

Should I Submerge That Bald Cypress? by Ross Campbell Washington Bonsai Club

As bonsaiists, we try to create the ideal environment for our trees so that they will flourish. But, as we all know, we do not grow our trees under natural conditions. They are confined to a pot and the soil medium is a contrived assortment of materials. Can we help our trees along by introducing a natural variable while still keeping them in the bonsai pot? One species of tree for which this question is appropriate is the bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). The bald cypress is known as an obligate wetland species. This means that it can tolerate saturated conditions and that it is typically found in wetlands. Most

plants do not thrive in saturated (or anaerobic) soils. There is not enough oxygen or nutrients available for their roots. Obligate wetland species have developed anatomical adaptations that allow them to out-compete other species in saturated soils. This does not necessarily mean that they prefer to be saturated, but that they can tolerate it when other plants cannot.

The characteristic bald cypress "knees" are thought to be one of those anatomical adaptations, although their function is not known with certainty. The two primary theories are that they help keep the tree upright in an unstable wet en-

vironment or that they help with oxygen transport. Some of us who have had bald cypress bonsai trees have wondered if we could encourage the growth of knees by inducting it with water to mimic natural conditions. A more basic question, perhaps, is how such flooding it will affect the tree's health and growth. The following presents some data from recent research that relates to the latter question.

McIninch and Biggs conducted an inundation experiment with ten tree species, including bald cypress. Using trees in 5-gallon containers (to give an idea of tree

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Thank You by James L. Reiden, Brookside

Editor, PBA "*Clippings*"

Please allow me a few lines in the newsletter to thank all of the people from Brookside and the staff at Brookside Gardens in Wheaton for the help in putting on our Annual Fall Show. Club members tuned out in good numbers and brought some of the best

trees and viewing stones seen for several years.

This cooperation has gotten us an invite back to Brookside Gardens again next year. See Ya then!

James L. Reiden

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EDITORIAL by Jules Koetsch

The 22nd Annual PBA Symposium is over but the mystery still remains - where were all the potential attendees? I'm certain that the 50 some attendees went away well rewarded with information which covered a wide range of subjects pertinent to the rearing of fine bonsai. Warren Hill kept the audience's rapt attention throughout Saturday morning and afternoon while he presented knowledge he has distilled from many years of studying bonsai both here and in Japan. He took the audience through the steps one should go through to design, train, and maintain a good bonsai. One learned what one must go through to understand the physiology of any specific species of plant that one wishes to convert into a bonsai and how to select a style for a specific species. Lastly, aspects such as the mechanics of styling, wiring, pot selection, potting, and repotting were covered during the demonstration on Saturday afternoon when Warren styled a Ponderosa pine.

You may say that you've been exposed to all the above in the past - maybe even to the saturation point. But there are always different, better ways to work with bonsai which evolve from the latest developments in bonsai techniques and can only be learned by listening to people like Warren Hill—people who have many contacts in bonsai, who keep up with the literature, and who have developed new approaches for developing fine bonsai. Warren Hill is one of those persons. On Sunday morning Warren critiqued a number of PBA members' trees. Sunday afternoon was given over to 3 workshops. The Ponderosa pine workshop had quickly sold out in anticipation of good collected material and getting a species that makes a good bonsai that is survivable in this area. The other two workshops, a Shimpaku workshop and a beginner's workshop did not receive the same enthusiastic receptions.

When PBA was starting out in the early '70s someone came up with the idea of bringing in prominent bonsai artists from around the country to share their particular expertise annually at a PBA-sponsored symposium. It was something that had not been tried on the East Coast before; and in the beginning, the symposium drew attendees as far away as Toronto, Canada. As the years passed, regional bonsai organizations began holding similar events in their locales, and even individual clubs started inviting talented bonsai people to address their members. Added to that, in this area the U.S. National Arboretum has invited bonsai artists at various times during a year to give lecture/demonstrations at the arboretum at no charge to the public. One big draw, I understand, is the lecture/demonstration given on Sunday afternoons on how to create a bonsai where the demonstration bonsai is raffled off to an attendee. Each attendee receives a raffle ticket free of charge. PBA symposiums in the past have put demonstration trees up for raffle and that seemed to be a good draw for attendance.

Much thought has been spent in the past years mulling over the question of how to give PBA members something they readily will attend. Members have been polled in the past to find one or more solutions to the enigma. I'm certain if one did it again there would be a variety of an-

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Calendar of Events

November

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

December

Northern Virginia Bonsai Society
Saturday 9
9 am Wintering hardy bonsai - Multiple speakers.
10 am Caring for tropical bonsai - Margaret Lewis

Baltimore Bonsai Club
Sunday 16
1 pm Winterizing. Guest speaker.

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

Kiyomizu Bonsai Club
Sunday 23
2 pm General discussion and Videos.
Name drawings for December Potluck dinner.

Baltimore Bonsai Club
Christmas Party, call for date and time.

Northern Virginia Bonsai Society
Christmas dinner at the China Garden. Call for the date and time.

Kiyomizu Bonsai Club
Dec 7
Location and time to be announced

Please remember to submit 1998 calendars to Doug French as soon as available. Everyone enjoys seeing other clubs activities. Thank you for your cooperation.



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The Washington Bonsai Club loses long time member Luvenia C. Miller. Mrs. Miller was very active in her community prior to her illness. Her loss will be greatly felt. She was a founder of a neighbor group "The Lawn Ranger" which awarded her "Lady Bird Johnson's beautification award. She was a Directors of Children's Island. Mrs. Miller adored all God's creations, trees, animals, flowers, bugs, worms and man. Her loss will be greatly felt and PBA send their condolences.

November Monthly Care Tips

Sub tropicals and root over rock or root on rock plantings and those on slabs should have been put into whatever winter protection program you have. Other bonsai can be left unprotected until they have been exposed to two frosts and then winterized. Winters in this area do not get too severe but there is always an exception such as the winter of 1987-1988. Temperatures fell to between -2° F and -10° F. I remember that the temperature plummeted to that range on Christmas Day. I lost a few bonsai as the result of overlooking the closing of one exhaust vent in my polyhouse. The only advice I can give is for you to place your bonsai so that you can cover them with a trash can or plastic sheet

when the temperatures get around 0° F. Watering can be cut back to once a day or every other day if the plants are not taking up water on a daily basis. Remember Jack Wickle's advice to let the soil almost dry out before rewatering. Then again when in winter storage do not let the plants dry out. Fertilizing is discontinued starting in November and is not started until late February and or March of the next year. Pruning to shape can be done on cotoneaster, gardenias, holly, Ilex and pyracantha. Black pine dead or two year old needles can be removed over the period of time between mid-November and the end of December.



Editorial continued from page 2

swers. One such predominant answer in the past was cost when it was 3 figures. It was decided to keep the cost in the neighborhood of \$50, hold the symposia at the National Arboretum as a least costly site, and include a box lunch on Saturday.

Perhaps it's the time of the year. People are more prone to think about growing plants in the Spring, and that certainly is the time one gets fired up to do bonsai. Besides, Spring is the best time of the year to hold workshops - that is if the workshops provide good material, viz. the last Ponderosa pine and Shimpaku workshop. But that's the

time of PBA's traditional Spring show at the arboretum. Would it be out of order to switch the times of the year - Spring symposium, Fall show?

Then there's the one thing that the PBA symposium does that the other localized events featuring bonsai artists do not do; and that is the bringing in of vendors with an array of bonsai-related items for sale: plants, tools, books, pots, et cetera. Vendors have been attending both the Spring show and the Fall symposium, but is it practical for vendors to show up in the Fall when people are thinking of winding down bonsai activities?

Lastly, there's the format of the PBA Symposium. Should there be more workshops with good material? What topics should the lectures and demonstrations cover? Then there's always the thoughts relative to fringe activities, such as better raffles and/or silent auctions, banquets, and maybe even entertainment.

As in the play "Anna and the King of Siam," the king's words, "'Tis a puzzlement" are very appropriate here. Perhaps there are no good answers as to how to improve the annual symposia so that more PBA members will find it to their benefit to attend. Maybe the PBA Board can come up with something.

Bald Cypress, continued from page 1

size) they subjected 5 to 10 bald cypress to the following condition: mesic (meaning 3 waterings per week); half saturation (permanent saturation to half the container's 10-inch height); and full saturation. After the end of the growing season they remeasured each tree's height. The cypress under the mesic conditions averaged 45 percent growth, those that were half saturated grew an average of 48 percent, and those fully saturated grew only 21 percent. None of the trees died.

DeShield et al. also conducted an inundation experiment with bald cypress and other species. Their approach was to change the timing of the inundation rather than the extent. They used 20 cypress saplings 18-20 inches in height. The saplings were flooded to 3 inches above the soil surface. One group was flooded for 50 consecutive days starting in May. Another was flooded for 55 days starting in July, and a third was flooded for 50 days starting in September. A control group was thoroughly watered once a week. None of the bald cypress saplings died during the experiment.

As we might expect from the McInch and Biggs work, the average stem weight, average root weight, and average total weight of the cypress saplings were measured after the flooding. The average root weight was lower for all of the flooding treatments than for the control group. The saplings that were flooded in September had a higher average total weight than the con-

trol group, while those flooded in May and July had a lower average total weight. The same pattern held for the average stem weight.

McIninch and Biggs also examined root growth for the various species tested. In general, they found that root mass was affected by saturation. Roots in the mesic conditions were extensive and grew deeply into the pot. The roots of the half-saturated trees extended to the saturation line, and those of the fully-saturated trees were only 1 to 2 inches deep and low in biomass. One of the features that we strive for in bonsai is a good surface root mass (if not actual knees as in the case of bald cypress), suggesting that inundation might help us achieve that characteristic. The caution, I suppose, is that inundation also reduces root mass, which may increase the chance of mortality over the long term.

The concentration of root mass near the surface is one of the wetland adaptations McIninch and Biggs attribute to bald cypress. The others are: (1) the development of adventitious roots on the stems; (2) loss of original root system followed by regeneration of succulent roots that are larger in diameter and contain more and larger air spaces; and (3) stem hyperotrophy (swelling of the trunk). The last of these adaptations is particularly relevant to the bonsaiist looking to put some bulk on a bald cypress.

What does this all suggest we do with our bald cypress? Well, we

probably won't kill our trees if we flood them for part of the growing season. We may be better off doing the flooding late in the season. If we do flood them, we are more likely to see a positive impact on trunk diameter than on height; not a bad outcome for bonsai. As for knee production, that is not clear from these studies. The trees they worked with were young and the experiments short in duration. My guess is that you will need to wait many years for knees, so you might as well get started and flood your cypress next year.

By the way, a potential source for inexpensive bald cypress trees with trunks 1-2 inches in diameter is Environmental Concern in St. Michael's, MD. (410) 745-9620. Website is www.wetland.org

Sources cited:

McIninch, S.M and D.R. Biggs. 1993. Mechanisms of Tolerance to Saturation of Selected Woody Plants. *Wetland Journal*. Vol. 5 No. 2. pp. 25-27. DeShield, M.A., M.R.

Reddy, S. Leonard, and C. Raczkowski. 1995. Inundation Tolerance of Wetland Plant Species, II. *Wetland Journal*. Vol. 7 No. 4. pp. 16-18.

Other sources:

Gill, C.J. 1970. The Flooding Tolerance of Woody Species—A Review. *Forest Abstracts* 31: 671-688

Kurz, H. and D. Demaree. 1934. Cypress Buttresses and Knees in Relation to Water and Air. *Ecology* 15: 36-41

BUNJIN STYLE, EUONYMUS adapted by Jules Koetsch

The following article describes how to create a bonsai from *Euonymus* or *Nishikigi*, the Japanese name for the species. The following is adapted from the Japanese article on *Nishikigi* by Mouma Bunai which appeared in the book "Deciduous Bonsai - How to Create Them with Illustrations."

Although the title of that article described Bunjin as the style covered therein, the article covered the other aspects of how to create and care for a *Euonymus* bonsai from the day it is collected or grown from seed.

The *Euonymus* is a deciduous, low growing tree in the fields and mountains of Hokkaido, Honshu, and Shikoku. The *Euonymus* has a reputation for its leaves turning red in Autumn and decorating the mountains with a red brocade pattern.

The *Euonymus alatus* resembles the Spindletree, and it bears interesting seeds.



Also, the older branches are distinguished by a rigid, corkbark quality. Note that if the plants are just one year old and are replanted shortly thereafter, the roots will not have developed sufficiently to probably survive the next winter in spite of the fact that the plants have been fertilized and given the proper care during the prior months.

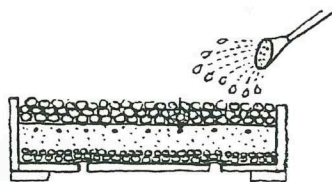
CHARACTERISTICS OF EUONYMUS

COLLECTING or GROWING FROM SEED:

The seeds are gathered in the Autumn and sown between March 10th and 20th of the next year. The seedlings are allowed to mature for 2 to 3 years in the starting bed.

The pebbles are spread on top of the surface of the growing bed so that the seedling trunks establish bends or crooks. (Also, birds will be thwarted from eating the seeds)

SOWING SEEDS: March 10 - 20



Small pebbles (size of big peas).

Soil mix: 7 parts Turface, 3 parts Gran-I-Grits

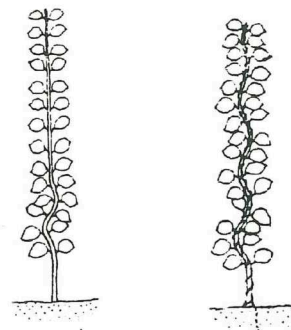
BEGIN FERTILIZING - June 10th to 20th

Sprinkle fertilizer



Spread powdered fertilizer once per month over the surface of the seed bed. Stop fertilizing at the end of October.

The sapling trees are allowed to mature for 2 years before potting them individually. During that period, the trunk should be wired so that the excessive straight line of the trunk can be altered to a sinuous one. See below.



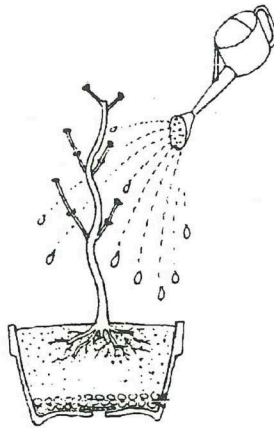
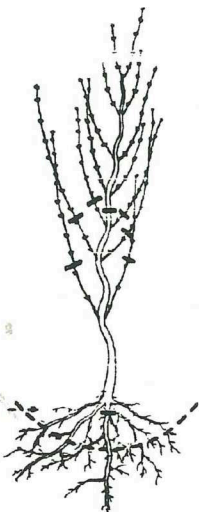
The *Euonymus* which are collected in the mountains or at roadsides in rural areas should have trunks of about the thickness of a lead pencil. One might consider tagging them before snowfall covers them so that they can be dug up, ideally before the new growth or sprouts pop out. The sapling can be

Bunjin

potted in a 6-inch diameter pot. Once leaves appear, they can be removed; and when the second group of leaves comes out, that is an indication that the roots are growing. One can then begin fertilizing, but during the first year after the sapling was collected, the fertilizer should be applied to encourage root growth and not topside growth, i.e., use a higher phosphorous to nitrogen ratio fertilizer and use it sparingly.

THIRD YEAR

Those trees grown from seed which survive to the 3rd year and those collected trees which survive to the second year are ready for pruning and repotting in a March 10-20 time frame. A pot that has some depth is recommended to help encourage root development. Pruning is done so that 1 and 2-leaf pairs are left. The trunk is about the thickness of a lead pencil. Along a dotted line such as shown, remove about 1/3 of the roots and cut the taproot.



After repotting water until the water comes out of drain hole. The soil mix 7 parts Turface, 3 parts Gran-I-Grits and a drainage layer of large turface. The repotted plant is returned to its winter cold frame or similar protection. NOTE! On the Schedule of Events at the conclusion of this article, the plants have spent their first and second winters also under some protection such as a cold frame or unheated polyhouse.

Once the plant has been repotted, water it frequently and keep it under winter protection until April 10 to 20 when it can be placed outdoors on a bench. Protect it from any evening frosts and from strong winds.



Apply a dry, powdered fertilizer to the top of the soil once every month until the end of October. If the powder causes a fungus on top of the soil, use fertilizer balls, 3 to 4 to a pot.

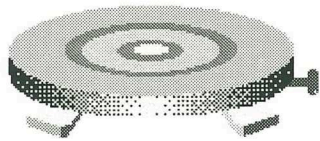
WINTER PROTECTION - CARE December

Expose the plant to a strong frost 2 to 3 times before putting it in a cold frame or a polyhouse. Although the *Euonymus* is winter hardy, it is good to provide some winter protection for the small sapling has a cold frame or polyhouse.



Removal from Winter Protection. It is good not to remove the plant from winter protection until the risk of frost has passed. Otherwise the tender, young leaves will be damaged. It is also recommended that the plant be removed to an outdoor shelf on a rainy day.

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Developing a Large Caliper Trunk on a Trident Maple by Sensei Sam in collaboration with Larry Chiger.

Nine years ago I was fortunate to acquire a Trident maple with an extremely large buttressing root system. It was an incredible specimen. Before I acquired it, the tree was grown in a specific manner to achieve this large trunk diameter. In this article, I will describe the process by which you may grow a similar trunk.

Plant a single seedling in the ground. Allow the tree to grow for about three years, shortening extremely long branches and top pruning only. Removing long branches encourages a better size balance between the trunk and branch size. These long branches would just be too thick if left on to develop. Top pruning is the process of reducing the height of the tree. The height of the tree is reduced by cutting back when the trunk has gained thickness in the top of the tree. This thickness helps with the overall taper of the tree. Unnecessary growth is removed to leave basic taper from top to bottom.

In the spring of the fourth year, dig the tree and flatten the root system. Flatten the root system enough to allow the tree to be planted on top of a flat rock or slate at least 1 inch thick and as wide as you want your root system to develop. The root system is flattened by removing all the roots growing under the trunk of the tree. Roots are only wanted growing out of the sides of the base of the trunk. Removing roots from under the trunk encour-

ages the root system to expand. Plant the tree on top of the flat rock. Plant the tree and rock back in the ground. When planting the tree and rock in the ground care must be taken to keep the roots covered with soil. Prune the tree yearly to reduce the height and keep taper. Leave the tree in the ground until the roots start to grow over the end of the rock and downward into the ground. This will take two to four years depending upon the length of your growing season.

When the roots begin to grow into the ground, you augment the trunk by planting additional seedlings around it. Plant the seedlings, at least three and up to ten, directly into the root system of the main tree. The seedlings are planted directly into the root system of the main tree by hand. The goal is to have these roots intertwine and merge with the main trees' root system, creating one large root system. The purpose is to develop a large trunk diameter and large root system as quickly as possible. Plant the tree with seedlings back in the ground, covering the area where the seedlings are attached with soil. Care must be taken to keep seedling roots covered with soil. Roots should start fusing together in two to eight seasons of growth, depending upon the length of your growing season. Allow the seedlings to grow unchecked, pruning only to allow light to reach the main tree.

Prune the main tree for shape

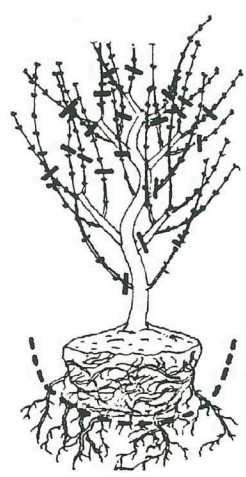
two times a year. To help thicken the trunk, allow a branch or two to grow unchecked. The main tree is pruned for taper. Remove any growth that destroys the taper of the tree. Do not worry about branch development, only about taper from the bottom to the top. Ideally, long growth is pruned in the summer, and unwanted growth removed after the leaves have fallen.

Each spring, remove the soil above the rock to see if the seedlings' roots and main trees' roots are growing together. Once they are, the decision to remove the tree from the ground should be based upon the trunk diameter. This diameter is the size you want your tree to attain. When the desired trunk diameter is reached, remove the tree from the ground in the spring.

Remove all seedlings by cutting the tops off where they have merged in the root system. This is best done using a concave branch cutter. Seal the wounds with cut paste. Prune the main tree for shape. The best method is to remove all branches from the tree, leaving only the main trunk. This leaves a skeleton with great taper. To create the basic branch structure of the tree, plant it in a training pot. Allow the tree to grow unchecked for one year. In the fall, after the leaves have fallen, remove unnecessary branches and prune for taper. Two fundamental objectives need to be accomplished while the tree is in the

Bunjin, continued from page 7

Pruning the tree on/around March 10 - 20. Prune the upper section leaving one pair of leaves and on the bottom portion of the tree prune leaving 2 leaf pairs. Prune the root system by about 1/3 of the roots. As shown in the diagram below,



Then transplant the plant into a Bonsai display pot. The soil mix is 7 parts Turface, 3 parts Gran-I-Grits, and a drainage layer of large Turface. Remember to water thoroughly and return to winter storage. After about 20 days, -April 1

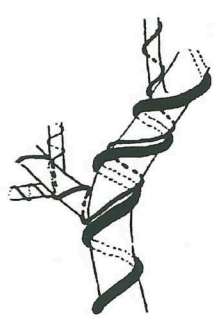


to 10, it can be placed outdoors on a bench. Protect the newly transplanted tree against frost and strong winds.

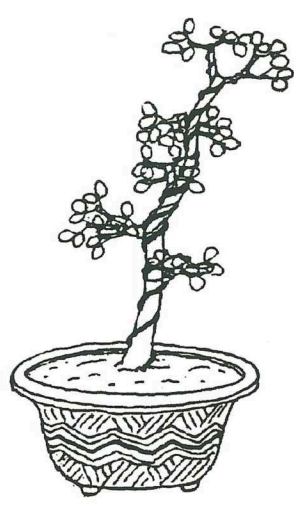
During June 10 - 20 the



branches are pruned to 1 or 2 leaves as before. During this time the first or lowest branches should be bent down slightly below the horizontal, as seen in the blow up of the circled area shown below. The recommended wire sizes 1 mm to 2.5 mm are for copper wire which should be paper-wrapped. Aluminum wire without the paper can be used but it should be somewhat larger in diameter to have the holding power equivalent to the copper wire.



Below are some examples of Bunjin Styles.



Overhanging cliff style.

Continued on page 11

Sensei, continued from page 8

training pot:

1 - the branches must thicken to be in proportion with the trunk.

2 - the top of the tree must develop taper.

Developing thick branches is achieved by allowing the branches to grow without pruning. Since branches thicken when allowed to grow long, do not prune back until they have reached the desired thickness.

Creating taper in the top of the tree can be difficult. If you remember that you can not just allow the

top to grow you will be on your way to understanding taper at the top of a Trident. Allow the top to grow unchecked for six months, then cut back to desired height. Repeat every six months. After six months, no thickening occurs below the last top prune cut; all energy goes to top growth. Cutting back every six months assures thickening below the cuts.

The Trident maple may now be grown in accordance with standard bonsai techniques for developing secondary and tertiary ramifica-

tion. With the proper pinching and pruning you will develop a fine tree with an excellent trunk.

This technique can be used on all trident seedlings. The technique can also be used on trident varieties. Listed below are a few varieties that make excellent bonsai:

"Miyasama kaede" - noted for thick leaves.

"Maruba tokaede" - noted for firm rounded leaves.

"Naruto kaede" - noted for curled leaves.

GET RID OF THOSE DOGS!

by Marty Haber

In a conversation with one of our members, he remarked how discouraged he was when he brought trees to our auction that he had kept for ten years and saw them go on the block for one or two dollars. In a further exchange, he volunteered that, of course, they were "dogs" and really weren't worth more than they drew, but that those ten years really hurt. Yet, every grower I know envisions each of his/her trees a potential prize winner. . . if not now, then maybe a few years from now.

Another conversation I had with a professional grower some years ago took a different tack. "You start with junk, you end with junk." The truth, as usual, lies somewhere in the middle. To examine the issue a bit more closely, we must consider the basics:

1. Trees in bonsai pots slow down in growth after the first year or so. If you want faster growth, you need to put them in the ground or a large flower pot.

2. Thick trunks cannot easily be bent; nor can thick first or second branches.

3. Trees with foliage at the ends of branches which are bare near the trunk will probably always be that way.

4. Lower branches which are smaller than upper branches will never grow thicker than the upper ones.

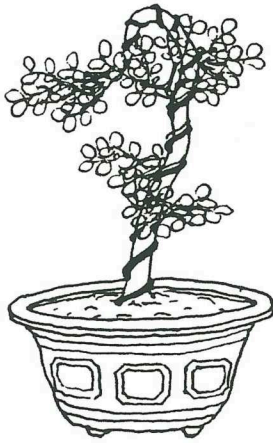
5. Trees without taper will always be that way unless planted in the ground for several years.

One possibility before discarding a tree is to look at it with a view of using just one of its branches as the basis of a new de-

sign. This takes mammoth courage, because it entails cutting the trunk just above the selected branch. The results, however, can be astounding. The new relationship between the trunk and the branch will make the trunk appear thicker at its base; and the development of a new apex can have some surprising results. Even if unsuccessful, you will have lost little in the attempt. When you consider the time and effort it takes to manage a single bonsai, you must have the courage to change it or discard it when you find that its possibilities are exhausted. A few bonsai of excellent quality are worth more than a thousand poor ones. Save your energy for the good ones.

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Bunjin, continued from page 9



Above is the appearance of the growth in mid-July.

In August, about 60 days after wiring, remove the wire from the trunk. In about another 30 to 40 days (about September 10), remove the wire from the branches and re-wire them. Wire should be applied to the new growth to maintain the basic shape.



No matter what, remember that the wire should be removed as soon as a small part of the wire



against the tree's bark is no longer visible and seems to have imbedded itself in the bark.

At the same time the branches are rewired, unwanted sprouts are plucked off.

(Above is the appearance of the growth in mid-July.)

The branches should be wired so that they are slightly down from the horizontal.

It is recommended that a twin-trunk of *Euonymus* be avoided and the unwanted trunk should be amputated. This will avoid problems with the growth of the branches.

To be continued next month.

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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)
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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) 839-2471
- 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

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