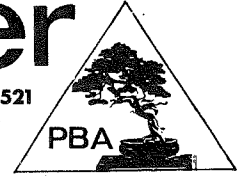


POTOMAC
BONSAI
ASSOCIATION
Newsletter

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THE SEEDS OF WOODY PLANTS

By Donald Wyman

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Many a gardener has collected the seeds of annual flowers growing in the garden, stored them dry over the winter, and sowed them in the spring with good results, only to be frustrated when attempting the same thing with the seeds of woody plants. There are several reasons why such attempts fail. The seeds of some woody plants (poplar and willow) remain viable for only a few days; the seed coats of others (golden chain tree and wisteria) are extremely hard and may not allow water to enter the seed unless they are filed or broken; the seeds of many others must have a period of cold (or heat, then cold) before they will germinate. When collected at the proper time and treated prior to sowing, the seeds of most woody plants should germinate as readily as those of garden annuals.

Nature takes care of the germination of woody plant seeds in many ways, and as gardeners, we must study this natural sequence in order to reproduce it properly.

In the first place, there are some plants with seeds that should not be allowed to dry out at all, and they should be sown as soon as they are ripe. A list of genera can be found in the table on page 11. These seeds are best sown in soil-filled flats. The flats in turn should be set in the ground so that the soil level inside the flat is the same as outside. A covering of screen will prevent rodents from digging up the seeds and eating them.

There is also a long list of plants whose seeds must have a dormant period before they germinate. In nature, this occurs by the seeds dropping to the ground, falling into crevices in the soil and being covered with leaves over the winter, and germinating the following spring. We can supply this same type of cold period by stratifying the seeds--mixing them with moist peat moss or vermiculite, placing the mixture in tightly closed polyethylene bags, and placing them in the refrigerator (not the freezer) for the required length of time--and then sowing.

Polyethylene film allows the passage of oxygen and carbon dioxide, but it does not permit the passage of water vapor. With tightly closed polyethylene bags, seeds can be kept moist almost indefinitely and still be allowed to breathe. At the end of the cold period, the seeds can be sown and expected to germinate.

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Without this period, they would not. The seeds of many woody plants (see the chart on pages 4+5) can be dried first, then stored in tightly closed jars or cans in a cool place and kept dry for a year or more, then stratified for the proper period, and sown.

If in doubt as to how to handle particular woody plant seeds, the safest way is to stratify them first for three months, as described above, then sow them.

The most difficult seeds to germinate are those that exhibit double dormancy; that is, they first require a stratification period of about five months at about 70° F, then a period of about three months at about 40° F before being sown. Cotoneaster, holly, yew, hawthorn, and viburnums are among those in this category. Mix the cleaned seeds in moist peat moss, place this in a tightly closed polyethylene bag, put the bag on the kitchen shelf for the warm period, and in the refrigerator for the cold period, then sow. Do not let the seeds dry out after stratification, but sow them immediately. It is important to note that the peat moss should be moist but not soaking wet, and the amount of peat moss should not be excessive, since it is usually more practical to sow seeds and peat moss together rather than to try to separate the seeds from the peat moss.

One other group of seeds (including the golden chain tree, redbud, and wisteria) have extremely hard seed coats, and in nature it may take years for water to penetrate the seed and prompt germination. Germination can be hastened by lightly scarifying the seed coat--using a three-cornered file to file a small hole in the seed coat--just enough to let water seep through. Sometimes this can be done by heating water to about 198° F, putting the seed in and letting it soak overnight, then sowing. It also can be accomplished by soaking the seed for a short period in concentrated sulfuric acid, but this technique is only for the most experienced propagators.

It should be remembered that many of the crab apples, lilacs, rhododendrons, and azaleas we value are clones or varieties. They may not "come true" from seed. As a result these plants are propagated asexually by cuttings, grafts, or buds. A few, like the seed of the fastigiate English oak, may produce seedlings 80 percent of which are like the parent, but the seeds of most clones will yield seedlings more like the species and not the clone. Even when seed is collected from a species, it should be gathered from an isolated plant, not from one grown in a large, mixed collection where bees and wind may have resulted in cross-fertilization.

Seeds should also be collected only when fully ripe. The dates given in the charts that follow are the dates on which these seeds were collected in the Arnold Arboretum in Boston during one year. Hence they must be viewed as approximate. Some seeds may remain on the plants, especially those in dried capsules, for weeks or even months. On the other hand, fleshy fruits like those of crab apples, hollies, and viburnums may be so attractive to birds that a tree can be stripped overnight by a flock of hungry migrants.

One should inspect the fruit carefully, judging the plumpness and the color of the fleshy fruits, noting when the capsule-type fruits begin to turn brown or shrivel. Then is the time to collect. A few fruits, like those of witch hazel, open with explosive force, and the seeds are thrown some distance from the plant. These should be collected just prior to opening. It is also necessary to collect cones of the evergreens before they open and scatter seeds over a wide area. The actual dates of ripening may vary from year to year, depending on the vagaries of the weather, just as the time of bloom does.

Cleaning the seeds is important. Dried capsules like those of azaleas can be simply laid on a fine screen in the warm sun and rubbed lightly across the screen so that the seeds fall through and the capsule chaff remains on top. Cones of conifers after spending some time in a slightly warm oven can be handled in the same way.

Fleshy fruits must be cleaned at once, for if stored as a large mass of sodden pulp, rot sets in and the heat generated can injure or kill the delicate

embryos. Soaking the fruits in water for a few days is an excellent way to soften the pulp sufficiently so that it can be macerated either by hand or by machine. We have used a blender for this purpose with excellent results, but the metal rotor at the base of the blender should be removed, for it would injure the seed. It can be replaced with one made of rubber, in our case a piece of rubber tire about 1½ inches in diameter placed horizontally on the end of the axis of the machine. Use only small amounts of fruits at one time, and it should only be necessary to run the blender for two minutes or so to do the job, if the fruits have been properly soaked in water beforehand.

Macerated pulp and seeds can be placed in water to soak a day or two, and the pulp and poor seeds should float on the top and viable seeds should sink to the bottom. Sun-dry the seeds afterward for a few days until they are thoroughly dry, then store or stratify. If one wishes, and the seeds are to be stored any length of time, they might be washed with a 5 to 10 percent solution of potassium permanganate as a mild disinfectant.

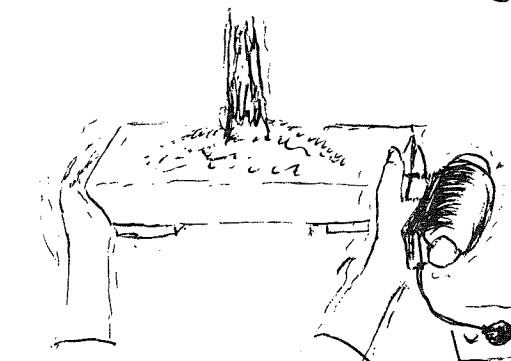
The seeds of maples can have their wings broken off them before they are sown, merely by rubbing them gently over a screen. Sometimes acorns and the fruits of the brooms (Cytisus) are infested with weevils. The best way of killing these is to soak a small piece of cotton with carbon disulfide and put it in a small bottle along with the seeds, making sure that the seeds do not come in direct contact with the chemical; stopper the bottle tightly for a day or two; then store, stratify, or sow the seeds.

With a knowledge of when to collect the seeds and a little care in cleaning, storing, and stratifying them, one can grow seedlings of many kinds of trees and shrubs.

Snips & Slips

THE RIGHT VIBES

Want to avoid the tedium of chopsticking soil into place during a repotting? Then try this suggestion. First prepare the pot with screens over the drainage holes and a vinyl covered tie-down wire through the holes. Then put in a thin layer of large clay pellets or pebbles as a drainage layer. On top of the drainage layer place the desired amount of potting mix, position the tree and tie it securely in place



with the vinyl covered tie-down wire. Next place a quantity of the dry potting mix in the pot. Then with a electric hand vibrator/massager on one hand, turn on the electricity and grip the pot with both hands. The dry potting mix will seem to be sucked into the voids and crevices. Position your hands at various places around the sides of the pot to insure that the soil gets into the spaces. (If I can locate my old vibrator/massager, I'm going to give it a try,- the editor.)

Pete Jones

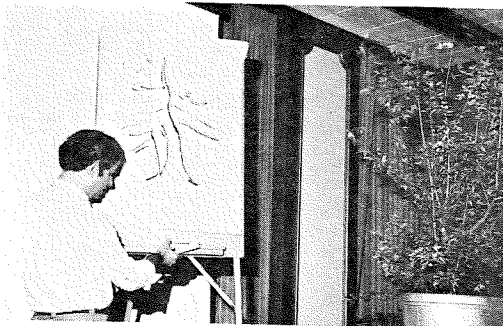
Methods of Handling a Variety of Woody Plant Seeds

	Keeps Seeds Moist Sow Ripe Seeds	Seeds Can Be Stored Dry	Time and Temperature of Stratification	Seed Collection Dates in Boston, Massachusetts
Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> species)	•		2-3 months at 40° F	October 15
Beach plum (<i>Prunus maritima</i>)	•	•	4 months at 40° F	August 5
Beauty bush (<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>)	•	•		August 20
Barberry, Japanese (<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i>)	•	•	2 months at 40° F	November 1
Beech (<i>Fagus</i> species)	•		3 months at 40° F	September 20
Birch (<i>Betula</i> species)	•		2-3 months at 40° F	September 15
Bittersweet (<i>Celastrus</i> species)	•	•	3 months at 40° F	October 10
Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i> species)	•	•	3 months at 40° F	July 20
Buckthorn, alder (<i>Rhamnus Frangula</i>)		•	3 months at 40° F	August 5
Cherry, Nanking (<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>)	•	•	3-4 months at 40° F	June 20
Cherry, Sargent (<i>Prunus Sargentii</i>)	•	•	3-4 months at 40° F	June 20
Chestnut (<i>Castanea</i> species)	•		As soon as ripe for 3 months at 40° F	October 15
Cornelian cherry (<i>Cornus mas</i>)	•	•	3 months at 40° F	August 30
Crab apple (<i>Malus</i> species)	•	•	3 months at 40° F	October 30
Cranberry bush, European (<i>Viburnum Opulus</i>)	•	•	5 months at 70° F, then 3 months at 40° F	August 30
Cranberry bush, American (<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>)	•	•	5 months at 70° F, then 3 months at 40° F	November 5
Dogwood, Japanese (<i>Cornus Kousa</i>)		•	3 months at 40° F	August 30
Dogwood, flowering (<i>Cornus florida</i>)		•	3 months at 40° F	October 5
Douglas fir (<i>Pseudotsuga Menziesii</i>)		•	2 months at 40° F	October 10
Euonymus (<i>Euonymus</i> species)		•	4 months at 40° F	October 15
Fir (<i>Abies</i> species)		•	3 months at 40° F	October 15
Golden chain tree (<i>Laburnum</i> species)	•	•	(Soak overnight in hot water, then sow.)	August 30
Goldenrain tree (<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>)	•	•		September 30
Hawthorn, Washington (<i>Crataegus Phaenopyrum</i>)	•	•	3-5 months at 40° F	November 30
Hemlock (<i>Tsuga</i> species)	•	•	3 months at 40° F	October 10
Holly (<i>Ilex</i> species)	•	•	3-5 months at 70° F, then 3 months at 40° F	November 30

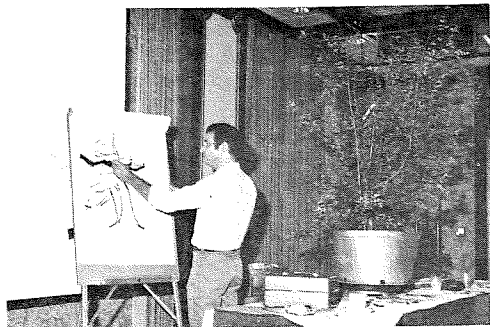
	Keeps Seeds Moist Sow Ripe Seeds	Seeds Can Be Stored Dry	Time and Temperature of Stratification	Seed Collection Dates in Boston, Massachusetts
Honeysuckle, Tartarian (<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>)	•	•	3 months at 40° F	July 5
Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus Hippocastanum</i>)	•		4 months at 40° F	September 15
Linden (<i>Tilia</i> species)		•	5 months at 70° F, then 4 months at 40° F	October 15
Maple, Norway (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	•		4 months at 40° F	September 20
Maple, red (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	•	•		May 30
Maple, sugar (<i>Acer saccharum</i>)	•		4 months at 40° F	September 20
Magnolia (<i>Magnolia</i> species)	•		4 months at 40° F	October 5
Mountain ash (<i>Sorbus</i> species)	•	•	3 months at 40° F	October 5
Mountain laurel (<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>)	•	•	3 months at 40° F	October 30
Nannyberry (<i>Viburnum Lentago</i>)	•	•	5 months at 70° F, then 3 months at 40° F	October 20
Oak, white oak group (<i>Quercus alba</i>)	•	•		September 20
Oak, black oak group (<i>Quercus velutina</i>)	•		3 months at 40° F	September 20
Pine (<i>Pinus</i> species)	•	•	3 months at 40° F	September 25
Redbud (<i>Cercis canadensis</i>)		•	Soak in hot water overnight, then 3 months at 40° F	September 30
Rhododendron and azalea (<i>Rhododendron</i> species)	•	•		October 15
Rockspray (<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>)	•	•	3-5 months at 70° F, then 3 months at 40° F	October 30
Rose (<i>Rosa</i> species)	•	•	3 months at 40° F	August 5- September 5
Sourwood (<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>)	•	•		October 20
Spruce (<i>Picea</i> , species)	•	•	3 months at 40° F	October 15
Tupelo (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	•		3 months at 40° F	September 20
Viburnum, Siebold's (<i>Viburnum Sieboldii</i>)	•	•	5 months at 70° F, then 3 months at 40° F	August 15
Wisteria (<i>Wisteria</i> species)		•	Soak in hot water overnight, then sow	October 30
Yew (<i>Taxus</i> species)	•	•	5 months at 70° F, then 3 months at 40° F	October 10



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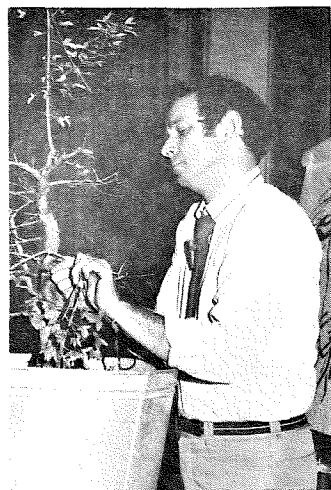
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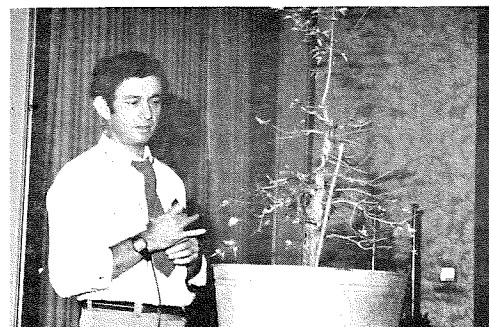
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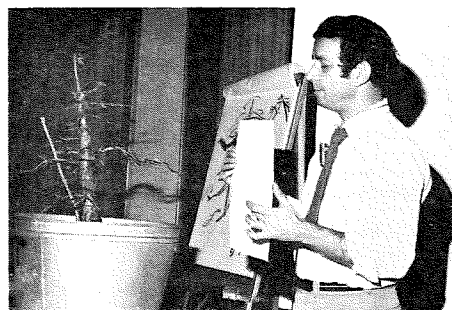
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1983 PBA Annual Symposium Revisited

Those of us who attended the PBA 1983 Symposium had the opportunity to be introduced to Bonsai in Great Britain through a slide presentation by Peter D. Adams to be followed by his excellent demonstration on how to style a trident maple. Peter Adams first became interested in bonsai during twelve years' study of the Fine Arts. He is a graduate of Farnham School of Art and post-graduate of the oldest art school in England, the Royal Academy Schools, Burlington House, London. He has had 30 years' practical bonsai experience and runs a bonsai nursery in Surrey, G.B. He is life president of the Bristol Bonsai Society. In 1977 and 1979 he won the Gold Medal - the highest accolade the U.K. - for his bonsai at the Chelsea Flower Show.

The following sequence of photographs taken by Howard Clark can only cover some of the numerous points that Peter Adams discussed. In the first snapshot, Peter is surveying the raw material, - photo (1). In photo (2) Peter has sketched one of the possibilities for the shape of the Bonsai to be created. This was one of a number of sketches that Peter had made depicting various alternatives for styling the tree. This is a practise that most of us tend to overlook in our impatience to get on with the job. One doesn't have to have talents as an artist like Peter Adams to make a rough sketch of what may emerge, - even stick figures will do. Sometimes while sketching one style, one can discover an alternate style that may be more interesting or practical than the one you started to draw. Even if you come up with only one drawing, it gives a blueprint so to speak, of what branches etcetera that must be removed or wired.

Photo (3) does show the ultimate design that Peter selected which is different from the single tree in what is called the father or mother and child combination - a big tree with a sapling growing next to it.

Photo (4) shows Peter busy pruning the unwanted branches followed by the wiring in photo (5).

Photo (6) shows Peter surveying the tree before the final step, - the removal of the top so that the design would conform to the sketch shown in photo (3). Photo (7) shows Peter holding a sketch of the final style of the tree in the container to the left.

Photos by Howard Clark



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The PBA Annual Meeting for 1984 was convened at the National Arboretum on 21 April 1984 at 5:30 p.m.
Julie Walker, PBA Secretary, read the minutes of the PBA Annual Meeting for 1983, and the minutes were accepted as read.

Godfrey Trammell as PBA Treasurer, read the Treasurer's report. The report was subdivided into the Annual Report (a copy of which is enclosed), the 1983 PBA Symposium and the 1984 PBA Spring Show. As noted in the Annual Report, the cost for publishing and mailing the PBA Newsletter is high when one considers that the amounts received for dues and subscriptions (\$1,252.75 and \$202.00) do not balance out the expenses of printing and postage (\$2,012.50 and \$360.00). This was deferred to the next PBA Board meeting where a decision would be made as to what should be done, - reduce and restrict the size or types of information presented to keep the cost within a certain limit. (It was later learned that at the PBA Board meeting it was decided to table the issue until the next meeting in July where the PBA Newsletter editor has been invited to attend and express his views.)

Also up for discussion was the inability to draw more attendees from within PBA to the 1983 PBA Symposium. Bill Spencer had been evaluating returns on the questionnaire which he has been circulating which was designed to try and make the future symposium programs more interesting and hence attract more of the PBA members. Seems that most of the no-shows indicated that they were out of town.

Fred Mies as PBA Educational Vice President, indicated that his plans were to have two visiting artists per year.

Felix Laughlin, PBA Executive Vice President, gave his report. He thanked all those who participated in any way with the PBA 1984 Spring Show at the Arboretum.

Bill Merritt, PBA President, provided an update on the status of the National Bonsai Foundation. Ruth Lamanna is the new treasurer of the Foundation. The next phase in developing the American Bonsai Pavilion is to raise \$21,000.00 to do the preliminary engineering design. The total budget for the design and construction of the pavilion is \$500,000.00. Hopefully this will be raised by stimulating interest and contributions on a nationwide scale from bonsaiists and those interested in bonsai.

One item of new business was the suspension of the PBA By-Law pertaining to any incumbents on the PBA Board of Directors holding office for more than two terms. A unanimous vote passed the suspension of the By-Law for the 1984 - 1985 timeframe. This will enable Bill Merritt and the others on the PBA Board of Directors to maintain continuity during these critical stages in bringing the American Bonsai Pavilion into being.

Re-elected to office were Bill Merritt as PBA President, Fred Mies as PBA Educational Vice President, Felix Laughlin as PBA First Vice President, and Julie Walker as PBA Secretary. Jack Wells was elected to his first year as PBA Treasurer replacing Godfrey Trammell. All those in attendance gave Godfrey a rousing round of applause for the excellent job he did as PBA Treasurer, and Bill Merritt presented Godfrey with a wood bonsai display stand.

The second item of new business which was accepted, was PBA joining the Nippon Bonsai Society if Jules Koetsch can provide the necessary information on which to base a decision. This would enable PBA to keep in touch with events in the Japanese bonsai community. The publications received from the Nippon Bonsai Society would be available for auction at the PBA Symposium banquet.

9 June BEGINNERS' WORKSHOP: Auditorium of the National Arboretum
Saturday from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. This is a free introductory workshop for new members. A tree will be provided to each attendee to work on. Beginners contact your local club Educational Vice President to be certain that you are registered.

RECEIPTS

Dues	1,252.75
Newsletter	202.00
Symposium	9,036.83
Auction	375.72
Sale of Jewelry	65.00
American Institute of Floral Design (Demonstration)	150.00
Interest earned on checking account	210.94
Visiting Artist Program	
Participation fees:	
Phil Tacktill	180.00
Dan Robinson	355.00
John Naka	295.00
Cliff Pottberg	150.00
Raffle of demonstration trees	324.00
Miscellaneous income	.55
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	12,597.79

EXPENSES

Newsletter:	
Printing	2,012.50
Postage	360.00
Symposium	9,237.06
Auction	46.00
Annual Show:	
Booth repairs	20.75
Photography	22.60
Annual Meeting (Refreshments)	80.53
Bank service charges	6.00
Printing	294.71
Photography	23.51
Postage	32.00
Workshop for new members	299.50
BCI and ABS Membership	65.00
BCI Convention Representative	100.00
Visiting Artist Program:	
Phil Tacktill	643.80
Dan Robinson	596.00
John Naka	750.60
Cliff Pottberg	190.00
Miscellaneous expenses	7.65
TOTAL EXPENSES	14,788.21
TOTAL NET LOSS	2,190.42
BANK BALANCE	1,120.47



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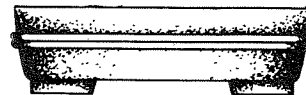
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Editorial:

You will notice in the article in this Newsletter covering the PBA Annual Meeting on April 21, 1984, that the cost of the PBA Newsletter is slated for discussion at the next PBA Board meeting. As the editor, I also view with concern the high cost of the Newsletter. The obvious ways of cutting the costs are to: reduce the number of pages by limiting the types of articles to those that would not exceed a specified number of pages in each issue or by spreading the more lengthy articles over a number of issues. Also the printing of photographs could be kept to a minimum or banned completely since they run the cost up. (Line drawings or pen and ink sketches do not increase the cost.) Grouping the pictures onto one page as was done in this issue does reduce the cost for copying the page for printing. Advertisements per se are not revenue productive in that one page of advertising covers the cost of the other three pages that must be printed to fill out the current Newsletter format.

The PBA Newsletter editor welcomes any suggestions the readers may have. Should the Newsletter be continued in its present fashion with the costs offset by revenues gleaned from sources other than dues and subscriptions such as the annual symposium and the annual auction? What types of articles should appear, - not appear?

IT'S YOUR NEWSLETTER , - HELP ME MAKE IT WHAT YOU WANT!!!!

Jules Koetsch, PBA Newsletter Editor

P.S. The monthly Schedule on what to do with your bonsai each month, has cycled through one-year with the last issue of the PBA Newsletter. Since it would only repeat itself in future issues, it seems in the interest of austerity to not continue repeating it on a month by month basis. The schedule could be printed for the entire year for all the species listed in the past, and these yearly schedules could be presented to the PBA members at no additional cost to the PBA treasury. The schedules could be included in a PBA Beginner's Packet such as the one which Northern Virginia has put together. The Beginner's Packet will be shown to the PBA Board at their next meeting to determine if they are interested in establishing the packet for all of PBA.

DOWNRIGHT BONSAI— 1984 PBA SYMPOSIUM

It's time to start calling your attention to this year's PBA Fall extravaganza, - the 1984 PBA Symposium. This symposium will mark the 10th anniversary of the symposium. The title is "DOWNRIGHT BONSAI" since the theme will encompass non-upright bonsai, - i.e. cascades and semi-cascades. The symposium will again be at the Bethesda Marriott on the 20th and 21st of October. In performance will be Chase Rosade, Dr. David Andrews, Marion Gyllenswan, Clif Pottberg, and one more whose name is to be announced.

PLAN TO ATTEND !!!!!!!

THANKS GODFREY TRAMMELL

Our sincerest thanks goes to Godfrey Trammell for his having served so admirably as PBA Treasurer during the last two years. Other duties kept him from continuing with the other members of PBA's Board of Directors.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

DUES ARE DUE !!!!!!!

This is the last issue of the PBA Newsletter that you will receive if you have not paid your 1984 - 85 dues. Pay the dues to your local club treasurer.

2 June NORTHERN VIRGINIA (703)920-8361: NOTE CHANGE IN MEETING DATE
Saturday TO PERMIT BEGINNERS TO ATTEND JUNE 9th WORKSHOP. June 2nd meeting will be outdoors in John Simpson's beautiful garden on the shore of Lake Barcroft, 3617 Ridgeway Terrace. Bring trees, tools, etcetera. This will be the time to feature working on azaleas, - satsukis and kurumes. Hints will be given to beginners. Bring lunch, - the meeting will go from 10:00 a.m. to about 2:00 p.m. Rain date is 3 June, Sunday. Liquid refreshments will be provided. For directions telephone (703)256-4615.

10 June BOWIE (301)262-8578: Bowie Community Center at 2:00 p.m.
Sunday WORKSHOP - bring trees, tools and supplies. This will be a chance for those who attended Bill Merritt's FREE LESSONS (see this Newsletter for details), to follow-up.

14 June ANNAPOLIS(301)263-3995: West St. Library at 7:30 p.m. The
Thursday program is to be announced. Please send dues without being called. Mail \$10.00 for a single or \$12.00 for a family membership to: Mrs. J. Dorsett, 11 Bay Drive, Annapolis, MD 21403. Payable to Annapolis Bonsai Club.

16 June WASHINGTON (202)583-2676: National Arboretum at 2:00 p.m.
Saturday STYLING/POTTING WORKSHOP

24 June BALTIMORE (301)669-1847: Cylburn Nature Center at 2:00 p.m.
Sunday ROCK PLANTING WORKSHOP - a short "how to" slide tape presentation and a leaderless (buddy system) workshop. Things to Bring: rock & pot, wire, lead weights, muck - i.e. 1.2 Michigan Peat and 1/2 sphagnum peat, evergreen plants. Items will be available for sale.

24 June KIYOMIZU (301)423-8230: Clearwater Nature Center, Clinton, MD. at
Sunday 2:00 p.m. PHOTO SESSION - a backdrop will be supplied. Bring trees to Joan Stephens' home. There will probably be a pot-luck supper. Telephone Joan at the above number if you're coming.

28 June BROOKSIDE (301)871-5768: Argyle Community Center 7:30pm
Thursday This will be the follow up workshop for the June 9th NEW member workshop at the Arboretum. ALL members are urged to attend as this will be an excellent opportunity to meet the new members. Trees received at the June 9 workshop will be potted at this meeting.

Seeds That Should Be Sown Immediately

(Dates of Collection in Boston, Massachusetts)

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|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Acer</i> / Aug. 15-Sept. 20 | <i>Chamaecyparis</i> / Sept. 15 | <i>Lindera</i> / Sept. 15 | <i>Rhus</i> / Aug. 5-Sept. 5 |
| <i>Aesculus</i> / Sept. 15 | <i>Clerodendrum</i> / Nov. 1 | <i>Lycium</i> / Oct. 5 | <i>Salix</i> / May 25-July 5 |
| <i>Alnus</i> / Oct. 20 | <i>Davidia</i> / Sept. 15 | <i>Magnolia</i> / Oct. 5 | <i>Sassafras</i> / July 30 |
| <i>Ampelopsis</i> / Oct. 5 | <i>Diospyros</i> / Oct. 20 | <i>Mahonia</i> / July 5 | <i>Shepherdia</i> / Sept. 15 |
| <i>Aralia</i> / Sept. 20 | <i>Fagus</i> / Sept. 20 | <i>Myrica</i> / Nov. 5 | <i>Sophora</i> / Sept. 10 |
| <i>Asimina</i> / Oct. 1 | <i>Franklinia</i> / Nov. 15 | <i>Nandina</i> / Oct. 1 | <i>Spiraea</i> / Aug. 20 |
| <i>Carpinus</i> / Aug. 20 | <i>Halesia</i> / Sept. 20 | <i>Nyssa</i> / Sept. 20 | <i>Staphylea</i> / Sept. 15 |
| <i>Carya</i> / Oct. 1 | <i>Juglans</i> / Oct. 15 | <i>Ostrya</i> / Aug. 30 | <i>Stewartia</i> / Oct. 15 |
| <i>Castanea</i> / Oct. 15 | <i>Liriodendron</i> / Sept. 30 | <i>Populus</i> / May 15-July 15 | <i>Syrax</i> / Oct. 1 |
| <i>Cedrus</i> / Aug. 15 | <i>Liquidambar</i> / Oct. 1 | <i>Potentilla</i> / Sept. 5 | <i>Ulmus</i> / May 5, Oct. 15 |
| <i>Cercidiphyllum</i> / Oct. 20 | | <i>Quercus</i> / Sept. 10-Sept. 20 | |