

# Newsletter

ISSN 0160-9521



## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The last Newsletter announced the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. William J. Spencer using a copy of their birth announcement. Since then Mrs. Spencer (Jay) and the son, David Elliot, have been hospitalized, and at this writing, both are expected to be out of the hospital very soon having successfully recovered.

- 11 October BOWIE: 10:00 a.m. at the Bowie Community Center. Saturday INDOOR BONSAI is the topic. Questions? Call Jim Sullivan at work 496-5195 or home 262-9633.
- 11 October NORTHERN VIRGINIA: (703) 644-4822. Green Spring Saturday Horticultural Center at 10:00 a.m. Telephone the previous number for details.
- 18 October WASHINGTON: (202) 583-2676: Nation Arboretum at Saturday 2:00 p.m. INDOOR BONSAI will be the topic and Serissa will be the plant material. The tentative plan is to make this the indoor charter tree for the Club. Unless you hear differently, a plant will be provided.
- 18 October BROOKSIDE: (301) 774-9028. ALL MEMBER SHOW. Saturday White Flint Mall from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Please have your tree or trees at the Mall by 9:00a.m. Plan to pick up your tree promptly at 6:00 p.m. and comply.
- 23 October BROOKSIDE: (301) 774-9028. Argyle Community Center. Thursday 7:00 p.m. BEGINNERS' CORNER. 7:30 p.m. PROGRAM ON PINES. Ruth Lamanna will give a lecture on pines and style a Ponderosa pine from Colorado. The pine was purchased for the Club at IBC '86 and will be raffled.
- 1 November BROOKSIDE: (301) 774-9028. COLLECTING TRIP 1:00 p.m. Saturday to 4:00 p.m. at Ned's Woods. Please see the Brookside Newsletter for directions. For information telephone 774-9028.
- 2 November U.S. National Arboretum at 1:30 p.m. Sunday ALL ABOUT BULBS  
or 5 November SPRING, SUMMER, FALL  
Wednesday For additional info: (202) 475-4857.
- 8 November NORTHERN VIRGINIA: (703) 644-4822. Green Spring Saturday Horticultural Center at 10:00 a.m. Telephone the previous number for details.

For information about the following clubs telephone the following:  
ANNAPOLIS (301)263-3995; BALTIMORE (301)669-1487; KIYOMIZU (301)423-8230.

POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION  
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CIRCULATION: Over 300 internationally on a monthly basis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: PBA membership includes 12 monthly Newsletters covered by part of the annual membership dues. Corresponding membership: \$ 6.50 for 12 monthly PBA Newsletters. Make checks payable to: Potomac Bonsai Association and mail to M. Hersh, 102 Devon Ct., Silver Spring, MD 20910.

ADVERTISING Monthly rates: 1/4 page - \$ 5.00; 1/2 page - \$ 10.00; full page - \$ 15.00 .

RATES 20% rate reduction for advertisements that run for 3 or more consecutive months.

ADVERTISEMENTS and/or ARTICLES: Send to J. F. Koetsch, 6709 Caneel Ct., Springfield, VA 22152, (703) 569-9378.

PRESIDENT: Richard Meszler (301) 833-9559; FIRST VICE PRESIDENT: Fred Mies;  
EDUCATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT: Mike Ramina; SECRETARY: Julia Walker; TREASURER: Molly Hersh

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

SUBSCRIPTION & CIRCULATION: Molly Hersh and Jo Finneyfrock (301) 589-3725, Cy Mill

# BUTTONWOOD

Photos by Howard Clark

Mary Madison with the very expert assistance of Ben Oki did a lecture/demonstration on Buttonwood which grows in the wild in Florida. The photo on the left shows the buttonwood before it was pruned and styled. The picture below shows the buttonwood after styling and one can note the typical contorted branch structure typical of this variety of buttonwood. In the snapshot below, Mary is examining the root structure prior to reducing it in size to fit into the natural coral container.



Mary stated that buttonwood should be repotted on the hottest day in the year. This buttonwood grows under very adverse soil conditions in Florida, - in soil con-



taining salts. Hence it is so happy to be removed from that soil that it will be content in any potting mix. However, Mary has developed a mix which she likes to use.

The photo on the left



shows Mary and Ben fitting the buttonwood into the naturally shaped, large, cup-shaped piece of coral. Mary had let the coral sit outdoors for over two years to let the rain leach out the salts in the coral. And the last photo shows the finished product and the satisfied expressions on the faces of the creators.



# SCOTS PINE

Scots pine was the subject of Randy Clark's lecture, demonstration at IBC '86. Scots pine or *Pinus sylvestris* is a European pine and as the name infers, grows wild in Scotland. Scots pine, not Scotch pine, is the proper



The photo on the left shows the Scots pine in the process of being styled and wired. On the right, Randy proudly displays a well-styled bonsai.

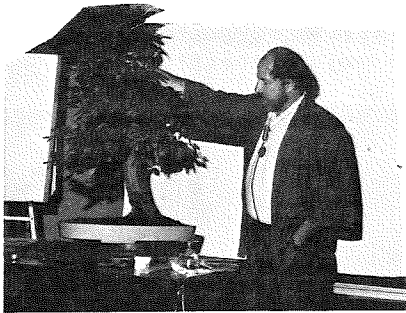
common name for the tree. Scotch only applies to the whiskey but it is surprising to see how many articles on this pine refer to it as "Scotch" or interchange the two names.

"Wyman's Gardening Encyclopedia" besides erring in the name indicates that there are over 25 varieties of Scots pine. However, if you are interested in bonsai material, something with short needles, Peter Adams in his book "The Art of Bonsai" published by Ward Lock Limited, London, suggests the Scots pine cultivars of *Beuvronensis* and *Waterei* as among the best *Yatsubusa* (short needle) forms for bonsai. For those interested in trying Scots pine as a bonsai, Peter Adams' book is an excellent source for an in-depth description of how to handle Scots pine as bonsai material. Those interested should recognize the fact that like all other pines, they require full sun during their growing season, - better think twice if you cant provide them with full sun for a good portion of the day.

Scots pine is two-needle, two needles to a sheath, variety of pine. The non-*yatsubusa* varieties can have needles ranging from one to four inches in length and variable, short, stiff, -also grey-green in color and twisted. I've heard it once said that the Japanese do not consider a pine to be good bonsai material if the needles are twisted and not straight. This would rule out Scots pine as a bonsai material for some Japanese. Actually I don't see any objections provided the needle lengths can be shortened and Peter Adams in his book describes the techniques for doing just that.

# HORNBEAM

Chase Rosade at IBC '86.



In the above photo, Chase displays a superb example of what can be done to make American hornbeam into a bonsai. Note the bole of the trunk which has been described by some as having a muscular appearance. The texture of the trunk is in keeping with the American hornbeam's nickname of "ironwood".

In the photo on the right, Chase is about to demonstrate how to style and prune an American hornbeam so that it will develop into a bonsai.

American hornbeam grows in the woodlands of Eastern North America and can be found in the wild around Washington, D.C., and for that reason has been collected by a number of PBA members. Mary Holmes Bloomer was our local expert until she moved to Arizona and authored two articles on American hornbeam which appeared in past issues of the PBA Newsletter. It seems appropriate to repeat those articles since some of the newer members may have the urge to try bonsaiing a collected American hornbeam. My one attempt at collecting hornbeam ended in failure which could have been attributed to my inexperience in collecting at the time, - i.e. not getting enough hair roots in the root ball. Reading "Wyman's Gardening Encyclopedia", the section on *Carpinus* (hornbeam), one finds the statement that American hornbeam "--- is not too easily transplanted ---". Reading that helped my wounded pride over my failure, but reading the following articles by Mary Holmes Bloomer indicate that hornbeam isn't all that hard to collect. So maybe next Spring I will try again, - anyone got any suggestions for a collecting site?

Jules Koetsch

# AMERICAN HORNBEAM

By Mary Holmes Bloomer

(Reprinted from the September 1978 issue of the PBA Newsletter.)

The American hornbeam is the Mikhail Baryshnikov of the plant world. Its tapering trunk ridges which are under the smooth gray-brown bark, are like muscles rippling under taut skin flowing down into a beautifully buttressed root system. Many-twiggled branches reach up into a rounded crown, and the whole effect is one of sensuous power and stability combined with an astonishing gracefulness.

*Carpinus caroliniana* (American hornbeam) is one of the most widely distributed deciduous trees in North America. It ranges from southern Ontario and Quebec, south as far as northern Florida and westward to Minnesota and the eastern Great Plains. Surprisingly, it picks up again in Central Mexico on the southeast edge of the Gulf of California. This beautiful, little tree is a bonsaiist's dream come true. The oldest specimens have little taper to the trunk, but a tree 8 inches in diameter at the base and tapering to 3 to 4 inches in diameter only 3 feet above the ground is not at all uncommon. It is ridiculously easy to collect, will grow almost anywhere deciduous material is found (a specimen sent to a friend in Los Angeles is doing beautifully) and yet it is rarely seen in bonsai collections.

Also called blue beech, water beech or ironwood, the American hornbeam is often confused with the hop-hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*, also called ironwood). The trees look remarkably alike. The hop-hornbeam has a gray bark, its leaves are almost identical, and it grows to almost the same height as the American hornbeam. Though the hop-hornbeam tends to have a less muscular trunk, the only reliable way to distinguish the two is the fruits. *Carpinus* produces a catkin-like fruit while *Ostrya* produces a fruit like the hop for which it is named. (Editor's note: Pages 33 and 143 of "Trees of North America and Europe", R. Phillips, S. Grant, T. Wellsted, J. White; Random House New York shows photos of the fruits and leaves. Also mentioned is that *Ostrya virginiana* is a native of eastern North America and that its leaves are hairy on the upper surface and more downy beneath with hairy stalks.)

The wood of *Carpinus c.* is close-grained and hard, but the tree is small (rarely more than 35 feet tall), slow growing, and scarce enough, even in its wide range, so as to be commercially valueless as a forest tree. Nurseries carry the American variety, though the European variety (*C. betulus*) is readily available as an ornamental tree.

The hornbeam is a secondary-growth forest tree, most commonly found in beech and oak forests. It is a moisture-loving plant and not found naturally more than a few hundred yards from a water source. The soil in which it grows is a sandy loam, heavily mixed with clay. Fallen leaves covering the forest floor decompose to make the soil on the acid side, and hornbeams are often found flourishing next to mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) and rhododendron.

2 to 4 inches long, the lush, green alternate leaves are

veined and serrated. The American hornbeam is unhappy if it receives more than a few hours of morning or late afternoon sun. The leaves will burn quickly if they receive too much sun. The leaves themselves will reduce beautifully to about 1-inch long, though newly collected plants will often produce larger-than-normal sized leaves for the first year or so until the tree becomes accustomed to living in a pot. Foliage and wood alike are nearly pest-free. The only serious problem that I have encountered is with leaf hoppers who seem to love the tender, new buds as they break from the trunk or a branch.

With the possible exception of *Carpinus laxiflora*, the American variety has the best fall colors of the hornbeams. Yellows and rich golden bronzes predominate, though one of my trees produced a dark bronzy red for me. Even in southern California the hornbeam put on its Fall show. After coloring, the leaves may either drop or turn brown and remain on the tree thereby producing its own kind of Winter beauty.

With its shallow root system, hornbeams are a delight to the collector. There is no tap root and only a second set of main roots 3 to 6 inches below the soil line. These other roots can often be cut off at the time the tree is collected. Fine feeder roots are found close to the trunk on even the largest specimens so that the main roots can be cut-off to within a very few inches of the trunk. My biggest tree measured 7½ inches at the base and went straight from collecting site into a container 18 inches wide by 8 inches deep.

Because they are forest trees, hornbeams are rarely found with low branches except where they grow at the edge of a clearing. In most cases trees must be cut back to stump, which will bud back readily from adventitious buds to within a few inches of the cut. Experimenting has shown that stumps treated with a good slathering of Elmer's Glue on the cut at the time of collecting will prevent dieback and trees treated this way will bud right back on the cut. They do, however, love to sucker from the roots and base of the trunk. Even the largest trees in the wild often have multiple, smaller trees growing from the base. It may take several months to dissuade a newly collected tree from producing suckers, but you must regularly check for those suckers and remove them promptly or strength will be taken from the buds developing on the trunk and other parts of the tree.

Trees may be collected in either Fall or Spring, but I have found that those taken in the Spring tend to grow better, at least during the first year. They should be completely bare-rooted, which is a tremendous help when you have parked your car some distance from the collecting site. I know some people who have not bare-rooted their hornbeams, but their trees have gone directly into the ground. I do not have that luxury and have to pot my trees. I found that all of the trees I potted without removing all or most of the root ball did not survive while none that were bare-rooted failed to survive. Trees were placed in pure kitty-litter (kitty litter free of any chemical disinfectants or deodorants) and given periodic feedings of bone meal, blood meal, or Tree Tone, supplemented occasionally with Miracid during the growing season.

If allowed to "grow wild", the collected hornbeam will often put out growth of 2 feet or more in its first season, - unless there is an indication that the roots have become pot-bound. Otherwise it is advisable not to repot until the beginning of the third year after it was collected and potted. Hornbeams seem to grow fastest in hot weather and mine grow vigorously well on into August even though they are not fed any fertilizer after mid to late June. The soil mixture for hornbeam should be rich and WELL DRAINED. They will not do well in poor soil, but neither will they tolerate soggy soil and wet feet. In other words the soil should be damp, - never dry nor water-logged. Hornbeams will succumb due to root rot.

Growth should not be wired for the first few years, nor should they be trimmed again drastically. Only remove branches which you know you don't want, and then do it as soon as possible to include when buds break from the trunk. New growth does tend to grow from the trunk in either a vertical position or at an odd angle. The latter can be gently "propped" to grow at the desired angle when the growth is 2 to 3 inches long and still tender and green.

In my mind the American hornbeam is the best hornbeam for use as bonsai. Others are good, but the trunks tend not to be nearly as muscular nor the roots so impressively buttressed in comparison. Added to that is the fact that the cost is only equal to the amount of money needed to find and collect the tree, - a price many of us gladly pay for less rewarding trees. *Carpinus caroliniana* truly deserves to take its place among the most prized possessions in our bonsai collections.

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H O R N B E A M    U P D A T E

By Mary Holmes Bloomer

(This is the second article by Mary which appeared in the September 1980 issue of the PBA Newsletter.)

In a previous article I discussed the desirability of and the ease in collecting American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*) with its powerfully muscled and buttressed trunk, graceful branches and the delightful way it has of providing feeder roots right at the base for easy transplanting. It's time now for an update on this most cooperative and beautiful of trees for bonsai.

I have collected hornbeam now for a number of years and of the several that I have lost, most of those have been lost through my ignorance or stupidity concerning soil mixtures. Hornbeams like plenty of water even when they are put in the ground to develop. However, they will not tolerate a soggy soil. I lost three good trees in one season to a potting mixture which held water but would not release it. The roots rotted and my identification of the source of the trouble came too late to save them. A well-drained soil mixture made up largely of jumbo Terra Green (or Turface) is much better, but it still is not the ideal combination. The tree will grow and the roots certainly will not rot, but a finer textured soil is better. For some reason the coarser soil produces longer internodes on the tree, larger leaves and a lighter, less healthy looking green

in the foliage. More frequent watering of the coarser soil does not seem to compensate for the water-holding properties of the finer soil. A 3-3-2 combination of regular sized Terra Green, coarse builder's sand and peat humus is the best combination that I have found so far.

While I don't recommend beating it with a hammer, a hornbeam will take a lot of abuse at collecting time or once it's been established in a container. In other words, you can whack the hell out of it. I have a well-established one, collected a couple of years ago, that I decided was too tall, so I took six inches off of the original trunk this Spring and left only three branches, the highest about two inches below the cut. The cut was sealed with my favorite, Elmer's Glue, - just as if it were newly collected. I then sat back, - pruning the remaining branches as they grew, and waited to see what would happen to the top of the tree. It was a couple of months later after the foliage was out that I began to notice sap "bubbling up" between the bark and the heartwood. Logically it started at the lowest point of the cut and worked its way up. Since it had nowhere else to go, it fed the adventitious buds along the cut and the buds began to grow. I soon had to select those buds which I wanted to keep and remove the rest.

This method also worked for me with a newly collected tree. That tree refused to bud higher on the trunk but was perfectly willing to do so near its base. I decided to do the same thing as described above. After all, I had everything to gain if it worked since the tree was worthless as bonsai material if it didn't work. It worked. In doing so I made a couple of discoveries. First, the sprout at the base of the tree would only encourage sap to flow upward toward the top of the trunk if it truly came from the trunk itself and not from the roots. You can tell whether the sprout emanates from the trunk or from the roots by visually checking. If the base of the sprout is visible at or above the soil-line, the sprout is coming from the trunk. If the sprout seems to curl up from under the trunk and the base of the sprout is not visible even when soil is pushed away, the sprout is coming from the roots. This is verified in that I also collected a tree which "root sprouted" and although the sprout was allowed to grow, it is weak and there is no sign of "sap bubble".

My second discovery was that was that I had to be more cautious about pruning back the sprout. While I could prune and pinch branches on the established tree rather severely and with impunity, to do so on a newly collected tree resulted in a halt in the progress of my "sap bubble" until the sprout got to growing vigorously again. The moral of all these experiments is: if the tree is collected in the Spring and there are good, healthy side branches on the trunk, be patient - you will eventually get good, healthy growth at the top. Hornbeams grow steadily, well into the Fall, giving the late sprouting plenty of time to lengthen and harden. My trees, protected from Winter winds, have never suffered die-back on branches that were new in the first week of October.

One more comment on sprouting: don't be tempted to cut the wildling back to stump and leave it in the ground if it is growing

in the woods. It's true that hornbeams are understory trees and therefore are shaded all their lives. It's equally true that they will sprout readily from stump. The sprouts will not survive, however, and the tree will die. My personal theory is that the uncut tree in the woods has reached the correct height to support A TREE THAT SIZE. To cut it back to a stump is to "plunge it back into darkness" such that the sprouts will not support the tree in deep shade whereas the will support the tree on a bonsai bench in full sun.

Another abuse which a well-established hornbeam will tolerate very well is trunk carving. The most severe example that I know of is that of a hornbeam owned by Melba Tucker in Los Angeles, - that hornbeam survived an attack by Dan Robinson and his (in)famous chainsaw. Dan hollowed out the trunk in order to create a "venerable" tree. Owner and tree recovered beautifully and, I'm glad to say, both are doing very well. Should you prefer the more conventional methods of mallet and chisel or a woodcarving set, - either works equally well, be forewarned that the hornbeam is also called the ironwood tree not without a reason. I believe, however, for this area, trunk carving should be done later in the season, i.e. mid-Summer after the foliage is full-out. Spring carving is not as well tolerated. Perhaps it jars the roots just at the time they need to be left alone to support budding of the foliage. As healing-over does not occur till mid-Summer anyway, that's the best time to carve.

Only God can make a tree and only He knows why He made the hornbeam so beautiful, versatile and downright hardy so that once it has become established, the hornbeam will take just about anything that the devious bonsai mind can come up with and still be one of the best and best loved trees in a bonsai collection.

P. B. A. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

In the last PBA Newsletter, the Annual Financial Statement for the Potomac Bonsai Association for the period from May 1, 1984 through April 30, 1985. In the following page the Potomac Bonsai Association Annual Financial Statement for the period of May 1, 1985 through April 30, 1986 is presented. Both financial statements are evidence of the satisfactory completion of a computer program to track PBA finances in a more timely fashion.

Continued from previous page)

Potomac Bonsai Association

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
May 1, 1985 - April 30, 1986  
(17 May 1986)

Bank Statement Balance, April 30, 1985	\$4,548.87
Net Cash Adjustments:	508.23
Outstanding Checks:	<u>1,351.85</u>
Fund Balance:	\$2,724.55

RECEIPTS

Dues	\$1,583.50
Newsletter	530.68
Symposium	9,673.55
Auction	3,100.85
Annual Spring Show	6,908.49
Miscellaneous Income:	
Interest on Checking Account	616.94
Sale of Jewelry	<u>15.00</u>
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	\$22,429.01

EXPENSES

Newsletter	\$3,274.90
Printing: \$2,874.90	
Postage: 400.00	
Symposium	9,772.24
Auction	2,176.85
One-Half of Chair and Table Rental: \$42.50	
Fees to Donors: \$2,134.35	
Annual Spring Show	393.66
Work Shop for New Members	698.88
BCI and ABS Memberships	70.00
Nippon Bonsai Association Membership and Dues	248.30
National Bonsai Foundation	
Memorial Fund	100.00
Donations from Auction	284.75
Miscellaneous Expenses	
IBC'86 Corpus	500.00
Printing	370.00
Postage	20.00
D.C. Treasurer - Annual Report	<u>25.00</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$17,934.58

NET PROFIT \$4,494.43

Bank Statement Balance, April 30, 1986	\$7,327.21
Net Cash Adjustments:	- 508.23
Outstanding Checks:	<u>-100.00</u>
Adjusted Bank Statement:	\$6,718.98
Opening Fund Balance:	<u>-2,224.55</u>
NET PROFIT	\$4,494.43

Check

# CHINESE BONSAI TOUR

## 1987 APRIL AND MAY 1987 CHINESE CLASSIC GARDEN & BONSAI TOUR

22 DAYS, 9 CITIES SPECIAL  
TOUR CATERED TO  
GARDEN AND BONSAI  
LOVERS. BESIDES THE  
REGULAR SIGHTSEEING,  
SHOPPING AND  
EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS,  
WE INVITE LECTURERS  
TO DISCUSS GARDEN DESIGN  
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CONTACT C.F. KWOK  
5109 PHILIP ROAD

ANNANDALE, VA 22003

Tel. 703-256-3031 Collect

Mr. Chin Fun Kwok recently visited me and described in some detail what his 1987 Chinese Classic Garden and Bonsai Tour will include. The adjacent advertisement leaves out much of the interesting schedule's particulars.

The atmosphere in China has become more hospitable since I first went on a bonsai tour in 1981. Mr. Kwok inquired as to what might be of particular interest to bonsaiists. It seemed that the schedule which follows could be rearranged to include a trip to Yixing with the objective of buying some of the pots. In addition the ninth day in Yangzhou could be extended to more than one day of bonsai demonstrations and lectures.

All in all the price seems very reasonable with a minimum of 15 participants.

Dates: April 8 1987 to May 6, 1987.  
22 days.

Tour Cost: \$ 3500.00 which includes:

Airfare from Northwest Airlines east coast gateways.  
All air and surface transportation, including local transfers and baggage handling.  
Accommodations at best available deluxe hotels based on double occupancy.  
Three meals daily in China and Hong Kong (GD - Gourmet Dinner), (WD - Western Dinner)  
Experienced U.S. Tour Director in addition to local Chinese Guides.  
Extensive sightseeing in each city.  
Lectures and special events as specified in itinerary.  
Group visa fees.

Mr. Kwok is conducting this tour as a representative of Inter Pacific Tours International

The current itinerary of the tour is:

Day 1 U.S.A./Shanghai: Depart aboard Northwest Orient's 747 jet.

Day 2 SHANGHAI: Arrive in the evening. Our tour director will help you through Immigration and Customs.



From: Mid-Atlantic Bonsai Societies

(For more information, contact Emanuel Dammett, 914-723-8874)

COMING IN APRIL - MID-ATLANTIC BONSAI FESTIVAL

The fourth annual symposium of the Mid-Atlantic Bonsai Societies (MABS) features a cast of master artists, speakers and workshops. The event will be held on April 25th and 26th at the Ramada Inn, North Haven, CT. Sponsoring this event are the following bonsai societies which constitute the Mid-Atlantic group:

Bergen Bonsai Society (NJ)	Long Island Bonsai Society
Bonsai Society of Greater NY	Pennsylvania Bonsai Society
Great Swamp Bonsai Society (NJ)	Yama Ki Bonsai Society (NY & CT)
Hartford Bonsai Society	New Haven Bonsai Society

Lectures and demonstrations are scheduled by each of the following: Yuji Yoshimura, Briarcliff Manor, NY who will style a formal upright bonsai - Vaughn Banting, New Orleans, LA who will present a collected bald cypress - Toshio Saburomaru, E. Palo Alto, CA who will do a parviflora pine and Satsuke azalea and Jim Barrett, Arcadia, CA.

Lectures on bonsai care and culture will be presented by Lynn Perry Alstadt, Erie, Pa and Steve Pilacik, Philadelphia, Pa.

Workshops will be available on Sunday, the second day of the symposium, directed by Yuji Yoshimura on formal upright styling and by Toshio Saburomaru on five-needle pine and azalea.

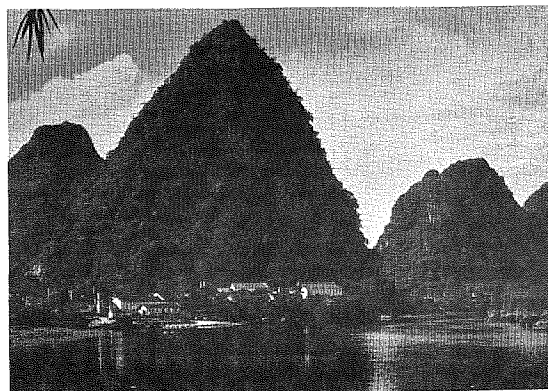
Registration fee for the two-day seminar is \$75 plus workshops and lodging at the Ramada Inn. For Saturday only registration the fee is \$55 and, for Sunday only, \$35.

Registration forms for the symposium, workshops and Ramada Inn will be available shortly. Meanwhile, mark your calendar for April 24th and 25th, 1987.

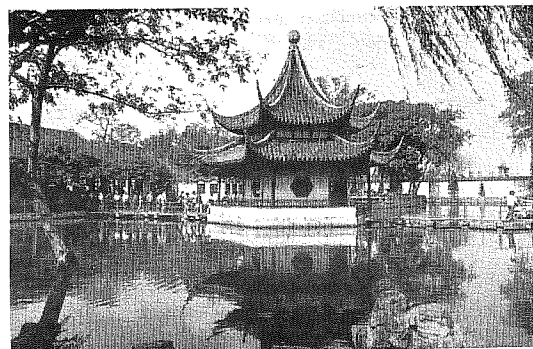
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Editor's Note: The above notice will give those of you who like to have a chance to plan their schedules well in advance an opportunity to do so.

- Day 3 SHANGHAI: Sightseeing including Yu Garden, Arts & History Museum, Jade Buddha.
- Day 4 SUZHOU: Morning train to Suzhou. Tour Humble Administrator's Garden, Garden of Harmony, etc. Lecture. GD
- Day 5 SUZHOU: Tour Tarrying Garden, Tiger Hill & its Bonsai collection, West Garden, Embroidery Institute. GD
- Day 6 WUXI: Cruise thru the inner city canal. Visit downtown. Free time. Tout Li Garden.
- Day 8 WUXI/YANGZHOU: Visit a commune and lunch with commune officials. Train to Zhenjiang and take a steamer to cruise the Yangtze River and Grand Canal to Yangzhou.
- Day 9 Yangzhou: Demonstration and Lecture on Bonsai planting. Antique store. GD
- Day 10 YANGZHOU: Enjoy the slender West Lake, Ge Garden, He Garden. Lecture. Paper cutting and lacquer factories.
- Day 11 YANGZHOU/NANJING: Yangzhou museum. Flat Hill Hall. Lunch in a 100-year-old dim sum restaurant. Motor coach to Nanjing. WD
- Day 12 NANJING: Walk up the Sun Yat-Sen mausoleum. Visit Xuan Wu Lake with Bonsai exhibit and Panda Zoo. Tour the Jiangsu Provincial Museum with Garden. GD
- Day 13 BEIJING: Morning flight to Beijing. GD
- Days 14 & 15 BEIJING: Extensive sight-seeing includes the Great Wall, Ming Tombs, Forbidden City, Summer Palace and more.
- Day 16 BEIJING/XIAN: Free time and fly to Xian after lunch.
- Day 17 XIAN: See the terra-cotta warriors and horses casted 2000 years ago.
- Day 18 XIAN/GUILIN: Depart by plane to Guilin. Visit Reed Flute Cave.
- Day 19 GUILIN: Your cruise on the Li River reveals the lush panoramas that have long inspired artists.
- Day 20 GUILIN/HONG KONG: Depart China by plane to Hong Kong. WD
- Day 21 HONG KONG: Half day sightseeing and half day shopping. Enjoy a gala farewell dinner.
- Day 22 Return to the U.S.A. or stay on for a few days on your own.



Guilin, known for its fantasy-like beauty.



A classical garden, Suzhou.

**GOLDEN STATE BONSAI  
FEDERATION**

**9TH ANNUAL  
CONVENTION**

**SHIBUI  
BONSAI**



**NOV. 21, 22, & 23,  
1986**  
**MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA**  
**hyatt regency**

**FEATURING**  
**yasuo mitsuya japan**  
**wm. n. valavanis new york**

**GENIE DEEX, REGISTRAR**  
**SUITE 415 - 101 FIRST ST.**  
**LOS ALTOS, CA. 94022**

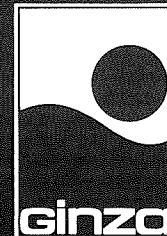


← For anyone interested, -  
who knows someone may be able to  
combine a business trip with  
the event on the left.

Below is the information  
about Bob Dreschler's monthly  
Bonsai Refinement Workshop.

**BONSAI REFINEMENT WORKSHOP**, Tuesday,  
October 14, 1p.m. 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 according to seasonal  
requirements. 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.  
**PREREQUISITE: A BEGINNING BONSAI  
CLASS.**

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