



**Walter Andersen
Nursery™**

INDEPENDENT & FAMILY-OWNED SINCE 1928!

SAN DIEGO'S GARDEN RESOURCE

GardenTalk

STORE HOURS: San Diego 8am-5pm | Poway 9am-5pm | 7 Days-A-Week

—• IN THIS ISSUE —•

2021 Rose Selections	1
For The Love Of Roses	1
Pantone Colors Of The Year	1
Bare Root Rose Planting	3
Steps To Grow Organically	4
The Life Cycles Of Plants	4
Old Ben: Honey Bee Gardens	5
Old Ben January Specials	5
To Do List: January	6
Did You Know?	7

For The Love Of Roses

By Monrovia Nursery



Is there any flowering shrub that evokes as much passion as roses do? Judging by the estimated 35 million roses sold each year in the US alone, they are probably in a class of their own. Beyond the blooms, what makes them even more seductive is the rich lore that surrounds them. Here are 12 fun facts to know about America's favorite flower.

[continued p2](#)

2021 Rose Selections

By Melanie Potter



Belinda's Blush

There hasn't been a lot to look forward to in 2020 but the new year brings roses. Yes, everything is coming up roses and here is a look at what is new for 2021. Remember, we bring the roses in bareroot and pot them up for you in our best potting mix.

Belinda's Blush

Enjoy the fruity, moderate raspberry fragrance from blooms that are a light, creamy pink color. Best of all, the canes are thornless!

Enchanted Peace

This bicolor rose is yellow to pink with a strong fragrance. It works well in containers.

Fun in the Sun

With yellow double blooms, this rose offers superb resistance against powdery mildew, rust and downy mildew.

Golden Opportunity

A fruity fragrance, vine-like stems, it's a climber that can reach 10' tall.

[continued p2](#)



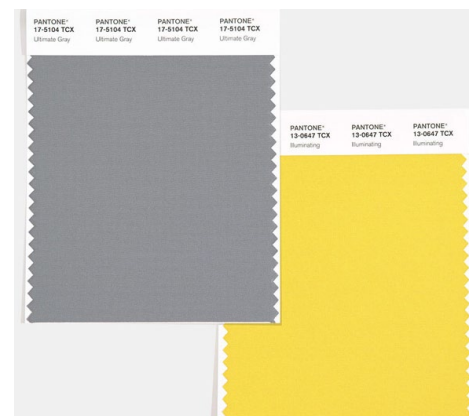
Enchanted Peace

Pantone Colors Of The Year

By Melanie Potter

We sure need some change in 2021 and Pantone has named two colors of the year, one being a super cheery yellow called Illuminating.

In addition to Illuminating, the other selection is Pantone Ultimate Gray, two independent colors that highlight how different elements come together to support one another, which best expresses the mood for Pantone Color of the Year 2021.



[continued p6](#)

Love Of Roses

continued from p1

Family Love: Without getting too nerdy here, roses are part of a family called Rosaceae which includes 4,828 known species in 91 genera. This means that our favorite Valentine bloom is essentially a kissing cousin to apples, pears, quince, loquats, almonds, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, and lots of berries that we love to eat.

Endless Love: After a fossil of a rose was discovered in Colorado, archaeologists determined roses have existed for more than 35 million years. Mummies found in both North America and in Egypt dating back 10,000 years were adorned with garlands of roses. Some wild roses, like *Rosa rugosa* or “beach rose”, are native to North America and are one of the oldest species found on the globe.

Big Love: Legend has it that Cleopatra, so besotted with Marc Antony, welcomed him to a bedroom filled knee-deep in fresh rose petals. Not to be outdone, the King of Sweden sent Sweden’s future queen a dozen yellow roses every day during their four-year romance. That adds up to 1,461 dozen roses.

[continued p3](#)

2021 Rose Selections continued from p1

Knock Out Petite

The first ever Knock Out miniature, it is red and petite.

Painted Porcelain

A rose with sweet fragrance and pink-white flowers, it is said to look like delicate porcelain. It’s as tough as nails though, being resistant to powdery mildew and rust.

Pink Snowflakes

A little shrub rose, reaching about 2.5’ tall with pink flowers.

Sunbelt Sunset Horizon

Excellent disease resistance in these bright yellow flowers that fade to deep pink/cherry red.

David Austin roses were not expected but are now confirmed to arrive in limited supply mid to late January. We will have Carding Mill, Charlotte, Crocus Rose,

Darcey Bussell, Golden Celebration, The Lady Gardener, Molineux, Old Wollerton Hall, The Poet’s Wife, Tess of the d’Urbervilles, Tranquility, and Wisley 2008.

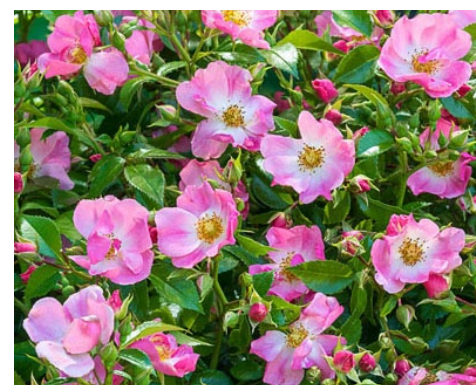
So, there is your rose wrap up. We will have loads of the old favorites and many popular roses in stock. To download the complete rose list pdf, go to <https://www.walterandersen.com/2021roselist122820/>. •



Golden Opportunity



Fun in the Sun



Pink Snowflakes



Knock Out Petite



Painted Porcelain



Sunbelt Sunset Horizon

Love Of Roses

continued from p2

Eternal Love: The world's largest rosebush, a white 'Lady Banks', located in Tombstone, AZ, has bloomed every year for 133 years. Planted in 1886, its trunk is larger than 6 feet in diameter, and its branches form a shady canopy that covers nearly 9,000 square feet. That's large enough to shelter a crowd of 150 people! It is actually a wedding site.

Love is Lovelier: the second time around! You can revive cut roses when their heads are hanging down (caused by air traveling up the stems, blocking uptake of water). Cut the stem ends at an angle, and dip the fresh cut end briefly in one-inch of boiling water to release trapped air bubbles. Then quickly move cut stems to very cold water, and let them stand for an hour. Those long-stemmed lovelies should get fat and revive all over again.

Crazy in Love: Rose-mania reached its zenith in the 17th and 18th centuries. The blooms were in such high demand that royalty considered roses or rose water as legal tender, and they were often used as barter and for payments. In early 1800, France's Empress Josephine issued a standing order to the French Navy to confiscate any rose plants or seeds found on enemy ships.

Addicted to Love: Today, more than 150 million rose shrubs and climbers are purchased by gardeners worldwide each year.

Love for the Ages: Roses are tricky to categorize, but are typically divided into three groups: Modern Garden Roses, Old Garden Roses, and Wild Roses. Modern Garden Roses are varieties bred after 1867. They bloom continuously, with a larger bloom size, and, in the case of hybrid tea roses, longer vase life. Newer varieties are light on fragrance, but quite disease resistant. •

Bare Root Rose Planting

By Walter Andersen, Jr.



Roses are received bare root in boxes and we first trim their canes.



All the bare root roses are potted in rich soil.



Once potted, the roses are stocked and ready for you!

Bare root roses are usually available mid December to February. When buying bare root, you will find more varieties, more plants to choose from and they almost always cost less.

To plant bare root roses, select a warm, sunny location. Dig a hole approximately 20" wide and 18" deep. Mix the soil you removed from the hole with about 50% planter mix. If the soil is extremely bad, add a little more planter mix. Form a mound in the bottom of the hole with this mixture and spread the roots as evenly as possible over the mound.

The bud or union graft should be about 2" above the soil level. Fill the remaining portion of the hole with the soil/planter mix material and firm the soil. Make a basin approximately 18" to 24" in diameter around the newly planted rose and water thoroughly. If you are planting in containers, use at least a 14" diameter or larger pot. A larger pot allows more room for the roots of your plant and reduces the frequency of watering. Use a good potting soil for superior results. Feed monthly with a good rose food. We use Gro-Power

the first of each month beginning in February with great results. Follow the directions on the bag.

Insects and fungus are best taken care of as soon as you notice them. We recommend using Bayer Rose and Flower Care, which will take care of most problems. There are organic controls also available and you can consult with a nursery professional for help.

If you have any problems, bring a sample in for identification by a nursery professional.

Use Ada Perry's magic formula around each established plant after pruning or at planting time with bare root roses. Cultivate into the soil and water well. Use again in July. Walter Andersen Nursery has this formula premixed for your convenience.

To download the complete rose list pdf, go to <https://www.walterandersen.com/2021roselist122820/>.

Bare root fruit trees are also in the stores. Follow this link to download the pdf: <https://www.walterandersen.com/2021-fruit-tree-list/>. •

The Life Cycles Of Plants

By San Diego Seed Company



Annuals, like pansies, are in stock.

Each plant has a different life cycle. Some plants live for years and years while others are only alive one single season. The differing life cycles are categorized by terms such as perennial, annual, and biennial.

ANNUAL INFORMATION

Annual plants are garden flowers such as sunflowers, flax, and nasturtium. Additionally, most vegetables are annuals. These plants go through a relatively quick life cycle. During their growing season, they produce roots, leaves and a stalk rather quickly with the goal of producing a flower. This flower then soon fades to produce seeds. This type of plant will not come back as after it produces seeds, it dies. The benefits of growing annuals are numerous. You can use them to add color and definition to a flower garden while not committing to the same plant for several seasons. Additionally, most vegetable plants are annuals. Vegetable plants are divided into two main categories; warm season and cool season. In California and many other mild climates, these plants can "overwinter". This means they are capable of living through the winter, where in other places the harsh weather would kill them. "Overwintering" is not the same as perennialization.

[continued p6](#)

Steps To Growing Organically

By Botanical Interests



One of the greatest benefits of having a garden is controlling how your food is grown. Growing organically ensures your food is free of commercial pesticides (pollutants that can transfer into the soil, water, and atmosphere). Starting an organic garden is the perfect way to provide clean, healthful food to your family, and help protect the earth.

1. Right plant in right place.

Don't fight your site, rather, embrace your sunlight levels, climate, and soil type by choosing varieties that will naturally thrive in your gardens' conditions, reducing the need for excess water or amendment.

2. Know your soil.

Conduct a soil test for analysis. By understanding your unique garden site, you can know exactly what amendments are needed, reducing and possibly eliminating pests, diseases, and pollution, which can be caused by over-fertilizing. Improving soil by reaching the ideal 5-6% organic matter also helps conserve water and prevent run-off.

3. Water wisely.

Conserve water by watering deeply and less frequently, encouraging plants to build deep, water-mining roots. Make sure you are watering with just the right amount; under- or over-watering can cause plant stress, which acts like an open invitation to pests and disease. To slow water evaporation from your soil, water

in the evening/morning and mulch to insulate and protect soil. You can also improve your soil's ability to hold water by adding organic material.

4. Prevention is key to a healthy garden.

Rotate plants in the same families (for example, brassicas) annually, so they are not grown in the same space for at least three years. Rotating reduces the potential for disease and depletion of the same nutrients year after year. You can also diversify your planting area so it isn't all one crop. Having different crops mingled together confuses pests and looks less like an all-you-can-eat buffet for them. Scout for pests, diseases, and natural predators weekly so you can identify problems early, and decide if action is needed.

If you find a problem, first choose physical controls (e.g., row cover, plant removal, or trap crops) or biological controls (e.g., inviting beneficial insects or insect-eating birds). Invite beneficial insects to the garden by sowing flowering varieties that they are attracted to (borage, alyssum, and dill). This way, when pests arrive, you already have a hungry, resident army "waiting in the wings". Use organic pesticide (soaps or neem) as a last option, spraying in the early morning or evening when most bees are less active and avoiding spraying flowers to protect pollinators.

[continued p7](#)

Old Ben's Specials

Valid January 2-31, 2021

— OLD BEN'S BRAND —

Barn Owl Nest Box

Now is the time to put one up. Nesting usually takes place in January and February. A nesting pair can consume up to 2,000 rodents a year.

Sale \$89.99 Reg. \$119.99

No Mess Wild Bird Seed

The No Mess Advantage. Seed is hulled and chopped, will not sprout. Birds can eat all the seeds which attracts fewer pests. **20lb. bag**

Sale \$34.99 Reg. \$39.99

Nyger Seed

Attracts Lesser Goldfinches and many other small birds. **25lb. bag**

Sale \$49.99 Reg. \$59.99

Classic Wild Bird Seed

A classic mix that attracts a wide variety of wild birds. No fillers in this mix. **20lb. bag**

Sale \$24.99 Reg. \$29.99

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

**Now Is The Time...
Hummingbirds Are Nesting!**



Old Ben's Workshop and Walter Andersen Nursery offer a wide assortment of hummingbird products. Choose from many different feeders, food, nest building kits, brush cleaning sets, ant shields, and many more products to attract and keep hummingbirds coming to your yard! And don't forget about all the hummingbird plants available at WAN. See an associate for more information. •

Old Ben: Plant A Honey Bee Friendly Garden

By Old Ben

In the winter of 2006, the honey bee population began to die out. Since then, as much as 70 percent of some bee populations have died as a result of Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD). Seventy farm grown crops, about one third of our natural food supply, rely on honey bees for pollination. Imagine peanut butter without jelly. If the honey bees disappear, so will grapes and strawberries, along with many of the other foods that have become not only our favorites, but staples of everyday living. You can help restore the honey bee population with a bee friendly garden.

It isn't difficult to make your yard, garden or even patio a haven for beneficial bees. You'll be helping these important insects, as well as luring nature to your backdoor.

The greater the plant diversity, the more bees you will attract and support. Always try to choose as many native plants as possible, and talk with Walter Andersen Nursery experts to find the vegetation that will thrive in your specific conditions.

Honey Bee Friendly Plants:

Attract and nourish honey bees with nectar producing plants. Wild flowers, asters, sunflowers and even dandelions will provide food for the hives, and the native bee populations as well. Plant flowering vegetables and fruits.

Plant Long Blooming Flowers:

Plant a variety of flowers and bulbs that will bloom at different times throughout the spring and fall. Honey bees need to eat until they retreat to their hives for the winter. Try to group at least 10 bee plants in a grouping.



Honey Bees Need Water: Provide a pond, a fountain, or some other fresh water source. Not only do bees need nectar, they need water as well.

Native Bees Will Make Their Homes in Sand: Provide a space in your garden for native bees to make their home. Native bees do not live in hives but in single units underground. Leave a space in your garden unmulched for them to gain access and setup housekeeping. A pile of undisturbed sand will work as well.

Limit Pesticides and Herbicides: Some of them are toxic to bees and some are not. Consult your Walter Andersen Nursery expert. Many chemicals will leave a toxic residue for days or weeks. It is better to introduce good bugs to provide natural protection against pests, and to weed by hand. •

Old Ben's Promise

Ingredients should come from nature, not a lab. Wild bird food should be made only with ingredients I am proud to share, should be simply prepared with as little processing as possible, and be made with a commitment to quality. Nature has nothing to hide; neither should your wild bird food.

— Ask Old Ben —

Ask Old Ben questions about birds, show him your bird photos, or share your birding experiences at askoldben@aol.com

Life Cycles

continued from p4

BIENNIAL INFORMATION

Biennials are a flowering plant that takes two years to complete its biological life cycle. They include foxglove, parsley, Black Eyed Susan and caraway. Biennials are much less common than annuals and perennials.

PERENNIAL INFORMATION

Perennials are plants such as yarrow, geraniums and alyssum. Perennials vary greatly depending on the temperature and climate zone they are grown in. Did you know that San Diego's mild winters allow for many annuals to continue to live and grow for more than one season? The most common examples of this are tomato plants. As many gardeners have experienced, a tomato plant can continue to live through the winter months to produce for a second time during the second summer. This is known as perennialization. Microclimates greatly influence what plants can be perennialized in San Diego. •



Pantone continued from p1

Practical and rock solid but at the same time warming and optimistic, the union of Ultimate Gray and Illuminating is one of strength and positivity.

As people look for ways to fortify themselves with energy, clarity, and hope to overcome the continuing uncertainty, spirited and emboldening shades satisfy our quest for vitality. Best of all, they are combinations that are easy to add to your landscape. •

To Do List: January



Plant Asparagus from seed

Planting

This is the **ideal time to plant** bare root roses, fruit trees, and ornamentals. Shop early for the best selection. **Plant these vegetables now:** Artichoke, Asparagus, Beets (seed), Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrots (seed), Celery, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi (seed), Lettuce, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Radish (seed), Spinach, Swiss Chard, and Turnips (seed). **Look for these:** Camellias, Azaleas, Holly, Pyracantha, roses and fruit trees. **Don't miss** Pansies, Violas, Stocks and Snapdragons.



Felco pruners

Pruning

Now is the time to prune roses, deciduous trees, shrubs, and vines including fruit trees, grapes and berry vines. **Pruning Tools:** Use well-maintained, sharp shears. Replace

worn Felco pruner blades and springs with new ones for easier pruning.

Pest Control

Dormant Spray for diseases and overwintering insects. Use oil spray to control overwintering insects and insect eggs. Use Liqui-Cop to control fungus on fruit trees and roses, Peach Leaf Curl and more on peaches and nectarines.



Plant Swiss Chard (above) and Spinach

Lawn Care

Apply High Yield Weed & Feed to prevent Crabgrass and other weed seed from germinating as the weather warms up.

Roses

Ada Perry's Magic Formula: Apply to established roses and add with fertilizer when planting. •



Use Ada Perry's for roses

Did You Know?



According to Breck's (the largest U.S. importer of Dutch flower bulbs), many Americans were inspired to plant vegetable gardens last year due to concerns about food shortages. The gardening industry experienced several sales spikes throughout the pandemic. Sales revenue for this sector increased 8.6% between spring 2019 and spring 2020. •

Growing Organically continued from p4

5. Sow a cover crop!

Cover crops enrich the soil, fight weeds, and break up compacted soil naturally. Cover crops can also be used to create an insectory (a dedicated area that provides habitat for beneficial insects).

6. Compost.

Reduce landfill waste by composting yard scraps and food waste. Plant-based food scraps and yard waste create methane in a landfill environment which, unharnessed, is a pollutant. However, in your garden,

this material can be converted into organic compost, which is a great soil amendment. Avoid composting any disease or pest-infested material.

See your garden as a living system and over time you'll learn patterns in your garden habitat. For instance, it is common to see predatory insects like ladybugs quickly follow an influx of pests like aphids. Gardening the organic way has us establishing a balance rather than striving for a pristine and lifeless space. •



Garden Classes

Classes at both stores are suspended until further notice.



Dates To Remember

Dec 31 New Year's Eve
Poway store closes at 2pm

Jan 1 New Year's Day
Both stores closed



**Walter Andersen
Nursery™**

INDEPENDENT & FAMILY-OWNED SINCE 1928!

SAN DIEGO'S GARDEN RESOURCE

GardenTalk

Visit Our 2 Locations

SAN DIEGO

3642 Enterprise Street
San Diego, California 92110
619-224-8271
Open 8am-5pm | 7 Days-A-Week

POWAY

12755 Danielson Court
Poway, California 92064
858-513-4900
Open 9am-5pm | 7 Days-A-Week

Visit Us Online



walterandersen.com



[facebook](https://www.facebook.com/walterandersennursery)



[instagram](https://www.instagram.com/walterandersennursery)



[youtube](https://www.youtube.com/walterandersennursery)



[shop](#)