

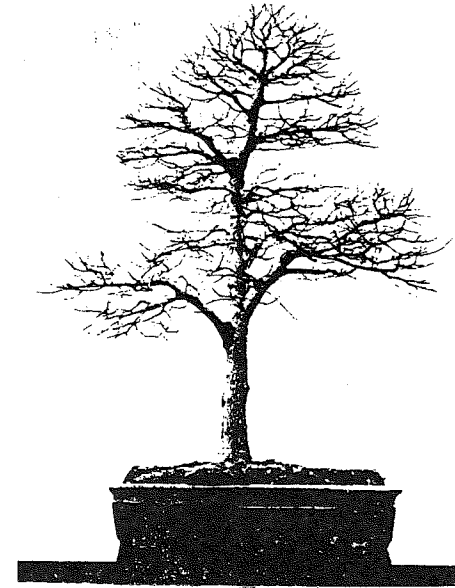
POTOMAC
BONSAI
ASSOCIATION

Newsletter

ISSN 0160-9521



ENOKI - Chinese Hackberry by Takeyama Kō Translated by Jules Koetsch



ENOKI - Single Trunk

There are two varieties of enoki (Chinese hackberry), - one has rounded leaves and the other has elongated or narrow leaves. In the absence of any leaves, one can distinguish between the two when the sapling has reached its second year of growth. The round leaf variety has a white root similar to daikon (Japanese radish). The narrow leaf variety has a dark brown root similar to gobon (burdock or aster). Of the two varieties, the round leaf variety is favored by most for bonsai. Of the possible tree styles - formal upright, broom shape and informal upright, the latter is the shape many choose. The yellowing of the leaves in Autumn is beautiful, and when the leaves have fallen, the bare branch structure is worth looking at. The tree also has earned the distinction of being a rapid grower when young and of being a slow grower when mature.

Of course this tree naturally grows to a height of 20 meters (68 feet). It is used in gardens and parks to

provide the Yin of the Yin and Yang relationship. (Yin and Yang are explained at the end of this article.)

The leaves are not symmetrical and this tree is related to the elm family, one notes that the leaves of the elm family are also asymmetrical. The leaf have a sawtooth edge around its entire length. The oval shaped leaf is 5 to 8 cm (2 to 3-1/4 inches) long and the fruit is reddish brown. The tree is reknowned for haveing been planted in olden times on the mound that marked each league (similar to our old mileposts, - a league is about 2.44 miles) so that its fallen leaves and the height of the tree would further identify the location of the mound.

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POTTING THE SAPLING

Start in the Spring with a sapling that is into its second year of growth, - it will have a height of almost 30 cm (12 inches). One can either purchase the sapling or collect it in the mountains being careful to select a two year old sapling by noting its height as being around 30 cm.

Prepare to place the 2-year old sapling in a pot during the Spring equinoctial week. Use a shallow, unglazed pot and place a thin layer of akatsuchi drainage pellets over the bottom of the pot. On top of that place the potting soil mix of 7 parts akatsuchi and 3 parts shikamuna.

At this time top the tree to the desired height. Remove main and lateral branches to encourage lower branches to grow. In general, many round leaf enoki have a wide or narrow elongated main root. First of all limit the growth of the branches by removing no more than 10 cm (1-1/4 inches) from each of the branches. Also cut the root so that 3 cm (1-1/4 inches) remains. Conditionally, the remaining 3 cm will taper from bottom to top and be the foundation for future root growth. Once the root has been cut it definitely will not grow any further.

Having completed the removal of the end of the root and then the potting, water until the water runs out of the drain hole in the bottom of the pot. New growth will begin to appear between April 1st and 10th. Until then, protect the bonsai from strong winds and frost.

MANAGEMENT - APRIL TO DECEMBER

After April 10th, place the bonsai on an outdoor shelf in full sunlight. At the same time apply one rapeseed fertilizer ball and continue to do so every month until the end of September. Also do not forget to water twice every day commencing in the Spring.

By the time May has arrived, more and more one can see the shape of the tree emerging. (At this time start tailoring the tree to the desired design.) Namely at three separate times between May until September repeat leaf cutting and pruning, except for the bottom branches which should be allowed to grow fatter and to lengthen. Of course remove any bar branches or the like. To stimulate the emergence and growth of bottom branches, the best way is to do leaf cutting and pruning back to the basic tree structure during the 2 or 3 pruning and leaf cutting sessions between May and the end of December.

Once the trunk has finished emitting branches, growth of the upper branches is checked to prevent a top-heavy appearance and stimulate growth of the bottom branches. Once the number (1) branch has emerged from the trunk, let it be. Let the number (1) branch fatten and elongate until it keys in harmoniously with the remainder of the tree. Also the number (2) branch should be permitted to grow to its heart's content. Improve the results by removing any other bottom branches to maintain the balance with the number (1) and number (2) branches. Of course during this timeframe do not neglect to continue fertilizing once per month and watering 3 times per day.

upon entering Autumn water once or twice per day and stop fertilizing after September. Before long yellow leaves will be seen. After the yellow leaves have fallen, the tree structure can be seen in its entirety. Then it can be pruned so that the branches approximate the desired shape and the awkward branches are removed to retain the overall balance of the tree's shape. In the above period and again in April prune branches exclusive of the number (1) and number (2) branches, - the latter being allowed to grow unhindered until they achieve the desired thicknesses. Between December 10th and 20th place the bonsai in a sheltered area to protect it from snow and frost.

THIRD YEAR OF OPERATIONS

Because the growth of enoki is rapid, begin to transplant it in the third year during the Spring equinoctial week. Use a number 4 or 5 unglazed, shallow pot. In transplanting, cut away up to two-thirds of the root system.

CHINESE HACKBERRY - ENOKI
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Month-Days	YEAR		
	First	Second	Third
Mar 10 - 20	Obtain seedling	Transplant into a pot	Repot
Apr 1 - 10	Water	adequately	Place in a bonsai pot
May 1 - 10		Fertilize	Fertilize
May 1 to Sep 30		Pluck sprouts and prune 3 times between May and September	
Jun 1 - 10	Fertilize		
Jul 1 - 10		Fertilize	Wire
Aug 1 - 10		Fertilize	Remove wire
Sep 1 - 10		Fertilize	
Sep 20 - 30	Fertilize once	Stop fertilizing	
Dec 1 - 10		Consolidation pruning	
Dec 10 - 20	Place in	a greenhouse	

Yin and Yang

The following writing concerning Yin and Yang was taken from the book "THE CHINESE ART OF TAI CHI CH'UAN" by Chee Soo, Gordon Cremonesi Ltd, London.

The Yin represents the earth, shadows and darkness, quiescence and peace, centrifugal force and expansion, the female species, and the duad, which is dualism. It is symbolised in China by the tiger, and is invariably associated with even numbers and the colour orange.

The Yang, on the other hand, stands for heaven, light and sunshine, vitality and vigour, centripetal force and contraction, the male species, and the monad, which is monism. It is symbolised by the dragon, and is associated with odd numbers and the colour azure.

Many Westerners make the mistake of thinking that specific things can be classified as Yin or Yang. In fact, the Yin and Yang represent only general tendencies, and the differences between phenomena in the universe. Nothing is absolute, and anything that is basically Yin or Yang contains a certain amount of its opposite. That is why they are represented by the following emblem:



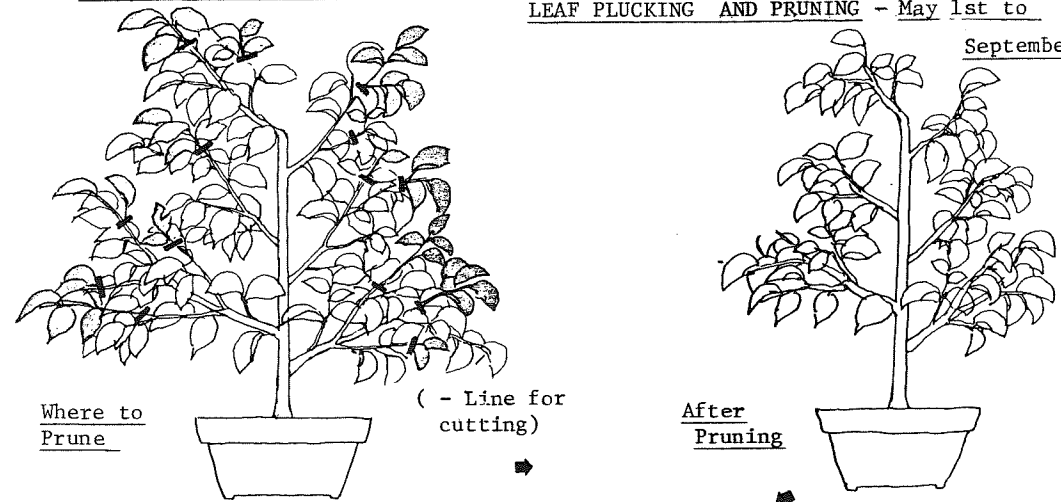
Within the one is a certain amount of the other. When they harmonise together they become "dual monism".

From the Archives

The following article will serve to introduce you to the hackberry trees common to the United States. It is a reprint of the article which appeared in the PBA Newsletter, Volume 9, Number 4, April 1979. It may be noted that the *Celtis occidentalis* has a round leaf similar to that referred to in the Japanese article. Similarly, the *Celtis laevigata* has a narrow leaf comparable to the narrow leaf variety of Chinese hackberry. The article mentions that witches broom attacks *Celtis occidentalis* and that one might be able to use abnormally dwarfed branches for a bonsai. Witches broom when it attacks other trees such as white pines will dwarf the needles yet not be unsightly, - this is where *Yatsubusa* varieties come from. However on the hackberry, the witches' broom only attacks the end leaves making the plant somewhat unsightly.

THIRD YEAR (Continued)

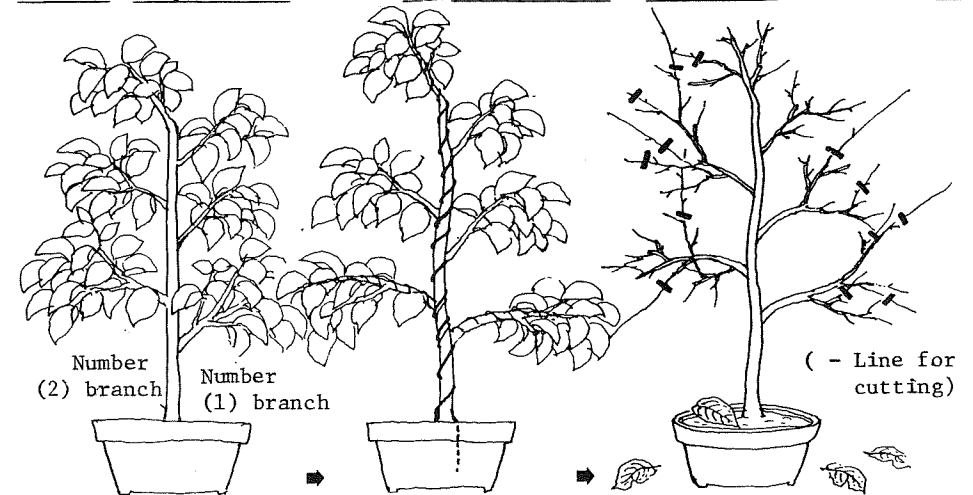
LEAF PLUCKING AND PRUNING - May 1st to September 30th



During this period of time (May 1st to September 30th) limit the sprout plucking and pruning to 3 separate occasions. Because the main and lateral branches grow vigorously, cut away up branch-segments containing 2 to 3 leaves.

WIRING - July 1 to 10

PRUNING TO SHAPE - Results of Branch Removal



Before Wiring

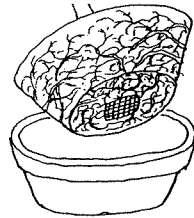
After Wiring

To balance the shape of the tree, undertake the pruning of the unwanted growth from the main branches.

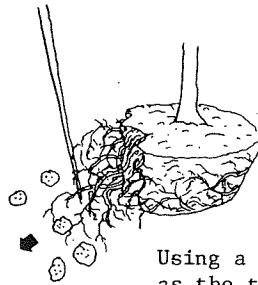
In tailoring the design of the tree, first of all wire the trunk so that it can be curved as shown. Next wire the number (1) and (2) branches with one wire, - follow the black lines on the figure with the wire following the wire on the trunk.

FOURTH YEAR

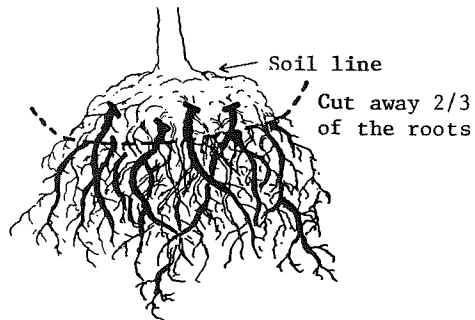
PLANTING IN A BONSAI POT - March 10 to 20



Take the root ball from the training pot

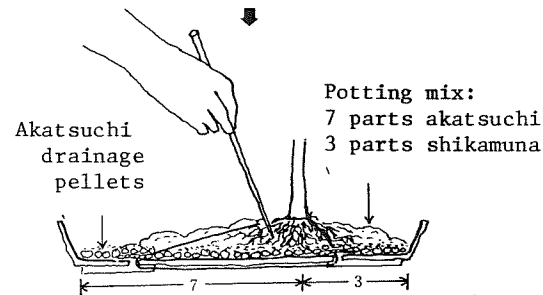


Using a chopstick as the tool, limit soil removal to two-thirds of the original amount.



Soil line

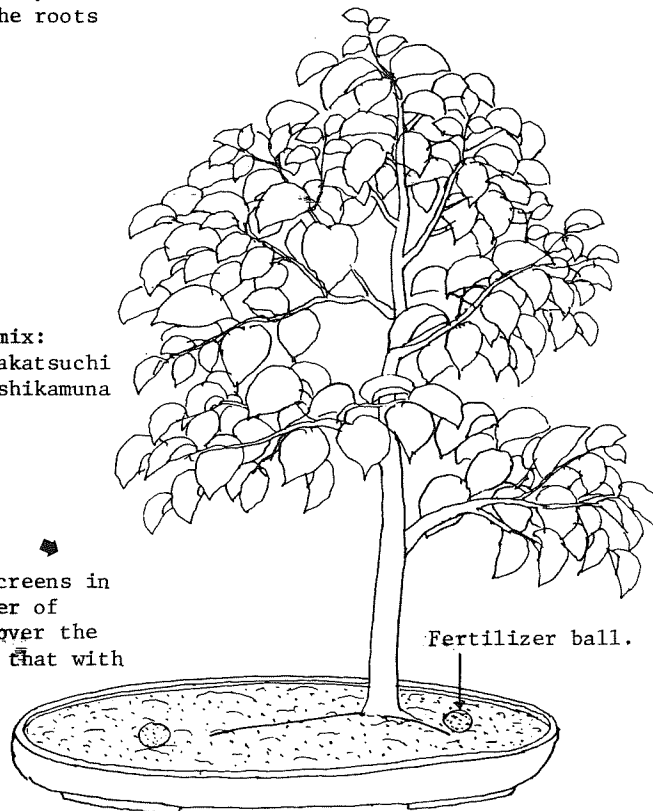
Cut away 2/3 of the roots



Akatsuchi drainage pellets

Potting mix:
7 parts akatsuchi
3 parts shikamuna

Put the tie-down wire and screens in place. Next add a thin layer of akatsuchi drainage pellets over the bottom of the pot and cover that with a thin layer of the potting mix. Insert the plant and work the soil into the spaces between the roots using a chopstick. Having completed that, water adequately, and for a space of 10 days place it where there is 1/2 day shade.

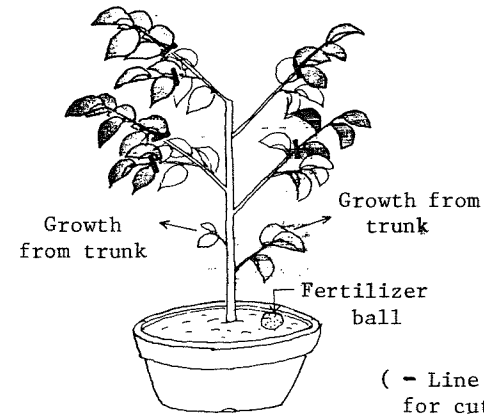


Fertilizer ball.

Between April 1 to 10 place outdoors on a shelf in a sunny location. Apply 2 rapeseed fertilizer balls. In addition, from May to no later than the end of September, repeat the sprout plucking and pruning.

SECOND YEAR (Continued)

SPROUT PLUCKING AND PRUNING - May 1 to 10



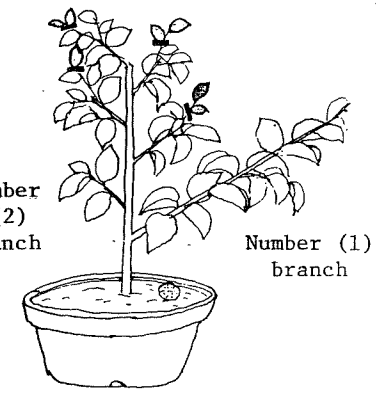
Growth from trunk

Growth from trunk

Fertilizer ball

(- Line for cutting)

Prune the branches except for the bottom branches, - let them grow.



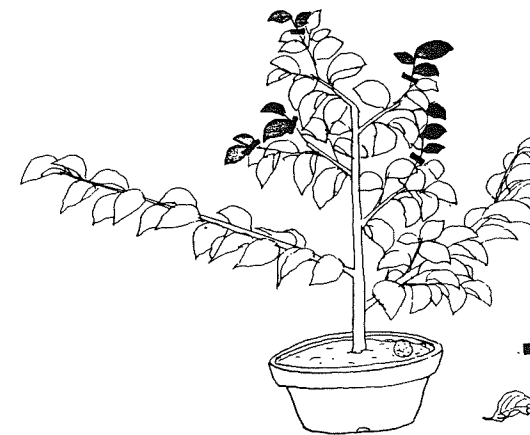
Number (2) branch

Number (1) branch

The number (1) and number (2) branches are the only ones left to grow unhindered.

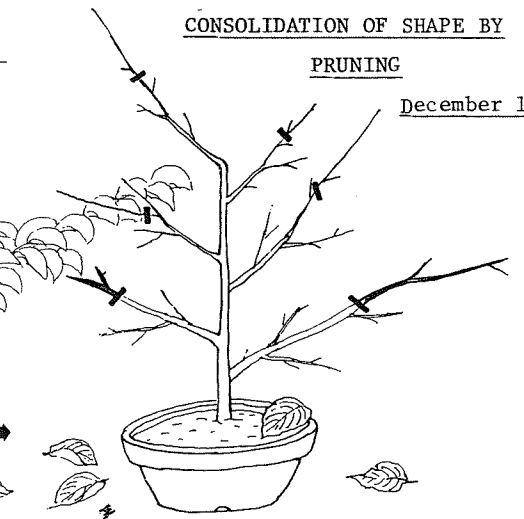
SPROUT PLUCKING

May 1st to September 30th



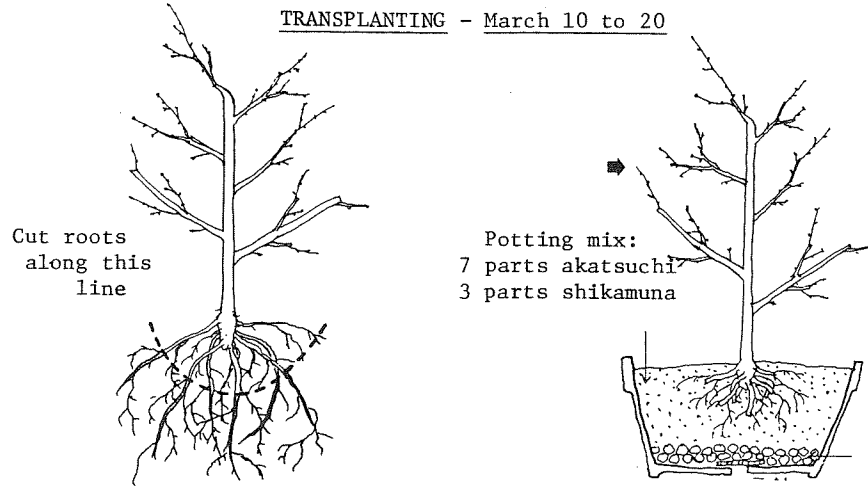
CONSOLIDATION OF SHAPE BY PRUNING

December 1 -10

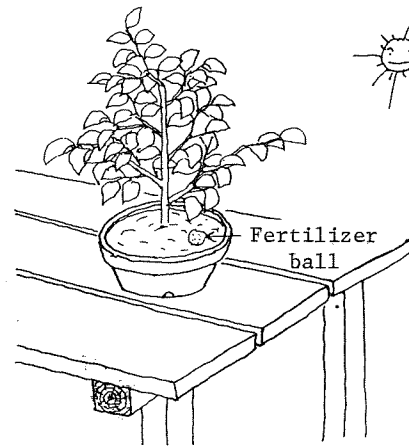


THIRD YEAR

TRANSPLANTING - March 10 to 20



Because the number 3 pot is now too small, transplant to a number 4 or 5 pot.



Place in shade for 1/2 a day for 10 days then put it where it will get a full day of sun.

At this time after placing the newly potted plant where it receives one-half-a-day of shade for 10 days, put it outdoors on a shelf in a sunny location. At that time apply one rapeseed fertilizer ball. Repeat the application once every month until the end of September.

Place a drainage layer of akatsuchi in the bottom of the pot and on top of that place the potting mix of 7 parts akatsuchi and 3 parts shikamuna. Once the potting is over, water until it flows freely from the bottom of the pot. Place it outdoors on a shelf so that it is in half-a-day shade for a period of 10 days.

Place the bonsai outside on a shelf in full sun between April 1st and 10th. From this time through September place on the surface of the soil one rapeseed fertilizer ball. When the surface of the soil appears dry, sprinkle with tapwater.

Repeat leaf cutting and pruning 3 times, beginning in May and ending no later than September 30th. In order to obtain luxuriant growth, those main and side branches which extend beyond the basic shape including small side branches emanating from the bottom branches, can be pruned back so that as few as 2 to 3 leaf-segments remain in arriving at the basic design.

In July, wiring is probably in order. The number (1) and number (2) branches have received a pruning. Next the trunk is wired & bent to produce a number of bends characteristic of the informal upright style. If wiring is done in the 3rd year, it may not have to be repeated during the 4th and subsequent years unless there is a need to do so. Wire can cut into the trunk and branches, and it is best to remove the wire before 20 days have elapsed.

After the leaves have fallen do "consolidation" pruning. To pass the Winter free of frost and snow, place the bonsai in a protected place to avoid snow and frost damage.

PLANTING IN A BONSAI POT

At last during the Spring equinoctial week of the 4th year, it is time to place the plant in a bonsai pot. Use a shallow, glazed bonsai pot. Place the akatsuchi drainage pellets in the bottom of the pot and on top of that place a thin layer of potting mix, - 7 parts of akatsuchi and 3 parts of shikamuna.

Remove the bonsai from the training pot, and with a chopstick remove two-thirds of the soil. Then shorten the roots by cutting them so that they are flush with the remaining soil/rootball. Securely plant the roots on top of the thin layer of potting mix already in the pot and then affix it with insulated wire. Next work the potting mix into the spaces between the roots and mound the soil to the desired height. After potting, water until it flows from the pot's drainage holes. Then place it where it can receive one-half-a-day shade.

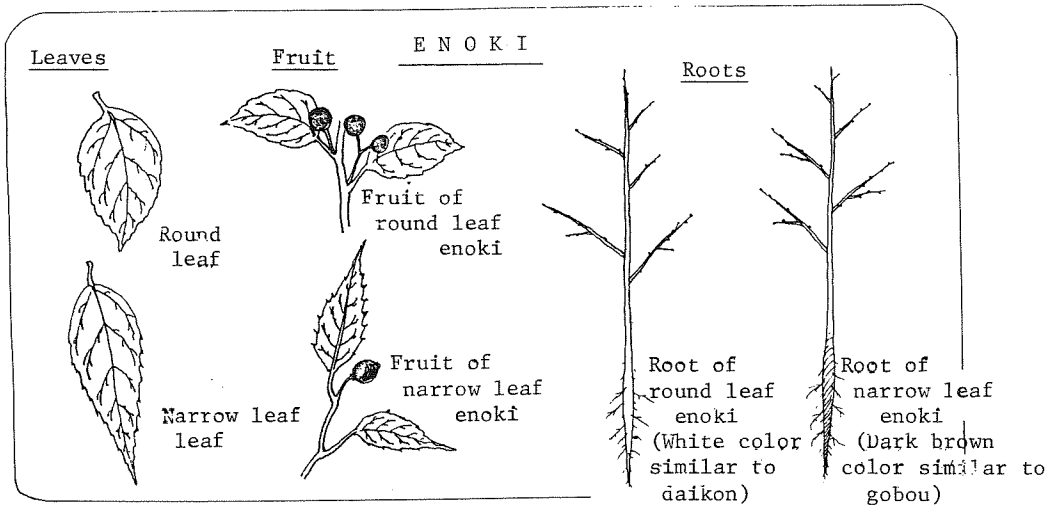
FOLLOW-ON MANAGEMENT

During the period of April 1st to 10th place the bonsai outdoors in a sunny place on top of a shelf. At the same time apply one to two rapeseed fertilizer balls. Apply one to two fertilizer balls once every month until the end of September. Also between May and September prune and leaf-cut once and repeat if necessary. In addition, after the leaves have fallen, prune those branches which detract from the overall balance of the plant. Provide protection from frost during the Winter.

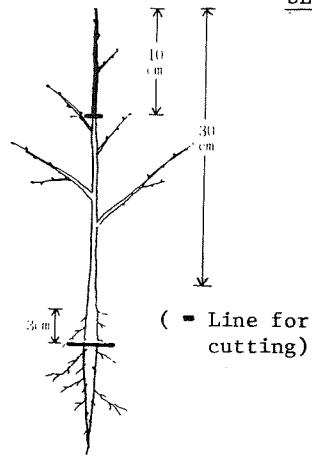
In the 6th and subsequent years repot once every 2 years. Every year from May through September prune and leaf-cut. Fertilize from April through September. Prevent the top surface of the soil from drying by watering with tapwater.

Use sumichion or a like insecticide to get rid of the white kaigamushi (aphids) when they appear on the bonsai between July through October.

Chinese Hackberry - Enoki

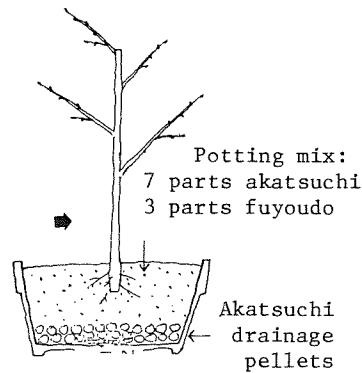


SECOND YEAR

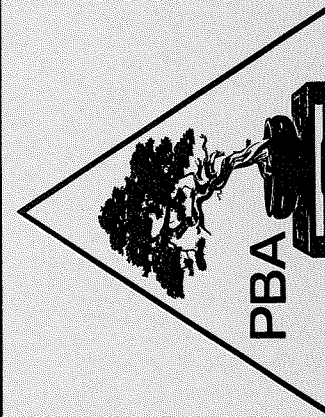


SECOND YEAR OLD SAPLING

TRANSPLANT INTO A POT - March 10 to 20



The sapling in the 2nd year does not have bottom branches. Once potted, protect from strong winds.



NINTH ANNUAL POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION SYMPOSIUM

THEME: Collecting and
Developing Native
Deciduous Trees

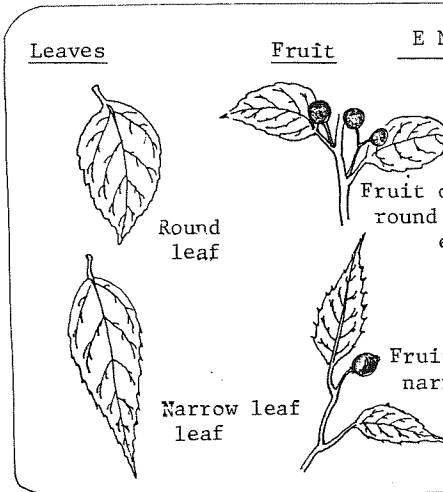
15 AND 16 OCTOBER 1983 • BETHESDA, MARYLAND

The Potomac Bonsai Association cordially invites you to participate in our Ninth Annual Symposium. We have endeavored to make it a most educational, enjoyable and stimulating experience. Outstanding bonsai experts from England and the United States have been invited to share their wealth of knowledge with you through lectures, demonstrations, workshops and a collecting

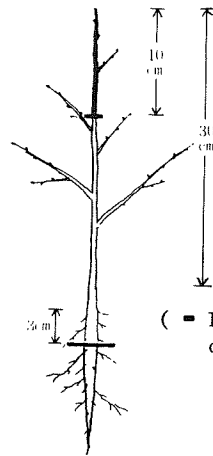
branches
old needles
branches
sprouts
wire
Sp - Spray foliage
V - Best viewing time
W1 - Return to once a day watering
W2 - Water 2 times per day
W3 - Water 3 times per day
Wi - Wire

DECIDUOUS	September	October
h,white	FS,RW,W2 to W3	D,I,PB,Wi,W1
Chinese	F	D,PB
go	- - - -	PB
berry	F,I,PB	D
Boston	F	- - - -
beam	PB,PS	D,PB
e		
panese	F,FS,PB,RW W3	W2
ident	F,PB,PS,RW	- - - -
ing willow	F,I,PB,PS	- - - -
FRUIT BEARING		
neaster	F,I,PB,V	I
enia	I,PB	- - - -
y	I,PB,V,W1	- - - -
,dwarf	F,I,PB,V	- - - -
granite	I,V	D
antha	F,I,PB,V, Wi	I

Chinese Ha



SECOND YEAR



(— Line for cutting)

The sapling bottom branch strong winds.

Potomac Bonsai Association
 c/o Godfrey Trammell
 1122 Clark Ave.
 Waldorf, MD. 20601

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September and October Schedule

Key:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| B - Buy tree | OB - Open branches | Sp - Spray foliage |
| C - Cut-off leaves | ON - Remove old needles | V - Best viewing time |
| D - Leaves fall off | PB - Prune branches | W1 - Return to once a day watering |
| F - Fertilize | PS - Prune sprouts | W2 - Water 2 times per day |
| I - Use insecticide | R - Repot | W3 - Water 3 times per day |
| HS - Half a day shade | RW - Remove wire | Wi - Wire |

CONIFERS	September	October	DECIDUOUS	September	October
Cypress:	F, PS, R, Wi	B, F, R, Wi	Beech, white	FS, RW, W2 to W3	D, I, PB, Wi, W1
Hinoki	F, PS, R, Wi	B, F, R, Wi	Elm, Chinese	F	D, PB
Sawara	F, R, Wi	R, Wi then RW	Ginkgo	- - - -	PB
Hemlock	F, I, Wi	Wi	Hackberry	F, I, PB	D
Juniper			Ivy, Boston	F	- - - -
Needle	F, I, PS, W2, Wi	F	Hornbeam	PB, PS	D, PB
Shimpaku	F, R, Sp, Wi	I, Sp, R	Maple		
Larch	F, PS, R	PB, RW	Japanese	F, FS, PB, RW W3	W2
Pine: Black	PB, PS, Wi, W3	PB, PS, R, W3, Wi	Trident	F, PB, PS, RW	- - - -
Corkbark	F, R, Wi, W2	ON, R, Wi	Weeping willow	F, I, PB, PS	- - - -
Red	F, R, Wi, W2	F, ON, R, Wi			
White	F, ON, PB, PS, Wi, W3	F, ON, PB, PS, Wi	<u>FRUIT BEARING</u>		
Spruce	F, R, PB, PS, Wi, W3	F, PB, PS, R, Wi	Cotoneaster	F, I, PB, V	I
Yew	F, PS, Wi	F, R, Wi	Gardenia	I, PB	- - - -
			Holly	I, PB, V, W1	- - - -
			Ilex, dwarf	F, I, PB, V	- - - -
			Pomegranite	I, V	D
			Pyracantha	F, I, PB, V, Wi	I
<u>FLOWERING</u>					
Andromeda	F, PB, RW	F			
Apple, crab	I, RW	D, R, RW			
Apricot					
Japanese	F, I, R, RW, W2	F, R, W1 to W2			
Azalea	W3	I, RW, W1 to W2			
Cherry	I, R, RW, W1	F, R			
Forsythia	F, I	F, I, RW			
Quince	I, R, RW, W1 to W2	PB, R, RW			
Tea, bohea	F, FS	V			
Winter					
jasmine	F, PB, R, RW, W1 to W2	I, PB, R, RW W1			
Wisteria	F, RW	I			

Calendar of Events

7 September Wednesday Dan Robinson will give a lecture/demonstration at 7:30 p.m. at the National Arboretum. See the August issue of the Newsletter.

8 September Thursday Dan Robinson will conduct a workshop, onlookers invited for an additional fee. Same time and place as the 7 September meeting above.

ANNAPOLIS (301) 263-3995

The above lecture/demonstration and workshop will be the monthly meeting for September

10 September Saturday NORTHERN VIRGINIA (703)569-9378: Meeting will be from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon at the George Mason Regional Library, 7001 Little River Turnpike, Annandale. Jules Koetsch talk on the training of black pine. Bring trees for the follow-on workshop, - all species are welcome. Look at the schedule and bring tools, wire and/or any other items needed to do the scheduled tasks.

17 September Saturday WASHINGTON (202) 583-2676: National Arboretum at 2:00 p.m. Bring in as many trees as you would like for a critique/workshop. The October meeting will be ; SEE YOU AT THE SYMPOSIUM!!!

18 September Sunday BALTIMORE (301)669-1847: The annual show will be held at the Conservatory in Druid Hill Park set up at 8:30 a.m. All are invited to help. The show is from 10:00 a.m to 4:00 p.m.

Please tell your friends, neighbors, and acquaintances. We need a crowd! We also need trees to show. Last year only four members responded. PLEASE EVERYONE THINK SEPT. AND SHOWTIME.

25 September Sunday KIYOMIZU (301) 423-8230: Clearwater Nature Center at 2:00 p.m. There will a session on Saikei, - the use of moss and stone.

29 September Thursday BROOKSIDE (301)593-4681: NEW MEETING LOCATION AND DATE. 7:30 p.m. at the Argyle Community Center. Directions: Take 495 to the Georgia Ave/Wheaton Exit. Go North on Georgia Ave. Take your first right onto Forest Glenn Road heading East. You will pass Holy Cross Hospital on your right. Thru the light at Sligo Creek Pkwy, up a slight hill, Argyle Community Center will be on your right. It is a two story cream colored building adjacent to Forest Glenn Senior Citizens Center. There is a Park and Planning Commission sign at the curb identifying the building. If further directions are needed, call Bill Spencer at the above number. The topic will be refining trees and discussing the details preparatory to the October show at White Flint.

15-16 October; PBA SYMPOSIUM AT THE MARRIOTT MOTEL IN BETHESDA!!!

23 October Sunday BALTIMORE (301)669-1847: Cylburn Manor. Bob Ballentine will give a talk on insects and plant diseases and a 3-ring circus will follow.

29 October Saturday BROOKSIDE (301)593-4681: No meeting this month due to the Symposium and the show at White Flint Mall. The show will at the center court of White Flint Mall between 10:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Everyone is invited. Directions: Take 495 to Wisconsin Ave. Go north on Wisconsin Ave. Wisconsin becomes Rockville Pike. White Flint Mall is on the right hand side of the road approximately 2 miles after getting off of the Beltway.



GOLDEN STATE BONSAI FEDERATION, INC.

FOUNDED IN 1978

PASSPORT APPLICATION FOR

THE QUEEN MARY BONSAI ADVENTURE

NOVEMBER 4, 5, 6, 1983

FULL registration includes all events except the workshops. (Friday Stowaway Cocktail party and dinner, Saturday buffet luncheon, Saturday Spruce Goose Cocktail party and Banquet, Sunday Brunch.)

Individual full registration, before October 1, 1983.....\$ 83.00 \$ _____
Individual full registration, after October 1, 1983.....\$ 90.00 \$ _____

Family, 2 members same family before October 1, 1983.....\$160.00 \$ _____
Family, 2 members same family after October 1, 1983.....\$175.00 \$ _____

REGISTRATION ALTERNATIVES

1. All Demonstrations only.....\$ 35.00 \$ _____
2. Single Demonstration.....\$ 10.00 \$ _____
3. Meals - Total 4.....\$ 75.00 \$ _____
4. Friday evening dinner.....\$ 25.00 \$ _____
5. Saturday buffet.....\$ 14.00 \$ _____
6. Saturday Banquet only, if space permits.....\$ 35.00 \$ _____
7. Sunday Brunch.....\$ 15.00 \$ _____

OPTIONAL ADDITIONAL REGISTRATION

Workshops - Bring your own tools

FRIDAY MORNING

Black Pine.....LIMIT 10...Richard Ota.....\$ 45.00 \$ _____
California Juniper, Advanced Styling.....LIMIT 10...Warren Hill.....\$ 75.00 \$ _____
Kingsville Boxwood, Shohin and Mame.....LIMIT 15...John Hinds.....\$ 30.00 \$ _____

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Black Pine, ADVANCED.....LIMIT 10...Richard Ota.....\$ 60.00 \$ _____
Kingsville Boxwood, Shohin and Mame.....LIMIT 15...John Hinds.....\$ 30.00 \$ _____
Shimpaku, 5 tree group planting.....LIMIT 10...Warren Hill.....\$ 45.00 \$ _____
California Juniper, Advanced Styling.....LIMIT 10...Harry Hirao.....\$ 75.00 \$ _____

TOTAL CHECK ENCLOSED.....\$ _____

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO: Golden State Bonsai Federation
7 Frances Yoshiwara
615 S. Euclid St., #E-4
Santa Ana, Calif. 92704

NAME _____
Last name (please print) First Name Name of Spouse

ADDRESS _____
Street City, Zip Code Phone

CLUB AFFILIATIONS _____

DO YOU HAVE RESERVATIONS ON THE QUEEN MARY? _____ If not, call and book your reservations now. Be sure to tell them you are with the Golden State Bonsai Federation Convention, 213-435-4747

Friday afternoon Demonstration

Ben Oki
3:30 - 5:00 p.m.
Japanese and English

Saturday Morning Demonstration

The Naka Brothers
John and Sadao

Saturday Afternoon Demonstration

Dr. David Andrews

Sunday Morning Demonstration

Warren Hill
Harry Hirao
Shig and Roy Nagatoshi

Regarding the Workshops--

The Black Pines have been grown and nurtured in a Bonsai Nursery. Outstanding material. They are just waiting for you along with the instructor, Richard Ota, who is known for his knowledge and care of Black Pines. Bring paper and pencils.

The California Junipers have been hand picked. They will range in size from medium to large. This will be an advanced styling class with Harry Hirao and Warren Hill as instructors. Bring your heavy tools.

The Kingsville Boxwood have been grown especially for Bonsai. The class will be a Shohin and Mame combination with John Hinds as the instructor.

The Shimpaku workshop will be conducted by Warren Hill. This will be a 5 tree group planting

U S NATIONAL ARBORETUM

BONSAI REFINEMENT WORKSHOP, Tuesday, September 13, 1pm - 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 plant. Participants must bring their own bonsai plant, bonsai tools, wire, container 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 475-4857. Bonsai Refinement Workshops will be held on the second Tuesday of each month. **PRE-REQUISITE: A BEGINNING BONSAI CLASS.**

In Memorium

In August, Barbara Daly, the wife of Bill Daly, Northern Virginia Bonsai Club EVP, passed away. It goes without saying that the loss of a spouse is without measure. To Bill - our sincerest sympathy and the heartfelt wish that interests in the outside world and bonsai quickly heal some, if not all, of his grief. As a passing thought the words of the haiku by Bashou seem to appropriate:

On a journey, ill
Dreams go wandering still

Aug. 17, 1983

Dear Jules and All PBA Members:

I want to thank you all for the memorial article that appeared in this month's Newsletter. Amy (慧美) was very fortunate to be loved by so many people.

I would like to point out that in addition to the "Amy Hung Memorial Lecture" to be held twice a year at Amy's alma mater in Taipei, I also dedicated my bonsai collection to her at the funeral and it is now called "Amy Hung Memorial Bonsai Garden (慧美園)".

Since I am still trying to recover from this grievous loss, I will not be active in my club activities other than tending my bonsai every afternoon. I want to thank Joyce Pellebar, Ann Gemmell, Bob Laureno and Jim Sullivan for keeping the Bowde Club going.

Sincerely,

Chung

Entrance to Nat. Collection gift of Ikebana Int'l

An important addition to the Japanese Bonsai Pavilion at the U.S. National Arboretum has been created. A beautiful new entrance garden and walkway was dedicated on June 9, 1983. The garden was presented as a gift to the American people by the Washington, D.C. Chapter No. 1, Ikebana International and by its friends around the world. It is a memorial to Ellen Gordon Allen, who founded the organization in 1956.

The garden consists of a large stone terrace which is approached either by broad steps leading from the Administration Building terrace or directly from the roadway. It is graced by a dramatic overhanging Japanese black pine and surrounded by groupings of gumpo azaleas and hinoki cypress. A stone bench provides a pleasant resting place. From the terrace a walkway leads through a tall, dark cryptomeria grove at the west side of the Bonsai Pavilion. The path is bordered with rare Japanese woodland plants. On the evening of the dedication Japanese lanterns swung gently from the cryptomeria branches.

This memorial gift provides a beautiful entrance to the Japanese Bonsai Collection and serves as an inspiration to the ^{also} bonsai community to build a home for American Bonsai which will be approached through this new entrance.

Interim report as of July 31, 1983, on clubs and societies and individuals who have joined the National Bonsai Foundation in welcome and generous support of the establishment of a National Home for American Bonsai at the U.S. National Arboretum in Washington, D.C.

Clubs and Societies

Bonsai Clubs International
Bonsai Society of Florida Inc.
Bonsai Society of Florida Inc.
Korshoff family donation to
B.S.F. for educational purposes
Bonsai Society of Upstate N.Y.
Brandywine Bonsai Society
Brookside Gardens Bonsai
Cleveland Bonsai Club
Pittsburgh Bonsai Society
Potomac Bonsai Association

Individuals

Mrs. Ruth Birkhoff
Mrs. Bradford Boardman
Elinor Carlton
Emanuel Dannett
Robert Drechsler
Josephine K. Doherty
Harvey J. Everett
David Garvin

Marian Gyllenswan
Col. John W. Hinds Ret.
Susan D. Karlin
John M. Kipp II
Ruth Lamanna
Ralph E. Lang
Janet Lanman
Felix Laughlin
Mr. and Mrs. A. Fuller Leeds
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen November
Charles Parks
Porter Consultants, Inc.
Bernard Rochlin
Mr. and Mrs. Chase Rosade
Rosade Bonsai Studio
Mrs. George Scott
Edna Shack
David Silbert
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Snyder
Mrs. Marianne Tucke
William N. Valvanis

Hackberry

by Joyce Pelletier

In the early descriptions of the trees of Colonial America by visitors from Europe, there were references again and again to the "unknown tree." Colonists often borrowed the colorful names given to trees by Indians, but even they did not seem to have a special name for this hard-to-identify tree. In most instances the tree proved to be "Hackberry," of the genus *Celtis*. It is member of the Elm family (Ulmaceae), but it does not look like other family members. The fruit is a fleshy, thick-skinned drupe, unlike the winged samara of elm trees. (Incidentally, birds and wildlife love the fruit of the hackberry, which is supposed to taste rather like dates.) The leaf, which is lopsided at the base, looks more like that of a nettle than that of an elm. The flowers are inconspicuous. Autumn foliage is yellow. "Hackberry" is thought to be a corruption of the Scottish "Hagberry," which name is applied in Great Britain the Bird Cherry (*Prunus avium*). In some species, the *Celtis* is only a shrub, but others may reach 100'. Branches are spreading, pendulous at first, eventually forming a rounded crown. It resembles the shape of the elm somewhat, but its texture is much more coarse, both in summer and winter.

Commercially, the Hackberry is used for cheap furniture, fence posts, and boxes. The wood takes a high polish.

The growth rate of Hackberry is fairly fast. It prefers rich soils, and likes to grow along streams or in flatlands where water collects. However, it will tolerate heavy, sandy, or rocky soils; withstands acid or alkaline conditions; tolerates wind, full sun, and the pollution of cities. It withstands heavy pruning, and can be kept at a desired size easily. Hackberry is easily transplanted bare-root as a small tree or balled and burlapped in larger sizes.

Celtis occidentalis (common Hackberry, Nettle tree, or Hoop Ash) is most common in eastern North America. It is hardy through Zone 2 (Arnold Arboretum), and may grow to 100'. Leaves are alternate, simple, ovate, 2 to 5" long, serrate except at the base, bright green and lustrous above, paler below, and slightly hairy on the veins, lopsided at the base. The stem is somewhat zigzag, light olive brown. The trunk and older limbs have narrow, corky, projecting ridges which are sometimes reduced to wart-like projections. It is subject to numerous insects and diseases, which affect the aesthetic appearance of the tree more than they are life-threatening. Among these are leaf spots, witches' broom, powdery mildew, hackberry nipple-gall, and several mites. The witches' broom (broom-like clusters of abnormal dwarfing branches), while undesirable in the landscape, could prove a boon to the bonsai person. By air-layering below the witches' broom, one could have an almost immediate bonsai.

Celtis laevigata (Sugarberry, Sugar Hackberry, Southern Hackberry or Mississippi Hackberry) is less hardy, and is native from southern Indiana to Texas and Florida. It is resistant to witches' broom.

Celtis raticulata, a smaller tree, is found in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain regions.

Several other *Celtis* species exist around the world, but are less common than the first two mentioned. They all look much alike and are hard to distinguish. They do differ greatly in winter hardiness.

Propagation of Hackberry is easiest from fall-sown seeds or from cuttings taken in the fall.

In *The Beginner's Guide to American Bonsai* (Kodansha, 1978), Jerry Stowell recommends Hackberry as suitable bonsai material. He offers advice on winter care (they are susceptible to twig damage from cold) and he provides the following time schedule for maintenance of *C. occidentalis* as bonsai:

Transplant: In spring, as buds appear.

Prune: Trim after the new shoots lengthen to three to five nodes during the growing season; leave one or two nodes.

Wire: Spring to summer, after shoots harden. Use wire wrapped in paper.

In *Bonsai for Americans*, (Doubleday, 1964), George F. Hull includes a photo of a very handsome, thick-trunked Chinese Hackberry (*Celtis orientalis*).

NINTH ANNUAL PBA SYMPOSIUM

The Schedule:

Saturday

- 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Registration
 9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Panel of Experts (Fred Mies, Vicki Ballantyne, Mary Holmes, Richard Meszler) will show, discuss, explain the hows, whys and wherefores of caring for deciduous natives.
- 10:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. Coffee Break
 10:30 a.m. - 11:45 a.m. "Beauty and the Beast" by Denis Hamel. Pests as they relate to and affect bonsai.
- 11:45 a.m. - 12:45 p.m. Lunch (Included in the registration fee!)
- 1:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. "Return of the Hornbeam" by Chase Rosade. As part of his program Chase will create a hornbeam forest. Raffle.
- 2:30 p.m. - 2:45 p.m. Coffee Break
 2:45 p.m. - 4:15 p.m. Tree Analyses by Cliff Pottberg. Cliff will critique several selected bonsai of local stock. He has also promised to explain the mystery of the elusive apex.
- 4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Workshops:
 Chase Rosade: hornbeam forest (5 trees & pot included)
 Cliff Pottberg: tree analysis (bring your own trees - they need not be native deciduous)
- 6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Cocktail Hour
 8:00 p.m. - ? Banquet & Auction

Sunday

- 8:30 a.m. - 9:45 a.m. "Mystery Tree and the Mystery of Collecting" by Dr. David Andrews. This tree is such a mystery we may even pull a ringer in on David. Raffle.
- 9:45 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Coffee Break
 10:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. The British arrive with Peter Adams. Peter will bring slides of his own collection, as well as style a collected crabapple. Raffle.
- 12:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. Lunch (On your own)
- 1:30 p.m. - ? Workshop with Peter Adams: single tree maple (tree included in fee)
 Collecting Trip with Dr. David Andrews

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Saikei

Remember when Phil Tacktil visited us last May? It was mentioned at that time that he had studied under Toshio Kawamoto and that the latter had authored an excellent book in English on Saikei. It was noted recently that the Smithsonian bookshop in the Museum of Natural History has some paper back copies for sale. As before, if you haven't this book in your library it is strongly recommended that you do.

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