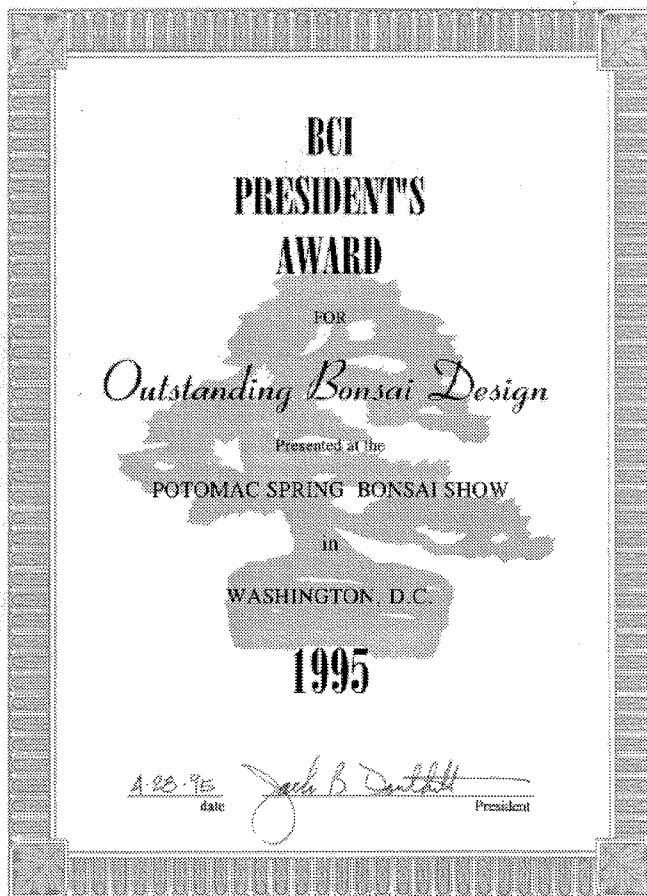


PBA MEMBER RECEIVES BCI PRESIDENT'S DESIGN AWARD



Richard Meszler of the Baltimore Bonsai Club was presented with the BCI president Design Award (see figure 1). Dr. Meszler received this award during the annual meeting of PBA Saturday April 29, 1995. The award was presented by Dr. Joe Gutierrez, who is the 3rd Vice-president of BCI (Bonsai Clubs International). The award is presented on honor for a great design done by an individual artist. Everyone that went to the show was able to the view the tree that received the award as it was on display. It was the Crab Apple on the Baltimore Club table. The Crab Apple is feature as THE TREE OF THE MONTH so we can see the transition and the tree taken at the Annual Spring show just this year.

Richard Meszler is and has been a very active part on PBA. He was President of PBA for 3 years (1977,1978,1986) and 1st Vice-president for 1 year (1975) and Education Vice-president for one year (1974).

He has a Crab Apple tree in the American Collection located at in National Collection at The National Arboretum.

Every one at PBA is should be very proud of Dr. Meszler and all the other outstanding bonsaiists that we are fortunate to have. We as member the of the Potomac Bonsai Association, should feel very privileged and lucky that all the

wonderful talent that is available to us within the Association. All these wonderful people are willing to share and education the rest of us, who are willing to listen and learn. Plus, the Great and Wonderful resources that are with in touching distances, such as, The National Arboretum.

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FROM THE EDITOR:

We are now in that time of year when pests and diseases are a concern. You can become a Sherlock Holmes or a Jane Marple and try and decipher from the evidence left at the scene of the crime what has attacked your bonsai. Like the O. J. Simpson trial, you may have to base your conviction or acquittal on circumstantial evidence. Usually the culprits have fled the scene of the crime before they can be apprehended. From my limited experience with my bonsai the chief contenders for my "most wanted" list consist of five pests and two fungus diseases. This does not rule out the fact that I get more than a little disturbed when I see some other strange critter on my bonsai. Mother nature seems to have provided this world with an endless variety of strange looking bugs. Not knowing which of those bugs are the "goodies" or the "badies", I usually let them be, feeling confident I probably won't see them again. But I do wonder if some one of them may have created the hole or two in a heretofore pristine leaf.

My "most wanted" list of pests includes these five;- spider mites, slugs, Japanese beetles, sow bugs/pill bugs, and ants.

Spider mites head my "most wanted" list. Nearly invisible, they leave telltale silk threads from branch to branch. Spider mites can be eradicated following the instructions on a commercially available miticide. Often a daily hosing down will go a long way to ridding a plant of the pests. Preferably use a nozzle with a rose or tip similar to the Japanese ones, about 200 holes in one-inch of diameter, and adjust the water flow so that the fine spray is not so strong that it damages or shreds the leaves. Late afternoon when the sun is not strong so that water droplets do not act as burning lenses and scorch the leaves, is a good time to do the hosing down. I also think that such a

washing of the leaves or needles on a plant gives the plant a "bath" in the sense that the contaminants floating around in our atmosphere such as from aircraft jet and automobile exhausts and god knows what else, tend to plug up the breathing pores (stomata) on the leaves or needles.



Snails and slugs (snails without the shell), come out at night and leave daytime evidence in trails of shiny slime on the surface of the soil in the pot. Also the leaves are holed as shown. Sometimes during the daytime they may hide under the pots so check that location. Slugs and snails can usually be thwarted from reaching your bonsai by spreading sand on the ground around the legs of whatever stand the bonsai are on.



Japanese beetles often can be caught in the act, that is if you are around in the daytime. They appear about the beginning of June. The forepart of their bodies is a metallic green with copper-colored wings. Most pesticides for use against these beetles are contact pesticides. Hence you might as well hand pick them and deposit them in a jar partially filled with water. Note that the Japanese beetle leaf damage is a lacy hole and not a complete void as for the snails or slugs.

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, Baltimore, MD.
3rd Sunday, 1 PM
(410) 668-1868
- BOWIE BONSAI CLUB**
Bowie Community Center, Bowie, MD
Last Monday, 7 PM
(301) 350-3586
(202) 667-1016
- BROOKSIDE BONSAI SOCIETY**
North Chevy Chase Recreation Center, Chevy Chase, MD
3rd Thursday, 7:30 PM
(301) 365-7621
- CHESAPEAKE BONSAI SOCIETY**
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 SOCIETY**
Lancaster Farm and Home Center, Lancaster, PA
2nd or 3rd Wednesday, 7 PM
(717) 394-0845
- MEI-HWA PENJING SOCIETY**
(Chinese language spoken)
Bowie Community Center, Bowie, MD
2nd Sunday, 1 PM
(301) 390-6687
- NORTHERN VIRGINIA BONSAI SOCIETY**
Greenspring Horticultural Center, Annandale, VA
2nd Saturday, 10 AM
(202) 554-3045
- RICHMOND BONSAI SOCIETY**
Imperial Plaza, 1717 Bellevue Ave., Richmond, VA
4th Monday, 7 PM
(804) 353-6674
- WASHINGTON BONSAI CLUB**
U. S. National Arboretum, Washington, D.C.
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

JULY

- Saturday 8
Northern Virginia Bonsai Club
Round Robin Tree Design. Different member of the club will be styling different members trees.
- Saturday 15
Brookside Bonsai Society
Annual Picnic to be held at Karl and Sue Green's house in Waldorf, MD from 12:00 - 3:00 PM
- Sunday 16
Baltimore Bonsai Club
Annual Picnic at Helen Lavenstein's. The picnic will start at 1:00 pm to ?. Bring a dish.
- Saturday 22
Greater Philadelphia Bonsai Society
Annual Picnic and Workshop. Demonstration and Workshop material will be tropicals.

AUGUST

- Sunday 20
Baltimore Bonsai Society
Three Ring Circus and Charter Tree Month. The Meeting will be at Andy Cook's from 1:00 - 3:00 PM. Please bring past years Charter Tree to the meeting.
- Where, Oh Where have all the calendars gone??
PLEASE submit your calendar ASAP and as Far In The Future as possible. The "Clippings" is sent to the printers by the middle of the previous month of Publication. Please send to:
Beth Potratz
1101 Pekay St SW
Vienna, VA 22180.

EDITORIAL continued from previous page



Pillbugs/sowbugs are almost look-alikes but the pillbugs curl up into a ball when disturbed which always intrigues me. They are brown to dark gray in color lift up you pot and you may find them clustered around a spot below where the pot's drainage hole was located. Japanese books refer to the screen over the pot's drainage hole as a bug screen - I always think of the screen as principally a means for keeping the soil in the pot. Hence it serves two purposes. However the bugs can sometimes reach the surface of the pot, may elect to set up residence there and start munching on tender roots. The solution to the problem is to periodically check under your pots for the critters and brush them or hose them away.



Ants sometimes decide to build a nest within the needles or leaf foliage. The afternoon water wash will rout them out.

Lastly there's the gypsy moth which I did not categorize in the "most wanted" list simply the threat can be completely neutralized. One can avoid the scourge of the caterpillars if the bonsai are not under or too near to trees. The caterpillars descend on their silk threads from trees and even though the bonsai may not be directly under the trees a breeze can swing the caterpillar/silk thread pendulum over your bonsai. The solution is to follow the advice of the Japanese books and never put your bonsai under any trees. You not only avoid the hazard of insects dropping out of the trees but you also forego any branches or even trees falling on your bonsai during a severe windstorm. That's happened to my bonsai more than once. An additional precaution would be to band the bonsai bench legs with a sticky substance such as Tanglefoot. Furthermore one should check the bonsai benches, especially the under surfaces, in the fall and remove any of the brown, lumpy, fuzzy covered egg-masses.

Fertilizers, continued from last month

by Andy Weber, submitted by Chris Cochran

This is a continuation from last month where the discussion began with an introduction of Andy Weber and how he could be reached. Andy also included an introduction and this is continuation fertilizers:

I feel comfortable saying that there is little importance to the choice of fertilizer toward the success of growing a healthy Bonsai. In fact there is room to debate the need of fertilizer use for Bonsai at all under certain conditions. Anyway, here is what the big boys and girls have to say.

The strongest advocates for the use of organic fertilizers are, of course, the Japanese including those here in the US. Naka states outright that organic are better since the inorganic are "dangerous if applied incorrectly".

Masakuni, Yoshimura and the Japanese editors of other books talk only of rapeseed cake and its preparation. Cottonseed meal and bonemeal are offered as alternatives. Let's just say old habits die hard, and the adages "let sleeping dogs lie" and "if it ain't broke..." come to mind.

Proponents of inorganics include Chan, Stowell, and Valavanis who see the ease of application and the greater precision of dosage obtained with inorganics. Valavanis in "The 5 Needle Pine" recommends "high analysis" inorganic for developing Bonsai and "Low analysis" organic such as fish emulsion for developed Bonsai.

****Most other writers straddle the fence saying that you can use just about anything and most recommend rotation of fertilizers.

There are statements of error as well as doubtful information. Gustafson states "that a 10-20-10 fertilizer becomes a 5-10-5 fertilizer if the amount of water is doubled". The 10-20-10 on the label indicates the guaranteed analysis of the

undiluted product. That is it contains 10% Nitrogen etc. Such fertilizers are usually diluted by about 5 grams in a gallon. This yields a concentration of 0.13% or 1300ppm. Doubling the dilution would yield .07% or 660ppm. In terms of percentages a gallon of water weighs 8.33 lbs or around 10 lbs. If the concentration of Nitrogen was 10% there would have to be a pound of Nitrogen in the water. Considering that we dissolve about a 1/2 teaspoon of the fertilizer it should be obvious that this is way off.

Dunton describes fertilizing schedules for a number of common Bonsai subjects. She describes one for a Juniper consisting of a 12-12-12 fertilizer @ 1/2 strength until midsummer, switching to a 7-6-19 @ 3/4 strength for 6 weeks, followed by a 0-7-10 in the fall. There are no footnotes or references cited as to where this information on growing Junipers comes from. And I doubt there ever will be. Be careful of what you read out there the art of Bonsai growing is not currently buttressed by a substantial amount of science.

Two authors indicate that fertilizer may not even be necessary. Resnick writes that "some bonsaiists have beautiful and diverse collections which they have never fertilized at all". Koreshoff writes when using the soil mix described in her book that fertilization is not required for the first year and only after that if the tree is not repotted yearly. This speaks to the type of soils used. I have also used soils previously that I fertilized only sparingly. of course they were high in garden loam and peat humus (Michigan

Peat). Sehme writes of making a soil mix with a few dried fish such as can purchased at an oriental food market thrown in instead of fertilizing regularly.

There are two clues to the origin of the recommendation for using inorganic at half-strength. One is in the analysis for

rapeseed cake which comes in at dilution. In addition Hull in 1964 writes that he "recommends restraint in the use of fertilizer". From his writings I get an unsubstantiated feeling that Americans back in those early days of readily available fertilizers such as "Miracle-Gro" were wont to apply fertilizer liberally. After seeing the miraculous effects on their garden crops it would be an easy step to think that Bonsai would also benefit. I feel that these two things combined to make a standard recommendation to use a diluted form even though it is meaningless.

Today, many Bonsai growers use soil mixes that have very low fertility and require some degree of fertilization. The now defunct RN product was one such as this and I found that fertilizers or modification to the RN soil mix were necessary for optimum health. Most of us will need to fertilize to some degree. This considered, the best advice I read came from Ainsworth who wrote that it is "entirely up to you" what fertilizer you use. He also wisely states that if you are not sure of what you are doing with organics go with inorganics which are easier to use and control.

There are two misconceptions about inorganics that I would like to address. Several writers mention "root burn" as a reason to avoid inorganics. Root burn is caused by the accumulation of very high concentrations of salts in the root zone leading to an osmotic imbalance that impedes the ability of root to absorb water from the soil. This effect was first noticed in crop fields with poor drainage where evaporation lead to accumulations of fertilizer salts in the fields. Continued treatment of a field would eventually develop a salt flat instead of a productive field. This phenomenon has frequently been reproduced in houseplants that are watered and fertilized sparingly. The soil rarely drains allowing all soluble salts to accumulate.

Atlanta Bonsai Convention by Chris Yeapanis

Betty and I knew we would need a trip to survive the winter doldrums. So we started looking at our favorite places and a few others. I received a flyer on the Atlanta Bonsai Society conference, and we decided to visit Atlanta, family, some good restaurants, the Monastery greenhouse, and the conference. We had a great time! We highly recommend it as a trip; to enjoy bonsai and have a great vacation also. Enough said about the great time we had in Atlanta, on to the conference and our side trip to the Monastery Greenhouse (Betty doesn't think enough has been said about the trip!).

Jorge had invited us to come out if in town and we took him up on his offer. We drove east of Atlanta about 30 minutes to the Monastery; and met Father Paul, Brother Francis Michael and Jorge Lucero. The trip was a nice excursion. We saw the monastery collection still in winter protection.

Brother Francis Michael took us down to what I thought was the pot warehouse. They had shelf after shelf of both Japanese and Chinese pots; in addition to tools, books and misc. bonsai items, and at least one of each pot the Monastery stocks (there had to be a thousand pots). I was amazed to find out this was only the customer display area (see figure 1). Jorge then took me out to the main warehouse which is not always open to visitors. This warehouse, a converted barn, is where the shipping and receiv-

ing of stock items is handled. There are thousands of pots in the barn, row after row piled high with pots (see figure 2).

You must plan to visit the Monastery as the people there are very friendly and you will find just the pot you need. Before leaving I purchased a Tokoname suiban and a few other things. After our visit we had a great dinner with Jorge, it was like dinner with an old friend.

The Second Annual Atlanta Conference was well run, educational, and fun; and we made some new friends. The conference was held on February 17, 18 & 19, 1995. Presentations were each 2 hours long, Saturday 8:30 a.m. until about 10:00 p.m. with appropriate meal and coffee breaks; and Sunday 8:30 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. The speakers on Saturday were, in order, Bill Valavanis, Jim Doyle, Gary Marchal, Tom Dimig, and Roy Nagatoshi. The Sunday program featured two speakers, Rodney Clemons and Joe Harris. There were seven workshops – three Friday night and four on Sunday afternoon. There was a large vendor area which included some vendors familiar to PBA.

Bill Valavanis (New York) created a Japanese Maple clump. Bill passed on a great deal of information about maples and also told of his method to anneal copper wire – using a 30-gallon metal trash can and one hotdog (ask me the next time you see me). Jim Doyle's (Pennsylvania) presentation was a sculpted

rock planting (Penjing). Jim started with a slide show of his trips to China from which he imports items such as pots and rocks. He carved a rock and then planted different trees on it creating a rock penjing. Gary Marchal (Louisiana) styled a large collected Bald Cypress, and showed very interesting slides of his Bald Cypress collecting trips. Gary also taught us an interesting wiring technique which he learned from Kimura. The technique is described in the note at the end of this article. Roy Nagatoshi (California) styled a Scots Pine which he selected from 5 trees collected at a Christmas tree farm in Pennsylvania. He did not pick one of the best trees which would be a great bonsai. He wanted to style a more difficult tree as it would require more work and be more instructive and he was successful. Rodney Clemons created a wonderful "Live Oak" grove as found on the east coast using Kingsville Boxwoods (see figure 3). Rodney's planting featured about 13 Kingsvilles, the largest representing his grandfather for whom he cared very much (see figure 4) Joe Harris (Tennessee) worked with Azalea, showing his precise wiring techniques learned studying in Japan for 4 years. We also heard some great stories about his time in Japan studying bonsai with Makoto Hashimoto, a well recognized Japanese bonsai master from Omiya Bonsai Village.

Continued on Page 8



Figure 1



Figure 2

TREE OF THE MONTH

As many of my fellow bonsaiologists know, I am particularly partial to crabapple bonsai. I find them attractive largely because their flowers and fruit provide color from spring to fall. They are relatively easy to develop into bonsai as they are hardy, readily sprout new branches from old wood and tolerate root pruning rather well. The best material for bonsai is collected field-grown stock, preferably not grafted. I like to collect crabapples in the early fall. At that time you can see the trunk line and branch structure on the exfoliated trees and you can see the size, color and abundance of their fruit. I generally do not collect crabapples unless I know they will bear fruit. Over the years I have been fortunate to have encountered several collecting sites which had a large selection of

crabapples from which to choose. Alas, they are all gone now, the victims of development.

The subject of this discussion is a crabapple I collected along route 110 on Long Island, NY in 1983. This was an area that had yielded numerous crabapples and other species to New York region bonsaiologists over the years until it became the site of the Melville Post Office in 1984. For some reason this area had an abundance of crabapples growing there just waiting to be collected. My guess is it may have been the site of a long abandoned nursery and the trees continued to propagate themselves from the original stock. This tree attracted my attention through the brilliant orange color of its fruit. After digging it up and bringing it home, I potted it in a wooden box for development. Its

trunk is about 3 inches in diameter at the base and it had a dead trunk sticking up from the base of the living portion. The tree was potted in its present brown unglazed rectangular container in 1990. As can be seen in first photograph taken in the spring of 1990, I removed the dead portions and cut the trunk off just above the two lowest opposing branches. Then by planting the tree at an angle I used one branch to form the apex and the other to form the first branch for a semicascade style. The dead wood was eventually drilled out as it rotted away. It took quite some time to develop the branch structure. As you can see in the second photograph, it was not until the fall of 1992 that the branches began to develop sufficiently to fill in the gap on the right formed when the trunk was

Continued on page 9

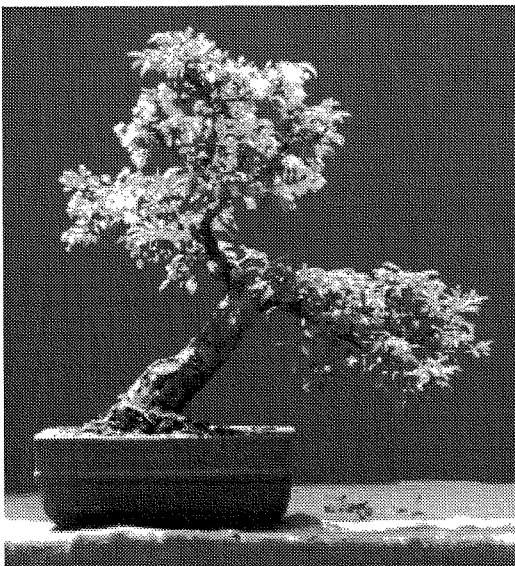


Figure 1

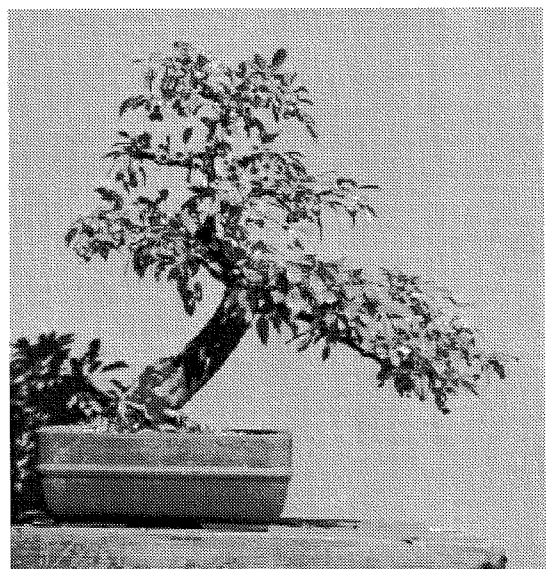


Figure 2

Fertilizers, continued from page 4

This effect is rarely, if ever, seen in outdoor Bonsai where rainfall as well as copious watering is normal. These salts are washed away before they can ever accumulate to anywhere near toxic levels.

The other misconception is that organic fertilizers release over a long time period and inorganics are available only at the time of application. Although it is true that organics do release slowly, it is very much overlooked that the completely dissolved inorganics become bound to the cationic exchange sites of the humus fraction, the clay fraction, and to a small degree the sand fraction of the soil. They are then available over time as the tree extracts them through, for instance, hydrogen ion substitution. Tomlinson

writes that a disadvantage of inorganics is that rainfall can wash them away before use. While some may wash

away if in excess of the holding capacity of the cationic exchange sites, this is not true.

To sum up (you didn't think I would did you?), my take away from this exercise has been several things.

One, you cannot make a mistake in your choice of fertilizer.

Two, less is better. Hull wrote that a Japanese friend of his said that he has seen Bonsai killed by all manner of means but he never saw one starved to death. You can't make a mistake by forgetting to fertilize or by under fertilizing.

Three, rotation of fertilizers is not a bad idea. Four, there was general agreement that a well rounded fertilizer (e.g. 10-10-10) was best all during the growing season and that come fall a 0-0-something (potassium) was a good idea to en-

courage root growth. Fifth, your own personal experiences are probably on a par with those of the most experienced growers. Don't worry about the right way to fertilize; there is none. Just go out and grow Bonsai and enjoy!

(BTW, a very informative breakdown of fertilizers by nutrient content can be obtained from the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens "Handbook on Organic Gardening" Vol. 31 No. 1. It contains the NPK values for a wide variety of organic sources from animal tankage to bat guano to tobacco stems. This chart can also be found in The Bonsai Bulletin Vol 14 No. 1, Spring 1976).

Andy Walsh

Thank you very much for the article. This was found on the Internet under rec.arts.bonsai for all you Computer/Bonsai Junkies (layout editor included).

MONTHLY CARE TIPS FOR JULY

Bonsai Tips for July

Watering: Do any overhead watering before 10:00 a.m. and after 3:00 p.m. to prevent sun damage to the foliage. Do not overhead water after 5:00 p.m. as the moisture on the foliage may cause fungi to form. When the day is very hot and especially if it is a dry one, the plants may need two waterings.

Fertilizer: Some people feel that fertilizing the bonsai during July and August stresses the plants too much. If you are not of that school of thought, fertilize according to your schedule if you're using fertilizer balls or liquid fertilizer.

If using liquid fertilizer, rotate between different brands and include a fish emulsion one.

Wiring: Check to see that none is digging into the bark. Wiring can be done on the coniferous species.

Insecticides and Diseases. Be alert for any infestations and use the appropriate insecticides and fungicides. Usually a good dousing with a water spray in the late afternoon will discourage any insects from making a permanent roost in your bonsai. Good air movement often prevents any fungi from forming.

ATLANTA BONSAI, continue from page 5

Continued on page 1 I would recommend PBA members attend this conference, and will try to return myself.

The wiring technique I learned in Atlanta is simple when seen, but not simple to describe. Hopefully this explanation will make sense. This technique saves wire and should work with smaller branches (approx. 1/2" or less). Large branches could be tough to hold in place with this method.

Instead of wiring from one branch to another or up the trunk to anchor the wire, try the following. Select a length of wire that is 1 to 1 1/2 inches longer than needed to wire the branch. To bend a branch down, start the wire 1 to 1 1/2" above the branch, parallel to and pressed against the trunk (not around the trunk). Continue the wire down past the branch then back up around the other side

and continue to wrap in traditional method. To bend the branch, hold tightly on the extended portion of wire above the branch and bend the branch into position. To bend a branch up, start the wire an 1 to 1 1/2" below the branch, parallel to and pressed against the trunk (not around the trunk). Continue the wire up past the branch then back down around the other side and continue to wrap in traditional method. To bend the branch, hold tightly on the extended portion of wire above the branch and bend the branch into position. See illustration with this article. I saw this technique used on a Bald Cypress in the demo by Gary Marchal and on a fully wired Bald Cypress in the conference exhibit. If you try this method please write Sensei Sam and share your experiences with PBA.



Figure 5



Figure 6

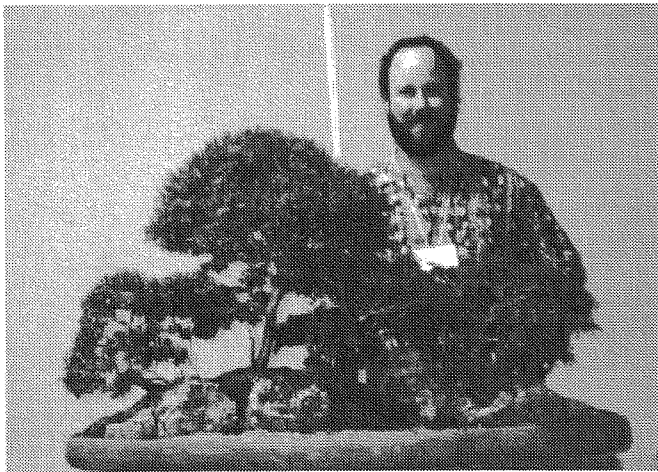
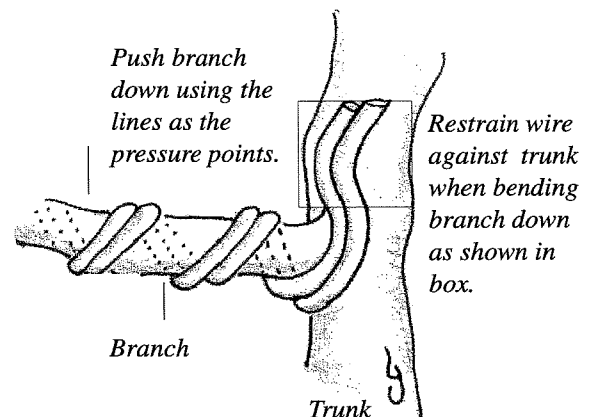


Figure 3



Figure 4



METHOD for WIRING BRANCH to be BENT DOWN

Figure 7

Tree of the Month, continued from page 6

cut off. Development of the tree continued until present by continuous pinching of the new growth. I generally prune my crabapples twice. First in the early spring before the buds open. At this time I only remove branches that really disturb the structure of the tree so as to preserve as many flower buds as possible. Then, after blooming a second pruning is done to continue refining the shape. As the new shoots appear, I pinch them all back to the first whorl of leaves. This pinching continues until late summer. I try to repot my crabapples every spring, before the buds break. This allows me to inspect the roots for wooly aphid infestation. I believe the added room to grow new roots each year

facilitates blooming. I have found that root-bound crabapples stop blooming. My soil mix consists of 1/3 medium sized Granigrit (>1/4"), 1/3 medium Turface and a generous 1/3 pinebark mulch screened only to remove particles larger than 3/8". To this I add about 1/4 cup of bone meal. Wooly aphids are a problem. They hide in the roots during the winter and in the process cause root galls which impair the efficiency of the roots and makes them brittle. I have found that such infestations can be reduced or eliminated by removing as many infested roots as possible and mixing powdered Sevin in the soil. One or two treatments with liquid Sevin during the spring and early summer will also

help and will control other aphids as well. Fungus does not seem to be a problem with this tree. If I do see signs of powdery mildew on the leaves I spray with Benomyl.

This past winter (1995/96) a rabbit helped me change the style of this bonsai from semicascade to informal upright. That is how it appeared in the PBA Annual Show in April (Fig.3). The rabbit must have known something I didn't since this tree was selected for the first "BCI President's Award for Outstanding Bonsai Design". Both I and the rabbit are honored to receive this distinction. Now, if I can only get Sensei Rabbit's advice on that other tree with which I'm having a problem....

Richard M. Meszler, Ph.D.



Figure 3

Editorial, Continued from page 3

Last year as some of my readers had informed me, one of my black pines had been infested by the larvae of the pine sawfly. Fortunately I had spotted them after they had neatly killed the very top of the trunk denuding it of needles and were merrily working their way down the trunk and out to the branches. Picking them off with tweezers was the way I got rid of them. Now I give all the bonsai a very careful visual inspection to insure no varmints have settled in. Also I take a flashlight in hand and brave the nighttime damp to see what I may corner on the bonsai. I also use a "headlamp", a flashlight on a band that sits on your head like a miner's lamp since it was a Christmas gift from my daughter for just that purpose.

As for fungus diseases, black spot on my Chinese elms and mildew on my Crepe myrtle, a fungicide should be applied periodically during the summer, - like every two weeks.

This year I hope that I don't have to add anymore to the above list. If you have any others about which you wish to warn us, please send in the pertinent facts.

Errata

An error was made on the June Issue, it was mistakenly labeled ARPIL. Sorry for the confusion