

POTOMAC
BONSAI
ASSOCIATION

Newsletter

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APPLE - KAIDOU Informal Upright Moyogi by Takeshima Translated by Jules Koetsch



Apple, Kaidou - Informal Upright
(MOYOGI)

informal upright (moyogi), twin trunk (sokan), formal upright (chokkan), and slanting (shakan). Generally for apple, informal upright is the chosen tree style since it is the easiest to do.

Propagation is mainly done by grafting to obtain the desired species of apple tree. Since precedent is to propagate by grafting, the method mentioned herein covers grafting to produce an informal upright.

Any person who chooses to work with Kaidou or apple will be enraptured with the beauty of the tree. The main attraction is the blossoms which, when viewed close-up, have a pale pink color with 3 to 7 fringes. Apple blossoms appear between April and May about the same time as the cherry blossoms. The rather elegant display of blossoms may be thought of as a beautiful woman who has escaped to become the origin of the blossoms.

Part of the enjoyment in working with Kaidou is that when the blossoms appear, it is reminiscent of apple trees blooming in mountain recesses. In Autumn, the realization that red and rose pink blossoms will appear is reason enough to work with Kaidou.

TREE STYLE AND PROPAGATION METHOD

For one's indulgence, there are a number of tree styles to select from,

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For corresponding membership: Contact M. Hersh, 102 Devon Ct., Silver Spring, MD 20910 - make check payable to Potomac Bonsai Association

President: Bill Merritt (703) 536-4052

Snips and Slips Editor:

Mary Holmes

(301) 721-1309

Editors: Jules F. Koetsch (703) 569-9378

Science Director:

Ray Buck

(301) 345-4919

Subscription & Circulation: Molly Hersh & Josephine Finneyfrock

(301) 589-3725

Send articles (in longhand, typewritten, in Japanese, cassette recording, etc.) to: J. F. Koetsch, 6709 Caneel Ct., Springfield, VA 22152 (703) 569-9378.

POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION
c/o National Arboretum
24th & R Sts. NE
Washington, D.C. 20002

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

GRAFTING AND FIRST YEAR

Grafting Technique: The suitable time frame for grafting is between February 10th and 28th/29th. The scion should be taken from the desired species of apple tree. It should be from second year's growth (not this year's growth) and should not exceed that of a cigarette in thickness. First of all, for the understock, select an apple sapling and prune it so that 4-5 cm (1-5/8 to 2 inches) remain above the top of the roots. Also cut the tap root so that only a small portion remains. Make a 3 cm (1-1/4 inch) cut with a grafting knife so that the flat side of the knife faces the heart of the understock. The flat side of the knife should be used to make the 3 cm cut on the scion. These two surfaces are mated as shown in the illustration, making certain that their cambium layers match as much as possible. Fix the scion in place by binding with hemp cord.

At this time, place the plant in an open field so that it receives full sun. Once the graft has been planted, water it thoroughly. After the plant has been watered, and in order to assist the graft to take, cover the plant in a mound of rich soil (see the illustration). The mounded soil will prevent the plant from drying out as well as affording it good protection against damage.

Results of the Growth Period: Sometime in May, a sprout will emerge from the mound of soil. Also, the sprout, when it extends to 10 cm (4 inches), will bear 2 to 3 leaves. By July, much new growth will have emerged and the sapling will have extended to a height of 50 cm (20 inches). In order not to permit bending of the trunk, use a brace. Once that is done, more leaves will emerge and there will be locations from which future branches will develop.

SECOND YEAR - DESIGN OF TREE

The March 10th to 20th time frame, before the new sprouts emerge, is an opportune time to replace the single stake with main stakes.

First of all, as shown in the illustration, use a shovel to lift-up one side of the rootball and insert some more soil. This will give the sapling the desired, initial slant.

The three main stakes are inserted in the earth so that the sapling is at the center and so that they cross to form the scaffold. The tips of each stake will slant slightly, and the trunk is twisted so that it goes either on the inside or outside of each stake as shown in the illustration. Where the trunk touches a stake, it is bound to the stake with cord. The bamboo stakes and the tree when tied together, form a solid unit appearing as in the illustration.

About one month after doing the above, around April 10th to 20th, place in three places around the perimeter of the scaffold, fertilizer balls pressed half-way into the top of the soil. The fertilizer balls should be a kneaded mixture of equal parts rape seed and fish meal. Replenish the fertilizer in a different spot just prior to the previous ones being exhausted.

Once the design has been established, the additional growth of foliage should not be of concern.

THIRD YEAR OF MANAGEMENT

In the third year, begin pruning somewhere between March 10th to 20th. During this time period, the top of the tree will have grown vertically and the top as well as the excess growth of the branches should be cut back. First of all, the desired height of the tree is a personal choice and should be cut at a point so that the best all around tree shape is attained.

Pruning should be done so that at least 3 to 4 leaf nodes remain on the lower branches and 1 to 2 on the upper branches. Also repair/redo the places where the tree is bound to the bamboo stakes so that the binding does not cause any problems (scarring the bark or breakage of worn cords).

Once the above has been done, as in the second year, let the tree grow to its heart's content.

FOURTH YEAR - PLACING IN BONSAI POT

Beyond any doubt, the period between March 10th and 31st is the time to place the plant in a bonsai pot. At this time, the trunk has thickened to 2 to 3 cm (7/8 to 1-1/4 inches) and many branches have fattened and also must be removed. With that in mind, pruning takes precedence over the potting operation, and once the plant has been dug up, the roots will have to be consolidated (pruned).

Firstly, all pruning is done to the prior year's growth so that 2 to 3 leaf nodes remain (see the illustration). Remove two-thirds of the root system (i.e., from where the maximum extent of the surface roots is found to 2/3 inward towards the trunk). Then place the tree in a bonsai pot.

The shape of the pot can be either rectangular, oval, or elliptical. Also, the color is unrestricted. Concentrate on the illustrations in order to pot the tree. Having finished the potting, water the plant until it flows out of the bottom of the pot's drainage holes. Immediately place the tree in a sunny location on top of a shelf where there is good air movement. Watch out for late frosts and strong winds.

Having done all of the above, water twice daily using tap water. Blossoms will open in April, and this year, remove the blossoms as soon as they appear so that the plant is not weakened and can better withstand the repotting.

In June the tree will be transformed into one with spreading branches and a luxuriant growth of leaves. This is the time to remove branches which have run amok so that the wiring can be completed as shown in the illustration. Remove the branches that emanate to the inside of the helically shaped trunk.

FIFTH YEAR AND AFTERWARDS

March 10th and 20th: Skip over the sprouts which are densely packed and only prune those which have grown excessively so that at least 2 to 3 leaf nodes remain. Please refer to the illustration.

April 10th to 20th: Remove the plant from the greenhouse. At this time, the blossoms will break. Remove the blossoms when they are spent.

April 20th to 30th: Once blossoming is ended, pruning is done to the branches. Keeping in mind that pruning must be done to allow for follow-on growth, so that the assumed shape of the tree at the end of the growing season will be achieved. During this transitional time period, prune both the right and left sides of the tree so that sprouts are not pruned where additional growth is desired.

During June, as in the fourth year, remove the branches which have run amok and wire the branches to suit one's fancy - the lowermost branches slightly horizontal and the remaining branches, as one moves up the tree, progressively slanting ever so slightly upward more and more.

December 1st to 10th: Place under the eaves.

Following the fifth year, the operations of the fifth year should be repeated. However, persevere in repotting once every third or fourth year.

INSECT DAMAGE - PROTECTION AGAINST

With the exception of abura mushi and kaigara mushi, the following parasites consume the leaves insides of the fruit during a time period which begins sometime in April 1st to 10th and ends around September 20th to 30th: Kuwago modara hitori, dokuga, mamedokuga, and umeedashyaku. Once each month, spray a dilute solution of rotezouru and marason.

TRANSLATOR'S COMMENTS: The Japanese names of the insects appear above as they were in the Japanese text. I have yet to obtain one to one translations between Japanese and USA insects and diseases except for obvious acquaintances such as red spider

mites and aphids. That is if there always is a one to one relationship, many insects are not common to both Japan and the USA.

According to "Wyman's Gardening Encyclopedia" Revised and Expanded Edition by Donald Wyman, Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1978, apple trees can be subject to 45 destructive pests of which 10 damage the apples and 25 infest the apple foliage. There are also a number of diseases that occur. Remember that apple-cedar rust occurs when red cedar (junipers) are near apple or crabapple.

"Gardening Without Pests", Brooklyn Botanic Garden Record Plants and Gardens, Summer (August) 1979 provides information on pesticides. Note that Japanese bonsai masters will tell you that you use pesticides BEFORE the symptoms of an infestation are evident. According to "Gardening Without Pests", benomyl is used to prevent powdery mildew; maneb or zineb against rust; captan or benomyl for scab; and malathion against tent caterpillars (marason is the Japanese product which is comparable to malathion). Applications of benomyl to counteract both powdery mildew and scab and applications of malathion for tent caterpillars can commence and be applied as stipulated in the Japanese text. For rust, the best antidote is put some distance between the apple and the junipers.

Pub. Review

Three separate publications which cover areas that should be of interest to bonsaiists are reviewed below:

First - "Shoen Bonsai Magazine-Catalogue" Fall Issue 1982, Volume 1(2) obtainable for \$3.00 in the shop and \$3.50 by mail from Shoen Bonsai, 601 E. Gude Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20850. This is the second booklet in the Shoen Bonsai series. J. Y. Haga, Ph.D, has written a superb article on soils (a scholarly treatise born from her years of professional experience working in the field of botany. The article provides its readers with an insight into the characteristics of Japanese soils. At last, a direct comparison between the mixes of Japanese soils in the Japanese articles can be matched to the potting soils made from locally available ingredients. The subject of soil sizes is covered. How to decide on your own potting soil mix is described. Also, what to do to plants collected at high elevations and brought to lower levels close to sea-level to keep them alive is disclosed. A MUST for your library!!!

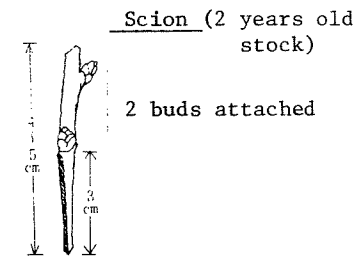
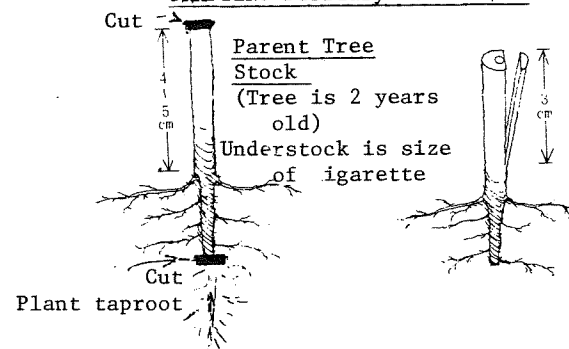
The next two articles appeared in the magazine "Natural History" published by the American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York. Your local library either has copies or should be able to get them.

The October 10, 1982 issue has an article "Land of the Giant Conifers" by Richard H. Waring, who has researched how the forests of giant conifers developed in the Northwest. Scientists only recently are beginning to unravel the mystery. The article lists the ages, diameters, and heights of those towering giants of the Northwest. Comparisons are made of environmental conditions native to the big trees, the softwoods, and those conditions where hardwoods such as oak and maple thrive. The bonsaiist should know what makes his species of plant survive and grow successfully.

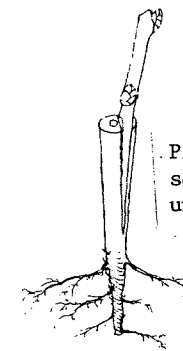
The November 1982 issue has an article "Castrophe on Camels Hump" by Hubert W. Vogelmann. Contrary to what the title may lead you to believe, the article has nothing to do with camels. Camels Hump is an area in the Green Mountains of Vermont. The article covers efforts to determine the effects of acid rain on trees. How acid rain, with the airborne metal contaminants it contains, can kill a tree are described. The article gives the reader an insight into what acid rain and metal elements which are not locked into the soil will do to plants, especially conifers.

FIRST YEAR

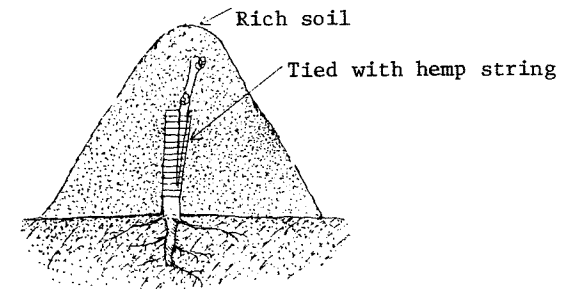
GRAFTING February 20 - 28/29



With a sharp knife (grafting knife) make a 3 cm (1-1/4 inch) cut. Also make a 3 cm (1-1/4 inch) cut with the straight side of the knife at the base of the scion. Once the scion and understock have been joined, bind them with hemp string.



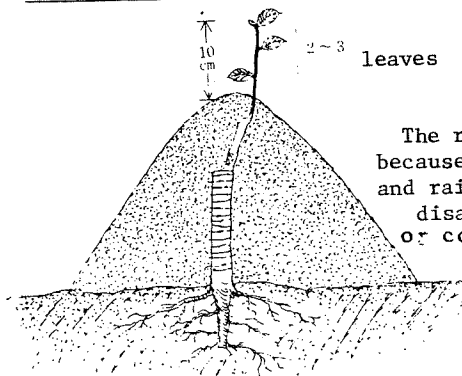
Placement of scion in understock



Plant the grafting in a open field with good soil so that it receives full-sun. Mound-up rich soil until the scion is no longer visible.

FIRST YEAR (Continued)

GROWTH AS OF MAY

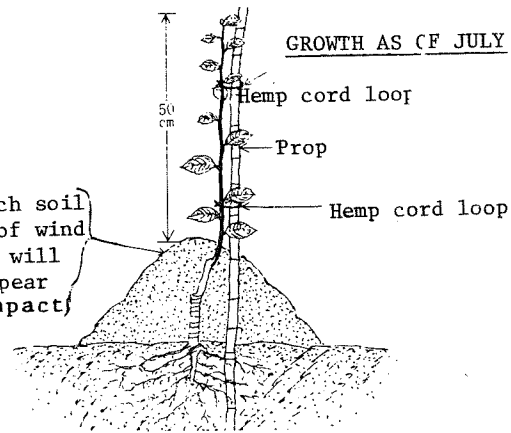


2-3 leaves

The rich soil because of wind and rain will disappear or compact

The plant is left to grow and between May 1st and 10th a sprout will appear on the surface of the mound. 2 or 3 leaves will appear when the branch has grown to 10 cm (4 inches).

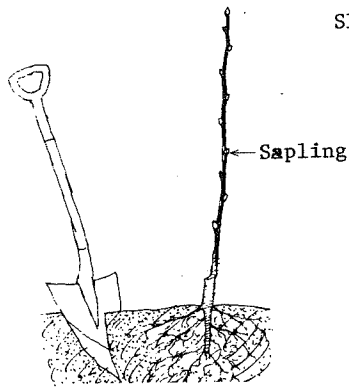
GROWTH AS OF JULY



The main branch has grown to a length of about 50 cm (20 inches). In order that it not break, fix it vertically by tying it to a bamboo prop.

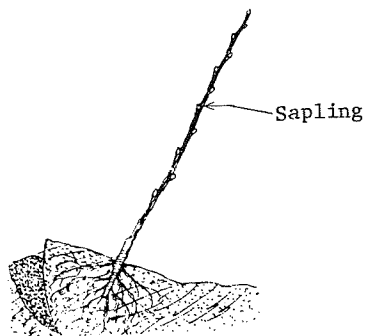
SECOND YEAR

DESIGNING TREE March 10 - 20



Slanting the trunk

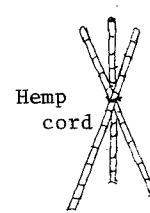
With a shovel, dig under the edge of the rootball and tip the plant so that it has the desired slant.



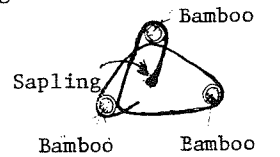
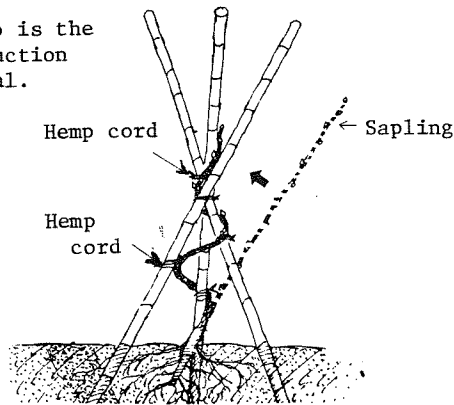
After the plant has been tipped over slightly, shovel soil into the void,

SECOND YEAR (Continued)

Scaffold Design



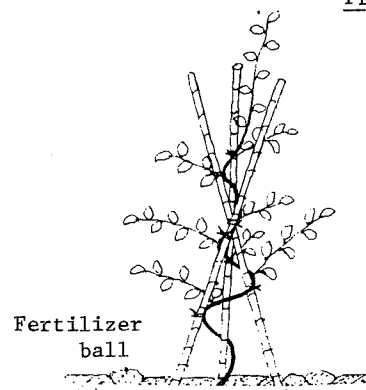
Bamboo is the construction material.



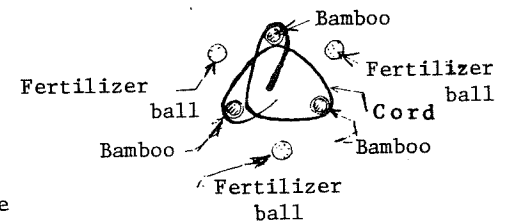
Top View of Scaffold

To construct the scaffold, 3 bamboo poles are used. The sapling is in the center of the 3 equi-distant points where the bamboo poles are thrust into the ground. The poles are then brought together and tied.

FERTILIZING April 10 - 20



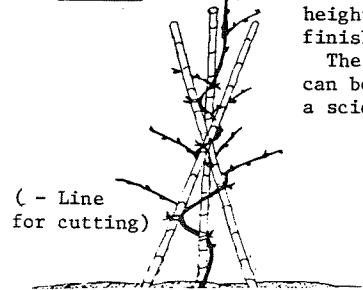
Positioning of Fertilizer Top View



One month after designing the tree, press 3 fertilizer balls into the surface of the soil at the places shown. The fertilizer balls are a kneaded mixture of equal parts rape seed and fish meal.

THIRD YEAR

PRUNING

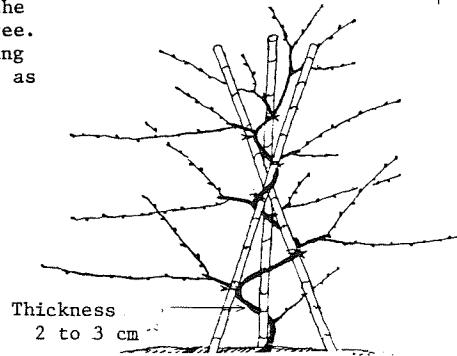


Select the desired height and cut the top which can be used as a scion. For the branches, cut so that 3 to 4 nodes remain on the lower branches and 1 to 2 on the upper branches. Redo the cord ties where necessary.

Prune the tip to achieve the desired height of the finished tree. The cutting can be used as a scion

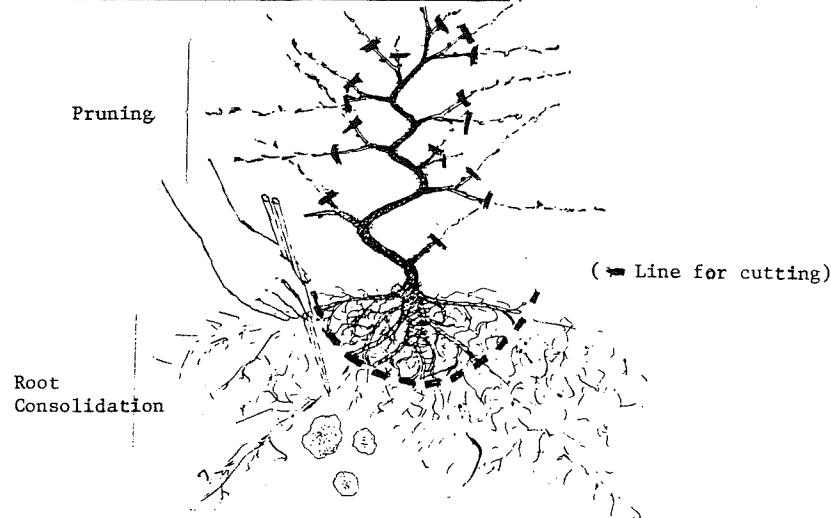
FOURTH YEAR

STATUS AS OF MARCH 10 - 20



At this time the sapling will be about 2 to 3 cm (7/8 to 1-1/4 inches) in diameter at the base of the trunk.

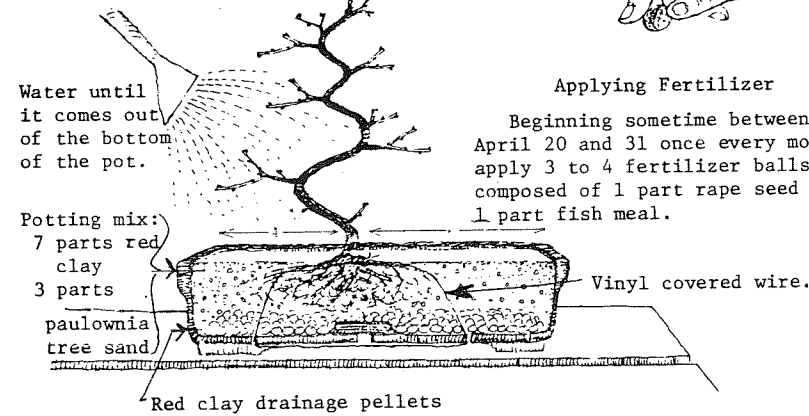
PLANTING IN A BONSAI POT March 20 - 31



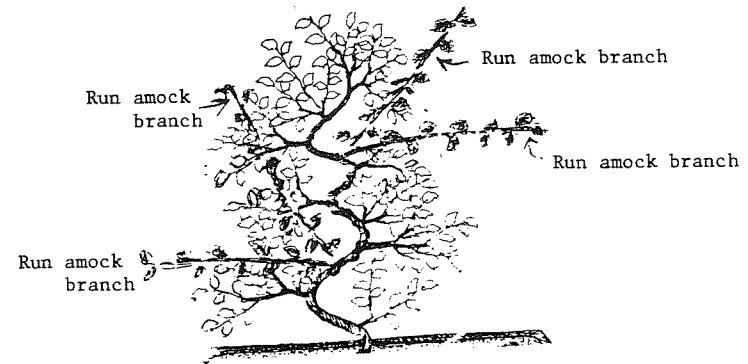
Before placing the plant in a bonsai pot, the roots must be consolidated by pruning. First the branches are pruned so that 2 to 3 leaf-nodes remain. Also remove 2/3's of the roots and rich soil, - all of it, and replace it with fresh soil.

FOURTH YEAR (continued)

Finished Planting



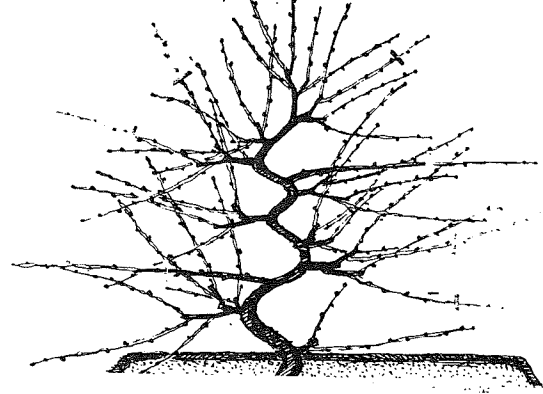
TRIMMING BRANCHES WHICH HAVE RUN AMOCK June 1 - 10



The trunk sometimes emits sprouts which occasionally position themselves on the outside curves of the trunk. These can be retained but they should be pruned and wired.

FIFTH YEAR

FULL GROWTH OF BRANCHES AS OF MARCH 10- 20



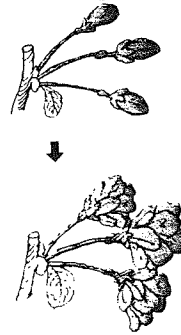
(- Line for cutting)

Having taken the plant out of the green-house, remove any of last year's branches which have run amock. Rely on your aesthetic senses as to which to remove or prune.

NATURAL PATTERN THAT THE BLOSSOMS TAKE DURING APRIL 1 to 10



Kaidou Blossoming



The pruning should be such that the branches grow to take the projected tree's shape by the end of the growing phase.

APPLE OR KAIDOU
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Note: After the fifth year repeat the fifth year operations. Repot once every 3 to 4 years.

Month/ Days	YEAR				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
Feb 20-28	Graft				
Mar 10-20		Prune Tie sapling to props			Sprouts emerge
Mar 20-31				Place in bonsai pot, outdoors on a shelf in full sun. Water adequately Remove blossoms	
Apr 1-10		Apply fertilizer. Replace fertilizer before prior applic- ation is exhausted.			Place outdoors on a shelf in full sun. Water adequately. Fertilize once per month. Blossoms appear.
Apr 20-30				Fertilize once per month	Remove spent Blossoms and prune.
May 1-10	Scion emerges to 10 cm (4 inches)				
Jun 1-10					Prune branches that have run amock
Jul 1-10	Growth reaches 50 cm (20 in.). Erect prop	Adjust/repair cord bindings			
August		Apply insecticides			
Oct 20-31		Stop fertilizing			
Dec 1-20					Place in a greenhouse

MARYLAND

FREEZE DATA

Local Freeze Data

STATION	Freeze threshold temperature	Mean date of last Spring occurrence	Mean date of first Fall occurrence	Mean No. of days between dates	Years of record	No. of occurrences in Spring	Years of record	No. of occurrences in Fall	STATION	Freeze threshold temperature	Mean date of last Spring occurrence	Mean date of first Fall occurrence	Mean No. of days between dates	Years of record	No. of occurrences in Spring	Years of record	No. of occurrences in Fall
ANNAPOLIS USN ACADEMY	32	03-30	11-19	234	30	30	30	27	COLLEGE PARK	32	04-26	10-17	174	28	29	29	29
	28	03-13	12-05	267	30	27	30	21		28	04-14	10-29	198	28	29	29	29
	24	02-20	12-15	298	30	22	30	13		24	03-22	11-15	238	28	27	29	27
	20	02-05	12-21	319	30	18	30	13		20	03-02	11-29	272	29	25	28	21
	16	01-20	12-28	342	30	12	30	5		16	02-15	12-16	304	29	21	28	14
BALTIMORE WB AIRPORT	32	04-11	10-28	200	10	10	10	10	GREENBELT	32	04-20	10-13	176	10	10	10	10
	28	03-26	11-09	228	10	10	10	10		28	04-12	11-02	204	10	10	10	10
	24	03-19	11-23	249	10	10	10	10		24	03-24	11-13	234	10	10	10	10
	20	02-25	11-28	276	10	10	10	10		20	03-12	11-23	256	10	10	10	10
	16	02-11	12-12	304	10	9	10	9		16	02-17	12-04	290	10	10	10	10
BALTIMORE WB CITY	32	03-26	11-19	238	30	30	30	30	LA PLATA 1 W.	32	04-21	10-21	183	29	29	29	29
	28	03-16	11-27	256	30	30	30	30		28	04-07	11-02	207	28	28	28	28
	24	03-05	12-07	277	30	30	30	29		24	03-20	11-13	246	28	28	28	28
	20	02-22	12-14	295	30	29	30	25		20	03-08	11-24	268	29	29	28	28
	16	02-07	12-23	319	30	24	30	16		16	02-20	12-07	290	29	27	28	26
BALTIMORE HAMILTON	32	04-19	11-02	197	10	10	10	10	LAUREL 3 W.	32	04-14	10-37	196	24	26	26	26
	28	03-25	11-09	229	10	9	9	9		28	04-06	11-26	218	25	25	26	26
	24	03-17	11-29	257	10	9	9	9		24	03-10	11-22	244	25	25	26	26
	20	03-03	12-04	276	10	9	9	9		20	03-24	11-24	254	25	25	26	26
	16	02-13	12-19	304	10	9	9	9		16	02-07	12-12	293	24	22	25	22
BELTSVILLE	32	04-27	10-12	168	10	10	10	10	ROCKVILLE	32	04-13	10-26	196	10	10	10	10
	28	04-14	10-15	182	10	10	10	10		28	03-25	11-10	230	10	10	10	10
	24	03-31	11-02	226	10	10	10	10		24	03-16	11-24	253	10	10	10	10
	20	03-17	11-08	246	10	10	10	10		20	02-26	12-04	281	10	10	10	10
	16	02-20	11-28	281	10	10	10	10		16	02-09	12-16	310	10	9	10	8
BELTSVILLE PLANT STA 1	32	04-24	10-15	174	10	10	10	10	TACOMA PARK MISS AVE	32	04-14	10-31	200	30	30	30	30
	28	04-12	10-24	199	10	10	10	10		28	03-28	11-11	228	30	30	29	28
	24	04-05	11-10	218	10	10	10	10		24	03-15	11-23	273	30	30	29	28
	20	03-16	11-16	245	10	10	10	10		20	03-03	12-04	276	30	30	29	29
	16	02-27	11-30	276	10	10	10	10		16	02-16	12-14	301	30	28	29	25
BELTSVILLE PLANT STA 2	32	04-27	10-10	166	10	10	10	10	TOWSON	32	04-17	10-14	180	10	10	10	10
	28	04-16	10-25	192	10	10	10	10		28	04-07	11-03	219	10	10	10	10
	24	04-08	11-06	212	10	10	10	10		24	03-22	11-09	242	10	10	10	10
	20	03-23	11-14	236	10	10	10	10		20	03-15	11-23	273	10	10	10	10
	16	03-02	11-28	271	10	10	10	10		16	02-18	12-08	293	10	10	10	10

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STATION	TEMP	90%	70%	50%	30%	10%	NO. OF DAYS BETWEEN	PROBABILITY - SPRING	PROBABILITY - FALL	SPRING FALL						
BELTSVILLE PLANT STA 4	32	04-21	10-23	185	10	10	10	10	32	04-07	11-04	211	10	10	10	10
	28	03-01	11-03	216	10	10	10	10	28	03-24	11-13	234	10	10	10	10
	24	03-22	11-18	241	10	10	16	10	24	03-11	11-28	262	10	10	10	10
	20	03-08	11-29	266	10	10	10	10	20	02-20	12-05	288	10	10	10	10
	16	02-14	12-08	297	10	10	10	10	16	02-05	12-16	314	10	8	10	8
BELTSVILLE PLANT STA 5	32	04-27	10-05	161	10	10	10	10	32	04-08	10-21	196	10	10	10	10
	28	04-20	10-22	185	10	10	10	10	28	03-23	11-09	231	10	10	10	10
	24	04-08	11-06	212	10	10	10	10	24	03-13	11-27	259	10	10	10	10
	20	03-26	11-13	232	10	10	10	10	20	02-11	12-08	300	10	9	10	10
	16	03-02	11-28	271	10	10	10	10	16	02-07	12-23	319	10	9	10	6
BELTSVILLE PLANT STA 6	32	04-18	10-23	188	10	10	10	10	32	04-18	10-17	182	10	10	10	10
	28	04-03	11-02	213	10	10	10	10	28	04-09	10-25	199	10	10	10	10
	24	03-22	11-13	236	10	10	10	10	24	03-26	11-10	229	10	10	10	10
	20	03-08	11-19	256	10	10	10	10	20	03-11	11-19	281	10	10	10	10
	16	02-14	12-08	297	10	10	10	10	16	02-22	11-30	281	10	10	10	10

VIRGINIA

PROBABILITY OF SELECTED TEMPERATURES ON OR AFTER GIVEN DATES IN SPRING AND ON OR BEFORE GIVEN DATES IN FALL

STATION	TEMP	90%	70%	50%	30%	10%	NO. OF DAYS BETWEEN	PROBABILITY - SPRING	PROBABILITY - FALL	SPRING FALL
FALLS CHURCH FAIRFAX COUNTY	36	APR 14	APR 26	MAY 1	MAY 13	MAY 25	157	SEP 25	OCT 13	OCT 21
	32	APR 8	APR 16	APR 21	APR 27	APR 31	106	OCT 13	OCT 23	OCT 24
	28	MAR 25	APR 1	APR 8	MAR 31	APR 9	233	OCT 21	OCT 27	NOV 5
	24	MAR 8	MAR 19	MAR 24	MAR 31	APR 9	233	OCT 29	NOV 6	NOV 17
	20	FEB 21	FEB 2	MAR 9	MAR 16	MAR 25	262	NOV 12	NOV 20	NOV 25
	16	JAN 23	FEB 11	FEB 20	MAR 2	MAR 15	293	NOV 27	DEC 5	DEC 10
LINCOLN LOUDOUN COUNTY	36	APR 15	APR 23	APR 29	MAY 5	MAY 13	165	SEP 25	OCT 5	OCT 18
	32	APR 3	APR 11	APR 17	APR 23	MAY 2	187	OCT 3	OCT 13	OCT 21
	28	MAR 24	MAR 25	APR 1	APR 8	APR 17	218	OCT 23	OCT 31	NOV 10
	24	MAR 3	MAR 13	MAR 21	SEP 28	SEP 7	245	NOV 6	NOV 14	NOV 26
	20	FEB 20	MAR 3	MAR 11	MAR 19	SEP 30	285	NOV 16	NOV 24	DEC 1
	16	FEB 5	FEB 18	FEB 27	MAR 6	MAR 22	286	NOV 21	NOV 30	DEC 6
QUARTICO PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY	36	APR 6	APR 17	APR 23	APR 30	MAY 9	179	OCT 4	OCT 13	OCT 19
	32	MAR 24	APR 4	APR 12	APR 20	MAY 1	202	OCT 19	OCT 26	OCT 31
	28	MAR 9	MAR 20	MAR 27	APR 3	APR 14	231	NOV 12	NOV 18	NOV 26
	24	FEB 23	MAR 5	MAR 12	MAR 19	MAR 23	259	NOV 20	NOV 26	DEC 4
	20	FEB 3	FEB 16	FEB 25	MAR 5	MAR 12	268	NOV 21	NOV 30	DEC 1
	16	JAN 18	FEB 7	FEB 19	FEB 28	MAR 19	298	NOV 26	DEC 6	DEC 13
WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT	36	MAR 31	APR 9	APR 15	APR 20	APR 29	300	OCT 19	OCT 26	NOV 2
	32	MAR 15	MAR 24	MAR 30	APR 4	APR 13	250	NOV 13	NOV 19	NOV 21
	28	MAR 1	MAR 12	MAR 19	MAR 26	APR 5	253	NOV 25	NOV 29	DEC 4
	24	FEB 17	MAR 1	MAR 9	MAR 17	MAR 29	272	NOV 29	DEC 1	DEC 11
	20	JAN 30	FEB 16	FEB 25	MAR 6	MAR 18	291	DEC 7	DEC 13	DEC 19
	16	JAN 9	JAN 20	FEB 11	FEB 21	FEB 27	314	DEC 14	DEC 14	DEC 22

Winter

Winter is almost upon us. The above is what Rocky Rochlin researched last Spring. It may be a little late. Let's hope we don't break any records this Winter. Rocky's note which accompanied the above information is copied below.

Jules--

At last I was able to get to the library to copy the enclosed freeze data. I got it from Tom Blackburn (427-7860). He's in the National Weather Service (8060 13th St., Silver Springs, Maryland 20910), who runs the local "neighborhood observation program" - strictly volunteer.

The data itself is compiled elsewhere, so Tom didn't know why Maryland data was handled differently than Virginia's. Also, there's no innercity data (downtown) which is what we call "The Heat Island". But, Tom has a rule-of-thumb for that, 10 days earlier than Washington, National Airport figures (the official Washington, DC observing site) in the Spring and 10 days later in the Fall (i.e., 32°, 50% chance, on or after March 30th for WNA ("DCA") but 32°, 50% chance, on or after March 20th, say for Georgetown etc.; and 32°, 50% chance for Washington National Airport on or before November 8th, but 32°, 50% chance for downtown DC on or before November 18th (10 days later). Another way of looking at it, 10 days earlier in the Spring for warmer weather in downtown DC, and 10 days later in the Fall for freezing weather, also downtown DC). Call Tom for any further information.

Rocky

Snips and Slips

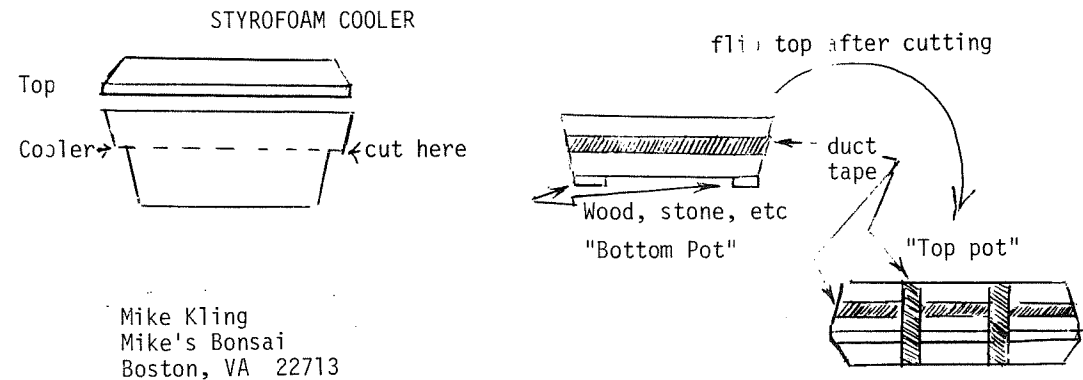
Styrofoam ice chests make a good, cheap training pot for collected trees and large nursery stock. Several sizes are available and often two pots can be made from a single cooler.

Slice the cooler horizontally with a sharp knife at an appropriate level. Tape the lid firmly (use good quality duct tape) to the top of the cooler and flip it over. Cut drain holes in the bottom of the cooler and in the old top (now bottom of second pot). The foam pots should be set on strips of wood (pieces of furring strips work great) or bricks or stones to allow air circulation to the drain holes. One or two horizontal bands of duct tape (double or triple thickness) will increase the strength of the pot.

Handle the foam pots carefully and they should last several years. I've kept a collected white cedar in a bottom section for six years and a dogwood in a top section for four years. Both pots have held up well, but I'll have to replace the duct tape soon.

The best feature of these foam pots is that the trees like them. Most coolers are white, reflecting sunlight and keeping the tree's roots cool in the summer. The styrofoam is pure insulation and protects roots from sudden temperature changes in all seasons. (Styrofoam coffee cups with chopstick-punched holes in the bottoms

do the same for rooted cuttings, potential name, etc.).



The National Arboretum

We who live in this area, are indeed fortunate to have the National Arboretum as a focal point for outstanding horticultural, botanical events. The program "Living Legends from Around the World" is one such event. Unfortunately, the monthly schedule of events at the Arboretum arrives after the PBA Newsletter should go to press. I guess the Arboretum's deadline is almost equivalent to the Newsletter's deadline. Hence, notice of last month's program on Australia did not arrive in time for publication.

The National Arboretum has sent the following letter, which should be of interest to those people who wish to get more involved. If you're looking for a worthy way of spending your time, having some fun, and learning something besides, become a guide at the Arboretum.

Dear Friends:

Since the opening of the National Arboretum grounds to the general public in 1959 we have received an ever increasing number of requests for guided tours. As new plant collections and gardens have been added over the years the need for additional volunteer guides has increased. In 1958, the National Capital Area Federation of Garden Clubs, in cooperation with the Arboretum, established a Volunteer Guide Service. Today our volunteer guides are responsible for conducting over 150 tours each year. Tour groups include plant societies, students, garden clubs, senior citizens, church groups and many others.

Our guides have derived a great deal of pleasure from visits to the Arboretum whether for the purpose of conducting a tour or for meeting our staff members

and guests at regularly scheduled training sessions. Our guides feel that it has been a rewarding experience and feel that it is a privilege to serve as a volunteer at the National Arboretum.

We would like to extend an invitation to those of you on our mailing list who might have an interest in becoming an Arboretum Volunteer Guide to join us and participate in this exciting program. Please phone the Arboretum Education Office at 472-9279 or Judy French, our Volunteer Guide Chairman at 762-5943.

Sincerely,



ERIK A. NEUMANN
Curator of Education

Living Legends from around the World



JAPAN

AT THE U.S. NATIONAL ARBORETUM

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

The FRIENDS of the U.S. National Arboretum

invite you to attend a program titled

LIVING LEGENDS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 3, 1982

SUNDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1982

The program will begin at the Administration Building Auditorium at 1:30 pm. Plants from Japan will be featured including Chrysanthemum indicum - the parent of the modern garden and florist chrysanthemum. New Chrysanthemum flowers bred by Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio and Ft. Myers, Florida, will be displayed along with flowers grown by the Old Dominion and Potomac Chrysanthemum Societies. The event will be presented in cooperation with the Japanese Embassy.

Following the opening presentation, National Arboretum Curators will introduce visitors to additional Japanese plants growing in Arboretum collections and gardens.

Light refreshments featuring tastes/treats from Japan will be served at 3:00 pm, by members of the National Capital Area Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc. Dr. Marc Cathey, Director of the U.S. National Arboretum, will hold a question and answer session for gardeners to complete the visit.

BONSAI REFINEMENT WORKSHOP, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1:00 pm - 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 limited to five (5) persons, and advance registration is required. To register, please phone the Arboretum Education Department at 472-9279. Bonsai Refinement workshops will be held on the second Tuesday of each month. Pre-requisite: A Beginning Bonsai Class.

WINTER CARE OF BONSAI, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 10:30 am. Robert Drechsler, Curator of the National Bonsai Collection will present a lecture-demonstration, and will conduct a behind the scenes tour of the Arboretum Bonsai Collection and Pavilion. Mr. Drechsler will cover winter storage and the care of bonsai during the winter months. Watering, fertilizing, winter pruning, and cleaning of wounds and scars will be discussed. The program will begin in the Administration Building Classroom.

NOVEMBER CALENDAR 1982

Tuesday, Nov. 9

Bonsai Refinement
Workshop

Thursday, Nov. 18

The Floriade And Gardens
Of The Netherlands

Tuesday, Nov. 23

Winter Care Of Bonsai

Tuesday, Nov. 30

Holly Walk

ART DISPLAYS AND EXHIBITS

October 13 to December 13, 1982

Photographer's Trees by Lindsey Grant

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 on the south by M Street, N.E. Follow signs to enter from the gate at 3501 New York Avenue, N.E. Follow signs to the Auditorium in the Administration Building. Ample free parking is available. If you plan to attend, please notify our Education Office at (202) 472-9279.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

11 November: 7:30 p.m. Residence of Steve Morse, 123 Kuethe Drive, Hillsmere Shores, Annapolis. From Forest Drive, turn right on Hillsmere Drive - go about one mile and turn left on Kuethe Drive, go about two blocks - house on right. Workshop with indoor material. Members are encouraged to bring their bonsai to show several beginners types of indoor trees used, along with their workshop supplies. Tree-of-the Year, Dwarf Cherry, will be distributed.

ANNAPOLIS (301) 263-9393

13 November: 10:00 a.m. Gulf Branch Nature Center. There will be a panel discussion on Winterizing, preparation for and maintenance during the Winter months. Bob Sitnick will have the material listed on the bottom of page 18 for sale. He is contemplating another order of pots from Japan. Members are asked to bring in pots from last year's order.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA BONSAI SOCIETY (703) 356-2676

14 November: 2:00 p.m. Bowie Community Center. Bob Sitnick will present slides of the 1981 John Naka Bonsai Tour of China and Japan.

BOWIE BONSAI CLUB (301) 390-6687

18 November: 7:30 p.m. at Audubon Naturalist Society. Mr. Peter Mazzeo of the National Arboretum will lecture on "Identification of Woody Plants in Winter". His lecture will be accompanied by a slide show. This should be extremely informative to those of us who collect from the wild as the best time to do this is usually during the dormancy period. RAFFLE!!

BROOKSIDE BONSAI (301) 871-8440

20 November: 2:00 p.m. National Arboretum. All members are asked to please attend this meeting. Information concerning the meeting will be mailed.

WASHINGTON (202) 583-2676

21 November: 2:00 p.m. Clearwater Nature Center. There will be a session on mame.

KIYOMIZU (301) 423-8230

5 December: Potluck supper at a member's house as a holiday season get-together. Slides will be shown. Each member is to bring a tree. Time and place will be announced.

KIYOMIZU (301) 423-8230

Baltimore, contact (301) 669-1487 for meeting information.

Winter Protection

Speakers at both the ABS Convention and our recent PBA Symposium mentioned the use of DuPont Microfoam for winter protection of plants. Microfoam comes in rolls 250 feet long by 72" high by 1/4" thick. Bob Sitnick will sell microfoam to PBA members for 65¢ per running foot. Contact him in the evenings at 821-3142.

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