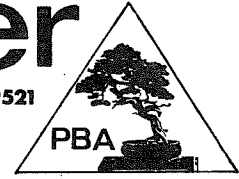


POTOMAC
BONSAI
ASSOCIATION

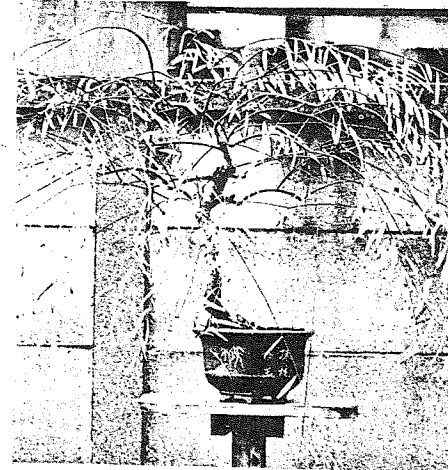
Newsletter

ISSN 0160-9521



YANAGI or Weeping Willow by Shikinaimoume

Translated by Jules Koetsch



YANAGI OR WEEPING WILLOW
by Shi Kinaimoume

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was translated from the Seibundo Shinka Sha book "Directions for the Preparation of Miscellaneous Bonsai with Illustrated Explanatory Notes", 1974.

Weeping willow develops auxin so readily that it roots easily under less than ideal conditions. It is a shoe-in for a quick way to grow a bonsai.

Species of weeping willow include: *Salix babylonica*, native to China, 30 feet. Best weeping willow, not reliably hardy north of New York City. It was first brought to England around 1730 by Mr. Vernon. Other weeping willows are highbreds propagated by nurserymen more concerned with future trade prospects than past ancestries.

Salix elegantissima Thurlow weeping willow, 40 feet, branches shorter than *babylonica*, but much hardier. It is popular in America and is a cross between *babylonica* and crack willow (*Salix fragilis*). *Salix alba chermesima*, or white willow, 60 feet, branchlets are bright red. *Salix matsudana tortosa*, 35 feet, branches curiously spiraled. *Salix chrysocoma*, 65 feet, is a cross between *babylonica* and *alba*. It is popular in Europe and is known as the golden weeping willow.

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Washington, D.C. 20002

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SILVER SPRING, MD
PERMIT NO. 2359

Mr Harold W Merritt
5451 N 22nd Street
Arlington, Va 22205

PBA Newsletter: Published by the Potomac Bonsai Association, Inc., a non-profit organization, in the interests of its affiliate member clubs and societies.
Circulation: Over 300 internationally on a monthly basis.

Corresponding membership: \$6.50 for 12 monthly PBA Newsletters.
PBA Membership includes 12 monthly PBA Newsletters, covered by part of annual membership dues.

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Yanagi or weeping willow is often documented as having a Summery appearance. Of the miscellaneous trees from which bonsai can be created, at least one willow should be among those trees in a bonsai collection. By far, it has an appearance of elegance and one which is delicate when the branches and leaves flutter in the breeze. Willows, because of their superior beauty as a weeping species, have for many many years been planted as street trees and along the edge of ponds. A bonsai of willow groomed to be 30 to 60 cm (12 to 24 inches) high is the only tree that has a robust appearance, but still can give the impression of being as cool as a Summer breeze.

It is illuminating to recognize that formerly, the tree was obtained from across the sea in China (it is a native of China). The willow is not found growing naturally in the fields and mountains of Japan. In making a bonsai willow, one does not use a quality tree which has been purchased. There are a number of species of willows which are pleasing to the bonsai world, willows with their long, tapering leaves and a few with branches which spiral. A weeping willow situated so that it is surrounded by water and with its gentle beauty, is the ideal in perfection and taste when viewed from any angle.

METHOD FOR SELECTING TREE

The propagation of willows is, on the surface, nothing at all. Select a willow tree branch which is a simple branch with no heavy forked (frog leg or slingshot) sections. The branch will sprout a full set of roots before long when properly handled. The main thrust in picking material is to select that which will make a good bonsai. One need not be disillusioned by selecting material with excessive growth which will prevent the tree from becoming a good bonsai by the third year.

Now that the preliminaries for selecting the tree have been dealt with, first of all select branch lengths of 1 to 3 cm (3/8 - 1-1/4 inches) thick and about 30 cm (12 inches) in length with smaller branches at the head of the branch. The main branches probably will do. See the illustrations and observe what preparatory steps should be taken. The time to cut the branches is during the first ten (10) days of March or in the rainy season. Cut the branches into stalks and place them indoors, in a water basin and in a sunny spot. The cut branches should have a limit of no more than 2 to 3 segments or stems at their tops. Change the water in the basin every 2 or 3 days. Keep the stalks in the water between 20 to 40 days whereupon the stalks will sprout roots from their bottoms and a few leaves will emerge from their tops. This brings one to the early part of April. Moreover, the rule to remember is that willow and water are synonymous.

POTTING FIRST YEAR

Once the roots have sprouted from the sapling tree, around April 1st through 10th, immediately pot the sapling tree in an unglazed pot of medium depth. Arrange a layer of red clay pellets for drainage on the bottom of the pot. The potting soil consists of a mixture of 6 parts of red clay soil and 4 parts of either mountain sand or deer bog soil. Do not risk damaging the roots. It is the author's humble opinion that some stalks can be placed slanting in the pot in addition to starting off others in an upright or perpendicular position. Press the surface soil around the trunk of the sapling to prevent the plant from tipping out of the pot. Water the repotted plant until it flows from the bottom of the pot. Do not place the plant outdoors until the danger of frost is past and where there are no strong winds.

On April 10th, apply rape seed fertilizer in powdered form or as a weak liquid fertilizer. The plant should be thoroughly watered so that it doesn't dry out in order to strengthen and promote the growth of the small branches, leaves

and roots as shown in the illustration.

Normally, 2 to 3 rape seed fertilizer dumplings are applied and changed around May 20th to 30th and again around June 10th to 20th. Always place the dumplings at the rim of the pot to keep them away from the roots. Because the amount of water must be increased beginning in June, place the pot in a shallow dish of water to augment watering from the top. It is to one's advantage to give primary consideration at this time to shaping the tree. This is done by bending the trunk into the desired shape every 2 to 3 days until it has been done 3 times. Also, it is advisable to use an insecticide during this period to kill the aburamushi (oil bug). (Aburamushi probably refers to the willow beetle.)

Continue to water two or more times per day. Also, apply fertilizer once per month. During July 1st through 10th the small branches need to be arrested in their growth pattern. In order to have a weeping willow bonsai which is a prospective winner, the pendulous shape must be promoted early by bending the branches three times at intervals of two to three days. This will change the plant into a beautiful weeping tree.

Once changed to a weeping shape during July 1st to 10th, the growth will descend to go below the pot. The pot and bottom watering dish should be placed on a "monkey" stand. Maintain the application of water and fertilizer and by August 10th to 20th, the branches will provide a pleasing appearance as they extend below the bottom of the pot. The weeping growth ceases around October 10th through 20th. During November 20th through 30th, the leaves will fall off and flutter to the ground. Fertilizing should be stopped at that time. The willow should be exposed to two to three nights of frost which should have occurred by December 10th to 20th. At that time, all the leaves will have fallen off. Twist the branches into a knot as shown in the illustration and place the plant in a frost free location. It is preferable to put the willow under some shelter during the Winter to avoid disaster since the willow dislikes any harsh Winter conditions.

PRUNING AND BENDING SMALL BRANCHES

Well, the second year has arrived. First of all, during the early part of the year, the willow is transplanted. Untie the branches which had been knotted during December 10th through 20th. Between the period of March 10th through 20th transplant the willow into a large diameter, unglazed pot. Remove the root mass from the pot. Do not remove any soil, place the root mass in the larger pot and just add soil to fill in around the root mass.

When the exchange of pots has been completed, the next objective is to prune. The lengths of branches are removed to leave two to three leaf nodes remaining on the portions of the branches emanating from the trunk.

Between April 10th and 20th, the above action will lead to the generation of numerous new sprouts. It is bad not to prune the branches during March 20th to 31st even if the growth appears flourishing because single hornlike sprouts will appear on the branches between the second and third nodes. These sprouts will not grow long and pendulous. After pruning, continue to cultivate and fertilize in accordance with the first year schedule. During June 10th through 20th, place the pot in a dish of water for bottom watering and place the combination on top of a monkey stand. Thereafter, the procedures are entirely the same as for the first year.

TRANSPLANTING INTO A BONSAI DISPLAY POT

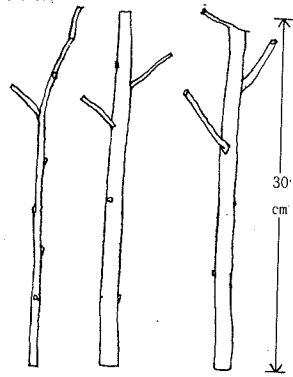
The selected tree in the beginning of the third year has the appearance of a bonsai with a healthy root spread.

In the beginning of this year, one must have the willpower to prune the tree.

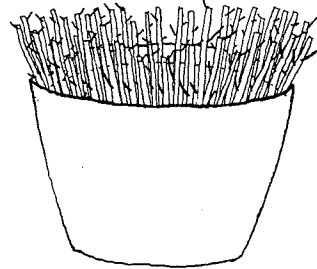
The illustration indicates how the foliage has grown dense and hangs down. The branches should be cut down to leave two to three nodes during March 20th through 31st.

YANAGI or WEEPING WILLOW

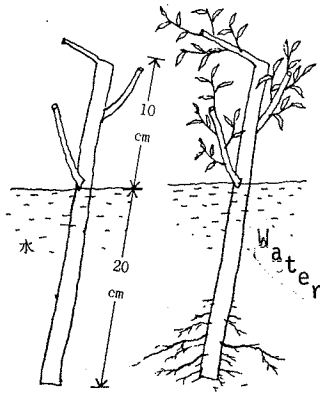
FIRST YEAR



Selected stalks

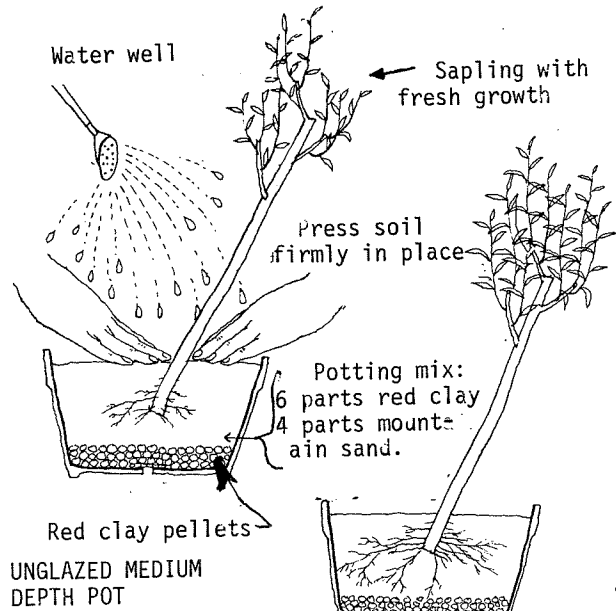


WATER BATH March 1 - 10
Place in a bucket and change the water every 2 to 3 days.



ROOT DEVELOPMENT
April 1 - 10

STRUCTURE OF SELECTED BRANCHES March 1 - 10
Use branches 1 to 3 cm (3/8 to 1 1/4 inches) in diameter with 2 to 3 side branches attached

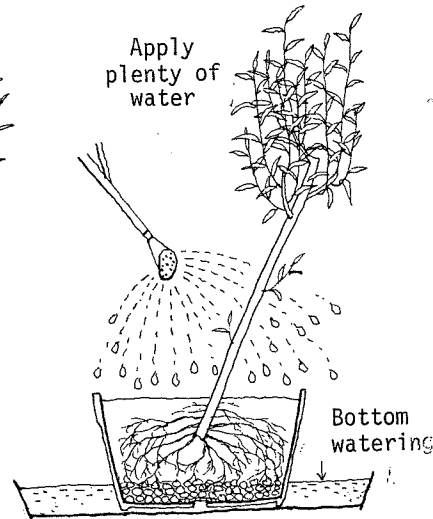


UNGLAZED MEDIUM DEPTH POT

POTTING March 1 - 10

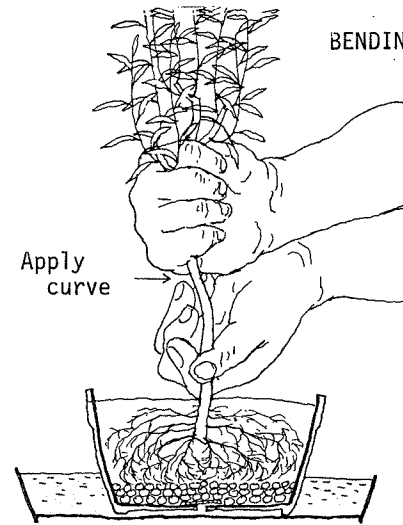
Apply a weak solution of rape seed oil

GROWTH April 20 - 30

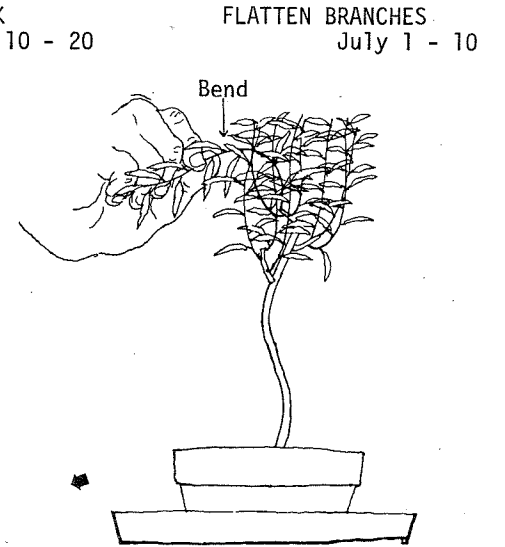


BOTTOM WATERING June 10 - 20
Because water is not plentiful

First Year Continued:

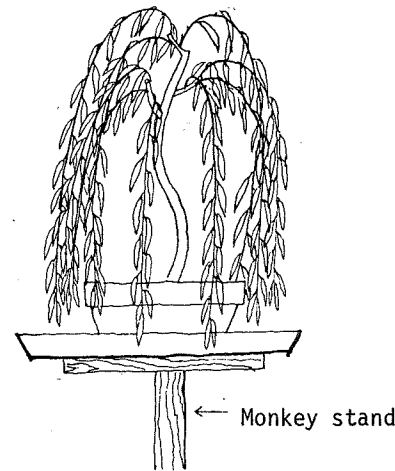


Every 2 to 3 days bend the trunk for a total of 3 times.



Flatten the branches every 2 to 3 days for a total of 3 times.

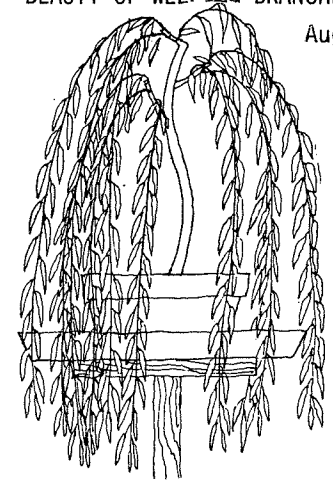
PLACE ON A MONKEY STAKE July 10 - 20



Because the weeping branches hang down, and to clear the bottom watering dish, place the bonsai, tray, et al on a monkey stand.

BEAUTY OF WEEPING BRANCHES

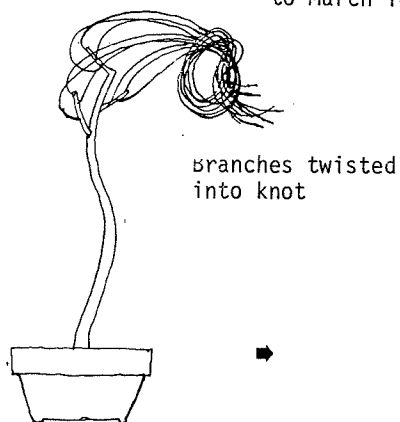
August 10 - 20



To obtain the pleasure of a fine weeping tree be diligent in applying fertilizer and water.

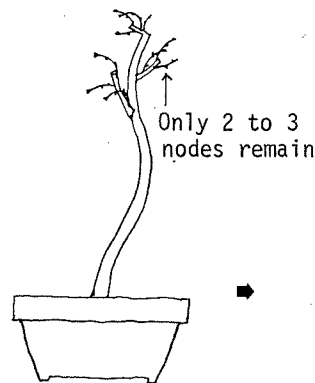
WINTER DORMANCY December 10
to March 10

SECOND YEAR



branches twisted
into knot

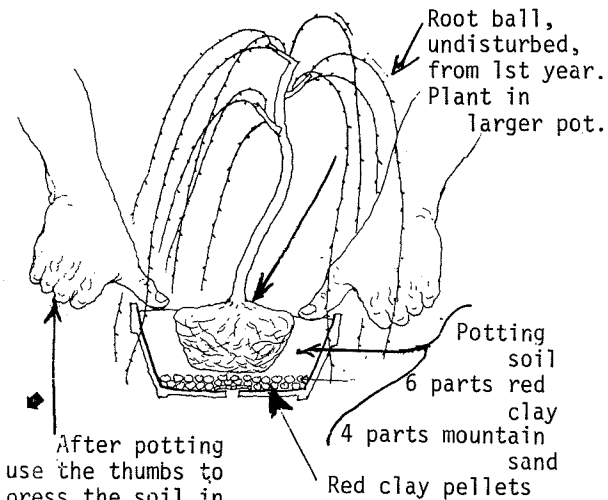
Expose 2 to 3 times to
strong frost and the leaves
will have fallen off. Then
remove the plant to a
frost-free location.



Only 2 to 3
nodes remain

PRUNE March 10 - 20
Standard is to leave
only 2 to 3 nodes
per branch.

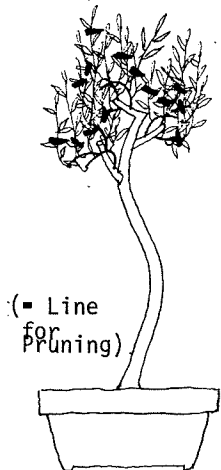
TRANSPLANTING March 10 - 20



Root ball,
undisturbed,
from 1st year.
Plant in
larger pot.

Potting
soil
6 parts red
clay
4 parts mountain
sand
Red clay pellets

After potting
use the thumbs to
press the soil in
place



(- Line
for
Pruning)

CONSOLIDATION OF SPROUTS
April 10 - 20

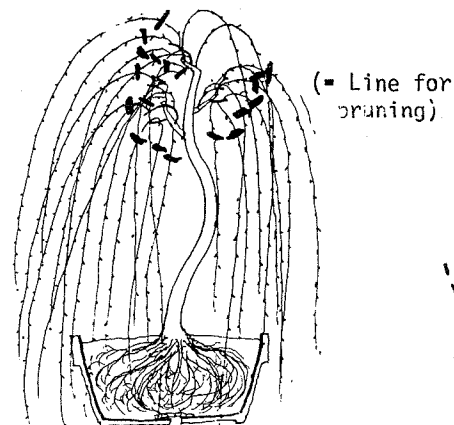
Good branch ramification
occurs if the pruning has
been done properly.



Bottom watering dish
Monkey stand

THIRD YEAR

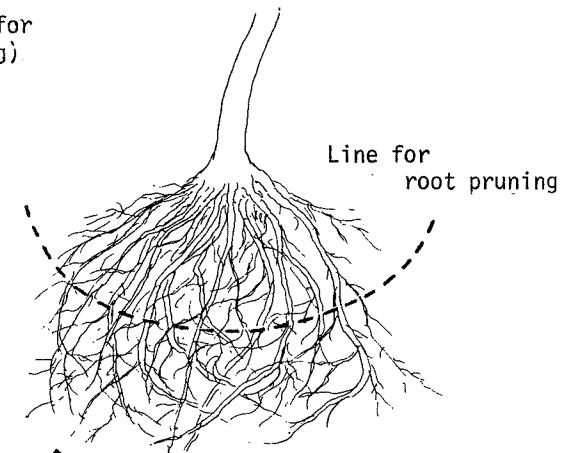
ROOT PRUNING April 10 -
20



(- Line for
pruning)

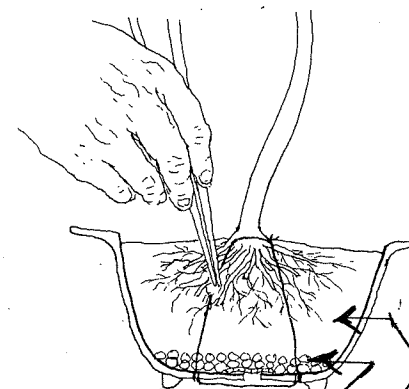
PRUNING March 20 - 31

Care must be taken to cut
back all the branches so
that only three nodes remain.



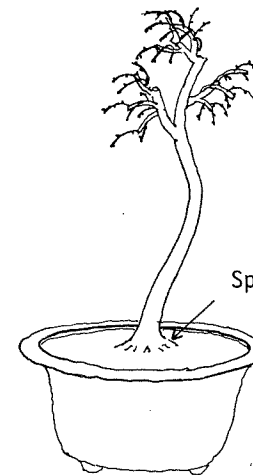
Line for
root pruning

POTTING
IN BONSAI DISPLAY POT
April 1 - 10



Use chopsticks
to fill in with
soil

Soil mix
6 parts red clay
4 parts mountain
sand
Red clay pellets



Spreading roots
appear at the
surface

RESULTS OF THE TRANSPLANTING
April 1 - 10

YANAGI or WEEPING WILLOW

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

MONTH/DAY	YEAR		
	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
March 1 -10	Place stalks in water	X	
March 20 -31	Transplant Prune Water once per day until November 20 -30		
April 1 - 10	Select the stalks with roots. Plant in pot	X	
	Place outdoors on a shelf Water more than once per day		
April 10 - 20	Consolidation of new sprouts appearing		
April thru October	Fertilize once per month		
June 10 - 20	Bend the trunk Water from the top and bottom	Bend the branches	
July 1 - 10	Bend branches		
July 10 - 20	Place on a monkey pole		
September 1 - 10	Water more than once per day		
October 10 - 20	Stop fertilizing Stop bottom watering		
November 20 - 30	Expose to 2 to 3 cycles of strong frost		
December 10 - 20	Protect from frost and snow until March		

Concluded from page 3

Between April 1st and 10th, it is time to pot the bonsai in a display pot so that the services of fertilization and cultivation can begin at the right times.

First of all, extract the bonsai tree from the unglazed pot. Remove all the soil except for 20% around the trunk. Root prune about 1/3 of the roots. Place a layer of red clay pellets for drainage in the bottom of the pot. Use a potting soil mix of 6 parts red clay and 4 parts of deer bog soil or mountain sand. To ensure that the soil covers the roots and there are no voids between the soil and the roots, use bamboo chopsticks.

MANAGEMENT THROUGH THE YEARS

Once the tree is in a bonsai display pot, the management each year is identical to that of the first year. However, replot the tree once every one to two years. When replotting, remove 1/3 of the roots so that the plant will not get root bound.

As for the finished bonsai, pruning and bending of the small branches eliminates the need for wiring. Also, ample water and fertilizer must be supplied.

FREE !

FREE. . .FREE. . .FREE. . .FREE. . .FREE. . .FREE. . .FREE. . .FREE. . .FREE

INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP FOR NEW*** PBA MEMBERS: Saturday, 8 May 1982 1-5 p.m.
Auditorium, Administration Building
National Arboretum, 26th & R Sts. NE

Teacher: Bill Merritt, PBA Vice President

We are instituting a program for new PBA members. A free one day workshop will be offered each Spring to welcome members who have joined our association for the first time.*** A modest tree and pot will be provided to initiate beginners to the 'mysteries' of creating their own bonsai.

The philosophy of the program is that a senior teacher, this year it will be Bill Merritt, will present the artistic background and advise the participants on the styling of their trees. It is expected that a representative from each local club, such as the educational vice president will be present to assist the lecturer. Students will not complete their creations at this session. Certainly there will not be any potting at this session. Rather, each club is expected to schedule their own follow-up workshop, which should assist new members in the final styling of the tree and introduce the participants to the skills of wiring and potting.

***Grandfather Clause: This year, we shall allow all dues-paying members of PBA to participate if they wish. In the future, this workshop will only be offered on a one time basis to new members. The program is specifically designed as an introduction to bonsai and is not meant to substitute for a full fledged beginners course.

Gypsy Moths Can Kill Your Bonsai Part II

The gypsy moth is native to the temperate regions of Europe, Southern Asia and Africa, where it has enough natural enemies to keep it in check. It now is thriving in the northeastern United States, where, unfortunately, these natural enemies do not exist. It can feed on as many as 500 different species of trees and shrub. The Department of Agriculture estimates that in 1981 this pest destroyed or at least defoliated more than 12 million acres of hardwood forests in the United States and caused economic losses of at least \$600 million.

The gypsy moth was imported to the United States more than a century ago by scientists who hoped to cross it with silkworms to produce a superior breed of silk-spinning caterpillars. The experiment was not successful, and in 1869 some of the moths escaped from a Massachusetts laboratory. They took some years to establish themselves in their new habitat, but eventually became a hardy, rapidly reproducing pest. The caterpillars particularly like oak, apple, alder, aspen, birch, needle evergreens, hornbeam, beech, cherry and hemlock. They are unlikely to attack junipers. But because an egg mass produces as many as a thousand caterpillars, and because these little beasts eat at an amazing speed, what appears to be only a small infestation can do tremendous damage to a forest or a garden in a very short time.

As described in last month's newsletter, the gypsy moth egg mass averages about an inch and a half in length and three-fourths of an inch in width. It is covered by buff-colored hairs from the body of the female moth. These egg masses can be found on a wide variety of outdoor objects, such as tree trunks, wood piles, rocks, fences, buildings, automobiles, house trailers and campers.

Depending on the weather, eggs begin hatching in late April or early May. The young caterpillars generally climb to the tops of trees, where they spin silken web lengths on which they float in the wind. When they find a tasty leaf, they begin eating. They grow rapidly, shedding their outer skins five or six times (depending on their sex). The mature caterpillars are easy to identify. They are one to two and a half inches long, brownish in color and hairy. Each has a double row of five pairs of blue dots on its back, followed by six pairs of red dots. No other species has this peculiar set of markings, and any caterpillar that does will become a gypsy moth.

The caterpillars pupate in late June or early July, emerging as adult moths in about two weeks. The male moth has dark brown forewings and a wingspread of about an inch and a half. The female is nearly white and somewhat larger, although she cannot fly. The insects do not feed in this stage, but only mate, lay eggs and die.

Continued on page 11

To commemorate this our twenty-fifth anniversary, Washington Chapter No. 1 of Ikebana International presents this exhibition of Japanese flower arrangement. We hope you will enjoy the various styles exhibited for your pleasure. This year we have also presented an exhibition in conjunction with artists at the Torpedo Factory in Alexandria, Va., presented demonstrations of Ikebana and other related arts of Japan at the George Washington Bicentennial Center in Alexandria, Va., participated in the Christmas Greens Show and the Spring Flora Fest at the U.S. Botanic Garden, and presented a teacher's demonstration of Ikebana and other arts of Japan for the general public.

Japanese flower arrangement, Ikebana, is one of Japan's most popular artistic gifts to America and the world. Ikebana is an ancient art which developed from the practice of placing flower tributes before Buddha in the Temple. From this beginning of arrangements of great simplicity in the 7th century AD, by the 15th century, Ikebana had developed into a studied form of art with arrangements known as "rikka" (standing arrangements). These stylized "rikka" arrangements were meant to show the grandeur of nature and were large and complicated constructions. In contrast, for use in the tea ceremony, an extremely simple arrangement developed called "chabana." It often consisted of only one flower or branch, and was the forerunner of the "nageire" (tall container) arrangement which appealed to the Japanese housewife for decorating the home. "Nageire" was usually done in a naturalistic, relaxed style. "Seika" or "shoka" style, an outgrowth of the older "rikka", is a trilinear asymmetric arrangement, simple, but stylized. It is easily recognized by its graceful lines, which branch from the main line after leaving the water.

The three main lines are often supplemented by additional branches or flowers. "Seika" style became popular in 18th and 19th century Japan, and is now one of the favorites of Americans. After 1900, a new style "moribana" developed and soon became popular in Japan. It has been especially well received abroad. "Moribana" is arranged in a low bowl, using a metal holder, usually a pinholder (kenzan). The arrangement is trilinear, easy to create and naturalistic in feel. It is usually the style first taught to beginners.

From "moribana" a new more modern "free style" developed after World War II, using new materials and with freedom from the rules of traditional Ikebana. "Free style" is especially popular for use in modern homes, although all Ikebana styles seem to blend with Western decor.

All the styles of Ikebana mentioned above can be studied with qualified teachers from many of the registered schools of Ikebana of Japan. The most ancient schools as well as some of the most modern are represented among the members of Washington Chapter of Ikebana International. To completely master Ikebana, years of study are required, but even a few lessons will open the doors to a new understanding of the beauty of nature.

Ikebana International
Washington, D. C. Chapter
ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION
SILVER

U.S. National Arboretum
April 2 through April 7, 1982
10 AM to 5 PM daily
Admission Free

Come often to enjoy
the changing exhibits

U S NATIONAL ARBORETUM

APRIL 13, 1982, BONSAI REFINEMENT WORKSHOP - Mr. Robert Drechsler, Curator of the National Bonsai Collection, will conduct a Bonsai Refinement Workshop in which he will assist individuals in repotting and refinement of their bonsai. Participants must bring their own bonsai tools, wire, and soil if repotting is planned. The Arboretum will provide no supplies or equipment.

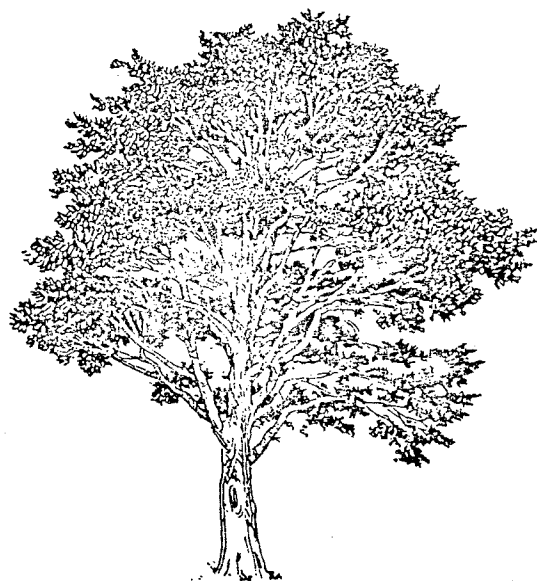
There is no charge for the workshop which will be held in the Bonsai workroom adjacent to the National Bonsai Collection. The workshop will be held Tuesday, April 13, 1982, from 1:00-3:00pm. The workshop will be limited to 5 persons, and advanced registration is required. To register, please phone the Arboretum Education Department at 472-9279. This workshop will be repeated in May, 1982. Prerequisite: An introductory bonsai class.

APRIL 14, 1982, A VISIT TO A WOODLAND GARDEN - Diane Lewis, popular lecturer and garden enthusiast will present a slide program "A Visit To A Woodland Garden" at 1:30pm in the classroom of the Arboretum Administration Building. The culture of appropriate wildflowers for the home garden in the Washington area will be discussed.

APRIL 15, 22, 29, & MAY 6, 1982, LANDSCAPE PLANTS FOR THE GREATER WASHINGTON AREA The Arboretum's Curator of Education, Erik Neumann will conduct a free course in which students will learn both common and unusual landscape trees, shrubs, vines, and groundcovers recommended for the Washington area.

The course will consist of illustrated lectures, examination of cut plant specimens and viewing of selected plants on the grounds of the Arboretum. It will be held in the Arboretum's Activity Center, Thursdays, April 15, 22, 29, & May 6, 1982 from 10:00am to 12:00 noon.

The class will be limited to twenty (20) students and advanced registration is required. To register, please phone the Arboretum's Education Office (472-9279).



APRIL CALENDAR	
APRIL 13, 1982	Bonsai Refinement Workshop
APRIL 14, 1982	A Visit to a Woodland Garden
APRIL 15, 22, 29, & MAY 6, 1982	Landscape Plants Class
APRIL 19, 21, 26, 28, 1982	Bonsai Class for Beginners
APRIL 27, 29, 1982	Wildflower Walks

APRIL 19, 21, 26, 28, 1982, BONSAI CLASS FOR BEGINNERS - The U.S. National Arboretum will offer a free bonsai class which is designed to introduce students to the basic techniques of developing and growing bonsai through lectures, films, and workshops. The class will include a short history of bonsai, basic principles, culture and styles. Primary techniques of branch pruning, root pruning, wiring, and potting will be discussed.

The course will consist of four, two(2) hour sessions held Monday and Wednesday mornings from 10:00am to 12:00 noon on April 19, 21, 26, 28. It will be taught by Mr. Robert Drechsler, Curator of the National Bonsai Collection.

The class will be limited to fifteen(15) students and advanced registration is mandatory. Don't delay as this class is always popular. For reservations, call the Education Office at the Arboretum (472-9279).

There is no charge for the class. The cost of a required text and materials will be \$20.00. The text and materials will be given out at the first class meeting. All checks for materials should be made out to *Friends of the U.S. National Arboretum* and mailed to the Education Department at the National Arboretum before reservations are confirmed.

APRIL 27, 29, 1982, WILDFLOWER WALKS - Mr. Peter M. Mazzeo, Botanist, U.S. National Arboretum, will conduct wildflower walks in Fern Valley and through the Arboretum's extensive native areas. Have fun and learn to identify the spring flowering wildflowers and native plants. All walks will begin at the Fern Valley entrance planting at 1:30pm.



FLOWER SHOWS

Flower shows are held in the auditorium of the Administration Building.

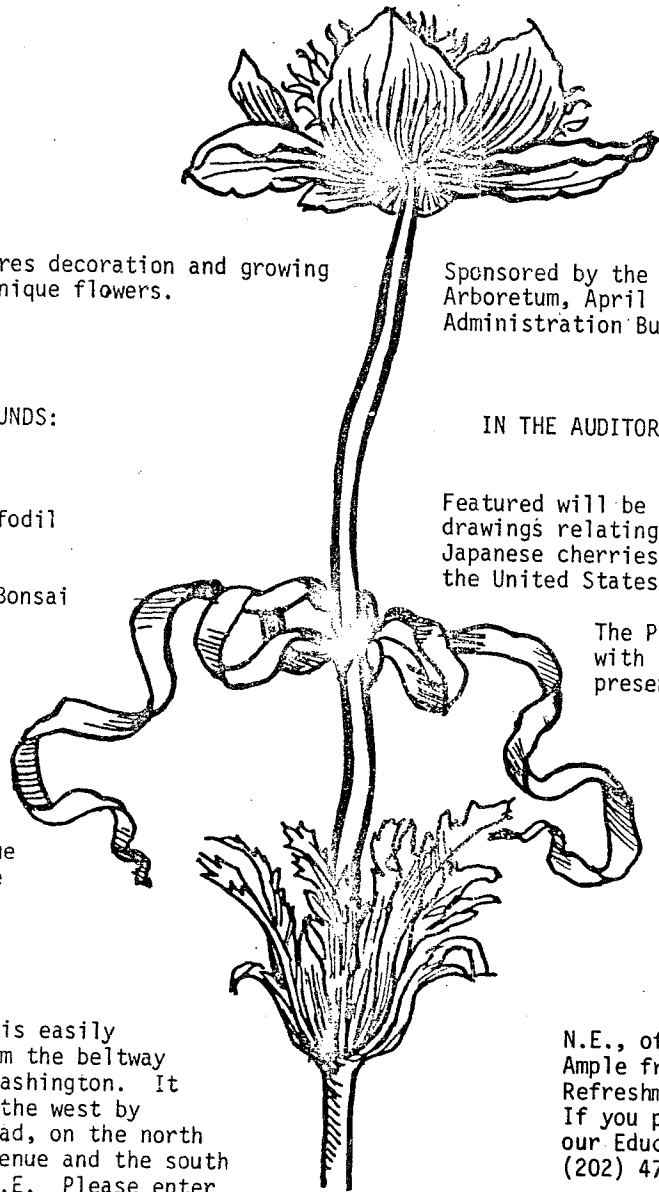
- APRIL 2-6, 1982 - Silver Anniversary Exhibition of Ikebana
- APRIL 10 & 11, 1982 - Daffodil Show
- APRIL 17 & 18, 1982 - Camellia Show
- April 24 & 25, 1982 - Bonsai Exhibition

ART DISPLAYS

Exhibits will be on display in the lobby of the Administration Building.

- MARCH 2 to APRIL 14, 1982 - Paintings & Drawings of Nature by Jane Schwarz
- APRIL 20 to JUNE 4, 1982 - Color Photographs by Ed Symmes

LIVING LEGENDS



Program features decoration and growing plants with unique flowers.

ON THE GROUNDS:

-Narcissus
the first daffodil

-Quince
the Japanese Bonsai
Quince

-Azalea
the most
beautiful
introduction

-Flowering
Cherry
the most unique
flowering tree

The Arboretum is easily accessible from the beltway and downtown Washington. It is bounded on the west by Bladensburg Road, on the north by New York Avenue and the south by M Street, N.E. Please enter from the gate at 24 and R Streets,

Sponsored by the FRIENDS of U.S. National Arboretum, April 7, 1982 at 1:30 p.m. Administration Building Auditorium.

IN THE AUDITORIUM:

Featured will be a display of prints and drawings relating to the introduction of Japanese cherries and rhododendrons into the United States.

The Program will be given with a visual-musical presentation:

"Friends that flower"
by Marc Cathey,
Director of the U.S.
National Arboretum.

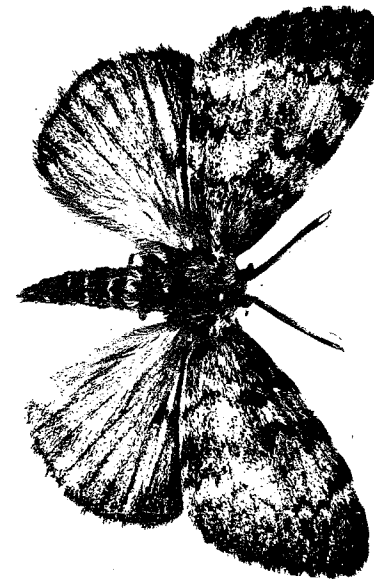
N.E., off of Bladensburg Road. Ample free parking is available. Refreshments will be served. If you plan to attend notify our Education Office at (202) 472-9279.

A4

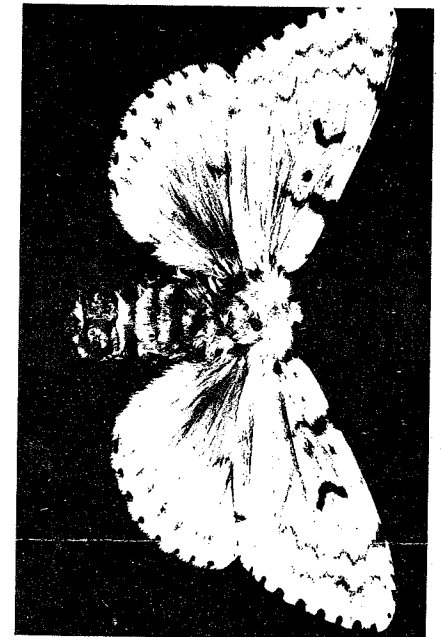
Continued from page 10

Gypsy moth eggs should be scraped from their host object, then soaked in kerosene and burned. If this is not practical, coat the egg mass with creosote. Take some of the eggs to your state agricultural extension agent for certain identification--but don't lose any of them on the way.

more

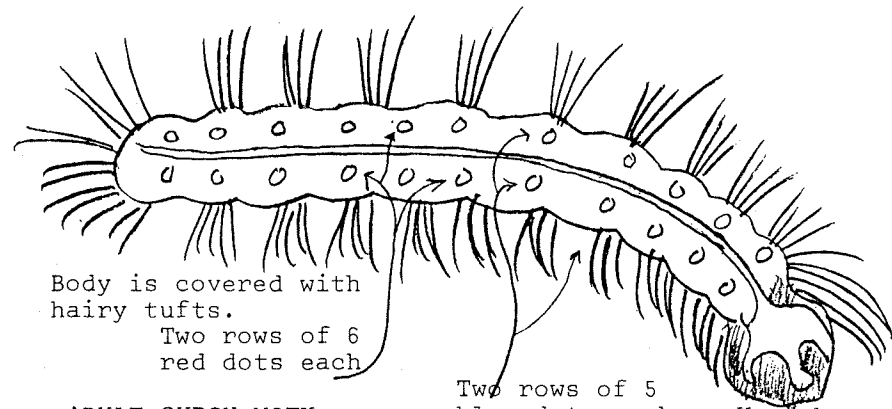


ADULT MALE



ADULT FEMALE

Burlap bags or sticky bands can be used to trap the caterpillars on adult trees, but are not very practical for use on bonsai. The most widely used chemical insecticide, effective on both caterpillars and adult moths, is the commercial product Sevin. It is approved for use against the gypsy moth by the EPA, but should not be used near beehives. As with any insecticide, read the label carefully before use and don't use more than is needed.



Body is covered with hairy tufts.
Two rows of 6 red dots each

ADULT GYPSY MOTH
CATERPILLAR

Two rows of 5 blue dots each
Head has yellow face-like pattern which runs into yellow stripe down back/

If you find evidence of gypsy moths on or near your bonsai, expect serious problems with your adult trees, as well. Consult your neighbors and obtain advice from your extension agent. The gypsy moth can cause great damage. It may be with us for years. Learn to recognize it, and exterminate it without delay.

Edmund L. Castillo
Washington Bonsai Club

For Sale!

PLANT LIGHTER FOR SALE

Four shelves approx. 48" long X 36" wide.
Each of lower three shelves lighted by four 40" fluorescents and four infrared bulbs. Excellent condition - \$165 firm.
Call Milt Kidd-wk 686-2162/hm 333-1946.

NURSERY TRIP

PBA Sponsored Bus Trip to Bonsai Nurseries: Sunday, 6 June 1982
8:30 a.m.* to about 11:00 p.m.

Chase Rosade and Jerry Stowell are two outstanding teachers of bonsai who operate bonsai nurseries in the Philadelphia area. We shall tour their facilities and meet them and their staffs. This should be an enjoyable and educational excursion. Expenses for the trip are being partially subsidized with PBA educational funds. Depending on the response to this trip and available funds, we hope to institute one such excursion each year.

- Itinerary:
- o Leave Washington, 8:30 a.m.
 - o Leave Baltimore, 9:30 a.m.
 - o Arrive at Chase Rosade's Nursery, at New Hope, PA about 12:00 noon
 - o Leave Jerry Stowell's Nursery, at Stockton, NJ about 6:00 p.m.
 - o Stop or dinner on return trip
 - o Return to Baltimore, about 10:00 p.m.
 - o Return to Washington, about 11:00 p.m.

BRING BAG LUNCH!

Bus Fee: PBA Members - \$10.00
Non-Members - \$20.00

Registration: Forty-seven (47) seats are available on a first come basis, with preference to dues-paying members. Make checks payable to Potomac Bonsai Association, and send to Fred Mies, 11712 Smoketree Road, Rockville, MD 20854. Include address and telephone number.

*Washington Pickup: At Hillendale Shopping Center, adjacent to Zayre's Department Store, 10121 New Hampshire Avenue, Silver Spring. This is about 200 yards north of New Hampshire Avenue exit of Washington Beltway (495). Bus leaves promptly at 8:30 a.m.

*Baltimore Pickup: Anne Arundel Animal Hospital at 4800 Gov. Richy Highway (Rt. 2). About 1-1/2 miles north of Rt. 2 exit Baltimore Beltway (695). Bus leaves promptly at 9:30 a.m.

Annual PBA Spring Auction

The annual PBA Auction will be held at The Behnke Nursery on Saturday, May 29th. Get your items ready for auction. Think about the excellent bargains you will find. More in the next PBA Newsletter. It is anticipated that Anna Schmidt will auction off Walter's plant collection.

FLORAFEST III "A Plant and Garden Show"

PBA was invited once again to participate in Florafest III from 12-16 March at the U. S. Botanic Garden Conservatory just below the U. S. Capitol. What has now become a Washington Spring regular calendar event is sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service, UDC and D. C. Branch Professional Grounds Management Society. Thanks goes to all who helped put on the fine PBA display of bonsai and especially the few members who could provide trees when it is untimely for many of us to break our trees free from their Winter storage. Put this on your calendar for next year.

A number of local plant societies exhibited. As soon as space permits in the Newsletter, a list of the large number of societies in the Washington area will be listed for your information. As many of you know the list includes Ikebana International and the Azalea Society of America, both of which share areas of common interest with those working with bonsai. Perhaps the PBA clubs maybe interested in arranging joint meetings with other clubs and exchange information which not only can be interesting but might prove valuable to each other

Philadelphia Flower Show

Philadelphia Flower Show

The annual 1982 Philadelphia Flower Show held on 7-14 March is now just a memory. It was easy to see why the extravaganza still ranks second in the world to the one held in England, which many consider as the finest. The exhibits covered a wide range of subjects including miniatures, room sections, city gardens, table settings, etc. Prizes were awarded for various categories.

Noteworthy were the number of plants in bonsai pots, not described as bonsai, but entered in the categories for prizes as best of certain types of plant material.

Of course, one of the highlights was the Pennsylvania Bonsai Society display of trees. Many of the maples were almost in full leaf.

Chase Rosade and Lynn Porter spelled each other putting on bonsai demonstrations every hour in the Rosade Bonsai Studio exhibit. The central theme of Chase's exhibit was a six sided Japanese version of a garden house which Chase designed after seeing something similar at a Japanese nursery. The show committees request that exhibits be changed every year and maybe a repeat after four or five years.

Chase set up the exhibit starting two weeks before the opening of the show. However, a truck working on another exhibit, backed into it thereby setting the Japanese structure somewhat askew, the hazards of exhibiting.

All of Philadelphia seemed to attend. The crowd that was there on Tuesday, was amazing. It included many of-of-towners, some traveling much further than from Northern Virginia. In conclusion, my wife and I wish to say, "You should go at least once in your lifetime to the Philadelphia Flower Show".

Jules Koetsch

PBA Annual Spring Show

The PBA Annual Spring Show will take place on 24-25 April 1982 at the National Arboretum. PBA member clubs are responsible for setting-up their displays. The show will be set-up on Friday, 23 April and taken down Sunday, evening, 25 April after 5:00 p.m. Help will be needed for setting up, monitoring the displays, and the take-down.

Trees should be well groomed and accompanied by stands and if possible, by accent plants.

Point of contact is Mr. Bill Merritt, PBA First VP, (703) 536-4052.

PBA Annual Meeting

The PBA Annual Meeting is scheduled for 24 April 1982 at 5:00 p.m. at the National Arboretum. The meeting will discuss current and future business and be a sounding board for suggestions and gripes. The election of officers will be held with the following slate:

H. William Merritt	President
Felix B. Laughlin	First Vice President
Frederick H. Mies	Educational Vice President
Godfrey E. Trammell, Jr.	Treasurer
Arschel Morell	Secretary

NOTE: Mr. Morell is running as secretary in lieu of any other volunteers. Anyone interested in running as secretary will be most welcome.

Also, to be able to vote, dues must be paid for 1982/1983, see below.

The business meeting will be followed by a buffet. PBA members can bring a companion of their choice.

Dues Are Due!

The 1982/1983 dues are due by the 24 April 1982 for members to be eligible to vote in the elections. Pay the dues to your PBA member club.



The Bonsai Society of Greater New York

*invites you to participate in the Fourth Annual
Festival of Learning*

*at
Brooklyn Botanic Garden
1000 Washington Avenue
Brooklyn, New York*

Sunday, April 25, 1982

8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Theme: BONSAI "ON THE ROCKS"

John Naka

Dr. David Andrews

Keith Scott

Nick Lenz

*Bonsai Bazaar
Plant Materials - Tools - Containers - Books*

Raffles

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*Ryoanji Stone Garden
Roji (Dewy Path) Garden
Japanese Hill-And-Pond Garden
Tallman Dwarf Plant Garden*

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Name _____
Address _____ Zip _____
Telephone No. _____

Donation \$25 per person
Make checks payable to: Bonsai Society of Greater New York
Mail to: P.O. Box No. 104, New Hyde Park, N.Y. 11040

Box Lunch \$5.50
Please order before
April 10

A Note from Anna Schmidt

Dear friends,

I wish to thank you for your loving concern, for your cards, your telephone calls, the beautiful tribute in the Newsletter, and especially for so many coming to the memorial service on such a cold day.

God bless you all for being such a close circle of loving friends.

Anna

Memorial Display for Walter Schmidt

Many members of the Potomac Bonsai Association have benefited from Walter Schmidt's teachings and his generosity in distributing his cuttings, seedlings, and trees. We shall have a special display devoted to his memory at the PBA Spring Show on 24-25 April at the National Arboretum. All members of PBA are requested to search their collections and submit appropriate material that originated from Walter for possible inclusion in the show. Bring these items to the attention of your club show committee. For further information, contact the show chairman, Bill Merritt (536-4052), or Fred Mies (299-6194).

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

April 4: 2:00 p.m. The new Bowie Bonsai Club will join the Brookside and Annapolis Clubs for a collecting trip. Meet at Mr. Foto, in front of the A&P, Patuxent Shopping Center, Crofton, MD. Directions: Route 50 about 10 miles outside the Beltway, take Route 3 North (toward Baltimore). About 3 miles, turn right onto Rt. 450 East. Shopping center is on the right. Questions? Call Mary Holmes, see below.
ANNAPOLIS (301) 721-1309

April 8: 7:30 p.m. at Annapolis Library, West St. Jules Koetsch from the Northern VA Club will show a short movie of bonsai pot making in Japan and give a talk on making pots using the slab technique followed by a demonstration. Bring any trees you have for display in the PBA Annual Spring Bonsai Show.
ANNAPOLIS (301) 263-3995

April 10: 10:00 a.m. Preparation for Spring Show meeting will be held at home of David Hockstein, 312 Kimblewick Dr., Silver Spring, MD (near Kempmill & Randolph). Bring trees for entry in PBA Show at Arboretum on 24-25 April. If you are not offering trees for selection, still come and assist in planning the club's display. We also need accent plants, viewing stones and stands. The refinement of finished bonsai will be discussed and we will have the opportunity to visit David's collection. Special Event- PBA is planning a separate display at the show in memory of Walter Schmidt. Many of us have trees that originated from Walter's magic ability to propagate anything that was green. Please bring your favorite examples of Walter's artistry for possible inclusion in the show (NOTE: We will join the Annapolis club on their collecting trip Sunday, April 4 - See Annapolis Club announcement).
BROOKSIDE (301) 299-6194

April 10: 10:00 a.m. at Gulf Branch Nature Center. Repotting demonstration and workshop. Soil will be available for purchasing. Bring trees for repotting, pots, and wire. Raffle to include some very nice small size cork bark elms from Brussel Martin's Nursery in Memphis, TN. Dues are due, \$12.00 single member and \$15.00 for dual family membership. Election of officers.
NORTHERN VIRGINIA (202) 383-7832

April 17: 2:00 p.m. at National Arboretum. Back to Basics! This will be the third in a series of five monthly sessions. Good for newcomers and those who have had some experience and wish to review. This course emphasizes the philosophy as well as the techniques of bonsai. Bill Merritt is the instructor. Telephone following number for more details even if you have not or cannot attend all sessions.
WASHINGTON (202) 583-2676

April 18: 3:00 p.m. Annual Meeting at Cylburn Park. A movie from the American Bonsai Society film collection will be shown. Bring trees for a tree critique. Dues are due!
BALTIMORE (301) 922-9310

April 24-25: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Annual PBA Spring Bonsai Show at the National Arboretum. PBA Annual Meeting on April 24th at 5:30 p.m. See details in this Newsletter.

April 25: Fourth Festival of Learning sponsored by the Bonsai Society of Greater New York. See this PBA Newsletter for more details.

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.

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Other hours by
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