

POTOMAC
BONSAI
ASSOCIATION
Newsletter

ISSN 0160-9521



NATIONAL BONSAI FOUNDATION

The NATIONAL BONSAI FOUNDATION has announced that they will hold a bonsai auction on March 30, 1985 at the U.S. National Arboretum. The proceeds of this will go to the building of the American Bonsai Pavilion. What a perfect opportunity to support something I think we all believe in and to acquire some great trees at the same time!

The auction is planned for all day Saturday and the emphasis will be on plant material - finished trees and good bonsai stock, though pots and other bonsai-related materials are being donated also. Some of your favorite "bonsai biggies" have already pledged trees for the auction, and we plan to publish the names of all the donors up through the March issue of the Newsletter so that you'll be able to appreciate the scope of the auction.

You should also be thinking about what you wish to donate yourself, and a "registration form" will be published each month also. By the end of March your trees should be well out of storage, and there's plenty of time for you to plan ahead and decide. As NBF is a non-profit educational organization, your donations will be tax-deductible and you will receive a receipt following the auction.

Come and bring your trees and your checkbooks and let's make this auction a rousing success for the American Pavilion!

Mary
Mary Holmes
Auction Chairman

(Continued on the next page)

POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION
% U.S. NATIONAL ARBORETUM
3501 NEW YORK AVE. NE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

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PBA Membership includes 12 monthly PBA Newsletters- covered by part of the annual membership dues.

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Send advertisements and articles to J.F. Koetsch, 6709 Caneel Ct., Springfield, VA 22152, (703) 569-9378

President: Bill Merritt (703) 536-4052

Layout Editor: Bill Spencer

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

(301) 593-4681

Mary Holmes (301) 721-1309

Production Mgr: Harvey Everett

Snips and Slips Editor: Mary Holmes

(301) 933-0483

Subscription and Circulation: Molly Hersh and Josephine Finneyfrock (301) 589-3725

DONORS: (as of January 15 1985)

Dr. David Andrews	Felix Laughlin
Vaughn and Donna Banting	Muriel Leeds
Mark and Marion Borchers	Dr. Richard Meszler
Stanley Chen	Sharon Muth
Howard Clark	Dan Robinson
Doris Froning	Chase Rosade
David Garvin	Jean Smith
Marion Gyllenswan	Bill Spencer
Mary Holmes	Jerry Stowell
Janet Lanman	Bill Valavanis

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AUCTION FEVER

Yes there's more to learn about the upcoming National Bonsai Foundation Auction on March 30.

I've been getting inquiries from people as far away as Michigan, North Carolina, even Colorado. So you'd better sit up and pay attention to making sure you have the date on your calendar and no plans to party all-night the night before. The Brandywine Bonsai Club in Pennsylvania is coming in a BUS, and you're going to have plenty of competition on the bidding.

The most frequently asked question I've gotten is the hardest to answer - what kind of material will be available? At this point I can hardly say. There will be some finished bonsai, - that we know. I would guess that the majority of the trees will be in the form of "in-training" or just plain, good bonsai stock. (Which is fine with me because that's what interests me the most, and I'm going to be there bidding against you!) One tree I can tell you for sure that will be on auction is my own eastern white cedar (*Theija occidentalis*). You've seen it in shows and at the PBA Symposium, and for those of you who have long memories, that tree was the subject of the (in)famous HOT SEAT article. However, I will probably donate one or two more of my trees, and you'll just have to come to the auction to find out what they are.

REMEMBER: March 30 (Saturday) at the U.S. National Arboretum Auditorium, 3501 New York Ave. NE, Washington, D.C. 20002.

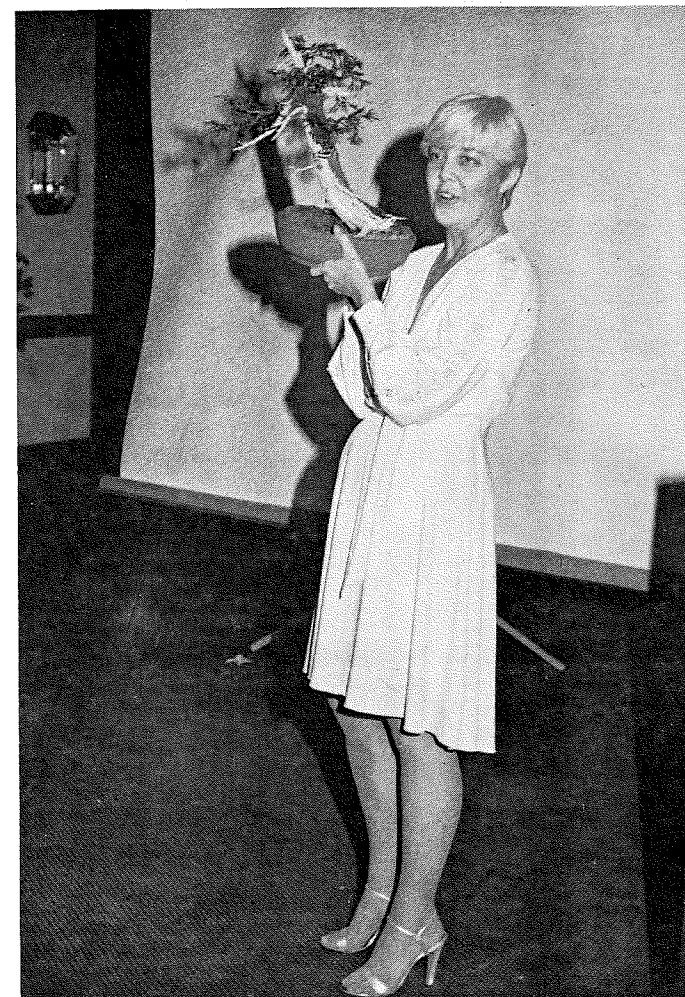
Mary Holmes

(Watch this space for LOTS more details next month !)

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See page 4 for a blank to enter your item or items in the auction.

Note that bonsai related items are also welcome.



The above photograph shows Mary Holmes holding (if you've gotten past the very attractive woman) the tree she mentioned on the preceding page, - the eastern white cedar. This will go to some lucky bidder and so will other fine bonsai to lucky bidders at the National Bonsai Foundation Auction on 30 March 1985.

THE NATIONAL BONSAI FOUNDATION

is pleased to announce the auction of some
of the best American bonsai

March 30th, 1985
at The National Arboretum in Washington, D.C.

Many bonsai have already been donated by
some of the finest artists in America

Finished bonsai • stock material • bonsai-related items

10 to 5 Sat. March 30th
late registration 9-10
viewing at 9:30

donations are tax deductible



*Recommended Lodgings within a short
distance from the National Arboretum:*

BUDGET MOTOR INN 1615 New York Ave. N.E.	529-3900
ECONOLOGDE 1600 New York Ave. N.E.	832-3200
HOLIDAY INN 2700 New York Ave. N.E.	832-3500
MASTER HOSTS INN 1917 Bladensburg Rd. N.E.	832-8600

Name _____
Address _____
Tree _____ Style of tree _____ Age _____
Years in training _____ Source _____
Estimated Value _____
Do you plan to attend personally _____
Comments _____

Mail to Mary Holmes

For information contact:

MARY HOLMES
1676 Walleye Drive, Crofton, MD 21114
(301) 721-1309

BLACK PINE SPROUT CUTTING TECHNIQUE

from Japanese Articles by Seiji Yoshida and
Chokusou Shoumatsu

Translated by Jules Koetsch

After Autumn, in the Winter when it is the season to enjoy bonsai, needles will have emerged from the secondary sprouts which are those which appeared on the ends of the sprouts which had been cut during the period of June 15th to 20th. Those needles will be shorter in length than the needles which had grown on sprouts that had not been cut and hence the longer needles will produce an unsightly appearance. Please pay attention to adjusting the overall needle lengths by removing the oversize needles in so far as possible to attain a decent appearance in the tree. (Translators note:- Do not remove all the needles from a sprout in the above timeframe of December through February if the sprout is to survive. The accepted procedure is to remove all but 3 to 5 needles at the tips of the sprouts in the upper section of the tree, 7 to 9 needles at the tips of the mid-section sprouts and lastly remove all but 11 to 15 needles on the lower section sprouts. As shown in the sketch on page 14 of the January 1985 PBA Newsletter, remove all needles which point downward and upward and retain those that are almost horizontal but angled slightly upward.) OSCILLATE THE NEEDLES BACK AND FORTH BEFORE PULLING THEM OUT. Pull the needles out by pulling them in the direction they were initially pointing so as not to strip bark if they are pulled in the opposite direction. (This procedure can be descriptively termed "break and take".) Please, absolutely do not adjust the needle lengths by cutting through the needles so that the remaining lengths match those of the shorter needles. If one is patient and waits until sprout cutting time in the following year, the needle lengths which follow, will be more to one's liking. In trimming unsightly needles by cutting through them to adjust their lengths, the time to finish training and the styling of the tree is doubled. Besides, by having cut-off some length from needle pairs, one can expect that no bud will form in the base of the needle fascicle.

FIRST SPROUT CUTTING - SUMMARY

In the first year, - put the unfinished tree in a shallow pot.

Procedure

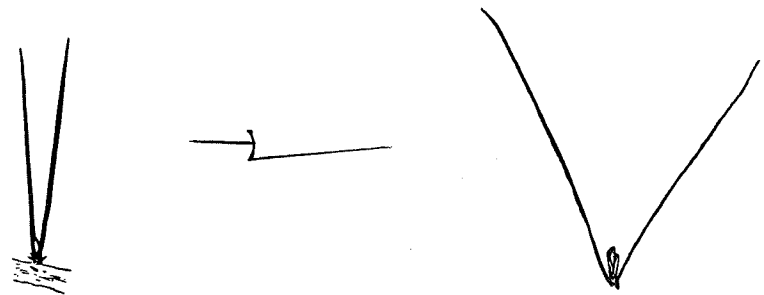
- ° Cut the weak sprouts of the prior year.
- ° Of the healthy sprouts now remaining, cut 2 to 4 cm. (7/8 to 1 5/8 inches).
- ° Leave a healthy segment.

Observation

Secondary sprouts quickly appear at the bases of the cut sprouts. If the weak sprouts had not been cut and were permitted to remain, each of the resulting stems will be weak and secondary sprouts will not emerge from them.

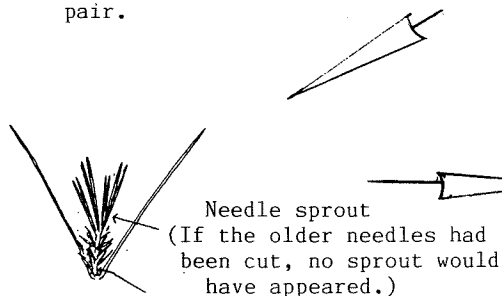
Improvement

Once the Sprout Cutting Technique has been started, its continuation will result in most if not all of the needles attaining uniform lengths.

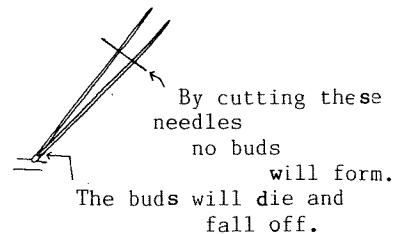


Bud in fascicle of needle pair.

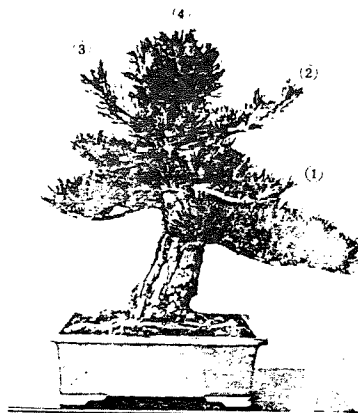
Bud in May bursts open.



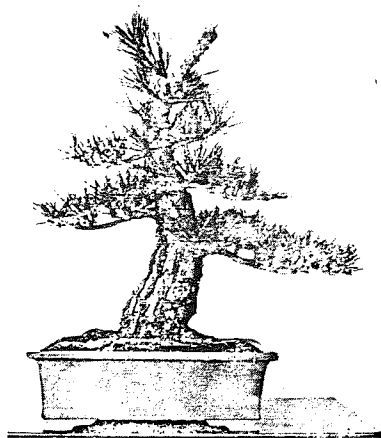
If the sprout is cut, new buds will not grow.



Bud and Old Needle Pair in July



Unfinished Tree - showing branches to be modified by sprout cutting is done on the portion thrusting out.



Branches (1), (2), (3), - interior sprout cutting was done one those portions thrusting out. For branch (4), - do not cut sprouts in this area but do a considerable amount of branch removal.

BUDS and SEEDS



Sprout cutting was not done in the previous year. If left alone as the tree ages, the energy to the sprouts is diminished and they fall away.



If those sprouts had not been cut in the previous year, there will be a reddish tinged area on the spearhead of each shoot which is charged with seedlike matter. Quickly remove those or the tree will be weakened.

°SPROUT CUTTING - PARTIALLY FINISHED TREE

In order for the bonsai's shape to look right and have the branch appearance that can be appreciated, please follow the sequence of operations that follows. Please cut the weak sprouts on June 20th even though at first it appears proper to let them grow for a 10 day interval. However, during that time the weak sprouts would hardly grow because the upper branches will shade them. Select those to cut and those to remain.

Needles are removed from the healthy sprouts at the time the weak sprouts are removed.

Next about 8 days after the needles have been removed, - around June 27th, the robust sprouts are cut-off.

The reason for first removing weak sprouts from the tip ends and cutting the weak sprouts before removing healthy sprouts is so that the secondary sprouts have a chance to emerge early from the places where the weak sprouts were cut-off. Secondary sprouts will emerge from the cuts in 7 to 10 days. The sprouts will grow needles, - completing the growth around September 20th to 30th. The number of needles on the sprouts that emerged from the cuts must be reduced, and this is termed "chasing the needles" or "pursuit of the needles".

By "chasing the needles", uniformity in needle lengths will be achieved. If a balanced in the tree's shape is to be maintained, choose the sprouts that are to be removed so that the new sprouts which result in the following year will produce a balance in the tree's shape. Also be certain to repeat the above process every year so that the character of the tree will progress and a finished bonsai will be developed.

SPROUT CUTTING OF THE FINISHED TREE

Even if the appearance of the tree is considered to have a finished look such that it is ready for display or exhibition, etcetera, - around June 25th cut the weak sprouts.

As for the half-finished tree during that period of time, on a tree

which still can be refined, please do not cut any sprouts where growth is desired. Summer sprouts which have not been removed, will by Winter, produce needles which will be unsightly. Please cut the sprouts. By cutting the sprouts, the resulting needles will be of uniform lengths.

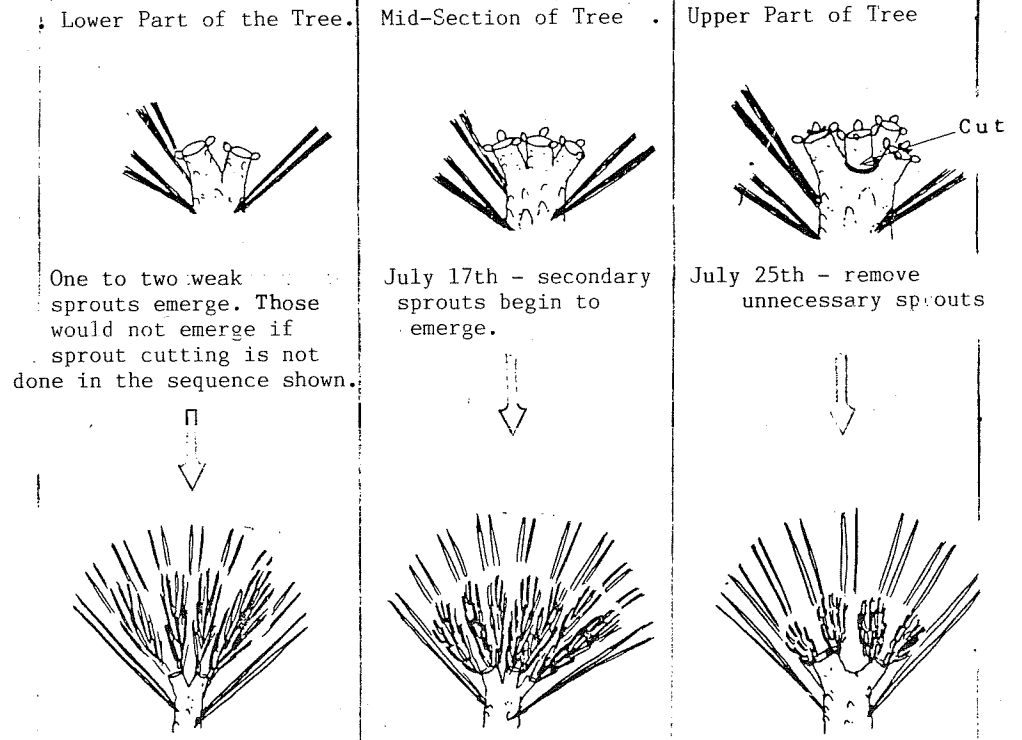
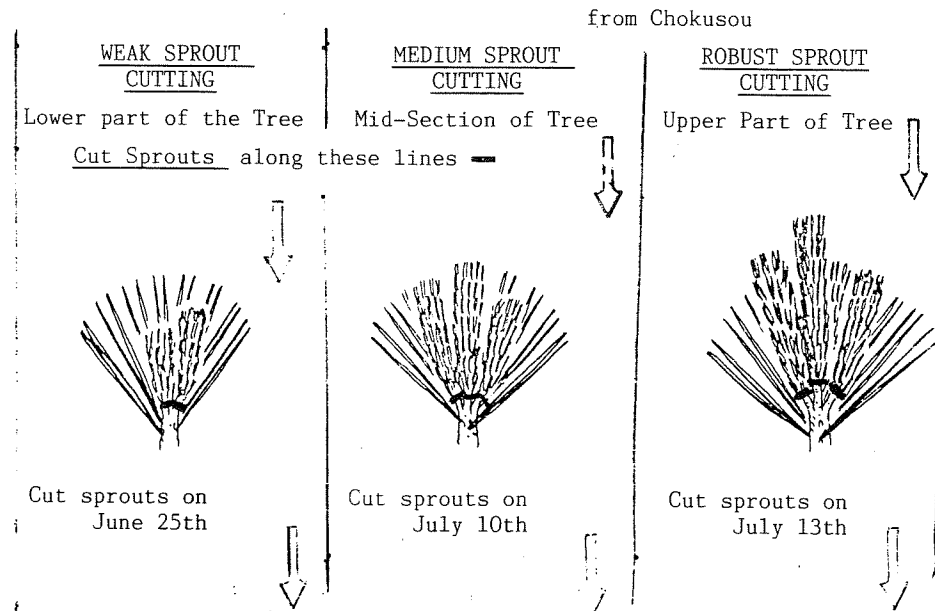
Then in the June 30th timeframe, cut the medium sized sprouts. Finally, cut no later than July 5th, the robust sprouts on the tips of the branches and in places where you so desire. All in all the pruning operations are divided into 3 steps or stages so that the needles will be uniform when they have completely emerged.

Sprout cutting should be done at the latest, on July 5th and definitely be completed no later than within a 6 day period. If sprout cutting takes place any later, and this practise is repeated over a number of years, the tree will probably weaken, become sickly, and branches will die so that the branch structure will become disorganized. After the end of the 6 day period following July 25th, - the sprout cutting time, there may be secondary sprouts that emerge which can cause some concern. However, if there are many small branches, the needles of those secondary sprouts will be naturally short.

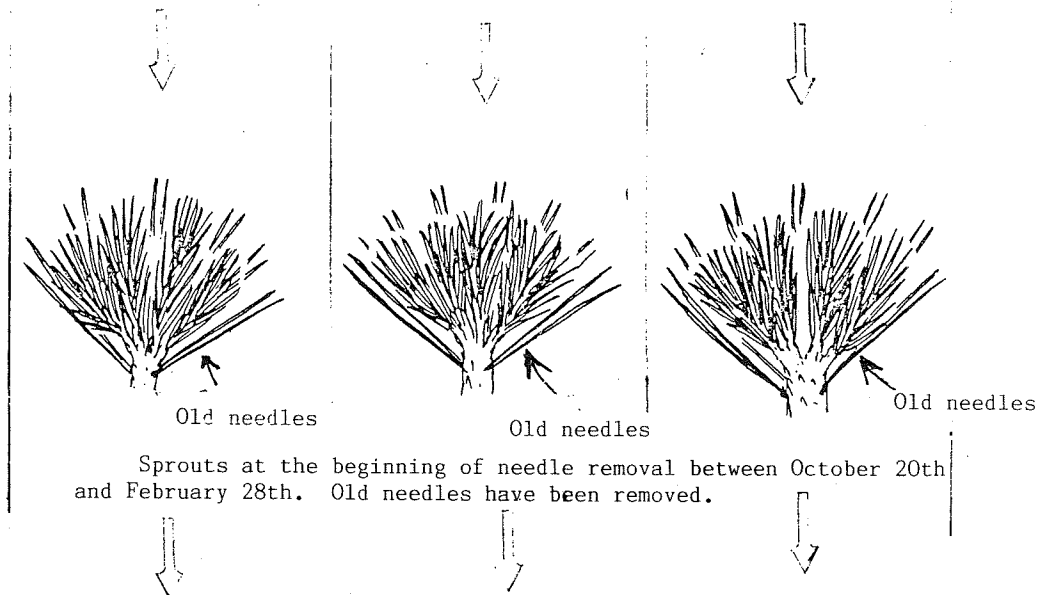
(Translator's comments: The following sketches are from Shoumatsu's article and are included to hopefully clarify the process. Note that the dates for each of the 3 prunings do not precisely coincide with those given above by Yoshida. However, the overall timeframes are almost identical and slight variances may have to be accommodated depending on climatic variations from season to season and year to year. The main point is to cut each set of sprouts separated by the intervals mentioned. In so doing, the secondary sprouts will be given an opportunity to develop on the weak sprouts. Otherwise by cutting the healthy sprouts before or at the same time the weaker sprouts are cut, secondary sprouts will not develop at the weak sprout cuts.)

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SPROUT CUTTING - FINISHED TREE



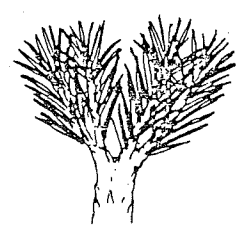
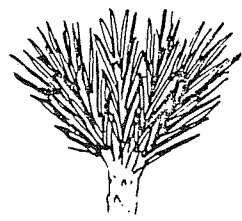
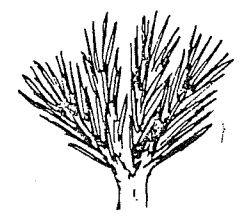
Growth of Secondary Sprouts - August 10 to 20



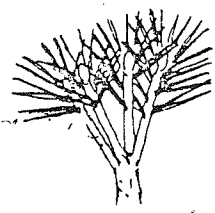
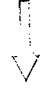
Lower Part of the Tree

Mid-Section of Tree

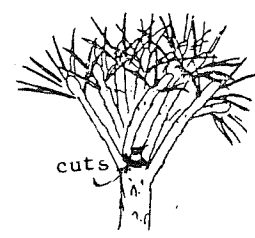
Upper Part of Tree



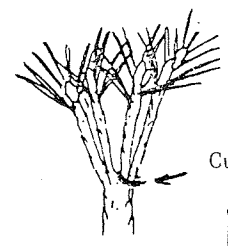
Sprouts at the beginning of needle removal between October 20th to February 28th. Old needles have been removed.



Remove all but 7 to 8 needles

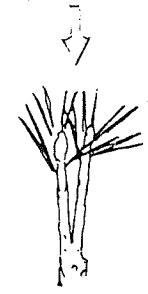
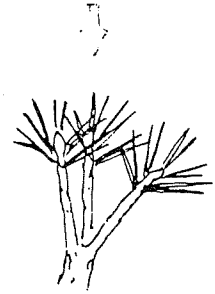
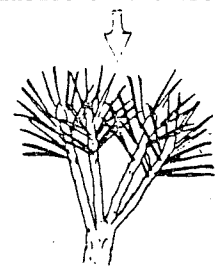


Remove all but 5 to 6 needles



Remove all but 3 to 4 needles

Needle pruning of new needles starts after October 20th and is done bit by bit until February 28th. The above allows air and sun to reach the inside of the tree.



Appearance on February 20th to 28th.

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Lucille Doremus ABS-BAM Registrar
5637 Charlesworth
Dearborn Heights, MI 48127



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Kellogg Center is situated on the beautiful arboretum campus of Michigan State University and offers all the amenities needed for a comfortable stay. There is free parking for overnight guests and guests are welcome to use the indoor or outdoor swimming pools, tennis, paddleball and basketball courts on campus. Also, a golf course is nearby. An excellent dining room and cafeteria is available at the Center.

Transportation is excellent to East Lansing. The Capital City Airport is served by United, Republic and Piedmont airlines and is about a 20 minute taxi ride to Kellogg. The Amtrak station is about one mile down the street and the bus station is a few blocks away from the Center. If you plan to drive, Michigan highways to East Lansing are beautiful and safe.

Guided Tours, Thursday, June 27 offer something for everyone. The morning tour will be to the Beal Botanical Gardens and the Kresge Art Gallery. The afternoon tour will be to Hidden Lake Gardens, a 670 acre endowed public garden owned and maintained by Michigan State University. Features include natural and developed landscapes, tree and shrub collections and a Conservatory building with tropical, arid and temperate houses. Bonsai are on display in the lath house adjacent to the Conservatory. Jack Wikle your host.

Workshops, Thursday, June 27: There are four workshops in the morning with a repeat in the afternoon. It has been planned this way so workshops and tours will not conflict.

In addition to his Saturday lecture/demonstration David Fukumoto will present a slide program with audience participation to those not taking a tour or workshop Thursday afternoon.

REGISTRATION FOR OVERNIGHT HOUSING

Please complete this reservation request and return by June 13, 1985 to:

AMERICAN BONSAI SOCIETY - BONSAI ASSOCIATION OF MICHIGAN
The Kellogg Center for Continuing Education
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

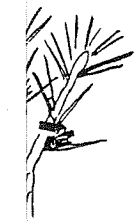
Phone: () _____ No. of nights: _____

Single occupancy: \$34.32 including tax. Twin occupancy: \$41.60 including tax.

Estimated arrival time: _____ Kellogg Center reservations will not be held past 6:00 p.m. unless an advance payment is made.

Late arrival guarantee: Credit Card No. & Type _____ Exp. date _____
Do not send housing money unless late arrival is expected.

If the Kellogg Center is filled, a reservation will be made for you at a nearby motel at comparable rates with free shuttle service to Kellogg Center. Phone: (517) 355-5090

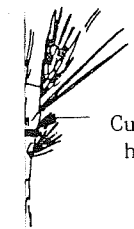


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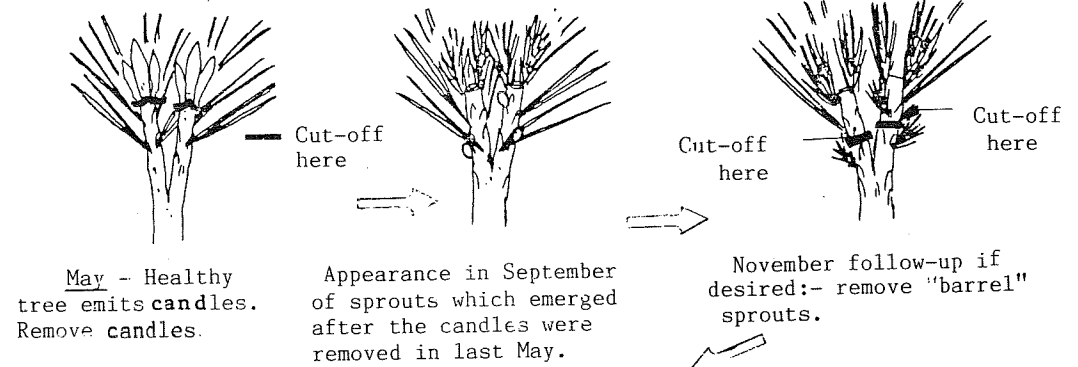


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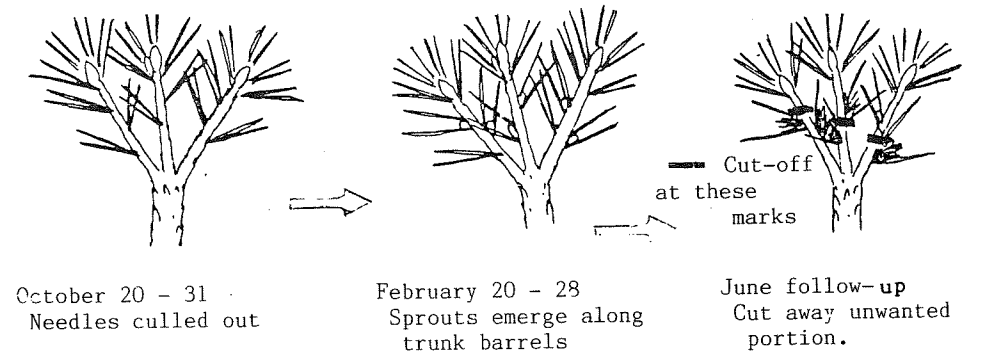
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HOW TO KEEP THE SIZE OF A PINE TREE UNDER CONTROL

How To Handle Candles (Midori)



How to Handle Sprouts Where Needles Have Been Culled Out



SPROUT CUTTING - TWO STAGES (Summary)

Subject: Partially finished tree - finished tree.

Method: First stage

- Cut the weak sprouts on the previous year's branches.
- Pull out all the new needles that have emerged on the healthy sprouts.

Second stage

- The healthy sprouts have accepted the tree's energy and in one week to 10 days later they can be cut-off.

Solution -Point of View

Heretofore it was considered preferable to cut the weak sprouts and let the needles remain on the healthy sprouts after they had emerged. In so doing, the emerging sprouts

Point a pencil and mark your new 1985 calendar with the dates, June 27 - 29, to target your attendance at the first joint meeting of the American Bonsai Society and the Bonsai Association of Michigan (BAM) at Kellogg Center on the magnificently landscaped campus of Michigan State University in East Lansing.

David Fukumoto of Hawaii headlines a splendid corps of talented bonsai artisans on a well balanced agenda with lectures, demonstrations, workshops, tours, feasting and entertainment to delight all bonsai lovers. Other bonsai personalities producing workshops and lectures or demonstrations include Jack Wilkie of Michigan, Doris Froning of Pennsylvania, Tony Mihalic of Ohio, Jim Billet of Delaware, Cliff Potberg of Florida and Jim Barrett of California.

A professional bonsai nurseryman, Fukumoto operates "Fuku-Bonsai" which has been an international commodity since 1975 when the business that began as part time backyard nursery underwent its first major expansion. He will present a lecture-demonstration entitled "Bonsai Innovations" and a slide show during the symposium.

Also on the instructive side, New York designer-artist Arnold Copeland's lecture, "Seeing with an Artist's Eye," offers insights into the fundamental principles of design helpful in expanding one's creativity with bonsai. Additional attractions include tours of the MSU campus - quite literally a landscape arboretum with outstanding collections of woody plants, fine gardens, a natural history museum, and an art gallery - and to beautiful Hidden Lake Gardens in Southeast Michigan's scenic Irish Hills region.

Two special treats have been lined up by promoters Rosemary Pope, Al Garlitz and associates: 1. a wildflower slide show by Mrs. Peter (Phyllis) Rookus of Bay City, MI, who is a notable photographer of Michigan's varied common and rare native plants, and 2. a food and arts fest consisting of an outdoor pig roast picnic with Japanese singing and dancing performed by a troupe under the direction of Dr. William Malm of the University of Michigan. Dr. Malm is a professor of musicology.

Additionally, the symposium will address head on the question of how some bonsai clubs succeed while others falter. Panelists Mary Holmes of Croston, Maryland, Vaughn Banting of New Orleans, Louisiana, Max Puderbaugh of Columbus, Ohio and Randi Clark of Minneapolis, Minnesota, will speak for their club's continuing high levels of activity and solvency.

Kellogg Center, the symposium headquarters, is not a dorm but a complete convention center and hotel. Comfortable rooms have private bath, color TV, telephone and air conditioning. Meals and service are excellent and you will have access to a great variety of recreational activities including golf, tennis, racquetball and swimming.

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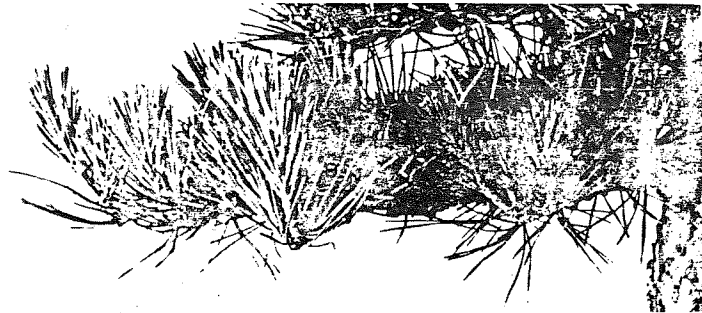
will be shaded for a period of time, and the emergence of secondary sprouts at the places where the weak sprouts were cut will be delayed. Then too those secondary sprouts which emerge will be weak. The best time to cut healthy sprouts is when the needles are about to break forth on the healthy sprouts. However, the time interval between cutting weak sprouts and healthy sprouts should be observed. If needles have emerged on healthy sprouts before it is time to cut-off the healthy sprouts, do not cut-off the healthy sprouts but "take and break" the needles, i.e. remove the needles. To encourage secondary sprouts to emerge from the locations where the weak sprouts were removed, be thorough in exposing the plant to sunshine even when the stalks have just been cut.

Remarks:

The standard number of days between prunings cited above, applies to a healthy tree. Where a tree's energy is limited such as in a tree that is not healthy or in a cold area, speed up the above actions to intervals of 5 vice 10 days.

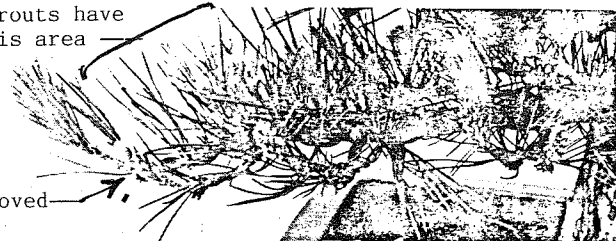
In addition, for red pine do not neglect to cut sprouts every year if the tree's energy is satisfactory. For nishiki (cork bark) pine, one may be apprehensive about sprout cutting and wish to allay it, - then please do it every other year.

CUTTING OF SECONDARY SPROUTS
(Enlargement of One Branch)



Situation before cutting sprouts.

Note that the weak sprouts have been removed from this area



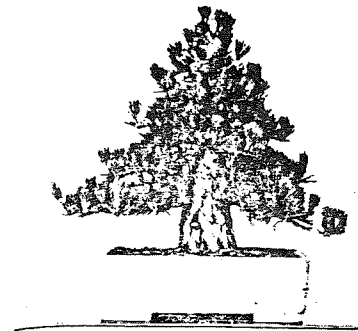
Healthy sprout - needles removed

First sprout cutting (June 20th). The new sprouts which are growing fat and appear luxurious, - do not cut. Cut those sprouts which are weak and mediocre in appearance. Break and take new needles on the relatively healthy sprouts.



Second sprout cutting (June 30th). The remaining, relatively healthy robust sprouts whose needles have been previously removed, have in turn been removed or cut-off.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE TWO STAGES OF SPROUT CUTTING (PARTIALLY FINISHED TREE)

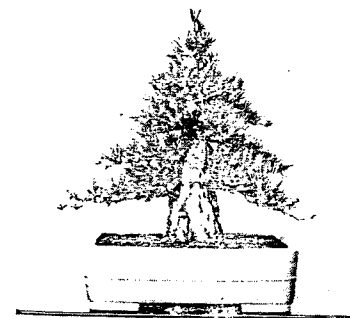


The tree's appearance has almost been determined and the number of sprouts have increased. For the sake of making the needles uniform in length, a second sprout cutting should take place.

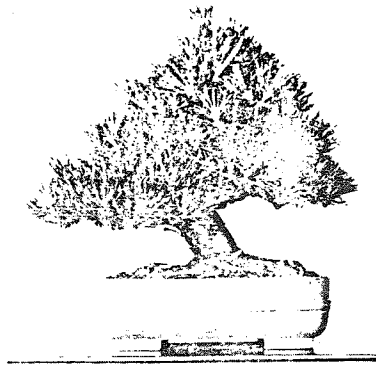
First sprout cutting - June 20th. Pull out new needles on the relatively robust sprouts. On the especially robust sprouts, plan to delay needle removal at the latest, up to 2 to 3 days at the latest. Cut weak sprouts.



Second sprout cutting - June 30th. In the photograph, the relatively robust and especially the robust sprouts have been removed at this time.



ILLUSTRATIONS OF TWO STAGES OF SPROUT CUTTING (FINISHED TREE)

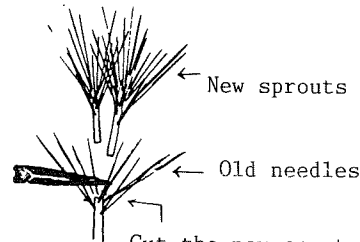


For a finished tree, if you do not intend to display the tree in Autumn or Winter, the second sprout cutting can take place. The second sprout cutting must be complete to obtain full benefit.



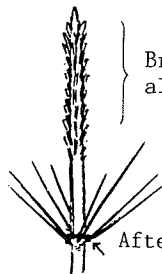
The unfinished tree on the left received its first sprout cutting on June 25th and is shown above. The above pictured, partially finished tree illustrates the direction in which one is to go to obtain uniform needles. On the robust sprouts break and take the needles.

METHOD OF CUTTING WEAK SPROUTS



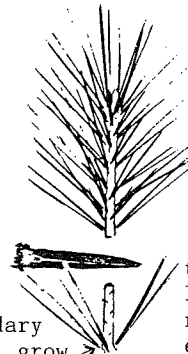
Cut the new sprouts where they start and the two are removed as one.

PROCEDURE FOR ESPECIALLY ROBUST SPROUTS



After 10 days, cut here to remove the needleless sprout.

CUTTING TECHNIQUE FOR MEDIUM SPROUTS

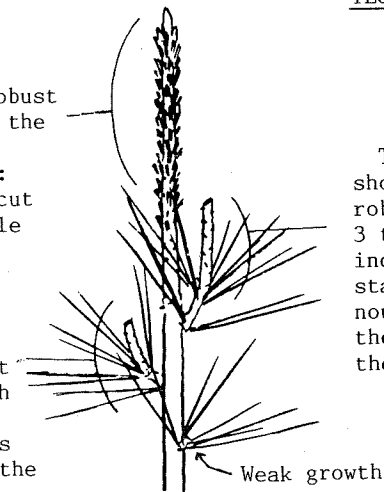


Cut so that 2 to 4 cm (7/8 to 1-5/8 inches) remain. (The effect will be noticed in 10 days.)

SINGLE BRANCH - BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STEPS IN THE SPROUT CUTTING

TECHNIQUE

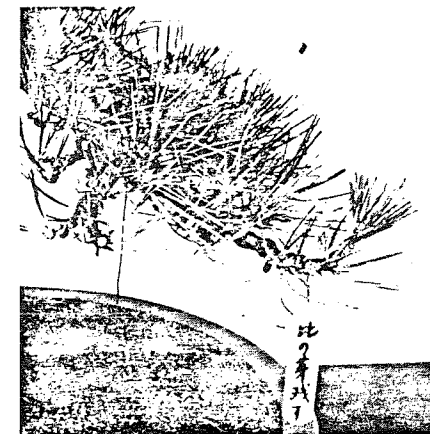
The especially robust sprout has had all the needles removed. (Translator's note: robust sprout is cut 10 days after needle removal.)



Relatively robust sprout's stalk with 2 to 3 cm (0.8 to 1.2 inches) remains after cutting-off the sprout.

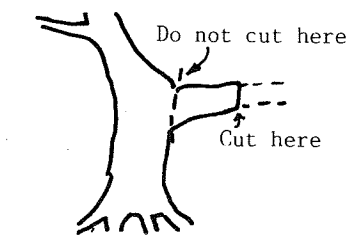
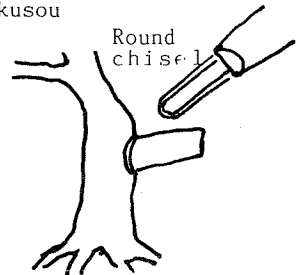
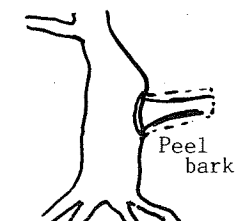
This is the amount that should remain after a robust sprout has been cut-off. 3 to 4 cm (1-1/4 to 1-1/2 inches) of robust sprout's stalk should be left so that nourishment is sent to the secondary sprouts when then emerge.

TAG SPROUTS THAT ARE NOT TO BE CUT



In general, even though the tree has been finished, the fact is that branches grow either too long or too short. Because of the fear of cutting sprouts that one wants to grow longer when one does sprout cutting, it is a good idea to try tag the sprouts which you wish to keep and lengthen.

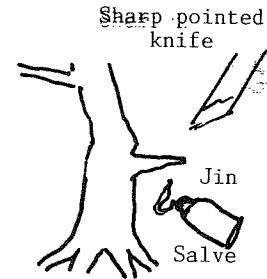
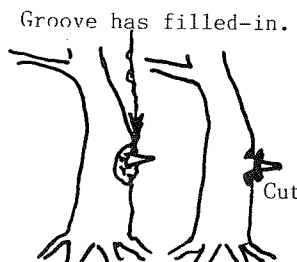
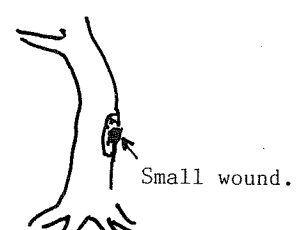
REMOVAL OF THICK BRANCH from Chokusou

(1) Cut-off the unwanted brach to leave 3 to 4 cm (1½ to 1½ in.)

(2) With a round chisel, gouge out around the branch into the trunk.

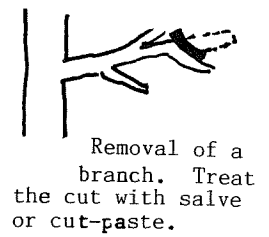
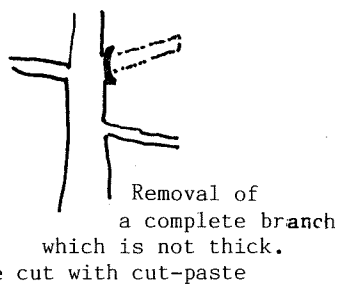
(3) With a sharp, pointed knife, cut into the bark along the axis of the branch and peel-off the bark.

(4) Whittle a jin with a sharp, pointed knife. Put on some salve. Let it alone for about 2 years

(5) The groove has been filled-in. Remove the jin

(6) Instead of a prominent wound, only a small one remains.

PRUNING OF BRANCHES IS BEST DONE ON BLACK PINE DURING THE LAST OF FEBRUARY AND DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH



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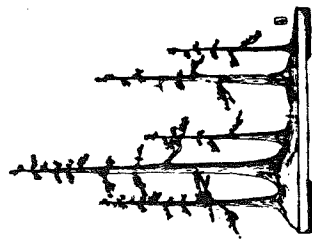
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Jack Billet Jack Wikle
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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

9 February NORTHERN VIRGINIA (703) 938-0683: Green Spring Horticultural
Saturday Center. 9:00 a.m. Beginners' Course Part II. 10:00 a.m.
Regular meeting. John Simpson will present the subject
"THE MATHEMATICS OF BONSAI". This will be followed by a workshop and
presentation on soil mixing, buying, doing. Soil will be available on sale.

10 February BOWIE (301) 496-5195 (work) or 262-9633 (home): Bowie Community
Sunday Center. INDOOR BONSAI will be the topic to be covered along
with a discussion of potting and repotting.

16 February WASHINGTON (202) 232-6126: National Arboretum at 2:00 p.m.
Saturday

17 February BALTIMORE BONSAI CLUB (301) 557-9399: Cylbutn Nature Center
Sunday at 2:00 p.m. ROOT PRUNING will be the subject that will be
covered. The Tree of the Month subject is indoor bonsai

28 February BROOKSIDE (301) 871-5768: Argyle Community Center. BEGINNERS'
Thursday CORNER to start at 7:00 p.m. Topic will be soils. The regular
meeting will begin at 7:30. Tonight we will be working with
various vines and plant material that can be braided or wound around an
interesting trunk or branch. See Bonsai Techniques II by John Naka.
Bring an interesting branch, or a dead bonsai (yes we all have dead ones too),
and a flower pot. Plants and soil will be provided. RAFFLE !!

9 March NORTHERN VIRGINIA (703) 938-0683: Green Spring Horticultural
Saturday Center. 9:00 a.m. Beginners' Course III. 10:00 a.m. COLLECTING
BONSAI - RULES AND TOOLS. A film on collecting with Dan Robinson
will be shown. Bill Merritt will give a presentaion on tools and demonstrate
how to sharpen them.

3 through 7 April INTERNATIONAL BONSAI CONGRESS 1985 at The Sheraton New
Orleans. The Greater New Orleans Bonsai Society is hosting the event. For
further information either telephone Henry Denoux at (504) 833-6754 or
write him at P.O. Box 750135, New Orleans, LA 70175.

27 & 28 April Mid-Atlantic Symposium Spring Festival 1985. See the advertisement
in this issue.

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