

DUES ARE DUE

THIS IS THE TIME OF YEAR THAT EVERYONE NEEDS A LITTLE REMINDER.

PLEASE PAY YOUR DUES PROMPTLY SO THAT THE DATA BASE MAY BE KEPT UPDATED IN A TIMELY FASHION.

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HAPPY HOLIDAYS FROM THE
 "CLIPPINGS" STAFF



Vol. 24, No. 12, December 1994

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Individuals residing within the Baltimore, Washington, D.C. or Philadelphia metropolitan area 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 Jeff Stephanic, 1305 Bayliss Drive, Alexandria, VA 22302.

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From the Editor

During Veterans Day weekend my wife and I had a house guest. As one is wont to do when out of town visitors appear, we scheduled a trip to The Mall to the National Museum of Natural History. My wife and the visiting lady planned to see the gem collection since it will shortly if not already be under wraps while their display area undergoes renovations to include an earthquake floor. When reopened, visitors can sit in seats and experience the rocking, rolling of a relatively mild earthquake of around 4.0 magnitude on the Richter scale. If you visit Anchorage, Alaska, the theater there has such a floor. The thought of looking at jewelry didn't exactly excite me but my lackadaisical attitude promptly changed to joy when I saw the banner over the entrance to the museum announcing a special show on spiders sponsored by non-other than Marvel Comics who publish the "Spiderman" comic books. I spent all my time there while the ladies visited the gem collection after they had browsed through the spider exhibit. I don't know how you feel about spiders. I keep telling my wife and daughter that as every reference on spiders makes a point of, spiders kill all kinds of insects. Otherwise things would be unbearable for us there would be hordes of insects over everything. My wife and daughter are gradually coming around and I'm able to catch spiders especially giants like the wolf spider that promenaded in plain view in the house and deposit them outdoors thus

saving them from execution. However I have mixed emotions when I see a spider on a bonsai: I welcome a spider on a bonsai as a destroyer of harmful insect life yet worry that the bonsai must be harboring some type of harmful insect not visible to the naked eye. Spiders are considered relatives of mites - the mere mention of the word "mites" conjures dread visions of spider mites ravaging my bonsai.

Perhaps some species of spiders dine on spider mites but in my limited experience I've found that once spider mites get established on a bonsai it's a hell of a task to get rid of them. Before one resorts to using any miticides try subjecting the infected plants with sprays of water, - at least once a day. I do this anyway. Use a heavy spray of water preferably from a nozzle that has about 250 holes per inch of diameter of the rose. Don't spray so hard that the plant capsizes with or out of the pot. To be on the safe side, one can follow through on the recommended procedure of spraying the bonsai with a miticide before putting them in winter storage or while they are in winter storage. This is a good time to make the miticide applications since spider mite infestations occur in September and October. You know that they are on a bonsai since spider mites leave telltale strands of silk like their spider relatives, do not build webs, and you most likely will not find a spider in residence on the infected bonsai. Because mites are so small they may not be visible to your naked eye so to be sure they are not present, take a blank sheet of white paper and hold it under a suspect branch, shake the branch and note if any tiny red or grey-green specks appear there are mites on the bonsai. Miticides such as Derol, Diazinon, Dormant Oil, Cygon, Isotox, Kelthane, Spectracide may be applied at least 3 times each application spaced about 10 days apart. **READ THE LABEL** on the miticide before buying/using it to insure that the miticide won't harm or kill the bonsai.



continued on page 8

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
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.
(215) 663-1678

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) 394-0845

Mei-Hwa Penjing Society

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

Northern Virginia Bonsai Society

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

Richmond Bonsai Society

Imperial Plaza, 1717 Bellevue Ave.
4th Monday, 7 PM
(804) 353-6674

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

DECEMBER

Saturday 3
Kiyomizu Bonsai Society
Pot luck Christmas dinner at a members home.

Saturday 10
Northern Virginia Bonsai Society
Annual Holiday Party.

Thursday 15
Brookside Bonsai Society
Annual Holiday Dinner

Saturday 17
Greater Philadelphia Bonsai Society
Annual Christmas Party
Olive Garden at 5:00 pm

Saturday 17
Washington Bonsai Club
No Meeting
Happy Holidays

JANUARY

Saturday 14
Northern Bonsai Society MEETING
AT GREEN SPRING FARM PARK
at 10:00 am.

Thursday 19
Brookside Bonsai Society meeting

Washington Bonsai Club 21
Dan Chiplis will be speaking on wiring the tree at 2:00 pm

January 26
Greater Philadelphia Bonsai Society
Indoor Bonsai at 7:00 pm

ECTETERA

February 17-19, 1995
The Atlanta Bonsai Society is hosting its Second Annual Conference at the Holiday-Perimeter/Dunwoody. The featured speakers will be ROY Nogatoshi, Joe Harris III, Bill Valavanis, Rodney Clemons, Jim Doyle, Tom Dimig, and Chen Shue.

TIPS ON DECEMBER CARE

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 1977-1988. 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 Wickles advice to let the soil almost dry out before watering. 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.

OFFICER'S CORNER

REMINDER THAT THE **DUES** AND **MEMBERSHIP LISTS** ARE DUE IN TO JERRY ANTEL AT 6409 MIDDLEBURG LANE, BETHESDA, MD 20817 BY THE END OF **JANUARY**. If not admitted in time your club could face being dropped off the database and miss issues of the "CLIPPINGS"

VINES AS BONSAI

Vines seem to be best suited for creating shohin or slightly larger bonsai with the emphasis on a gnarled and twisted trunk with a lot of character - good for cascade or

bunjin styles. Four families of vines that have been adapted to bonsai are:

Ampelopsis (Porcelainvine)

Hedera (Ivy)

Parthenocissus

(Parthenocissus tricuspidata is Boston Ivy)

Grape

When out collecting vines for bonsai it is best for one to distinguish poison ivy, a member of the sumac family,

from other vines. Perhaps someone not allergic to the poison ivy has trained it into a bonsai. From the many anecdotes that John Naka tells I seem to remember one wherein he

mentioned that once he couldn't resist this plant with its interesting trunk that he had spotted in the wild. He dug it up and took it home. Needless to say it wasn't long before he learned of his mistake.

BONSAI GRAPE VINES

An article on bonsai grape vines appeared in the August 12, 1994 newspaper USA Today under the food section and authored by Cathy Hainer, Jerry Shriver and Elizabeth Snead. As an aside it is interesting to note, as I found out on a recent trip to Spokane, WA, that the trend in apple orchards and vineyards is to grow dwarf plants-easier to pick the crops, closer spacing of the trees and easier to reach the canopies for pruning. The USA article follows:

To make wine from these bay grapes, you'll need really teensy

tootsies. The U.S.A. wine world us toasting the arrival of chardonnay, cabernet sauvignon, zinfandel, pinot noir, merlot and sauvignon blanc.

Dr. Stephen Mandy stumbled upon the little plants a few years ago in France, where a viniculturist spent 10 years developing the miniature technology. Federal laws didn't permit him to import the vines so he reproduced the Frenchman's techniques and formed Mandy's Petite Vines of Healdsburg, Calif.

Each unique plant is trained and pruned for several years. They start at \$160 (overnight shipping not included).

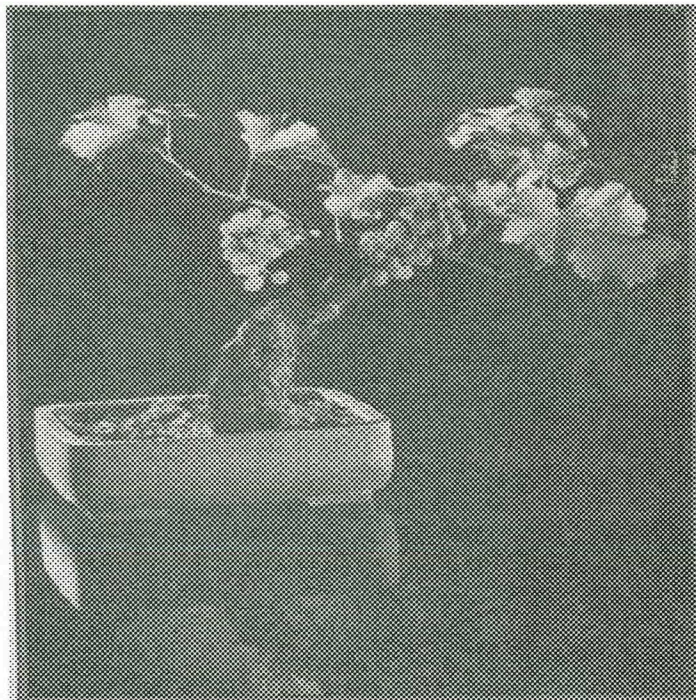
Mandy says the little watering and minor trimming are required for the nest few years. All the mini- vines are capable of bearing fruit and flowers,

though not all will do so every year.

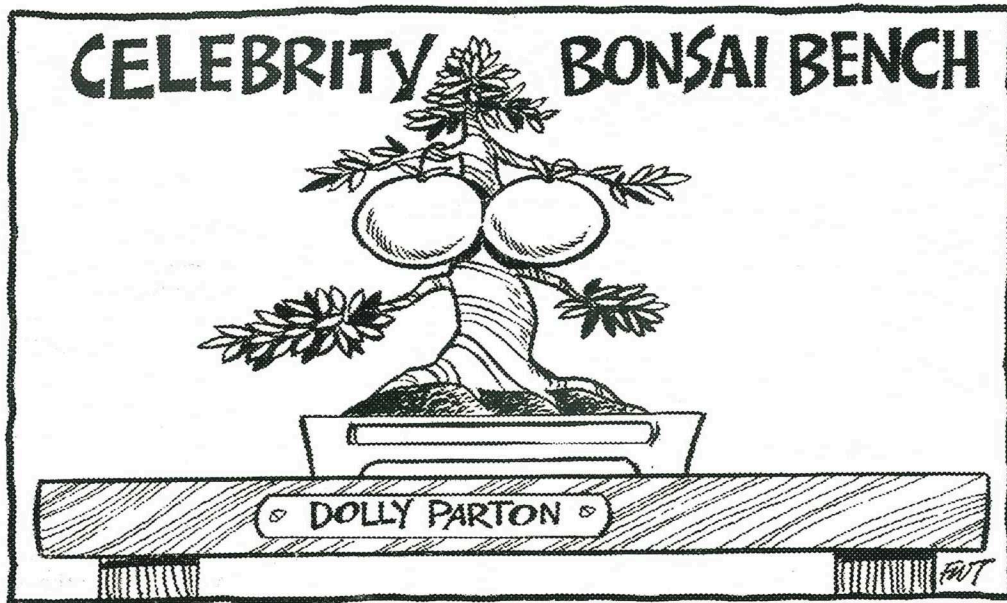
The plants will be available in the David Kay plant catalog the fall. Next up? Estate-designed bonsai wine vines natch. Mandy already has cuttings from Opus One, Dominus, and Mondavi vineyard. Mandy says: "A million people visit the Napa Valley a year and this enables them to take a little home with them." For more information, call 707-433-6255.

PORCELAINVINE (Ampelopsis family)

Reference 1 describes Porcelainvine as a northwestern Asiatic vine with the berries being the most interesting assets. "The berries are about the size of peas, borne in clusters, but in ripening they change color from pale lilac to yellow to porcelain blue (rarely whitish). It is a vigor-



BONSAI VINES: Grape plant from David Kay plant company is one of a new breed of miniature vines developed in France.



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SENSAI SAM

Sensai got to two answers to the question regarding the bug that was eating the pine foliage. Thank you for the additional information but due to space, I just printed the answer which were both good answer combined.

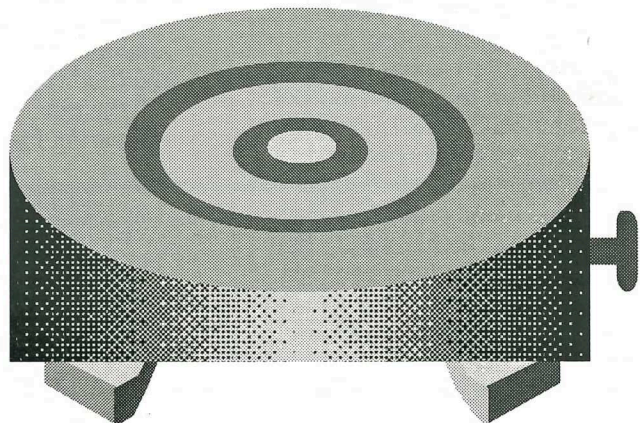
Dear Sam,

Re: September 1994, Pine larvae.

According to The ORTHO Problem Solver, Second edition 1984 ORTHO Information Service, Chevron Chemical Company, San Francisco, CA, the pest in question is the larvae of the sawfly. The adults do not eat, cannot sting, and lay eggs on leaves. The larvae feed, and spin a cocoon when fully grown. If there are enough of them, their feeding may weaken or kill the plant. ORTHO does not identify the egg case, the adult however, are wasplike in body shape without the constricted waist characteristic, about an inch long with transparent wings.

I had a pine infested with these critters, which I destroyed there were so many larvae present. Richard Meszler also indicated an infestation this Summer. Strange, I had never seen them until this Summer.

Happy trees,
Arschel J Morell



Dear Sensai Sam,

Attached is some information on pine sawfly. I think it may be what was eating the foliage on your pines. I control them the same way you did (except I use gas).

They will infest Scots pine, mugho pine, and Japanese black pine. I have noticed them on my plants for the last several years and they usually show up about the end of August. They can do an incredible amount of damage in just one day.

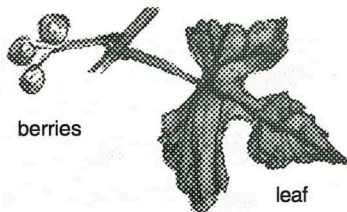
I hope this information is helpful to you.

Sincerely,
Bruce Stoneman

VINES continued from page 5

ous climber, climbing by means of tendrils, and the leaves are deeply lobed. It does make a dense foliage screen but its colorful porcelain blue fruits in the fall are outstanding. The leaves are 3 lobed and 2 - 5 inches across." Being of foreign origin Porcelainvines fall into the exotic invasives category growing wild locally on open lots and fields crowding out native species. Best way to be certain the vine is a Porcelainvine is to wait till the Fall when the berries provide a definite identification.

PORCELAINVINE



The technique for changing a collected Porcelainvine into a bonsai is identical to that described under Ivy in the following sections.

IVY (Hedera)

The methods for transforming Ivy into a bonsai apply equally for any other species of vine. Aspects of handling a vine depending on the source - collected, cuttings or nursery stock will be covered. Collecting: The following article is a reprint that first appeared in the December 1975 issue of the PBA Newsletter.

IVY by Walter Schmidt

Hedera helix, commonly called English Ivy, is a member of the Aralia family. Many hundreds of varieties exist, some with leaves 6 - 7 inches across, others barely 1/2 inch wide. Numerous shapes of leaves and colors abound, many variegated forms with white, yellow-margined, or blotched leaves. Two varieties, *H. arborescens* and

poetica, will bloom and produce berries.

Boston Ivy, *Pathenocissus tricuspidata*, actually a Japanese Ivy, is not related to *H. Helix*, but is sometimes grown as bonsai. *H. helix* is a very versatile plant, and will adapt well to training in almost any style desired. I shall confine myself to those varieties I have found best suited to bonsai. I favor *H. h. conglomeraata*, small-leaved and compact; *H. h. cordata*, with small, thick, heart-shaped leaves; and *H. h. hibernica*, the Irish Ivy, with somewhat larger leaves. The very small-leaved *H. h. minima*, a slow-growing variety, can be grown as Mame, and numerous other Ivies could be grown as bonsai. Most varieties are hardy and undemanding, responding well even after being subjected to some neglect by underwatering.

The best way to start is with a collected specimen with a thick stem. These can be found at times growing on a tree, a rock, or a wall. Dig the root first, then work it loose by cutting the rootlets along the branching. An old Ivy growing on a tree must be pried off carefully, as it will be hard and brittle and will easily break or split because it is practically united with the tree trunk. The same situation will exist for an Ivy growing on a wall. If any Ivy growing on a rock can be found, the rock and plant may be taken as a single unit.

Usually there are many hair roots on an old Ivy which must be cut off, as well as the unwanted side shoots. A collected Ivy may dictate style, as upright, slanted, or cascade. If root-over-rock is desired the Ivy should be planted in a deep container to develop long and strong roots to straddle the rock. Plant collected Ivies in a large pot or the ground for the first year. Shape, wire, and prune them, feeding with mild liquid

manure from early spring till mid-summer. A commercial fertilizer can be used.

Ivies can be transplanted, root-pruned, and shaped at any time of year. Mature wood is hard to bend, and crotches split easily, so wire the branches while young. Good taper and surface roots develop rapidly without any effort from the grower.

H. helix demands ample water during the growing season, but water can be reduced for resting during winter. It is normal for Ivies to get some yellow leaves, which will shed, in the winter period. The heart-leaved Ivy will assume a dark copper tone in freezing temperatures. Watch Ivies closely for aphids, scale, and mealy bugs. A monthly application of Malathion will keep them away.

Cuttings:

According to reference 1 "Boston" Ivy is native to Japan and central China. The leaves are 3 lobed and a lustrous green which changes to brilliant scarlet in the Fall. Its fruits are blue, are mostly hidden by foliage and very much sought by the birds. What follows was adapted from a chapter on Tsuta, the Japanese name for Boston Ivy, which appeared in the 1974 booklet "Illustrated Directions for the Preparation of Deciduous Plants for Bonsai" (in Japanese).

The propagation of Tsuta (Boston-Ivy) is relatively simple. In the Spring between March 20th to 30th, cut from a mature Tsuta pieces which are 6cm (2 1/2 inches) in length and about the thickness of your little finger. Plant the cuttings on a slant in a growing soil mixture of 7 parts red clay and 3 parts Paulownia tree sand contained in a wooden box. Place the cuttings 10 cm (4 inches) apart with 1-part in the soil and 2-parts exposed. The cuttings

VINES CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

can be cut either with a diagonal or right-angle cut. However, leaves emerge from the cuttings in June and to enhance the survival rate (about one-half of the cuttings will take) do not remove too many leaves.

Having completed the planting of the cuttings, water the soil until the water flows from the openings in the bottom of the box and place the cuttings so that they have one-half-a-day shade until the roots have sprouted, usually one-month. Insure that the cuttings are well-watered. After root growth has started, around April 20th to 30th, leaves will emerge. Then place the cuttings on a shelf in a sunny location. Continue to supply sufficient water throughout the growing period.

If one desires, apply rape-seed fertilizer powder once during the September 20th to 30th timeframe and again during October 20th to 31st. Dust the powder between the rows of cuttings.

2ND YEAR TRANSPLANTING, LEAF CLIPPING, PRUNING

Transplanting:

Transplanting for the first time

should be done between March 10th to 20th. This is about the time sprouts begin to show some life. Prune away one-third of the root system. Because the Tsuta grows rapidly, the potting should be done within the above timeframe. The color of the pot should harmonize with the leaves when in the Autumn, they have turned to crimson from bright green. The customary pot employed is one with glazed, white finish. For a small to intermediate size bonsai, a round pot of 10 cm (4 inches) diameter is suggested. Do not place the mixture of potting soil (7 parts red clay and 3 parts paulownia tree sand) in the pot until a drainage layer of red clay pellets has been placed in the bottom of the pot. Having completed the potting, apply water until it flows from the bottom of the pot and place it in a shady spot for a one-month interval.

April-May Management

After potting and tree has been in the shade for a month, sprouts will start to emerge during April 20th to 31st. When this happens, move the plant to a sunny spot on a shelf. During April 20th to 30th and again during May 20th to 31st apply a thin dusting of rape-

seed fertilizer around the edge of the pot.

Leaf Clipping

During the period of June 20th to 30th, the energy in the plant is high and leaf clipping should be done. All leaves and stems should be clipped.

Pruning

From July 20th to 31st to September 20th to 30th during a 2-month interval, the flourishing growth of branches is gradually removed. Prune

so that in every instance, 2-segments remain, -see the illustration.

September 20th to 30th Until December 10th to 20th.

Pruning has been terminated. During September 20th to 30th and October

20th to 31st again make weak applications of powered rape-seed fertilizer. Of course continue to water twice-a-day during the above months using tapwater. In November you will have a pleasure of viewing the leaves which have turned to crimson. During December 10th to 20th after having been exposed to a good frost, place the plant in a greenhouse or cold-frame.

continued from page 2

Getting back to pleasanter thoughts, treat yourself if you haven't already, with a visit to the show "Spiders!" at National Museum of Natural History, Thea and Constitution Avenue, 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.. It ends January 2, 1995. Take a kid - it's geared so that they can enjoy it too. Take your wife or girlfriend and send her to see the gem collection. Don't miss seeing the movie at the end of the exhibit.



Five New Books for Getting and Giving This Christmas

THE BONSAI YEAR BOOK by Paul Goff and our old friend Harry Tomlinson from Stone Lantern, 95 pages, 165 color photos. \$12.95.

This book takes what in most bonsai books is just a chapter and expends this information into many chapters, charts and photographs illustrating seasonal care. A neat little book, the first of its kind. Should be in every bonsai library.

BONSAI IN YOUR HOME, by Paul Lesniewicz, Sterling Publishing Company. 207 pages and all color photographs, \$27.95.

Don't let the price throw you. If you are into growing bonsai indoors you need this book. An extension of his earlier book on the same subject Lesniewicz has out done himself in this presentation. Get someone who loves you to get this for you.

MINIATURE LIVING BONSAI LANDSCAPES - by Herb L. Gustafson, Sterling Publishing Co., 190 pages, all color photographs. \$29.95.

I never thought I would see another book written about Saikei, but here it is. Mr. Gustafson studied with Kawamoto at his institute in Japan and while some of his Saikei are a little rough around the edges the influence is there. His chapter on rock placement is worth the price. If you don't have a copy of Kawamoto's book you need this one.

THE BONSAI WORKSHOP - by Herb Gustafson, Sterling Publishing Co. 208 pages, with black and white drawings and color photographs. \$29.95.

The first book for national distribution by this author shows the Kawamoto influence. When I first looked at this book I sensed something familiar in the compositions. It was not until his book on Saikei came out that I understood where I had seen this style bonsai. Another book worthy of your library.

BONSAI - A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE - GROWING AND DISPLAYING -by Colin Lewis and Neil Sutherland, Smithmark Publishing Co., 124 pages, all color. \$14.98.

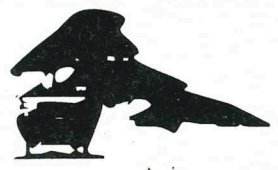
A very colorful book, typical of British book which feature large photographs of step-by-step procedures for producing bonsai. Good pictures of immature bonsai which should inspire new bonsai hobbyists.

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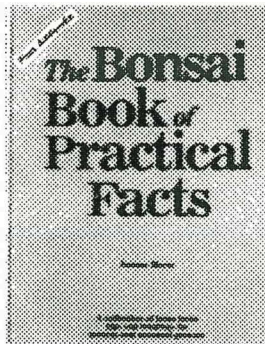
That good styling goals must include elements of "Ideal" and "Picturesque."

How to save a cracked branch.

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The only fool-proof way to determine when to re-pot.

Why perfect soil drainage is the life line for all plants except cacti.



What to do if a drainage screen slides away.

Why re-potting revitalizes any bonsai and improves design.

How to change soil in a group planting without taking it apart.

When can outdoor bonsai such as pines be kept indoors?

A labor-saving way to screen potting soil.

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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 meeting in addition to receiving the *PBA Clippings* monthly. Residents of: Baltimore, MD; Lancaster, PA; Philadelphia, PA; Richmond, VA and Washington, D.C. metropolitan regions are expected to join a club to receive all membership benefits.

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 Jeff Stephanic, 1305 Bayliss Drive, Alexandria, VA 22302. For additional information, call Jeff Stephanic: (703) 671-6881.

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Membership | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>PBA Clippings</i> , Subscription Only, US \$15 |
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| <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"/> Richmond Bonsai Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brookside Bonsai Club | <input type="checkbox"/> Lancaster Bonsai Society | <input type="checkbox"/> Washington Bonsai Club |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chesapeake Bonsai Society | <input type="checkbox"/> Mei-Hwa Penjing Society | |

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

COUNTRY _____

TELEPHONE: Office () _____ Home () _____

- BALTIMORE BONSAI CLUB**
Cylburn Arboretum, Baltimore, MD.
3rd Sunday, 1 PM
Elaine Kendall, (410) 426-5421
- BOWIE BONSAI CLUB**
Bowie Community Center, Bowie, MD
Last Monday, 7 PM
Terry Adkins, (301) 350-3586
- BROOKSIDE BONSAI SOCIETY**
North Chevy Chase Recreation Center
Chevy Chase, MD.
3rd Thursday, 7:30 PM
Jerry Antel, (301) 320-5251
- CHESAPEAKE BONSAI SOCIETY**
Paca Garden, Annapolis, MD
2nd Tuesday, 7:30 PM
Stephen Choi, (301) 261-8131
- 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
3rd Saturday, 2 PM
Joan Stephens, (301) 423-8230
- LANCASTER BONSAI SOCIETY**
Lancaster Farm and Home Center, Lancaster, PA
2nd or 3rd Wednesday, 7 PM
Frank Thomas, (717) 394-0845
- MEI-HWA PENJING SOCIETY**
(Chinese language spoken)
Bowie Community Center, Bowie, MD
2nd Sunday, 1 PM
Akey Hung, (301) 390-6687
- NORTHERN VIRGINIA BONSAI SOCIETY**
Greenspring Horticultural Center
Annandale, VA
2nd Saturday, 10 AM
Judy Wise, (202) 554-3045
- RICHMOND BONSAI SOCIETY**
Imperial Plaza, 1717 Bellevue Ave., Richmond, VA
4th Monday, 7 PM
Chris Cochran, (804) 353-6874
- WASHINGTON BONSAI CLUB**
U. S. National Arboretum, Washington, D.C.
3rd Saturday, 2 PM

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