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POTOMAC  
**BONSAI**  
ASSOCIATION  
**Newsletter**

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**SATSUKI AZALEA**  
**ESTABLISHING IN A GREENHOUSE**  
**DEVELOPING BY FIELD CULTIVATION**  
by Jules Koetsch

This article was taken from "Drawings and Plans for Flowering Bonsai", Seibundo Shinka Sha, 1974, and was written by Mudai Moume. It appeared in the above publication sequenced after the satsuki article reported on in the November 1979 issue of the PBA Newsletter. Sorry it took so long to follow-up, but here it is as promised. It is an interesting approach, in that it merges initially propagating azaleas in a greenhouse (hot house) and then placing them in the ground to enhance their development as bonsai. The article contains information which bonsaiists can relate to their azaleas and pick up the instructions consistent with the age and stage of development of their azaleas.

A method for rapidly developing a thick trunk, long length (height) satsuki from a cutting is to first use a warm greenhouse to establish the plant followed by developing it in the ground. By using the greenhouse to initially establish the sapling, "quick growth technique", one can observe the sapling's

growth and do the preparatory steps which will affect the design of the bonsai.

GREENHOUSE SPECIFICATIONS: From May of the first year, until October of the following year, maintain the greenhouse temperature between 60 F and 77 F (18 -25 C) and guard against the temperature rising above the upper limit. The greenhouse should be of sufficient size or volume to induce the saplings to grow rapidly and also permit one to work on the trees to obtain the curved trunk line. Gently cover the stems of the cut ends of the newly planted cuttings with sand to prevent the cut ends from weeping.

FIRST YEAR: The propagation of cuttings is, for those in doubt, easy for anyone to do. The cuttings can be started between June 10th and July 10th. Place the cuttings in the propagating box (see the illustration) on a small slant. Water the box until the water flows from the bottom. Place the box on an outdoor shelf which need not be shaded from the sun. Mist frequently. (One might consider one-half-a-day of shade.) During the rainy season, when the humidity is unbearable, there exists the desired environment - one which is beneficial to the cuttings. Following the rainy season, control the rate of watering by doing it twice every day. During the period of September 1st through 10th, sprinkle on the soil, a light dusting of a fertilizer (high in phosphate). During the first ten days of December, bring the cuttings into a greenhouse or the like for protection and water when the topsoil appears dry.

SECOND YEAR - TRANSPLANTING: Sometime between March 20th and 31st, take the cuttings from the greenhouse, place them outdoors on a shelf. Once every month, apply fertilizer balls or pellets and water twice daily with tapwater.

In June, transplant the cuttings. (Please refer to the diagram.) After transplanting the cuttings or saplings, handle their watering and fertilizing as described above starting after March 20th. In October, place the saplings in a greenhouse. Continue to apply fertilizer about once every month and water when topsoil appears dry.

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS: In the third year, when the weather has become summerlike, place the saplings outdoors on a shelf. Repeat what was done during the second year. The saplings will grow 12 to 16 inches in height. During the last weeks of October put the saplings in a warm greenhouse. Fertilize the plants until May of the fourth year.

In the month of May, once again when the weather has turned warm, place the saplings on a shelf outdoors.

FOURTH YEAR TRANSPLANTING IN JUNE: From June until July 20th, the saplings will have grown naturally about 28 inches in height. Plant the saplings in unglazed pots. In the bottom of the pot, place "deer bog" soil (larger than one-fourth of an inch) and on top of it, place "deer bog" soil of between one-sixteenth and one-fourth inch in size.

Remove the trees from the wooden box and cut the thin roots. Do not cut any branches. Place the tree in the pot in a slight slant, spread the roots and then insert the potting soil. Place moss on the top of the soil. Water by immersing the pot to a depth that just covers the top of the soil. Keep the potted plant in the shade of a tree or bath house for about a week.

FOURTH YEAR - WIRING: After removing the plant from the lathhouse, expose it in ever increasing daily durations to full-light. Between the last ten days of July and the first ten days of August, wire the trunk with paper wrapped copper wire (or bare aluminum wire). Bend the trunk to the desired shape. The wire can be left on for as long as two years if the wire does not cut into the bark. Fertilize about once per month and water twice daily.

FIFTH YEAR - WIRING: In March, place the plant on a outdoor shelf. Fertilize once per month and water twice daily. In June, prune branches to retain desired shape. Also, the branches have a tendency to turn upward from where they leave the trunk. Wire the branches and bend them slowly to the horizontal position gently tugging on them.

PLANTING THE TREE IN THE GROUND/COMPLETING THE TREE'S SHAPE: The principle reason for planting the satsuki in the ground is to have the satsuki quickly fill out. In addition, the roots will elongate and the resulting vigor will stimulate the survival of the foliage.

ESTABLISHING THE TREE IN THE GROUND: In establishing the tree in the ground, it is necessary to not alter the type of soil. Therefore, use soil equivalent to the soil the plant was potted in (deer bog soil). Select a location with sufficient exposure to the sun and also where the air can move freely. Dig a hole 18 to 25 inches deep. Bring in soil (deer bog soil) of one-sixteenth to three-eighths inch in size to replace the soil removed from the hole.

PLANTING SAPLING AND PLANTING TIME (SEASON): The previous article in the November 1979 issue of the PBA Newsletter was concerned with developing a straight trunk satsuki grown outdoors. This article addresses the creation of a satsuki whose trunk has a shape other than straight and which is designed to capture that of a mature tree.

The accompanying illustration indicates that the roots, after removing the plant from the pot, will have formed a curtain or skin. This must be removed, as shown, using an inexpensive, familiar acquaintance, a kitchen knife; and then the root ends must be pulled to stand straight out from the root ball using tweezers. The time to do the planting is March, not June or July.

PLANTING: Place the root ball so that the deer bog soil can be put on top of the root ball mounded up one to two inches above ground level. Press the soil firmly in place using both hands.

FIRST YEAR TO FIFTH YEAR MANAGEMENT: The satsuki, while in the ground, will gain energy and be vigorous so that the roots will develop and the branches will rapidly fatten. Do not do any pruning during the second, third, or fourth years. Do remove the branches coming up through the soil. Fertilize with root balls or pellets once in the Spring, and once in the Autumn. Do not remove the flowers until they fade.

FIFTH YEAR PLACING IN BONSAI POT: Dig up the plant in June of the fifth year during the period from June 20th to July 10th, and put it in a bonsai pot. Depending on the variety of satsuki being grown, the tree will have approximately a height of 40 inches and a thickness of 1 ½ to 2 ½ inches and will have developed a fullness of branches either round or oblong shaped, as shown in the sketch.

Revise the appearance of the tree to conform as nearly as possible to the original intended shape. While the plant is in the field, the trunk may have attempted to return to a straight shape. This will be indicated by comparing it to the intended shape as it was before it was planted in the ground.

Plastic surgery pruning will have to be done to the tree roots cutting away two-thirds of the roots.

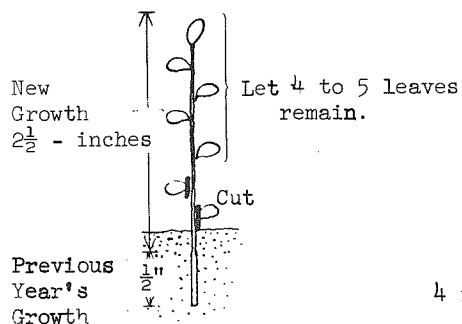
Prepare the pot and soil placing large size deer bog soil in the bottom of the pot. Plant the tree so that about one-eighth inch to three-sixteenths inch of soil covers the top of the roots and avoid planting the tree in the middle of the pot, but offset slightly from it. Put in enough soil so that it will fill the voids when using a bamboo chopstick. With the proper soil, upon watering, the water will spread throughout the soil. Water the plant after potting so that the water runs out the pot's drain holes. Quickly finish any alterations to the tree and keep the plant in filtered sunlight until the living branches have hardened. The care and correct tailoring of the trunk described above will yield a quality bonsai.

# ESTABLISH IN A GREENHOUSE

Take Cuttings in June

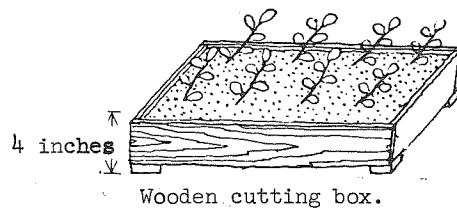
## First Year

Cutting Bed and Directions for Planting Cuttings



Soil

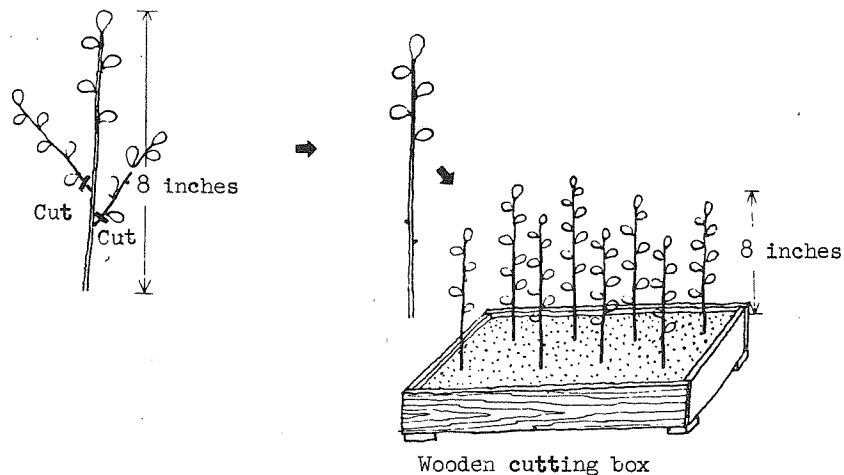
Top- Sifted "bog soil" small  
Middle- Sifted "bog soil" medium size  
Bottom- Large "bog soil"



Take the newly grown ends of the twigs or branches for cuttings allowing  $\frac{1}{2}$  - inch of the last year's growth to remain. Place the cuttings in the soil on a slant.

## Second Year

Transplant the Cuttings in June

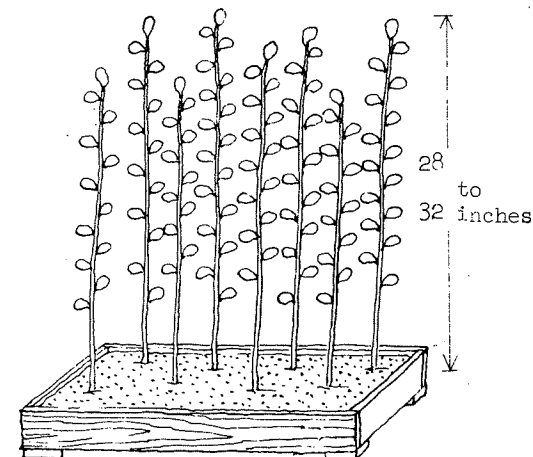
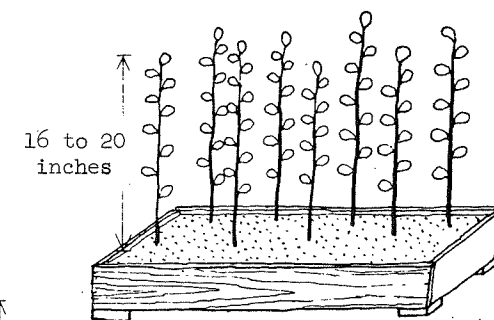


The saplings should be 8 inches in height. Remove all side branches. Use the same soil mix. Plant the saplings vertical (not on a slant).

## Third Year

Survivors in June

With moisture and fertilization in the greenhouse, the sapling tree should do well and grow 16 to 20 inches in 3 years.

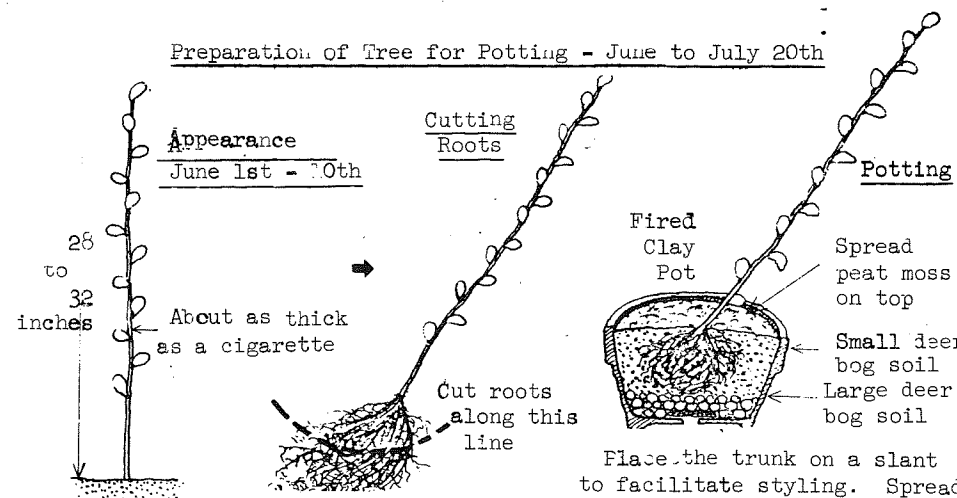


## Fourth Year

Survivors in June

Again proper fertilization in the greenhouse will cause the saplings to grow to 28 to 32 inches in the 4th year.

Preparation of Tree for Potting - June to July 20th



The sapling will have a slight taper and begin to show signs of filling out. Remove roots leaving about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the root ball.

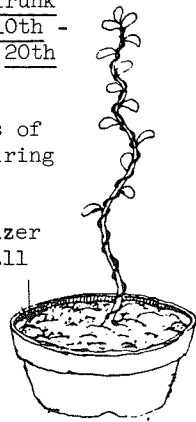
(CONTINUED)

# Fifth Year

Wiring Trunk  
August 10th -  
20th

Results of  
Wiring

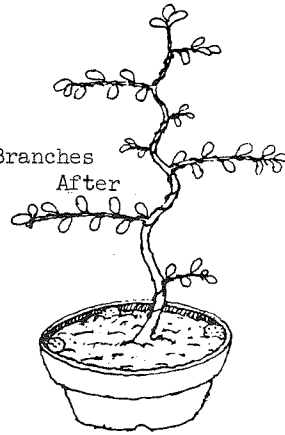
Fertilizer  
Ball



Wiring Branches - June

Wiring Branches  
Before

After



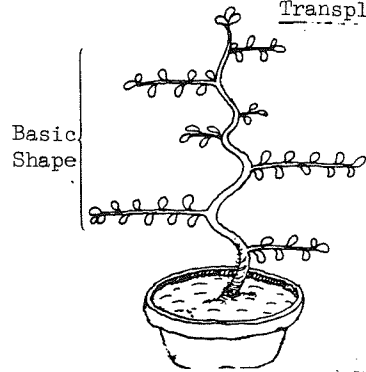
Paper wrap the copper wire, no need to if it is aluminum. Manipulate the trunk into a graceful pattern.

Apply the wire to the branches before they completely harden. The branches have a tendency to extend upward. In bending the branches, gently apply pressure, tug slightly on the branches while bending and allowing a small split to occur if needs be, between the branch and trunk.

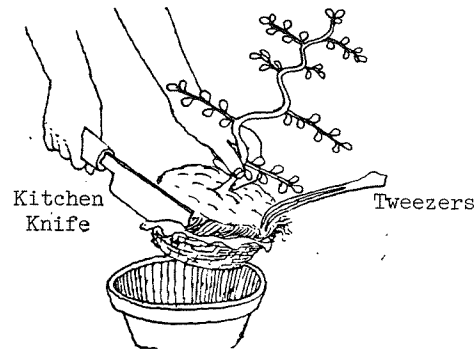
## FIELD CULTIVATION

## First Year

ESTABLISHING PLANT IN THE GROUND TO THICKEN THE GROWTH, March  
Transplanting Sapling



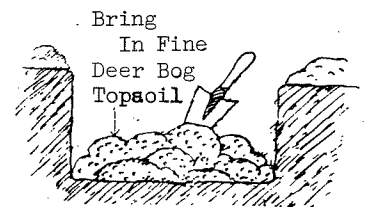
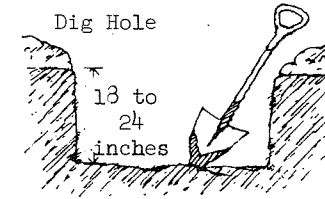
Adjustment of Root



Shape of the sapling after the fifth year. Wire has been removed.

Cut off the outer shell of roots with a kitchen knife. Use tweezers to prick-up the hair roots.

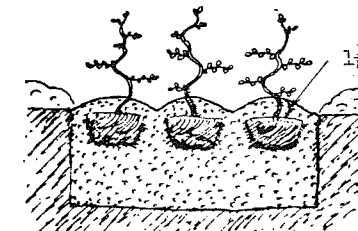
## ESTABLISHING IN THE GROUND



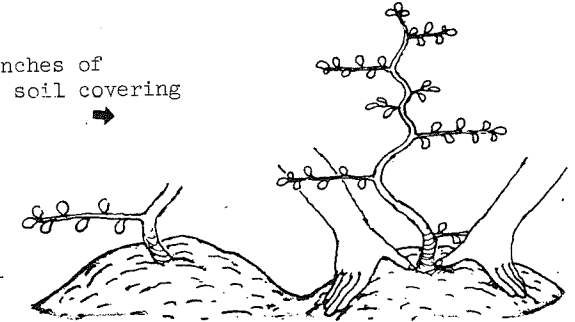
Dig a hole 18 to 24 inches deep and bring in fine sieved deer bog soil.

## First Through Fourth Years

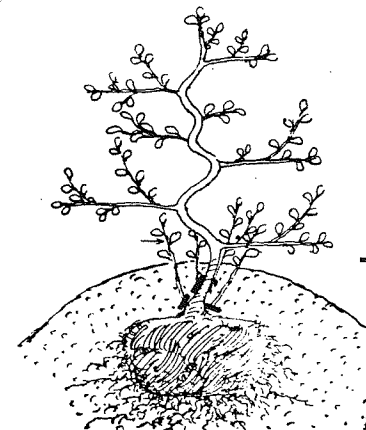
Cutting Sucker Shoots In Middle of First Year



Plant so that the ground level is raised 1 to 1 1/4 inches but no higher.



Press the raised soil firmly in place using two hands to press the soil into a mass. Fully water the plantings.



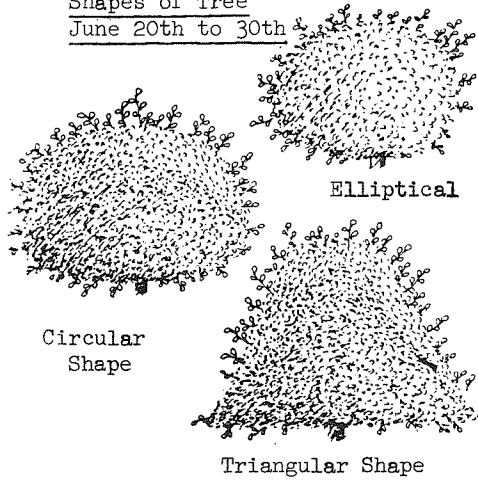
Sucker Shoots  
- Cut

As soon as the sucker shoots have sprouted leaves and before they branch, cut them below the soil level and as close to the roots as possible.

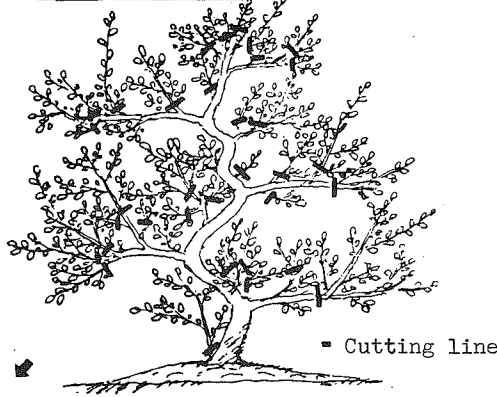
# Fifth Year

PLACING IN A BONSAI POT, - JUNE 20th to 30th

Shapes of Tree  
June 20th to 30th



Plastic Surgery Pruning

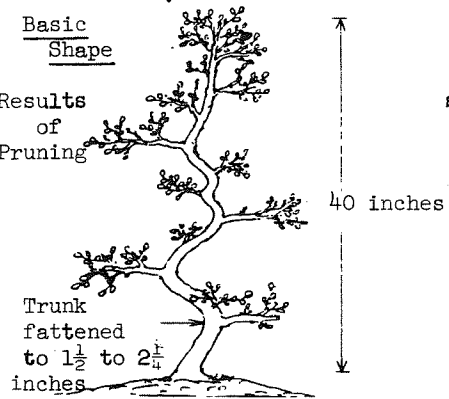


Do plastic surgery, cutting both large and small branches to arrive at the above shape.

By postponing the pruning until the fifth year, the tree can take any of the above shapes.

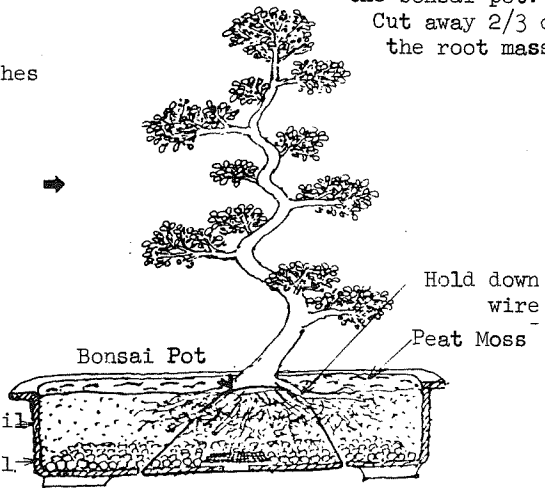
Basic Shape

Results of Pruning



In digging up the plant, do not let the soil fall away before putting the plant in the bonsai pot. Cut away 2/3 of the root mass.

Fine to medium deer bog soil  
large deer bog soil



## ESTABLISHING SATSUKI IN A GREENHOUSE

| TIME OF MONTH   | YEAR   |                     |                                      |   |
|-----------------|--|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
|                 | FIRST  | SECOND              | THIRD                                | FIFTH   |
| March 1st-10th  |  |                     |                                      | Same as second year March 20th-31st.                                |
| March 20th-31st | Take from greenhouse. Place outdoors on shelf. Water adequately. Fertilize once every month. |                     |                                      |   |
| May             |  |                     | Same as second year March 20th-31st. |   |
| June 1 - 30     |  | Transplant.         |                                      |   |
| June 1st-10th   | Place outdoors on shelf. Water adequately.   |                     |                                      | Take from greenhouse. Place in pot. Put in shade. Water adequately. |
| 10th-20th       |  |                     |                                      | Place outdoors on shelf   |
| July 20th-31st  |  |                     |                                      | Wire trunk. Fertilize once every month. Wire branches.              |
| Sept. 1 10      | Fertilize  |                     |                                      |   |
| Oct. 1 - 31     |  | Place in greenhouse |                                      |   |
| Oct. 20 - 31    |  |                     |                                      | Stop fertilizer. Put in greenhouse                                  |
| Dec.            |  | Put in greenhouse.  |                                      |   |

Note: "Place outdoors on shelf" involves one-half day (preferably the afternoon) in the shade.

FIELD CULTIVATION OF SATSUKI

| TIME OF MONTH   | YEAR                            |                          |            |                              |                              |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
|                 | FIRST                           | SECOND                   | THIRD      | FOURTH                       | FIFTH                        |
| March           | Trim roots.<br>Plant in ground. |                          |            |                              |                              |
| March 10th-20th |                                 |                          | Transplant | Do not transplant this year. |                              |
| April           | Fertilize.                      | Fertilize.<br>Cut roots. |            |                              |                              |
| April 1st-10th  |                                 |                          | Fertilize. | Fertilize.                   | Fertilize.                   |
| June            | Remove Spent Blossoms. ↑        |                          |            |                              |                              |
| June 20th-30th  |                                 |                          |            |                              | Prune.<br>Put in bonsai pot. |
| September       | F e r t i l i z e. ↑            |                          |            |                              |                              |
| December        |                                 |                          |            |                              | Place in greenhouse.         |

After the fifth year: - Remove the bonsai from the greenhouse in March. Water adequately. Fertilize once. Insure 1/2-day shade (preferably afternoons).  
 June 20th - 30th, - fertilize; repot after the blossoms have faded; remove faded blossoms; keep in shade after potting.  
 July 1st - 10th, - remove the bonsai from the shade and fertilize.  
 October, - Fertilize with a fertilizer high in phosphorous; wire.  
 December, - place in a greenhouse.

# THINK PEST CONTROL

The pamphlet "GARDENING WITHOUT PESTS" came out in August of 1979, and it's still a must for plant enthusiasts. It covers the subject in depth and identifies the commercial or brand names of insecticides, miticides, fungicides and herbicides with the elements they control. In the rear of the pamphlet is comprehensive table of plants in alphabetical order versus the pests that infest the particular plant, the pest identifying features and the control. If you don't own one, I still advise you to purchase one by sending \$ 1.95 plus 60¢ postage to: Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1000 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11225.

However, one can still find unanswered questions such as whether or not the pesticides either become too weak or too strong over periods of time and what precautions to take in applying them to bonsai? The following two articles help to clarify the two questions.

Bill Merritt's suggestion is worth heeding since he had lost some valuable specimens while he was away on a trip and did not notice the onset of the problems. Bill suggests that you should develop schedules for treating your trees with pesticides or fungicides at the times they might attack the particular varieties in your collection. As he notes, sometimes when the problem is first visible to the naked eye, it is already too late. Now's the time to work out the times for applying the chemicals and remember to use them half-strength.

## What's Bugging Your Bonsai ?

On January 15th, Brookside Bonsai Club welcomed Richard Biggs, Extension Agent for the Montgomery Co. Urban Agriculture Department. Those who attended the meeting found it worth braving the snow and ice.

Initially Mr. Biggs explained that he would concentrate on insects commonly found on outdoor plants. Thus, the slides and commentary included scale lace bugs, aphids, mealy bugs, white flies, scales, leaf miners, Japanese beetles, psyllids, gall mites, red mites, and caterpillars, the latter including tent caterpillars, fall web worm, bagworms, pine sawflies, and borers.

Mr. Biggs talk was highly informative and lively, as he described life cycles and the peculiar habits of each insect. (The variation in insect habits explained why it is so difficult to get rid of pests.) For example, the hard, crusty areas found with scales protect the adult forms so well that insecticides do no help. Scales in this form must be removed by hand. The best preventative is a dormant oil applied in a 3-day warm period in the early Spring.

In several cases Mr. Biggs advised calling the Extension Agent, (301) 948-6742, to find out the best spraying times, since they vary from year to year, depending on the weather.

DETAILS: Concerning the insecticides, Mr. Biggs cautioned against the use of propellants (in aerosol cans) because they tend to burn indoor plants which are, of course, more tender than outdoor ones. The shelf-life of most insecticides is from 2-3 years, with the exception of Diazinon, which becomes more toxic after 6 months. It is vital that insecticides be properly discarded; this can be done by wrapping the container in eight layers of newspaper and taking it to a land-fill area, where the insecticide will naturally break down without harm to the environment.

(1). Azalea lace bugs - Tend to affect slow-growing plants. They appear as white spots and/or dark sticky blotches on the undersides of leaves. Spray immediately when they appear (in May, along with the new foliage). Malathion or Spectricide is effective.

(2). Aphids - Juice suckers. Gradual metamorphosis in which they shed their skins. Malathion, Spectricide or soapy water.

(3). Mealy bugs - The white "cotton" mass which is produced by the adult as camouflage is difficult to penetrate with insecticides. Therefore, the best solution is manual removal by toothbrush. Malathion as an alternative. (The clear "bubbles" are the eggs.)

(4). White flies - juice-suckers. Nymphs are scaly. Control is almost impossible. Best is a yellow-painted (Rustoleum #659) wooden board, coated with a heavy oil or vaseline. Also, try spraying at night, when they are slower to fly up.

(5). Scales - One type especially bothers Euonymus. Spray with Cygone around May 10th to May 20th. The hard, crusty areas must be removed by hand, since they are the "armor" protecting the adults.

Jenifer O. Kelley

The PBA Newsletter staff is very grateful to Jenifer for submitting the above article. Much good information is passed out at the local PBA member Clubs' meetings. This should be passed along to others, and the PBA Newsletter is one way of doing this.

## Pesticide Shelf Life

Awhile back Jules asked me to look into pesticide shelf-life. Most of us must have scads of powders, liquids, and by now gunky in-betweens shoved to the back of the storage shelf and the question arises whether it will do more harm than good if you have to use them. (This is predicated on the well-known fact that no one ever throws away good garden stuff; to be more specific, husbands never throw away useful goodies like garden hoses with just a few leaks or broken broom handles, only wives with chronic Spring house-cleaning fever do such things--are there any other?).

Well, after being bounced around from office to office at Agriculture and EPA, I was finally advised to go directly to the manufacturers for the info. (However, I did learn from EPA that concentrating over time and thus becoming more powerful, and possibly harmful, was not the usual problem with our pesticides. On the contrary, deterioration with time is normal and, in fact, some pesticides can go blah in a year or less. In these cases the manufacturer is supposed to put an expiration date on the package, much like the perishables at the supermarket.)

Since ORTHO seems to have cornered the pesticide market - at least at the stores I patronize - I did write to them, and here is the meat of their reply:

"The best answer we can give you as to the shelf life of Ortho products, is that they last from three to five years from the date of manufacture when they are stored properly in their original container. Because of conditions that are completely beyond our control, once the product reaches our customer, we cannot give a more accurate time period than the three to five year figure."

Maybe I'm just cheap, but I think I won't throw anything away just now. Of course, some of the labels are rather weathered and it's getting a little difficult to tell the insecticides from the weed-killers, but then I'll learn that soon enough, won't I?

---Bernard "Rocky" Rochlin

The PBA Newsletter staff is grateful to Rocky for his effort in contacting both the Federal Agencies (who gave next to no information) and Ortho, Chevron Chemical Company. Also we want to thank Mr. S. T. Carlson, Consumer Affairs Specialist for Ortho, for his response to Rocky's letter.

Editor's Footnote:- REMEMBER!!!

\* Read the labels before using

\* Pesticides in dark bottles should be kept out of bright light.

\* Use the pesticides at one-half strength on bonsai.

## The Krivoy's Are Having A Sale

Harold and Glade Krivoy are moving to Texas and wish to dispose of stock and some trees in training. They have 20 Kingsville boxwoods and two larger compactas. Prices are between \$ 15.00 and \$ 25.00. Also available are: an extremely nice natural rock basin, a concrete Japanese lantern, a large ceramic pot for a Japanese garden, a large float with netting, and a gorgeous night blooming cactus. Other species include ebonies (good for indoor bonsai), mugho pine, larch, hemlock, hinoki cypress, serissa, hawthorne, coral trees, mountain laurel, wisteria, and juniper cascades - all reasonable with or without pots. Call for directions (703) 860-0733, 11562 Shadbush Ct., Reston, VA.

Don't miss this fine opportunity, - the Krivoy's have been members of PBA for many years and are offering many fine items for sale. PBA's loss is a gain for Texas. We wish them the best of luck and happy bonsainging.

## Needle Juniper Number 10 Is Back Again

Needle juniper, No. 10, is now back in the National Bonsai Collection at the U. S. National Arboretum. It was returned shortly after the reported treenapping, - see the last issue of the Newsletter, and was unscathed as a result of the incident except for some small dried out parts on top of the bonsai. It is a great relief to learn that this bonsai has returned to its rightful place where all who visit the Arboretum, can enjoy it. Apparently the size of this bonsai in the National Collection and its unique beauty make it a likely candidate for the kleptomaniac. Let us sincerely hope that the tree will not be stolen again.

## Harrisburg Spawns A Bonsai Club

CONGRATULATIONS !!!!!!! A newly organized bonsai club is now in operation in the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, area. It's the Susquehanna Bonsai Club "organized to further the art and enjoyment of Bonsai". Anyone interested in attending their meetings can find them every third Monday night except December at 7:30 P.M. in the atrium of the Strawberry Square Building, 3rd and Walnut Street in downtown Harrisburg. For further information contact the President, George Gracey - telephone (717) 774-1012, or the Vice President, Cliff Goodall - telephone (717) 564-7199. The Treasurer is Mary Kay Roller and the Secretary and Correspondent is Ginny Goodall. Best wishes from all of us in PBA for a long and successful operation.

## Upcoming Bonsai Events (That We Know Of)

ABS SYMPOSIUM: June 4 - 7 in Boulder, Colorado. This is the annual American Bonsai Society symposium. Information was forwarded in a brochure sent with a previous PBA Newsletter.

BCI Convention: July 9 - 12 in Atlanta, Georgia. This is the annual Bonsai Clubs International convention. Information as forwarded in a brochure with a previous PBA Newsletter.

Bonsai Symposium: September 12-13 at the Holiday Inn-Airport, Rochester, N. Y. International Bonsai will host a symposium on fruiting bonsai. Guest speakers include: Chase Rosade, Marion Gyllenswan, Dr. David Andrews, Jerry Stowell, Keith Scott, Doris Fronig, Bill Valavanis, etc. Details and registration forms we hope to have for you in subsequent PBA Newsletter.

PBA Symposium: October 24-25 at the Bethesda Marriott Hotel. Theme this year: maples - particularly trident maples. Room rates will be \$49 per day single or double occupancy. Much, much more to follow in subsequent Newsletters.

The Golden State Bonsai Federation Convention 1981: November 13, 14, 15, 1981 at the San Diego Hilton, 1775 East Mission Bay Drive, San Diego, California.

ABS Symposium: June 24-27, 1982. The ABS '82 Symposium will be held at the University of Maryland Adult Education Center. Dates are firm and plans going ahead at a great rate. Exciting demonstrations, unique trips and a large bazaar are only a part of the festivities. There will, of course, be much more to follow in subsequent Newsletters.

For those who are traveling in the next few months, the following list of events might become a part of your itineraries.

### California and Oregon:

May 2 -3 The Bonsai Club of Santa Barbara at the McKenzie Adul Clubhouse, McKenzie Park, State Street at Los Positos. Demos daily at 2:00-hours 11:00 to 2:00.

May 2 - 3 The Orange County Bonsai Exhibit by the Orange County Bonsai Society and the Orange Empire Bonsai Society at the Brookhurst Community Center, 2271 Crescent Avenue, Anaheim. 11:00 to 5:00 and 10:00 to 5:00 .



May 16 - 17 The San Jose Bonsai Club at the San Jose Buddhist Church, 640 N. 5th Street, San Jose. 12 - 9 and 10 - 6. Demos 2:00 by Tosh Saburamoru.

May 23 - 25 The Santa Anita Bonsai Society at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, 301 N. Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia.

May 23 - 25 Seacrest Bonsai Club at the Azalea Festival, Brookings Harbor High School, Brookings, Oregon.

May 30 - 31 The Valley Satsuki Society at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, 301 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia 9:00 to 5:00.

June 7 The North Bay Bonsai Club, Inc at the Florence Douglas Center, 333 Amador Street, Vallejo. 11:00 - 6:00 Demo at 2:00

June 14 The Vaca Valley Bonsai Club at the Vacaville Community Center, 1100 Alamo Drive, Vacaville (Alamo exit I-80 South) 12:00 to 5:00

The above dates are from GOLDEN STATEMENTS, April 1981.

Canada:

June 14 Toronto Bonsai Society Show, Civic Garden Center, Toronto.

Louisiana:

May 16 - 17 The Greater New Orleans Bonsai Society Annual Spring Show, to be held at Perino's Nursery, 3100 Veterans Memorial Blvd., Metairie, LA

New York:

May 30 - 31 Bonsai Society of Upstate New York 8th Annual UPSTATE NEW YORK BONSAI EXHIBITION, Rochester, New York.

Virginia:

May 30 Richmond Bonsai Club, Bonair Library, 9103 Rattlesnake Drive, Richmond, Virginia, will hold their annual bonsai show.

Washington:

May 8 - 9 Dungeness Bonsai Society Bonsai Show, Sequim, Washington.  
For info: Betty McEwen, 5046 36th NE, Seattle, Washington

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# CLUB CALENDAR

May 9  
Saturday 10:00 to 11:30 AM Gulf Branch Nature Center. Styling demonstration by an expert followed by raffling the tree.  
12:00 Noon - 2:00 PM Beginner's Class, first session. Class will be limited to 10 students. Confirm your registration with Pete Jones (703) 521-0674. The fee of \$ 25.00 will cover the cost of the materials which each student will keep. Students will supply their own tools. Bring your lunch to this session and the succeeding two sessions:  
May 16 Second session, Gulf Branch Nature Center 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM  
May 23 Third and last session same times and place as May 16 th.  
NORTHERN VIRGINIA BONSAI SOCIETY (703) 521-0674

May 9  
Saturday 11:00 AM to 3:00 PM, group planting workshop and picnic at the home of Walter and Anna Schmidt, 124 Irving Street, Laurel, Maryland. We will make a forest planting as a club project using trees donated by Walter. Special attention will be devoted to teaching bonsai techniques. New members are especially urged to attend. If you have any tools, bring them along, - but don't forget your lun h. Refreshments will be supplied. Directions and a map can be found in last month's PBA Newsletter announcing Walter's Spring sale. This will be the only meeting in May. BROOKSIDE (301) 299-6194.

May 10  
Sunday 1:30 PM Outdoor workshop and tree analysis at Sylvia Jerace's home. Clif Pottberg will conduct a styling and potting workshop. Members can bring trees for critiques if they prefer. Bring all supplies. Directions: pass St. Margaret's Church a short distance on Pleasant Plains Rd.. After passing the road sign ROAD NARROWS on the right, turn into the frist driveway on the left after passing the sign and bear to the right where the driveway forks. (Sylvia's telephone number is (301) 757-5566).  
Note: there will be no regular Tuesday night meeting in May for Annapolis.  
ANNAPOLIS (301) 263-3995

May 16  
Saturday 2:00 PM at the National Arboretum. Styling workshop. Bring bak the trees on which you received help in the April meeting. Bring in your othee trees for styling help. WASHINGTON (202) 583-2676

May 17  
Sunday 2:00 PM - general workshop, 3:00 PM - general meeting. Cylburn Mansion. Insects and New Bonsai Techniques - an expert in the field of entomology will present an in-depth look at some of our pesky pest problems and the solutions to these problems. BALTIMORE BONSAI CLUB (301) 922-9310

May 17  
Sunday 2:00 PM Clearwater Nature Center. A styling workshop will be conducted by a visiting expert. KIYOMIZU (301) 299-8660

If you plan to attend a meeting other than your parent club's meeting, it is recommended to telephone the number listed above to confirm the arrangements. Because of any of a number of reasons the schedule above can be changed. To be further on the safe side you can telephone as early as possible to let the club know that you expect to attend and then request that you be advised of any schedule changes.

# PBA AUCTION!

Where ?  
Behnke's Nursery

When?  
Saturday 30 May, 1981

Time?  
Auction starts at 10 AM

Those wishing to auction or sell items should be at Behnke's Nursery by 9 AM. To aid the auctioneer, please provide a brief, written description of the item. For example; - common name of plant and its scientific name, age, where obtained, and anything else that would make it more saleable.

NOTE! PBA takes 15-percent of the auction price as a commission, - it goes into the treasury. Notify the auctioneer of the anticipated price the item should go for and set any opening minimum if you so desire.

ABOUT BEHNKE'S NURSERY  
Every year for the past number of years, Behnke's Nursery has very generously permitted PBA to hold the PBA Spring Annual Auction on their grounds. It is one of the finest, if not the finest, nurseries in the local area. The nursery stock has always been topnotch, and one can find material for bonsai among the many varieties of plants.

The PBA Auction is the place to get:  
Finished bonsai, pre-styled material and starter plants, bonsai pots, tools, wire, books etcetera, depending on what is brought by the participants.

**Behnke's**  
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