

# PBA NEWSLETTER

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## TREE OF THE MONTH

### *Diospyros Virginiana*

By Vicki Ballantyne

#### Common Persimmon

Once again I am writing about a particular tree that I found while out collecting in the woods. The tree is very easy to recognize in the fall while the fruit is hanging on the tree. But what about in the early spring when there are no leaves to identify it. Even when the leaves were present, I found I had difficulty identifying the persimmon, especially the younger tree or seedling.

I found out some very interesting things about the persimmon while doing the research for this article. I noticed while digging that the roots were very black, but the bark was dark brown or grey. And I hadn't noticed really black roots on any tree I had collected before. The persimmon is in the ebony family, with very hard, solid, dark wood. The wood used to be used for textile shuttles, for brushes, and for golf-club heads. Since it is a beautifully grained wood, I assume it could be used for inlay work, maybe even a nice bonsai stand. The fruit is very bitter and astringent until it is ripe. Different trees ripen at different times from August through November. It is a favorite with the Japanese and in our country a favorite with the Indians, and with the wild animals of the forests. In addition, the leaves have a high content of vitamin C and green or dried make an acceptable tea.

The Persimmon is a medium-sized tree from 30-50 ft. in height with the trunk usually less than a foot in diameter. The fact that the Persimmon does not typically develop a heavy trunk should not disqualify it as a bonsai with lots of styling potential. The Persimmon is usually found in the eastern half of the United States. The upper range seems to be Conn., but possibly those trees were brought in by seeds with the settlers.

Now the problem of proper identification of the Persimmon. The first feature to notice is the bark which is distinctive in that it is broken up into small squarish blocks. The shiny, dark-green leaves are thickish and leathery feeling. They are toothless, egg-shaped and broadest below the middle. In winter identification, the buds are opposite, very dark, almost black, with two scales. (Look at the accompanying sketch.) The buds and twigs are never speckled with brown and silver like the American Silverberry, a tree with almost similar leaves. The Persimmon could be confused with the flowering Dogwood, and Blackhaw Viburnums, or with Nyssa Sylvatica, or sweetleaf. But Persimmon is the only tree with the combination of toothless leaves, dark buds, and the distinctively cracked bark. Like the hollies, the male and female flowers are usually found on different trees. The flowers are pale yellow or whitish and are found underneath in the angle of the leaves. The tree flowers in April or May. In the fall the leaves turn yellow and often have blackish spots.

V9 N12

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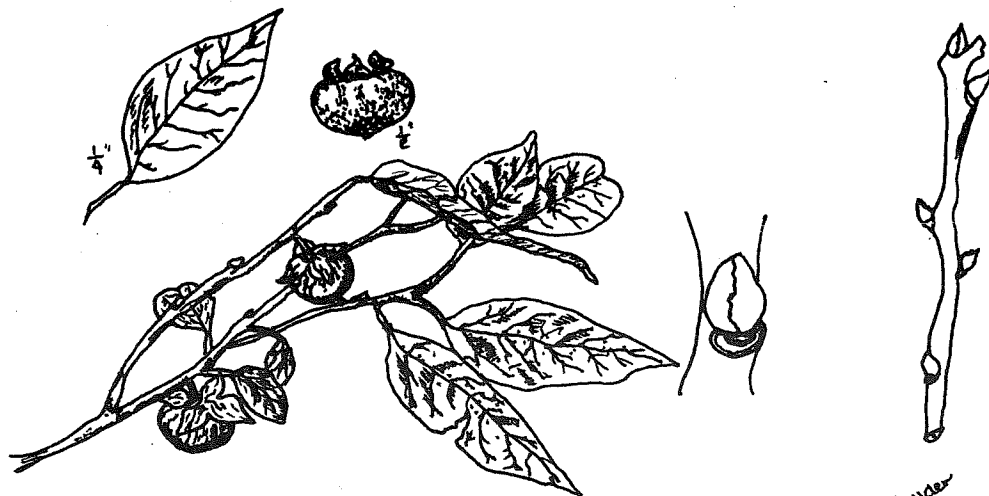
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Send articles (in longhand, typewritten, by voice over the phone, in Japanese, etc.) to J.F. Koetsch, 6709 Caneel Ct., Springfield, Virginia 22152.

## BE YOUR OWN pH DOCTOR

Jules Koetsch

The Persimmon likes well-drained soils and should be found growing in barren fields and old woods. It doesn't seem to be found in high mountain areas. The Persimmon I found was growing in a place where someone had dumped a load of gravel. It had a significant tap root but there were also some finer roots. With all the gravel the tree was impossible to get out with any soil intact so I don't know if I lost most of the finer roots or if there were just very few present. It was certainly well-drained soil. The tree is growing well for me in the ground. It had an original termite problem and also a but that bored a hole 3/8" in diameter in four different locations around the trunk. I hope I have these problems eliminated.



Cathy Snyder

### NAME THAT TREE

How good is your tree identification? Can you distinguish trees from a distance? Bonsai is, in part, the art of simulating trees in nature. Try your skill. Turn the page for more clues, if you need them.

This tree usually grows in a pyramidal shape when young, developing into a modified broom with age. It grows 30' to 90' in height. Grows in a variety of well-drained soils, prefers full sun and acid soils. Poor dry sites will support this tree. Foliage is generally blue green and may turn yellow green in winter. Orange, flaky bark on the upper trunk is a common characteristic with this tree.



In the last Newsletter, mycorrhiza was covered. In retrospect the reader may remember that pH was mentioned as a factor which seemed to be related to helping or hindering mycorrhiza development. (Before writing last month's article - I could hardly spell mycorrhiza, now I can write it but I still stumble over the pronunciation.)

Pick up any in-depth literature on soil and one always finds mention of soil pH. To the person less concerned about the intricacies of pH, the terminology simply stated is that a pH of 7.0 is neutral and less than 7.0 is acid and above 7.0 is alkaline with a pH of 14.0 being the upper limit for soil alkalinity.

What has pH to do with plant growth? Like many aspects of plant growth, the role of pH is still clouded in mystery. pH has been accepted for many years as one criteria on which to base soil grow-power. pH is a measure of the concentration of hydrogen ions in the liquid in the soil mass. The larger the number of free hydrogen ions, the lower the pH number, and the soil solution is more acid. Barring any further scientific jargon, the process in simple terms is as follows. Water composed of 2 hydrogen ions and one oxygen ion (remember it's H<sub>2</sub>O?) enters the soil. Once in the soil chemical reactions take place wherein elements in the soil itself such as potassium, phosphate, and magnesium, combine more or less with the oxygen ions and thereby free the hydrogen ions. (More free hydrogen ions mean lower pH and a more acid soil.) The "more or less" is very dependent on the type of clay in the soil. Hence some plants tend to thrive in certain clay soils and not in others dependent on both the types and quantities of chemical elements in the clays as well as the capabilities of the clays to retain the chemical elements in bondage.

You may recall in a few Newsletters back, that Harvey Everett alerted us to the fact that the local tapwater had been sweetened or raised to a pH of 7.5 to 8.0 at the waterworks. Since then Bill Merritt and I have putting our pH meters to task on a periodic basis. My initial check of my bonsai and potted plants indicated neutral pHs. In fact the tap water checks out as neutral even though the waterworks had raised it to above a pH of 7.0. It seems that the water picks up acidity in the water pipes enroute from the treatment plant to the tap.

The neutral pH of the soil in my pots is attributed chiefly to the watering which leaches out all the free chemical elements from the soil mass thereby leaving it sterile. In fact if one starts out with a mix of grower grit and terr-green, it is predestined that the mix will have a neutral pH.

The thing for me to do was to lower the pH. So using the pH meter as the gage, sufficient aluminum-sulfate was mixed in water to yield the proper pH of less than 7.0 for the plant type. (Aluminum-sulfate is obtainable in powder form in nurseries.) The table at the end of this article shows pH values for various trees. Bill Merritt tried powdered sulfur and it did the trick although it takes a little longer for the sulfur to work into the soil during successive waterings. Powdered sulfur is not readily soluble in water. It can also be obtained in nurseries. I also tried the powdered sulfur and found that one quarter of a teaspoon sprinkled over the surface of the soil seemed to be sufficient to drop the pH to 6.0. Vinegar is acetic acid and can also be used to drop the pH. A check of Heinz's Distilled White Vinegar was tested with the pH meter and registered a pH of 5.9 undiluted. Hence vinegar could be applied straight, uncut.

The next question is how often should the treatment to lower the pH be given? Without a pH meter it is difficult to determine whether or not the leaching action of the watering has neutralized the soil pH. The soil makeup will determine, to some extent, how long the soil may retain its acidity. The sulfur dusted on the surface treatment seems to be the most persistent, - lasting at least a month with a humus soil mix. The treatment with the shortest duration, - about one week, was when the sulfur was dusted on soil consisting of half grower grit and half terra-green where upon the pH level of the pine seedling bed rose from a pH of 5.5 to a pH of 6.5 within one week.

The relationship of pH to plant nutrition has not been clearly defined. Nitrogen in the soil can chemically combine to form ammonia (a gas) and the ammonia (also a form of fertilizer) will escape more rapidly from soils that have a pH of slightly below neutral (7.0) to alkaline (above 7.0).

In the case of phosphorous, the pH affects the root system and its capability to absorb the nutrients. If the soil has a pH of more than 8.0, the plant may be unable to absorb iron, zinc, and manganese even though the availability of phosphorous is high.

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**TABLE OF pH FOR TREES AND SHRUBS**  
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Alder-----	5.5-6.5	Magnolia-----	5.0-6.0
Ash-----	6.0-8.0	Maple-----	6.0-8.0
Beech-----	6.0-7.0	Mockorange-----	6.0-8.0
Buckeye-----	6.0-8.0	Mountain Ash-----	4.0-5.0
Chestnut, American-----	5.0-6.0	Oak, Pin-----	6.0-7.0
Chestnut, Oak-----	5.5-6.5	Oak, Scarlet-----	6.0-7.0
Colorado Spruce-----	6.0-7.0	Oak, Scrub-----	4.0-5.0
Cypress-----	5.0-6.0	Pecan-----	6.0-7.0
Dogwood, Flowering-----	6.0-7.0	Pine-----	5.0-6.0
Elder-----	6.0-8.0	Poplar-----	6.0-8.0
Elm-----	6.0-8.0	Pricklypear-----	5.0-6.0
Eucalyptus-----	6.0-8.0	Rhododendron-----	5.0-6.0
Euonymus-----	6.0-8.0	Shagbark Hickory-----	6.0-7.0
European Mountain Ash-----	6.0-8.0	Spicebush-----	5.5-6.5
Fir-----	5.0-6.0	Spirea-----	6.0-8.0
Forsythia-----	6.0-8.0	Spruce-----	5.0-6.0
Hawthorne-----	6.0-8.0	Sumac-----	6.0-8.0
Hazelnut-----	6.0-7.0	Tulip Tree-----	6.0-7.0
Hemlock-----	5.0-6.0	Walnut-----	6.0-8.0
Honeysuckle-----	6.0-8.0	White Oak-----	5.5-7.0
Juniper-----	6.0-7.0	Willow-----	6.0-8.0
Linden-----	6.0-8.0	Willow, Creeping-----	5.0-6.0
Locust-----	6.0-8.0	Wisteria-----	6.0-8.0

Note: Most of the information concerning pH was taken from: "The Year Book of Agriculture 1957"; The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.



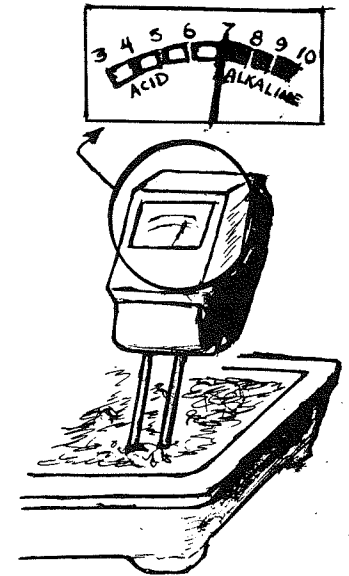
### Name That Tree

If you've guessed this tree to be in the pine family, you're barking up the right tree.

The needles of this pine grow on an average of about 2" long. They are set in pairs and grow in a twisted pattern from the branch.

The cone, 1 to 2½" long appear solitary to two to three together. They are symmetrical; color ranges from dull brown to grey.

The accompanying sketch shows the pH ANALYZER available at the latest reading from Environmental Concepts (formerly Accutronics Corporation ???), 710 N.W. 57th St., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309. The pH meter is advertised for \$19.95. The price is very high for the poor quality of the construction of the instrument which does not speak well of Korean manufacturing since the meter was made in that country. On the other hand, if the meter stands up under usage and if the leads inside the meter are properly clamped to the two probes (my instrument was lacking in this respect), then the meter should be the easiest way to read pH. I've never been able to use "pHydrion Papers" and perhaps one of the readers can clue me in on the proper technique. "pHydrion Papers" are the only other way that I know of for measuring a range of pH.



### BONSAI CLASSES

The best way to learn bonsai is to have some kind of hands on training from A to Z rather than picking it up piecemeal and also with perhaps some bad habits. As an assist to the member clubs in providing PBA members with quality instruction, PBA offers this cooperative approach.

1. All members of the PBA affiliate clubs interested in either beginner, intermediate, or advanced bonsai classes, please contact their respective EVP's.

Annapolis--Vicki Ballantyne, 647-3224  
 Baltimore--Arschel Morell--669-1487, also PBA EVP  
 Brookside--Fred Mies--299-6194  
 Kiyomizu--Godfrey Trammel--645-3519  
 Nova--Pete Jones--521-0674  
 Washington--Warren Howard--546-0598

2. The EVP's will forward the names and respective level (beginner, intermediate, advanced.) desired to the PBA EVP.
3. The PBA EVP will coordinate with affiliate club EVP's to establish locations and times for the classes. In arranging the classes the following should be considered:

The cost of the lessons is broken down as follows:

1. fixed fee is set by the instructor to cover up to a maximum number of students. Any number of students above the maximum will have to be accommodated in another class. The cost per student is reduced as the number of students per class increases.

2. Cost for materials including pots, wire, soil, plants, tools is an additional cost to the student. The students keep these.

There are usually 5 sessions with the classroom sessions ranging from 2½ to 3 hours. Scheduling more than one session per day as well as make-up sessions are to be arranged with the instructor. Scheduling classes during the winter months is usually impractical. Plants have the least likelihood of survival and availability of material is limited. There is nothing more discouraging than to watch a class bonsai wither and die because it was done at the wrong time of the year.

There are two sources for competitive bonsai instructors in PBA.

James Newton, 703-281-1028. Introduction to Bonsai, 5 sessions with 2½ hours each, \$75, 10 students maximum. This breaks down to \$7.50 per student if 10 are in the class. Each student will have a \$15 material fee covering all materials (trees, soil, pots, wire) but not tools. Hence for a class of 10 students, the cost per student is \$22.50.

Cliff Pottberg could not be contacted in time to put in his class information. His phone number is 301-366-8844.

In addition to the above, the instructors are available for private lessons. Contact them on your own.

## **Snips and Slips**

Here's another way to multiply your number of plants for bonsai. If you have any elms or zelkovas or rose family (quince, crabs, roses, hawthorns, firethorns, etc.) members growing in the ground to fatten up the trunks for bonsai, be careful when you dig them up. The larger scraps of root, which you would ordinarily throw away after cutting them off, should be replanted. Care must be taken that they are planted right side up, and the top inch or so left above the ground. Some people cover over these cuttings with a light mulch also. New buds will pop from a large percentage of the cuttings from which a new tree top can be developed, and you won't have to worry about too little root on the cutting, since root is all it is to begin with.

Root cuttings are an old tried and true method of propagation which is too little used today.

--- Cliff Pottberg

During the symposium workshop, Marion Borchers showed us an effective method of wiring screen into bonsai pots.



Twist wire making two (2) small flat loops.



Place wire through hole with loops on the underside of the pot.

Then secure screen in the pot.

This prevents any sharp wire on the outside of pots from cutting or scratching hands.

Linda Mayben

## **MORE CHRISTMAS SHOPPING IDEAS**

For those who live in the Bowie/Glendale area (Maryland) a nursery called Frank's Garden Center carries a nice selection of bonsai pots at a very reasonable price. (Frank's is located on Route 450 in Glendale, near Enterprise Road.) Frank also has a number of varieties of stock which have been field-grown and therefore larger than most nursery trees at the same price. Because they are field-grown, though, they do not have as good a fibrous root system as those which are nursery grown and should be treated more like a collected tree.

If you are less specifically green-oriented and more of an appreciator of Japanese culture in general, you should know about a gentleman named Lawrence E. Givhner, who lives in Northwest Washington near the Cathedral. Mr. Gichner's interest in Oriental art stems from his experiences as a "world traveler." He is a dealer and appraiser and his home is a tasteful mini-museum of prints, vases, statuettes, antique Chinese bonsai pots (without drainage holes). Of particular interest to me were Mr. Gichner's netsuke. He is an expert on netsuke and he has hundreds of them in all shapes and sizes, including a number of naughty netsuke. (The Japanese are masters of the subtle and the inobvious and their erotic netsuke are perfectly "respectable" to those with whom their secret is not shared.) Mr. Gichner also has some lovely bonsai stands for sale, both large and small. I bought a lovely, tiny mame stand for a netsuke of mine and drooled over some large stands on which were displayed some antique porcelain.

I found his prices to be very reasonable and Mr. Gichner himself a real jewel of graciousness and interest. He resides at 3405 Woodley Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016 (202-EM2-4393) and he is a delightful host even to the browser.

--- Mary Holmes

While you are collecting woody plants for bonsai don't forget to collect some neighboring small "weeds" to use for secondaries. Plants collected together in this way make natural companions in a bonsai display.

---Tory Pottberg

## **Name That Tree**

If your answer is Scot's pine, you're absolutely right. *Pinus sylvestris* is a favorite as a Christmas tree and as a bonsai. It is easily transplanted when balled and burlapped, if root pruned. Seeds need no dormancy and will germinate without a stratification period.

\**Pinus sylvestris* 'Watereri' is a slow growing, dense variety, which has steel blue needles. The orange bark characteristic develops nicely.

## EDITORIAL

Now that the dust of the transitioning of the PBA Newsletter editorship from Mary Holmes to myself seems to have settled, various thoughts have been on my mind concerning the publishing of the Newsletter, and I'd like to share them with you.

First some hearty and sincere thank yous are in order. Thanks to Jim Newton under whom the Newsletter grew from birth to a publication of stature. Then for a short time John Hinds sweated out the editorship until Mary Holmes took it under her wing. She was instrumental in firmly establishing "Tree of the Month" as the lead-off, feature article with Joyce Pelletier aiding as the Tree of the Month editor.

The editorship passed from Mary's hands when she became PBA president last Spring. The mantle fell on my shoulders because in "fine print" the PBA By-laws state that the PBA Secretary is responsible for periodically publishing the newsletter. Since then I've been

- struggling to beat the deadlines,--I'll do it yet.
- trying to put in what may be of value to the readers.

Cliff Pottberg provided the organizational framework and through personal contacts, worked diligently to set up the present staff and Newsletter format. His efforts along with those of Mary Holmes, Dave Morse, Linda Mayben, Vicki Ballantyne, Mary Fox, Tori Pottberg, and all the contributors to the Newsletter have been a tremendous help to me.

Last but not least a gigantic thank you is in order to Molly Hersh and Jo Finneyfrock who have tirelessly labored under all the changes in editorship to keep the subscribers' lists up to date as well as collating and mailing the Newsletters.

Now for some thoughts on the future. Hopefully the Newsletter provides the reader with what they are interested in. To this end I'm asking everyone of you to always let the Newsletter staff in on what your thoughts are. Better yet, write in on any related matters such as hints for putting under snips and slips, a tree of the month article, what you'd like PBA to do, etcetera.

Below is a list of articles appearing in the Newsletter. Maybe you can think of other topics.

Everyone has an inner urge to be creative and that is the prime motivation behind a bonsaist from the day he nibbled on the bait. You can be creative in writing an item for the Newsletter even though it may be a copy or condensation or reference to another article. All of us can't cover the entire field of literature published relative to horticulture much less bonsai. Pass the word along. If everyone does this, we'll have a great Newsletter and it may even save a bonsai. Don't let a few of us stereotype it.

## PBA NEWSLETTER TOPICS

TREE-OF-THE-MONTH--What would you like to read about? Tell about your experience.

SNIPS AND SLIPS--Hints on what you've uncovered. Questions and answers/

BOOK REVIEWS--How about one you particularly like or dislike? Table of Contents would be useful.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE--What would you like to get an opinion on.

CLUB CALENDAR--Let's spice it up. The descriptions of forthcoming events often sound more dull than interesting. Get into a little detail. Make people want to attend. Should be expanded to include events outside PBA area.

HORTICULTURAL ARTICLES

OTHER ARTICLES OF INTEREST SUCH AS--Trips to anywhere (Japan, nurseries, gardens, arboreta) and your impressions.

POTTERY

SCROLLS

ANYONE FOR HAIKU?

SECONDARIES

COLLECTING

PROPER BONSAI DISPLAY

NEW TECHNIQUES

KEEPING YOUR BONSAI COOL  
BY David Jones, LA  
Reprinted from BCI Magazine, May 1979

When the hot months arrive, my deciduous trees have been suffering from the extreme heat. I have been looking for a light weight porous material to serve as "skirts" to prevent the immense heat that builds up in the soil, especially in the shallow containers.

Recently while changing my air conditioner filter, it occurred to me that the one-inch thick layer of fiberglass in the filter would probably serve the purpose ideally. I cleaned the filter with water pressure, removed the fiberglass layer from the filter and cut the pads to fit my containers. This material is extremely light weight, porous and allows free circulation while providing the needed insulation to keep the roots cool. I know of no adverse chemical properties of the fiberglass and have noted no ill effects after several weeks. Also, you can water right through it. If any readers know of possible harmful effects, I would appreciate knowing.

I simply cut the material to the container shape, make a cut across the pad that approximates the position of the tree in the pot, then cut a hole at that position so the trunk has "breathing" room.

Of course, the material doesn't look very good, but you only need it about 8 weeks of hottest summer, and it's very easily removed if you wish to show your trees. After all, appearance has to be secondary to the health of the tree. Another possibility from this system is that it may encourage surface roots, but I'm not sure that is particularly undesirable. Surface roots can be trimmed and covered with a thin layer of foil and pruned further when the tree is repotted.

from Shreveport Bonsai News

LETTER TO THE EDITORS

Reprinted from BCI Magazine, November, 1979.

Dear Sirs:

This is a follow-on to the article on page 143, May 1979 issue of Bonsai International concerning the use of air conditioner filters.

The Ornamental Horticulture Department of the Daytona Beach Community College has for the past 2 years been experimenting with the use of used air conditioner filters for horticultural purposes.

The college maintenance personnel replace large quantities of fiberglass air conditioner filters each month. They used to throw them away until it was decided that maybe the special qualities of the filters could be put to use with plants. Those special qualities include:

- a. non-toxic
- b. does not rot or break down
- c. provides excellent aeration

The first use was to cut pieces to fit into the bottom of plastic or metal pots in the nursery to prevent the loss of soil through the drain holes and to enhance drainage, much as gravel does. I use it exclusively now in my nursery stock in lieu of gravel. It works better as soil does not mix and it is 100% recoverable.

Filters were next used as strengthening material when making concrete planters and pots.

Filters have been used in several hydroponic experiments wherein plants grown in air conditioner filters were given periodic doses of liquid fertilizer.

Finally, air conditioner filters were used as a rooting medium. Strips were cut using a paper cutter and cuttings were rolled into the strips and the combination placed into propagation trays. It worked especially well for conifers which frequently rot before they root. Aeration was the key.

Sincerely,  
Thomas L. Zane



# SHOEN BONSAI

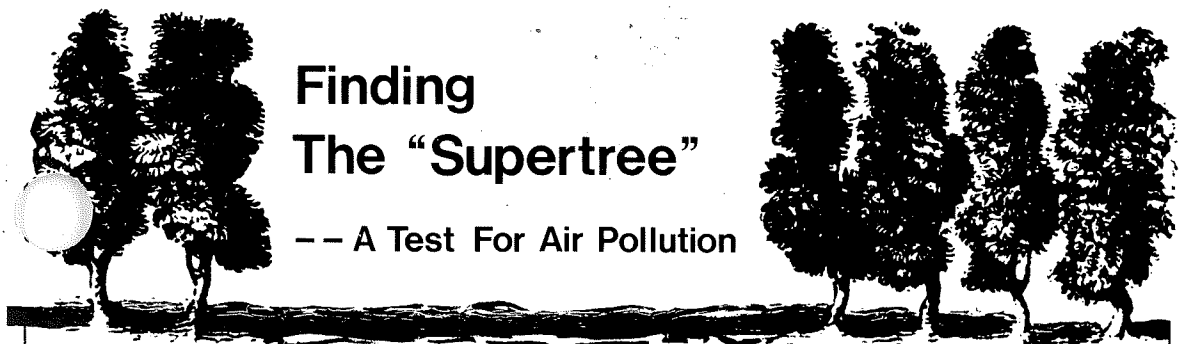


SHOEN BONSAI & JAPANESE GARDEN (301) 762-0878  
at Jack Irwin Bldg, 601 E. Gude Drive, Rockville, Md.  
Across the street from the county's Refuse Landfill  
Store Hours: 9 - 5 Mon - Fri  
9 - 2 Sat

- \* Bonsai Tools & Pots from Japan.
- \* Bonsai Trees & starter trees from Spring 1980.  
(Some were imported from Japan.)
- \* Silk & Wood Fibre Bonsai Trees for X'mas Gifts.
- \* Japanese garden items.

## Finding The "Supertree"

-- A Test For Air Pollution



by Tom Nicoletti

In this era of the "infernal" combustion engine, one might say a tree is yet more lovely because of its ability to absorb large amounts of air pollution. This service is rendered, of course, unintentionally. Trees simply absorb air pollutants along with carbon dioxide, and near some utility and industrial plants where sulfur dioxide levels are high, one will likely see deciduous trees with damaged leaves and conifers that look as though they were singed by fire.

**Some trees cope better:** UM forest researcher John B. Genys at the College Park station of the Center for Environmental and Estuarine Studies, has spent the last two years studying the resistance of trees to sulfur dioxide and ozone, and he is finding that some species seem to cope better than others.

His specimens do not react uniformly, says Genys—their tolerance to air pollution appears to depend on the species and on the particular strain within a species.

Genys' work on air pollution arose from earlier studies of the genetic

variation of trees—in which he tried to breed the "better tree" through such methods as planting the seed from superior trees, crossing different species and strains, and inducing mutations with radiation and chemicals. Genys added the characteristic, "resistance to air pollution," to his list of other desirable traits—rapid growth, high quality wood, and resistance to disease and insects.

He has been testing conifer seedlings in an air-tight growth chamber at the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture's facilities in Beltsville, Md. After exposing the seedlings to regulated amounts of sulfur dioxide or ozone for up to six hours in the chamber, the soft, succulent branch tips on many of the plants become yellow. But while most of the specimens show some degree of affliction, some suffer little or no harm, and it is these more tolerant seedlings which interest Genys.

"Older, established trees," Genys says, "can stand the knocks of pollution better. But little is known about the susceptibility of seedlings."

**Reactions Vary:** Studying the susceptibility of eastern white pine and other conifers to sulfur dioxide and ozone, Genys and Dr. Howard E. Heggestad of the Dept. of Agriculture have found a wide range of reactions among different strains of a single species. Some seedlings were resistant to sulfur dioxide but susceptible to ozone. Others showed the opposite effects; and others yet were damaged by both pollutants. No "supertree" emerged from the tests, and more studies are needed using more species and strains, conclude the scientists. Genys is doing just that.

It may be possible to use strains representing a range of sensitivities as a signal to indicate dangerous levels of pollutants, believes the forest researcher, but it will take another three to four years before he can list those trees most resistant and those most reliable for detecting air pollution. In the meantime, he has tried twice—without success—to obtain funding for his research through the state's Power Plant Siting Program. But he remains hopeful.

Reprinted by permission of Ms. Roz Hiebert, Editor of The PRECIS University of Maryland

## BEJEWELED CHRISTMAS

PBA still has some sterling silver pins, earrings and cuff links which make nice gifts either for yourself or for your favorite bonsai nut. Prices start at \$5.00 and are available from Vick Ballantyne. Call her at (301) 647-3224 and she can give you more detailed information and arrange to get them to you.

# CLUB CALENDAR

**R E M E M B E R ! ! ! !** ALL PBA members or interested parties are WELCOME, unless noted otherwise, **AT ALL PBA CLUBS' EVENTS.**

**CLUB EVPs:** TAKE TIME to COMPOSE your CLUB CALENDAR entries, -- make them INTERESTING and INFORMATIVE ENOUGH for both your CLUB MEMBERS AND OTHERS to WANT TO ATTEND. PUT SOME ADVERTISING BAZAZZ IN THEM. The PBA Newsletter will not limit the length of any Calendar entries.

**HOW TO SUBMIT  
CALENDAR EVENTS**

NOTE: All coming events of interest or possible interest both WITHIN PBA and OUTSIDE OF PBA will be accepted:

Send in writing (preferably) or telephone to:  
Jackie Dorsett  
11 Bay Drive  
Annapolis, MD 21403 (301) 263-3995

or to anyone else on the Newsletter staff.

**DECEMBER 2** PBA Newsletter for January 1980 goes to press. All Newsletter staff members and other interested parties come to J. F. Koetsch residence: 6709 Caneel Ct., Springfield, VA. If directions needed telephone: (703) 569-9378.  
**Sunday**  
1:00 PM

**DECEMBER 2** Clearwater Nature Center. Bring problem trees. Visiting expert will assist. For info: Chuck Bird (301) 292-3167  
**Sunday**  
2:00 PM **KIYOMIZU**

**DECEMBER 8** Gulf Branch Nature Center. Harvey Everett of Brookside will be our guest speaker on Soil Preparation. Soil ingredients will be provided for attendees to screen and mix quantities of soil to take home for the Spring plantin'. (Chicken grit, terra-green, and leaf mold will be the ingredients available.) Mix and take home your own soil for a nominal fee. Bring your own containers to take home the soil. For info: Pete Jones (703) 521-0674 Northern Virginia  
**Saturday**  
10:00 AM

**DECEMBER 9** Annual Christmas Party at Widow Brown's Restaurant (Rtes 3 and 450, Crofton). Coctails at 7:00 PM and dinner at 8:00. Annapolis members will be called regarding price and menu. Other clubs and club members are welcome. Telephone: Vicki Ballantyne (301) 647-3224. ANNAPOLIS  
**Sunday**  
7:00 PM

**DECEMBER 20** Christmas Party and Celebration at our new location: Audubon Naturalist Society 8940 Jones Mill Road, Chevy Chase, MD. Bring modest bonsai gift for swapping. Fred Mies will show pictures of bonsai in Japan taken on his recent rip there. For directions call Mies (301) 299-6194 or Lanman (301) 365-7621. BROOKSIDE  
**Thursday**  
7:30 PM

**DECEMBER 23** Pot luck dinner at Chuck Bird's residence. See Kiyomizu notice for December 2nd above for Chuck's telephone. KIYOMIZU  
**Friday**  
6:30 PM

**JANUARY 6** PBA Newsletter for February 1980 goes to press. See the entry for December 2, 1979 above for specifics.  
**Sunday**  
1:00PM

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