PBA Clippings
NEWSLETTER OF THE POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION
ISSN 0160-9521

The Bonsai Revenge or How Not to Have a Yukky Day

by James L. Reider, Brookside Bonsai Club

In the childhood tale "Gulliver's Travels," we read about the "little people" who capture the hero and then tie him to the beach with dozens of threadlike cords. Beware. Our trees may be plotting their revenge. They have a life of their own, and think how we change that life.

Carefully read any bonsai book or "how to" manual, and check the language we use. We collect from the wild, root prune, and leaf prune. We chase back, nip buds, and prune back to one or two buds. We wire, suspend lead weights from branches, and encase the roots in muck. Have you not seen, or worse yet wired, a tree that could be used to illustrate Bonsai in Bondage, that new best seller in the X-rated section of the Plants and Gardening section of your favorite book store?

Not surprising that the plant world has a defense system of its own. The National Capital Poison Center prints a list of plant material that is in whole or part poisonous. The following is a list of the plants and trees that could cause a real yucky day.

(See attached list of plant material below and on page 11)

The National Capital Poison Center lists the following phone numbers for emergency help in the case of accidental poisoning.

D.C.	(800)492-2414
	(202)625-3333
Md.	(410)528-7701

Numbers for other areas may be found on the inside cover of your phone book.

Poisonous plants

Azalea	Rhododendron
Caladium	Caladium
Castor bean	Ricinis communis
Daffodil	Narcissus
Deadly nightshade	Atropa belladonna
Dumbcane	Dieffenbachia
Elephant ear	Colocasia esculenta
Foxglove	Digitalis purpurea
Fruit pits and seeds	
Holly	Ilex
Iris	Iris
Jerusalem cherry	Solanum pseudocapsicum
Jimson weed	Datura stramonium
Lantana	Lantana camara
Lily-of-the-valley	Convallaria majalis
Mayapple	Podophyllum peltatum
Mistletoe	Viscum album
Morning glory	Ipomoea
Mountain laurel	Kalmia latifolia
Nightshade	Solanum spp.
Oleander	Nerium oleander
Peace lily	Spathiphyllum
Philodendron	Philodendron
Pokeweed	Phytolacca americana
Pothos aureum	Epipremnum
Yew	Taxus

The list of nonpoisonous plants can be found on page 11.

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VOLUME 26 NUMBER 2, FEBRUARY 1996

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J. F. Koetsch, 6709 Caneel Ct., Springfield, VA 22152; (703) 569–9378.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We are presently in the middle of winter and busily enaged in various and sundry bonsai activities of our own choosing. Some of us are relaxing and enjoying the respite from bonsai activities, and are simply waiting for warmer weather to return. Some of us are busily preparing for the repotting season and the emergence of our trees from winter storage. Some of Us are busily preparing soil mixes, cleaning pots, and planning major pruning and restyling. Others may actually have already started repotting and pruning, and have thus begun to get a head start on spring time activities.

I would ask that each and everyone of you look at your trees very carefully at this time and plan on showing one or more of your trees at your individual club's preliminary spring show so that we may have a much larger number of entries for our major PBA spring show at the Arboretum. It is because our indiviclual member club shows are so successfull that we also achieve great sucess with our major show at the Arboretum.

This year's spring show at the Arboretum promises to bc something quite different from previous shows. We are planning a new joint experiment with the Arboretum this year and will be renaming our spring show and calling it a "Bonsai Festival. " We hope to have a much larger exhibit this spring since the Aboretum has been very cooperative and have been willing to permit us to have part of our show outdoors. Your officers will be studying how we can best accomplish this. We have been offered the terrace space behind the administration building for part of the outdoor portion of the exhibit, and we have also been offered some of the space adjacent to the new construction within the Bonsai and Penjing Museum itself. This is an exciting development since we will be able to show

many of the smaller and more delicate trees in the auditorium, while showing the larger trees outdoors. The expanded space will also permit the showing of a larger number of trees. I therefore urge all of you to start pre-selecting your trees for possible exhibit this spring. This should give you all added incentive to begin your spring pruning and repotting earlier. Now would be a good time to start.

Additionally, Dr. Thomas Elias, the Director of the National Arboretum would like us (the Arboretum and PBA) to add an educational program or programs to the spring Bonsai Festival. Your officers and your educational vice president are carefully studying how this can best be accomplished and will be reviewing and discussing this futher with Dr. Elias and his Aboretum staff. The expanded cooperation between the Arboretum and PBA should result in great benefits for all our members.

Finally I urge each and everyone of you to check with your club officers and look out for your registration form for IBC '96. For those of you who are individual members of BCI, the registration forms wiil be enclosed in the Januauy - Febuary issue of Bonsai Magazine For those who are not members of BCI, I strongly encourage you to join and receive an excellent publication and a discounted rate on your IBC '96 registralion.

The Bonsai Festival and show in April and the IBC convention in July will definitely be the teaching and learning experiences that highlight this year.

Joseph E. Gutierrez, M.D.

JEG/cmh

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
Call for meeting time and location
(410) 263-2748

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

Kiyomizu Bonsai Club
Clearwater Nature Center, Clinton, MD
4th Sunday, 2 PM
(301) 839-2471

Lancaster Bonsai Society
Manheim Twp. Park, Stauffer Mansion
Lancaster, PA
2nd Thursday, 7 PM
(717) 872-5941

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
(703) 255-2629

Rappahanock Bonsai Society
Call for meeting time and location
(540) 286-0351

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)245-2726

FEBRUARY

Northern Virginia Bonsai Society
Saturday 10
Pete Jones will give a lecture/demo. on grafting.

Brookside Bonsai Society
Thursday 15
Arschell Morrell will give a talk on pots.

Baltimore Bonsai Club
Sunday 18
Matching pots to plants; repotting; soils; wiring; rocks for planting.

MARCH

Baltimore Bonsai Club
March 17
Collecting trip. Please use club contact for information.

Brookside Bonsai Society
Thursday 21
The club will be repotting trees.
THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL PLANT SALE AT THE MEETING FROM A BROOKSIDE MEMBER. Please use club contact for information.

EDITORIAL

Here it is Winter and mid-January; and I'm housebound and staring through a window at the results of "The Great Blizzard of '96." It is Wednesday, and no vehicles have moved on our dead-end street since Sunday. With the deadline for this editorial staring at me, and with a reprieve since the storm is preventing me from getting it to Beth, I have managed to review four magazine articles and two books in an attempt to further clarify my concept of how pH relates to growing bonsai. So here goes:

For those readers who think that pH is a misprint for PhD, doctor of philosophy, they're not so far from wrong (as one quickly finds slogging through the more scholarly explanations of pH). Simply stated, pH is a number which indicates how acidic or alkaline a moist soil is. The number 7 divides the acid from the alkaline part of the scale, with a pH 7 and less in descending order signifying acidity and a pH greater than 7 in ascending order signifying alkalinity. Why they chose 7 as the midpoint instead of O or 5 or 10 or whatever is left for the reader to find out. (See one of those scholarly texts.) Note that I used the word "moist" in conjunction with "soil" instead of stating it in the conventional way of soil pH. If the soil is dry, there will be no pH reading, and the tiny hair roots have no means of absorbing the nutrients conveyed to them in the liquid. Once again, I use the word "liquid" in place of water, since the liquid consists of water intermixed with nutrients leached out of the soil particles or introduced as liquid fertilizer. The significance of the pH number of the liquid is that it must lie within a range suited to a plant species's taste, or else the plant will develop "lock jaw" and not be able to absorb certain nutrients in the liquid needed for good growth. In some cases, the lack of a nutrient may cause termination of the plant's life. To calm any sense of panic which might be welling in your mind, so that you don't feel compelled to be able to read pH, it can be stated that plants exhibit certain visible signs of nutrient deprivation, such as a yellowing of leaves due to lack of iron. The serious minded can do as I have done and buy a pH meter. My previous meter, in spite of a long ago repair job by Bill Merritt, stopped functioning. The new pH meter is the second one I have tried. The first one, from a different manufacturer, did not read when dipped into an acid solution of water with vinegar. (You can?t trust these foreign– made items - the one I now have has imprinted on it "MADE IN TAIWAN" which is not too reassuring, but more comforting than if it read "MADE IN CHINA.") Up to now, I had simply been plunging the pH meter probe into the soil in the bonsai pots to check the readings against published pH ranges for each species. Incidentally, the pH ranges for many plant species have been documented; and although there may be differ-

Continued on page 4

Lack of Traditions in Bonsai in U.S.

by Gail O'Donnell, NVBS

John Heck wrote an article about traditions, or rather lack thereof, in the US. (Sorry I can't cut and paste his note because I get the digest.) To follow his interesting train and some other responses, I'd like to add some thoughts. I think lack of tradition is true of many countries in the modern world - Australia springs to mind, Canada of course, parts of Africa and South America. We all still have indigenous populations (despite some infamous genocidal efforts particularly in the US) - and they can provide a treasure of symbology for reverent exploitation in bonsai. Any symbol from any location can be used in this way because symbols have universal appeal and meaning, but I think using native symbols with native plant material is particularly meaningful in 'bonsai'. I also think this lack gives us an opportunity to learn from anything we choose, and evolve in whatever direction seems good to us. I think there are several possible principles for modern 'bonsai' that might be interesting for us to explore-

It's nice to use material that can be reduced in size or miniaturized.

It's nice to make the plant material look old.

It nice to make the material look natural.

It's nice to use native material

None of these have to be necessary. That's all I can think of for now - any other ideas? Criticism and discussion are very welcome.

While waiting for the Dan Robinson demo to begin (I claimed a front row seat early) I browsed the National Arboretum bookstore and came across a little book put out by the Brooklyn Botanical Garden, "Bonsai: Special Techniques". Chapter 1 is "Experimenting With Bonsai Styles" by Kan Yashiroda (a very experienced bonsaiist, author, and teacher). Given the recent rad/trad discussions, I'd like to briefly quote Mr. Yashiroda: ..."Americans, in their traditional pioneer spirit must start [bonsai] afresh with nursery stock. Eventually some of you, perhaps some who are beginners today, will create new styles based on American trees and landscapes." This applies equally well to other peoples in other countries, and anyone with a pioneer spirit.

Certainly anyone (IMHO)* who respects the art of Robinson and Kimura must respect and refrain from censoring (or be considered hypocritical) the early efforts of bonsaiists who are experimenting with and exploring new styles. At any rate, D.R. and Kimura didn't let negative feedback stop them (and they both have had their share of detractors.) I for one am grateful that they continued to realize their visions. I doubt if either of these people care whether they are positively or negatively critically acclaimed anyway. They must create their vision, regardless. Of course, positive feedback is nice since it helps allow them to spend more time doing what they have to do. Many artists throughout history though were not recognized until after they died, so I really wonder how meaningful artistic criticism is. I don't think artistic feedback of any kind can or should effect any creative effort, and IMHO, artistic feedback of any sort is rather meaningless to the reality of creating art.

Thanks for your time.

Gail

P.S. form Editorial Staff:

Any more opinions or discussions can be sent to Jules Koestch (Editor) and can be place in the Sensai Sam or as a complete article.

P.S.S.

**IMHO means in my humble opinion*

EDITORIAL CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

ences between various publications, in the end, numbers of pH range for a given plant species do overlap. Readings of pH from the root masses of my bonsai yielded pH readings within appropriate pH ranges, the ranges for the various plant species. I remember reading an article where the author noted that pH didn't seem to play a factor for bonsai since the plants tend to set the desired pH level in their root masses. I may have misquoted him, but taking a reading in the root mass does not necessarily mean that the liquid fertilizer is the right pH. Even tap water or rainwater can have a pH that is either more or less than pH 7. After all, most of us use soil mixes with no inherent nutrients save for some organic bark. I did some checking with my pH meter, and give my conclusions in an article, "pH: A Number of Spot Checks," to appear in this month's issue of PBA Clippings. "Little has been published on the specific effects on bonsai of water and soil pH,? so states Ed Mulholland in his article "pH: Its Role in Plant Growth and Bonsai Culture," *The Bonsai Bulletin, Bonsai Society of Greater New York,* Volume 30, Number 3, 1994. Of all the articles I reviewed, his is the best I found on the subject, and it will be reprinted in the next issue of *PBA Clippings.*

What's New: Bonsai Patents by John Hoffman, NVBS

Bonsai Patents, Part I by John Hoffman

My job at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office gives me the opportunity to learn about new inventions in the world of bonsai. From time to time, I hope to share with you some of the interesting inventions which have been granted patents.

DISCLAIMER: You can be sued if you are found infringing on someone's patent.

Vance C. Wood (16090 Wellington, Roseville, MI 48066) was granted a patent (U.S. Pat. No.5,274,952) on January 4, 1994, for an invention entitled: Bonsai Training Planter.

Extract from the Abstract:

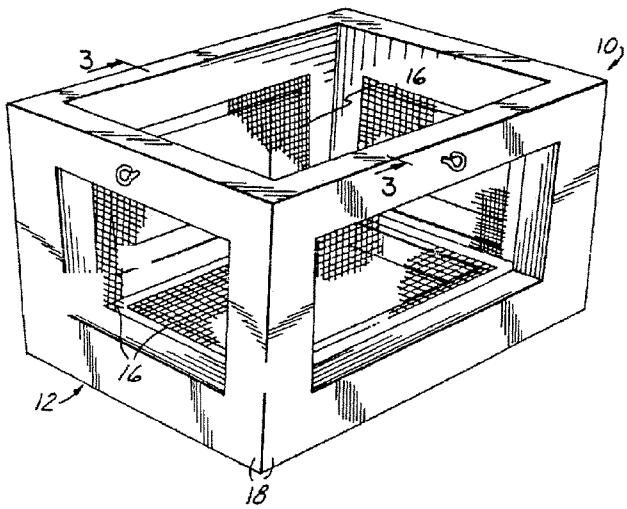
In operation, a seed or seedling is placed in the soil of the bonsai training planter. As dominant roots grow, they reach the screening and commence to emerge into the air. The portions of the dominant root emerging from the screening dry out and die. This sends auxins (def: any of several organic compounds, acting as plant hormones, which in minute quantities promote plant cell growth) up the root, inducing feeder root growth along the dominant root. The method (according to the present invention) continually repeats, resulting in development of a very complex system of feeder roots, as the bonsai artist prunes branches in the usual way. The plant will develop into a bonsai in minimal time with minimal effort on the part of the bonsai artist.

In the body of the patent, Mr Wood suggests an opaque sheet material (#26 on the diagram) to retain moisture and to shield the protruding roots from auxin breakdown due to light. For best results, the soil is not disturbed for three years, when it will be replaced. This has the added benefit of reducing the shock of the yearly transplanting required of seedlings.

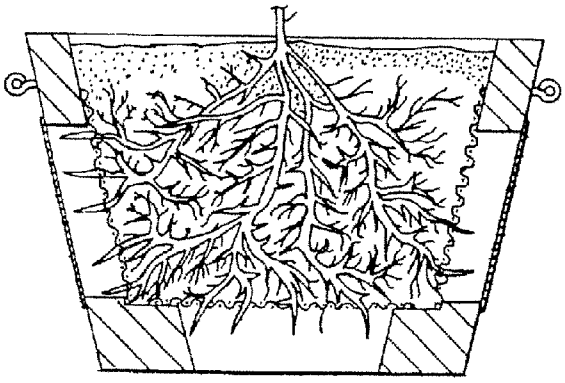
The inventor also hypothesizes that one could grow vegetables of normal size in this new pot of relatively small size because it forces the plant to put out all the feeder roots in a small area. Compare this to a conventional pot where a major portion of the root growth goes to dominant roots. His theory goes something like this: A plant produces only a certain energy to grow new roots. In the open ground, perhaps 50% of the energy goes to feeder roots and 50% to the dominant roots. Mr Wood?s fantastic pot effectively reduces the growth of dominant roots to 0%, therein giving a,,ll 100% ?root growth energy? to feeder roots. This would double the amount of feeder roots, and double the ability to absorb nutriments.

I don't promise this all works easily, but it seems likely. Some fine–tuning is probably necessary to get a good balance between keeping the air pocket dry enough to kill the root tips, and damp enough so that the soil doesn?t dry out too fast.

If you want to try this, you need to either wait until the patent expires in 2011; or contact Mr Wood to ask permission to make or buy one of his planters.



Empty plant box (overview of the box).



Plant box with planted and full of roots looking in form the end of the box.

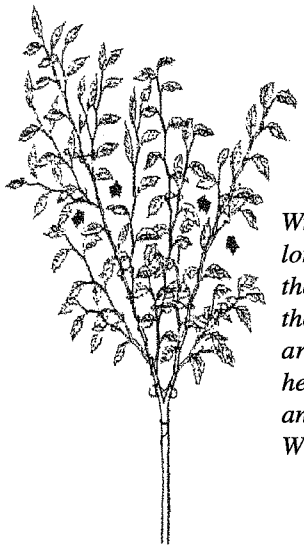
Keyaki, Chinese Elm , the Conclusionby Jules Koetsch

THIRD YEAR OPERATIONS

During the third year, the same operations are done in the same time periods as cited for the second year, but with the addition of wiring. Wiring is done during June-July using paper wrapped copper wire which has the strength to correct, by bending, any and all the branches to the broom style, twin fork arrangement. Permit the wire to remain in place for about 20 days. Apply loops of hemp string, as in the second year, in April and let them remain in place until September 20th to 30th. By applying the string, no injuries will occur to the branches as the loops maintain the narrow spacings in the forks of the branches. Also as between the first and second year, to quickly narrow the spaces between forked branches, the branches can be wrapped into a bundle using hemp string once all the leaves have fallen in the Fall-Winter time frame.

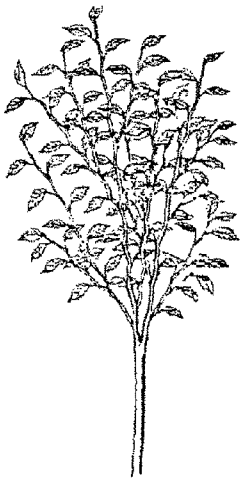
Tied with the hemp string

For the first 1 to 3 years after the leaves have fallen from the tree, apply wire and bend the together so that they can be wrapped in a bundle with hemp string. The string and wire are left on until the week of the Spring Equinoctal.



Wiring: June 1 -10 Wire the long branches and correct their placement by bending them in the directions of the arrows. Also apply loops of hemp string to narrow the angle at each branching. Wise is left on for 20 days.

Wiring applied



Results after wire has been removed

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MONTHLY CARE TIPS FOR FEBRUARY

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 think about fertilizers.

If you like the idea of using paste or fertilizer balls, nows 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 akin to s—t 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 decompose and cause root rot. The nutrients in the balls are usually pretty well exhausted by one month's time. The undried fertilizer made same size as the dried balls can be placed on the surface of the bonsai pots but no you 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 white or Elmer's glue as a binder.

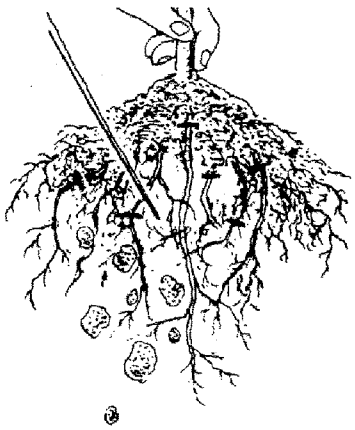
Keyaki, continued form previous page

PLACING IN A BONSAI DISPLAY POT

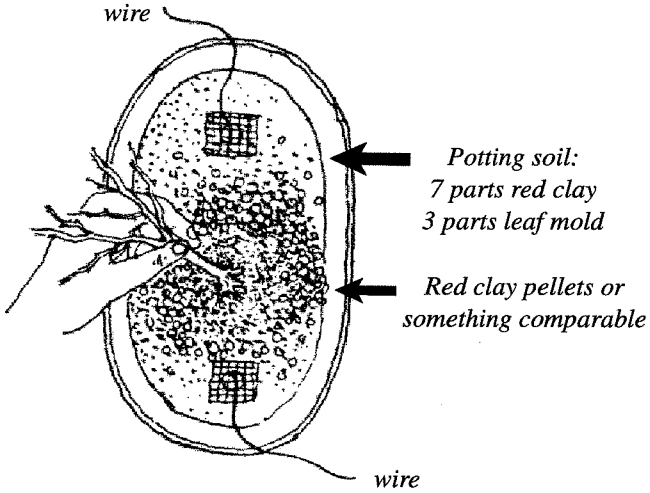
During the fourth year in the week of Spring Equinoctal (Vernal Equinox), the next order of work is to put the tree in a bonsai display pot. Select either an elliptical or rectangular shaped pot, but one that is shallow. After potting, continue the same routines of sprout plucking, sprout pruning, and leaf clipping during the time periods specified for the second year.

As in the second year, pruning and sprout plucking are continued at the same times. In the Spring, until the plum season begins, pluck segments with one to two leaves. Too often longer growth than one to two leaves is plucked and the remaining branches are too fat or clumsy and out of place. Then the essentially delicate look of the Keyaki will be lost. Continually pluck the short segments and the energy of the branch to grow will be curtailed. Where thin branches begin to grow, pluck them when the growth has extended to 2 to 3 segments. Always pluck so that only a two branched fork remains. Continue the plucking until Autumn.

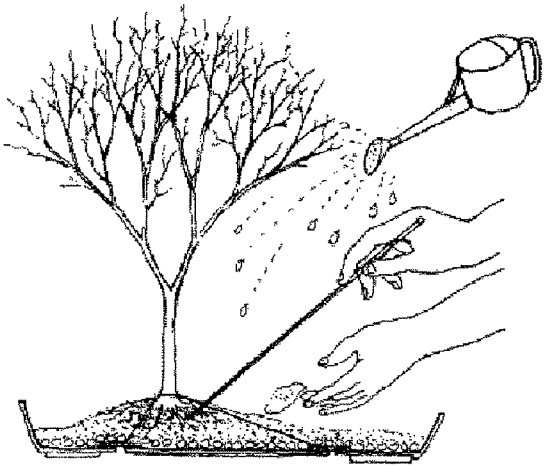
FOURTH YEAR, PLACING IN A BONSAI POT



After taking tree from the pot, remove no more thatn one-half of the soil and this year's growth of roots.



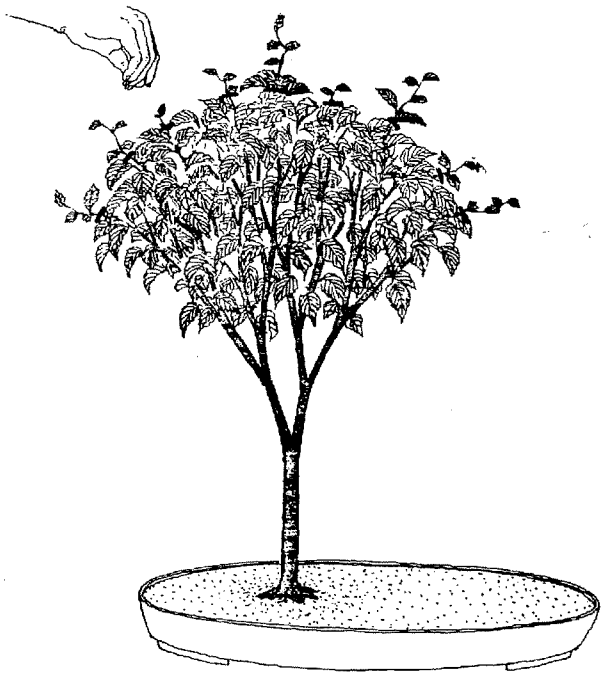
In the pot first spread a thin layer of red clay drainage pellets and some potting soil; then place the tree and complete the potting.

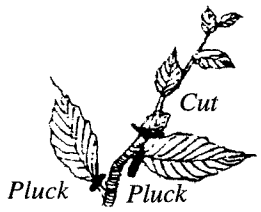


Use chopsticks to work the soil into the voids or spaces between the roots. It is to one's advantage to stabilize the tree in the pot using the wire that was placed in the drain holes and being very careful not to scar or damage the trunk or bark.

Continued on page 8

Keyaki, continued from page 7





Insert for pruning and plucking

Having transplanted the tree into a bonsai display pot, from May 20 through August continually shape the tree by removing useless, protruding branchlets and sprouts using a combination pf pruning and plucking. Of course, every month apply fertilizer and do not forget to adequately.

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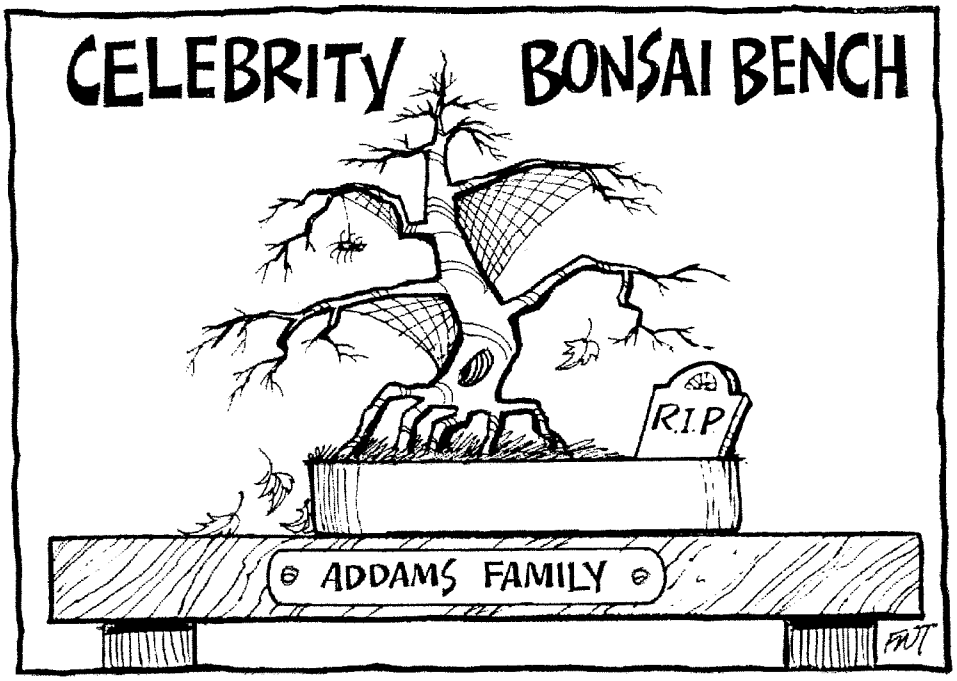

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Timetable for the Keyaki, Chinese Elm.

Month/ Days	First	YEAR Second	Third	Fourth
March 20 -30	Seedlings sprout Place outdoors on a bonsai shelf	Prepare for potting and pot	Prepare for repotting and pot	Plant in a bosai display pot.
	WATER ADEQUATELY →			
April 1 - 10		PLace out dooors on bonsai shelf Start applying fertilizer once every month →		
			Water adequately →	
May 10 - 20	Start applying fertilizer once per month			
June 1- 10		PruneLeaf clipRemove sprouts		Prune Leaf Clip Remove sprouts
June 1-10June 20-30Sept. 1 - 10			PruneLeaf clipApply wire in the beginning, - remove in 20 days	
June 20 - 30 thru August	Prune long branches			
October 1 - 10	STOP FERTILIZING →			
November 20 - 30	Place under cover			
December 1 -10		Place undercover (in a greenhouse) →		

pH: A NUMBER OF SPOT CHECKS by Jules Koetsch

This is a follow-on to the editorial concerning pH and represents some tinkering on the author's part with his pH meter.

The first step in measuring pH requires that whatever is to be tested should be wet with liquid having a neutral pH 7. First, I tested soils which I have used for my bonsai soil mixes. My tap water measured pH 6.5 (slightly acid), so I used distilled bottled water with a pH of 7 in the following readings:

SOIL INGREDIENTS	pH
Turface	7.0
Gran-I-Grits	7.0
Kanuma soil	7.0
Lava rock	6.8
Peatmoss	5.5

The above results (except for kanuma soil) may be what one would have expected. Turface (being a fired clay) has had most, if not all, of the nutrients baked out in the firing. Gran-I-Grits is crushed granite and obviously has no nutritional content. The lava or pumice rock is of volcanic origin and porous, but once again lacks any nutritional content due to its origin. There may have been some nutrition introduced by some bark mixed in with the lava rock. However, the kanuma soil was a surprise since the Japanese use it exclusively as the soil for growing azaleas. Azaleas require an acid soil for good growth with pH 4 to 5 according to one reference, and pH 4.5 to 6.0 from another. But kanuma soil is a volcanic deposit, and that probably accounts for its pH 7. The Japanese probably rely on the water/fertilizer combination added externally to the kanuma soil to hit the desired pH range for the azaleas.

Hence, where soil mixes contain few or no leachable nutrients which could contact the hair roots, another factor enters the picture. How well do soil components sponge up the water/fertilizer mix when that mix is applied to the soil? The more scholarly texts contain terms like cation and cation exchange capacity (CEC). According to reference 1, "Cation is an ion carrying a positive charge of electricity." CEC "is a measure of the amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil." Now that you may be impressed by those terms you can pass them off as I have, by considering CEC to be a measure of a soil's capacity to store liquid fertilizer. A higher CEC number indicates the substance is a better sponge. Some representative values from reference 2 are cited herewith:

SOIL FIXINGS	RELATIVE CEC
Turface, Peat, Topsoil	16.8
Peatmoss	14.0
Turface	9.5
Kanuma soil plus sand	5.7

As everyone knows, peatmoss is very acid and is used in soil mixes to attain the desired acidity.

FERTILIZER	pH
Fish fertilizer (5-1-1)	6.3
ROOTS plus for Houseplants (2-4-2)	6.5
Seaweed in water	7.5
Liquid Iron 4% nitrogen 2% sulfur 2% iron	5.5
*Mixed solution of water, seaweed, and "Liquid Iron"	6.5
**Peters African Violet Fertilizer (12-36-14)	6.3 to 6.5

Notes:

* Mixing a higher pH solution with a lower pH solution created a solution with an intermediate pH.

** By adding more powdered fertilizer to the solution that initially read pH 6.5, it was possible to lower the pH to 6.3.

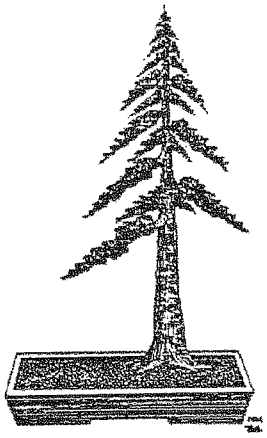
Where am I going to go from here? I'm going to follow advice given by Ed Mulholland in his article, reference 3, to be reprinted in an issue of PBA Clippings.

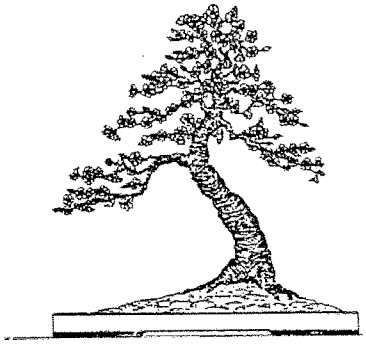
References:

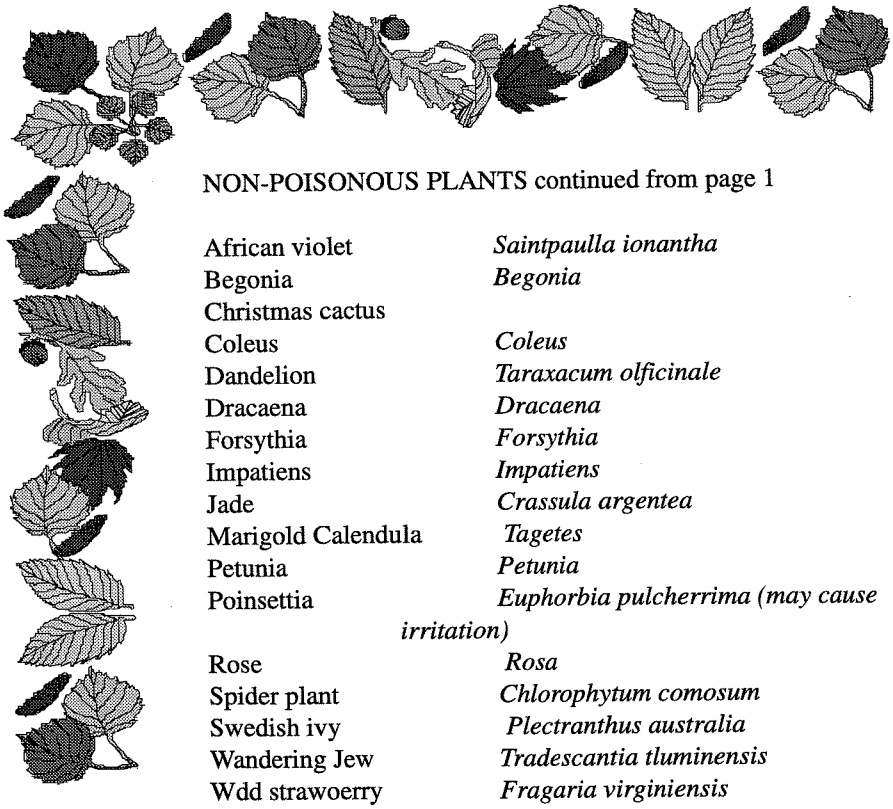
1. SOIL, THE YEARBOOK of AGRICULTURE, 1957; U.S. Department of Agriculture; U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

2. BONSAI SOIL, PART 2 SOIL ANALYSIS; by Donald P. Toppa; International Bonsai Winter/1981, 412 Pinnacle Road, Rochester, NY 14623.

3. pH: ITS ROLE IN PLANT GROWTH AND BONSAI CULTURE; by Ed Mulholland; The Bonsai Bulletin, Volume 30, Number 3, 1994; BSGNY, P.O. Box 565, Glen Oaks, NY 11004.







NON-POISONOUS PLANTS continued from page 1

African violet	*Saintpaulla ionantha*
Begonia	*Begonia*
Christmas cactus	
Coleus	*Coleus*
Dandelion	*Taraxacum olficinale*
Dracaena	*Dracaena*
Forsythia	*Forsythia*
Impatiens	*Impatiens*
Jade	*Crassula argentea*
Marigold Calendula	*Tagetes*
Petunia	*Petunia*
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia pulcherrima (may cause irritation)*
Rose	*Rosa*
Spider plant	*Chlorophytum comosum*
Swedish ivy	*Plectranthus australia*
Wandering Jew	*Tradescantia tluminensis*
Wdd strawoerry	*Fragaria virginiensis*

WANTED KEEPER OF THE CALENDAR

by Beth Potratz

Due to the lack of response from the each individual club the layout editor is asking for help! I need **help** everyone wants to have their calendar listed in "Clippings" but very few are willing to send their calendars in an appropriate time. Therefore, the job of "Keeper of the Calendar" would be to call the clubs that have not sent their calendars to call and find out what is going on for the next two months (minium). It would not consume very much time and would be greatly appreciated. For more information, please contact Beth Potratz at 703-255-9386 after 6:30 PM.

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's meeting, in addition to receiving *PBA Clippings* monthly. Residents of Annapolis and Baltimore, MD; Lancaster and Philadelphia, PA; Rappahanock, Richmond, Northern VA and the Washington, DC metropolitan areas are expected to join a club to receive all membership benefits including *PBA Clippings*.

To become a member, call the contact person of the nearest club for current rates and where to send this application and dues. (Please make check payable to the club joined.)

Individuals residing beyond commuting distance of a club are invited to subscribe to PBA Clippings. For a subscription only (does not include participation in club events), complete application and mail with a check payable to PBA for US $15.00 (US $35.00 for an international subscription) to: Judy Wise, 1259 4th St., SW, Washington, DC, 20024. For additional information, please call Judy Wise: (202) 554-3045.

Regular meeting times and places are listed. Meeting times and locations are subject to change. Call first! Events are listed monthly in the Calendar section of PBA Clippings.

☐ Individual Club Membership
(Includes *PBA Clippings*)

☐ Family Club Membership
(Includes *one copy of PBA Clippings*)

☐ *PBA Clippings*, Subscription Only, US $15
(does not include club activities)

☐ *PBA Clippings*, International Subscription, US $35
(does not include club activities)

☐ Baltimore Bonsai Club
☐ Bowie Bonsai Club
☐ Brookside Bonsai Club
☐ Chesapeake Bonsai Society
☐ Greater Philadelphia Bonsai Society
☐ Kiyomizu Bonsai Club
☐ Lancaster Bonsai Society
☐ Mei-Hwa Penjing Society
☐ Northern Virginia Bonsai Society
☐ Rappahanock Bonsai Society
☐ Richmond Bonsai Society
☐ Washington Bonsai Club

Name _____

Address _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ +4 _____ Country _____

Telephone: Home: (___) _____ Office: (___) _____

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 Antel, (301) 320-5251

Chesapeake Bonsai Society
Call for meeting time and location
Marc Jartman, (410) 263-2748

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
4th Sunday, 2 PM
Essie Wilson, (301) 839-2471

Lancaster Bonsai Society
Manheim Twp. Park, Stauffer Mansion
Lancaster, PA
2nd Thursday, 7 PM
Ken Morgan, (717) 872-5941

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
Greenspring Horticultural Center, Annandale, VA
2nd Saturday, 10 AM
Judy Wise, (202) 554-3045

Rappahanock Bonsai Society
Call for time and meeting location
Todd Ellis, (540) 286-0351

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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