grow blueberries here in San Diego. We have over 25 at my house. O'Neal is considered the best for backyard use, but Misty and Sunshine can brighten up your morning cereal too.

I have a peach of an idea for an extended Peach season, with a multi-planting of peaches in the same hole, Eva's Pride plus Mid Pride plus August Pride. Twelve to 18 inches apart in a triangular pattern is a winning three-in-one-hole combination.

I have some new "Crisp Ideas" for your Harvest. First an "All-in-One" Apple Crisp. Recipe courtesy Alton Brown.

"All-In-One" Apple Crisp

Ingredients
3/4 cup oats
3/4 cup flour
2/3 cup light brown sugar, packed
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon ground ginger
Pinch kosher salt
1 stick cold unsalted butter, diced
4 Braeburn apples (Fuji will substitute)
4 teaspoons honey



Directions • In a bowl combine all the dry ingredients and diced butter. Rub mixture briskly between fingertips until it forms small moist clumps in a loose sandy mixture. Refrigerate while preparing the apples. • Cut a small layer off the bottom of each apple to create a flat, stable bottom surface. With a small paring knife, cut a cylindrical cone out of the top of the apple, moving about 1-inch outside of the core, similar to removing the top of a pumpkin when carving a Jack O'Lantern. Remove the top and discard. With a melon baller or a teaspoon, remove the remaining core and seeds taking care not to puncture the base of the apple. • Place apples on a baking sheet or pie dish and fill each center with a teaspoon of honey. Spoon in mixture, packing lightly until heaped and overflowing over sides of the apples. • Bake in oven at 350 degrees on the top or middle rack for 40 minutes or until filling is golden

brown and the tip of a paring knife can be inserted into the side of the apple with little or no resistance. Let apples stand for 10 minutes before serving.

Now I'll let you in on a real sweet secret, My wife, Wendy Wright. I mean her "Blueberry-Peach" crisp.

Blueberry Peach Crisp

Filling
1 bag frozen blueberries or 5 cups fresh
1-2 Peaches cut in pieces
1 tbs. fresh lemon juice
1 tea. vanilla extract

Topping
3/4 cup honey
1/2 cup nut Flour (Henry's Has Almond or Pecan meal)
1/2 teas. cinnamon
3/4 cup oatmeal (uncooked)
1/4 cup olive oil (oil gives a thicker mixture then using butter, but tastes fine)

Directions • Preheat oven to 375 degrees. Spread blueberries onto bottom of a lightly oiled square baking dish for thicker end result. Add the peaches on top of the blueberries. Mix lemon juice and vanilla together and sprinkle over blueberries/peaches. • In a separate bowl, combine toppings until crumbly or evenly mixed. Sprinkle over fruit. Bake for 35-40 minutes or until the topping is crisp enough for you. Serve with vanilla ice cream or just plain and warm. • Hints: (1) Topping can be doubled if you want more goodies on top! (2) Fruit can be mixed with a bit of flour or corn/arrowroot starch to make a thicker juice. (3) Try this recipe with other favorite fruits!


Those are quick and easy too get you started Goodies! We will also have all kinds of Apricots, Cherries, Mulberries, Nectarines, Pears Persimmons, Plumb and that old time favorite Pomegranates to mix and match with at both stores. And don't forget the Nuts.

Hope to see you at one of our many fruit tree pruning classes, in December and January. If you can't make a class look me up and I'll get you started down the Wright orchard path.

Here's a peek from Walter Andersen, Jr. as to what bare root fruit trees are available at the nurseries.

ALMONDS: All in One, Garden Prince
APPLES: Anna, Dorset Golden, Fuji, Granny Smith, Pettingill
APRICOTS: Autumn Glo, Gold Kist, Katy, Royal (Belnheim)
CHERRIES: Lapins, Royal Rainer
FIGS: Black Jack, Black Mission, Brown Turkey, Kadota, King, White Genoa
MULBERRIES: Black Beauty, Pakistan, Persian,
NECTARINES: Artic Glo, Artic Star, Desert Delight, Fantasia, Panamint, Snow Queen
PEACHES: August Pride, Babcock, Bonita, Donut, Eva's Pride, Gold Dust, Mid Pride, Santa Barbara, Saturn, Scarlet Robe, Tropic Snow
PEARS: Flordahome, Hood, Twentieth Century
PERSIMMONS: Fuyu, Hachiya, Izu
PLUMS: Beauty, Burgundy, Green Gage, Laroda, Santa Rosa,
POMEGRANATES: Ambrosia, Sweet, Wonderful

Not all varieties are at each store so call to be sure, also this is just a sampling, we have a lot more varieties than listed here. We have Grapes and Berries too! ●



Passion Flowers

Provide Exotic Look & Fragrance

by Ken Andersen



of seeds and rich in flavor. Passion fruit juice can be consumed fresh squeezed from the fruit by itself or makes a popular addition to iced tea and other beverages. My grandparents, Walter Andersen Sr. and Byrdie Andersen used to serve a small amount of fresh passion fruit juice mixed with hot water and sweetened with honey as an after dinner tea. I still recall the exotic flavor and sweetness of that drink 30 years later.

With a range of colors from white to reds, pinks, purples and greens not only do Passion Vines add color and fruit to your garden, they also play host to a number of butterfly larva. While the larva does feed off the plants, in some cases making them look a bit ratty, the addition of the butterflies, sometimes referred to as “jewels of the sky” can be a great side benefit. Fortunately the vines grow quickly enough that the damage from the larva is soon replaced by new foliage.

Being warm weather plants you will find the best selection of passion vines in our stores in the spring time. However, in coastal and temperate areas of the county they can be planted and grown year round. The most common edible variety is *Passiflora edulis*. This plant produces white and purple flowers with green fruit 1.5 - 2 inches in diameter, turning dark waxy purple when ripe in summer and fall. Other varieties commonly available are *P. vitifolia*, *P. quadrangularis* Giant Granadilla, *P. “Incense”*, *P. caerulea*, and *P. alata* “Rose Queen”.

For more information on passion vines, contact one of our stores or refer to your Sunset Western Garden Book. For truly detailed horticultural information ‘*Passiflora* Passion Flowers of the World’ by Torsten Ulmer and John M. MacDougal is an incredible reference with many color plates depicting the plants. You can also check out the *Passiflora* Society’s website at www.passiflora.org ●



P. coriacea (The bat wing passion flower) from Costa Rica boasts some of the most unusual leaves of all the *passiflora*. Very elongated bat wing like leaves up to 1 foot wide. Small flowers 1-1.5 inches. It is Walter Andersen Nursery’s goal to obtain some to begin growing from cuttings.

Passion flowers were first described in 1553 by Pedro de Cieza de Leon after the Spanish conquest of the Americas. In the next 200 years 24 species were described. Since 1753, 500 more species and some 400 hybrids have been described or introduced.

Passion flowers evoke a mystical quality with legend saying that all aspects of the Crucifixion of Christ are contained within its form. Upon close inspection it is said that one can find representation of the Apostles, Crown of Thorns, nails, pillar, whips and wounds. While some early renderings of the flowers take some artistic liberty in pointing these things out, it takes some imagination to see images when looking at an actual flower.

Called granadilla or small Pomegranate by the Spaniards the fruit bears very little resemblance to Pomegranate and is in no way related to them. The sweet pulpy fruit is full



Plantings That Compliment Roses

Reprinted with permission from American Rose Society, www.ars.org by Vickie Schurter



Color, form, and texture. Those are the three elements of garden design to keep in mind as we expand our gardening skills to include more than roses.

First, however, we need to decide why we want to grow other plants with (or near) our roses. Here are a few reasons: Provide harmony in the landscape. Provide color between flushes of rose blooms. Provide year-round color. Help soften the look of container-grown roses. Hide or highlight a garden feature. Create moods. Fill in around or under roses. Help define focal points.

Color

You can use color to create moods. For example, red/yellow and pink/dark blue color combinations have a dramatic effect while a variety of pink shades (such as Bonica with pink geraniums and pink artemesia) can create a soothing mood. Grow bright red roses against a stone wall for maximum impact. Use more white for bolder mass plantings (such as sweet alyssum, petunias, lamb’s ear, dusty miller, and artemesia). White plantings next to pink roses make the pinks brighter.

Some other color suggestions:

Red roses/yellow marigolds
Red roses/white shasta daisies
Orange lilies or marigolds/yellow roses
Yellow roses/blue salvia

Blue companion plants: lobelia, cornflowers, blue flax, bellflowers, veronica, ageratum.

Violet companion plants, such as heliotrope, are good with yellows, pinks, and whites.

It is difficult to plan colors around some bicolor roses. Try companion plants that complement the most intense hues of the roses.

Texture

When you choose companion plants, pay special attention to texture - to plant surface, edges, and leaf and flower shapes, especially in the winter. For example, rugosas, OGRS, and some floribundas have soft, lacy textures. Hybrid teas have bold, coarse textures. Contrast the soft textures with bold, open ones, such as iris and lilies. Contrast the hybrid teas with perennial geraniums, dusty miller, candytuft, dwarf nandina, and mugho pines. Some of these provide winter color as well as texture.

Form

When it comes to form, roses are permanent, rigid fixtures in your landscape, Spring-blooming bulbs such as crocus, scilla, anemones, iris reticulata, daffodils, and tulips provide color and soften the bare look of the rose garden in early spring. Azaleas and dwarf rhodies provide contrast to the winter/spring rose forms. Other shrubs, such as Rose of Sharon, lilacs, hydrangeas, and forsythia also work well with roses. And use structures such as arbors, sundials, and gazing balls to add focal points to the garden.

Herbs make good companion plants. Use lavenders as a border or base. Use scented geraniums for fragrance, or to provide a soft texture. Herbs help to control some bugs: chives help roses resist aphids while marigolds (not an herb) attract bugs and slugs. Be careful - if you’re using the herbs for culinary purposes you should incorporate more organic gardening methods.

When you add companion plants to your rose landscape, it’s important to choose plants with similar cultural needs. The reward, however, is having a variety of plants that provide color, form, and texture year-round. Many are good companions in rose bouquets, and others do well in potpourris or dried arrangements. ●

Seasonal Recipe

Curried Carrot Salad

1 lb. carrots, peeled, shredded
1/2 cup raisins
1/3 cup sliced green onions
1/2 cup mayonnaise
1-1/2 tsp. curry powder
1 Tbsp. white vinegar
1 Tbsp. honey
1/4 tsp. salt

Toss carrots with raisins and onions in large bowl; set aside. Mix all remaining ingredients with wire whisk until well blended. Add to carrot mixture; toss to coat. Cover. Refrigerate 1 hour or until ready to serve.

Consider

China’s Best When Buying Pottery



by C/K Sales, Inc. & Walter Andersen Nursery



Pottery is one of the oldest arts known to mankind and is as varied as the countries and cultures of the world. Walter Andersen Nursery obtains much of its pottery from C/K Sales where it is created in China, more specifically the city of Foshan, known as the “Pottery Capital of Southern China”.

Renown for pottery since the Han Dynasty, the pottery factories of Foshan produce many unique designs and glazes. The most famous of these glazes is the earthy oxblood color known as “Foshan Red”. Many attempts have been made to duplicate this glaze, in other countries as well as in other regions of China, without success.

The pots, starting as mere lumps of clay, are hand pressed into hundreds of moulds. Once the moulds are removed, they are left to dry in the warehouse to remove most of the water content. Then the rainbow of glazes, the blues, the greens, the golds, and old standbys like white and black, and of course the “Foshan Red” are applied. Fortunately, pots come in a variety of finishes and colors so there’s usually something that will meet your needs. To narrow your choice, take a look at home to help you choose the right one.

Walter Andersen Nursery designers like to choose a complementary color or non-dominant color used in the home. Take another look at your hardscape or interior and match the look. The size of the area the pot will reside in will dictate the size of the pot and plants.

Once glazed, the pots are baked in gas fueled kilns for approximately 20 hours and are literally transformed into works of art. When selecting a finish on the pot, again look at your home. Sleek, glazed pots look great in a formal landscape or modern home. Be aware that Mexican terra cotta will deteriorate over time and need replacing. To prolong the life of your pot, look for pottery from Italy, China or Vietnam. Always ask if a pot is sealed on the inside and if it isn’t you can buy a sealer and do it yourself.

Some of the larger pots we stock can look intimidating but those qualms are easily calmed. Liners can be the answer. If you have a big pot, put a liner in it. You’ll have a smaller area of the pot to fill with potting soil, it will weigh less and you can easily change your plants seasonally. Remember that using a smaller liner will limit your root space so your plant won’t have the opportunity to grow as big as its pot. On the other hand, if you have a beautiful pot, attractively planted, you may want to add filler to give it weight which makes the pot less portable and provides security against easy theft. Here’s another consideration when determining what goes into your pot, containers are useful for those beautiful plants you want to plant but don’t because they are invasive such as horsetail grass.

Finally have us drill holes in the bottom of your pot for drainage and remember to ask any of our knowledgeable staff for plant or pot recommendations if you have any concerns. ●

WAN Poway Store To Host Proven Winners Spring Trend Show



PHOTO: PROVEN WINNERS

No blooming color, but *Ipomea batatas* ‘Black Heart’, *Acorus gramineus* ‘Ogon’, & *Ajuga reptans* ‘Mahogany’ when planted together create contrast with their foliage color, & add interest using the plant’s heights & leaf shapes.

It’s a new experience for the nursery, and an opportunity for you to team up with an expert from Proven Winners to create your own container garden. This spring, Proven Winners horticulturists and designers will be at our Poway store for a potting how-to session plus a presentation that previews 36 plant varieties for spring, many of which have never been available before.

Proven Winners experts will partner with participants to plant a one-of-a-kind container design. Participants are asked to bring a container - new or recently cleaned - or can purchase one at the event.

The event will be held at the Poway store, 12755 Danielson Court, April 23 and begins at 7:30 with breakfast and registration. The presentation will follow from 8-9 a.m. with personal potting services concluding the event. All participants will receive a gift bag and be eligible for prize drawings. Tickets cost \$20 (and are non-refundable); seating is limited and tickets are expected to sell out. Participants will also receive \$20 store credit to use at the event. For information or reservations call 858-513-4900.

Proven Winners has an early report as to what will be popular this spring and what will be presented at the event.

Mono Chromatic Designs: This is the hottest color trend in the industry and anyone can get just the right look for their individual setting! Just choose the color and create a beautiful combination using different hues.

Using Black Plants in Combinations with Gold and/or Chartreuse: Black plants are the “little Black dress” of the gardening world. These are stunning and dramatic combinations that will set your designs apart from the crowd.

Plants with Texture: Set your own stage with these combinations that will attract the eye and enhance any environment with their beautiful and unique nature.

Sunny and Bright: Create whimsy and wonder with plants that brings spring to your door! Butterflies and Hummingbirds will be your new neighbors with these designs! ●

Exciting New Releases

Continued From P1



PHOTO: MONROVIA

Gold Coast® Improved Juniper
JUNIPERUS X PFITZERIANA ‘MONSAN’ PPAF
This exclusive Monrovia introduction is an improved version of Gold Coast Juniper. While maintaining the same great attributes, like lacy foliage and a compact form, it has a brighter and more amazing yellow foliage color and is an excellent choice as a year-round color accent in foundation plantings and conifer beds.



PHOTO: ANTHONY TESSELAAR INTERNATIONAL

Black Tulip™ Magnolia
MAGNOLIA X SOULANGEANA, ‘JURMAG1’ PPAF
This stunning Magnolia has extremely deep burgundy flowers that are quite large with a unique tulip shape and heavy texture. Flowers will appear before the foliage in very early spring and are quick to bloom when the plant is young. Does well in containers, or can be topped to form a hedge. Grows 15 to 20 feet tall with a six to 10-foot spread. It takes full sun and tolerates cold temperatures but needs protection from strong winds. See now before flowers drop.



PHOTO: PETER HOGG

Golf Ball Kohuhu
PITTIOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM ‘GOLF BALL’ PPAF
Golf Ball is the first dwarf version of P. tenuifolium available. It is a vigorous grower, yet stays very compact and round with little pruning. It has bright mint-green glossy leaves with small, inconspicuous chocolate-purple flowers in late spring/early summer. Ideal for foundation plantings, as a specimen plant or to replace boxwoods as a hedge in small formal borders. Works well as a container or patio planting. This evergreen is low maintenance, staying under three feet tall and less than three feet wide. ●

Helpful Hint

For Spring Planting



After planting your spring bulbs, plant some annuals from color packs over them to provide instant color and bring immediate satisfaction. Feed all the plants (and bulbs) with Gro Power for strong, fast growth and lots of blooms. The new bulbs will come up through the bedding plants and bloom above them later on. Feed the area monthly. If weeds are a problem in your yard, just scatter some “Green Light AMAZE”. It will kill the seeds of the weeds as they sprout so you should have few if any weeds in the area. You have to apply this after everything is planted and all the existing weeds have been pulled. It does not kill growing weeds or weeds that grow from the root system (Bermuda grass as an example).

Winter Class Schedule

All classes are free and begin at 9:00am in Pt. Loma at 3642 Enterprise Street, and at 9:30am in Poway at 12755 Danielson Court. On rare occasions, we may need to make a last minute change. If you have questions, call 619-224-8271 (Point Loma) or 858-513-4900 (Poway). Show up early if you don't like standing, and have coffee on us!

POINT LOMA January

- 1/1 No Class. Nursery Closed
- 1/8 Pruning Plum & Apricot Trees
- 1/15 Bare Root Fruit Tree Selection & Planting
- 1/22 Pruning Roses
- 1/29 Spring Bulbs

February

- 2/5 Cymbidium Orchids
- 2/12 Organic Gardening
- 2/19 Spring Vegetables
- 2/26 Containers & Hanging Baskets

March

- 3/5 Citrus & Avocado Care & Culture
- 3/12 Water Gardening
- 3/19 Spring Lawn Care
- 3/26 General Orchid Care

POWAY January

- 1/1 No Class. Nursery Closed
- 1/8 Rose Pruning
- 1/15 Fruit Tree Pruning
- 1/22 Rose Pruning
- 1/29 Fruit Tree Pruning

February

- 2/5 How to Get the Most from a Landscape Designer
- 2/12 Fairy Gardening
- 2/19 Introduction to Bonsai
- 2/26 Container Gardening

March

- 3/5 Designer Plant Palettes
- 3/12 Spring Rose Care
- 3/19 Propagation 101 – Grafting, Dividing, Rooting
- 3/26 Introduction to Garden Railroading



PHOTOS: TIERRA INTERNATIONAL

TOOLS



by Richard Wright

Tierra Hand Tools

“Thou shalt not steal” as the old saying goes, but in the garden ‘steeling’ is O.K., as long as it’s Stainless Steel as in “Tierra Hand tools.” When you work hard in the garden, you need hand tools that work just as hard. The Tierra line, can work hard, stay tuff and help you keep a shiny out-look as well. Keeping tools clean and in working order helps to make gardening more enjoyable. Tierra has lots of tools for lots of different jobs around the old homestead. I use their Scoop for scooping my favorite fertilizer (Gro-Power), or the Bulb Spade, with depth markings, for planting my Freesias. A Hand Fork for tilling the veggie bed. Even a Hand Hoe for weeding those hard to reach, back behind places that a long handle hoe is just too long for. And lots more toys, I mean tools, to just play with, I mean work hard with, in the dirt. Till next time, keep your hand tools working hard. Richard Wright provides customer service and fruit tree expertise in our Poway store.



Contact Us! 2 Locations to Serve You!

- 3642 Enterprise St. San Diego, CA 92110 Phone 619-224-8271 Fax 619-224-9067
- 12755 Danielson Ct. Poway, CA 92064 Phone 858-513-4900 Fax 858-513-4790

Stores Close for the Holidays

Both Walter Andersen Nursery locations will close January 1, 2005 for New Year's Day, and Easter Sunday, March 27, 2005.



We Proudly Carry Top-Quality Plants from Monrovia

COUPON
Valid January 2 – 31, 2005

Upgrade to the Best! Bring In Any Old Garden Shear & Get

\$10 OFF

Any Felco Pruning Shear in Stock Limit 1

#10025741

Limit One (1) per customer. Not valid with any other offer. Coupon must be presented at the time of purchase. Limited to stock on hand.

COUPON
Valid February 1 – 28, 2005

\$2 OFF

Any Sunshine Potting Soil 1.5 cu.ft. or Larger Limit 5

#10025759

Limit Five (5) per customer. Not valid with any other offer. Coupon must be presented at the time of purchase. Limited to stock on hand.

COUPON
Valid March 1 – 31, 2005

HALF-PRICE!

4-Inch Bedding Now \$.99 Regular Price \$1.99 Limit 16

#10025757

Limit Sixteen (16) per customer. Not valid with any other offer. Coupon must be presented at the time of purchase. Limited to stock on hand.



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