

AIRLAYERING by Peter Jones

Air layering can shorten the time it takes to produce a good bonsai. There are many different methods of air layering that can provide good results within a short time. What works for one person may not work for you. Don't let that stop you from trying.

If you wish to try air layering, make sure the plant is healthy and growing vigorously. I have found that early spring is a good time to start in the Washington DC area. Over the years, I have tried many different methods to see which one gave me the best results. What I have found is that evergreens in general will take longer to develop roots than deciduous trees.

However, in trying the different methods, I found that evergreens respond best if you start preparing the area you wish to develop roots in the fall. This will help the branch to develop good roots in a much shorter time in the spring. Most club members that have asked me about air layering seem to want roots to develop in one or two months. With some trees, it can take up to 2 or 3 years before enough roots have developed so you can safely cut off the air layered branch.

In 1992, I offered Northern Virginia Bonsai Club members a chance to try their hand at air layering on some of the trees in my front yard. I believe seven club members came by to try air layering. My purpose was to give club mem-

ber a chance to see first hand, some of the techniques I use. In addition to learning, they would get to keep the material. As payment I had asked that they write a 10 sentence paragraph about their learning experience.

Mike and Barbara Smith of the Northern Virginia Bonsai Club were the first to express interest in trying air layering. Their first attempt at air layering was interrupted by mother nature. A snow storm broke the branch before roots developed. During the winter Mike had received a new type of propagating material called "Drip & Grow". I purchased 2 bottles from Mike because I was eager to try this product with air layering.

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Fertilizers by Andy Walsh, submitted by Chris Cochrane, Richmond Bonsai Society

The following is an article that was submitted by Chris Cochrane of The Richmond Bonsai Society. Attached is the article on fertilizer by Andy Walsh that put on the rec.arts.bonsai discussion thread. I think it is worthy of publication, & Andy has given his permission. He is a microbiologist interested in soil compositions and has posted several terrific articles on Usenet. Andy is a member of the Great Swamp Bonsai Society and past Vice-president of the Bergin Bonsai Society. Andy can be reached at AndyWalsh@aol.com. on the Internet.

Andy writes:
Hi all,
When I first saw the question on why it is recommended to dilute inorganic fertilizers I was very tempted to jump right in with my personal views on the relationship of fertilizer to soil and to Bonsai. But I resisted and thought everyone might appreciate an actual review of the Bonsai literature instead.

So instead I browsed through my Bonsai library which is now comprised of 55 books and smatterings of magazines and I now have a summary of the

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The *PBA Clippings* (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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Individuals residing within the Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Philadelphia or Richmond metropolitan areas are encouraged to become members of a club to receive the newsletter. Annual subscription for 12 issues of the PBA Clippings only is US \$15.00 (US \$35 for International Mail) which should be made payable to the Potomac Bonsai Association and sent to Jeff Stephanic, 1305 Bayliss Drive, Alexandria, VA 22302.

Advertising Rates (until December 31, 1995):

Monthly rates: 1/6 page, \$12.50; 1/3 page, \$25.00; 1/2 page, \$37.50; full-page, \$75.00. 10% discount for 6 consecutive months prepaid, 20% discount for 12 consecutive 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:

Potting/repotting chores when June arrives are for the most part "fini." In retrospect there was one step I tried to do that I had bypassed in previous years. The stages in my potting operations are akin to those for making a layer cake. First a single layer of large, pebble sized Turface is spread over the bottom of the pot to form what the Japanese call the "drainage layer." Since I have no source for those giant Turface pellets as of late I must sieve used soil to recover them. I know some successful bonsai growers do not use a drainage layer. I wonder how much good it may do since there have been occasions when after a vigorous episode of chopsticking in the potting soil some of the large pellets have worked their way toward the surface of the soil. But like putting in a drainage layer and the other things that I do before adding the potting soil, they may be only be in a sense placebos for my mind. Over the drainage layer, I sprinkle a thin layer of horticultural charcoal which is purported to keep the water from souring if it puddles in the bottom of the pot and improve drainage. A thin layer of potting soil is spread over the charcoal and a dusting of Green sand is sprinkled over that. Green sand is an organic source of phosphorous which promotes root growth.

For some reason or other my plants in the past have exhibited poor root growth. Next comes the task of placing the plant in the pot so that it's artistically balanced. One hasn't a problem with a bunjin style - they're easy - they go in the center of the pot.

Optimally locating a bonsai other than for a bunjin or cascade style, in a pot for some people with that well-trained eye may be a matter of spotting the tree in the pot. Then they back off some 15 feet to check the position of the tree in the pot, correct with a minor adjustment if at all necessary and then start filling the pot with soil. I've followed the above steps in the past and have come up with mixed results in that all too often the placement is just a tad off. This spring I did not bypass a step in the procedure which is a sure-fire way to artistically place the bonsai. It's a method that artists use to locate a subject or subjects in a painting. You go about 15 feet from the painting or in this case the bonsai and view the bonsai in a mirror. I find this approach better than using the view-finder on a camera which merely gives one a very distant view of the subject. It's interesting to find that what looked like good placement when only viewed front-on is somewhat off when viewed flipped over in the mirror. Try it on your already potted bonsai and see if the mirror backs up your previous judgement.

The use of a mirror is also helpful for locating plants in a group or forest planting. Check to see that the spacing between plants is not uniform. There's nothing that takes away from the interest in a group or forest planting more than uniform spacing. The accompanying sketch from the Japanese book "GROUP and FOREST BONSAI - MANY SUBJECTS for STUDY" published by group Koukou Shojiki shows all the principles for placement of the trees to make a group or forest planting interesting. First nothing is planted in the center of the pot or tray. Secondly the trees are not planted in the front quarter of the tray. Thirdly no trees are located directly behind one another. Besides unequal spacing between the trees there is one other step that enhances interest in a group or forest planting. This step involves placing the trees as shown in the sketch in groups of 3 separated from each other just enough to distinguish them as groups. Lastly for groups or forests where the number of trees do not exceed about 15, in other words where major groupings of 3 as shown in the sketch do not look artistically appealing, make only two major groupings and leave a space for your hand to pass through. For a larger number of trees like the 24 in the sketch, make two gaps where a hand can pass through.

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

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 SOCIETY

Lancaster Farm and Home Center, Lancaster, PA
2nd or 3rd Wednesday, 7 PM
(717) 394-0845

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
(202) 554-3045

RICHMOND BONSAI SOCIETY

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

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) 475-4857

JUNE

Saturday 10
Northern Virginia Bonsai Society
Annual Meeting at John Simpson's. A day of fun for all and a perfect opportunity for those troublesome trees.

Saturday 17
Washington Bonsai Club
Azalea Workshop.

Sunday 25
Kiyomizu Bonsai Club
Making slabs for plantings Meeting location TBA (either Godfrey Trammel's or Chuck Bird's)

Sunday 25
Baltimore Bonsai Club
Rock slab workshop to held at Mike Ramina's at 1:00 pm.

JULY

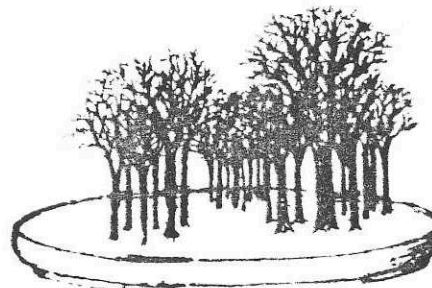
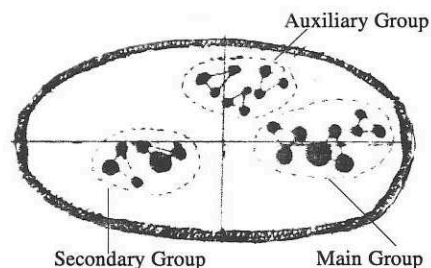
Saturday 8
Northern Virginia Bonsai Club
Round Robin Tree Design. Different member of the club will be styling different members trees.

Sunday 16
Baltimore Bonsai Club
Annual Picnic at Helen Lavenstein's. The picnic will start at 1:00 pm to ?. Bring a dish.

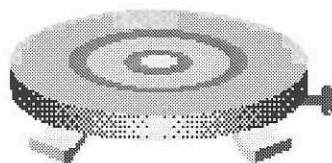
Editorial, Continued from previous page

Before doing forest or group plantings one should at least determine preliminary positions for the trees with at least a sketch looking down on the tray or pot. Superimposing the locations in a 3-D view as in the accompanying sketch will be additionally helpful in deciding positions. The mirror will be helpful in determining final tree locations.

I had a nice, big mirror which I presume has been lost in our basement - the Bermuda Triangle in my home. Hence, I surreptitiously borrow my wife's hand mirror from her vanity. So far I haven't broken it which is a minor miracle, and I clean it especially of fingerprints before returning it to the vanity.



SENSEI SAM



When the Scots pines were passed out at the January meeting, I chose one not because of its trunk line, but because of its small needles and multiple sprouts on the lower trunk. Its needles were only 3/4 inch long (about half the usual), and quite dense. I thought it was a seedling variation that would make fine material for a smaller size (shohin) bonsai. I couldn't see a style for it right away, so unlike Larry, I just trimmed two straggly branches from the inside of the first big curve on the lower trunk, and set the tree aside. Many of the other pines seemed appropriate for literati designs right away, but not this one. The main trunk curved out and then back (see figure 1) which I found unappealing, and only one branch was available between the lower curve and the upper branches.

In late February, I was studying this little tree, and could suddenly see a future shape for it as a gently windswept sort of tree (see figure 2). I did some more trimming then, removing about half of the tiny twigs (last year's sprouts) from just above the first curve in the trunk, but leaving more than needed for future branches. I also took it out of the

pot to examine the roots. Most of the roots were vigorous and well-branched, easily combed out, but near the trunk they were tangled in an area of old peaty soil, probably from when it was just a seedling. I tried to untangle these roots, but found they were quite brittle. After cutting (or breaking) several, I decided to leave them for the next repotting, lest I chop away all the faulty roots, and have none left at all

The upper cluster of branches was very dense and growing well and I feared they might take too much of the tree's strength from the lower portion that I wanted to use for my future bonsai. So I pinched out all of the apical buds from the upper whorl and the very tip of the tree. The tree was then repotted in fresh gritty soil, in a plain earthenware pot, a little wider but about half the depth of the original gallon pot. I watered it with half-strength Superthrive, and set it in an unused room, where the temperature was about 50°, with indirect sun from a window, since frost was still possible outside. Besides, I wanted to keep an eye on it!

Two weeks later, all seemed well; the soil had dried out and been watered several times, indicating that the roots were reviving. Then I went to an air-layering workshop (see Figure 3), and thought I might layer the vigorous top whorl of branches, to try to propagate this nice needle type. Now I'm sorry for pinching the top buds - maybe it wasn't such a good idea... Anyway, I stripped the bark below the whorl, dusted it with Rootone, and wrapped it in moist sphagnum moss. The whole tree was then staked, to stabilize both the layered area and the newly potted root system. In a few weeks, it will go outside to a protected area for a month or so, then gradually out into full sun.

Since I had both repotted and layered this little tree, I chose not to wire any of the branches. Most of the future bonsai's branches (assuming it survives this drastic first year) will come from the tiny sprouts along the first curve in the trunk. The future first branch and the new apex will be allowed to grow wild for the first few years, to build up thickness, while the others will be kept pinched back. If all goes well, in about five years I'll have a fine shohin to show, just for being at the right GPBS meeting!

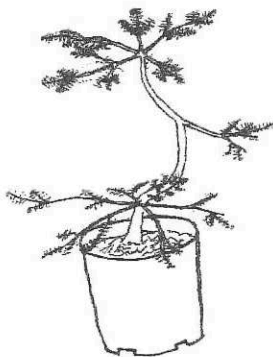


Figure 1

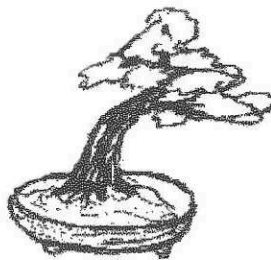


Figure 2



Figure 3

President's Musings, A letter from Chris Yeapanis

As outgoing President, I feel a need to say THANKS to all who have been involved with PBA while I was an officer. This finishes 6 years as a PBA officer: 2 as Educational VP, 2 as First VP and 2 as President, so I could not begin to thank everyone by name who has helped me survive these 6 years. I must pass on great appreciation, and respect to my wife who has been wonderful.

This is an honest heartfelt thanks. Sometimes we did not agree but we have always worked together trying to do a good job for PBA. So, here goes.

Thanks to:

MY WIFE (The support has been unbelievable).

A special thanks to Bill Merritt, Jules Koetsch, Richard Meszler and Arschel Morell for being advisors.

To Richard Meszler (I THINK THANKS IS DESERVED?) for convincing me to co-chair the 1987 symposium, the first PBA event with which I was involved.

To Bill Merritt who convinced me I could be Educational Vice President (my first office in PBA.)

A special thanks to Julie Walker, and Jerry Antel who have been officers for my 6 years and a few others.

All PBA officers while I was an officer.

All PBA Board Members while I was on the board.

Bill Spencer for always reminding the boards and me "It's a club and we should be having fun."

All Volunteers from symposiums, auctions, spring shows, and lectures.

Beth Potratz for volunteering to do ANYTHING & EVERYTHING.

US Arboretum staff, especially Bob Dreschler, Dan Chiplis, Mary Ann Jarvis and Lewis.

Non-PBA members for advice, and suggestions, particularly Marion Gyllenswan, Jim Barrett, Roy Nagatoshi, Julian Adams, and Jim Doyle.

All those who offered constructive criticism.

I will end with a suggestion. As a PBA member, get involved with your club and PBA. The advantages are greater. The clubs and PBA prosper from your help and your ideas. But, you prosper also from the friendships, contacts,

and experience gained. You learn to put on an event, i.e. a PBA symposium (this could be used on a resume.) You make friends with which to share bonsai experiences or just spend an evening together. As an officer or committee chair, you meet bonsai people from all over the world. I have made bonsai friends who would welcome me into their homes if I were in their area. When I went to the Golden State Bonsai Convention in California 2 years ago, I was able to see the private collections of John Naka, Roy Nagatoshi, and Jim Barrett due to friendships I had formed over the last 8 years. While Betty and I were at John Naka's after seeing his collection, we sat for over 2 hours talking with John and Alice Naka.

This would not have happened had I sat on my hands and let others work for Northern Virginia Bonsai Society and PBA. Get involved and have fun. See you around the PBA events.

Congratulations and good luck to PBA's new officers.

Chris J. Yeapanis

MONTHLY CARE TIPS FOR JULY

Bonsai Tips for July

Watering: Do any overhead watering before 10:00 a.m. and after 3:00 p.m. to prevent sun damage to the foliage. Do not overhead water after 5:00 p.m. as the moisture on the foliage may cause fungi to form. When the day is very hot and especially if it is a dry one, the plants may need two waterings.

Fertilizer: Some people feel that fertilizing the bonsai during July and August stresses the plants too much. If you

are not of that school of thought, fertilize according to your schedule if you're using fertilizer balls or liquid fertilizer. If using liquid fertilizer, rotate between different brands and include a fish emulsion one.

Wiring: Check to see that none is digging into the bark. Wiring can be done on the coniferous species.

Insecticides and Diseases. Be alert for any infestations and use the appropriate insecticides and fungicides. Usually a good dousing with a water spray in the late afternoon will discourage any insects from making a permanent roost in your bonsai. Good air movement often prevents any fungi from forming.

Air Layering, continued from page 1

I have an overgrown *Juniperus Chinensis* "Robusta Green" that will provide some 3 to 6 inch trunks. Since Barbara wanted a robusta green with a nice trunk we agreed that they would try a branch. After some encouragement, on July 12, 1993, they stopped by after a Club meeting to try air layering again. A 3 inches in diameter branch was selected. A 2 inch wide girdled was done, the girdled area was scrapped to remove any cambium that didn't come off when the bark was removed.

Once this was completed, drip and grow rooting hormone was put on the top of the girdled area, covering at least a 1/2 inch area of both the bark and exposed xylem. You may find that a natural bristle works best for putting the hormone on. I prefer a small, camel's hair, artist's brush. It seems to apply the hormone without difficulties.

After the hormone is applied, the area was wrapped tightly with a 3 inch wide strip of plastic film. This is an important step and must be done accurately, to prevent the area from drying out. The film must overlap the top and bottom and be air tight. Aluminum foil is used to keep the sun out and to hold the plastic film in place.

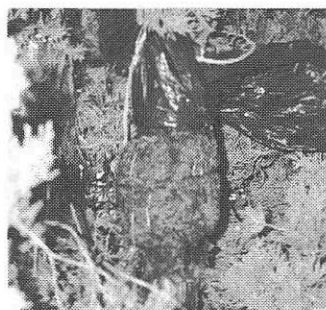
In September, I told Mike that I thought the cambium had swollen enough and was ready for the sphagnum moss. Mike and Barbara stopped by after a club meeting and removed the foil and the plastic film. Fresh hormone was applied and then moist long fibered sphagnum moss was wrapped on the girdled area twice as thick as the diameter of the branch. The ball of sphagnum moss was covered with plastic. Plastic film was wrapped firmly and tied at the top and bottom to keep the sphagnum moss moist.

By November, roots had developed, so Mike and Barbara stopped by to inspect the progress. We discussed leaving it on or removing it before winter. If adequate protection is provided such air layered branch can be removed. If left on the tree, the air layered area must be protected from freezing. The Smith's decided to remove the branch and take it home.

Although there may be 8 to 10 more pieces like the one Mike and Barbara air layered on the robusta green juniper, I don't know when I will get around to air layering them. Most of my spare time will be devoted to grafting rare Japanese *Pinus Parviflora* and air layering *Pinus Thunbergiana* "Nishiki Tsukasa" (Yoshimura clone). Japanese Black Pine has been most rewarding with air layering. In my next article, I will provide more details Air and pictures of my method of air layering Japanese Black Pines.



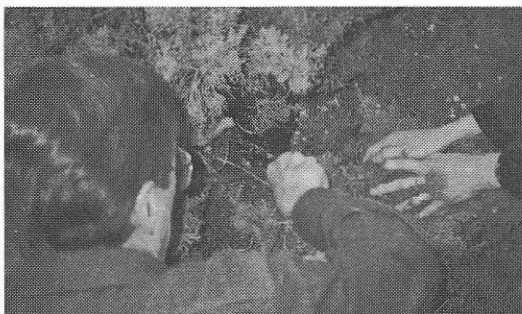
Choosing Branch



Branch with Sphagnum Moss Applied



Roots in Bag



Girdling Branch



Branch Removed From Tree

TREE OF THE MONTH

Some two years back I finally resolved what to do with those infinitesimally small pots that I had acquired over the years. They seemed incongruous next to even the small mame and shohin pots. If I could find some plant material with small enough leaves so as not to look out of proportion in the pot it might be possible to start a cutting in one of those tiny pots.

The plant material selected was Juniper. Lately I've tried Kingsville boxwood and small-leaf Serissa and succeeded. If readers have anymore suggestions, please let me know for I've still got some small, empty pots.

The resulting bonsai is shown in the adjacent photo. Flipping through the Yuji Yoshimura, Giovanna M. Halford book "The Japanese Art of MINIATURE TREES and LANDSCAPES" I ran across the photo reproduced here of a five-needle black pine in almost the My bonsai identical pot. The caption read in part, "Such miniature plants need repotting every 3 yrs. and must be moved to a larger pot after 10 yrs. Use a fine soil mix -

finer than what passes through a 11 openings to the inch sieve. I use a fine mesh flour sieve to eliminate the dust from the mix.

The Juniper seemed to do alright in a sealed jar. However a fungus has appeared on other plant material such as Serissa when sealed tightly in the jar. The booklet "Introduction to Terrariums, A Step by Step Guide" by Barbara Joan Grubman; Popular Library Edition; New York; 1972, states the following: "The controversy over whether to cover, not to cover, or to partially cover continues in the world of terrarium buffs." Some completely close the terrarium "..... and the self watering goes on with no problem. Others say that they want the top to be open a little to lessen the chance that mold will develop from too much moisture. There is also the alternative of covering and then opening them for some time every day to allow fresh air to circulate." Keeping the jar sealed eliminates the need for frequent watering but if the plant material is prone to develop mold, the plant can be slowly introduced to an

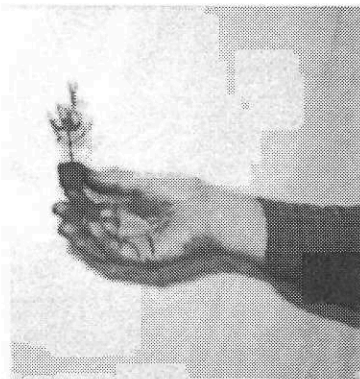
unenclosed environment. I have a large glass dome, the kind your grandmother or great grandmother used to cover waxed fruit or other keepsakes.

They are a little more elegant than glass jars for displaying the little bonsai. You can find them in different sizes at local craft stores. The jewelry store prices are about 3 times as much.

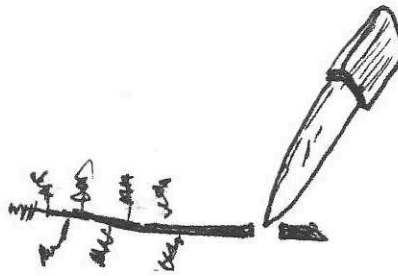
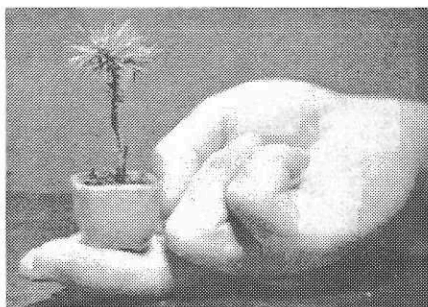
Probably the best thing to do about watering and fertilizing is to combine the two as Jack Wikle does for his indoor bonsai. First the pot is completely immersed in water given a good soaking, left to drain and then resoaked in a solution of one teaspoon of liquid fertilizer (fish emulsion) to 5 gallons of water. This is done every time he waters.

One thing you might consider if you do not have any of those teensy pots around - get a plastic bottle cap and put a good size hole in the bottom. I suggest this at my bonsai demos. The cuttings seem to disappear at the end of the demo especially if you're demonstrating before some school children. In fact you might get your own children interested in growing these little bonsai - bottlecap bonsai.

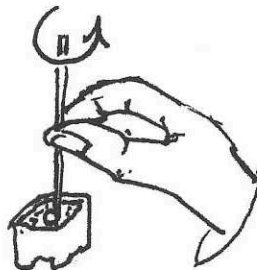
Jules Koetsch



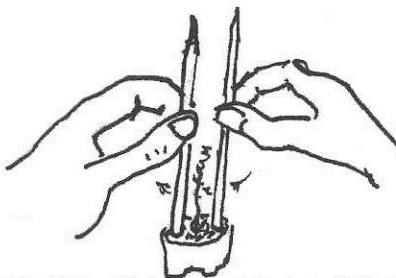
Picture of tree above.
Picture from Book below



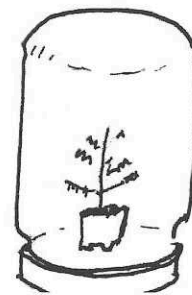
1. Use a sharp knife or razor blade to square-off the end.
Dip end in rooting hormone



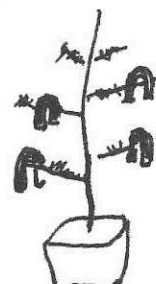
2. Fill pot with soil and thoroughly soak in water. Then take wire or nail and open up a hole to receive the stem.



Place the stem in the hole and use the blunt ends of 2 chopsticks simultaneously to compact the soil against the stem



Completed bonsai in an inverted jar.



Training can be done by hanging U-shaped pieces if thick training wire on the branches.

Fertilizers, continued from page one

opinions of a broad sample of experienced Bonsai growers. I consulted all of my books regardless of the esteem in which I hold the writers.

In summary, there is much disagreement among growers as to what is the preferred method of fertilizing, what fertilizers to use, and what the actual requirements of Bonsai are vis-a-vis fertilizer.

I feel comfortable saying that there is little importance to the choice of fertilizer toward the success of growing a healthy Bonsai. In fact there is room to debate the need of fertilizer use for Bonsai at all under certain conditions. Anyway, here is what the big boys and girls have to say.

The strongest advocates for the use of organic fertilizers are, of course, the Japanese including those here in the US.

Naka states outright that organic are better since the inorganic are "dangerous if applied incorrectly".

Masakuni, Yoshimura and the Japanese editors of other books talk only of rapeseed cake and its preparation. Cottonseed meal and bonemeal are offered as alternatives. Let's just say old habits die hard, and the adages "let sleeping dogs lie" and "if it ain't broke..." come to mind.

Proponents of inorganics include Chan, Stowell, and Valavanis who see the ease of application and the greater precision of dosage obtained with inorganics. Valavanis in "The 5 Needle Pine" recommends "high analysis" inorganic for developing Bonsai and "Low analysis" organic such as fish emulsion for developed Bonsai.

To Be Continued Next Month

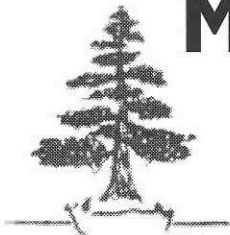
BONSAI FOR SALE

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Potomac Bonsai Association's
 Spring lecture on June 24
 1:00 PM at the National Arboretum
 given by
Dan Robinson
 West Coast Bonsai Master

Dan Robinson, considered somewhat of a maverick by conventional bonsai fans and on the leading edge of bonsai by others. Robinson, an avid collector of subject material from the wild, will use a collected specimen for his demo. He has been heard to say "I'd rather do a WOW bonsai, an American kind of bonsai that a safe one that reverently follows Oriental tradition." The tools of Dan's trade are power tools, electric chain saw, die grinder with carbide router bit for delicate finish work. His philosophy, "Focal Point Bonsai Design", explained as "selecting or creating a feature to focus upon and creating the bonsai around this feature, whether it be a hollowed contorted trunk, dead wood which indicates great struggle or great gnarled roots.

Workshops scheduled for Yoshimura Center June 26 and 28 .

These will be **ADVANCED WORKSHOPS** (with power tools). They will start at 9 am, break at noon for lunch and resume at 1 pm, ending at 4 pm. The fee for this once in a life time experience is **only \$85.00**. Cheap at half the price. The workshops are limited to six persons and will fill up fast, so make your reservation now. (power tools utilized include Dremel ,die grinder, electric chain saw, ect.) If you don't have any of these, you should be able to borrow them at the workshop.

Don't forget you will need eye protection!

NOTE: Dan has indicated that he can supply collected material for workshops or demos ,cost . \$200.00 to \$500.00 each.

Contact: Arschel Morell (410) 235-5336, Wed.-Sat., 1 :am to 5:pm to confirm a date, order plant material, or for more information.

Cut on dotted line

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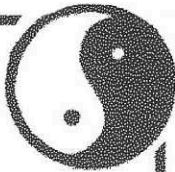
Member Club _____

DATE of workshop _____

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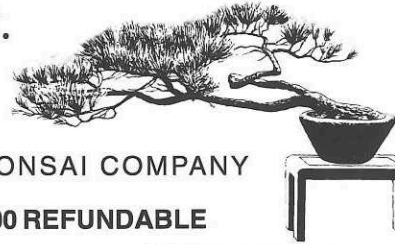


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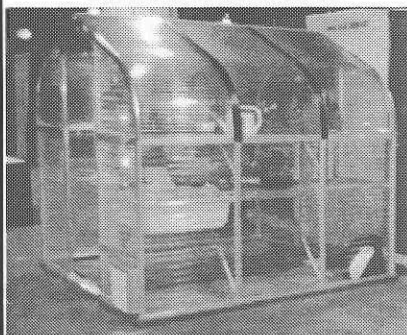
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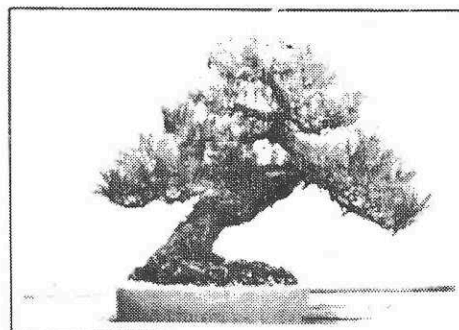
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Welcome! We conduct a Spring Show and a Fall Symposium as well as other events. PBA is made up of the clubs listed to the right. Join one club and be eligible to attend any club meeting in addition to receiving *PBA Clippings* monthly. Residents of Baltimore, MD; Lancaster, PA; Philadelphia, PA; Richmond, 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 Jeff Stephanic, 1305 Bayliss Drive, Alexandria, VA, 22302. For additional information, please 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 Club Membership (Includes <i>PBA Clippings</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>PBA Clippings</i> , Subscription Only, US \$15 (does not include club activities)
<input type="checkbox"/> Family Club Membership (Includes <i>PBA Clippings</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>PBA Clippings</i> , International Subscription, US \$35 (does not include club activities)
<input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore Bonsai Club	<input type="checkbox"/> Greater Philadelphia Bonsai Society
<input type="checkbox"/> Bowie Bonsai Club	<input type="checkbox"/> Kiyomizu Bonsai Club
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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 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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