



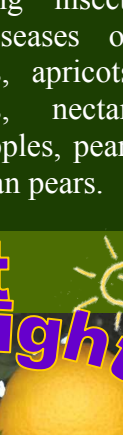
ANDREWS Seed Co.

Visit www.andrewsseed.com to view this monthly newsletter or subscribe by e-mailing us at andrewsseed@gmail.com

Reminders!

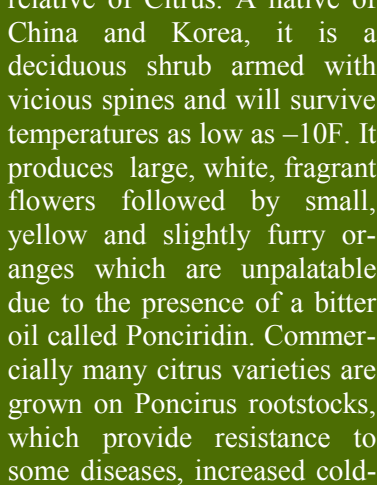
Did you know that we have a terrible bore problem in our area? There are several types of bores, but they all produce the same result in the plant...eventual death. (Poplars, willows, birch, ash, and lilac are among some of the most affected in our area.) If your tree has bores you may notice yellowing in specific areas, apparent dead areas, sawdust may appear on the trunk and branches where it may seep. Once infected the tree can be treated and saved (if caught early), but it is can be a hard, long process. The best thing you can do is practice preventative care before you ever notice any of these symptoms! We recommend the annual use of **Bayer Tree & Shrub**. The beginning of March is the best time to apply it! Don't wait!

It's easy to apply! 1 oz per inch of trunk circumference. Mix with water and pour around base of trunk!



Don't forget your second application of **Dormant Spray** (or Liqui-Cop) on your fruit trees! Spraying this will help control bacterial blights, leaf curls, other

fungal diseases, and will kill overwintering insects and diseases on peaches, apricots, cherries, nectarines, apples, pears and asian pears.



Plant spotlight

Poncirus Trifoliata
'Bitter Orange'

Known as the Japanese Bitter Orange, or Trifoliate Orange, this is the hardiest close relative of Citrus. A native of China and Korea, it is a deciduous shrub armed with vicious spines and will survive temperatures as low as -10F. It produces large, white, fragrant flowers followed by small, yellow and slightly furry oranges which are unpalatable due to the presence of a bitter oil called Ponciridin. Commercially many citrus varieties are grown on Poncirus rootstocks, which provide resistance to some diseases, increased cold-hardiness and high quality fruit. A great plant to try in your garden!

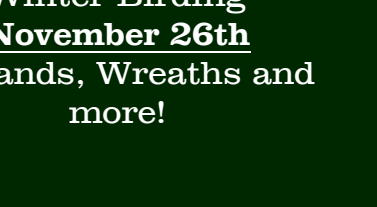
Quotables

THE GARDENERS PRAYER
O Lord, grant that in some way it may rain every day, say from about midnight until three o'clock in the morning, but, you see, it must be gentle and warm so that it can soak in; grant that at the same time it would not rain on campion, allysum, lavender and the others which you, in your infinite wisdom know are drought loving plants—I will write their names on a little piece of paper if you like—and grant that the sun may shine the whole day long, but not everywhere, not, for instance, on spirea or on the plantain lilly and rhododendron, and not too much, that there may be a wind of dew and little wind, enough worms, no aphids and snails, no mildew, and that once a week liquid manure and guano may fall from heaven.
Amen.

Tough Pests. Easy Solution.

If you have had a problem with insects, you have got to try **AzaMax!** A great, ORGANIC approach to insect control! (A few of the tough pests labeled are: mites, aphids, codling moths, mealybugs, scale, cutworms, and about 50 more!) For outdoor AND indoor use! IT REALLY WORKS!

Written by:



Light it up... inside!

Why use supplemental lighting for indoor or greenhouse gardening?

High Intensity Discharge (H.I.D.) lighting has traditionally been used only by commercial growers in large scale greenhouses. These business savvy professionals have long understood the exceptional benefits of supplemental, artificial lighting for plant growth. From stronger, healthier seed starts, into faster maturing, vigorous plants which offer much higher yields and more spectacular flowering than can be achieved without supplemental lighting. H.I.D. lighting not only supplements sunlight, but actually replaces it during long winters when sunlight is in short supply. It is very energy efficient — the cost of operating one of these light systems is comparable to using one of your kitchen appliances. They produce much more light for the amount of power consumed.

Plants need light for proper growth. The light spectrum range produced by artificial light (particularly H.I.D. light) enhances the natural light derived from the sun by many times over. The result... when combined with proper nutrients...is nothing sort of AMAZING! And the best news is, this technology once available only to the commercial market is now available to you. All this being said, what can supplemental lighting do for a home, hobby grower?

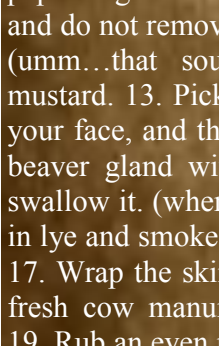
- 1.) It can significantly increase the health, growth rate, and yield of your plants.
- 2.) Supplement natural sunlight in your home or backyard and greenhouse virtually eliminating seasonal restraints. In addition, by extending the 'day length' with supplemental lighting, you will greatly enhance your growing success.
- 3.) Container plants that are outdoors on decks and patios during the summer can be moved indoors during the winter under H.I.D., or high output fluorescent light, allowing them to thrive year round.
- 4.) Indoor gardening. Why settle for gardening just a few months of the year? By using one of our light fixtures as a primary light source indoors, you can enjoy the hobby of gardening all year long.

High Intensity Discharge lighting systems have revolutionized indoor gardening!

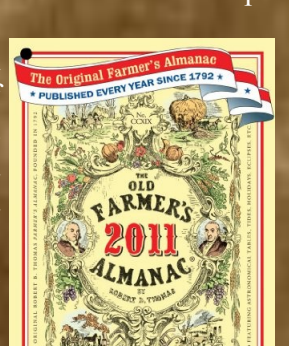
Next month: more on the different types of lighting out there... or why not stop by and

Helleborus

Looking for a wonderful evergreen perennial? Helleborus are one of the best! They come in many different varieties, growing from 1ft to 3ft. in height and spread. and do best in afternoon shade with medium to dry soil. I have several varieties planted in my garden and am always amazed by the diverse conditions that they will adapt and grow in. Several of them are on the north side of my house, in deep shade, and they thrive, while I have another beautiful Helleborus, Ivory Prince, planted on the south side of my house (very sunny, with a little shade from a nearby maple tree) that is beyond description! This perennial is one that I would encourage everyone to start planting. You won't be disappointed.



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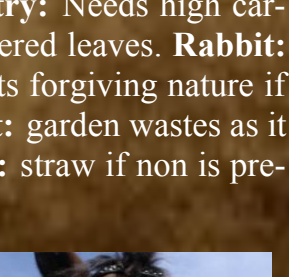
Adopt-a-Pot!

I am so excited to announce the launch of phase 1 of our new city beautification project, Adopt-a-Pot!!! This spring we will be placing 24 large (beautiful) concrete pots on S. Oregon St. (from Idaho Ave to SW 5th Ave)! Once placed, businesses or individuals can 'adopt' them by paying an annual 'adoption fee' that enables me to plant the pot up with beautiful color and interest for every season...that's 4 times a year! Future phases will include placing pots up SW 4th Ave to the Highway, and down Idaho Ave to the bridge—that means the whole ribbon one travels through town will be full of beautiful flowers! I believe our city can become a destination spot... a beautiful, colorful oasis in the high desert. This is a great project to get involved in! Visit our store or our website for more information concerning the project! AND A HUGE THANK YOU TO THOSE OF YOU ALREADY SUPPORTING THE PROJECT!

Tid-Bit of Weirdness Interest

The Farmers Almanac is a curious thing. I was flipping through 2011's edition and found an article about headaches and the folklore surrounding the cure. (I know this has nothing to do with gardening, save the things you can harvest from your garden for a quick cure, but it might make you smile!) The article is entitled "23 Curious Cures for a Headache". Here are a few of the "cures" for your enjoyment! (my comments included)

- 1. Scrape foam from a skull, pound it into a powder, and sniff it up your nose. (really?)
- 2. Apply tobacco leaves to your temples. 3. Rub your forehead with a lodestone. 4. Weave a match into your hair. 5. Place sliced, raw potatoes on your forehead. 6. Have someone blow smoke in your ear. 7. Tie a salt herring around your throat. 8. Apply collard greens to your head. 9. Tie your aching head in a red bandana (what about a blue one?) 10. Soak a brown paper bag in vinegar and tie it to your head. 11. Paste a leaf of cottonwood on each temple and do not remove it until it falls off on its own, taking the skin with it. (umm...that sounds counterproductive to me.) 12. Gargle with mustard. 13. Pick up a sharp knife, make a cross in the air in front of your face, and throw the knife on the floor. (that'll tell 'it!) 14. Mix a beaver gland with olive oil and beeswax, shape it into a pill, and swallow it. (where can I pick up a beaver gland?) 15. Boil cottonwood in lye and smoke it. 16. Apply cobwebs across the bridge of your nose. 17. Wrap the skin of a rattlesnake tightly around your head. 18. Form fresh cow manure into a heating poultice and put it on your head. 19. Rub an even number of mashed earthworms into your forehead and temples. (will an odd number make the headache worse?)



Thank you, Farmer's Almanac, for keeping us entertained!~L

Not just your average poo!

Getting compost from barnyard poo is a cinch!

The Basics:

There are a few key elements to attaining great compost. 1.) WATER. Keep the pile damp, not soggy. 2.) BALANCE. You need a good mix of "greens" (nitrogen) and "browns" (carbon). We will talk about what the difference is in a minute. 3.) AIR. Turn weekly or every few weeks to get compost quickly, but the easiest way is to just let it sit—no work to you—for one year, and voila!, wonderful compost! 4.) SIZE. Make sure your pile is at least 1 cubic yard (3'x3'x3'). A pile at least that size will speed up the composting process. 5.) MICROORGANISMS. These help break down compost materials. They are usually present in the soil under your pile or from old compost added to your pile.

Striking a balance.

Now, let's look at the difference between "greens" and "browns". "Greens" (the nitrogen source) are materials such as manures, food scraps, grass clippings, green leaves and garden waste. "Browns" (the carbon source) are materials such as dried leaves, stems, thin branches, sawdust, shredded paper, cardboard, coffee filters, evergreen needles, hay, egg shells, peat moss, etc. It is important to maintain a balance of these two elements.

The poo you start with.

Different types of manure require different sources of carbon. Here is a list for quick reference. **Alpaca/Llama:** none generally needed. **Horse/Donkey:** straw or sawdust (unless it contains straw from bedding area). **Poultry:** Needs high carbon materials—shredded paper, cardboard, sawdust, and weathered leaves. **Rabbit:** grass clippings if desired. **Cow:** the preferred poo because of its forgiving nature if applied when still too green. No carbon source necessary. **Goat:** garden wastes as it can be stinky until diluted. **Pig:** none generally needed. **Sheep:** straw if non is present.

How we do it.

We prefer the one year, low maintenance approach. Gather up your manure into a pile (preferably a little distance from your house), add some kind of starter or activator ('Compost Maker Plus' or Alfalfa Meal), add your carbon source if needed. It's okay if the pile will be exposed to rain and snow, even better, as the moisture will leech out the potency of nitrates present in the manure (a compost too high in nitrates will burn your plants). Leave the pile alone for one year, and you are done!

We all know the merits of adding compost to our soil, and we are all busy, so use this approach to make your own wonderful nutritious compost with a minimal amount of effort! We have all sorts of good learning materials about compost if you should desire to know more!

2011 SEMINAR SCHEDULE

March 19th
Living Mulch and Monarchs

April 16th
Creative Containers

May 21st
The Essential Herbal

June 18th
Living Fences

August 13th
Victory Gardens for Fall

September 17th
Creating with Fall Bulbs

October 22nd
Winter Birding

November 26th
Garlands, Wreaths and more!