

Goyou Matsu – White Pine, Part 2

by Jules Koetsch

Last month we covered the basics of White pine characteristics and purchasing points. This month will elaborate on the procedures for developing a White pine bonsai.

After Purchasing Until October 20th

After purchasing the potted tree between March 20th and 31st, immediately place it on a shelf, outdoors, in a sunny spot where there is good air movement.

In the time period between March 20th and April 20th, place 3 refined balls of rapeseed oil spaced equal distances on top of the soil around the rim of the pot. Apply the same number of fertilizer balls between July 1st through 10th and again between September 20th to 30th, but do not spot them in the same locations occupied by the previous balls.

In the period of time between April and August, spray insecticide as a preventative measure against aburamushi and wataaburamushi. To disperse both types, apply marason and sumichion. (The above pests appear to be similar or identical to the bark aphid and the Nantucket tip moth and/or the pine shoot moth. Malathion and dimethoate will work against the bark aphid and the moths respectively.)

Between June 10th and 20th, remove the top or "wick" portion of the tree, but leave 5 to 8 sprouts on



Goyou Matsu, Pinus parviflora, White Pine, Informal Upright.

the trunk (each sprout has 5 needles), see the illustration. This suppresses the amount of energy directed to the top of the tree if the wick had been left on, and diverts it to the branches and lower portions of the tree. By saving 5 to 8 sprouts on the top, there will be enough growth for the coming year.

Unnecessary Branch Removal, Wiring of Trunk and Branches: During the period between October 10th

continued on page 5

In This Issue

White Pine, Part 2	1
Calendar of Events	3
February Tips	4
Yoshimura Events	4



The **PBA Newsletter** (ISSN 0160-9521) is published by the Potomac Bonsai Association, Inc. (PBA), a nonprofit organization, in the interests of its affiliate member clubs and societies. Copyright 1993 PBA.

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Advertising Rates (until December 31, 1993): Monthly rates: 1/8 page, \$12.50; 1/4 page, \$25.00; 1/2 page, \$37.50; full-page, \$75.00. 10% discount for 6 months prepaid, 20% discount for 12 months prepaid. Direct inquiries/payment (make checks payable to Potomac Bonsai Association) to: Jerry Antel, Jr. 6409 Middleburg Lane, Bethesda, MD 20817, (301) 320-5251. Send ad copy to editor at address listed below for articles.

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From the Editor . . .

Winter is always a good time of the year to try and broaden one's mental images of good and exciting bonsai. Not being gifted with too inventive a mind, I've found it entertaining and very informative to look at the many and varied ways that plants can be potted and turned into bonsai. It seems that there's an endless source for photos of bonsai - in fact there sometimes are a few cases where the bonsai pictured almost resemble those displayed at PBA club shows. Sources of photos range from instruction books, to bonsai magazines, to books picturing bonsai on display at annual Japanese bonsai shows, to books depicting bonsai collections and lastly bonsai calendars. For almost each of a past number of years I've managed to accumulate at least one bonsai calendar per year. Invariably they're in Japanese and the dates that are marked thereon as holidays (they're usually distinguishable since they are in red) are a bit disconcerting since they do not correspond to those for our holidays and furthermore the explanations are in Japanese. Then there are the cute little pictures sometimes shown below the stunning bonsai pictured above with also some explanatory notes which frustratingly are left untranslated. However, it is the bonsai that is the main

And eventually, lo and behold one sees what bonsai old-timers advise you of - look at enough Japanese bonsai and you'll see violations of the classic Japanese styling rules. And still the composition is charming. For instance on 2 separate photos on a calendar recently sold by Saburo Kato's nursery in Japan, there were two photos where the rules were bent.

One tree had bar branches, not just any where on the tree but specifically the main branch or branches in this case? Secondly, one slanting tree had a rock to fill out the V-shaped space where the trunk met the soil. See what fun one you can have looking at bonsai photos - holding your own critiques.

This year to my surprise a bonsai calendar for 1994 arrived in the mail from the Brooklyn Botanic Garden with pictures of trees in their collection. Needless to say the calendar is in English and if not the first in English it is one of a very select few. This time my yearly corresponding membership to BBG paid off big not that it doesn't disappoint me for as a corresponding member I receive the BBG Plants and Garden News filled with plant facts and also the latest handbook in the series which includes the recent INDOOR BONSAI handbook.

There's one slight drawback to collecting calendars. What does one do with the pictures that are well over the normal 8 1/2 x 11 inch paper size? I've got them in large artist portfolios and rolled together in numerous places about the house.

When all is said and done, I can say that I've gotten most of my good ideas and lots of inspiration for styling and creating bonsai of a more unique and interesting design. So this month join me and get out your bonsai photos, look at them and start thinking about how you're going to make something similar to what you're seeing and DO IT! Spring is just a month away.

Jules Koetsch

PBA Clippings Seeks Additional Editorial and Design Staff

PBA Clippings is in the process of reorganizing production. Individuals with an interest in joining the staff of one of the country's best bonsai newsletters are encouraged to "apply." The newsletter is in particular need of expertise with electronic page layout and design (desktop publishing). In addition, editors for regular or perhaps bi-monthly columns are needed.

Please keep in mind that this publication derives all of its energy from a dedicated membership. Input and sup-

port is needed by all to keep this publication successful. Everyone in PBA has something to offer. Please consider giving some of your time and expertise to support our monthly publication.

Individuals interested in becoming a member of the newsletter's staff should be prepared to spend at least the equivalent of 2 or 3 days a month working on the newsletter. Please call Jules Koetsch (703) 569-9378 or Jeff Stephanic (703) 671-6881 for an "employment interview."

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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

Cyburn Arboretum, 3rd Sunday, 1 PM
(410) 668-1868

Bowie Bonsai Club

Bowie Community Center
Last Monday, 7 PM
(301) 350-3586
(202) 667-1016

Brookside Bonsai Society

North Chevy Chase Recreational Center
3rd Thursday, 7 PM
(301) 365-7621

Chesapeake Bonsai Club

Paca Garden, Annapolis, MD
2nd Tuesday, 7:30 PM
(301) 261-8131

Greater Philadelphia Bonsai Society

Pennypack Watershed, Willow Grove, PA
4th Thursday, eve.
(609) 753-0311

Kiyomizu Bonsai Club

Clearwater Nature Center, Clinton, MD
3rd Saturday, 2 PM
(301) 645-3519

Lancaster Bonsai Club

Lancaster Farm and Home Center, Lancaster, PA
2nd or 3rd Wednesday, 7 PM
(717) 653-9102

Mei-Hwa Penjing Society

Bowie Community Center
2nd Sunday, 1 PM
(301) 390-6687

Northern Virginia Bonsai Society

Hidden Oaks Nature Center, Annandale, VA
2nd Saturday, 12 Noon
(703) 591-0864

Washington Bonsai Club

U.S. National Arboretum
3rd Saturday, 2 PM
(202) 296-2441

Organizations sponsoring regular events of interest to PBA members:

U.S. Botanical Gardens
(202) 226-4082

U.S. National Arboretum
(202) 475-4857

F E B R U A R Y

Wednesday 9
Lancaster Bonsai Society
Early Spring workshop, 7 pm.

Saturday 12
Northern Virginia Bonsai Society
Tropical Bonsai, Martha Meehan,
Martha's Miniatures, 12:00 pm.

Thursday 17
Brookside Bonsai Society
7:00 PM - Beginners' Corner
7:30 PM - Club Business
7:40 PM - Fertilizers and Feeding, Bill
Spencer, Jim Oliver and possible
guest. Tony Meyer will demo making
fertilizer balls.

Saturday 19
Washington Bonsai Club
Slides on collecting, R. Meszler, 2 pm.

Sunday 20
Kiyomizu Bonsai Society
Workshop at Chuck Birds, 2 pm.

Thursday 24
Greater Philadelphia Bonsai Society
Speaker: Ed Coburn, 7-9 pm.

Sunday 26
Baltimore Bonsai Club
Focus on air-layering wkshp. Discus-
sions on preparing for spring and
collecting trips, 1 pm.

M A R C H

Washington Bonsai Club
Collecting trip - time and place TBA.

Wednesday 9
Lancaster Bonsai Society
TBA, club trip?.

Saturday 12
Northern Virginia Bonsai Society
Plant Critique, Yuji Yoshimura, 12 pm.

Sunday 13
National Arboretum, Admin. Bldg.
Pine on Rock Demonstration, Yuji
Yoshimura, 1-3 pm.

Sunday 13
Kiyomizu Bonsai Society
Root-Over-Rock workshop, bring
pots, soil, rocks, plants available for a
fee, 2 pm.

Tuesday 15
Brookside Bonsai Society
Yuji Yoshimura: AM Workshop/PM
Artist's Circle at home of Janet
Lanman. Prior registration and fee
required. Eight participants per
session. Workshop 9-12 noon,
Artist's Circle 7-9 pm.

Thursday 17
Brookside Bonsai Society
7:00 PM - Beginners' Corner
7:30 PM - Club Business
7:40 PM - Yuji Yoshimura on Formal
Upright and Cascade style bonsai.

Thursday 20
Brookside Bonsai Society
Collecting trip, Ned's woods, 12
noon.

Thursday 24
Greater Philadelphia Bonsai Society
Jim Doyle of Nature's Way Nursery,
Harrisburg, PA will be the guest
speaker. Subject Alpine Fir, 7-9 pm.

E T C E T E R A

Saturday Feb. 5
National Arboretum Greenhouse
Woody Plant Propagation Workshop
In this hands-on workshop, conducted
by Arboretum horticulturist, Susan
Bentz, you will learn how and when to
propagate woody landscape plants.
Basic propagating methods, tools, soil
media and the use of rooting hor-
mones will also be discussed. The
program will be held on Saturday, Feb.
5, from 10am-2:30pm in the green-
house. Registration is limited. Fee \$4/
\$3 FONA members. Advance registra-
tion is required. 202-475-4857.

Sunday Feb. 20 or 27
National Arboretum Yoshimura Center
Bonsai Chase-Back Pruning Workshop
Chase-back pruning is a technique
used periodically to reshape overgrown
bonsai in order to maintain the
miniature scale and good health. It is
performed every 5-10 years on
vigorous established bonsai, and
requires extensive pruning and wiring.
The workshops are conducted by Dan
Chiplis, and are designed to introduce
participants to the technique, and to
assist you in chasing back your own
bonsai. Limited to six participants in
each session, fee is \$40. Supplies are

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ETCETERA

not provided. Call 202-475-4818 for details. Workshops will be held on Sunday, February 20 or 27, from 10am-3pm. Bring a bag lunch.

March 6-13
Philadelphia Flower Show

March 11-13, 1994
The Bonsai Societies of Louisiana
Bonsai On the Rocks Mini convention,
Howard Johnson Hotel & Conference
Center, Metairie, Louisiana
Warren Hill, Brussel Martin, Rodney
Clemonas, Dan Gill and Robin Tanner.
Lectures and workshops on Root over
rock, Slab and Mountain (rock)
plantings. For more information
contact: Bill Curry, 6723 St. Claude
Ave., Arabi, LA 70032, (504) 271-2585,
FAX (5040 271-2587.

April 15-17, 1994
Mid-Atlantic Bonsai Festival
Randy Clark, Deborah Koreshoff, Roy
Nagatoshi, Chase Rosade and Martin
Schmalenberg. For more information
please contact Kurt Wittig, 17 Old Mill
Drive, Denville, NJ 07834, 201-361-6642.

Tips For February Bonsai Care

Just a little over a month and we'll be scrambling to get the bonsai out of winter storage and in place for their spring to fall sojourn.

Watering and pruning tips still apply from last month's.

Ginkgo - good month to prune branches.

Make a list of trees to be repotted and when.

Check soil supply and mix where appropriate.

Time to think about fertilizers. If you like the idea of using paste or fertilizer balls, now is the time to get the blood-meal, cottonseed-meal and bonemeal. John Naka's recommended mix in his book *BONSAI TECHNIQUES* is a good one to follow: 1 part blood-meal to 2 parts cottonseed meal. 1 part bone meal can be added for the flowering bonsai. The bonemeal is the component that makes the balls smell until they dry - hence winter is a good time to do this so that when they're drying outdoors the smell akin is not causing neighbors to openly rebel against you. The drying refers to those users who like to remove the balls and replace them after one month so that the balls do decompose and cause root rot. The nutrients in the balls are usually pretty well exhausted by one month's time. The undried fertilizer made same size as the dried balls can be placed on the surface of the bonsai pots but you do not have to fight the smell - that is if you've added bonemeal. I like to use the dried balls but it's a matter of finding the time to do it and then again there is the problem of getting them to stick together. You're on your own there - some success has been had with using beaten egg whites or Elmer's Glue as a binder.

THREE EVENTS WITH YUJI YOSHIMURA

SUNDAY MARCH 13 1:00 - 3:00 PM
BONSAI DEMONSTRATION

Yuji Yoshimura will demonstrate the placement of a 50-year old black pine on a rock. This creation of a bonsai is not to be missed!

At the National Arboretum, main auditorium, no fee. Sponsored by the National Arboretum and the Potomac Bonsai Association.

MONDAY MARCH 14 AND
WEDNESDAY MARCH 16

WORKSHOPS - 1:00 - 4:00 PM

Yuji Yoshimura will conduct workshops each afternoon for eight participants, \$35 per workshop, on advanced design for difficult trees. Bring your own! Register for one or both. PBA members only.

At the National Bonsai and Penjing Museum. Sponsored by PBA.

Questions? Call:

Arschel Morell at 410-235-5336 or
Tony Meyer at 301-907-0992.

To register, clip or copy below and send.

I will attend Yuji Yoshimura's Monday workshop (\$35 fee enclosed).

I will attend Yuji Yoshimura's Wednesday workshop (\$35 fee enclosed).

Please print name: _____ Club: _____

Phone: Day: _____ Evening: _____

**Send this form with check made out to BBS to Jerry Antel,
6409 Middleburg Lane, Bethesda MD 20817. Tel: 301-320-5251.**

You will be registered upon Jerry's receipt of this form and check.

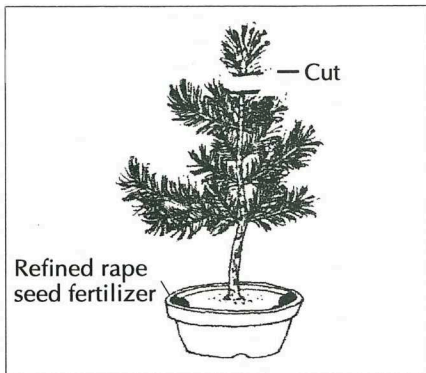
You will not be called unless there is a change in arrangements.

Goyou Matsu – White Pine, Part 2

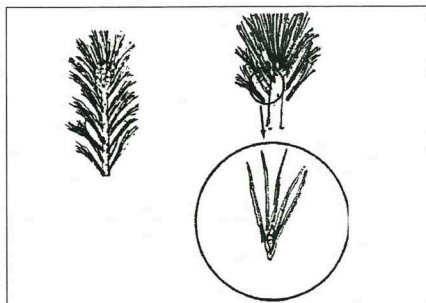
by Jules Koetsch
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Purchase Tree. Select a sapling of 3 to 5 years, upright trunk, strong roots. The height should be 3 to 6 inches and the diameter of the trunk should be $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Fertilize, water and apply insecticide.



June 10 – 20. Cut the top or "wick" so that it does not drain-off any excess energy. Leave 7 to 8 needle clusters below the cut. Each needle cluster or sprout has 5 needles.



New Growth – July 20–31. On the left is the removed wick as shown in the previous illustration. After removal of this top, one of the remaining needle clusters (right) may be a candidate for a new wick or top.



Removal of Unnecessary Branches.

Oct. 10–20. Alternate in removing branches having selected those that will remain. Do not cut branches forming in the wick section. Sometimes a bottom branch that is not part of the final tree design is left on until trunk thickens.

and 20th, remove unnecessary branches and immediately wire trunk and branches.

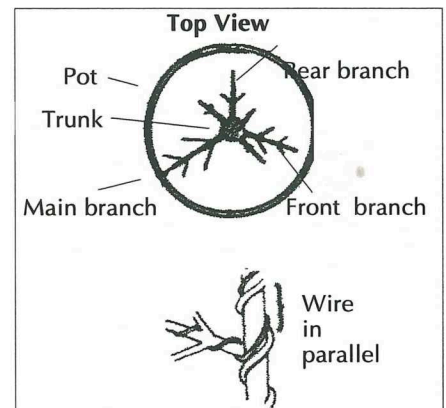
In removing branches, starting from the bottom of the tree and working upwards, remove branches that are opposite to other branches. Remove entire branches, segments *et al.* (Note that cutting branches off at the trunk is considered by many to be dangerous in that it kills the tree. Hence, some favor cutting the branch so that a stub is left to wither for a year before it is cut away at the trunk.) In selecting branches to remove, maintain a balanced look to the tree. Leave the branches forming in the wick uncut.

Immediately after removing unnecessary branches, apply wire as shown in the illustrations. Use 16 gage copper wire on the trunk and straighten the trunk to the formal upright shape.

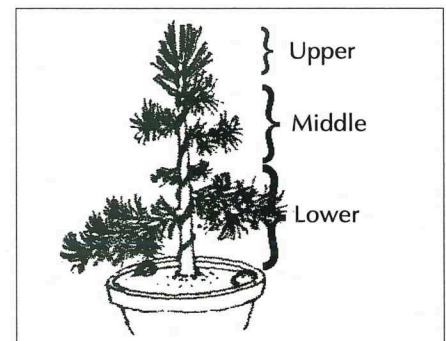
Wire alternate branches in pairs using wire whose diameter is one third that of the thickest part of the branch. In wiring, the wire for the branches should parallel the 16 gage wire on the trunk. The lower branches should be bent to lie slightly below the horizontal, those in the mid section of the tree should be horizontal and those in the top portion of the tree



Wiring – October 10–20. Decide upon the front view. Wire the trunk using 16 gage copper wire and straighten the trunk.



Wiring – October 10–20. In applying the wire always wire 2 branches with one wire and arrange the wire so that it runs alongside any additional wire on the trunk.



Wiring – October 10–20. Bend each branch so that the branches in the lower part are slightly below horizontal, those in the middle part are almost horizontal, and those in the upper part are slightly above horizontal.

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Goyou Matsu – White Pine, Part 2

by Jules Koetsch

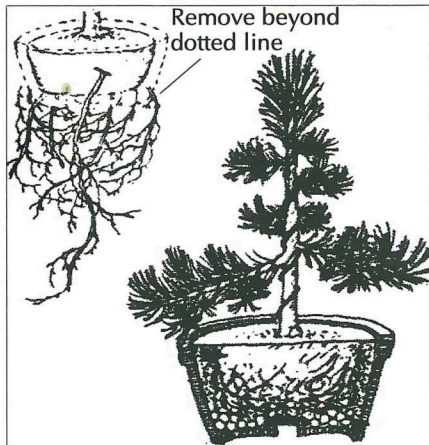
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should be bent slightly above the horizontal. The above arrangement undoubtedly gives the impression of age. In grafting branches, the scions should be grafted into the trunk at a downward angle so that they can easily assume an aged attitude.

Winter Control: In December avoid leaving the bonsai in a sunny place and place it under a shelter on very cold nights.

SECOND YEAR MANAGEMENT

Preparations for Potting: Between March 20th and 31st, select a number four partially fired red clay pot for transplanting. Once the plant has

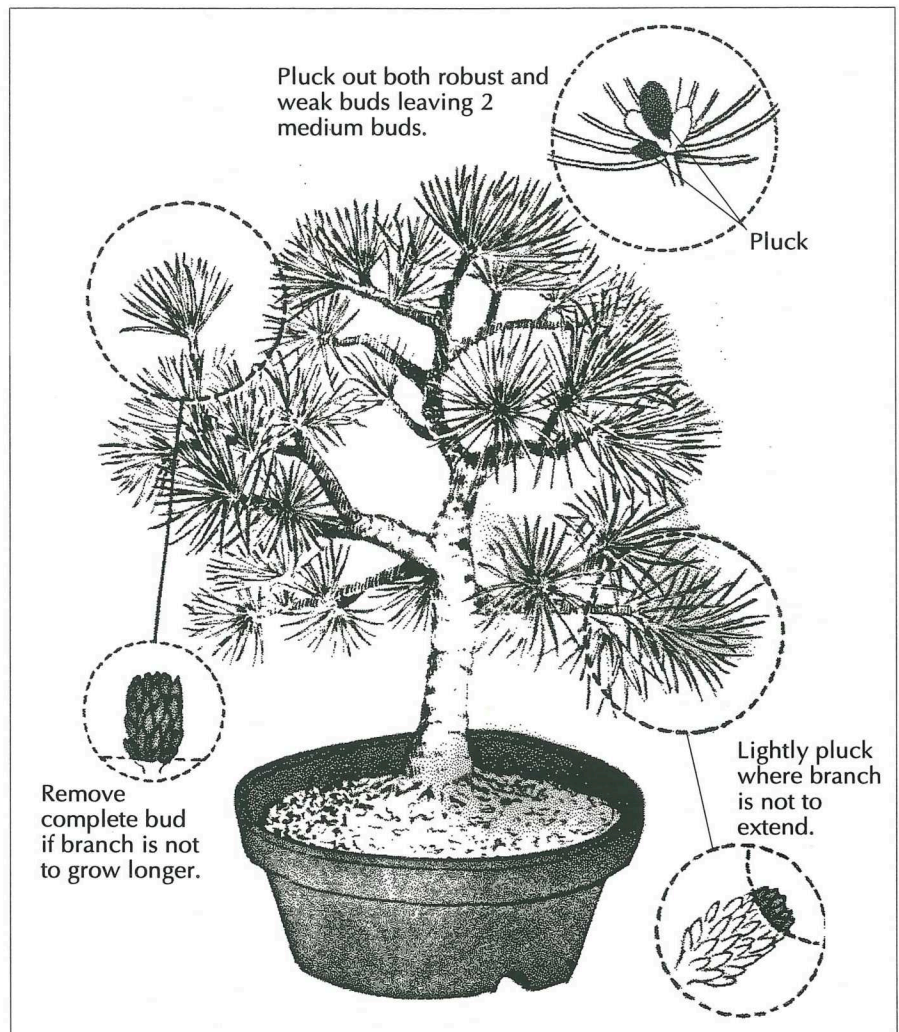


Second Year Transplanting – March 20-31. Remove 1/3 of the rootball including vigorous new root growth. Repot in a #4 partially fired clay pot. Repot in a soil mix of 7 parts red clay and 3 parts paulownia tree sand placed over a layer of red clay drainage pellets. Soak the pot in water and place pot on top of a shelf outdoors.

been potted, immediately water it adequately and place it outdoors on top of a shelf.

Managing: With the plant outdoors on top of a shelf, the schedule for applying fertilizer, insecticide and sufficient water is identical to that for the entire first year.

Pruning Sprouts: Cutting sprouts should take place between June 20th

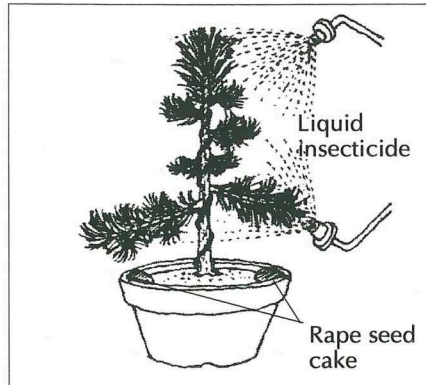
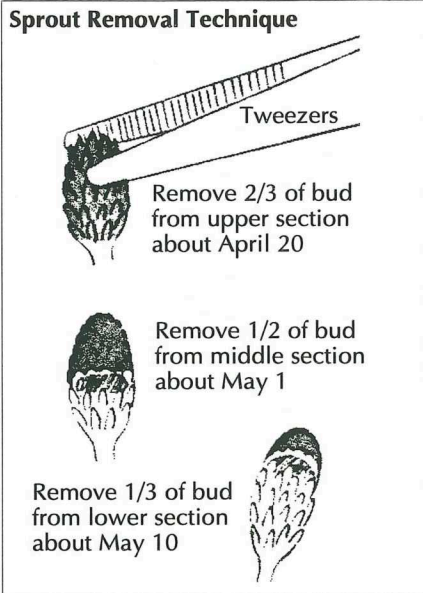


March Bud Removal. The objective of the sprout or bud plucking is to redistribute the energy in the tree so that the lower branches get enough energy to fatten while the upper branches do not thicken as fast and do not elongate too much. The results of this procedure will start to become evident in 3 to 4 years.

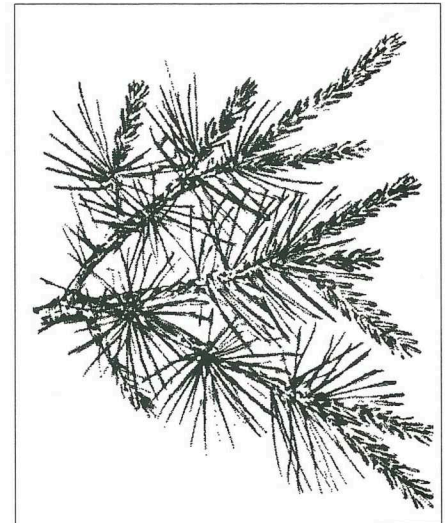
and 30th. At this time, the plant energy has ceased to flow to the wick or top and is feeding the tips of the branches. Hence it is time to prune the tips of the branches.

Using sprout plucking scissors in the right hand, clip off the branches to form a triangular pattern when viewed from the top. See the accompanying sketch.

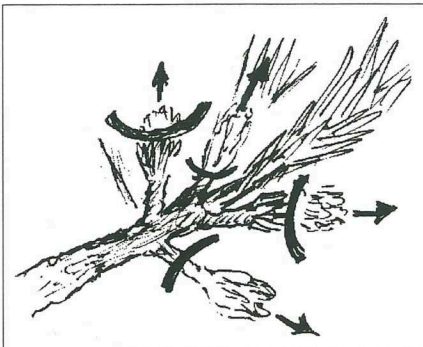
Cutting Old Needles: During July 20th through August 20th, cut the old needles. During this time, the two year old needles turn yellow, and the five needle bundles or sprouts can be cut back to 1 to 2 mm ($\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ inches) in length. The removal of the sprouts will open up the tree so that sprouts remaining on the branches grow with more vigor.



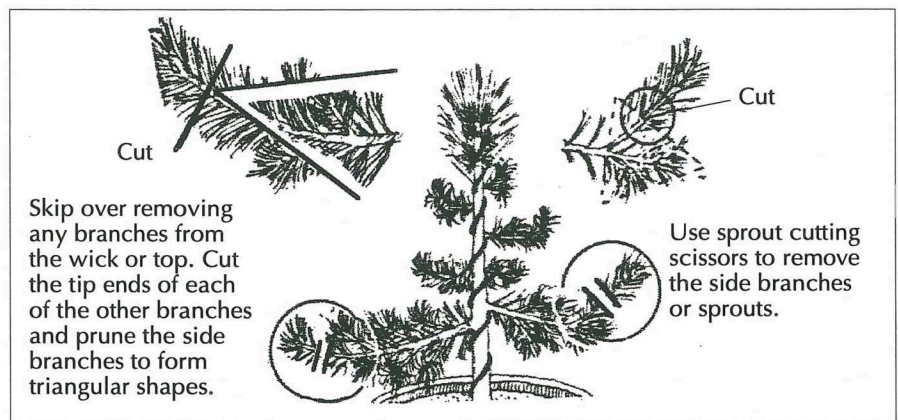
Applying Fertilizer and Insecticide – April 10-20. Apply 2 rape seed cakes April 10. Apply dormant oil for bark aphids (white, cottony clumps on trunk and branches) and follow with malathion or diazinon in mid-May. Apply acephate or dimethoate in mid-May and mid-to-late July for Nantucket tip moth (tips of branches die as a result of small larvae under the bark). Apply diazinon or dimethoate in mid-April and late June for Pine shoot moth (tips of branches die as a result of larvae in center of stem).



Pruning Sprouts – June 20-30. By this time of year the sprouts will have grown to look like the above sketch. The lengths can be reduced as shown below for shoots or extensions to the main branches and in another way as shown below for the side branches.



Heavy marks show where buds are either pinched back or removed entirely. Note opposite buds are removed to maintain principle of only two branches emanating from one point.



Skip over removing any branches from the wick or top. Cut the tip ends of each of the other branches and prune the side branches to form triangular shapes.

Repeat at the same times during the year the management tasks (fertilization, watering, and spraying insecticides) as cited for the previous year.

THIRD YEAR MATTERS

This year, as in the previous year until October 10th, water adequately, apply fertilizer, spray insecticide, clip sprouts and old needles.

Wiring of Main and Side Branches: Prepare to wire the main branches and side branches during October 10th to 20th to accommodate the new growth and maintain the design.

First, wire the main branches so that the tip end growth on each is aligned with the main branch. The branches on the top of the trunk should also be wired to be slightly above the horizontal.

Next, wire the side branches. Wire alternate side branches in pairs making certain to wire entire branches to retain the triangular look shown in the figure. Use 22-23 gage copper wire.

The results of the above are that the tip ends of the small branches are the only ones where the sprouts rise up.

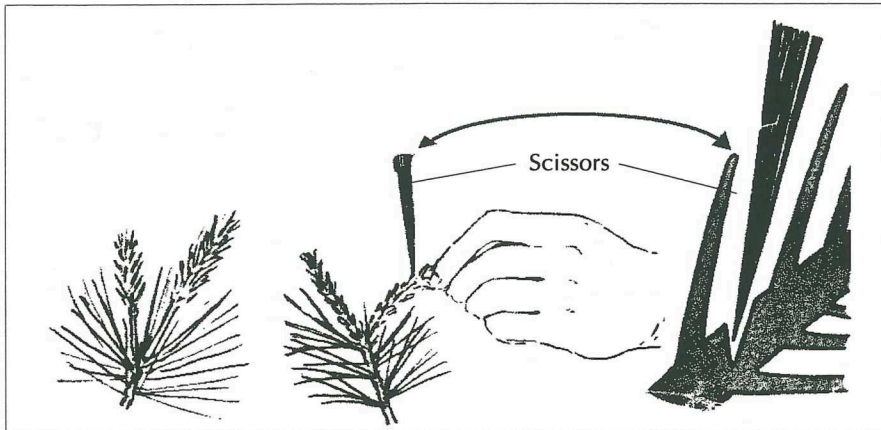
The situation as viewed from the side is that only the tip ends of the

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Method for Cutting Side Sprouts: With scissors parallel to needles, cut halfway through the stem and then snap off the sprout.

branches appear above the plane of the main branch.

FOURTH YEAR - PLANTING IN BONSAI DISPLAY POT

Planting in Bonsai Display Pot: Go with a shallow, elongated pot (narrow in the cross dimension). Please refer to the figures for directions. Once potted, immediately place the bonsai on top of an outdoor shelf.

Managing: While outdoors on the shelf, water adequately, fertilize (three weeks after placing on the shelf), spray insecticide, cut sprouts, prune old needles all in accordance with the prior year's schedule.

BEYOND the FOURTH YEAR

Except for repotting all the operations cited for the fourth year are repeated at the scheduled times in each ensuing year.

Repotting is done every third year. This can be stretched to 5 years if root growth has not been rapid enough.

When main and side branches become unruly as they grow - wire them.

Apply "plastic surgery" or remove branches in spite of a disinclination

to do so when the branches have become too thick in girth and thereby impair the balance of the tree.

After repotting allow 3 weeks to elapse before applying fertilizer.

REFERENCES

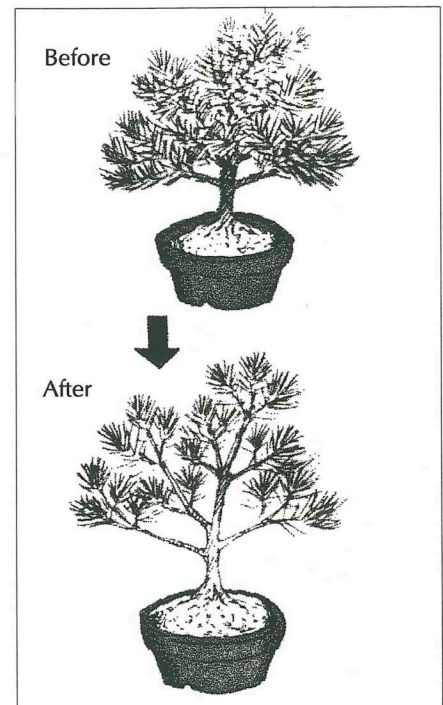
DIRECTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION of PINE and CONIFER BONSAI with Illustrated Explanatory Notes: article by Shoryugen Shin, 1975, (in Japanese).

Illustrated: BONSAI - ARRANGING SHAPE and PRUNING: published by You Ki Sho Bou (in Japanese).

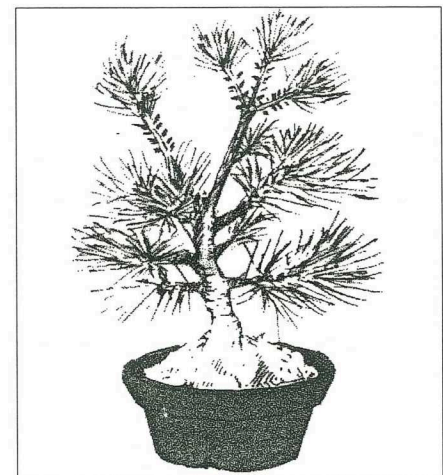
EXTENSIVE OUTLINE of BONSAI TECHNIQUES - Illustrated 2, Goyou Matsu; Bonsai World, Special Issue (in Japanese).

JAPANESE FIVE-NEEDLE PINE, Nature, Gardens, Bonsai, Taxonomy; Encyclopedia of Classical Bonsai Art Volume 2; by William N. Valavanis Symmes Systems, Atlanta, Georgia; 1976.

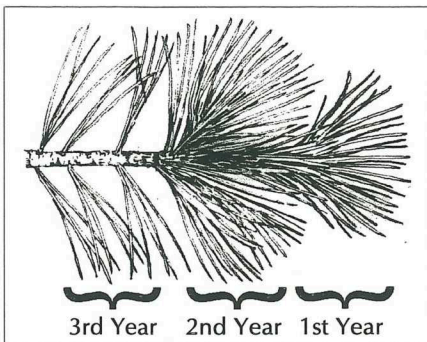
Contains much information on Japanese five-needle pines including an excellent list of references.



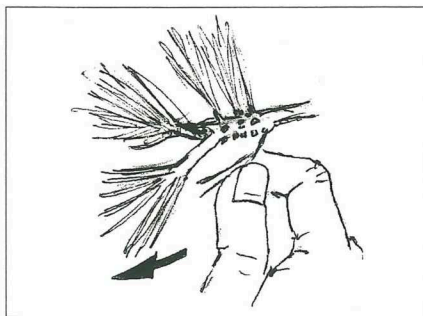
Needle Shearing – July 20 to August 20
Needle shearing accomplishes two actions. It permits more light and ventilation between the branches and promotes more growth on the branches.



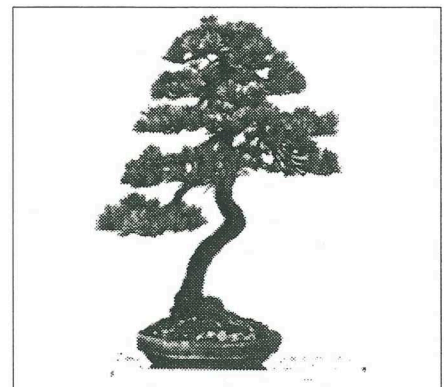
This example illustrates needle shearing performed on the top branches to retard their growth and encourage the growth of the lower branches.



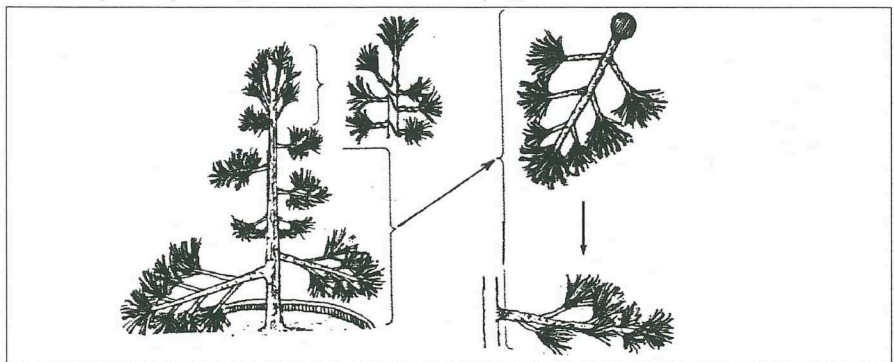
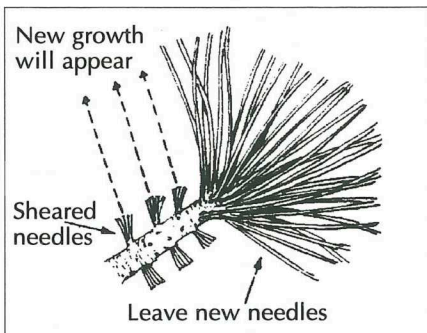
Needle Ages. Needle shearing should be done every year or at the least every other year. Shearing intervals longer than two years will inhibit the likelihood of controlling new growth location.



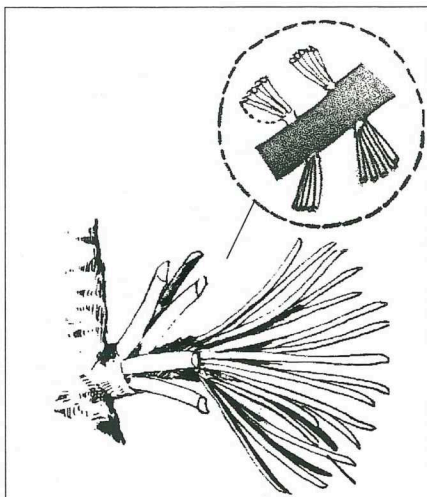
To prevent any new needle growth, use fingers to remove the 5 needle bundles. Be careful to pull bundle in the direction of the branch to prevent tearing of the bark and possibly killing the branch.



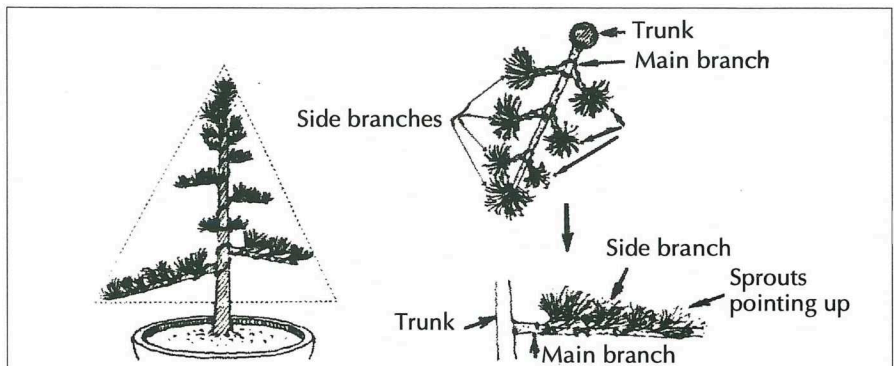
Goyou Matsu, White Pine, Informal Upright.



Before Third Year Wiring. Old needles (3 and some 2 years old) which are left on the tree will turn yellow and eventually fall off. This is normal and of no concern. Browning which starts at the tips of the branches is, however, a sign of a problem. Wiring is necessary to take care of the disorganized appearance of the previous year's growth. Wiring should be done to the wick and to bend the branches back toward horizontal.



The 5 needle cluster may be sheared to leave $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The lower sketch illustrates new needles unfolding from where one 5 needle bundle was sheared.



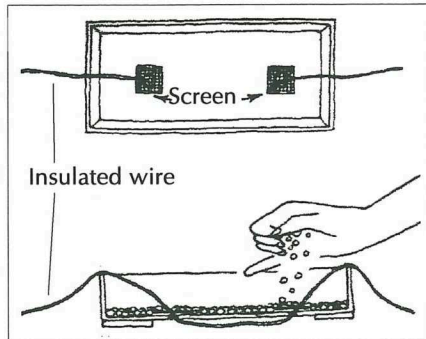
Wiring Branches – October 10-20. The outline of the tree should be an unequal sided triangle. Use 22 to 23 gauge copper wire to wire the side branches in pairs. The side branches should form a triangular shape when viewed from the top, and they should lie in the plane of the main branch when viewed from the side.

continued on next page

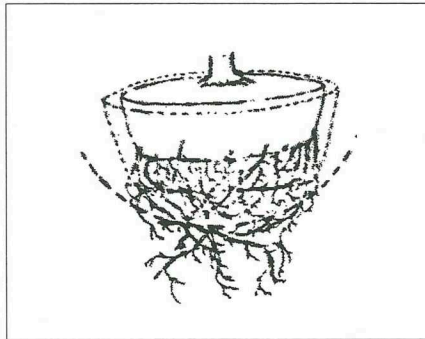
Goyou Matsu – White Pine, Part 2

by Jules Koetsch

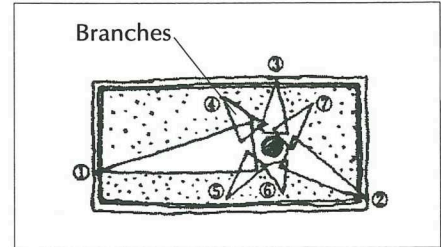
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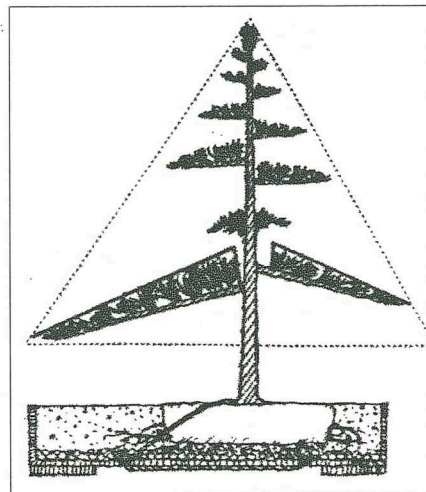
Fourth Year Planting in Display Pot – March 20–31. Fasten screen with insulated wire as shown above. Cut the wire and place it so that it does not get lost in the soil. Sprinkle in the drainage pellets to a depth of about one layer of pellets. Use a potting mix of 7 parts red clay and 3 parts of paulowina tree sand.



Remove 1/3 of rootball.



To achieve a fine bonsai repeat the efforts of the fourth year in subsequent years. Transplant once every three years. As the branches and side branches grow, wire to retain an orderly shape and do plastic surgery when the branches become too thick. Always attempt to arrive at what in your opinion is a balanced arrangement.



Seek the unequal triangle shape as illustrated. Pay attention to the placement in the pot. Pete Jones, of PBA, suggests using more Gran-I-Grits or coarse builders sand (paulowina tree sand) to red clay (or Turface) due to the high humidity and tendency for soils to retain water in the Washington, D.C. region.

GOYOU MATSU – WHITE PINE WORK SCHEDULE				
DATE	YEAR			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
March 20-30	Purchase tree	Repot tree		Pot in display pot
	Place outdoors on a shelf →			
	Water and mist →			
April 10-20	Fertilize →			
	Spray insecticides as preventative measures →			
June 10-20	Prune top or "wick"			
June 20-30		Prune sprouts →		
July 1-10	Fertilize →			
	Spray insecticides as preventative measures →			
July 20-31		Remove wire from trunk		
July 20 - Aug. 20	Remove old needles →			
				Remove wire from main and side branches
Sept. 20-30	Fertilize once →			
Nov. 1-10	Remove branches Wire trunk and branches		Wire main and side branches	
Dec. 1-10	Place under shelter at night →			
Fifth year and thereafter: Transplant every third year. Otherwise repeat the fourth year.				

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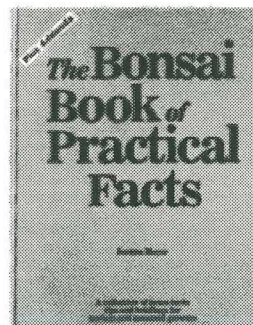
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To become a member, call the contact person of the nearest club for current rates and where to send your dues.

Individuals beyond commuting distance of a club are invited to subscribe to the PBA newsletter, *PBA Clippings*. For subscription to *PBA Clippings* only, mail a check payable to PBA for \$15.00 (U.S. \$35.00 for international subscription/postage) to Beth Potratz, 1101 Pekay St., SW, Vienna, VA 22180. For additional information, call Beth Potratz: (703) 255-9386.

Regular meeting times and places are listed. Meeting times and locations are subject to change, call first! Events are listed monthly in PBA Clippings.

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