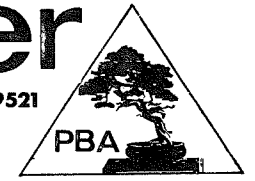


POTOMAC  
**BONSAI**  
ASSOCIATION

# Newsletter

ISSN 0160-9521



## A Bonsai Collecting Weekend On The Eastern Shore With Cliff Potberg Saturday March 31 and Sunday April 1, 1984

PBA has arranged for a two-day collecting workshop to be conducted by visiting artist and old friend, Cliff Pottberg. To his many students in PBA, the true harbinger of the bonsai spring is the return of Cliff from Florida for a teaching visitation. To those of you who attended the 1983 PBA Symposium, you will remember Cliff from his program on the styling of collected trees. (Incidentally he will be participating in the 1984 Symposium). To those of you who have never experienced Cliff's talent at styling bonsai, and especially his particular enthusiasm for collected trees, this is an opportunity to spend a bonsai weekend with an extraordinary teacher and artist. Both beginners and experienced collecting enthusiasts alike should find this workshop rewarding and certainly enjoyable.

The Saturday collecting area, which has been arranged for us by Bob Linek of the Annapolis Club, is on the Eastern Shore of Maryland near Salisbury. The plan is for participants to meet at a location near the Bay Bridge and leave as a group at 9:00 am in order to reach the collecting site by about 11:00 am. Arrangements have been made to stay at the Salisbury Holiday Inn on Saturday night. After collecting during the day we will return to the Inn where a separate dining room has been reserved for the group. Dinner will be followed by a lecture and an evening of discussion with Cliff. Several collecting sites are available for Sunday and the final selection will be left to the participants at the evening workshop. We will have a further meeting with Cliff on Sunday morning, and then spend the remainder of the day at the chosen collecting site. The group will return to the Bay Bridge by sunset, hopefully with a nice assortment of collected trees. The Eastern shore is a particularly good collecting site for American Beech and Hornbeam, Mountain Laurel, Blueberry, and other deciduous trees. We are checking into the prospect of collecting at a Christmas tree farm, especially for Scotch Pine.

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

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
SILVER SPRING, MD  
PERMIT NO. 2359

Mr. Cy Mill  
141 Wolftrappe Square  
Vienna, VA 22180

PBA Newsletter: Published by the Potomac Bonsai Association, Inc., a non-profit organization, in the interests of its affiliate member clubs and societies.

Circulation: Over 300 internationally on a monthly basis.

Corresponding membership: \$6.50 for 12 monthly PBA Newsletters.

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

For Corresponding Membership: Make check payable to Potomac Bonsai Association and mail it to M. Hersh, 102 Devon Ct., Silver Springs, MD 20910.

Advertising rates: monthly - \$5.00 for 1/4 page, \$10.00 for half a page, \$15.00 for a full page with 20% reduction for ads that run 3 or more months.

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

President: Bill Merritt (703) 536-4052  
Editors: Jules F. Koetsch (703) 569-9378  
Mary Holmes (301) 721-1309  
Snips and Slips Editor: Mary Holmes  
Subscription and Circulation: Molly Hersh and Josephine Finneyfrock (301) 589-3725  
Layout Editor: Bill Spencer (301) 593-4681  
Production Mgr: Harvey Everett (301) 933-0483

If you wish to participate send a \$15.00 registration fee, with checks made out to PBA, to Fred Mies, 11712 Smoketree Rd., Rockville, Md., 20854. Include your address and telephone number. Further details and maps will be sent to registrants. Once your registration is confirmed by phone, you may wish to reserve a room at the Holiday Inn by calling 301-742-7194. The Inn charges \$38 for single and \$45 for double rooms. We are restricting the workshop to 15 participants. If space permits we will allow PBA members to register for a single day of collecting for a fee of \$10.00. However we strongly encourage members to participate for the entire weekend to properly enjoy this educational event. For further details call Fred Mies at 301-299-6194 evenings and weekends.

## The Continuing Saga of the California Juniper

Editor's note: The preceding article was written prior to the last, January 1984 issue of the PBA Newsletter. Unfortunately space did not permit the inclusion of the article. Hence what follows is an update.

Several people have asked, having read the first epic, how my California juniper is faring in its spot inside the house. The answer to that is: not as well as hoped, but better than I expected.

Not even attempting to guess why, the foliage at the back (or maybe it's the front) is beginning to dry and die. This is the side away from the grow-lite, next to the aluminum foil. Yes, of course I could turn the tree around, but the foliage on the "front" is healthy and I fear that rather than giving already-dead foliage a chance to live, I'd be giving vigorous foliage a chance to die.

With the cold weather and a furnace running almost constantly, moisture in the air is a constant problem. I did remember an old vaporizer in the bottom of a closet and that has been hauled out and put into 24-hour service. It must help some and it can't hurt. (The house seems more comfortable.)

With 6 to 8 weeks to go before I can start leaving windows open during the day, and starting to get it introduced to living outdoors again, if the tree only maintains the status quo we've got it made.

Mary Holmes

## OFFICIAL NOTICE

The Board proposes that the membership at the annual meeting temporarily suspend article 5c of the constitution to permit the incumbent president, first vice president, and educational vice president to serve a third consecutive elective term in the same offices.

## Bonsai Pest Dossier

Combating pests is akin to fighting guerrilla warfare. Often, as pointed out in an excellent series of articles by Vaughn Banting in New Orleans Bonsai, one more often than not doesn't see the pest and must settle for trying to diagnose the type of villain from the evidence left at the scene of the crime. Therefore, one must be able to correlate damage with species of tree, time of year, locale, and insect enemies or pests. To this end, three items are presented:

A Bonsai Pest Schedule which lists times of the year when specific tree species may be under attack by specific pest-types.

A Wanted File containing mug-shots of the pests listed on the Bonsai Pest Schedule and their types of crimes (damage). The Wanted File also contains illustrations of "Friendlies" so that they can be recognized and not exterminated.

A bibliography for those who wish to read further into the subject.

Prevention Vs. After the Fact: Dennis R. Hamel in his lecture (see PBA Newsletter Volume 14, No. 1, Jan. 1984) indicated his strong aversion to using pesticides on a preventative schedule basis. To repeat his objections: Pesticides can kill predators as well as pests and even a healthy tree may lose some vitality when subjected to frequent applications. Some plants can be given the coup de grace with one application of a specific pesticide. Always read the labels on pesticides to determine what species they can be used on.

However, once again the damage may be the first sign that pests are at work. True, daily monitoring will cut down the probability that the marauders will get away unobserved--especially if they are like "The Man Who Came to Dinner" and stay; e.g., aphids, scale, mites, etc. However, there are the "night fighters" such as slugs which prowl only at night and hide in dark and shady places during the day.

Hence, one is faced with the dilemma of acting before or after the "crime." The Japanese nurserymen as well as a number of this country's bonsai masters use the preventative spraying approach.

Preventative Approach: The time of application of a specific pesticide must just precede the expected onslaught of the enemy. Seasonal variations can change the timing. Also rain can wash away or dilute the effectiveness of a non-systemic pesticide. Systemic pesticides such as Orthene and DeroI are absorbed by the plant and thus provide an extended period of time in which they are effective.

Winter Treatment and Dormant Oil: The Japanese schedule one treatment of insecticide during the winter months--mainly just before putting the bonsai away for winter storage. This should be done prior to placing the plants under any cover, including a greenhouse or coldframe, so that the overwintering pupae, spider mites, scales, etc., are exterminated. The Japanese prefer to use lime sulfide (sold as Orthorix), while dormant oil is frequently employed in this country. The name "dormant oil" implies that it is only used when the plants are dormant.

Pesticide Application: Protect Yourself! In this matter, try not to breathe in the insecticide or have it contact your skin. Ruth Lamanna always dresses in full combat attire such as face mask, protective eye goggles, kerchief, hat, rubber gloves, and long-sleeved blouse.

READ THE INSTRUCTIONS: They describe how to mix and apply the pesticide. Some bonsaiists advocate using an insecticide at half-strength. They indicate

the frequency of application and time of application for a number of pests. They describe what pests and on which trees the pesticide is effective. What they may fail to do is to detail the pests on which they do not work and the plants they should not be used on. In this instance, Malathion is not to be used on Japanese maples.

Time To Apply: Do not apply insecticides in the heat of the day. Apply them in the early morning or late afternoon.

ALL PURPOSE MIX: The Brooklyn Botanic Garden "Gardening Without Pests" offers a multipurpose spray mixture that can be applied at regular intervals throughout the season. Mix--

Sevin 2 tablespoons (beetles, caterpillars, leafminers, plant bugs, some scales)

Kelthane 1½ teaspoons (mites)

Malathion 4 tablespoons (aphids, leafminers, mealy bugs, whiteflies, scales, lace bugs)

Zineb 1 tablespoon (fungus diseases)

to one gallon of water. Use only wetttable powders in making the mix.

Protect the Roots: In applying insecticides, insure that none drips onto the soil to reach the roots. Cover the surface of the soil with plastic or hold small plants by tilting them so the spray does not hit the soil. Nematodes for the most part are considered to be transported by infected soil. If you don't use Terra-Green or Turface mixed with Gran-I-Grits as a sterile soil mix, you can sterilize garden soil or the like by exposing it, spread out in a thin layer, for a number of days in full sun or in an oven at about 180° F.

Nematodes: Pine Wilt Disease is due to a nematode transmitted by the pine sawyer beetle. (See Nematodes in the Wanted File. Dennis R. Hamel deserves a big vote of thanks for supplying the information.)

Manual Methods: Dennis R. Hamel's lecture in last month's PBA Newsletter does an excellent job of describing manual methods which in some cases really are preventative. Screens or cheesecloth can prevent certain insects from reaching the plants. Certain pests like snails, slugs, and gypsy moth larvae can be kept off bonsai tables by placing the legs on half-bricks inside the bottoms of gallon plastic containers. Water then forms the protective barrier--see the illustrations.

Plant Health: It seems that pests, somehow or other, detect which plants aren't healthy and like the wolves attacking caribou, single out the weaker ones for the kill. Healthy plants not only can withstand an onslaught of pests better than weak ones, but may be able to build up an immunity that the weaker ones cannot. Therefore, keep your plants as healthy as possible.

Conclusion: It has been said that man has never been successful in fully eradicating any insect species from our planet. Some feel that the insects will eventually be dominant in the world, but then again nature seems to balance out things.

The fact that this series of articles covers plant pests is not the whole story in that plants are also subject to diseases. This will be the subject of a future series.

Readers are encouraged to comment in any way they wish on the subject matter. In fact, any timely warnings as to what pests are attacking your bonsai at any time will be welcomed. This can be put in the Newsletter as an Alert. In addition, contact will be maintained with the local Fairfax County Agent for advice on what pests to guard against each month.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

THE AUDUBON SOCIETY FIELD GUIDE TO NORTH AMERICAN INSECTS AND SPIDERS; Lorus and Margery Milne; Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., N.Y., 1980.

THE INSECT GUIDE; Ralph B. Swain, Ph.D.; Doubleday & Co., Inc., Garden City, N.Y., 1948.

INSECT PESTS; George S. Fichter; Western Publishing Co., Inc., Golden Press, N.Y., 1966.

MANTIDS THE PRAYING PREDATOR; Edward S. Ross; National Geographic, vol. 165, No. 2, February 1984.

GARDENING WITHOUT PESTS; Brooklyn Botanic Garden Record/Plants and Gardens; Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11225, vol. 35, Summer (August) 1979, No. 2.

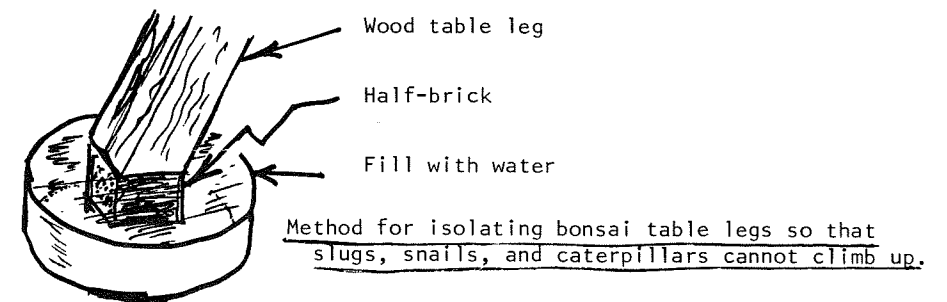
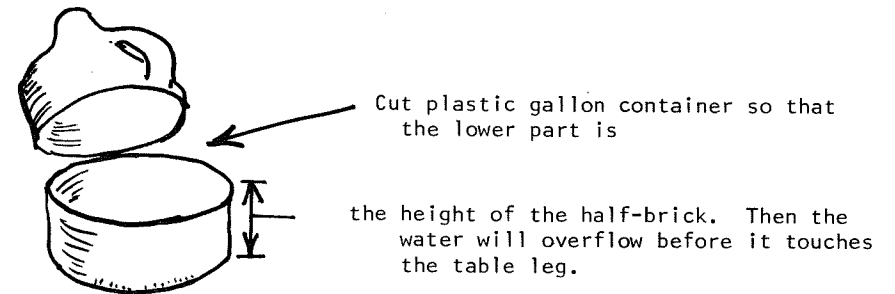
COLOR IT GREEN WITH TREES; U.S. Department of Agriculture/Agricultural Research Service; U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, Feb. 1972.

WYMAN'S GARDENING ENCYCLOPEDIA; Donald Wyman; Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., N.Y., 1977.

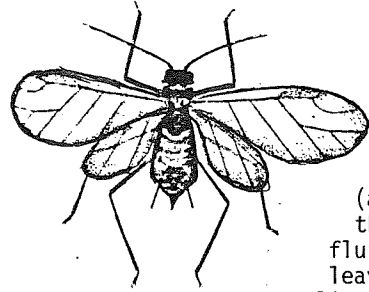
CALENDAR FOR BONSAI CARE IN DIFFERENT CLIMATE ZONES--ILLUSTRATED AND WITH NOTES; Gaddenraifu Edition; Kogawamodan, Tokyo, Japan, 1981 (Japanese).

THE BEAUTIES AND THE BEASTS or NATIVE DECIDUOUS TREES AND THEIR INSECT PESTS; Dennis R. Hamel; PBA Newsletter, vol. 14, No. 1, Jan. 1984.

INTRODUCTION TO PLANT NEMATOLOGY; V. H. Dropkin; Wiley (in press).



APHIDS or PLANT LICE

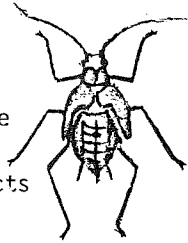


Adult

Evidence: Aphids are visible with flies on plant  
 Size: Nymph 0.2 in.  
 Adult body 1/4 in.

Color: Green to brown to black

Pesticide: Cygon, Derol,  
 Diazinon, Malathion,  
 Orthene, Spectracide



Nymph

Aphids, or plant lice are small (average 0.2 in.) soft-bodied insects that feed on plants by sucking fluids or sap. They pierce stems, leaves, roots, and fruit with the slim, needle sharp stylets in their beaks. In abundance, aphids may cause leaves to curl or may stunt a plant's growth and stall its production of flowers or fruit. Eventually the plant may die. Aphids also introduce fungus, bacterial, and virus diseases that can be as damaging as the aphids.

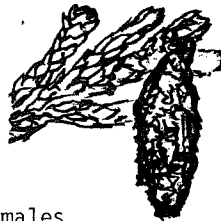
Aphids expel from the end of their abdomen a sticky, sweet substance called honeydew, a favorite food of some species of ants. These ants move the aphids to productive plants and take them into their nests below ground to protect them at night or when the weather is bad. Black molds grow on honeydew that drops to the ground beneath the plants where the aphids are feeding.

In a typical life cycle of aphids that live in temperate climates, Winter is passed in the egg stage, glued to the stem or other parts of plants. Nymphs that hatch from the eggs the following Spring grow rapidly to become wingless adults, called stem mothers. Stem mothers give birth to young, holding the eggs inside their bodies until they hatch. Within about a week these aphids produce young in a similar manner. More than a dozen generations appear in a short time, forming a feeding cluster on the plant. At intervals some or all of the young develop wings and migrate to other plants, starting new colonies. In some species the winged stages settle on plants of the same kind; in others they always settle on different kinds of plants. In Autumn males and females are produced, and the females lay fertilized eggs that overwinter. In warm climates reproduction is continuous.

BAGWORMS



Evidence: Bag that worms make.  
 Size: Bagworm bag 1 1/2 to 2 inches  
 Moth 1 inch  
 Color: Brown  
 Pesticide: Bonide, Cygon, Diazinon,  
 Malathion, Orthene,  
 Sevin, Spectracide



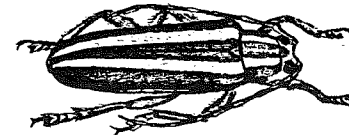
Bagworms move about in a bag of tough silk, covered with needles or twigs. Especially damaging to conifers. In late Summer the caterpillars form pupae inside the bags. Winged males emerge in the Fall and mate with the wingless females, which lay their eggs inside the bage and never emerge. Bags can be picked by hand.

BORERS

Roundheaded Apple Tree Borer



Grub



Adult

Roundheaded apple tree borers burrow into apple, pear and other trees while the flatheaded apple tree borer attacks nearly all kinds of trees and shrubs. Grubs pupate in the Spring and emerge in early Summer.

Evidence: Hole leading to tunnel into bark  
 Size: Roundheaded

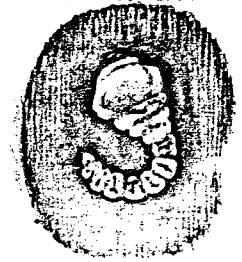
Grub 0.9 in.  
 Adult 0.6 in.

Flatheaded  
 Grub 1.2 in.  
 Adult 0.5 in.

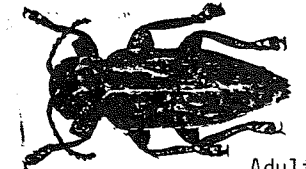
Color: Roundheaded  
 Grub is light tan  
 Adult has brown and yellow stripes

Flatheaded  
 Grub light tan  
 Adult is black

Pesticide: Lindane,  
 Sevin



Grub



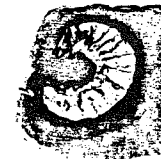
Adult

Flatheaded Apple Tree Borer

BLACK VINE WEEVIL



Larva in soil



Grub

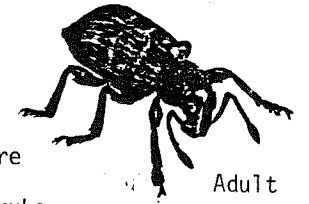
Evidence: Grubs in the soil, larvae on the roots, holes in the foliage

Size: Larva 0.3 in  
 Adult 0.4 in

Color: Larva is white  
 Adult is black

Pesticide: Possibly  
 Lindane

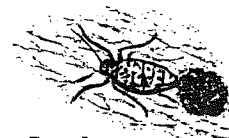
Manual: Use high pressure stream of water from a hose to clear grubs from roots.



Adult

Black vine weevils are pests of gardenias, azaleas, begonias, spirea, arborvitae, rhododendron, and many other flowers and shrubs. The larvae first feed on the root hairs of the plant and then on to the larger roots, stripping them of bark. The grubs hibernate in the Winter, feed again on the roots in the Spring, then form pupae and emerge as adults in early Summer. The adult weevils are active at night, eating foliage for about a month before laying eggs in the soil.

CANKERWORMS



Female Spring Cankerworm laying eggs



Spring Cankerworm

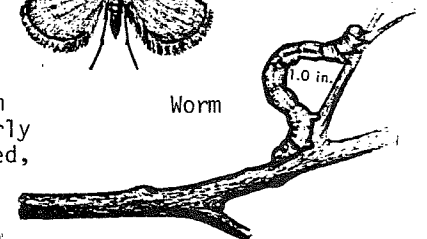
Evidence: Silk threads, holes in leaves  
 Size: Worm is 1-inch (inchworm)  
 Color: Lime green  
 Pesticide: Bonide, Orthene

Cankerworms eat leaves of trees and shrubs, often defoliating them. Adult moths of the Spring cankerworm emerge from the pupae in early Spring. Males are winged, females wingless. As soon as they hatch, the larvae move to the leaves,



Fall Cankerworm Moth

Worm



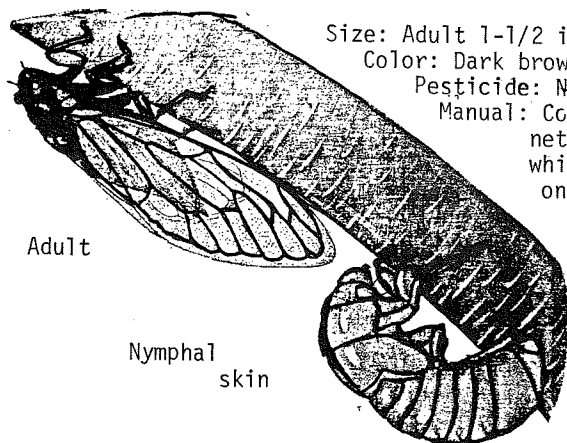
which are usually just coming out, and begin feeding. After about one month the full-grown caterpillars drop

## Bonsai Pest Schedule (When to expect the critters)

PLANT	MONTH											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Hinoki <u>cypress</u> Sawara <u>cypress</u>		10 -20 Spider or Spruce mites				Bagworms	Webworms  Japanese beetles		Spider mites			10 -20 Spider or spruce mites
Hemlock		20 - 28 Spider mites		1-31 Scale			20 -31 Scale		10 - 20 Spider mites			10 - 20 Spider mites
Juniper, needle and shimpaku		10 - 20 Spider mites				10 - 20 Bagworms Scale Twig/girdler	1 - 10		10 - 20 Spider mites			10 - 20 Spider mites
Larch		10 -20 Spider mites		Aphids		20 - 30 Sawfly						10 - 20 Spider mites
Pine: Black		10 - 20 Spider mites										10 - 20 Spider mites
Corkbark			20 - 31 Spider mites									20 - 31 Spider mites
Red												10 -20 Spider mites
White		10 - 20 White pine weevil			Spittlebug	20 - 30 ← Scale →	20 - 31					10 - 20 Spider mites
Spruce		10 - 20 White pine weevil Spruce mite		Spruce webworm								
Yew		20 - 28 Spider mites			20 Taxus weevil	10 - 20	10 - 20	10 - 20				10 - 20 Spider mites
Andromeda			20 - 31 Spider mites		1 - 10 Lacebug							

to the ground and pupate, emerging the following Spring. Fall cankerworms have a similar life history, but the adult moths emerge from the pupae in the Fall and lay eggs that do not hatch until late Spring.

CICADA or LOCUSTS



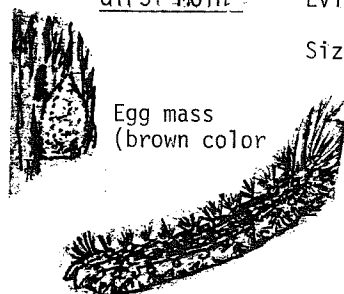
Evidence: Egg scars in the bark, whirring sounds on late Summer days  
 Size: Adult 1-1/2 inches  
 Color: Dark brown  
 Pesticide: None listed  
 Manual: Cover plant with netting or cheesecloth while adults are on the wing.



Egg scars in a branch

There are about 75 species of cicadas in our region. The young upon hatching either crawl or fall to the ground and commence feeding on the roots. The shortest known life cycle requires 4 years and most are much longer, i.e. 17 years, before the cicadas emerges as a nymph from the soil by night in the late Spring or Summer.

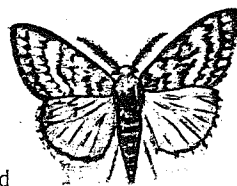
GYPSY MOTH



Egg mass (brown color)

Larva

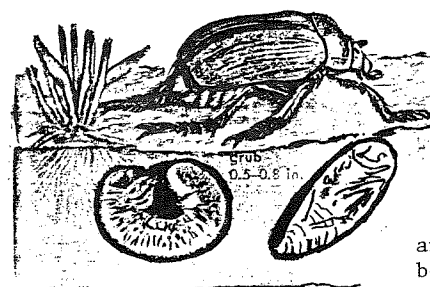
Evidence: Leaves or needles of bonsai completely removed in one day  
 Size: Larva - 2.0 inches  
 Moth - 1.5 inch wingspread  
 Color: Larva - black with blue and red dots and green stripes.  
 Moth - Dark brown and tan  
 Pesticide: Bonide, Orthene (bio-degradable systemic), Sevin.



Gypsy moth

Gypsy moth caterpillars feed on leaves of deciduous trees, conifers, and many other plants. They can completely strip the needles from a pine bonsai in a single day, - end of pine. They form pupae in midsummer and emerge as adults in July and August. The gypsy moth overwinters in the egg stage. As the females cannot fly well, the gypsy moth is spread long distances principally by man, - on cars, trucks, trains, or other vehicles. The caterpillars spin silken threads and may be blown by the wind from nearby trees to land on your bonsai. Egg masses should be destroyed when they are seen. Note they are different from the egg mass of the praying mantis and should not be confused with the latter which does not normally lie flat against the bark. See mantids.

JAPANESE BEETLE



Japanese beetle

Grub

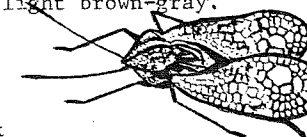
Pupa

LACE BUGS



Nymph

Lace bugs, both the handsome adults and the spiny nymphs, suck juices from leaves and stems. They damage ornamentals and also vegetable plants. Lace bugs overwinter as eggs attached to leaves and in warm weather produce two or more broods in season.



Azalea

Lace

Bug

Evidence: Skeletonize leaves, - see sketch

Size: Grub 0.5 to 0.8 inches  
 Adult 0.3 to 0.5 inches

Color: Grub - light brown  
 Adult - shiny brown wing covers, and black head and body.  
 Pesticide: None listed.  
 Manual: beetle traps, screen covering.

Japanese beetles feed on the foliage of many kinds of shade and fruit trees and also destroy fruit. Many beetles congregate on one plant. The grubs are major pests in lawns and greens, feeding on grass roots. In most areas two years are spent as grubs. The larvae then pupate in the soil, emerging as adults in midsummer.



Leaf damage

LADY BEETLES

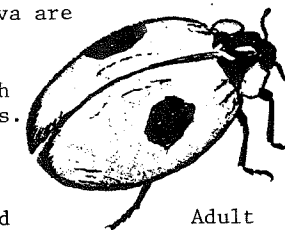


Larva



Pupa

\*\*\*\*\* FRIENDLY - kills aphids and mealy bugs  
 Size: 3/8 inch  
 Color: Pupa and larva are brown  
 Adult - red wings with black spots.  
 Body is black



Adult

Two-spotted lady beetles are widespread throughout our region and much of the world. It is one of the most beneficial species, living largely on aphids. In its natural position, the pupa hangs downward, usually from the underside of a leaf, with the end of its abdomen concealed by the crumpled skin of the last larval stage. The two spots distinguish it from the willow leaf beetle which has the same coloring but numerous black spots, - see willow leaf beetle.

Continued Next Month

# Bending The Branch

Elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter is an official notice of a proposal to temporarily suspend Article V.C of the Constitution. The Executive Board took this action at its meeting on January 24th to permit the current President, First Vice President, and Educational Vice President to be nominated for a third term. Bill Merritt, PBA President, is a member of the Board of Directors for the National Bonsai Foundation and Chairman of the Building Committee, which will design and build the new American Bonsai Pavilion. Felix Laughlin, PBA First Vice President, is the NBF Secretary, and a member of the Fund Raising, Publicity and Building Committees. Continuation in these endeavors as officers of PBA is important to insure the continued support which PBA can provide while also insuring that PBA's interests are represented.

Fred Mies has sustained an excellent educational program during the past two years and has offered to continue doing so for another year, if reelected. Such an offer should not be refused. Julie Walker has generously agreed to continue serving as PBA Secretary, for which we are all thankful. Godfrey Trammel has served magnificently for the past three years, a job which includes managing the Spring Auction as well as registration for the Fall Symposium. Godfrey's obligations to his church preclude continuation as PBA Treasurer and he has asked not to be renominated. He will continue on the Board as the Kiyomizu representative.

If two-thirds of the members present at the PBA Annual Meeting in April 1984, approve of suspending Article V.C. of the Constitution, the current officers, except a new Treasurer, will be nominated. If suspending the article is voted down, an alternative slate of officers will be nominated.

Bill Merritt  
President

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

NOTICE !!!! DUE TO THE LONG DELAY IN THE POSTAL SERVICE DELIVERING THE PBA NEWSLETTER, AVERAGING IN MANY CASES TO MORE THAN TWO WEEKS, THE DEADLINE FOR ITEMS IN THE ISSUES IS SET AS THE 10 TH OF EACH PRECEDING MONTH. IF YOU WISH TO HAVE THIS TIME EXTENDED, PLEASE TELEPHONE ME AND I WILL DELAY GOING TO PRESS TO GET YOUR ARTICLE INTO THE NEWSLETTER.  
TELEPHONE: (703) 569-9378.

7 March John Yoshio Naka Reception at 8:00 p.m. at the National  
Wednesday Arboretum. See last month's PBA Newsletter

8 March John Yoshio Naka Workshop 1:30 to 4:00 p.m. at the  
Thursday National Arboretum and  
John Yoshio Naka Demonstration at 7:30 p.m. at the  
National Arboretum. See last month's PBA Newsletter for details.

922-9310



**BONSAI ASSOC., INC.**  
8510 Stevenswood Road (p)  
Baltimore, Maryland 21207  
Catalog \$1.00 Refundable  
Plants Tools  
Pots Instruction  
Books Lectures, Demos  
Copper & Alum. wire

## JIU-SAN BONSAI

THE COMPLETE BONSAI SHOP

One of the East's largest selections of bonsai containers, tools, books—including those printed in Japan (BONSAI MASTERPIECES). Rare plants, indoor-outdoor bonsai & saikei, flower stones, pre-bonsai, soils, figurines, wire, stands.

NO MAIL ORDER

Our new location — Open 7 days/week  
1243 Melville Rd., Farmingdale, N.Y. 11735  
Tel. (516) 293-9246



**THE BONSAI FARM**

(512) 649-2109

BONSAI PLANTS, TOOLS, POTS, BOOKS.  
New items include: New Masakuni "stainless" tools and Cut Paste; Peter Adams book; deep green, mirror finish pots; new plants.  
Send for new FREE catalog

Box 130, Lavernia, TX 78121

13827 HIGHWAY 87 SOUTH,  
ADKINS, TEXAS 78101

12 Miles East of San Antonio

## ROSADE BONSAI STUDIO



For the Continuing student  
Weekend Seminars & Workshops

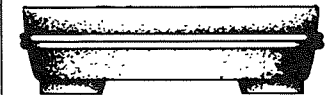
See our exhibit at the  
Pennsylvania Flower & Garden  
Show- March 11-18, 1984

**F. CHASE ROSADE**  
Box 303, Ely Road, RD 1  
New Hope, PA 18938  
(215) 862-5925

## SHARON MUTH

Importer

Kaneshin Bonsai Tools  
Japanese & Chinese Containers



Hand Constructed Bonsai  
Containers

See our sales table at  
the major bonsai gatherings  
throughout the country!

SHARON MUTH  
16651 S.E. 235th Street  
Kent, Washington 98031  
(206) 631-1318  
send \$2 for tool  
catalog. REFUNDABLE.

# March and April Schedule

Key:

- B - Buy tree
- Bl - Flowers bloom
- F\* - Small amount of fertilizer
- G - Put in under shelter or in greenhouse
- Gr - Do grafting
- I - Use insecticide
- HS - Half-a-day shade
- OB - Open branches
- ON - Remove old needles
- P - Prune
- PB - Prune branches
- PS - Prune sprouts
- R - Repot
- RB - Remove dead blossoms
- RG - Remove from greenhouse
- RL - Remove leaves
- RN - Remove new needles
- RW - Remove wire
- Sp - Spray foliage
- V - Best viewing time
- W1 - Water once per day
- W2 - Water 2 times per day
- W3 - Water 3 times per day
- 2W - Water every other day
- Wi - Wire
- PC - Prune candles
- FP - Protect from frost

CONIFERS	MARCH	APRIL	DECIDUOUS	MARCH	APRIL
Cypress			Beech, white	B,R,RG,RL	PS,R,Wi
Hinoki	B,F,R,Wi	F,R,Wi	Elm, Chinese	B,R,RG	F,PS,Wi
Sawara	F,R,Wi	R,Wi	Ginkgo	R,RG	F
Hemlock	F,OB,R,Wi	B,F,R	Hackberry	B,R,RG	F,I,PS,Wi
Juniper			Hornbeam	B,R,RG,W2	F,I,PS
Needle	- - - -	F,R,Wi	Ivy, Boston	R,RG	F,I,R
Shimpaku	F,R,Wi	F,R,Wi	Maple		
Larch	F,Wi	B,R,Wi	Japanese	B,PS,R,RG,W2	F,I,Wi
Pine: Black	F,Gr,PB,Wi,W1	R,Wi	Trident	B,R,RG	PB,PS,Wi,W2
Corkbark	F,I,Wi,W1	Gr,R,RC,Wi	Weeping willow	R,RG	F,I
Red	F,R,Wi,W1	PC,R,Wi			
White	F,PB,R,Wi,W2	PB,PC,Wi	<b>FRUIT BEARING</b>		
Spruce	F,R,RG,Wi,W1	F,R,Wi	Cotoneaster	R,RG	B,F,I
Yew	PB,Wi	B,R,Wi	Gardenia	R,RG	F,P,R
			Holly	Gr,R,RG,W1	B,FP,RR
<b>FLOWERING</b>			Ilex, dwarf	Gr,P,RG	F,I,R
Andromeda	I,RG	F,R,RG	Pomegranite	RG	B,I,R
Apple, crab	Bl,Gr,R,RG,W1	F,PB,R	Pyracantha	PB,R,RG,W1	I,R,Wi
Apricot-	Gr,PB,R,RB,RG,W1	F,R			
Japanese					
Azalea	RG,W1	B,F			
Cherry	R,RG,W1 or W2	B,F			
Forsythia	I,PB,R,RG	Bl,I,RB			
Quince	I,R,RB,RG,W1	F,I,R			
Tea, bohea	I,RG	P,R			
Winter					
jasmine	I,R,RB,W1	F,I,R			
Wisteria	G,R	Bl,I,PB,RG			

# Calendar Continued

10 March Saturday NORTHERN VIRGINIA (703) 920-8361: Green Spring Park Horticultural Center at 10:00 a.m. WORKSHOPS - If possible bring your own tools, training or display pots, soil, trees and wire if required. An effort will be made to have most of those items available for those who have indicated their wishes to participate in the group/forest planting. Others should bring trees to work on or come to observe.

17 March Saturday WASHINGTON (202) 583-2676: Collecting trip. Call the listed number for details.

18 March Sunday BALTIMORE (301) 669-1847: Cylburn Nature Center at 2:00 p.m. MAIN PROGRAM - Slide tape program Chrysanthemum bonsai - Bonsai in one year - a step by step guide.

18 March Sunday BOWIE (301) 262-8578: Collecting trip in place of the normal 11 March monthly meeting. For time and place telephone the above listed number.

18 March Sunday KIYOMIZU (301) 423-8230: Collecting trip at Chuck Bird's 80 acres at 2:00 p.m. Call above number for directions.

22 March Thursday BROOKSIDE (301) 593-4681: NOTE CHANGE! This meeting will be devoted to preparing the club's trees for the upcoming Spring show. All members are urged to bring in trees to be selected for the show and styled if necessary. It's not too early to be getting your trees out of storage in late March. RAFFLE!!!

8 April Sunday BOWIE (301) 262-8578: Bowie Community Center at 2:00 p.m. WORKSHOP

14 April Saturday BROOKSIDE (301) 593-4681: NOTE CHANGE! Well, the circus finally got here. Unavoidable delay due to inclement weather in south Georgia. Foemina Juniper in 35 gallon cans will be the material to be worked on and RAFFLED!!! Come one come all. We will also devote some time to the further refinement of trees for the Spring show.

15 April Saturday BALTIMORE (301) 669-1847: Collecting trip - place and time to be announced. No meeting plan main program collectin that's all....

21 April Saturday WASHINGTON (202) 583-2676: National Arboretum at 2:00 p.m. Pests and Selection/Preparation of Trees for the Annual PBA Show.

ANNAPOLIS: Telephone (301) 263-3995