

PBA Clippings

NEWSLETTER OF THE POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION



HAPPY HALLOWEEN

From "Clippings" Staff

Extra Cancellation Stamps

The special stamp cancellation envelopes marking PBA's 23rd Annual Symposium are still available for those who missed getting them at the symposium. Also they make good gifts for your philatelic friends. They also are available from:

Jerry Antel
6409 Middleburg Lane
Bethesda, MD 20817

One envelope is \$1.00; 3 envelopes are \$2.00.

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Non-Member Subscriptions:

Individuals residing within the Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Philadelphia or Richmond metropolitan areas are encouraged to become members of a club to receive the newsletter. Annual subscription for 12 issues of the PBA Clippings only is US \$15.00 (US \$35 for International Mail) which should be made payable to the Potomac Bonsai Association and sent to Judy Wise, 1259 4th St., SW, Washington, DC 20024.

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Please send ad copy/articles to the editor: J. F. Koetsch, 6709 Caneel Ct., Springfield, VA 22152; (703) 569-9378.

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EDITORIAL by Jules Koetsch

A few months ago, I was at the local library and just on a whim asked if there were any books on moss in the system. Moss is usually relegated to the "how to get rid of" section of most gardening books. Even though moss finds a place in Alpine gardens and moss gardens - the few that exist in this country, moss never gets much play except in bonsai books.

However, I was in luck. The library was just about to receive a new book on moss - "MOSS GARDENING," by George Schenk; Timber Press, Portland, Oregon; 1997. When I checked out the book 2 weeks later, I was overjoyed to find that the book contained a chapter entitled "Bonsai Mosses."

The book explains two methods for growing moss to supplement your supply for bonsai. Using cheesecloth to propagate moss is something I heard people mention in the past relative to starting the moss spores in those "Kyoto Moss" packets (occasionally found for sale by bonsai vendors at a very low, hard to resist price). When I've tried to get the moss to grow from those packets, I glibly sprinkled the contents of the packet on soil and misted the spores with zero success. Recently, I found an old packet of "Kyoto Moss" lying around and I'm going to give the cheesecloth approach a try. According to the book, after the moss has sprouted you can cut the cheesecloth into patches of the size and shape you want and easily transfer the pieces, cheesecloth et al, to the bonsai. The cheesecloth is biodegradable.

The book contains photographs of various species of mosses, and since there are over 20,000 species, I was unable to identify all of some 10 species I have found in the county parklands hereabouts. I think I have identified one moss that grows in sidewalk cracks as *Byrun argenticum*. This moss is easily collectible since most people object to its presence in the cracks. It's a good moss for use on bonsai exposed to full sun.

Then there's that pesky bark-inhabiting moss that starts on the exposed rootage of a bonsai and works its way up the trunk, is it *Claopodium crispifolium*? (Don't you love the botanical names of moss? Don't know their common names.) At any rate, it is best to get rid of that pesky moss no matter its name. A toothbrush can be used to scrape the moss from the bark of the roots and trunk. That action can be followed by lightly wiping the affected areas with a Q-tip that has been dipped in alcohol.

The only rule I've tried to follow in selecting moss for covering my bonsai is to find one that is growing in very little shade, such as what I believe is *Antitrichia curtipendula* shown in one of the book's photos where it adorns the surface of a bonsai. On the other hand, I usually tend to follow the Japanese practice of only putting moss on a bonsai before it is to be displayed and taking it off after the display. This circumvents the need to remove the moss prior to winter storage so there will be no root rot. The above book shows photos of bonsai with the surfaces of the soil completely covered by moss. Even though the moss may be in place only temporarily for display purposes, some people prefer not to cover the entire surface with moss when displaying a bonsai. Instead, they prefer to discretely place patches of moss in an aesthetic pattern.

Calendar of Events

October

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) 575-5616
- Rappahanock Bonsai Society
Call for meeting time and location
(540) 775-4912
- Richmond Bonsai Society
Imperial Plaza, 1717 Bellevue Ave.,
Richmond, VA
4th Monday, 7 PM
(804) 527-4000 Ext. 4621
- 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

November

Baltimore Bonsai Club
Sunday 26
1 pm Spruce and Juniper. Shari, jin,
and sabamiki.

Northern Virginia Bonsai Society
Saturday 12
Collecting trip to Ned's Woods -
Guided by Bill Spencer

Brookside Bonsai Society
Thursday 16
7 pm Quince and other fruit trees.
Pick up trees if you signed up for the
workshop North Chevy Chase Rec
Center

Saturday 18
9 am - 12 pm
Quince Workshop. \$30 (Incl. 1 tree
and wire) Held at Janet Lanman's
house.

Sunday 19
Bonsai Show at Brookside Gardens

Kiyomizu Bonsai Club
Sunday 26
2 pm Bonsai home visits and
discussions.

Richmond Bonsai Society
Monday 13
Walter Paul - Slide show on collecting,
demo on large Robusta Juniper

Baltimore Bonsai Club
Sunday 16
1 pm Winterizing. Guest speaker.
Northern Virginia Bonsai Society
Saturday 9
9 am Wintering hardy bonsai -
Multiple speakers 10 am Caring for
tropical bonsai - Margaret Lewis
Kiyomizu Bonsai Club
Sunday 23
2 pm General discussion and Videos.
Name drawings for December Potluck
dinner.

Brookside Bonsai Club
Thursday 20
7 pm Lee Earman, BBS delegate to PBA
will discuss "Horticultural Practices"

Editorial

One exception to not leaving moss in place is that the surface soil slopes away so radically from the bonsai trunk that successive waterings and rain wash away the soil. A covering of moss will prevent any displacement of the soil.

The book does not mention anything about pH for different species of moss. If you're growing any collected moss, the best approach is to measure the pH of the soil where it is collected. As for fertilizers, the author of the book states, "Of course, I avoid using any fertilizer that contains

Continued on page 11

Matsu-Momiji
Nursery

Maples - Pines -
Nursery Stock -
Pots - Tools -
Bonsai Lectures
Demonstrations

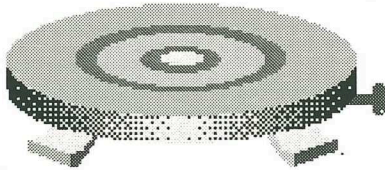
Bonsai Catalog
Route 2, Box 147D
Hurricane, WVA 25526
304-562-9666

Catalog \$2.00
Japanese Black Pine
by Steve Pilacik

October Monthly Care Tips

October is the last month before Winter sets in to fertilize your plants. Coniferous: Check old wire and rewire where necessary. Apply new wire. Can repot Hinoki cypress; blue moss or boulevard cypress; black, red and corkbark pines; as well as yew. Deciduous, Flowering and Fruiting: Remove wire on azaleas and forsythia. Apply insecticides where needed to cherry, forsythia, quince, cotoneaster, and pyracantha. Frost

protection removal to a greenhouse or indoors, especially for semi-tropicals, should be carried out since there may be an early frost which will kill such plants. Also be ready to winterize slab or root-over- or on-rock plantings before there is a freeze. For the latter, either removal to a cold frame or greenhouse, or burial in the ground will suffice.



Sensei Sam and Friend, Larry Chiger

Two-Needle Pine — Made Easy?

I often hear that pine trees are the most difficult trees to care for as bonsai. This need not be the case. A few basic care requirements presented in this article will help ensure that your two-needle pines remain happy and healthy. Two-needle pines have two needles per follicle. Scotch, Red, Mugo, and Japanese Black pines are examples of two-needle pines.

Light Place pines where they will be exposed to full sun. The more sun to which a pine is exposed, the healthier the tree will be. Full sun ensures light entering the tree. Rotate the tree 90° once per week. This allows light to enter the entire tree during the course of the growing season.

Fertilizer: Fertilize pines monthly after the candles expand.

The candle is the bud that grows from the end of a branch. It is a good idea to rotate among different fertilizers; Mir-Acid and Miracle Grow are examples of two very good fertilizers. Rotating fertilizers provides the tree with various trace elements found in different fertilizers.

Water: Watering is essential to the trees' lives. Water two-needle pines completely, allowing the water to soak into the soil and drain through the drainage holes. In summer, water pines daily, even in the rain. In other seasons, water pines when they begin to dry.

Pests: Pines are very disease and insect resistant. However, two of the more common problems are aphids and shoot-tip moths. The shoot-tip moth can be deterred by placing moth balls on the soil sur-

face in the Fall. Examine your trees weekly for early detection of any problems.

Needle Care: Short needles are a very desirable feature on pine bonsai. To ensure short needles on your pine, completely remove all new growth the first week of July. Additional new growth will appear four to six weeks after pruning. Let all new growth remain until Fall, at which time you should reduce multiple buds to two by removing the excess. Also, in the Fall remove all of last year's needles. This ensures air and light circulation throughout the tree. Last year's needles are below the candle. I hope this article has taken some of the mystery from two-needle pines. Pines are very interesting and rewarding trees on which to work. I hope you will consider growing some.

HEMLOCK, TSUGA and KOMETSUGA

by Rinbokusei Ichi, Translated by Jules Koetsch

Continued from last month

SECOND YEAR MANAGEMENT

This year's effort should be done in accordance with the way items are sequenced in the schedule. March 20-31, place outdoors on a shelf in full sun; April 10-20 fertilize; May 10-20 pluck new sprouts and cut vertical branches; September 1-10 fertilize; October 1-10 wire trunk and branches; December 1-10 place in a greenhouse. Do not change watering habits during the year. Moreover, more watering might be required compared to the prior year. Insure that the top of the soil in the pot does not dry out. (Sprout plucking and the pruning of upright branches are explained below.)

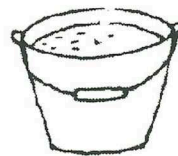
Plucking New Sprouts and Pruning Upright Branches: Segments of the upright branches are pruned to preserve the tree shape. Manipulate the branches so that only the excess to be removed is removed.

Also, in the April 10-20 time frame, a small number of new sprouts may appear. These should be plucked. In order to develop the tree shape, pluck the tip ends of the new sprouts so that approximately 1 cm of the new growth remains (see the illustrations).

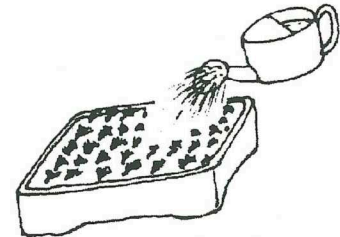
The plucking is done by holding the branches in the left hand and using the thumb and index finger of the right hand to remove the excess tip with a straight pull.

Second Year Applying Fertilizer March 20 - 31

Heaping tablespoon



4.4 quarts



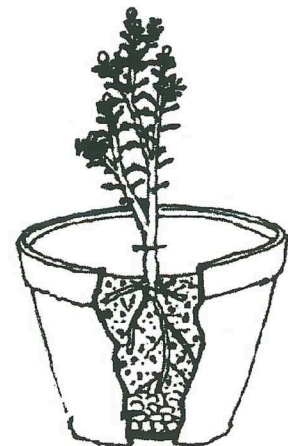
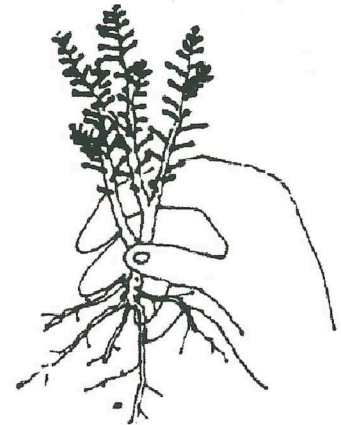
Watering can

THIRD YEAR MATTERS

Placing in a Bonsai Pot: March 20-31 is the time period for potting the plant in a bonsai display pot. The pot should be unglazed clay of rectangular shape and be of medium depth. Place red clay drainage pellets in the bottom of the pot. On top of that, place a small layer of the potting mix (7 parts red clay and 3 parts river sand).

After removing the plant from the old pot, trim 1/3 of the soil and roots from the root ball. Place the tree in the pot so that the trunk is located in the ratio of 6- to- 4 from the sides of the pot. Frequently, the tree is planted so that the open space is to the left when viewed from the front. Placement also depends on the spread of the roots, which must be carefully considered so that they are

Third Year Potting Procedure



Hemlock, continued from page 5

not crowded. Having placed the tree, fill the pot with the soil mix and fix the tree in position with the vinyl covered wire. Next, thoroughly water the soil and place the plant so that it is in the shade for one-half of the day.

Follow-up Matters: Transfer the plant outdoors to a shelf in a sunny location between April 10-20. Management during the second year is precisely the same as the prior year. Water, apply fertilizer, pluck new sprouts, prune upright branches, and provide Winter protection.

Wiring Small Branches: Wire small branches between October 1-

10. Apply the wire so the small branches, when bent, do not protrude beyond the desired profile. The small branches are bent so that the branch and small branches form a triangular shape when viewed from above. Also, when viewed from the side, the small branches form a relatively flat shape. The overall shape of the tree should be an unequally-sided triangle when viewed from the front, and when viewed from the top, the branches should not overlap. The wire should be left on for one year in order to obtain the desired results.

FOURTH YEAR AND THEREAFTER:

Every year apply fertilizer, pluck new sprouts, prune upright branches, place in and remove from Winter protection. The shape of the tree should be maintained so that when viewed from the front, the overall shape is that of an unequally sided triangle, when viewed from above the branching forms triangular shapes, and the slanting shape is preserved.

Repot every third year. Every year after the third year, repeat the third year operations. Aim to maintain triangular shapes from both the front and top views.

Training and Potting Procedure Diagrams

After 10 years - the extent of growth from a cutting should be a tapered trunk with main branches and delicate leaves. When purchasing this is the type of tree to look for. The following diagrams will explain the different type of care and procedures used at the time of purchase or ten years of growth as a cutting.

First Year

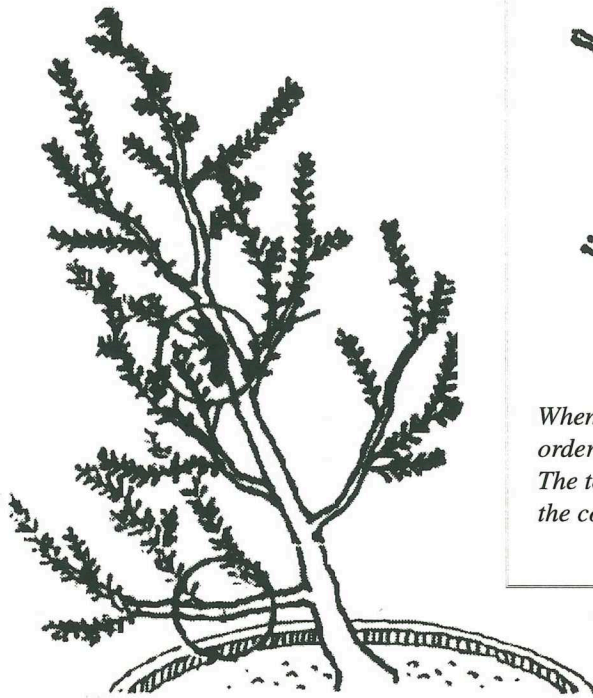


Prune the longer and scraggly roots back as shown in diagram to the right. Tilt when potting to make slanting trunk style.


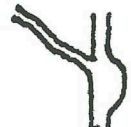
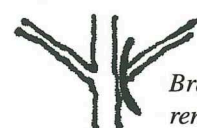

The soil is 7 parts red clay, 3 parts of river sand and red clay drainage pellets. (Please remember that this is a translation and was first printed in 1982. There are many new product's on the market for substitution if wanted)



Branch Removal and Jin Making - October 10 - 20

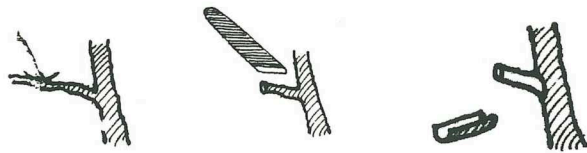


Removal of Branches

	
<i>Branch to be removed</i>	<i>Bump</i>
	
<i>Branch to be removed</i>	<i>No Bump</i>

When removing branches from the trunk, scoop out the cut in order to prevent a bump from forming when it closes over. The top illustration shows the results of the incorrect way and the correct method of branch removal.

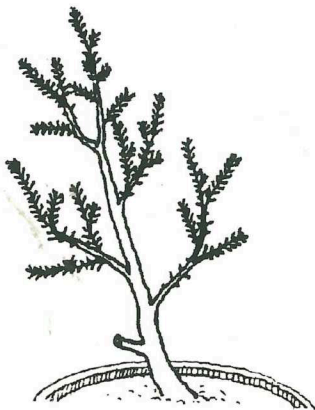
Jin Making



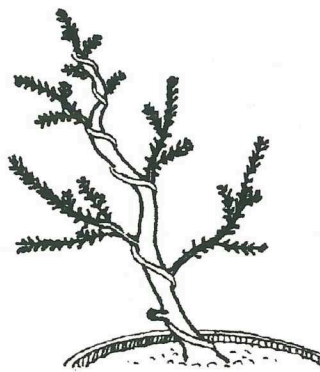
Jin approximately a branch length of about 1.5 cm (5/8 inch) and rub the remaining surface with ashes.

Wiring Trunk and Branches October 10 - 20

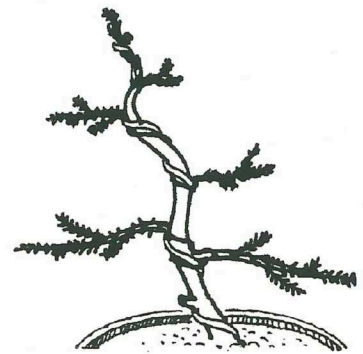
Tree Before Wiring



Trunk Wired



Branches and Trunk wired

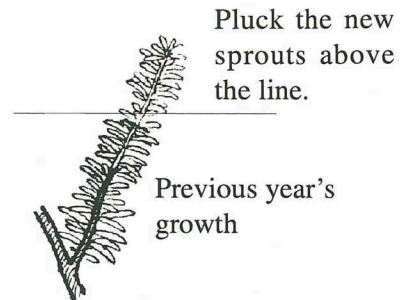


Training, Continued from previous page

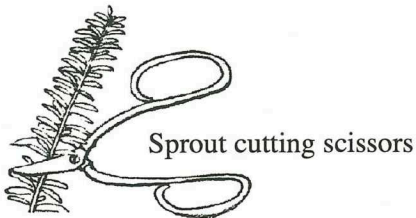
PRUNE UPRIGHT BRANCHES/PLUCK NEW SPROUTS May 10-20



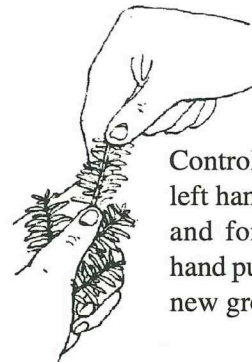
Be certain to pluck all new sprouts so that 1 cm (3/8 inch) remains. Cut excess from upright branches.



Remove tip end of new sprouts so that 1 cm of new growth is left with last year's growth.



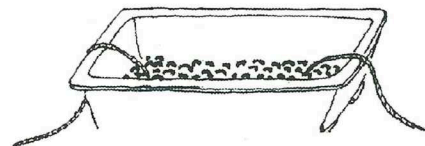
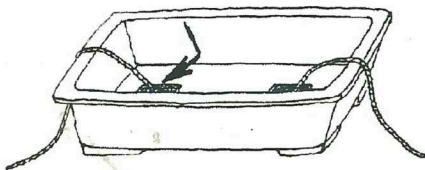
Remove excess upright branch segment with sprout cutting scissors.



Control the branch with the left hand and with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand pull--off the segment of new growth.

THIRD YEAR IN TRAINING

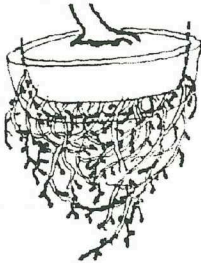
PLACING IN A BONSAI DISPLAY POT March 20-31



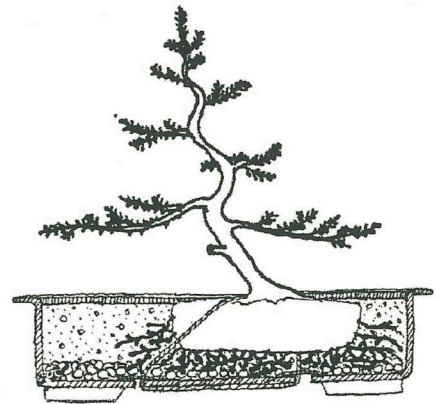
Bonsai Display Pot

Select a pot of medium depth, put in the protective bug screens and hold them in place with the vinyl wire. Place a thin layer of red clay drainage pellets in the bottom.

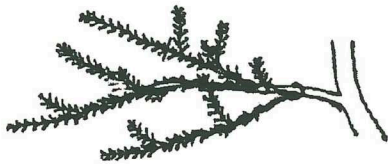
Training: Third Year continued



Cut Roots. Remove 1/3 of root-ball. See left. Place the tree in the pot so that it is located in the ratio of 6 to 4 from the front and side edges. Push the tree into a thin layer of potting soil under the root-ball to eliminate air pockets. Bind tree in place with vinyl covered wire. See right.



WIRING SMALL BRANCHES October 1-10

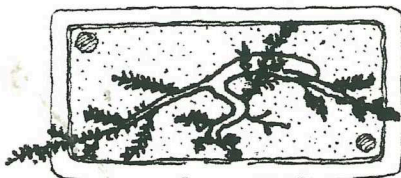


Upright small branches
Cut excess growth from upright branches and wire. See left.

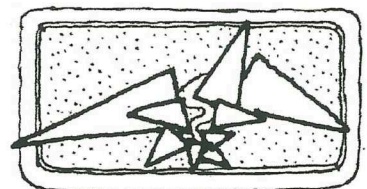


Results of wiring, side view.
Visualize that the small branches form a triangular shape when viewed from above. See right.

FOURTH YEAR, COMPLETING THE TREE

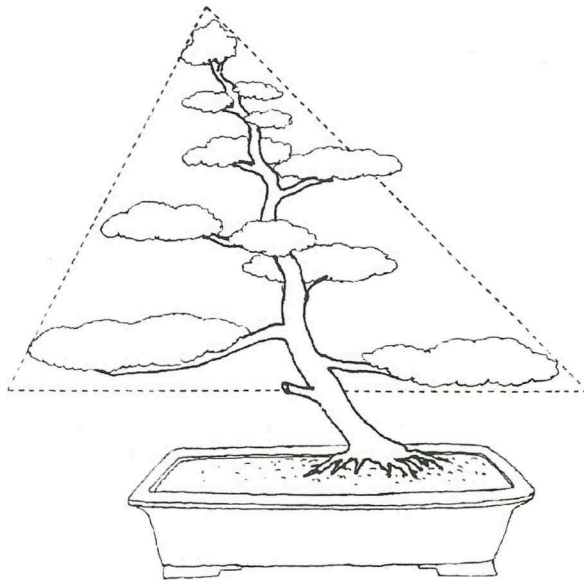


Vertical View of Trunk and Branch Arrangement



Vertical View of Branch Shapes

Fourth year, continued from previous page



Make edges irregular by bending branches, pruning or sprout plucking

The overall shape of the tree and the branch structures when viewed from above form triangular shapes. Repot every third year. Continue to pluck the sprouts and prune the upright branches.

Months		Year		
Day	First	Second	Third	
Mar 20 - 31	Purchase tree species. Prepare pot. Put in 1/2 day shade. Water adequately,	Place outdoor on shelf in full sun	Place in bonsai pot.	
Apr 1 - 10			Place outdoors on shelf in full sun	
April 10 - 20	Place outdoor on a shelf in full sun. Water adequately.	Apply fertilizer		
May 10 - 20	Apply fertilizers	Prune vertical branches and keep trimmed Pluck sprouts and keep plucked		
Sep 1 -10 APPLY FERTILIZER.....			
Oct 1 - 10	Remove excess branches. Do the jin. Wire trunk and branches.	Remove wire from trunk and branches	Wire small branches	
Dec 1 - 10	Place	in	a	greenhouse

Letter to the Editor: original letter with author name was misplaced, please contact Beth at (703) 255-9386 so credited can be given.

Dear Editor,

This letter is in response to the article concerning the repotting of a tree in The National Collection. The author states in part that:

The idea of a drainage layer... creates a "perched water layer," referring to the fact that when watering, the water tends to stay in the finer-sized soil particles and NOT go through the larger sized drainage layer.

It is my understanding that the addition of a drainage layer (consisting of larger particles than the strata above it) to a bonsai pot will in fact produce the opposite effect of a 'perched water layer.' "Perching" refers to the water's viscosity overcoming the effect of gravitational pressure's downward force, a phenomena more easily seen in large shallow plantings with great surface area but little depth. If one tilts the pot, gravitational pressure quickly exceeds the tensile cohesion of the water, and the water drains more readily from the pot.

Adding a large PERCH drainage layer has such an effect in deeper pots. For example: A bonsai is totally submerged in water. After several minutes, the soil is completely saturated, meaning that not only have all particles absorbed the maximum amount of water possible, all air space between the particles has been vacated of air and replaced with water. The pot is withdrawn from the water and placed on a bench. Now, several antagonistic elements of physics are working on the effective drainage of water from the soil. These include:

1. Gravity - the downward pull of gravity pulls water out of the soil through the drain holes
2. Tensile cohesion - water, being a viscous substance, tends to cling to the surface area of each particle (especially jagged particles), resisting en masse the downward pull of gravity.
3. Atmospheric pressure - air fills the pockets vacated by the draining water, 'pushing in' from both the top and bottom of the pot.

Having larger particles for a drainage layer (and thus larger spaces between the particles) helps break the tensile cohesion of the water in the strata above. Nature abhors a vacuum. As the cohesion is broken, water flows downward into these larger pockets. More air is drawn in from above, further aiding in draining the main soil of the heavier water. With less tensile cohesion possible in the drainage layer, the water then flows much more easily out the drain holes.

Sincerely,

NoVa Bonsai Society member

Editorial, continued from page 3

calcium, a death knell to most kinds of moss." I checked my fish emulsion and it not only contains NO calcium (Ca) but it also is free of another No-No, sodium (Na).

So far I've been successful using different mosses as parts of accent plantings or Kusamono (plant) bonsai. If you're interested in any of the aspects of growing moss, the above book is a worthwhile member for your library.

Specimen Containers For Bonsai Masters
Available From 12" to 25"
IMPORTED

Please Call 301-340-8231
or Fax 301-340-8597

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.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Club Membership
(Includes <i>PBA Clippings</i>) | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>PBA Clippings</i> , Subscription Only, US \$15
(does not include club activities) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family Club Membership
(Includes one copy of <i>PBA Clippings</i>) | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>PBA Clippings</i> , International Subscription, US \$35
(does not include club activities) |
- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore Bonsai Club | <input type="checkbox"/> Greater Philadelphia Bonsai Society | <input type="checkbox"/> Northern Virginia Bonsai Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bowie Bonsai Club | <input type="checkbox"/> Kiyomizu Bonsai Club | <input type="checkbox"/> Rappahanock Bonsai Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brookside Bonsai Club | <input type="checkbox"/> Lancaster Bonsai Society | <input type="checkbox"/> Richmond Bonsai Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chesapeake Bonsai Society | <input type="checkbox"/> Mei-Hwa Penjing Society | <input type="checkbox"/> 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
Arschel Morell (410) 744 - 6478
- 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
Tom Snow (410) 923-2783
- 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) 390-2471
- LANCASTER BONSAI SOCIETY**
Manheim Twp. Park, Stauffer Mansion
Lancaster, PA
2nd Thursday, 7 PM
Cindy Kamide, (717) 738-3957
- 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
Chuck Croft (703) 978-6841
- RAPPAHANOCK BONSAI SOCIETY**
Call for time and meeting location
Todd Stewart, (540) 775-4912
- 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

Potomac Bonsai Association, Inc.
c/o U.S. National Arboretum
3501 New York Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002

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