

# PBA Clippings

NEWSLETTER OF THE POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION



**PBA ANNUAL AUCTION**  
**May 23, 1998**  
**Behnke's Nursery**  
**Location: Dawn Rose Building, Behnke's Nursery**  
**Time: 10:00 AM**

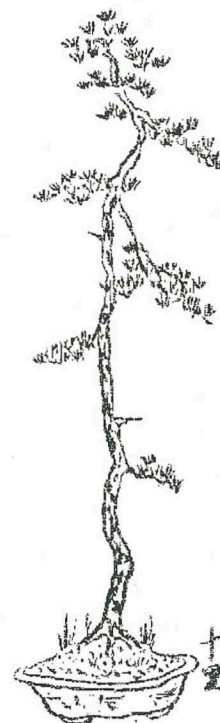
It is time for the PBA Annual Auction once again, and with it the opportunity to thin out your stock and turn them into hard cash or add to your collection at possible bargain prices!

The format will consist of an auction only, with no consignment sales. There will be a bidder registration with numbered bidding cards issued. Sally Griffith will once again coordinate this event and she is in need of a few volunteers to help with the auction. Please call (703) 329- 9029 or Email: Ignition@ix.netcom.com.

The following changes will be made to the auction procedure this year to alleviate the problem of too much material being placed on sale which, in the past, has resulted in an overly long auction and abnormally low prices for the final items sold:

1. To sell items at the auction you must be a member of a PBA affiliated club.
2. A limit of 7 (seven) "Lots" will be allowed each seller. A "Lot" may consist of more than one item but everything in that "Lot" will be auctioned at one price.

*Continued on page 8*



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VOLUME 28 NUMBER 4, APRIL 1998

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**Subscriptions:**

PBA Member Clubs/Societies : Annual subscription is included in the membership dues paid to the PBA Club or Society of your choice. Telephone numbers of points of contact for information about any member club or society and its annual dues, are listed on the last page of this newsletter.

**Non-Member Subscriptions:**

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

**Advertising Rates :**

Monthly rates: 1/6 page, \$15.00; 1/3 page, \$30.00; 1/2 page, \$45.00; full-page, \$90.00. 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.

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

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**EDITORIAL by Jules Koetsch**

At the beginning of this year some of you may have noticed sundry purveyors of advice (TV talk show hosts, newspaper columnists, and advertisers) who were suggesting that this is the year to get organized. There are even people willing to come to your location and organize whatever you wish to have organized. Incidentally, I noticed the people who advertise that they are "professional organizers" all seem to be women. Maybe it's something that women tend to do better than men? From my experience, it appears that the men who are most capable of being organized are graduates of military academies. I know one West Point graduate whose garage was spotless and uncluttered; whereas mine is a repository for odds and ends from previous bouts with trying to fix the family auto, as well as all sorts of garden miscellany (such as almost empty bags of fertilizer and insecticides).

However, it is now ALMOST THE END OF FEBRUARY and I finally found enough get-up and go to start reorganizing something. It's too cold to tackle the garage so I settled for organizing the volumes of paper that seem to gather over the years. If left unmonitored, paper would drive us out of the house. Maybe it's a subtle form of revenge by the trees cut down to make the paper? Unfortunately, the other three members of this household also have the same affliction - keeping newspaper clippings, articles from magazines and paper mementos of past events in our life. Our house resembles the repository of a "clipping service."

The advice every professional organizer gives is that if over the past year you have not found reason to refer to or use an item - get rid of it! In my case, the bulk of the accumulated paper consists of bonsai magazines going back to when I started in 1975. Also, having tried to put out a respectable bonsai newsletter for longer than I wish to remember, I've saved other bonsai clubs' newsletters - that is the newsletters that contained information directly related to the care and feeding of bonsai and not to their upcoming club activities. By so doing, I had a reservoir for articles for the PBA Clippings and its predecessor the PBA Newsletter since all too few PBA members want to share their experiences. The editors of other newsletters seem to have the same problem for there are issues of their newsletters which are void of much advice if any on bonsai care.

As of this writing, I see before me 9 newsletters from the following: Toronto Bonsai Society, Toronto, Canada; The Bonsai Society of Upstate New York; The Greater New Orleans Bonsai Society; Lake Charles Bonsai Society of Louisiana; Puget Sound Bonsai Association; State of Washington; The Midwest Bonsai Society; Societe De Bonsai Et De Penjing De Montreal; The Greater Evansville Bonsai Society of Indiana; and Yama Ki, New York, NY

PBA assumes that a reciprocal agreement exists - they can print anything appearing in PBA Clippings and we can print freely anything that appears in their newsletters. If any editors of the above newsletters have a problem with that please let me know.

*Continued on page 11*

## Calendar of Events

### April

Meeting location and club contact number for additional information is as listed unless otherwise noted in calendar listing. A member of any one club is eligible to participate in any PBA or PBA member club event.

- Baltimore Bonsai Club  
Cylburn Arboretum, Baltimore, MD.  
3rd Sunday, 1 PM  
(410) 668-1868
- Bowie Bonsai Club  
Bowie Community Center, Bowie, MD  
Last Monday, 7 PM  
(301) 350-3586  
(202) 667-1016
- Brookside Bonsai Society  
North Chevy Chase Recreation Center,  
Chevy Chase, MD  
3rd Thursday, 7:30 PM  
(301) 365-7621
- Chesapeake Bonsai Society  
Call for meeting time and location  
(410) 263-2748
- Greater Philadelphia Bonsai Society  
Pennypack Watershed, Willow Grove,  
PA  
4th Thursday, eve.  
(215) 663-1678
- Kiyomizu Bonsai Club  
Clearwater Nature Center, Clinton, MD  
4th Sunday, 2 PM  
(301) 839-2471
- Lancaster Bonsai Society  
Manheim Twp. Park, Stauffer Mansion  
Lancaster, PA  
2nd Thursday, 7 PM  
(717) 872-5941
- Mei-Hwa Penjing Society  
(Chinese language spoken)  
Bowie Community Center, Bowie, MD  
2nd Sunday, 1 PM  
(301) 390-6687
- Northern Virginia Bonsai Society  
Greenspring Horticultural Center,  
Annandale, VA  
2nd Saturday, 10 AM  
(703) 575-5616
- Rappahanock Bonsai Society  
Call for meeting time and location  
(540) 775-4912
- Richmond Bonsai Society  
Imperial Plaza, 1717 Bellevue Ave.,  
Richmond, VA  
4th Monday, 7 PM  
(804) 527-4000 Ext. 4621
- Washington Bonsai Club  
U. S. National Arboretum, Washington,  
D.C.  
3rd Saturday, 2 PM  
(202) 543-7433

Organizations sponsoring regular events of interest to PBA members:

- U.S. Botanical Gardens  
(202) 226-4082
- U.S. National Arboretum  
(202) 245-2726

### May

**Northern Virginia Bonsai Society**  
Saturday-Sunday 4-5  
NVBS Spring Show  
Saturday-Sunday  
18-19  
Roy Nagatoshi will be in town for workshops. Call Chuck Croft (703) 978-6841

**Brookside Bonsai Society**  
Saturday 18  
9 am - 12 pm Tree selection for PBA show at Janet Lanman's house. Note date change from regular meeting date.

**Spring Bonsai Festival**  
**Potomac Bonsai Association**  
Friday-Sunday  
24-26

PBA show at National Arboretum. Check Clippings for details.

**Kiyomizu Bonsai Club**  
Saturday 25  
12 pm Collecting trip to Azalea Trace

**Northern Virginia Bonsai Society**  
Saturday 9  
9 am - 12 pm Japanese Black Pine Care and Styling lecture/demonstration by Jim Barrett.  
12 pm - 4 pm Barrett Black Pine workshop. Call Chuck Croft for details.

**Brookside Bonsai Society**  
Sunday 10  
12 pm - 4 pm BBS Show at McCrillis Gardens in Bethesda.

**Kiyomizu Bonsai Club**  
Sunday 24  
2 pm Maple pruning and wiring seminar-bring trees.

**June**  
Northern Virginia 13  
9:00 am - 10:00 am Tree Critiques (BYOT). 10:00 - 12:00 Mountain Laurel Styling and Care.  
Kiyomizu Bonsai Club 27  
Saturday

## 1998 Upcoming Events

### April:

- National Arboretum  
April 11: 1 pm - 3 pm Bonsai Refinement Workshop. Staff member will work with small group (5 max.) on evaluation and refinement. \$45 (\$35 FONA member) Contact Arboretum for details.  
April 18 Celebrate Spring: 1998 Garden Fair & Plant Sale. The plants this year do extremely well in the DC area. Silent auction, Demonstrations, and many more activities.

### May:

- NVBS: On the 9th Jim Barrett from California will Lecture/Demo on Japanese Black Pine. There will be a workshop to follow. This will be held at the National Wildlife Federation. Call Chuck Croft 703-978-6841 for more information.
- National Arboretum:  
May 10: Jim Barrett from California will be giving a Lecture/Demo in Administration Building from 1:00 pm to 4:00.  
May 16: Choice Natives for Small Gardens. Horticulturist Martha Eden leads a tour through the Yamaguchi North American Garden.

## APRIL MONTHLY CARE TIPS

The following tips have been compiled from 4 Japanese bonsai magazines and Yuji Yoshimura's book.

### CONIFERS:

*Black pine:* Wire; repot; procure trees. *Cryptomeria:* Repot this month and every 4 to 5 years; after 10th of month remove old wire and rewire; trim sprouts from now through September. *Hemlock:* Repot this month and repeat every 3 years; place in partial shade unless not repotted; plant seeds; fertilize; water when top of soil dries out. *Hinoki:* Regulate the watering throughout the year so that soil does not dry out; repot every 3 years; wire; fertilize. *Larch:* Put in full sun in beginning of month; water when top portion of soil appears dry; plant seeds; wire. *Needle juniper:* Repot after 10th of the month; wire after 20th of month just after removing old wire; fertilize at the beginning of the month. *Sawara cypress:* Repot in first 10 days of month - every 3 years; place outdoors full sun or if repotted - in shade; wire; make sure it is well-watered. *Shimpaku (Sargent juniper):* wire; continue fertilizing. *Spruce:* Repot every 3 years; wire; fertilize in last ten days of month; water twice per day; apply insecticide. *White pine:* Wire; prune to remove unnecessary branches up to 10th day of month; repot anytime in month - once every 3 years; remove unnecessary branches up to 10th of month and from 10th to end of month cut sprouts to suppress their lengths. *Yew:* Wire; prune branches; repot once every 3 years.

### DECIDUOUS: (Nonfruiting and flowering)

*Beech:* Repot before 20th - once every 3 years at this time; remove wire left on during winter; after the 10th pluck leaves (dead leaves that do not fall off in the fall/winter should have been left on through the winter); water twice daily. *Chinese elm:* Repot every 3 years by 10th of month; remove wire; pluck sprouts after 5 leaf pairs appeared leaving 2 leaf nodes on branches. *Ginkgo:* Water once per day; fertilize. *Hornbeam:* Out of winter storage during 10th to 20th; fertilize; start pruning branches and sprouts to keep shape. *Japanese maple:* From the 1st to 20th pluck unwanted sprouts and remove wire; apply insecticide; water twice per day. *Trident maple:* From 1st to 20th remove wire; fertilize; water twice per day, start pruning as growth appears. *Weeping willow:* Fertilize; use in-

secticide; place pot in saucer of water and begin watering twice a day if necessary. *Winged Euonymus:* Remove wire; fertilize; prune; use insecticide.

### FLOWERING/FRUITING PLANTS

*Crab apple:* Repot as late as 10th; fertilize; remove only extra long branches; blossoms break in mid-month and remove spent blossoms. *Holly:* Repot; shield from evening frosts; plant seeds. *Pyracantha:* Repot up to 10th; wire after 10th; use insecticide. *Quince:* Fertilize; wire especially the top; flowers bloom but after they fade start removing unnecessary branches and trim small branches back to 3 nodes; plant seed. *Satsuki:* Fertilize; water once per day; plant seed. *Ume:* Repot up to 10th; fertilize; water as much as twice daily.

**AN EVENING HONORING YUJI YOSHIMURA  
A TRIBUTE TO HIS ARTISTRY  
JUNE 24, 1998 AT 7:00 P. M.**

Sponsored by The National Bonsai Foundation  
At the Bonsai Museum at the United States National  
Arboretum

In the International Pavilion--an exhibit of bonsai that  
were inspired by Yuji Yoshimura

7 PM Light refreshments served in the courtyard  
8 PM in the Yoshimura Center

Remarks by old friends - followed by A presentation by  
William N. Valvanis:  
**Classical Bonsai Art**

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## Sprout Pruning:

This is an adaptation of articles by Kyo Nakason which appeared in the Japanese paperback "Round up of Bonsai Species' Monthly Tasks Subdivided Into Geographic Areas" edited by Gaden Raifu (Garden Life); publisher - Ogawashigeotoko, Tokyo, Japan; 1982.

### PURPOSE OF SPROUT TRIMMING

The instructions for sprout trimming are significantly more extensive than those for pruning since they vary depending on the species of trees and the times of the year. This will be obvious when one reads the instructions toward the end of this article.

The purpose of sprout trimming is to maintain or improve the shape of a tree by removing unwanted lengths of branches. Sprout trimming is the progressive, indispensable method for ultimately attaining a finished bonsai. By sprout trimming, smaller branches can be blended in with small leaves to enhance the show quality of the bonsai. For fruit bearing and flower bearing trees, sprout trimming can control the formation of the flower buds. In addition, sprout trimming can be used to adjust the energy distribution in a tree.

In order to realize perfection in sprout trimming as mentioned above, it is important to practise the technique from the start of a bonsai to even after it has reached a point where it is a bonsai to be admired. Much study has gone into the area of sprout trimming.

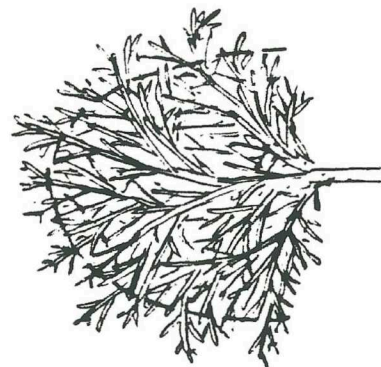
### ADVICE ON SPROUT TRIMMING AND MANAGEMENT AFTERWARD

First of all, all tree species do not recover from sprout trimming on a common basis, - the significant point is that there is a suitable time period for sprout trimming different species of trees. One's efforts will be in vain if that person does not know the intervals and sprout prune accordingly. As a matter of course even for specific species, the time for sprout trimming may vary depending on the particular situation, - the tree's energy may be exhausted as evidenced by the lengths of the new twigs that are developing. Also, the weather and even the location (sunny or partially shady), are factors that enter into the determination of when to sprout trim.

If the plant is to recover from sprout trimming, the common procedure is to do the sprout trimming when the sprouts have lengthened a certain amount. In order to do that, one has at one's disposal the selection of the interval in time to do the sprout trimming when individual sprouts have reached this prescribed length. Hence, the period for sprout trimming depends specifically on the length of the branch from where it forks into the next branch or trunk to the tip of the branch.

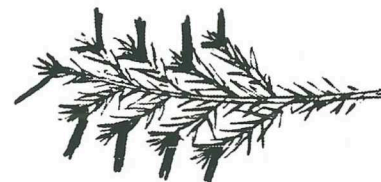
One would like to choose the time interval for sprout trimming when the tree has attained a balance in energy throughout the tree. It is shortsighted to say that the ideal situation cannot be achieved since the upper part of the tree is, at best, slightly out of phase with the lower part of the tree. If one is mistaken in selecting the period during the year to do the sprout trimming, the tree will not reach a point, during

### Shimpaku



When the sprouts have protruded 5 to 6 mm. (1/4 to 3/8 inches) beyond the desired outline, the excess is trimmed, - preferably by plucking with the fingers.

### Cryptomeria



When the sprouts lengthen about 1 cm. (3/8 inch), remove about 1/2 of the, new growth length. Use the thumb and index finger to snap off the excess sprouts.

## WINTER PRUNING OF DECIDUOUS BONSAI by Jules Koetsch (Continued from last month)

Last month the basics were covered on which limbs should be cut and why and so the story goes...

People who collect trees in the wild should be certain to unearth enough soil around the base of the trunk to determine that there is not a reverse taper in the section of the trunk between what was the original soil line and the first roots. That undesirable feature is all too common on trees that are dug up.

Before going overboard and pruning willy-nilly, make certain that the branches you are removing are not vital to the life of the tree in its current stage of growth. Some branches are best left for later removal so that the tree can survive. The health of the tree should be number one in a person's mind; esthetics should be second.

A forest planting is the most difficult to work with since one must rationalize which branches to remove from the various trees. Branches of trees should not overlap and shade branches of other trees, or cross trunks of other trees in undesirable locations. In forest plantings, the order of importance for placement of the trees is roots first, trunks next, and branches last.

For deciduous trees, Warren recommended the use of guy wires and bud pruning to shape a tree, similar to what the Chinese do in creating penjing. Proper bud selection will cause a branch to extend outward from the side of the branch where a bud has not been removed,

but the bud on the opposite side has been removed. Warren noted that wire on a deciduous tree to change its shape will drastically increase the probability that the tree will be scarred with wire marks. Such scars cannot be removed except possibly over long periods of time.

Maples are notorious for inviting wire marks since they tend to put out spurts of growth when you have relaxed your guard and are not monitoring the condition of the wired branches for even the briefest period of time. When a wire has cut into the bark of a tree and left a wire mark, the tree is ruined as a bonsai. A tree does not distinguish the difference between a foreign object against its bark (such as a wire or a dead section on the tree). The tree's natural response is to try to grow around such items.

There is a bonsai design concept in Japan known as shashi eda which is used on conifers wherein the first branch up a tree is not the dominant or heaviest branch. One may find pictures of such trees in Japanese books picturing bonsai on exhibition. Apparently this has not been adapted for deciduous trees.

One method for getting the trunk of a tree to bend in a desired direction is to have the sun hit the tree on only one side. This inhibits the amount of growth hormones on that side of the tree which then retards the growth of the trunk on that side. Meanwhile, on the opposite side of the tree, the normal supply

of hormones enable that part of the trunk to grow at the normal rate. The end result is that the trunk will bend toward the side that is full face to the sun.

Some trees are top dominant trees in that the upper branches tend to grow thicker faster than the lower branches, which as mentioned above is true for maples. One finds heavier branches on such trees when first styling them and should remove them. In so doing, one may desire a thinner branch at the same location after the heavy branch has been removed. One way to achieve that is to prune the heavy branch but leave a stub; and dormant buds will pop from the place where the stub meets the trunk of the tree.

Well-fertilize a deciduous tree in the autumn before it goes dormant so that it will be vigorous enough to withstand the spring



金  
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**Collected  
wild trees**

Many species available

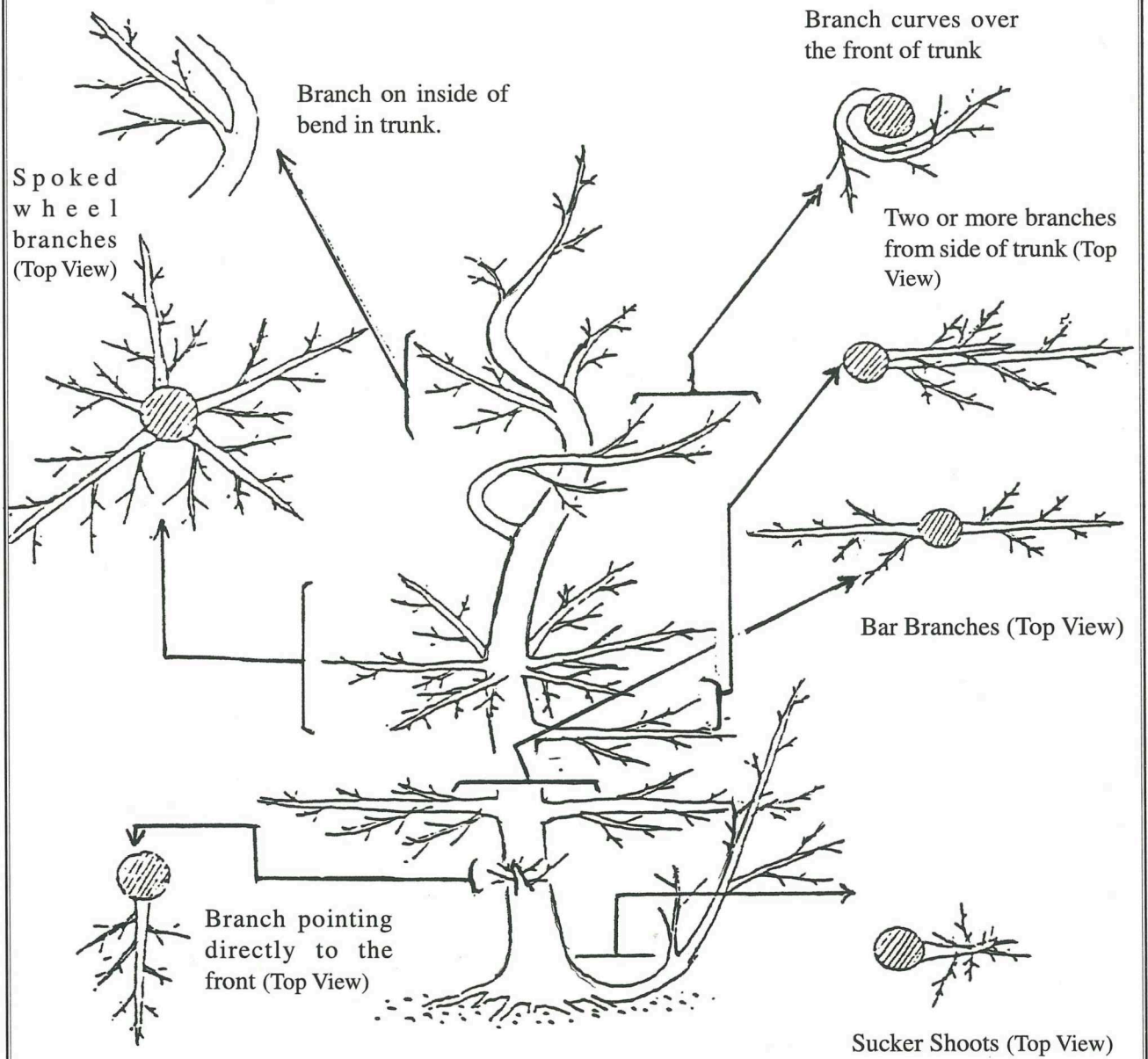
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### Bonsai No - No's



VIEW FROM THE FRONT OF A POTENTIAL BONSAI  
What should not be there, - hence removable.

## PBA ANNUAL AUCTION, Continued from page 1

3. The PBA commission will be increased from 15% to 20%, all of which will go into the PBA Treasury.

4. The auction will end at 12:00 Noon.

Each seller will be given an individual registration sheet with seven numbered lines for a written description of each item to be sold: Where and when acquired; Common and botanical name; Age; Minimum bid, if any. In addition, there will be tags, with corresponding numbers, to be tied on each auction item.

### Schedule:

8:00 am

Behnke's Nursery opens.

9:00 - 10:00 am

Bidder registration. Delivery of items for auction.

10:00 am

Auction begins.

Noon

End of auction.

The auction will be held rain or shine. The location is in the Dawn Rose Building, second floor. Guide signs will be posted. The Behnke's Nursery is located at 11300 Baltimore Avenue (U.S. 1), 2 miles north of Capitol Beltway Exit 25A, Beltsville, Maryland. Once again, PBA is grateful for the generosity of Behnke's Nurseries in offering, at no charge, their facilities for this auction.



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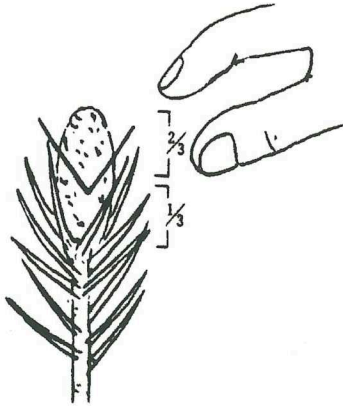
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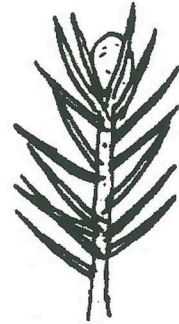


## Ezo Spruce



*Trimming a Robust Sprout*

Robust sprouts are likely to emerge on the branches in the crown of the tree and its mid-section. The sprouts are trimmed once after the beginning of spring until early summer when the sprouts have appeared to reach their maximum size before the needles burst forth. The larger sprouts, usually those on the central branches, are reduced by plucking off  $2/3$  of their lengths. The average size sprouts, - found mainly on the side branches or branchlets, are plucked so that  $1/2$  of the sprouts remains. Extremely weak sprouts are likely to be found on the lower branches. There is no need to trim the sprouts if they do not exceed 1 cm ( $3/8$  in.).



*Weak Sprouts*



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• Japanese Black Pine • Maples • Wisteria • ETC...

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## Sprout, continued from page 5

the year, when it can be admired. Also, the height of a tree is a moderating factor in selecting the time interval for sprout trimming. Namely, compare one's knowledge of the contrast between a small tree and a large tree reaching equilibrium and one can see a good reason for a distinction in the time intervals for sprout trimming.

After sprout trimming, each species should be placed so as to receive the proper amount of daylight (sunlight) and also be where there is good air movement. Sufficient water and fertilizer should be given to the plant so that the new leaves lose their tender, initial con-

dition. Do the watering during the morning hours and avoid watering in the evening if one does not wish to be dismayed.

The new leaves that emerge after sprout trimming, may be doing so at the time of year when a blight or disease might strike them. One might practise prevention of the blight by applying the medicine appropriate to the species and the time of year. However, using the medicine at full strength will cause its efficacy to be magnified dangerously out of proportion on the new leaves. For safety's sake, reduce the strength to less than 50% and somewhere between 20% and 30% of full

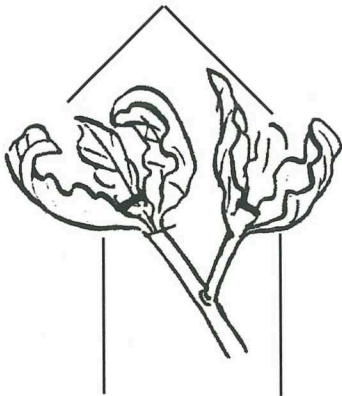
strength. Still, as with any application of a medicine (insecticide or fungicide) doing it during the middle of the day when the temperatures are the most elevated will also invite damage to the growth. The rule still applies, - use plant medicine only in the early hours of the morning or during the evening.

It is important to rotate the pot so that sides of the bonsai get equal exposure to the sunlight. One might consider turning the pot a quarter turn once a week. Otherwise some branches will wither and eventually die.

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT MONTH

## Beech

Trim out the center leaves with tweezers



Last two leaves are left in place.

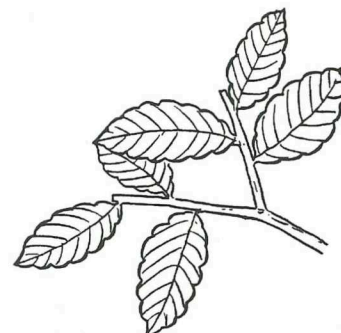
Before all the leaves completely unfurl, use tweezers to remove all but the two leaves as shown.

On Medium sized branches, cut back to the point where 3 leaves remain. Do not cut leaves on the sides of branches facing each other so as not to create an empty space.

On weak branches, prune while the leaves are fresh and pliable, before they stiffen, prune the branches back to 3 leaves on each branch. Prune so that one leaf on each branch fills the space between the branches so as not to have an unsightly void.

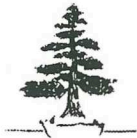


Medium Branch



Weak Branch

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*Japanese Black Pine*  
by Steve Pilacik

## Editorial, continued from page 2

To date I've made little progress toward going through all the bonsai related literature with the objective of reviewing and consolidating the information for our readers (e.g., information on soil mixes, watering practices, and pH). Going through this process is quite rewarding in that with a memory like mine one tends to forget or overlook certain articles that can answer questions which arose long after the articles were published. In fact, I found one answer to the question, "What soil mix does Warren Hill use - the constituents and the amounts of each?" This question has been asked at both this year's and last year's talk given by Warren Hill to the Brookside Bonsai Society. The answer can be found on page 11 of the January/February 1987 issue of *Bonsai Clubs International Magazine*.

Unfortunately I feel that the policy of throwing out something that you haven't used or paid attention to for one year could be applied to those plants that one collects willy/nilly. There are those plants well-meaning people foist upon you for one reason or another. I haven't found any way to refuse them since I hate the thought that if I refuse the plant, it will be killed. But I have a large, undeveloped section of property behind our house and I can plant them there. You could also sneak some into the county park areas that

are still wild and undeveloped. To my bonsai compatriots NOTE that this does not apply to any plants they are willing to give me.

By going through a process of reviewing past writings on bonsai care one can run into a number of contradictions from which one can make a choice as to what steps to follow for one's own bonsai. For example, the article in this issue on pruning which is based on Warren Hill's lecture/demonstration had his suggestion that pruning maples can be done any time of the year since maple trees are tapped in the spring for maple syrup when the sap is rising. The February 24, 1998 *New York Times* had an article about how the winter has taken its toll on the Vermont maple syrup industry. It notes that "Harvesters must be careful to avoid over-tapping trees. In an average year, a harvester drills two or three 3-inch-deep holes in a tree, and when there are too many holes, the tree dies, just as if it had been 'girdled' - circled by a continuous cut that severs its circulatory system." Since the sap is rising at the end of winter into the early part of spring, I think I'll follow my old method -not to prune until the end of March. One always has the option of sticking with a procedure as long as it works, and there are others whose interest is piqued by new ideas and continue different approaches. Either way bonsai is fun.

## 1998 SPRING BONSAI FESTIVAL POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION

**APRIL 24TH - 26TH**

**FRIDAY 12:00 - 4:00**  
**SATURDAY 9:00 - 4:00**

**SUNDAY 10:00 - 4:00**

**NATIONAL ARBORETUM**  
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Welcome! We conduct a Spring Show and a Fall Symposium as well as other events. PBA is made up of the clubs listed to the right. Join one club and be eligible to attend any club's meeting, in addition to receiving *PBA Clippings* monthly. Residents of Annapolis and Baltimore, MD; Lancaster and Philadelphia, PA; Rappahanock, Richmond, Northern VA and the Washington, DC metropolitan areas are expected to join a club to receive all membership benefits including *PBA Clippings*.

**To become a member, call the contact person of the nearest club for current rates and where to send this application and dues. (Please make check payable to the club joined.)**

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*Regular meeting times and places are listed. Meeting times and locations are subject to change. Call first! Events are listed monthly in the Calendar section of PBA Clippings.*

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Arschel Morell (410) 744 - 6478
- BOWIE BONSAI CLUB**  
Bowie Community Center, Bowie, MD  
Last Monday, 7 PM  
Terry Adkins, (301) 350-3586
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Chevy Chase, MD  
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- CHESAPEAKE BONSAI SOCIETY**  
Call for meeting time and location  
Tom Snow (410) 923-2783
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4th Thursday, eve  
Larry Chiger, (215) 663-1678
- KIYOMIZU BONSAI CLUB**  
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Essie Wilson, (301) 839-2471
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Lancaster, PA  
2nd Thursday, 7 PM  
Cindy Kamide, (717) 738-3957
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(Chinese language spoken)  
Bowie Community Center, Bowie, MD  
2nd Sunday, 1 PM  
Akey Hung, (301) 390-6687
- NORTHERN VIRGINIA BONSAI SOCIETY**  
Greenspring Horticultural Center, Annandale, VA  
2nd Saturday, 10 AM  
Chuck Croft (703) 978-6841
- RAPPAHANOCK BONSAI SOCIETY**  
Call for time and meeting location  
Todd Stewart, (540) 775-4912
- RICHMOND BONSAI SOCIETY**  
Imperial Plaza, 1717 Bellevue Ave., Richmond, VA  
4th Monday, 7 PM  
Jim Ford, (804) 272- 3021
- WASHINGTON BONSAI CLUB**  
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