

Garden Talk™

San Diego's Garden Resource



WALTER ANDERSEN
NURSERY™

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Winter Blooming Natives Offer The Best Of Two Worlds

BY MELANIE POTTER



Heuchera Maxima



Manzanita

What if you could combine a low maintenance, low water plant with one that blooms in winter, a time of year when there is less in bloom? Turns out you can because some natives are coming into their best show during the winter months.

Heuchera maxima, or Island Alum Root is native to the Channel Islands. This perennial grows to about 2' and has tall spikes of pink flowers from the end of winter until the middle of spring. Foliage is dark green and lightly marbled and often red tinged in winter (for more color!). While it looks delicate and fragile it is hardy and does very well in shady, slightly moist areas inland or in sun or part shade near the coast. Just protect them from salt spray if by the coast. This is a very reliable plant for shady borders, pathways and planters.

Manzanita, *Arctostaphylos* species, is found on the slopes of Pacific North America from the deserts to the sea. In California there are more than 80 naturally occurring species or varieties.

Manzanitas are diverse in their habit, ranging from evergreen low-growing ground covers to shrubs and small multi-branched trees. Some common characteristics are the mahogany-red bark, especially noticeable in the new growth stage in late spring when the old bark falls off to reveal the glossy new outer bark that will take its place, and downward hanging clusters of small urn-shaped flowers that appear winter through early spring. Flowers are sometimes followed by small round berries, or little apples (*manzanitas*!).

While *Manzanitas* are found in drought tolerant plant communities, these communities

usually are in regions where the heat and dryness of summer are offset by moist, cool air. This is especially true of most of the species and cultivars grown for landscape purposes in California. Along the coast, *Manzanitas* can be planted in full sun to partial shade. If used in inland gardens, they should be protected from extreme heat and long periods of intense direct sun. They are typically quite frost and cold tolerant, most down to at least 15°F. *Manzanita* should be planted in well-drained soil as they do not like their roots sitting in water for any length of time but they will tolerate a little more water around their roots in heavier soil if on a slope. Avoid overhead watering as leaf and root fungal problems can occur; also, do not plant in soils rich in organic matter. Once established, most need only deep infrequent watering, more so in summer than during the rest of the year but let the soil go dry between watering. *Manzanitas* are generally slow growers with growth occurring spring into summer.

California Lilacs, or *Ceanothus*, are some of the most fragrant and colorful shrubs in California. There is a *Ceanothus* that is right for everyone. You can find varieties that are low ground covers such as 'Carmel Creeper' that grows about 12" tall or 'Yankee Point', which grows 2-3 feet tall with a 10 to 12 foot spread.



Ceanothus 'Snow Flurry'

Need something larger? How about 'Tuxedo' with its 6-8 foot tall and wide proportion and its nearly black foliage? You might like 'Snow Flurry', which rapidly grows to 10 feet tall and 12 feet wide. It has large, dark green leaves and pure white flower clusters that appear in spring.

As with all *Ceanothus*, good drainage and full sun are optimal. Water needs are moderate to infrequent, diffuse watering is best. If you plant natives, remember that it's not necessary to fertilize or amend the soil, which should be well-draining. This cultivar is hardy to 10°F. ■

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Testing: One, Two— A Rose For You



Sparkle n Shine



Twilight Zone

Here's some news for rose lovers. Weeks Roses has let our stores know that we'll be receiving two pre-release roses, 'Sparkle n Shine' and 'Twilight Zone'. Our supply will be very limited and available mid-January. Expect to see them regularly in garden centers in 2013. But, why wait?

'Sparkle n Shine' is a yellow floribunda. Imagine the award winning 'Sun Flare', turn the color up a few notches, add improved disease resistance and you get 'Sparkle n Shine'. It has a moderately fruity fragrance. 'Twilight Zone' is a purple grandiflora (rumored to be 'Ebb Tide' on steroids). It has clusters of deep magenta blooms and offers an intense fragrance of clove and lemony citrus blossom. ■

Easy Bulbs To Grow!

GLORIOUS GLADIOLUS

BY KEN ANDERSEN



Gladiolus is an easy bulb to grow in spring, and here are some little hints if you want truly spectacular show-worthy blooms. Mind you, if quantity of flowers is what you are looking for, this procedure may not be for you. However, if you want to see what Gladiolus flowers look like when they are grown as they would be for competition, you might pick up a few extra bulbs and give this a shot.

First, let me correct myself, Gladiolus are not bulbs, but rather corms, to be technically correct. When you are looking for Glads, look for the largest diameter corms that you can find, the bigger the better. Select a few corms you would like to experiment these growth techniques on then start by removing the dried skin. This step isn't necessary for corms that you wish to grow and flower naturally. Once you have the skins removed, look at the top of the corm and identify the largest growth eye that you can find. With a sharp knife carve away all of the other growth eyes leaving only the largest one. Make sure you cut a little into the corm to remove the entire eye but take care not to damage the one you want to keep. Once they have been removed, dust the cuts with a little sulfur to help ward off fungal and bacterial infections.

When planting the corms, the bigger the deeper, is a good rule of thumb. The largest ones can be set five inches deep with smaller ones about three inches deep. Plant them in rows about 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 feet apart with 4 to 6 inches between corms. Make sure the plants are well watered in warm weather and feed with a good flower and bloom fertilizer like Gro Power Flower n Bloom or Gro Power Rose and Flower. For very large flower spikes, secure them loosely to a stake to prevent them from falling over, taking care not to

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Turf Choices Means It's Always Greener On The Other Side

BY KEN ANDERSEN

I think people have been searching for the "perfect" lawn for as long as they've had yards with enough space for one. Turf grass really can give a luxurious looking finish to a nice landscape and let's face it, it's a great way to fill a lot of space very economically. Taste in lawns changes over the years due to many factors such as ease of care, availability, drought tolerance, wear resistance, etc.

When I worked at the nursery in my early teens, there were basically three types of lawns; Tif Dwarf Bermuda, Kentucky Bluegrass, and Dichondra. We even used to stock Tif Dwarf Bermuda and Dichondra in the stores for customers to pick up as they needed it. We would bring the sod in and lay it out on large plastic sheets and maintain it just like a lawn but divided into two square foot pieces. Occasionally we would get a request for St. Augustine but that was only available in stolons not in sod form. We did stock Korean Grass (*Zoysia tenuifolia*) which was used more as an ornamental ground cover rather than a lawn.

James Andersen, Walter Sr.'s brother, owned a sod farm and grew all of the sod we sold. One of my favorite jobs was to go to the farm in the middle of Rancho Santa Fe to pick up sod and bring it back to the store or deliver it to the customer. I still marvel at the memory of standing in a field of Dichondra about two acres in size, absolutely perfect without a weed in it. It was a beautiful sight to behold and to this day Dichondra is my favorite lawn even though it is far from perfect.

As time wore on, other types of grass were introduced for use as lawns, some worked and some never caught on at all. An example of the latter was Buffalo Grass which was first introduced during the drought of the early 1990s. It was only available in seed and it was extremely expensive. It was difficult to grow and establish even though it did not require a lot of water or maintenance. One of the biggest changes in lawns was the introduction of new strains of Tall Fescue. These superior, but not perfect, grasses really changed the sod industry. Easy to grow, disease resistant, and requiring less watering because of the extra deep root system these new strains changed the landscape industry.

Today Tall Fescues dominate the market once held by Dwarf Bermuda hybrids and



Dichondra

Dichondra. Southland Sod, our sod supplier, has introduced three excellent strains of Tall Fescue under the Marathon name. Marathon, Marathon II, and Marathon III all have excellent track records, are easy to grow and can be virtually disease and pest free when maintained to the guidelines that Southland provides. Marathon, the original Tall Fescue Southland grew, makes a great lawn. You do have to mow it higher than most lawns but this extra length helps to choke out weeds that may be trying to germinate at the soil level. For a shorter lawn, Marathon II is a semi dwarf Tall Fescue. Slower growing it can be maintained at a height slightly lower than its older sibling Marathon. Marathon III is the shortest growing of the Marathon series. When properly maintained it can provide a clean manicured look that you really can't get with the other two strains. Mind you, it won't look like a dwarf Bermuda fairway at a golf course but it won't require nearly the amount of maintenance that Bermuda does.

While the Tall Fescues dominate the market other varieties of sod are still available including Tif Green Dwarf Bermuda, Dichondra, Kentucky Bluegrass and more. If you are thinking about changing your lawn, think about how much time and effort you want to put into it before you make your decision. To see what types of sod are currently available and compare their characteristics, check out this handy chart at Southland Sod's website www.sod.com/products/Sod_Selection.html All of the varieties listed here are available through Walter Andersen Nursery. Feel free to talk to any of our staff to help you make a decision. ■

Ornamental Grasses Fit Many Needs

BY MELANIE POTTER

Fall has passed and with it the perfect time to have appreciated the ornamental grasses like fountain grass, millet, and sedges. Their coloring and movement are an ideal compliment to all things autumnal. But, what about the rest of the year? If you don't want brown, purple or red grass, what else is there?

Turns out there are a lot of choices and here's a few.

I love *Ophiopogon japonica nanus* (dwarf Mondo grass) as much as bunnies do, so be careful where you plant this because they will devour it. This grass is native to Korea and Japan. It has a fairly low growing habit and the leaves are somewhat finer on this species than other species. The flowers are hidden and insignificant, thus the plant is grown for its foliage and groundcover-like effect. Growing to only three inches, it is dark green in color. It makes excellent filler between walkways and stepping stones. Dwarf Mondo Grass needs to be grown in partial shade to shady conditions and has medium to low water requirements.

Fiber optics grass (*Isolepsis* (*Scirpus*) looks every bit as fun as it sounds. Bright green grass with little round seed heads at the ends of the blades that look like fiber optic strands. The seed heads bloom in tiny, insignificant flowers in winter. It thrives in sun or shade and loves moist soil. It is heat tolerant and can be used as a water plant. Use it in containers or as a border. It only grows about 6-8 inches, in a mounding form. Be forewarned if you choose to add this plant to your landscape as it is poisonous to humans and pets.

Blue Dart Rush (*Juncus tenuissima* 'Blue Dart') is bright green and eye catching. It is an upright, sturdy grass that grows 14-16" tall. It is easily grown in consistently moist to wet soils in full sun, though it tolerates light shade. Plant in heavy soils, and this grass needs ample moisture, but also does surprisingly well in slightly moist soils that do not dry out. Plants may take time to establish, but once established they will slowly spread by creeping rhizomes. As it may freely self-seed in optimum growing conditions, plant carefully in you don't want to risk an invasion. This would make a very nice looking container plant. Both Blue Dart Rush and Fiber optics grass can be used when landscaping ponds. ■



Dwarf Mondo Grass



Fiber Optics Grass



Blue Dart Rush

Words From Walter

Dragon Fruit—Unusual & Delicious

BY WALTER ANDERSEN, JR.



Hylocereus or Dragon Fruit (sometimes called Pitaya) is an unusual looking fruit that grows on a long sprawling cactus. They grow well in our area and produce fruit about the size of a baseball. The color of the fruit is red with white flesh inside and many tiny black seeds (the seeds are eaten with the fruit; some say the seeds have a nut-like taste). Some describe the taste as similar to Kiwi. For fruit production they are usually grown in full sun. They do well in temperatures of 100 degrees down to about 35 degrees. If you anticipate lower or freezing temperatures, provide the plant some protection during those nights.

When a mature plant blooms, it has an incredibly large white bloom that opens in the evening hours. The blooms can reach 6" or more in diameter with many brilliant white petals. The blooms have a strong sweet fragrance, which can become overpowering for some so be wary if you bring a cut bloom indoors when it is open. Insects or moths will pollinate the blooms. By morning the blooms are finished and wilt, with the fruit forming. We have a few of these unusual plants available now, but the supply is limited.

To grow this plant, you will have best results if you amend the soil well with lots of humus or compost and keep it moist. If you live inland, provide a little shade during the hottest part of the day to keep the plant from burning; too much sun may cause brown spots on the stems and foliage.

This is a vining type of plant that can grow on fences and even attach to a wall or tree if one is close by. The long triangle shaped stems and leaves can grow to 12' to 15' or longer.

The plant and the blooms are spectacular; mature plants can bloom several times per year. They bloom best on older parts of the plant, and are considered easy to grow. ■

Fuller's Finds

BY CAROL FULLER

Hello everyone, and a Happy New Year! Now it's time to start thinking about what to plant for show in the spring.

Those of you who follow Fuller's Finds know that I go through plant phases. For instance, at one point I had 84 different types of roses in my garden. I learned the hard way about single species problems in that phase. Another phase I had was with bulbs, corms and rhizomes so I'd like to share some bulbs with you that are still in my garden many years later.

GIANT SEA SQUILL

Giant Sea Squill (*Urginea maritima*) is one of the most under used bulbs in a Mediterranean garden or simply a low water garden. These

are large bulbs which grow just below the soil surface, or are sometimes exposed if you like the look. They are rather large, between 12"– 22" in size, are very dense and heavy, and eventually form a large clump of 10-20 heads. The roots are very efficient at finding water deep within dry, stony soil.

Sometime in July-October a 3' – 5' flower stalk will grow from what appears to be a dry, dormant bulb. This flower stalk is very dramatic and is very long lasting as the blossoms open from the bottom up and the spent flower petals close over the seed pod so they are not messy. The petals are usually pure white, though some clones have a distinct pink midrib and pinkish flowered forms are also known.



Giant Sea Squill

As the flower spike finishes blooming, the foliage starts to emerge. Foliage forms in an upright cluster of slightly wavy leaves that can reach 1-2ft. They are a slightly blue/green, and last through the winter and wetter months of spring, drying up completely when the rains stop. This is why I have mine planted with 'Storm Cloud' Agapanthus which keeps its leaves all year. In this manner, the bulbs are out of sight when they have no leaves, only to have beautiful white spikes appear amongst the dark blue of the Agapanthus. All my neighbors think it's the same plant.

Some species of the Squill are used to heal neurological pains, skin problems, deep wounds and eye afflictions. The plant also contains elemnrd that are used in conventional medicine to treat asthma, bronchitis and heart disorders. The bulbs were an ancient source of rodenticide. Since rats have developed resistance to such modern

products there is now renewed interest in this 'natural' poison.

It is also planted in the vicinity of Arab graves, to protect them, according to tradition. The Egyptians call the plant "Ein Sit", the god who resists the sun, since the plant only blooms in autumn. The Bedouin believe that whenever there is an abundance of *Urginea maritima*, there will be a rainy winter.



Crinum

CRINUM

Crinum is a fascinating genus of the large and equally captivating Amaryllidaceae family. That's right Amaryllis. Easy to grow, Crinum are larger than most of their cousins.

The name Crinum originates from the Greek Krinon, which means white lily. Most species have white or whitish flowers, although they do come in shades of pink. There are between 60 and 100 species of Crinum world-wide.

Crinums are herbaceous plants with large, tunic covered bulbs which produce a neck (pseudostem) made up of the sheathing bases of the old leaves. The leaves are linear to sword-shaped, arranged in a rosette or, although rarely, in two opposite rows. These leaves die back in winter, with the previous season's leaves growing out again in spring with a few new leaves in the middle.

The flowers appear laterally on a long, solid main stalk, are umbellate (flower stalks radiate from one central point), and are a trumpet shape. Some species have a light, sweet fragrance. Full flowering can be expected after three to eight years.

They prefer light or partial shade inland and will tolerate full sun on the coast. They are also tolerant of wet or dry locations in the garden and don't seem to be particular about soil. If you have a wetter area in the garden, be sure to plant the bulbs high in the soil as they will develop fungal issues if allowed to sit in water. These bulbs also do well under trees as they are shallow rooted.

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GLORIOUS GLADIOLUS

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pierce the corm as you drive in the stake. An easy way to avoid this type of damage is to put the stake in the hole first then set the corm next to it. This is also a reminder of where they are planted after they are covered with soil. Take care to watch for Thrips on the flowers as they begin to emerge. Thrips love Glads so a little diligence on your part can go a long way to saving a flower spike. To help prevent a Thrip invasion, apply Bayer All in One Rose and Flower Care as soon as the foliage breaks the surface.

Cut your flower spikes in the morning leaving at least four leaves to build up the corm for next year. Flower spikes may be cut when the lower flowers are open and showing good color. If you want to save the corms for next season, do so before the foliage completely turns brown; usually about 6 to 8 weeks after flowering. To lift the corms, slide a turning fork under the corms from the side, taking care not to skewer them. Once the corms are loose, pull them free of the soil by the stems. Remove the stems by twisting to prevent possible transfer of disease by cutting tools. Once the corms are cleaned up, lay them out in the sun on burlap or similar material for a few days. When dry, store in a cool, dry place until next spring.

Gladioli are a long time favorite of gardeners and are grown for show, arrangements, and landscape color. Give these tips a try this spring and see how these easy and fun to grow plants will add beauty to your garden and your home. ■

2011 Fall Rose Show Winners

The Poway store was full of roses Oct. 22-23 for the second annual Fall Rose Show. This is where we saw the world's smallest rose, about the size of a Bacopa bloom! Here's a complete list of winners. Look for our annual Spring Rose Show to be scheduled later in the year.

QUEEN OF SHOW

Dick and Sue Streeper - Day Breaker

ANDERSEN'S CHOICE AWARD

Sandy Campillo - Orchid Jubilee

BEST HYBRID TEA OR GRANDIFLORA

Sandy Campillo - Marilyn Monroe

BEST SINGLE STEM FLORIBUNDA

Dick and Sue Streeper - Grand Prize

BEST OLD FASHIONED TYPE

Dick and Sue Streeper - Outta the Blue

BEST MINIATURE/MINI-FLORA

Sandy Campillo - Mariotta

BEST MINIATURE/MINI-FLORA SPRAY

Dick and Sue Streeper - Ruby Ruby

BEST BOUQUET

Dick and Sue Streeper - Sixteen Candles

BEST MINIATURE/MINI-FLORA BOUQUET

Sandy Campillo - Elizabeth Adler, Tiny Tears

BEST FLOATING BOWL

Pat Harrison - Flutterbye

BEST MINIATURE/MINI-FLORA BOUQUET

Sandy Campillo - Elizabeth Adler, Tiny Tears

BEST FULLY OPEN LARGE FLOWERING BOWL

Sandy Campillo - Salute

BEST FULLY OPEN LARGE FLOWERING VARIETY

Jack Edmondson - Sultry

MOST FRAGRANT ROSE

William Wallace - Golden Celebration

BEST NON-CLASSIFIED ROSE

Dick and Sue Streeper - Night Owl ■



FULLER'S FINDS

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Feed with a slow-release fertilizer such as Gro Power Flower 'N' Bloom when leaves begin to appear. The bulbs will form offset which when large enough can be removed and transplanted elsewhere in the garden. The plants do best in a permanent position but I have transplanted mine several times with success. Just be sure to keep a large portion of the root ball intact.

Throughout the world Crinum species have been used traditionally to cure ailments and diseases. Like most bulbs however, this is high in alkaloids which makes it a poisonous plant.

Wild Onion or Allium crispum is a perennial allium with beautiful pink flowers. The leaves are very much like a daylily in that they are long, strap like and will arch over under weight. Because this is in the onion family it does have a fragrance and is also edible. If you need the green part of the green onion for a recipe, just go to your garden for a little of this plant. Oh, and the flowers are edible too.

This is one tough little plant as it will grow in heavier soils such as clay or in serpentine soils. The native allium also grows well under oak trees and pine trees which are sometimes allelopathic to other plants. It does best in a part shade but will tolerate some sun.

It loves our dry summer conditions and it looks great with summer grasses. And because it is a native, fertilizer is really not necessary.

It looks great in a wild garden and really shows well when planted in clumps. ■

Friendly Recycling Reminder:

No need to throw away your nursery cans as you can recycle them. The City of San Diego has expanded its recycling program to include potting containers. Just put them in your recycling bin for curbside recycling. The City has expanded the list of plastic items that can now be recycled. For more information, visit: www.sandiego.gov/environmental-services/recycling/list.shtml.

HEDGE FUND\$™ PROGRAM FOR 2012

BY KEN ANDERSEN

There are changes being made to the HedgeFund\$™ program. Based on feedback received from participants, we are making changes that will allow more folks to take advantage of the program and redeem points more often during the year.

Your points will be assigned based on your purchases during three time periods during the year. For 2012, those time periods will be July 2011 – January 2012, February – May 2012, and June – September 2012. There will be three redemption periods in 2012; February, June, and October. Please note that the redemption periods are only one month each not two.

Beginning in 2013, the periods will be October – January, February – May, and June – September. There will be three redemption periods in 2012; February, June, and October.

Points can be redeemed for eligible merchandise and plants.

Not a Hedge Fund\$™ member yet? Sign up for free at either location and start building your savings now!

The following things are not eligible for purchase with Hedge Fund\$™ Points:

Sale or Closeout items, Sod, Labor, Gift Cards, Consulting Services, Payments on Account, and applicable sales tax.*

Points are not transferable and EXPIRE at the end of the redemption period and cannot be carried over to the next period. Use 'em or lose 'em; no exceptions.

Hedge Fund\$™ points can be redeemed towards purchases made at time of sale for up to 50% of the ticket amount before tax. For example if you purchase \$30 in eligible merchandise before tax you can redeem up to 15 Hedge Fund\$™ points for that purchase.

Retail accounts are assigned points at a rate one point per \$10. Commercial accounts with 10% discount are assigned points at a rate one point per \$20. Commercial accounts with 20% discount are assigned points at a rate of one point per \$40. A maximum of 500 points may be assigned during any qualifying period.

**Walter Andersen Nursery reserves the right to add or subtract items to this list at anytime without prior notification. Customer is responsible for all applicable sales taxes and cannot redeem points to pay for sales tax. It is the customer's responsibility to make sure that purchases are rung up on their account at time of purchase. Walter Andersen Nursery reserves the right to alter, change or discontinue the Hedge Fund\$™ Program without prior notification to its participants. ■*

Tool Shed: Tomato Cages

BY MELANIE POTTER

Before you know it, you'll be prepping your garden for spring planting. Here's a look at what should be in your Tool Shed.

Tomato Cages – the best way to give support to your tomatoes are cages. You can make your own or try out these that were hits last year. A favorite was the Oregon Sturdy Tomato Cage. They are made from galvanized steel and are powder coated in green. They come in 26" 36" 44" and 52". What made these a hit was the foot-stand like apparatus that allows you to use your foot to secure it deep in the ground, making it very stable to carry the weight of your growing tomato plant.

Functional and pretty, we loved these round, heavy duty colorful wire plant supports. Use these for tomatoes, peas, beans, cucumbers and many more plants that need support. Comes in a variety of colors! ■



Wee Corner: A New Fruit Fly Trap

Is it possible that an apple a day can keep fruit flies away? We're pretty excited about a new product from Terro, and it's as cute as a bug's ear. Shaped like an apple, and attractively painted, this fruit fly lure is small enough to sit in the palm of your hand. The trap is designed to lure adult fruit flies by using a special non-toxic food-based liquid attractant. Flies that enter the trap can't escape to continue breeding. Traps are most effective when placed near breeding sites. Fill the trap with the attractant (which is included) then place where you have fruit fly problems such as near a trash can, or a fruit bowl. ■

Seasonal Recipe Smokey Scalloped Potatoes

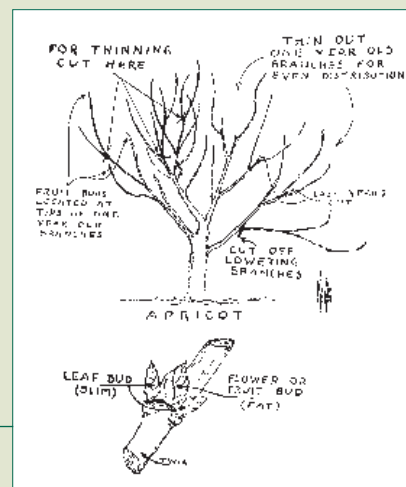
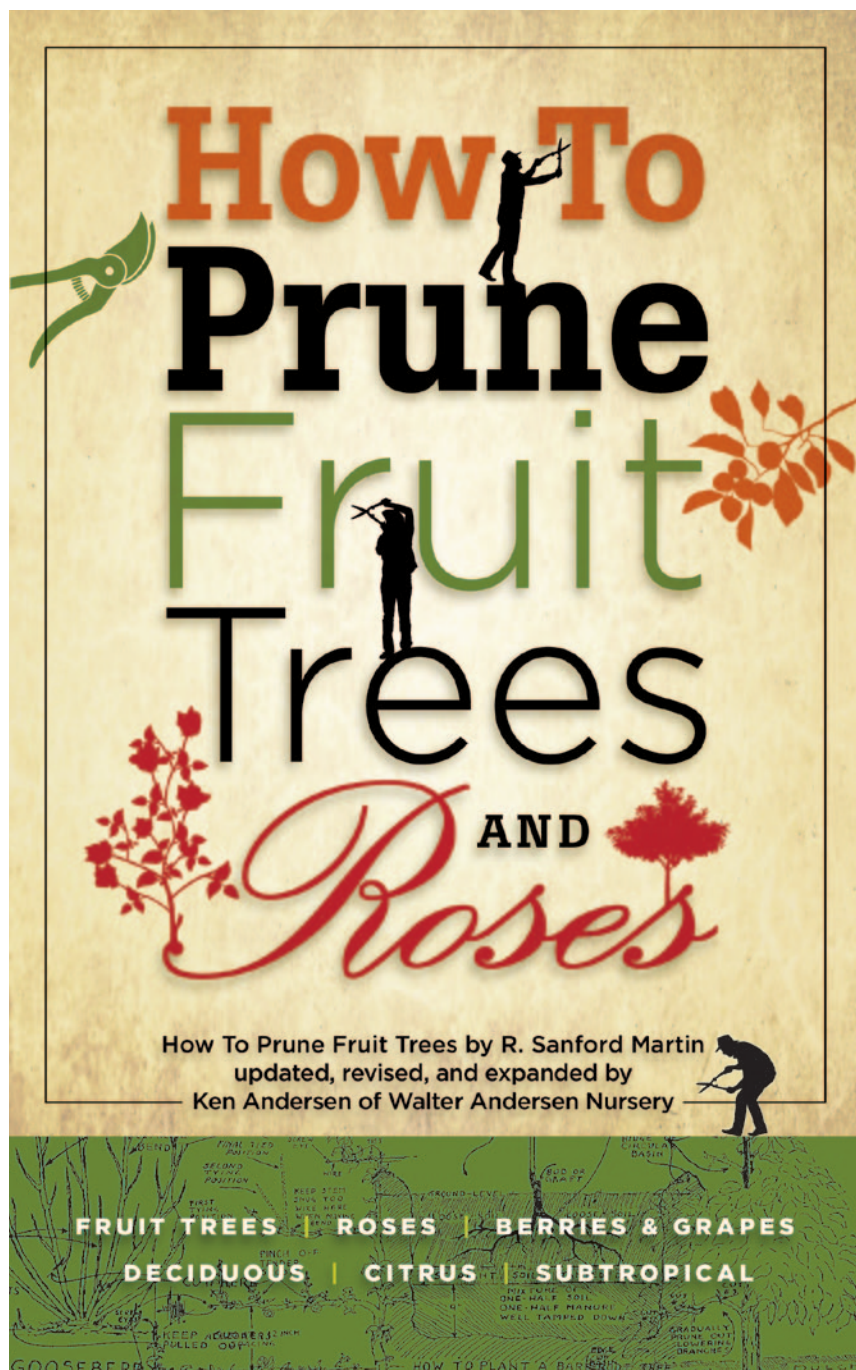
Who isn't always looking for new things to do with potatoes? This is a fabulous recipe spotted in Food Network Magazine and it comes from celebrity chefs Pat and Gina Neely. I reduced the amount of garlic and smoked paprika when I initially made this as I thought it would be overpowering. However, the potatoes and sauce can really stand up to a bolder flavor and next time I make it, I'll use the quantities cited here. Also, instead of buttering the casserole dish, I used cooking spray which worked just fine so with the calories I saved, I used more cheese!

INGREDIENTS:

3 tablespoons unsalted butter	3 cups half-and-half
1 small shallot, finely chopped	1 to 2 teaspoons smoked paprika
4 cloves garlic, minced	2 1/2 pounds russet potatoes, peeled & thinly sliced
1 tablespoon all-purpose flour	1 cup grated sharp white cheddar cheese
Kosher salt and freshly ground pepper	1/3 cup freshly grated parmesan cheese

DIRECTIONS: Preheat the oven to 350 degrees F. Butter a 9-by-13-inch casserole dish with 1 tablespoon butter. Melt the remaining 2 tablespoons butter in a large saucepan. Once the butter foams, add the shallot and garlic and sauté until softened, 3 to 4 minutes. Add the flour and cook, stirring frequently, until golden, about 2 minutes. Season with salt and pepper and add the half-and-half, smoked paprika and potatoes. Bring to a low simmer and cook for 5 minutes.

Pour half of the potato mixture into the buttered casserole dish. Shake the pan to arrange the potatoes in a single layer. Sprinkle half of each of the cheeses on top of the bottom potato layer. Add the remaining potatoes and shake again to arrange in a layer. Sprinkle on the remaining cheese; cover with foil and bake 45 minutes, or until bubbling. Remove the foil and place back in the oven for another 15 minutes or until the potatoes and cheese is golden and browned. Let stand 15 minutes before serving.



Includes all of the original illustrations



New information about the proper pruning tools



New chapter about pruning roses

How To Prune Fruit Trees Back In Stock!

It's back! After a couple of years being out of print Walter Andersen Nursery has revised and expanded Sanford Martin's classic book *How To Prune Fruit Trees*. This new addition is titled *How To Prune Fruit Trees And Roses*, and Ken Andersen, CEO of Walter Andersen Nursery, supplied the extra chapters to the book. We also took the time to update the original manuscript. The expanded version includes new chapters on pruning tools and pruning roses. The original illustrations of Martin's book were preserved. The books retail for \$8.99, so stop in and grab a copy.

[Buy Online at Walter Andersen Nursery!](#)



70 Years of Classes & Counting!

Walter Andersen Jr. had some time on his hands and did some calculations based upon how long both stores have been open and holding free Saturday classes. Said Walter, "The way I calculated it, we have been holding classes for about 70 years. The average class size is 20 so that comes to 70,000 attendees!"

DATES TO REMEMBER!

NEW YEAR'S EVE – The Poway store will close at 2pm on New Year's Eve, December 31st.

NEW YEAR'S DAY – Both stores will be closed New Year's Day, January 1st.

Winter Garden Class Schedule

Join Us most Saturdays to Learn and Explore. All classes are FREE and last about an hour. During inclement weather, all classes are held indoors in San Diego and on the covered, heated patio in Poway. *(Complimentary coffee will be served)*

	SAN DIEGO NURSERY 9:00AM	POWAY NURSERY 9:30AM
JANUARY	1/7 Last Pruning Class: Figs, Apples, & Pears 1/14 Selecting Bare Root Fruit Trees for Your Area 1/21 Rose Pruning & Planting New Roses 1/28 Camellia & Azalea Care & Culture	1/7 Fruit Tree Pruning 1/14 Rose Pruning 1/21 Fruit Tree Pruning 1/28 Spring Bulbs
FEBRUARY	2/4 Cymbidium Orchid Care 2/11 Garden Color with Winter & Spring Bedding 2/18 Spring Bulbs 2/25 TBA	2/4 Camellias & Azaleas 2/11 Container Gardening 2/18 Orchids 2/25 Staghorn Ferns; Remounting & Care
MARCH	3/3 Get the Most From your Citrus & Avocado 3/10 Be Your OWN Green Grocer: Spring Vegetables & Herbs 3/17 General Orchid Care 3/24 The Right Tree for Your Yard 3/31 Staghorn Care & Remounting	3/3 Fairy Gardening 3/10 Getting a Jump on Spring Veggies 3/17 Herbs 3/24 Spring Rose Care 3/31 Terrific Tomatoes

Winter Specials!

TRADE IN YOUR OLD SHEARS
FOR A NEW PAIR!

**Save \$5 on
New Felco Pruning
Shears or Loppers**
when you trade in your old pair.
Regularly Priced at \$44.99
or more

Limited to stock on hand.
Cannot be combined with any other discount or offer.
Sale price good January 2–31, 2012.

KEEP CRABGRASS UNDER
CONTROL THIS SPRING

**Save \$5 on
Scotts Super
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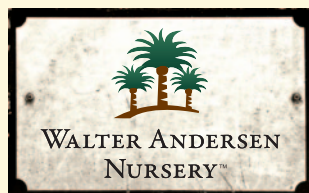
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