

POTOMAC
BONSAI
ASSOCIATION

Newsletter

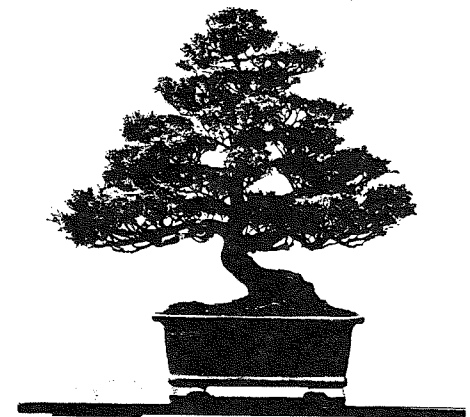
ISSN 0160-9521



HEMLOCK, TSUGA and KOMETSUGA Shakan, - Slanting Style

by Rinbokusei Ichi

Translated by Jules Koetsch



KOMETSUGA - Slanting Style

Editor's Note: This article is translated from Japanese. The article mentions two species of hemlock which are native to Japan. The tsuga refers to the Southern Japanese Hemlock, *T. sieboldii*. The kometsuga, *T. diversifolia*, is closely related, but rather smaller. It is a native of the mountains of central and Southern Honshu occurring in vast, untouched forests at an average altitude of 5,300 feet where it makes a pyramidal tree to 65 feet in height. The trunk color is reddish-brown. In cultivation, it rarely reaches more than 6 to 10 feet in height. It is hardy to zone 5.

Tsuga and Kometsuga (hemlock) are part of the family of tall evergreen trees, have a brown bark with lengthwise grooves, and are best styled in a narrow, conical shape. The edges of the needles form a straight line from the branch tips inward. They have a lengthwise groove and are slightly dented in on the needle tips, and the under surfaces of the needles have two white lines. The tsuga needles are one to two cm in length (3/8 to 7/8 inches) and 2.5 to 3 mm (about 1/8 inch) in width. The kometsuga needles are 6 to 15 mm (1/4 to 5/8 inches) in length and 1.5' to 2.5 (about 1/16 inch) in width.

In view of the above qualities, many use kometsuga to create bonsai. The kometsuga needles and branches taper off into smaller ones as one goes from the bottom to top of the tree. However, in addition to the robust nature of the tree, it does not have a fondness for too much fertilizer. The first requirement in

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developing a bonsai is to pot the tree. Although the process is the same for any style, this article will address the slanting style in the example and therefore one might consider purchasing with a slanting trunk.

TREE STYLES AND GROWING METHODS

Tree Styles: Slanting trunk (shakan), formal upright (chokkan), informal upright (myogi), multiple trunk or clump style (kabudachi) are those styles from which one can take his or her choice.

Propagating Method: In the bonsai world, propagating from cuttings is the principle method used (refer to the illustrations for details). With the exception of collecting a tree from the mountains in Fukushima Prefecture, it is probably best to purchase a tree.

TREE CUTTINGS AND PROPAGATION

Cuttings and Cutting Bed: On June 10th, take cuttings. The cutting should have 3 years of growth with 2-3 segments emanating as the second year's growth. Make a slanting cut at the base and a small cut from the other side to remove the sharp point.

The cutting bed is prepared in an unglazed pot 30 cm (12 inches) long by 30 cm (12 inches) wide by 10 cm (4 inches) deep. On the bottom of the pot, place a thin layer of red clay pellets for drainage and on top of that place a mixture of small size red clay - 7 parts, and fuji sand - 3 parts (river sand can be substituted for Fuji sand).

Plant the cuttings on a slight slant and place them so that there are six cuttings across and six lengthwise in the pot. Having planted the cuttings, thoroughly water the soil and locate the pot in a spot where there is one-half a day shade and air movement.

PURCHASING PLANT AND THE FIRST YEAR

Pointers on Purchasing: The time to purchase the tree is between March 20-31. First of all, pick a tree which is about 10 years old and has a height of 30 cm (12 inches) with a trunk diameter of 10-12 mm (3/8 to 1/2 inch). Purchase a potted tree with many branches, delicate needles and a tapering trunk which also is suitable for making the slanting trunk style if one so desires.

Propagation and Potting: Having purchased the tree, plant it in a number five partially fired clay pot. Place red clay drainage pellets in the bottom of the pot and pot with a mix of 7 parts red clay and 3 parts river sand.

Before potting, remove 1/3 of the soil along with the roots from the root-ball. Place the tree on a slight slant in the pot before adding the potting mix. Afterwards, immediately water until it passes from the bottom of the pot. Place the plant so that it has 1/2 day shade and the soil will not freeze.

Management After Potting: Between April 10-20, place the plant outdoors in a sunny place on top of a shelf where there is good air movement. When the top of the soil in the pot appears dry, water the plant.

During May 10 - 20, allot two number five size, rapeseed fertilizer balls. Repeat this allowance of fertilizer balls between September 1-10, but do not place the balls in the same locations as the previous balls.

Branch Removal and Jin Making: Remove the unwanted branches in October 10-20. At the same time, it is probably of interest to jin one or more branches. The bark is removed from a dead branch and in time it will turn gray in color.

The first step is to remove the unwanted branches. Refer to the illustrations. Alternately remove any bar branches. Scoop out the trunk where the branch has been removed. (Clam-shell branch cutters are ideal for this.) The main axis of the hollow should run vertically so that as the trunk heals, it does not swell out and form a bump.

Next, to make a jin (see the illustration), take a branch stub of about 1.5 cm (5/8 inch) in length, cut a ring into the bark next to the trunk, and then slit and peel off the bark.

Trunk and Branch Wiring: With the task of branch removal and jin making completed, next wire the trunk and branches to shape the tree.

First of all, wire the trunk using 14 to 16 gage copper wire and put 2 to 3 bends in the heretofore straight trunk. Next, apply 18 gage copper wire to the branches and bend the lower branches slightly below horizontal, the mid-section branches horizontal, and the upper branches slightly above horizontal. The wiring is done at this time so that the branches do not grow in all directions. Once the wiring has been applied; it is left on for about a one year interval. Refer to the illustrations.

Between December 1-10, place the plant in a greenhouse to avoid exposure to the winter elements. During the winter, check the soil so that it doesn't dry out.

SECOND YEAR MANAGEMENT

This year's effort should be done in accordance with the way items are sequenced in the schedule. March 20-31, place outdoors on a shelf in full sun; April 10-20 fertilize; May 10-20 pluck new sprouts and cut vertical branches; September 1-10 fertilize; October 1-10 wire trunk and branches; December 1-10 place in a greenhouse. Do not change watering habits during the year, moreover, more watering might be required compared to the prior year. Insure that the top of the soil in the pot does not dry out. (Sprout plucking and the pruning of upright branches are explained below.)

Plucking New Sprouts and Pruning Upright Branches: Segments of the upright branches are pruned to preserve the tree shape. Manipulate the branches so that only the excess part to be removed is removed.

Also, in the April 10-20 time frame, a small number of new sprouts may appear and these should be plucked. In order to develop the tree shape, pluck the tip ends of the new sprouts so that approximately 1 cm of the new growth remains (see the illustrations).

The plucking is done by holding the branches in the left hand and using the thumb and index finger of the right hand to remove the excess tip with a straight pull.

THIRD YEAR MATTERS

Placing in a Bonsai Pot: March 20-31 is the time period for potting the plant in a bonsai display pot. The pot should be unglazed clay of rectangular shape and be of medium depth. Place red clay drainage pellets in the bottom of the pot. On top of that, place a small layer of the potting mix (7 parts red clay and 3 parts river sand).

After removing the plant from the old pot, trim 1/3 of the soil and roots from the root ball. Place the tree in the pot so that the trunk is located in the ratio of 6 to 4 from the sides of the pot. Frequently, the tree is planted so that the open space is to the left when viewed from the front. Placement also depends on the spread of the roots which must be carefully considered so that they are not crowded. Having located the tree, fill the pot with the soil mix and fix the tree in position with the vinyl covered wire. Next, thoroughly water the soil and place the plant so that it is in the shade for one-half of the day.

Following Matters: Transfer the plant outdoors to a shelf in a sunny location between April 10-20. Management during the second year is precisely the same as the prior year. Accordingly, water, apply fertilizer, pluck new sprouts, prune upright branches, and provide winter protection.

Wiring Small Branches: Wire small branches between October 1-10. Apply the wire so that the small branches, when bent, do not protrude beyond the desired profile. The small branches are bent so that the branch and small branches form a triangular shape when viewed from above. Also, when viewed from the side, the small branches form a relatively flat shape. The overall shape of the tree should be an unequally sided triangle when viewed from the front, and when viewed from the top, the branches should not overlap. The wire should be left on for one year in order to obtain the desired results.

FOURTH YEAR AND THEREAFTER: Repot every third year. Every year apply fertilizer, pluck new sprouts, prune upright branches, place in and remove from winter protection. The shape of the tree should be maintained so that when viewed from the front, the overall shape is that of an unequally sided triangle, when viewed from above the branching forms triangular shapes, and the slanting shape is preserved.

HEMLOCK - KOMETSUGA AND TSUGA

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Month, days	YEAR		
	First	Second	Third
Mar 20 - 31	Purchase tree species Prepare pot Put in 1/2 day shade Water adequately	Place outdoors on a shelf in full sun.	Place in bonsai pot
Apr 1 - 10			Place outdoors on shelf in full sun
Apr 10 - 20	Place outdoors on a shelf in full sun Water adequately	Apply fertilizer	
May 10 - 20	Apply fertilizer	Prune vertical branches Pluck sprouts	
Sep 1 - 10	APPLY FERTILIZER		
Oct 1 - 10	Remove excess branches Do the jin Wire trunk and branches	Remove wire from trunk and branches	Wire small branches
Dec 1 - 10	Place in a greenhouse		

Repot every third year. Every year after the third year repeat the third year operations. Aim at maintaining triangular shapes from both the front and top views.

HEMLOCK

FIRST YEAR PROPAGATION WITH CUTTINGS



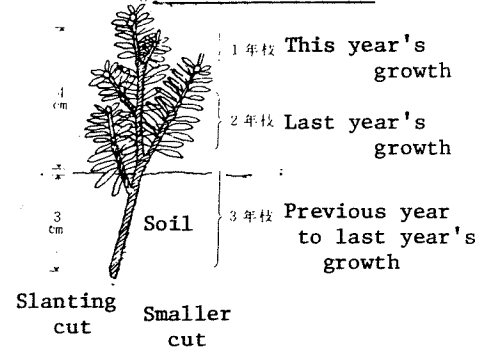
Kometsuga



Tsuga

Differences - Kometsuga and Tsuga

CUTTING - June 10

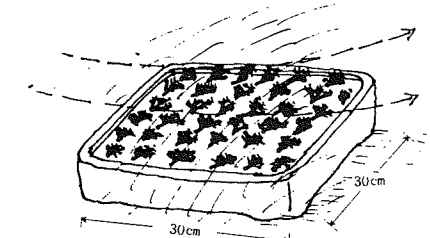


Cuttings

7 parts red clay
3 parts Fuji sand
Red clay drainage pellets



Unglazed pot



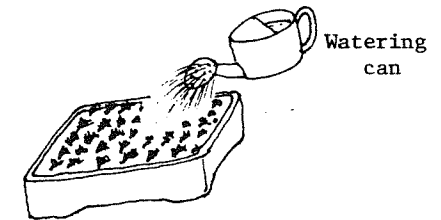
LOCATION HAS AIR MOVEMENT AND 1/2-DAY SHADE June 10 to December 10

SECOND YEAR APPLY FERTILIZER - March 20 - 31



4.4 quarts

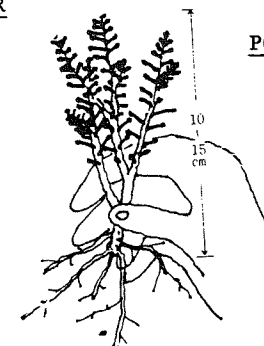
Heaping tablespoon



Watering can

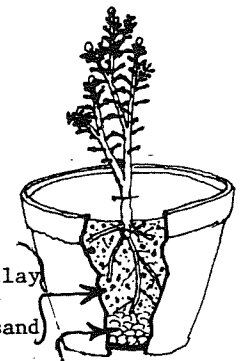
THIRD YEAR

POTTING PROCEDURE March 20 - 31



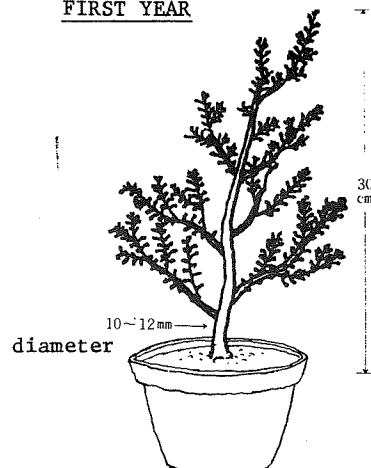
Number 5 Clay Pot

Potting mix:
7 parts red clay
3 parts river sand
Red clay drainage pellets



HEMLOCK

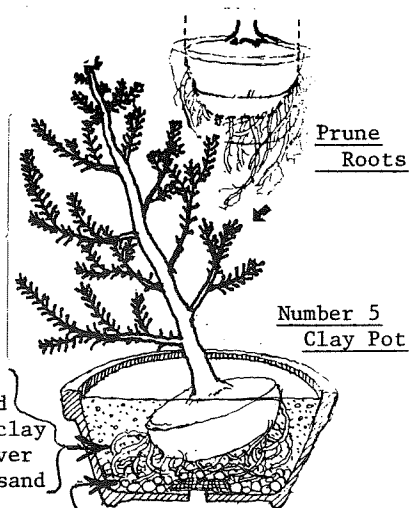
FIRST YEAR



After 10 years - the extent of growth from a cutting should be a tapered trunk with many branches and delicate leaves. This is type of tree to look for when buying.

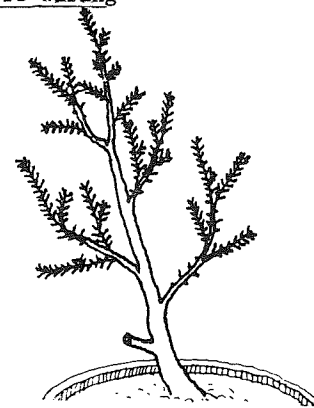
Tilt when potting to make slanting trunk style.

Soil mix:
7 parts red clay
3 parts river sand
Red clay drainage pellets



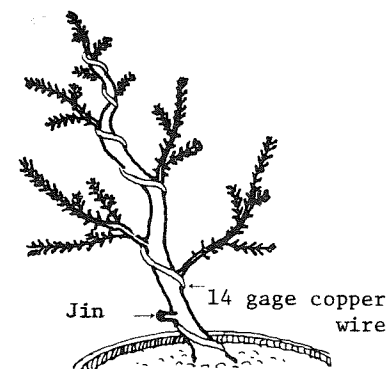
WIRING TRUNK AND BRANCHES - October 10 - 20

Before Wiring



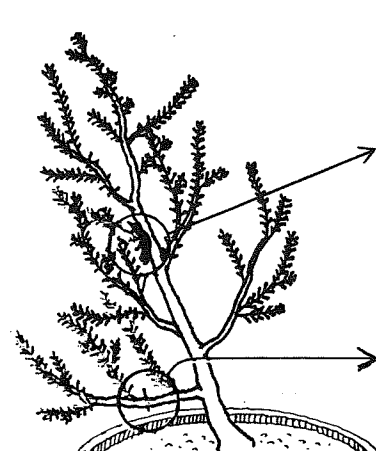
Condition of tree Before wiring.

After Wiring



Use 14 to 16 gage copper wire to put 2 to 3 bends in the straight trunk.

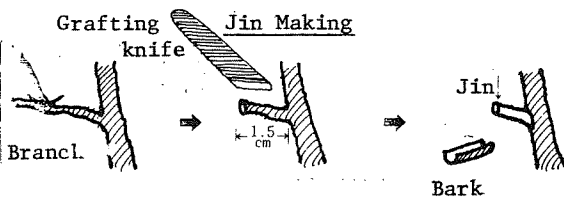
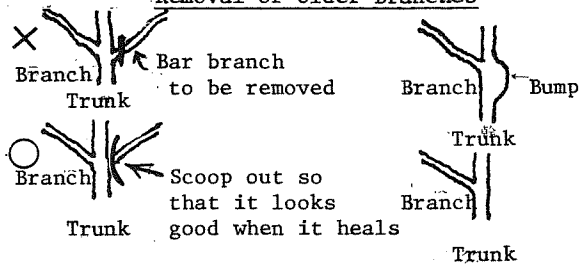
BRANCH REMOVAL AND JIN MAKING - October 10 - 20



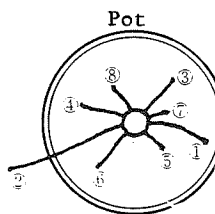
(— line for cutting)

Select unwanted branches and leave stubs for jin making.

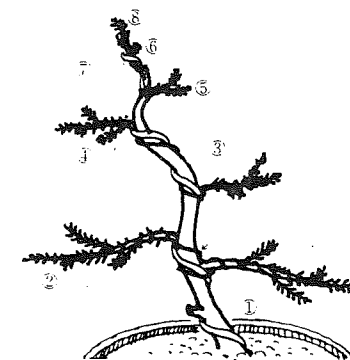
Removal of Older Branches



When removing branches from the trunk, scoop out the cut in order to prevent a bump from forming when it closes over. Jin approximately a branch length of about 1.5 cm (5/8 inch) and rub the remaining surface with ashes.



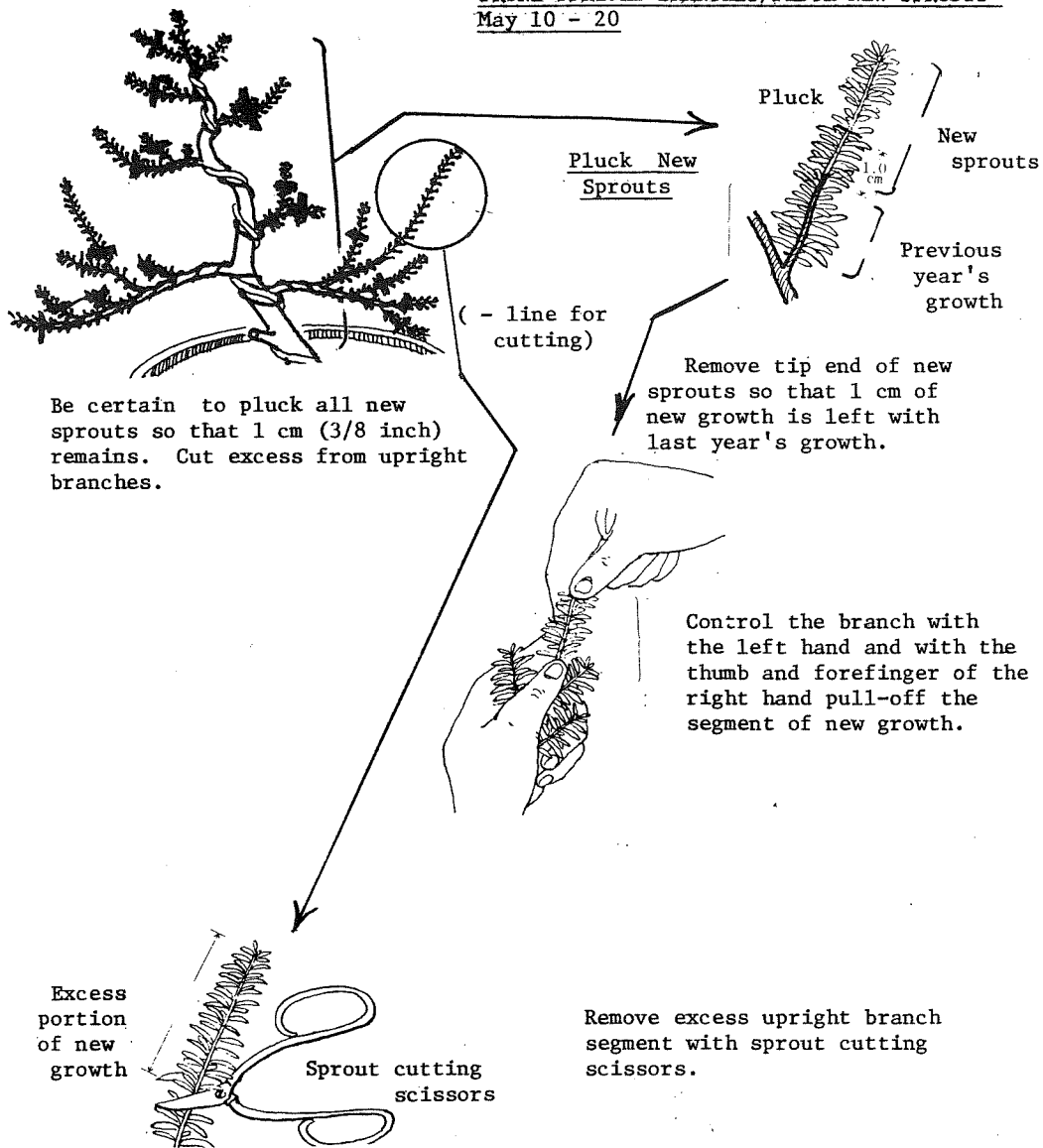
Top View of Branch Alignment After Wiring



Employ 18 gage copper wire and bend the lower branches slightly downward, the middle branches horizontal, and the upper branches slightly upward.

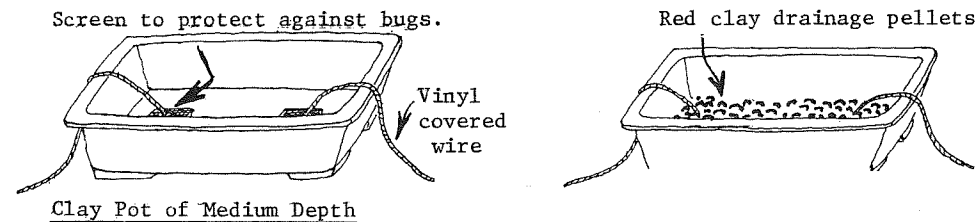
SECOND YEAR

PRUNE UPRIGHT BRANCHES/PLUCK NEW SPROUTS
May 10 - 20

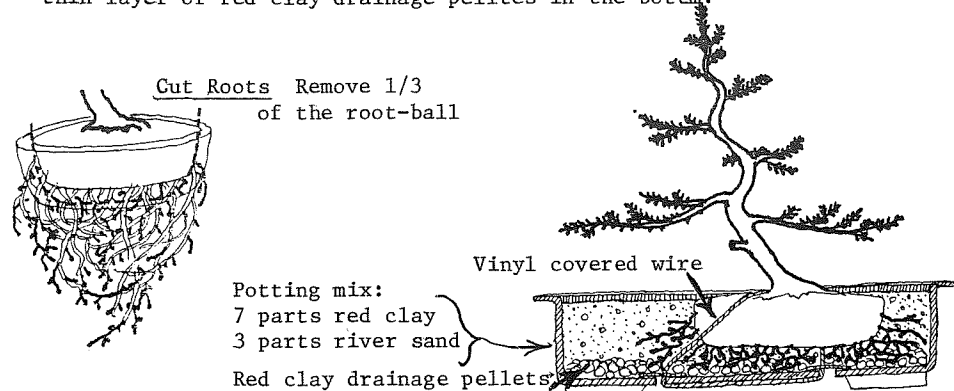


THIRD YEAR

PLACING IN A BONSAI DISPLAY POT - March 20 - 31

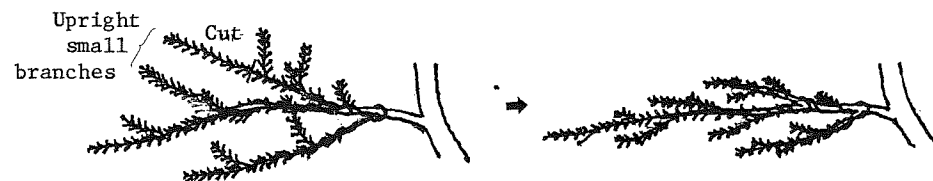


Bonsai Display Pot Select a pot of medium depth, put in the protective bug screens and hold them in place with the vinyl wire. Place a thin layer of red clay drainage pellets in the bottom.



Place the tree in the pot so that it is located in the ratio of 6 to 4 from the front and side edges. Push the tree into a thin layer of potting soil under the root-ball to eliminate air pockets. Bind tree in place with vinyl covered wire.

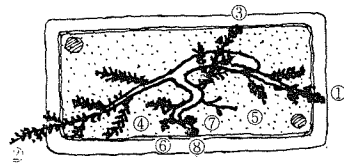
WIRING SMALL BRANCHES - October 1 - 10



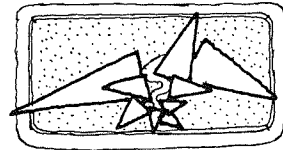
Cut excess growth from upright branches and wire.

Results of wiring, side view. Visualize that the small branches form a triangular shape when viewed from above.

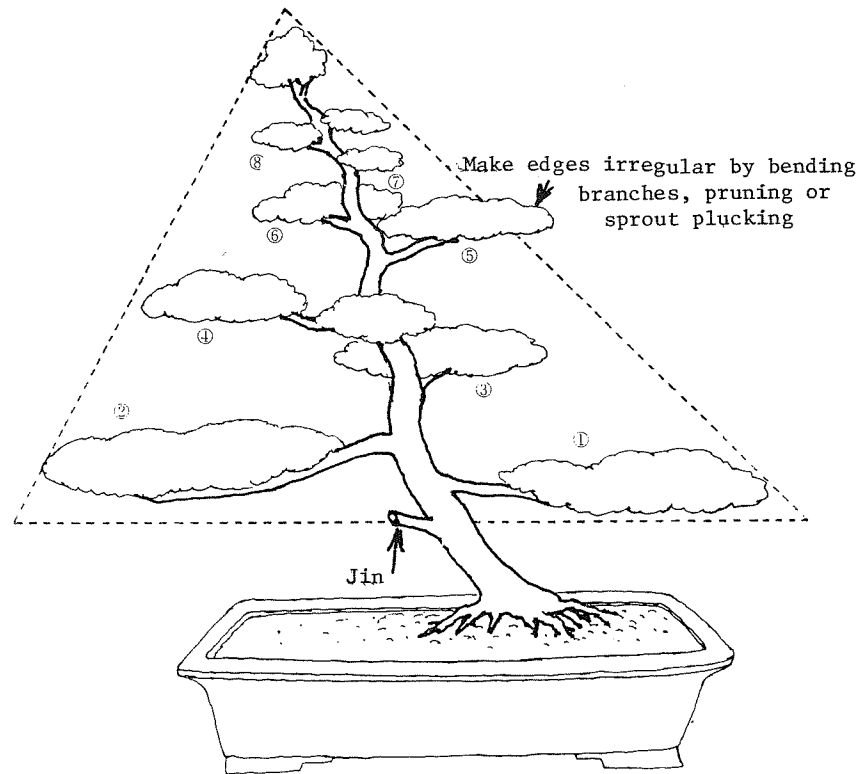
FOURTH YEAR, COMPLETING THE TREE



Vertical View Of Trunk And Branch Arrangement



Vertical View Of Branch Shapes



The overall shape of the tree and the branch structures when viewed from above form triangular shapes. Repot every third year. Continue to pluck the sprouts and prune the upright branches.



This is a photograph of the larch Dr. David Andrews will work on at the P.B.A. Symposium. It's 18 inches tall, - probably 100 to 150 years old. The large root to the right has been removed since it was found to be rotted.

Mary Holmes

**COME TO THE
1982
PBA SYMPOSIUM
16 and 17 OCTOBER**

See Calendar of Events for Info on Banquet

Rocks for Sale at Bazaar

Dr. Vincent Covello, who will open this year's PBA Symposium with a lecture on suiseiki and who just recently completed a book entitled Suiseiki: Japanese Viewing Stones and Their Use with Bonsai, will be offering some of his beautiful rocks for sale at the Bazaar. Approximately 125 rocks will be for sale, ranging from very small to very large. There will be two types: (1) rocks for miniature tray landscapes and for use with bonsai, and (2) suiseiki (viewing stones). All of these rocks were collected from American and European sites. Vince plans to display them in sand boxes, which should add a wonderful visual effect to the Bazaar atmosphere. The rocks will be available for \$5.00 and up.



Above:
Sam Ogawa
and Tamarix
bonsai



Below:
"Son" bonsai

Photographs:
Nora Morton

A DESERT SURVIVAL STORY

by Nancy Eaton

(Reprinted from Golden Statements of September 1982)

How often our appreciation of a fine tree is enhanced by knowing something of its history! We wonder, for example, at the hundred or more Springtimes a bonsai has awakened to, carefully tended by several generations in one family. We experience vicariously the excitement of collecting a naturally sculptured plant from the edge of a chasm or a much neglected one from the dumping area at the back of a nursery. Bonsai, it seems, result from the marriage of a plant's intense need to grow and a human being's intense need to nurture.

This is the story of a tamarix bonsai grown by Sam Ogawa of Danville and displayed by the Shikishima Bonsai Club of Concord in August.

During World War II, Mr. Ogawa was interned at a desert detention camp. Already a bonsaist, he had to leave his collection of trees behind with most of his other belongings. The camp was surrounded by tall wire fences. Armed guards looked down from watch towers. The only plants at the campsite were sage brush, "not very good bonsai material". However, over the fence, perhaps a half mile away, low mountains could be seen and near them some large trees. Mr. Ogawa reasoned that where there were mature trees, there were sure to be saplings or seedlings. Perhaps, if he could obtain some of these, he might yet pursue his hobby and at the same time, bring some beauty into his bleak surroundings. For many days he carefully watched the guards' habits. He noticed that when the shift changed, the men, intent on going up and down the stairs to the lookout tower, seemed to relax their attention. In that observation, Mr. Ogawa saw his chance. Early one morning, heart in mouth, we must assume, and some kitchen tools in his kit, he waited for the best moment, swiftly climbed the fence, and threw himself under a sage bush. Happily, neither warning nor gunfire rang out.

After a while, crawling on hands and knees and using the sage brush for cover, Mr. Ogawa set out for the hills. After what seemed two hours, he cautiously raised up to check his progress. Still too close to camp! Another exhausting crawl. And another. Finally, judging he was far enough away to escape detection, he stood up and raced for his dream trees. Imagine, then, his disappointment: All that way and no small trees anywhere around! "Maybe deer had eaten them all." Using a meat cleaver he had brought along, Mr. Ogawa laboriously cut a fat twig from a tamarix tree, as these proved to be. Then it was only a matter of repeating his journey in reverse, waiting for the evening changing of the guard, climbing over the fence and dropping wearily into the compound. He felt he would not likely be shot if he were discovered as he broke into the camp!

Mr. Ogawa found all his family and friends very worried about his disappearance. When they saw what he had to show for his troubles, they shook their heads. But Mr. Ogawa had the bonsaist's faith in living things. He thought his cutting would grow. He placed it in water and, after a few months, roots began to appear. All Winter he kept his treasure warm in the boiler room. The next Spring, the first green shoots broke through the bark. A delighted Mr. Ogawa potted the tree in sandy dirt and applied lots of water. The tamarix flourished, and its career as bonsai began.

After the war, the Ogawas returned home and the tamarix came with them. This year Mr. Ogawa is 85 years old, and his original tree is 39. It would not be a mistake to say that both appear vigorous and project a feeling of contentment.

The tree stands on exposed roots and the trunk is about two inches in diameter just above the top of them. The mature bark is platey, something like a persimmon, and a beautiful silvery gray, a nice contrast to the threadlike gray-green foliage.

In another pot is the original tree's "son". Taller and more massive than its parent and in driftwood style, this tree was grown from a cutting placed in the ground. It grew there until it was a mature tree. Mr. Ogawa then cut it back and split the stump vertically into quarters. The "son" was developed from one of these divisions.

As Mr. Ogawa patiently told his story, he must have been heartsick, for on the way to the exhibit place, the two tamarix grees in their heavy pots had fallen over, and several important branches had snapped off, drastically changing the designs. Sadly rubbing his fingers over the stumps, Mr. Ogawa hoped that new branches would grow to replace those lost. On the other hand the disaster may present a new challenge. This man and these trees have survived alot together.

Sam Ogawa and his family own the M&O Azalea Gardens, wholesale nursery in Danville. Clubs are welcome to make prearranged visits. They have all kinds of azaleas including satsukis. Come in the Spring until about the end of May to see the blossoms. While there, be sure to ask to see Mr. Ogawa's venerable and beautiful tamarix trees.

TAMARIX AS BONSAI

The tamarix or tamarisk is sometimes called tamarack in the Western U. S., but the latter name should be reserved for the larch family. Tamarix species are all native to areas around the Mediterranean or to central Asia. Some were introduced to the U. S. in the 1820s and promptly escaped cultivation. They are seen along watercourses all through the West and are so happy here, one might take them for natives. Mr. Ogawa's species is deciduous, the leaves turning yellow before they fall. The flowers occur in sprays, mostly pink. Mr. Ogawa does not allow his trees to flower. "It's just like people", he says, "when you have children to take care of, you can't look after yourself so well." No special soil or fertilizer program is needed. Mr. Ogawa repots once a year in early Spring before the new growth shows. The tree grows easily from cuttings, as we have seen. He recommends taking these in Spring but thinks twigs would root anytime.

2nd 'International Bonsai' Symposium

The Second Annual International Bonsai Symposium in Rockester, New York September 11-12, was pure delight from beginning to end. It was devoted entirely to elm, with a list of experts who added to the pleasure. From the welcoming address by Bill Valavanis who, with the aid of slides, described the differences between zelkova and elm and among the species of elm, which served as an introduction, and the speakers who followed, there seemed to be a natural flow to the continuity of the entire program. Jerald Stowell discussed the various species of elm, and with slides showed the many styles of bonsai that can be created. William Breiten's contribution consisted of a description on collection of American elm, and using a tree he collected in Cooperstown, New York, designed a beauty. Marian Borchert did the same, working on a Catlin elm she grew from a cutting she got from Jim Barrett about five years ago. Chase Rosade followed by showing the difference between field and container grown cork-bark chinese elm (and the difference was truly dramatic), and then he with the field grown tree, and the ever faithful Lynn Porter (with a container grown tree), each designed a different style bonsai. And if this weren't enough to make for a truly delightful day, what with the gift of a Catlin elm we received at lunch, then finding a Japanese Zelkova on our seats in the lecture room when we returned from lunch, it did not end there. That evening on the banquet tables, we got not only another elm (this time a Suiju elm), but also a darling little container (with a Panda imprinted on the bottom). And do not think it ended there! The icing on the cake was the inimitable Keith Scott who regaled us with his "Tricks the Books Never Told Us".

Sunday opened with a marvellous lecture by Lynn Perry Alstadt describing trimming and pruning techniques, when and how. Then Bill Valavanis, who again with beautiful slides examined silhouettes and design, and then proceeded to demonstrate changes in silhouette by pruning on two specimens going from flat to broom style, one of which was a complete surprise (more about that later). Marion Gyllenswan closed this delicious program demonstrating a Catlin elm group planting. The piece de resistance was the visit to Bill Valavanis' home, where we were so graciously received by his lovely Mother, Irene. Everyone attending the Symposium (there were approximately 400 registrants) was invited and it appeared that they all came. Delicious refreshments were available to please the palate, and one of the most beautiful displays of bonsai this viewer has ever seen to delight the eye, as we browsed through a garden that showed what TLC (tender loving care) can do. As usual, most of the demonstration trees were raffled, and yours truly (for the first time ever) won! I was particularly lucky to win Bill Valavanis' surprise creation, which I plan to offer for raffle at our PBA Symposium this coming 16-17 October - so you all come!

From someone who's been there, I strongly suggest you don't miss International Bonsai next year - September 10-11, 1983.

Molly Hersh - Potomac Bonsai Assoc.

If you're going West, maybe you can take advantage of the following event.



**The Golden State
BONSAI
FEDERATION**
invites you
to participate in

**THE 5th ANNUAL
CONVENTION**
November 5, 6, 7, 1982
in
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA
at the Hyatt Garden Hotel
featuring International Bonsai Master
Tom Yamamoto
with Program Highlights by:

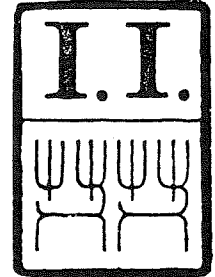
Susanne Barrymore	Melba Tucker
Warren Hill	Mitsuo Umehara
Khan Komal	Terry Ward

**Demonstrations • Workshops • Bazaar
Bonsai Exhibit • Reception • Banquet
Raffle Prizes • Tours**

Further information and registration form:
Barbara Bokelund, Registrar — 55 Knightwood Lane
Hillsborough, CA 94010

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL

WASHINGTON, D.C., CHAPTER # 1, INC.



PRESENTS

KAZUHIKO KUDO
MASTER
OHARA SCHOOL

DEMONSTRATING JAPANESE FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1982
11am - 1pm

THOMAS JEFFERSON COMMUNITY THEATRE
125 SOUTH OLD GLEBE ROAD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22204

PATRONS TICKETS \$ 10.00
GENERAL ADMISSION \$ 5.00

INFORMATION & TICKETS

MRS. JOHN C. PEARSON 243-5949
MRS. FRANK QUANTE 759-3083

GINZA before and after performance

Under the sponsorship of Ikebana International, Mr. Kazuhiko Kudo, Professor, Ohara School of Ikebana, is scheduled to give an ikebana (Japanese flower arranging) demonstration on October 19, 1982, in this area. Mr. Kudo is an outstanding artist of exceptional talent, and is the Executive Director of the Japan Ikebana Association (Nippon Geijutsu Kyokai), Tokyo, Japan.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

WASHINGTON - No meeting--see you at the PBA Symposium October 16th and 17th.

3 October: 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. at Bowie Community Center on Stonybrook Drive
 Sunday Jules Koetsch will present a movie on pot-making in Japan followed by a do-it-yourself demonstration. Also bring azaleas worked on at last meeting. Hints on winterizing will be covered.
 BOWIE BONSAI CLUB (301) 390-6687

3 October: 2:00 p.m. Clearwater Nature Center. Rock planting workshop using
 Sunday Kingsville boxwood and lava rock which will be provided.
 KIYOMIZU (301) 292-3167

9 October: 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon Gulf Branch Nature Center. Nova Annual
 Saturday Fall Bonsai Show. Bring trees properly groomed for display. All members who attend even if they do not bring a tree, please bring a card table. Display will be open to the public. Guests are invited.
 NORTHERN VIRGINIA BONSAI SOCIETY (703) 356-2697

16 October-
17 October: PBA Symposium NOTE: Vegetarians can order special dinner on the night of the banquet. Telephone Molly Hersh (301) 589-3725 at least one week before the banquet.

24 October: 12:30 to 4:30 p.m. at the Conservatory in Druid Hill Park. Baltimore
 Sunday will hold their Annual Fall Show.
 BALTIMORE (301) 669-1487

24 October: 12:00 - 5:00 p.m. at Woodsend Audubon Naturalist Society, 8940
 Sunday Jones Mill Road, Chevy Chase, MD. Brookside all member Bonsai Show. Demonstration and styling of trees at 3:00 p.m. A special invitation is extended to all PBA club members! Public welcome.
ATTENTION BROOKSIDE MEMBERS: Deliver trees before 10:30 a.m. Sunday and pick them up between 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. Every member is encouraged to display a tree, well developed, partly trained, or pre-bonsai. This show is meant to present "Bonsai As It Really Is". Tell us by October 15th what you will display (so space and signs can be arranged). Garvin 840-1509 (home) and 921-2773 (work), Mies 299-6194, Eisler 871-8440. No meeting on Thursday October 21st. The show is our October program. PLEASE NOTE: All future meetings will be held at Woodsend.
 BROOKSIDE (301) 871-8440

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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