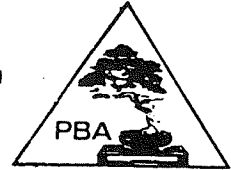


Newsletter

ISSN 0160-9521



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

This Newsletter is expected to in the Merrifield Bulk Mail Facility on or about 3 January 1992.

For information on clubs not listed, please call:
Baltimore Club (410/668-1868); Bowie (301/ 262-9633); Chesapeake (301/261-8131); Kiyomizu (301/645-3519); and Mei Hwa Penjing (301/390-6687). Also, Wolf Trap Nursery presents free bonsai classes (703/759-4244) National Arboretum present refinement classes (202/475-4857).

January 11 - Saturday

No. Va. Bonsai Society (703/591-0864) "Tool Care & Sharpening, Wiring Annealing and Pot Cleaning" 10 am. Green Spring Horticulture Center. "Beginner's Corner" beginning 3 month workshop. 9 am.

January 16 - Thursday

Brookside Bonsai Society (301/365-7621) "Collecting Bonsai Material" Fred Mies. 7:30 pm, No. Chevy Chase Recreation Center.

January 17 - Friday

US Botanic Garden (202/226-4082) "Principals of Bonsai & Penjing" Robert Drechsler. 12-1pm.

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS PBA Member Clubs/Societies: Annual subscription is included in the membership dues paid to the PBA Club or Society of your choice. Telephone numbers of points of contact for information about any member club or society and its annual dues, are listed under the "Calendar of Events" section of this Newsletter.

Subscribers: Annual subscription for 12 issues of the PBA Newsletter is \$15.00 which should be made payable to the "Potomac Bonsai Association" and sent to Cy Mill, 10300 Bushman Drive, #111, Oakton, VA 22124

ADVERTISING RATES Monthly rates: 1/4 page - \$6.00; 1/2 page - \$12.00; full-page - \$19.00
20% rate reduction for advertisements that run 3 or more months.

ADVERTISEMENTS and/or ARTICLES Please send to the editor.
EDITOR J. F. Koetsch, 6709 Caneel Ct., Springfield, VA 22152; Tel.: (703) 569-9378.

PRESIDENT: Russ Kinerson; FIRST VICE PRESIDENT: Chris Yeapanis; EDUCATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT: Steve Choi; SECRETARY: Julie Walker; TREASURER: Jerry Antel, Jr.; PUBLIC RELATIONS: Tony Meyer (301) 654-1854; MEMBERSHIP: Cy Mill.

POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION, INC.
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

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**TIME
CRITICAL
INFO**

January 18 - Saturday

Washington Bonsai Club (202/296-2441) "Getting Ready for Spring" Bill Merritt. 2 pm National Arboretum, main building.

January 25 - Saturday

Wolf Trap Nursery (703/759-4244) Classes in bonsai care. Meets 4th Saturday of month, 9-10:30 am. 1992 schedule not available at press time.

January 27 - Monday

Richmond Bonsai Society (804/749-4956) "Air-Layering, Propagation & Grafting" 7-9 pm, Imperial Plaza - 1717 Bellevue Ave., Richmond. At same time - the Beginner's Corner "Bonsai Records, Notes and Photos".

February 8 - Saturday

No.Va.Bonsai Society (703/591-0864) "Tray Landscape" Mike Kling. 10 am, Green Spring Horticulture Center. "Workshop on Tray Landscape" 1-3pm. "Beginner's Corner" - continuation of 3 month workshop, 9 am.

February 15 - Saturday

Washington Bonsai Club (202/296-2441) "Juniperus Virginiana, Jim Sullivan. 2 pm National Arboretum, main building.

February 15 - Saturday

Richmond Bonsai Society (804/749-4956) "Carving Feather Rock" Bill Merritt - demonstration and workshop. 7-9 pm, Imperial Plaza - 1717 Bellevue Ave, Richmond.

February 24 - Monday

Richmond Bonsai Society (804/749-4956) "Principals of Bonsai" Bill Orsinger. 7-9 pm Imperial Plaza - 1717 Bellevue Ave, Richmond. At same time - the Beginner's Corner "Pots, Proper Size and Where to Find".

March 12-15 - Thurs-Sat.

California Bonsai Society Show, Radisson Plaza Hotel, Irvine, Calif. Contact ABS at Box 358, Keene, NH 03431.

April 25-26, 1992

1992 German Bonsai Exhibition, Dusseldorf. Contact Bonsai-Werkstatt Werner M. Busch, Hammer Dorfstraße 167, D-4000 Dusseldorf, Germany.

May 22-24, 1993

Nederlandse Bonsai - 20th Year, The Hague, Netherlands. Contact J.V. Oldenbarneveltlaan, 48 2482 NV, Gravenhage, Netherlands.

May 23 - Saturday

PBA Annual Auction/Behnke Nurseries, Beltsville, MD. Starting at 10am. More information later.

June 17-21, 1992

American Bonsai Society Symposium. ABS silver anniversary symposium with the Susquehanna Bonsai Club. Hershey, PA, featuring Vaughn Banting, Susumu Sudo, Chase Rosade, Doris Froning among others. Contact Susquehanna Bonsai Club, PO Box 792, Hershey, PA, 17033-0792

RE-DESIGNING BONSAI IN WINTER: COLLECTED ELMS

Lecture and demonstration by Keith Scott from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on the development and design of collected elms for bonsai. Sponsored by the Potomac Bonsai Association and the U.S. National Arboretum. Administration Bldg. Free to the public.

Saturday February 22, 1:00 - 4:00 PM

PHILADELPHIA FLOWER SHOW TRIP

PBA is sponsoring two trips to the premier flower show on the East Coast and one that is considered to be second best in the world only to the Chelsea Flower Show in England, i.e. the Philadelphia Flower Show. The dates are Wednesday, March 11th and Saturday, March 14th. The cost is \$20. which includes an admission ticket to the show. Details are as follows:

Departure Time for those in the Washington D.C. area:
is 9:00 a.m. sharp.

Departure Place: Sym's Parking Lot, Rockville Pike
and Montrose Rd.

Departure Time for those more convenient to Baltimore:
is 9:45 a.m.

Departure Place: Shopping Center on Bel Air Road
100 yards South of Exit 32 on Route 695 (Baltimore Beltway)

Reservations must be received by 15 February, 1992.
The bus will not make any rest/food stops enroute. You can bring a brown bag lunch to eat on the bus. There is a rest room on the bus.

Make checks payable to Potomac Bonsai Association and send it to:

Jerry Antel
6409 Middleburg Lane
Bethesda, MD 20817

If there are any questions, please contact Jerry Antel prior to February 21st at 301-320-5251. After February 21st contact Jules Koetsch on 703-569-9378.

Please fill in and send in the form on the next page with your check.

PBA PHILADELPHIA FLOWER SHOW TRIP

Name(s) _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip Code _____

Phone No. Office _____ Home _____

Pick-up Point (Check one) Washington ____, Baltimore ____

Number of Seats		Total Cost
_____	Wednesday, March 11th @ \$20 each	_____
_____	Saturday, March 14th @ \$20 each	_____

No tickets will be mailed. Check in at the bus at departure time.

PRINCIPLES OF WATERING DURING PERIODS OF THE YEAR

It was in the Fall of 1990 that my wife and I went to Japan with another couple,- 3 non-bonsai aficionados. Needless to say little time was spent in the pursuit of bonsai related efforts. My wife was fully aware of the time that I might have spent browsing in a bookstore added to the fact that I had to find the titles in Japanese. The few times that I was limited to, did net some books on bonsai. Among them is a paperback "BONSAI - TRAINING METHODS BACKED BY EXPERIENCE" published by Shin Egei Nyūmon Henshu containing a section with the title of this article and written by Mouma Bubai.

Since watering my bonsai has become an obsession with me,- a daily rite of passage which triggers all the anxieties of whether or not the bonsai are getting and consuming the proper amount of water or why is that bonsai fading or dieing or dead. Hence translating the article was an irresistible compulsion that, once accomplished, led me to a rare moment of inspiration,- I decided to take a clue from the Article by Tony Meyer (Brookside Bonsai Society). His article titled MUCKING AROUND appeared in the quarterly - BONSAI: The Journal of the American Bonsai Society, Fall 1991, Vol. 25 No. 3 .

In the article Tony compared methods for making fertilizer balls. Herein lies the tie between Tony's article and this article - why not see how much information in the Japanese article might already be available in English bonsai books. For the most part what follows will be an adaptation of the Japanese article translated into English with accompanying

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intentionally left blank.

cross-references, by author, to three English bonsai books and comments by the author. The three books in English that were selected from my meagre bonsai library were the ones that delved into the subject of watering bonsai as thoroughly as the Japanese article. It seems odd that other books in my bonsai library did not go into the subject in depth. Maybe the authors of the other books were trying to avoid plagiarism. However this article falls into the category of research since more than one author have been referenced and copied,- plagiarism is when copies from a single author.

The three books I selected include two old standbys and one new kid on the block:

BONSAI TECHNIQUES by John Yoshio Naka

THE JAPANESE ART OF MINIATURE TREES AND LANDSCAPES
by Yuji Yoshimura and Giovanna M. Halford.

THE BONSAI BOOK OF PRACTICAL FACTS by Jerome Meyer

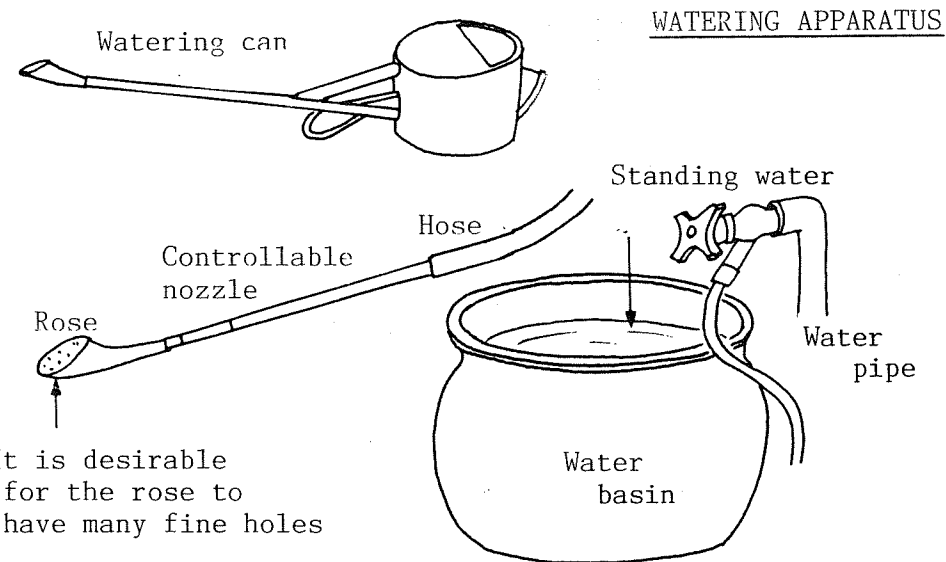
There's an oriental saying,- if it isn't, just writing such a reference lends credence to whatever follows, "The life of a bonsai begins and ends with watering." It may be too much or too little, too often or not often enough. Hence one adapts a once a day or sometimes more frequent patrol of the bonsai to check their wetness. Even at that bonsai seem to require different amounts of water on a daily basis. Perhaps one solution would be to match the soil mix to each individual plant so that all the bonsai would require watering at the same time. But I think this would not work since I surmise that there are too many other variables including not only how each plant wishes to operate that day but also plant location and weather conditions.

The adaptation of Mr. Bubai's article follows:

APPARATUS for WATERING and SPRINKLING

As the bonsai grows it, in fact, does its best to store the water allotted to it but, being in a container or on a slab, must rely on being frequently watered. In taking in water

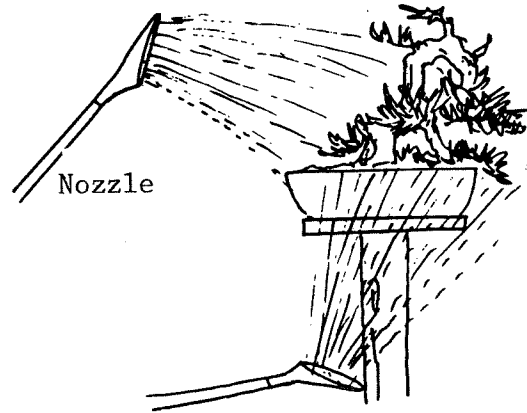
(Text continued on page 18)



It is desirable for the rose to have many fine holes

Some people feel that chlorine or fluoride in the tap water is detrimental to the bonsai. Hence they prefer to let the water stand for a few days in a water basin before applying it to the bonsai. Japanese watering cans come with a fine mesh screen over the opening where water enters the can. Filling of the can is very quick if it is plunged into the basin with the screen in place to keep out particles that clog the holes in the sprinkler head or rose.

WATERING METHODS



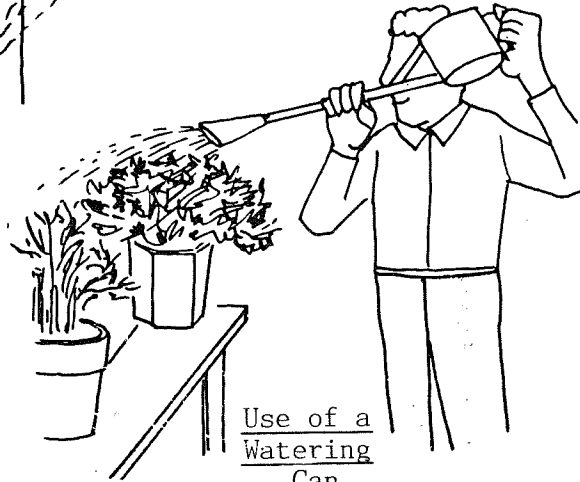
Nozzle

Use of a Hose

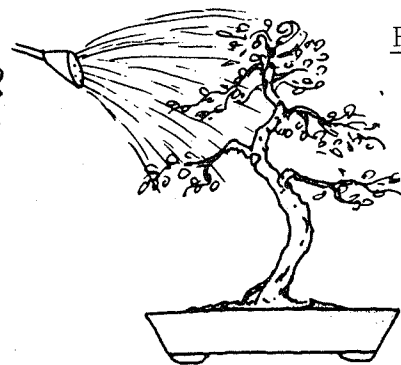
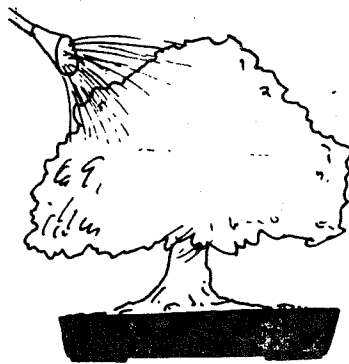
Note that flexibility of the hose permits spraying of the undersides of the leaves whereas with the

watering can, the rose must be left free so that it can be turned and pressed to hold in the desired position.

Note that all watering includes the foliage.

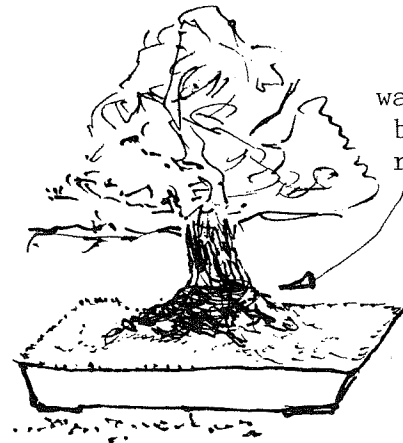


Use of a Watering Can

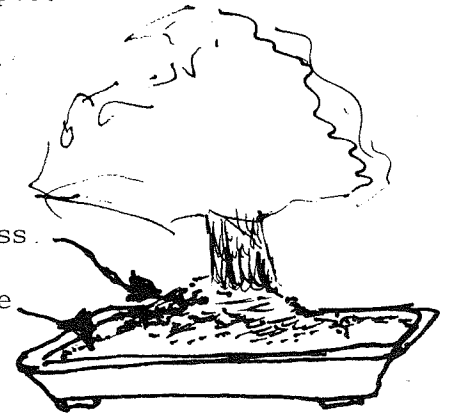


Fruit Bearing Bonsai

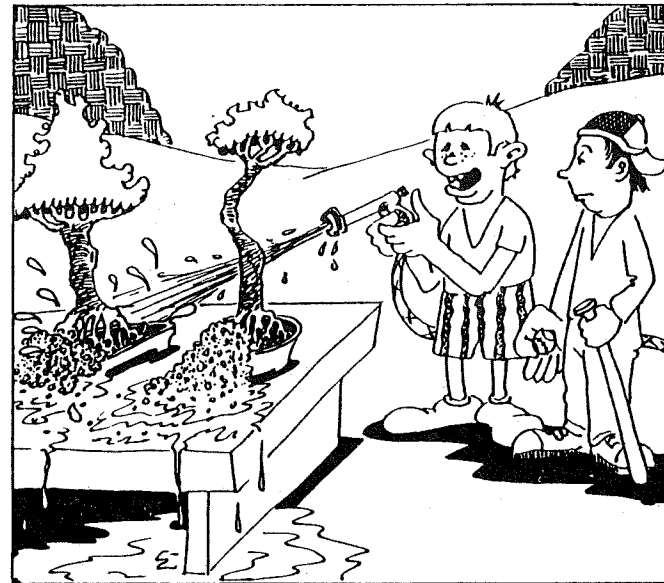
These trees must be watered on a consistent schedule and not be allowed to get too dry.



On the right the tree is planted with a thin covering of sphagnum moss over the surface. Also the soil around the edge of the pot is depressed so that water will not escape over the lip of the pot.



Heavy rains or hard watering will wash the dirt away from around the base of the trunk exposing the roots especially if the tree is planted so that the base of the trunk is high out of the pot.



"YEAH, MAN, I'M GETTIN' A BUCK A DAY TO WATER THESE WHILE THEY'RE AWAY!"

This cartoon is from *Bonsai: journal of the American Bonsai Society*, Summer 1991, Vol. 25, No.2.

The reader, like the author, may have known of instances where people, who should know better, doing this and wondering why their plants died.



BONSAI IN BUDAPEST

by Tony Meyer

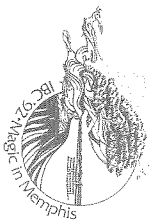
The unusual Budapest Hilton incorporates the ruins of a thirteenth-century Dominican church and the baroque facade of a seventeenth-century Jesuit university in its design. Crowning the cobblestone streets of Old Buda, this architectural complex stands next to St. Mathias Church and Fisherman's Bastion, highpoints of Old Buda which overlook the Danube River to nineteenth-century Pest. My wife and I looked out our hotel window to take this view in. I whooped for joy. There among the ruins of the old Dominican church were 90 bonsai. Our visit coincided with the annual exhibit of the Egyetemi (University) Bonsai Club of Budapest.

Founded in 1983, this 120-member club holds its annual exhibit among the historic ruins of the

OVERLEAF PHOTO KEY

- A. The author and exhibition banner draped over Fisherman's Bastion.
- B. An international chorus.
- C. An assortment of club trees.
- D. Solo performance in the Budapest Hilton courtyard.
- E. Tamos Biro, President of Egyetemi, with Black pine.

Photo credit: Joan M. Claffey, Chevy Chase MD.



International Bonsai Congress 1992 Registration



Please list the name of each registrant as you wish it to appear on your convention name tag and materials. Please print or type clearly.

Name No. 1 _____ (last name) _____ (first name) _____ (middle initial)

Name No. 2 _____ (last name) _____ (first name) _____ (middle initial)

Street Address: _____

City: _____ State or Country: _____

Zip Code: _____ Telephone: (_____) _____

Local Club Affiliation: _____

Name of Your Club's B.C.I. Delegate : _____

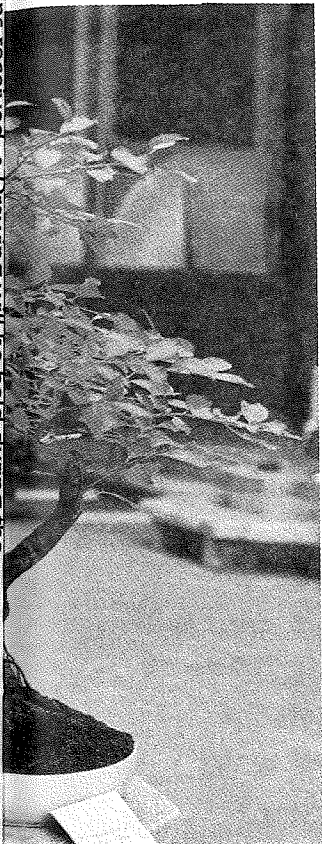
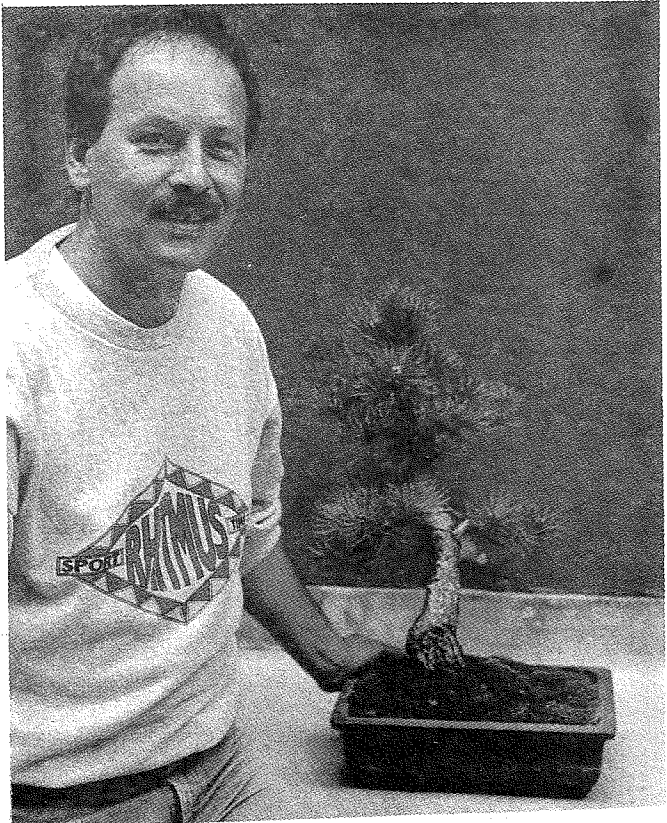
Do you plan to donate a TAX DEDUCTIBLE item for the benefit drawing for IBC '92? Yes No

****Early Bird Registration Drawing****





From among the first 100 registrations received, a Drawing will be held during the convention for **1 Free Full Registration Refund.**



Method of Payment

Please check method of payment: Check, payable to: **IBC '92** Visa MasterCard

For credit card payment you **MUST** provide the following information:

Card number: _____ Expiration date: _____

Name as printed on card: _____

Signature: _____

Mailing Information

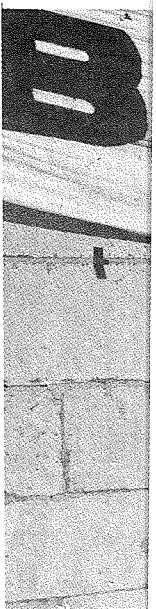
Please complete both sides of this form, make a check for the **GRAND TOTAL**, payable in U.S Dollars, to **IBC '92** and mail it to the address listed below. **DO NOT FORGET** to include your check for the full amount due. If you are paying by **CREDIT CARD** you **MUST** sign this form and include your card number and your card expiration date in the spaces indicated.



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Hilton terrace. Before 1983, the formation of such a club was prohibited because of restrictions on free assembly. With great marketing insight, Tamas Biro, President of Egyetemi Bonsai Club, and Laszlo Bacs, one of its founding members, decided to hold their club exhibit at this center of tourism at the time of one of Hungary's most festive holidays, St. Stephen's Day, August 20. In past years as many as 15,000 visited the three-day exhibit. This year, a visit by the Pope to Budapest and a day of rain reduced attendance to a few thousand. Still, as we toured the exhibit, there was a steady flow of interested visitors and potential new members.

Yet it has not been -- and still is not -- easy to practice bonsai for these bonsai pioneers of Eastern Europe. The scarcity of foreign exchange makes the procurement of instructional material in English, pots, tools and other bonsai equipment difficult. We visited the collections of Tamas and Laszlo at their homes and we discussed local practices.

Trees commonly used include Acer campestre, Acer Ginnala (Amur Maple), Fagus, Larix, Salix capra (goat willow), Salix alba (babylon tree), J. chinensis, Pinus Thunbergiana and Pinus Mugo. Bonsai are developed from cuttings, nursery stock and plants in private gardens. Collecting trips are not possible because forests belong to the state, and permits to collect have not been feasible.

Bonsai containers from outside Hungary usually originate in Japan and make their way into local collections through business or family travel. I observed excellent homemade pots fabricated by local members. Clip, prune and tie-down are the most prevalent shaping techniques. Wire in coils for bonsai training, as we are accustomed to it, is not available. Club members are imaginative in converting electrical wire to bonsai training wire, but the scarcity of training wire has also produced a lack of familiarity and ease in its use.

Bonsai soil is not purchased in packages. The trend is to take rich organic soil (sometimes a portion of this may be an acid peat obtained from Russia) and mix in sand and clay in roughly one-third portions. Granules tend to be fine. Laszlo mixes his own fertilizer cakes. First, he adds water to rape seed to make a congealed mass; after two weeks of fermentation, he adds phosphate, fish bone and a small amount of powdered chemical fertilizer. The clay portion of the soil already has a high lime content. Laszlo then bakes one-inch square briquettes. Most club members use a variety of chemical and organic fertilizers as available.

The main problem facing the Egyetemi Bonsai Club? Isolation -- and the lack of bonsai books and magazines in English. Foreign exchange is too scarce to afford these things. Shall we help? Send spare books and issues to me (3212 Woodbine St., Chevy Chase 20815 or bring them to your club Christmas Party for me thru your PBA Board Rep), and I will send them as a PBA contribution to Egyetemi. They will be treasured and read by hundreds.

University Bonsai Club
logo and slogan:

"Little Tree; Big Fun."



a bonsai is akin to a human being in that that is the vehicle by which nutrients go from the soil or fertilizer to the plant's hair roots. Every day the top surface of the soil mass should be checked and if it looks dry, the planting should be watered until water emerges from the drainage holes in the bottom of the pot or slab.

[The author of this article has found the above suggestion on watching the soil surface and how much water to give, is the standard approach in Japanese bonsai books. However, there are some caveats that come into play. If you go to water around 7 a.m. or earlier, the surface of the soil may be wet, caused by evening dews and damps but the moisture, so to speak, will be only skin deep and the rest of the soil will be relatively dry. From Naka's book: "Watch carefully after a shower or light rain. Do not get fooled by surface moisture only." Also the latter circumstances can be present in a greenhouse or coldframe where excessive moisture is present and collects or settles out on the soil's surface.

[Because of the above factors coupled with the idiosyncracies of individual plants setting their own watering schedules, I have committed myself to a moisture meter and like a doctor with a stethoscope, I go around every day poking it into the soil to check the moisture content. The moisture meter is designed so that the moisture at specific depths in the soil can be checked thereby giving one a profile of the conditions. Also by poking the moisture meter into various locations around larger pots, one may find that you may have neglected getting water to the part of the pot on the reverse side of the one you face when watering. Naka's book has this caution, "Be sure to water behind the trunk and also the reverse side of the branches." You will also find that the soil around the edges of the pot will give a drier reading than the region close to the trunk if the root growth has not spread out into those areas.

[Then there's the philosophy that plants should be allowed a drying-out time between waterings, the amount of dryness is probably dependent on the species of plant, see Meyer's book.

COMING IN APRIL... MID-ATLANTIC BONSAI FESTIVAL

The ninth annual symposium featuring a program of American and International stars with demonstrations, workshops and critiques

- John Naka - An acknowledged master, two demonstrations and workshop
 - Hotsumi Terakawa - A distinguished artist from the Netherlands, lecture and demonstration
 - Pedro Morales - From Puerto Rico, specializing in indoor bonsai
 - James Gillespie - Seasoned bonsai stylist and nurseryman, demonstration, lecture and workshop
 - Dr. David Andrews - A popular speaker and authority on bonsai, demonstration and bonsai critique
- Saturday night banquet and auction • Expanded sales area**

Workshops will be offered by:

- John Naka
- James Gillespie

(Limited to 10 registrants each)

Dates: Friday evening, Saturday and Sunday, April 24-25-26, 1992

Place: Sheraton Hotel, Mahwah, NJ

Cost: Full registration, including buffet lunch on Saturday, \$100; for Friday night and Saturday only (including lunch), \$70; Sunday only, \$40.

**Watch for reservation forms. For more information, contact:
Kurt Wittig, 17 Old Mill Drive, Denville, NJ 07834, 201-361-6642**

Sponsoring Societies:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Bergen Bonsai Society (NJ) | Great Swamp Bonsai Society (NJ) |
| Bonsai Society of Lehigh Valley (PA) | Hartford Bonsai Society (CT) |
| Bonsai Society of Greater New York (NY) | Long Island Bonsai Society (NY) |
| Bonsai Society of New Haven (CT) | Pennsylvania Bonsai Society (PA) |
| Brandywine Bonsai Society (PA) | Susquehanna Bonsai Society (PA) |
| Eastern Suffolk Bonsai Society (NY) | Wallingford Bonsai Society (PA) |
| Yama Ki Bonsai Society (NY & CT) | |

The moisture meter can give you a relative dryness reading so that you can follow Jack Wikle's approach which he presented in that entertaining lecture last February at the U.S. National Arboretum. Do you remember it? Wait until the soil is completely dry and on the day before - thoroughly water the bonsai.]

The trees can be watered using a watering can or a watering rose attached to a nozzle on the end of a garden hose. The accompanying diagrams illustrate what is commercially available in Japan. [Some U.S. dealers carry similar items. Bill Merritt, Northern Virginia Bonsai Society, has put together for sale an excellent marriage of a Gardena manually adjustable flow rate nozzle with a Japanese watering rose.] Note that the roses which one uses should have 300 to 450 fine holes in them. [I checked this out, couldn't believe it but I gave up counting. It seems that there were 300 tiny holes in the 1¼ inch diameter of the smaller detachable rose on my Japanese watering can and 450 on the 1½ inch diameter rose. The watering rose on Merritt's nozzle had about 300 fine holes.] If the holes in the rose are not fine enough, the soil will wash down and, once the groove between soil and pot around the edge of the pot is filled, it runs over the edge onto the bench. [This is often the case when the soil around the trunk has been mounded up. Naka in his book recommends that partially for aesthetic reasons as well as keeping the root system healthy that the "Mound should be the same or little more than the depth of the pot."

[When it occurred to me to apply a thin layer of sphagnum moss on the surfaces of some of my bonsai somewhat recently, I thought I had discovered something of worth. But, alas it appears in Naka's book - "Cover the surface with a thin layer of sphagnum moss which has been screened through 1/8 inch screen while dry, and then soaked with water. A cheesecloth cover will also help the surface from washing away." Actually I also had another objective in mind - to keep some plants which seemed to require more water than others from drying out too rapidly. I put the moss dressing on a crepe myrtle and some azaleas and the plants looked much happier during the Summer. I found the above procedure in a Japanese article

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on creating azalea bonsai a number of years ago. Azaleas have a tendency to produce a multitude of roots close to the surface of the soil. Anyway the entire effort gave me an opportunity to put to use that large, \$15. bag of sphagnum moss that I purchased from the local hardware at a bargain price because the person who had ordered it had not come to claim it for about 2 months. It was a special order. Now I don't have to try that chap in Florida who is advocating New Horizons in Bonsai with water-soaked sphagnum moss as the soil media.]

CRITERION for FREQUENCY of WATERING.

Large and medium size bonsai should be watered one to two times a day in Spring and Autumn, 2 to 3 times in Summer, and once every other day in Winter. The times for watering can be anywhere between 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. In addition from late Spring until late Summer, the leaves on all the trees can be watered or sprinkled in the late afternoon, i.e. 4 to 5 p.m. This strengthens the growth on the plant as well as cleans the leaves to make the trees more beautiful.

[I like Yoshimura's suggestion in the book about times for watering - "The principal watering is given between 9 and 10 a.m. If the weather is unusually warm and dry, the tree may need to be watered again before 3 p.m." Washing the leaves anytime before 5 p.m. may invite leaf-scorch. Also doing the washing late in the day removes any insect feces which might be on the leaves which in turn could become vectors for plant diseases besides causing unsightly spots.]

KNACK for WATERING VARIETY of TREES

[The Japanese divide bonsai species into three general categories: conifers, deciduous, and flowering/fruit bearing.]

Conifers especially like water such as Cryptomeria and Toshō (Needle juniper) and to a slightly lesser degree Ezo spruce, Shimpaku juniper, Black pine, White pine, Cork bark pine and Red pine.

Deciduous trees such as Juniper tamarix, Weeping willow, and Ivy are especially fond of water. The other species do not require as much watering.

THE CHINA BONSAI COMPANY

"The Historical Roots of Bonsai are in China"

The China Bonsai Company is a Chinese company located in Guangzhou, China (Canton), with sales and distribution in Seattle, Washington for North America. One of the most important purposes of the company is to increase, outside China, the appreciation and understanding of the major Penjing (Bonsai) schools and all related products. The company is also equally committed to exporting only exceptional quality products, ongoing customer services, and the most competitive pricing for the American and Canadian wholesalers and retailers.

PRODUCTS "We Distribute Worldwide"

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Flowering and fruiting trees are watered with a frequency that is comparable to that for deciduous trees. It is especially true for Quince and the like, that watering should be done at definite intervals otherwise the plant may not remain alive. Whereas for trees other than fruit bearing trees one might risk underwatering,-this is a dastardly thing to do for fruit bearing plants. If fruit bearing trees are underwatered, the fruit can fall off or not grow in size or lack color, and the full beauty of the tree and fruit will not be attained.

When repotting or replanting a tree, a tree which appears to be vigorous may often dry up. In contrast, a tree which does not appear vigorous, often does not dry up. Therefore one must be particularly attentive when watering repotted trees to insure that they are receiving enough water,- i.e. the vigorous trees absorbing water at a faster rate than the not so vigorous ones.

CRITERION for WATERING SHOHIN BONSAI.

Shohin bonsai pots are small so watering beomes a more frequent task. The usual watering schedule is in the Spring and Fall - 2 times per day, in Summer - 3 to 4 times a day, and in Winter once every two days or once every day. As for the variations in watering different species, these are the same as for the larger bonsai.

[In conclusion, I hope that the above run-through on watering may have given the reader some new approaches to watering and if not, a chance to become reacquainted with one that may have been forgotten. One thing about going through those three bonsai books in English referenced in the article,-I'm going to spend the Winter months brushing up on the information in them,- a worthy New Year's resolution.]

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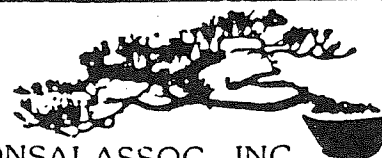
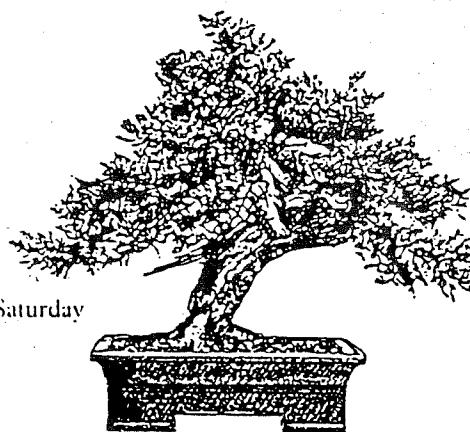
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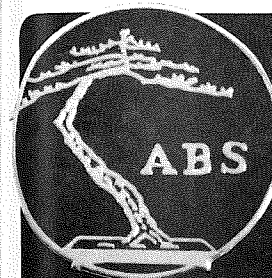


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