

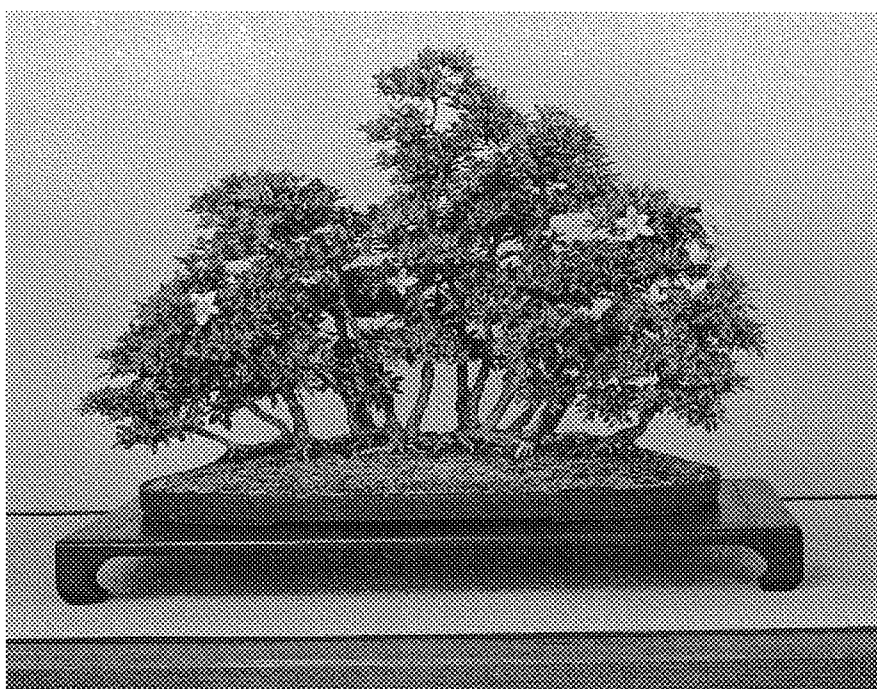
## TWO FROM ONE: RAFT STYLE AND SHOHIN

What is the basis for calling one style - "raft style"? It's because the Japanese characters which the Japanese used to designate the style, ikada buki, literally translate as "raft wind". One might conjecture that a strong wind uprooted the tree and the trunk lying on the ground is now a raft with the upright branches the occupants of the raft. At any rate the trunk is a likely candidate for the makings of a raft. In nature the roots of the fallen tree that remain in the ground sustain life in the branches that have not been crushed under the trunk or broken in the fall. Other than by a wind a tree may be uprooted and knocked to the ground by a falling dead tree. Sometimes one might come across a fallen tree whose dead trunk is now host to a number of saplings which have sprouted and taken root in the decaying trunk. This is not a true raft-style since the trunk is dead and there is no living connection between the branches as they each develop into trees.

John Y. Naka's description of raft style, reference

1, succinctly describes raft style as follows: "The difference between a raft style and a group planting is: in a raft style a single tree is laid down and its branches are trained as individual trees; whereas, a group planting is several trees planted in group.

The cultivation of a raft style is much easier because its characteristics and its appearance is the same.



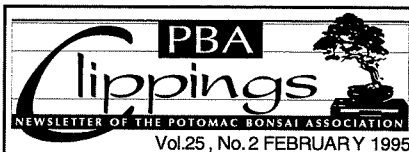
However, one is limited to the choice of positions. Each tree is not free to select a position. In this respect a group planting is easier because one can choose the individual placement."

John Y. Naka in reference (1) details the sure-fire procedure for growing a raft style - the plant's trunk with root-ball intact is turned horizontally, pruning of unwanted branches, wiring, etcetera are done and then the trunk with root-ball intact are buried in soil. When roots have sprouted from the trunk the initial root-ball is cut-off from the trunk.

*continued on page 6*

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## From the Editor

Some people are very organized but somehow I've missed being blessed with that attribute. By February some bonsai people will have everything planned. They'll have decided and listed every bonsai that needs potting or repotting, those that need wiring, and have all the necessary materials on hand including new pots where needed that were probably purchased at the fall PBA Symposium. They may have even worked a day to day schedule for March a la Martha Stewart. For those who have not become acquainted with Martha Stewart, she is a multi-multi talented, creative energetic person as her monthly magazine "Living" and TV programs attest who also apparently is well-organized as demonstrated by her schedule. Hence in order not to be caught short when all the bonsai start popping new bud growth sometime in March, provided the winter doesn't turn more screwy temperature-wise, and be able to handle a string of potting, wiring tasks, here's my schedule. Because of the idiosyncracies of the weather and the variabilities of each plant's physiology, my schedule has "on or about" in it in place of precise dates. Here's my schedule for February '95 a la Martha.

Before 1 Feb. - you see I have a jump on some people - I've got my soil ingredients, wire and pots. My one task is to match bonsai with pots that have been vacated by those bonsai now in bonsai heaven. As for soil, along with some new ingredients, I've been recycling the old bonsai soil in keeping with the in-word's intent - not to waste natural resources. The usual criticism made against that practice is that old soil has lost its nutrients. Well! with my mix made up of Turface and Gran-I-Grits there were no nutrients in the first place - all having been externally applied with liquid or solid fertilizer. There's always an opposite side to everything and what worries me is that maybe root-rot can be transferred in a soil not to say insect eggs. John Y. Naka in his first book has steps to counter the possibilities of the above problems which I am going to do. Always mix more soil than you think you'll need. I've been caught short in the past and then there's always the possibility of the pot tipping over or the plant being uprooted by a wind or clumsy animal (man?).

On or about 1 Feb. - Mix sufficient soil for all the repotting.  
On or about 3 Feb. - Begin wiring or rewiring individual bonsai. Allow a day for each one. Yes, now is the time to do the wiring gig since it becomes very dicey when the buds start swelling and even worse when the leaves come out, - then you'll need the skill of a Swiss watchmaker to thread the wires around the branches without destroying the new growth. How come I can do it so early? Most of my bonsai are in winter-protection in a polyhouse. If yours are in the ground you might consider digging them out to work on them and putting them back in.

Hopefully by the end of February I can report that all tasks have been accomplished. Note that if the weather plays tricks on us and growth starts to appear in February one faces the quandary of repotting or not repotting until the temperature settles down. One can consider the option of sheltering a plant wintering outside in a garage or window sill when it has been repotted and the temperature drops to below freezing.

**CALENDAR OF EVENTS**

Meeting location and club contact number for additional information is as listed unless otherwise noted in calendar listing. A member of any one club is eligible to participate in any PBA or PBA member club event.

**Baltimore Bonsai Club**

Cylburn Arboretum  
3rd Sunday, 1 PM  
(410) 668-1868

**Bowie Bonsai Club**

Bowie Community Center  
Last Monday, 7 PM  
(301) 350-3586  
(202) 667-1016

**Brookside Bonsai Society**

North Chevy Chase Recreational Center  
3rd Thursday, 7 PM  
(301) 365-7621

**Chesapeake Bonsai Club**

Paca Garden, Annapolis, MD  
2nd Tuesday, 7:30 PM  
(301) 261-8131

**Greater Philadelphia Bonsai Society**

Pennypack Watershed, Willow Grove, PA  
4th Thursday, eve.  
(215) 663-1678

**Kiyomizu Bonsai Club**

Clearwater Nature Center, Clinton, MD  
3rd Saturday, 2 PM  
(301) 645-3519

**Lancaster Bonsai Club**

Lancaster Farm and Home Center, Lancaster, PA  
2nd or 3rd Wednesday, 7 PM  
(717) 394-0845

**Mei-Hwa Penjing Society**

Bowie Community Center  
2nd Sunday, 1 PM  
(301) 390-6687

**Northern Virginia Bonsai Society**

Green Springs Park  
2nd Saturday, 10 AM  
(202) 554-3045

**Richmond Bonsai Society**

Imperial Plaza, 1717 Bellevue Ave.  
4th Monday, 7 PM  
(804) 353-6674

**Washington Bonsai Club**

U.S. National Arboretum  
3rd Saturday, 2 PM  
(202) 543-7433

*Organizations sponsoring regular events of interest to PBA members:*

**U.S. Botanical Gardens**

(202) 226-4082

**U.S. National Arboretum**

(202) 475-4857

**FEBRUARY**

Thursday 9  
Lancaster Bonsai Club  
Tropical Workshop

Saturday 11  
Northern Virginia Bonsai Society  
NO CALENDAR

Sunday 12  
Mei-Hwa Penjing Society  
NO CALENDAR

Tuesday 14  
Chesapeake Bonsai Club  
NO CALENDAR

Thursday 16  
Brookside Bonsai Society  
7:00 Beginner's Corner  
7:30 Richard Meszler on Virginia Pines.

Saturday 18  
Washington Bonsai Club  
Bill Merritt on the correct soil for Bonsai.

Sunday 19  
Baltimore Bonsai Club  
Richard Meszler on Virginia pines.

Thursday 23  
Greater Philadelphia Bonsai Society  
Discussion on propagation techniques and grafting. There will also be a seed give-away.

Monday 27  
Richmond Bonsai Society  
Bill Valavanis on "Deciduous Bonsai Planting"

Thursday 9  
Lancaster Bonsai Club  
Tropical Workshop

Saturday 11

**MARCH**

Northern Virginia Bonsai  
Steve Pilacik on Maples at Green Springs Park at 10:00 AM

Thursday 16  
Brookside Bonsai Society  
7:00 Beginner's Corner  
7:40 Bill Spencer on re-potting

Saturday 18  
Washington Bonsai Club  
Collecting trip time and place to be announced.

Sunday 19  
Baltimore Bonsai Club  
Peter Jones on grafting and air layering. Workshop to follow nominal fee.

**ETCETERA**

February 17-19  
The Atlanta Bonsai Society is hosting its Second Annual Conference at the Holiday-Perimeter/Dunwoody. The featured speakers will be Roy Nogatoshi, Joe Harris III, Bill Valavanis, Rodney Clemons, Jim Doyle, Tom Dimig, and Chen Shue.

February 23-26  
Maymont's Spring Flower Show, in the Richmond Centre, Richmond Virginia. There will be members of the Richmond Bonsai Society members exhibiting trees.

## TIPS ON FEBRUARY CARE

Just a little over a month and we'll be scrambling to get the bonsai out of winter storage and in place for their spring to fall sojourn.

Watering and pruning tips still apply from last month's

Ginkgo - good month to prune branches.

Make a list of trees to be repotted and when.

Check soil supply and mix where appropriate.

Time to about fertilizers. If you like the idea of using paste or fertilizer balls, now's the time to get the blood-meal, cottonseed-meal and bone-meal. John Naka's recommended mix in his book **BONSAI TECHNIQUES** is a good one to follow: 1 part blood-meal to 2 parts cottonseed meal. 1 part bone meal can be added for the flowering bonsai. The bone-meal is the component that makes the balls smell until they

dry - hence winter is a good time to do this so that when they're drying outdoors the smell is not causing neighbors to openly rebel against you. The drying refers to those users who like to remove the balls and replace them after one month so that the balls do not decompose and cause root rot. The nutrients in the balls are usually pretty well exhausted by one month's time. The undried fertilizer made the same size as the dried balls can be placed on the surface of the bonsai pots but you do not have to fight the smell - that is if you've added bone-meal. I like to use the dried balls but it's a matter of finding the time to do it and then again there is the problem of getting them to stick together. You are on your own there - some success has been had with using beaten egg whites or Elmer glue as a binder.

## SENSEI SAM

Sensai has under covered an answer to the question back in September on Alpine fir. To recap the question: I would like to compare notes with anyone on Alpine fir, since the Jim Doyle symposium workshop and the possible problems with survival?

Jules,

My wife, Maureen Wylie, took the Alpine fir workshop last October. I took care of the tree after that. It is now deceased. Here are my recollections of its life in Washington.

Obtained at October symposium. Two trunks; the larger with a diameter of about 1 1/2 inch, and the smaller with a diameter of about 1/2 inch. Some pruning and wiring at workshop. More wiring in late October. Placed in full sun until put away for winter storage around Thanksgiving. As recommended, I watered the foliage every day, and soaked soil every 4-5 days. I do not remember that the soil dried out, even with this type of watering. As recommended, no feeding. (I think Jim said there were adequate nutrients in soil.)

Winter storage for it and other trees was in a stairwell going down into the basement on the north side of our rowhouse on Capitol Hill. The stairwell was covered by a piece of plywood. Some heat comes from the basement into the stairwell. I do not think it got below freezing. I suspect that I did not water enough during the winter. One small azalea and one



small boxwood dried out, which I did not discover until February.

The tree was put outside in early March, in full sun. Again, I watered the foliage every day, and the soil every 4-5 days. so now I was noticing a steady needle drop. The needles were turning yellow, then brown. I knocked off needles after they turned brown so as to better gauge the rate of browning.

After about 6 weeks I put the tree in full shade. The Spring show was about this time and I brought the tree to show Jim Doyle. He looked at the tree and said that it was normal for the tree to lose about 1/3 of its needles each year. He noticed that the outer ends of the branches seemed OK, and that the limbs were still flexible, and there was even some new growth. He did not recommend any change in care.

So, the tree went back home to its shady spot, and watering continued as before. Never-the-less, the tree continued to lose needles throughout the spring and summer. I think everything was gone by late June, early July.

I am not experienced at diagnosing tree ailments. I have been pretty lucky at keeping things alive, but in the few cases where trees have gotten sickly I have not been able to reverse it (except for a case or two of aphid infestation). So, I don't have any insights, other than my suspicion that the fir got too dry in the winter, and then slowly showed the effects of that.

Ross Campbell

## TREE OF THE MONTH

*Juniperus virginiana* - Eastern Red Cedar

Height from top of pot: 46"

Width: 30"

Trunk. approx. 7" dia.

Pot: Japanese - 19"L x 15"W x 8"H

Age of tree: approx 8 years

In training: 7 years

Collected: 1987 in Silver Spring, Maryland



I observed this tree almost daily from a railroad bridge for about 4 years. Was it collectable? Would it survive? Was it on private property? Would I be killed by a train? Was it too big? (From the bridge it appeared to be of a reasonable size, but distances can be deceiving, and I was deceived.) The bleached deadwood beckoned me like a jewel, and on a rainy Saturday I succumbed to passion. I climbed down the slippery, debris strewn slope of clay, kept one eye on my work and the other on the railroad tracks four feet away. The tree was every bit of twenty feet high, but was splayed against the hill, probably bent down by the same forces that opened the trunk and created the deadwood. I was not surprised by the almost 100% clay. I have collected many red cedars in clay soil. (But don't try it in a pot.) I did some initial pruning; just enough to gain access to the root area. I dug about a 24" root ball, but removed almost all the soil due to the weight. I covered the roots with a plastic bag, and scrambled along the now very slippery slope. A train, which I swear I did not hear, did some further pruning for me. At my truck. I did enough pruning to get the tree in the back and also to keep my license tag and tail lights visible. I made a clean getaway. I planted the tree in the ground for two years and then pruned the roots and a little of the foliage and transplanted to a bonsai pot. It has done well. The soilless mix is approx. equal parts orchid seedling bark, coarse turface, and granite grit. I winter the tree in the open, but against the lee side of the house. *Juniperus virginiana* is hardy to at least zone 5.

Jim Sullivan

Bowie Bonsai Club

### 1994 PBA Stamp Cancellation, Post Office Sells 104

Those of you who attended the 1994 PBA Symposium received an envelope with a special cancellation on it which commemorated the symposium. About 100 of those envelopes were handed out to symposium attendees. These precancelled envelopes

were also available at the Rockville, MD, post office for 30 days after the date of issue - the date of the symposium, for interested parties to purchase them. The post office kept track of the number of purchases and they tallied. It seems that the sales of 104

can be attributed to a notice of the pending sale which appeared in a column entitled ""Postmark Pursuits"" in Linn's Stamp" News.

Jerry Antel  
Brookside Bonsai Club

# RAFT STYLE

*continued from front page*

At one of the meetings of the Northern Virginia Bonsai Society during last year, Russ Kinerson provided adequate proof that there is another way to make a raft style - cut a section of 10 to 17 inches in length from a trunk or branch which has about a 3/4 inch diameter at its widest point. Russ did just that and after removing unwanted branches and making cuts in the trunk and treating them as will be described in what follows, he buried the trunk in builder's sand a'la Hechinger. It was spring. The container was placed under a bench outdoors and watered on a daily basis. When growth started to appear on the foliage, he began a weekly application of liquid fertilizer, full strength. The planting was placed on top of the bench at the end of the summer. The accompanying photographs show the raft style before and after wiring. By the way, the plant material was *Juniperus procumbens nana*. Can this method work for any other plant material? (See pictures.)

Another plant material that the above technique is successful is Azaleas. What follows has been adapted from reference 2. Some of the readers may want to try or may have already tried the technique with other plant material. Let us know the results.

## References

1. BONSAI TECHNIQUES, by John Yoshio Naka; Bonsai Institute of California, P.O. Box 78211, Los Angeles, California; 1975 .

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT MONTH

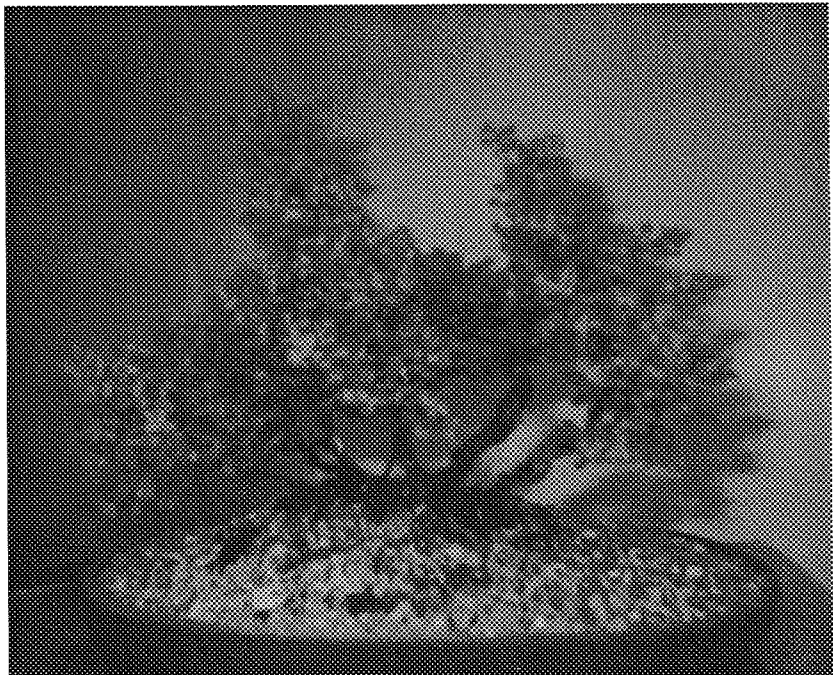


Above:

Mr. Kinerson's juniper removed from the container after 21/2 years. Russ admitted that he should of wired the branches to better shape the trunks when he started the endeavor. Note the extent of the root mass- it filled the container.

Below:

Mr. Kinerson's juniper preliminary wiring and placed in a container.





## MOVING BONSAI INTO CANADA? TAKE A PARROT!

As most of you know, my wife, Sandra, and I moved to Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, last May. As newlyweds, we were combining two households and on top of that, since we're both self-employed, we were faced with moving our businesses too. Plus the contents of my workshop, two cars, two dogs, one parrot, and last, but by no means least, my bonsai.

I admit that 200 seems like a lot of trees to move, but I'd already reduced the number by giving a few away, and by putting several in the annual club auction. That was really as far as I was prepared to go.

Our new home on Nova Scotia's Cape Breton Island was 1279 miles away. I was worried about leaving too late in the spring and cooking the trees en route, and we were flat out as it was, never mind trying to leave earlier. We still had to meet with Immigration in New York, pack our households, conclude our business dealings, and make arrangements for construction and renovations to our new home. Each day we had long lists of tasks which we'd divide up, then discuss our progress at day's end.

Finding out what was required by Canadian authorities was quite a challenge. Apparently, importing bonsai to Nova Scotia is not common practice. Our telephone bill began to look like the national debt as we called this person and that trying to learn what was required. The Canadian Consulate staff in New York was just as helpful about this issue as they had been about everything else --

not much. Janet Lanman dug up the name of an acquaintance in Toronto and he promised to have an application sent. Someone Sandra knew had a brother-in-law in Tattamagouche, Nova Scotia, who happened to collect bonsai, so we also called him. At long last, we were referred to someone in the Plant Health Directorate of Agriculture Canada who sent us instructions and an application form. The first order of business was to furnish them a list of my bonsai by common and scientific names.

Next we made arrangements with an official from the US Department of Agriculture who would come out within ten days of our move to treat the trees and issue a Phytosanitary Certificate to allow us to take them across the border into Canada. The procedure involved spraying, soaking the soil, pot and all, with a solution of Dursban E.C., which we were instructed to buy along with rubber gloves and masks. As it turns out, we were lucky -- since that time, Canadian procedure requires that trees be bare-rooted and dipped. No exceptions.

We then thought of various ways to transport the trees and settled on a 17-foot rental truck. Few dealers rent one-way to Canada, but Sandra located Charley Kreitz in Frederick who promised us a brand new U-Haul truck -- we had visions of a breakdown on the way, with trees baking in the well-sealed, unventilated truck. We figured if we could hot foot it to northern Pennsylvania, the trees would probably be safe from then on.

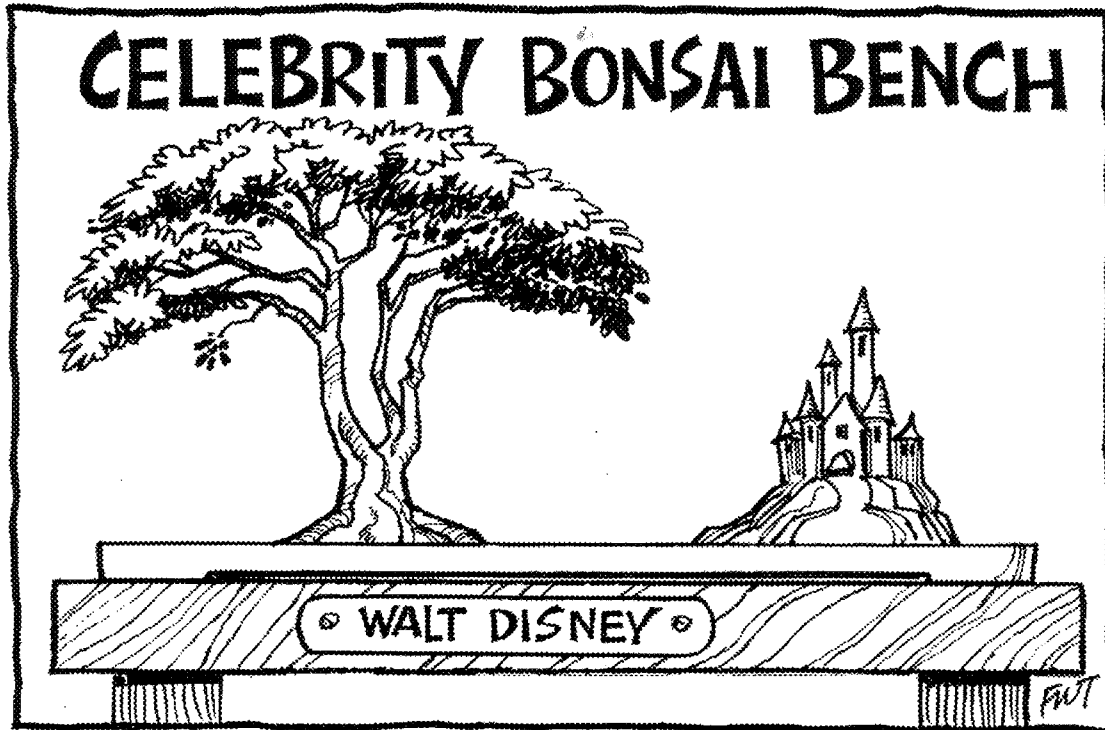
The night before we left

home was a scorcher. At midnight I was still nailing shelves and loading trees into the truck. We felt rather forlorn when we said good by to Maryland the next morning -- the moving van had left the day before with all our worldly goods. All we had left were trees. We loaded up dogs and parrot in the Jeep, which Sandra drove, and headed north. The U-Haul seemed as unwieldy as a tractor trailer to me. Our plan was to trade off driving it, but once I got used to it, I refused to give it up.

We kept in touch by talking on our weird little walkie-talkies with antennae bobbing off the top of our heads -- made us look like insects. There were, of course, those times when it was hard to hear the other person. I might say, "The pines are really pretty here," and the response would come back, "Did you say the sign says to the city here?" Sometimes it was downright hysterical!

Then, just outside Boston, Sandra pushed the wrong button, and was incommunicado for quite some time. Since she followed the U-Haul closely to discourage any other drivers from separating us, I couldn't see her at all in my mirrors. Finally, I pulled onto the shoulder with bumper to bumper traffic whizzing by us at 60 miles an hour, scaring her half to death, waving my arms like a madman, and lamenting that I thought I'd lost her. She promised to wear her walkie-talkie until we were on the other side of Boston.

Our third day on the road, we pulled into Customs and Immigration at the Maine-New



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## MOVING BONSAI TO CANADA

*continued from previous page*

Brunswick border with all our trees and documentation in good shape. But we were held up anyway because, although we'd been told our parrot wouldn't need a vet's certificate, it turns out he did. So we had to wait three hours for the vet on call (I'm pretty sure he was James Herriot) to come from examining a bear and a rooster at the local circus. After visiting with us for a half hour, he took one look at the parrot, said, "Well, he looks healthy enough," signed the certificate, and charged us double for a Saturday call.

It was disappointing that none of the Customs officials so much as glanced at my chemically-pure, bug-free trees. I guess we have honest faces, because they never opened the truck. Several times I asked, "Would you like to inspect the bonsai?" But each time the reply was, "No, but I'd love to see your parrot!"

About a week after our arrival and the great unloading, we took some time out to explore our new Island home. We drove up to the Highlands in northern Cape Breton, where the vegetation has adapted to growing on the high moor. I almost tripped over 150 year-old larches, beautifully twisted and gnarled, about 6 inches in diameter and 2-3 feet

tall. I was practically drooling and promised myself that sooner or later I would discreetly make off with one or two. Not one of my trees, some trained for decades and all so painstakingly imported, compare favorably to these wondrous tamaracks.

My trees are now safely in winter storage -- an underground area with gravel floor. It will be interesting to see how they fare in the coming year after the stress of the move. They actually went through two springs, the early one in Maryland and a later one here. Of course, this means there were two budding, and the first buds died of cold. Our home is on the shores of a large salt water lake, so we have a lot of wind. The twenty dozen bungee cords I'd bought for the move came in handy! After I had a few trees uprooted and blown over, with broken pots to boot, I no longer wonder why the Japanese are so serious about tying down their trees!

The spruces and pines are thriving, but the junipers are an ugly brown and look pretty bad. People here are fascinated with the trees. They ask when I'm going to plant them in the ground. I'll be sure to let you know when that happens.

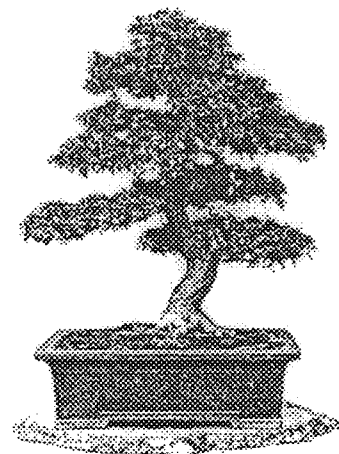
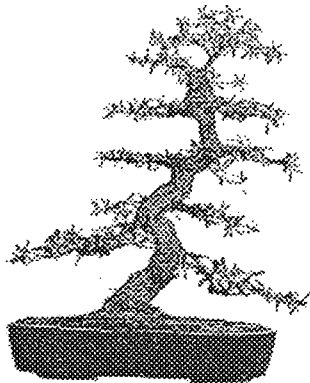


Lecture and Demonstration

**THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF  
AZALEA BONSAI**

By

**ROBERT A. MAHLER**



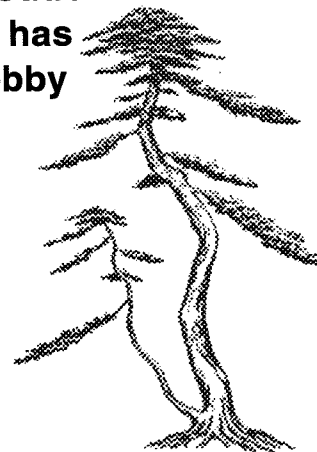
**Newly appointed Curator of the Bonsai Collection at the Brooklyn  
Botanical Garden**

**Sunday, April 2, 1995, 1:30 pm  
U. S. National Arboretum, Auditorium**

**Bobby Mahler worked at Rosade Bonsai Studio for nine years. During this time he spent three and a half years in Japan studying in Bonsai Master, Susumu Sudo. Mr. Sudo is an international known bonsai teacher and has an outstanding azalea bonsai collection. Bobby is a member of the Pennsylvania Bonsai, the Delaware Study Group and the Keu-shu-kai Study Group at the Rosade Bonsai Studio**



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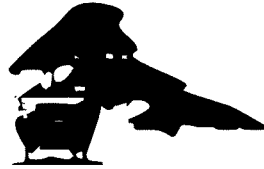
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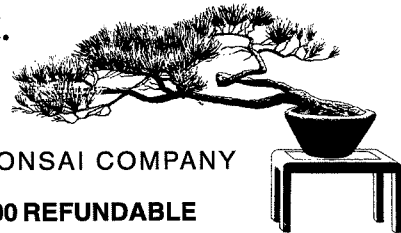


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# Potomac Bonsai Association Membership Application

Welcome! We conduct a Spring Show and a Fall Symposium as well as other events. PBA is made up of the clubs listed to the right. Join one club and be eligible to attend any club meeting in addition to receiving the *PBA Clippings* monthly. Residents of: Baltimore, MD; Lancaster, PA; Philadelphia, PA; Richmond, VA and Washington, D.C. metropolitan regions are expected to join a club to receive all membership benefits.

To become a member, call the contact person of the nearest club for current rates and where to send your dues.

Individuals beyond commuting distance of a club are invited to subscribe to the PBA newsletter, *PBA Clippings*. For subscription to *PBA Clippings* only, mail a check payable to PBA for \$15.00 (U.S. \$35.00 for international subscription/postage) to Jeff Stephanic, 103 Bayliss Dr. Alexandria, VA 22302. For additional information, call Jeff Stephanic: (703) 671-6881.

*Regular meeting times and places are listed. Meeting times and locations are subject to change, call first! Events are*

<input type="checkbox"/> Individual Membership	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>PBA Clippings</i> , Subscription Only, US \$15
<input type="checkbox"/> Family Membership	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>PBA Clippings</i> , International Mail, US \$35

<input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore Bonsai Club	<input type="checkbox"/> Greater Philadelphia Bonsai Society	<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Virginia Bonsai Society
<input type="checkbox"/> Bowie Bonsai Club	<input type="checkbox"/> Kiyomizu Bonsai Club	<input type="checkbox"/> Richmond Bonsai Society
<input type="checkbox"/> Brookside Bonsai Club	<input type="checkbox"/> Lancaster Bonsai Society	<input type="checkbox"/> Washington Bonsai Club
<input type="checkbox"/> Chesapeake Bonsai Society	<input type="checkbox"/> Mei-Hwa Penjing Society	

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COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE: Office ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ Home ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

- BALTIMORE BONSAI CLUB**  
Cylburn Arboretum, Baltimore, MD.  
3rd Sunday, 1 PM  
Elaine Kendall, (410) 426-5421
- BOWIE BONSAI CLUB**  
Bowie Community Center, Bowie, MD  
Last Monday, 7 PM  
Terry Adkins, (301) 350-3586
- BROOKSIDE BONSAI SOCIETY**  
North Chevy Chase Recreation Center, Chevy Chase, MD.  
3rd Thursday, 7:30 PM  
Jerry Antei, (301) 320-5251
- CHESAPEAKE BONSAI SOCIETY**  
Paca Garden, Annapolis, MD  
2nd Tuesday, 7:30 PM  
Stephen Choi, (301) 261-8131
- GREATER PHILADELPHIA BONSAI SOCIETY**  
Pennypack Watershed, Willow Grove, PA  
4th Thursday, eve.  
Larry Chiger, (215) 663-1678
- KIYOMIZU BONSAI CLUB**  
Clearwater Nature Center, Clinton, MD  
3rd Saturday, 2 PM  
Joan Stephens, (301) 423-8230
- LANCASTER BONSAI SOCIETY**  
Lancaster Farm and Home Center, Lancaster, PA  
2nd or 3rd Wednesday, 7 PM  
Frank Thomas, (717) 394-0845
- MEI-HWA PENJING SOCIETY**  
(Chinese language spoken)  
Bowie Community Center, Bowie, MD  
2nd Sunday, 1 PM  
Akey Hung, (301) 390-6687
- NORTHERN VIRGINIA BONSAI SOCIETY**  
Green Springs Park, Annandale, VA  
2nd Saturday, 10 AM  
Judy Wise, (202) 554-3045
- RICHMOND BONSAI SOCIETY**  
Imperial Plaza, 1717 Bellevue Ave., Richmond, VA  
4th Monday, 7 PM  
Chris Cochrane, (804) 353-6674
- WASHINGTON BONSAI CLUB**  
U. S. National Arboretum, Washington, D.C.  
3rd Saturday, 2 PM  
Julie Walker, (202) 547-8497

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