



Volume 30, Number 5
May 2000

New Location for Annual Bonsai Auction

at Behnke's by Sally Griffin (NVBS), Chair, PBA Annual Auction

Washington area bonsaiists can start preparing for the Y2K PBA Annual Bonsai Auction at Behnke's Nursery. This 23rd auction in a row will be Saturday, May 27, 2000, 10 a.m. to noon at Behnke's LOCATION IN POTOMAC, MARYLAND. All are welcome.

For 23 years Behnke's, a popular area nursery company, has donated space at their fabulous facility in Beltsville. This year, however, we are being invited to use their location in Potomac for this PBA event.

Only PBA members can sell (anything bonsai related) at the auction. Sellers receive 80% of what they sell (unless they choose to donate 100%) and the rest goes to PBA to sponsor, what else, bonsai-related events throughout the following year.

The general public is welcomed to bid and buy so bring your friends. We expect raw material, trees in training, trees in pots, empty pots, specialty soils, tools, books, and viewing stones. Buyers can expect to win bids on \$2 training pots to **\$1000 for a beautiful, mature, 1000-year old bonsai** in an antique, Japanese pot.

Use Exit 39 off the Beltway to River Road in Potomac, MD. Go west approximately 2 ½ miles. Behnke Nurseries Co. is located on River Road, on the right, just after a dip. The speed limit on River Road is 40-ish so be prepared.

Oh, and *volunteer*. Helpers, callers and go-furs (the good kind) are needed from 8 am to 1 pm, especially from 11 am-1 pm. To volunteer for these jobs, call Sally, (540) 785-5472 or spark@eclipsenetel.com.

**Behnke's in Potomac,
9545 River Rd, Potomac, MD
(301) 983-9200**

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PBA
Clippings
NEWSLETTER OF THE POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION

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Editorial by Jules Koetsch

There's an old adage - "If it works, don't change it." Then there's the other - "Variety is the spice of life." Bonsai is a living art form. It is not static like sculpture and painting, i.e., a one-time effort relegated to a perch where, in time, it is casually noticed if at all.

In bonsai one is continually faced with challenges - do I stick with my present soil mixes, or my current watering practices, or my method of fertilizing? If you've been doing bonsai for a while and your bonsai are thriving, as far as you are concerned, you're happy to bow out of trying other techniques. As for me, I belong to the group which is always willing to tinker and dabble in new ideas. Bonsai demand daily attention except when they are dormant and one can skip a day or two, especially when the weather is bad. Like Mr. Saburo Kato said, "The best time of the day for me is when I am watering my bonsai." You may not reach a state of sartori as the Zen Buddhists hope to achieve, but it does give a feeling of contentment to see the fruits of my efforts. It's a good excuse to disappear from the house and duck some honey-do requests.

What have I recently changed from past practices? In the past, I would religiously water all my bonsai every day and as early in the morning as a retired person's daily schedule admits. The reason for early morning watering is that the water will be available for the plant's wake-up period when it is most actively doing all the things a plant does to survive and grow. The plant is expected to absorb much of that water during the day. Then, during the night in the plant's period of almost no activity, it does not sit in a soil mass slightly removed from a bog, inviting root rot. What have I changed in my watering habits? I check the soil in each pot with a moisture meter. Hechinger's used to sell a good one, but they are out of business so I checked in Home Depot and they sell one.

If the moisture meter shows that the moisture in a pot's soil is over 50% of the scale reading, I put off watering for another day. Plants are like humans - no two plants even in the same species react in exactly the same way.

What soil mixture to use always raises a lot of debate? Over the past few years since Warren Hill became curator of the National Bonsai Collection, I've followed his advice - to rule out any clay from a soil mix, preventing the entrapment of unwanted salts. That ruled out the use of the old ingredient Turface. One must use what is available locally, and my mix consisted of marble grits, Perlite, and either peat moss or pine bark mulch. They have been using soil mixes with those components for potting the bonsai in the collection, and the general opinion of the volunteers who worked on the bonsai before Warren took over is that the appearances of the bonsai have noticeably improved. I've still got some Turface I haven't gotten around to getting rid of around my property.

Over the last year I've noticed that a grove of hornbeams planted in Roy Nagatoshi's soil mix would sprout mushrooms periodically. Well, mushrooms are a sign that the roots are very happy in symbiotic balance with the mushrooms. Roy's mix contains volcanic cinder available on the West Coast and it has to be shipped across the country. The volcanic cinder is sort of a replacement for the marble grit.

Lastly, I somehow or other amassed a sizeable quantity of perlite. To get rid of it, I'm incorporating some into Roy's mix. Since the volcanic ash is sort of indestructible, I'm considering washing it (so that all that remains is the volcanic ash) when I repot a plant. The remaining cinders can then be mixed with some organic matter such as peat moss or pine bark mulch to be used again for potting. A main concern with using old soil is that undesirable salts will have collected in the

soil. Some gypsum can be added to the soil mix to offset that possibility. Lastly, concerning soil - a few years back a powder appeared on the market purporting to contain endo- and ectomychorrhizal fungus inoculants. The powder is to be added to the soil so that the mychorrhiza fungus can help the tree roots better absorb nourishment, and in return get different nourishment passed off by the tree. Plant nurseries are carrying the packages, and it is best when potting to sprinkle a small quantity on an interior layer of the soil. If the powder is sprinkled on top of the soil, an unsightly mass of clear, gelatinous beads will appear. There is nothing wrong except that it doesn't look good. I haven't repotted any pines on which I've used the powder so I can't report any evidence of the desirable white fungus on the roots. However, I'm looking for mushrooms to appear. I have had tiny mushrooms appear on a small, mame Kingsville boxwood - just the right size to be in scale with the plant. As for fertilizing, last year I did very little liquid fertilizing. I depended on the slow-release fertilizer, Wood Ace, a small, roughly one-eighth inch pellet that I sprinkle around the edge of the bonsai pots instead of fertilizer balls. I'm done with the smelly, time-consuming job of making fertilizer balls. If put on in the spring, one application of Wood Ace should last into early summer. My plants survived without any shortcomings. However, I'm considering augmenting the Wood Ace with maybe weekly feedings of a fish emulsion fertilizer, which I understand is what is used for the National Collection. Note it is not a chemical fertilizer and therefore lessens the possibility of injecting unwanted salt into the soil. I've always wished for a bottle that measures tablespoon or teaspoon quantities without going through the task of pouring the liquid, a la fish emulsion,

Calendar of Events *compiled by Shari Shirafi, BBS*

Send your club's input to Shari by e- sharisharafi@hotmail.com or snail mail to 4803 Westway Drive, Bethesda, MD 20816

MAY

PBA SPRING SHOW

**12-14 10-5 Friday and Saturday,
10-4:30 Sunday, US NA**

**13 6 pm PBA BOARD MEETING
FOR ALL MEMBERSHIP**

27 9 am to noon Y2K PBA Auction
at **POTOMAC** Behnke's
Baltimore Bonsai Club

21 Time & Location?: Call club contact.
Workshop - M. Ramina, Korean Hornbeam,
\$25 & \$35. Material from Black Pine
Nursery. BYO wire and tools. Tree o' the
month: Azalea, Display: Mike Ramina.

Brookside Bonsai Society

18 7:00 p.m. No. Chevy Chase Rec.
Center, Tree "May"hem Club Styling.
Club-furnished starter trees for all eager
participants under \$8. All participants
will then style their tree during the
session, (no repotting). The trees will then
be photographed and catalogued. Each
following year, the trees will be recollected
for discussion, care, styling, and re-
photographing. All club members are
encouraged to join. Club wire will be
furnished.

Chesapeake Bonsai Society

Kiyomizu Bonsai Club

28 2:00 p.m. Azalea Workshop - at
Clearwater Nature Center. BYO own
materials.

Lancaster Bonsai Society (need event time
and location to list)

Spring Symposium - Bobby Mahler from
the Brooklyn **Botanical Gardens** to bring
and demo tree, and will raffle it at end of
show. Discuss plans for attending May
club show at North Museum.

Northern Virginia Bonsai Society -
Cancelled due to conflict with PBA event.

Rappahanock Bonsai Society

6 11:00 a.m. Gardens Unlimited,
Selection for the PBA Bonsai Show,

JUNE

Baltimore Bonsai Club

25 Open workshop - Bring your own trees
for consultation and refinement. Tree of
the month: Maple, Display: Mike Ramina.
Brookside Bonsai Society

15 Outside speaker with a follow-up
workshop. Details will be announced in
next *Clippings*.

Kiyomizu Bonsai Club

24 (Saturday) Trip to Black Pine Nursery
- Meeting place to be determined.

Lancaster Bonsai Society (need event time
and location to list appropriately)

Possible evening trip to Longwood
Gardens or a Saturday visit. Club Picnic.

Northern Virginia Bonsai Society (need
club events/programs for listing)

Rappahanock Bonsai Society

3 11:00 a.m., Styling of RBS Member
Trees Workshop, Gardens Unlimited,
bring your own tree

27 9-12 PBA AUCTION (See Page 1)

*Here's plenty of notice. Clear your
calendar.*

**16-17 September 2000 - Bonsai
from a Korean Perspective. If you are only
a bonsai sensei in your own mind, you
need to be there.**

Non-PBA Functions

**May 13, 10:00 am-1:00 p.m. [please
remember these items usually sell out
within 10 minutes],** the Arboretum will

sell excess bonsai trees from the curator's
collection (Admin Bldg terrace).

June 3 - 11, 10 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. Satsuki Azalea
Bonsai Exhibit

National Bonsai and Penjing Museum, Special
Exhibits Wing

NVBS Bonsai Exhibition and Demo

Exhibit: June 17 - 25, 10:00 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

Demonstration: June 25, 1:00 p.m.-2:00 p.m.

National Bonsai and Penjing Museum, Special
Exhibits Wing

Minutes of April PBA Board Meeting *by Chris Yeapanis (NVBS)*

Attendees: Chuck Croft (NVBS), Chris Yeapanis (NVBS), Betty Yeapanis (NVBS), Jane Ashley (Chesapeake), Ross Campbell (Washington), Jerry Antel (Brookside), Godfrey Trammell (Kyomisu), Jim Sullivan (Bowie), Frank Thomas (Lancaster), Arschel Morell (Baltimore), Jack Wells (NVBS), and Arash Afshar (NVBS)

The previous meeting minutes were approved and accepted.

Treasurer's report: Balances of accounts: CD - \$6,000, Savings - \$6,078.07, and Checking - \$37.70. Also Jerry will maintain the new insurance policy; and when he receives the final copy, we will ask Jane Ashley (CBS) to review policy as she is experienced with event insurance.

2000 Symposium report: Sep 16-17, 2000, at the arboretum. Chuck will mail an official letter requesting Mr. Kim Sae Won of Korea to be a presenter. The demo tree has arrived and Jack Sustic is caring for it. A symposium meeting was scheduled for April 18, 7:30 p.m., at Jerry Antel's house.

Flower Show Report: Since Ed Suarez was not present, attendees who were at the show reported it was a great display, heavily attended and well received by the public, vendors, and promoters of the show. We were invited back again. We need to plan ahead for next year as this was scheduled at the last minute.

Spring Show Report: May 12-14, 2000. Chuck has assigned the number of 6-foot tables for the show as follows: Baltimore - 3, Bowie - 2, Brookside - 7, Chesapeake - 3, Kyomisu - 2, Lancaster - 4, NVBS - 7, Rappahanock - 2, Washington - 2, and 2 tables with the shohin display.

The tent proposal is still outstanding and needs to be set. So far, 9 vendors have accepted.

There was discussion as to why Mother's Day weekend was selected, since some vendors wrote letters expressing their unhappiness. We will explain that the Arboretum forced the change, not PBA. PBA will request this be changed for next year.

PBA will hold a short board meeting on the PBA auction and symposium at 5:15 p.m. on Saturday night.

The Annual Members Meeting will be at 6:00 p.m. All members are encouraged to attend. Approval was received for alcoholic beverages to accompany our pizza dinner for the annual meeting.

The call for volunteers for set-up (Thursday 12-5 p.m.), during the show, and for tear-down Sunday evening 4-6 p.m. Demos will be Friday at 2 p.m., Saturday and Sunday at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Betty Yeapanis will print blank cards for the tree, suiseki, and companion plant descriptions. A complete description of the show, help needed, info for tree ID cards, etc. is in the current *[April] Clippings*.

Auction Report: Date May 27, 2000. Sally Griffin is running the auction. Discussion was on how to control tree sales and monies. Last year a couple of trees were not picked up, and we were \$100.00 short. Two suggestions will be put forward: use a bidder number filing system for trees sold, and a stamp to mark the tree sales tickets paid. The auction will be discussed at the 5:15 p.m. PBA board meeting on May 13.

Nominating committee report: Chris Yeapanis reported one office is still open (First VP). A couple of names were suggested. We will try to complete the slate and have it published in the *May Clippings*.

After discussion about teaching bonsai to an outpatient recovery program.

During the Washington Flower Show, Mrs. Fairfax of the Psychiatric Clinic in Washington, DC, requested a class on bonsai to help her group find hobbies to relieve stress. The group has visited the arboretum and has shown an interest in learning more. Chris Yeapanis made a motion that PBA support this outpatient program as part of our on-going educational program. It was seconded by Jack Wells and passed unanimously.

Ross Campbell started a discussion as to ways to help local merchants who sell

questionable bonsai. He was talking with the gardening guy from a Home Depot who seemed interested in doing a better job of bonsai. Chuck Croft made a motion that Ross explore ways to help these businesses, and how they could reciprocate to PBA with membership, items for club workshops, raffles, etc. Chris Yeapanis seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

The next full board meeting after the spring show will be on June 11, 2000, 1 p.m. at the Yoshimura Center.

The meeting was adjourned.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED TO HELP RECUPERATING PATIENTS

by Chris Yeapanis (NVBS)

While working the PBA exhibit at the Washington Flower Show, I was approached by Ms. Delores Fairfax of Psychiatric Charter, Inc., about working with some of their patients. This group of patients is basically professionals suffering from burnout. The organization is looking for hobbies to help them relax. The group has toured the arboretum bonsai museum a couple of times, and she feels there is a strong interest in bonsai. She asked if a beginner class could be done for the group of about 20.

I have talked with the PBA board and the board is willing to support this project within our educational mission. I have contacted Moe Einhorn at Little Trees Bonsai in Dumfries, VA and he is willing to furnish some ficus and pots for the class at below cost. I have talked with Ms. Fairfax and we have agreed to do 2 classes from 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., for 10 people per class on June 12 and June 13. I need volunteers with a couple of basic tools, so we can give each person close attention. I need to know ASAP who can help and on what days, so I can confirm these classes. The location is in DC within blocks of the Arboretum.

Conifer Society - The 3 June meeting will be at Walter Reed Recreation & Community Center, 2909 16th St. South, Arlington, VA, from 10:00-noon. Since this is a first meeting, we will have an open discussion of possibilities for the group.

We will have some rare dwarf conifers plants to show along with a slide presentation on dwarf conifers, and a list of rare and choice conifers which attendees may wish to order. We will also discuss propagation methods, sources for rare and choice dwarf conifers, and possible projects with which we can help.

We will elect a group leader and make a small donation to cover mailing costs. This group has already been invited to have a fall meeting at Meadowlark Gardens. Meadowlark gardens has started a dwarf conifer collection and will more than likely be willing to work with us to promote the use of dwarf conifers in landscaping.

As members of the American Conifer Society, we hope to help educate the public about dwarf conifers, e.g., their growth rates, which ones will do well in this area, and how to identify their species. There are many such dwarf conifers which would make excellent bonsai.

How To Grow Moss Icing

On A Brick Cake by Dixie Cook, NVBS

This interesting method of cultivating the moss of your choice has been featured on The Discovery Channel's Lynette Jennings Show (she is also the spokesperson for Home Depot). It provides a clean sheet of moss that you can cut into any shape you need.

First, you will need a shallow pan, such as a 13" x 9" cake pan. Place bricks in the pan and fill the pan with water to keep the bricks damp. Place 4 to 5 layers of cheesecloth on top of the bricks, leaving some cheesecloth overhanging on both ends of the pan. Your cake is now ready to receive its moss batter.

Collect one (or more) measuring cup(s) of the moss you want to cultivate, making sure that your moss contains viable spores for reproduction. Scrap most of the dirt from the bottom of the moss and remove all small stones or gravel. Place your moss in a blender with one-half cup of water and one-fourth cup of sour milk, buttermilk, or yogurt. Blend to thoroughly combine all ingredients. Add more water, if necessary, to break up the moss. Pour

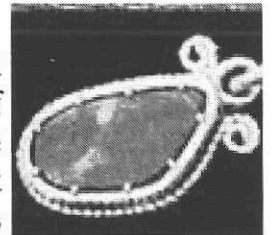
the green slush over the brick cake. At this point you may want to officially designate the blender you've used as "The Gardening, Never Again To Be Used For Food, Blender."

Place your brick cake in total shade and check periodically to make sure there is sufficient water to keep the bricks and cheesecloth damp. Cross your fingers and watch your moss icing grow. When you have a nice, thick layer of moss, peel it off the bricks using the ends of the cheesecloth to lift the moss off the bricks. It probably won't be necessary to remove the cheesecloth from the moss; but if any shows through, use small scissors to clip the fiber and gently pull it loose using tweezers or your fingertips.

Cut your moss to the size and shape you need for your pot landscape. It may be necessary to fix the moss in place to give the roots time to grow into your bonsai soil. You can use u-shaped wire pins pressed through the moss into the soil, or wrap a length of wire over the moss and around the pot.

PETER BAUER, MASTER ARTISAN

A short while back in time I received a nice advertisement from Sandra Bauer describing Peter Bauer's new venture. Peter was a member of Brookside Bonsai Society for a number of years before he and his wife decided to retire in Bras d'Or, Nova Scotia, Canada. Peter Bauer spent his early working years as a physicist and engineer. He holds engineering degrees from university in Austria and a masters degree in physics from Cambridge University, England. Later, he established his own business in the US. He took his hobby of bonsai with him but he has added an a new venture to test his artistic skills. Today, he creates one-of-a-kind jewelry in his workshop in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia - one piece at a time. A visit to their web-site www.peterbauersilver.com will show you some of his fine jewelry. For more information or a special request: call: (902) 674-2896; fax: (902) 674-2919; or e-mail: cbgrania@auracom.com. The address is Peter Bauer, RR 1 Box 804, Bras d'Or, Nova Scotia, Canada BOC 1 BO



Peter and Sandra: **Good luck on your new venture!**

**NOTICE OF PBA ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING,
Election of Officers & Dinner May 13, 2000,
6 p.m. at the US National Arboretum
during PBA Spring Show.**

The 2000 Nominating Committee has a slate of officers to present to the PBA membership. Listed below is the slate, if anyone would like to run for office or nominate an other person, please contact Chris J. Yeapanis at inbonsai@erols.com or by phone after 11 a.m. at 703-591-0864, and be present at the PBA Annual Membership meeting on May 13, 6 p.m. at US National Arboretum.

President	- Chuck Croft, NVBS
First Vice-president	- Arlene Polinsky, NVBS
Educational Vice-President	- Shari Sharifi, BBS
Treasurer	- Jerry Antel, BBS
Secretary	- Judy Wise, NVBS

PAY ATTENTION ! THESE PEOPLE HAVE AGREED TO GIVE UP CHUNKS OF THEIR LIVES TO MAKE YOUR CLUB BETTER. COME TO THE MEETING AND SHOW SUPPORT. ALSO, IT'D BE GREAT TO SEE OTHER CHAPTERS REPRESENTED ON THE SLATE. (Aw, I got enough to do. WELL SO DO THEY!)

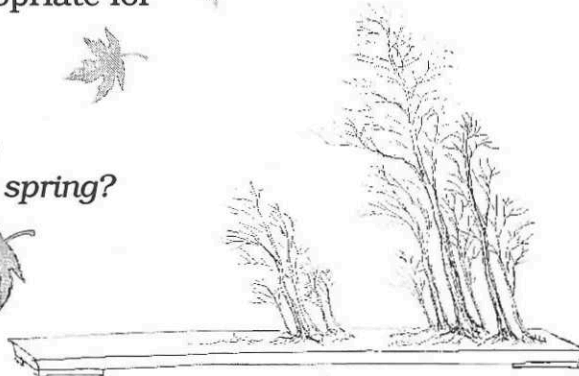


Poetry Corner



Here's another one of John Hoffman's (NVBS) haiku that seems appropriate for this time of year.

*Maple goddesses
five-fingered magical tree
why no leaves this spring?*



Sketch by Saburo Kato

BONsaiMOT

Here's another bonmot from John Y. Naka as transcribed by Bill Orsinger on April 24, 1988, at a symposium in Philadelphia

Apex is what you see first. It is small but it will grow, so wire it all at once. So set apex as you do lower trunk.

One of the maxims in bonsai is that every tree must have an apex, and one must not relegate setting that task as an afterthought to selecting branch placement. Often one can get lost in defining primary, secondary, et cetera, branches and finally get to the area of the apex and find the usual maze of small branches.

John's advice is to start making the branches at the apex look like a smaller tree on top of the lower base. If you have an upright conifer as a bonsai, you can duck around that problem by creating a jin at the top of the trunk.

Learn to Read Bonsai Leaves: Oh, the Stories They Have to Tell! by Terry Ward

Trees use their leaves to tell us what's missing from our fertilizer programs. For instance yellowing of leaves, or *chlorosis*, gives us a number of hints to our trees' health.

Yellowing on all leaves - lack of nutrients

On younger leaves - lack of iron or manganese

On older leaves - lack of nitrogen or potassium

On leaf edges - deficiency in magnesium & potassium

Between veins - deficiency in iron or manganese.

Round yellow spots, or irregular yellow-green spots that darken may indicate the presence of fungal disease.

Dead areas on leaf edges or tips could indicate wind burn, potassium deficiency, boron or fluoride excess.

If leaves are stunted and weak and the entire plant looks sad, this probably indicates insufficient fertilizer. Make sure your fertilizer contains the critical trace elements of iron, manganese and zinc.

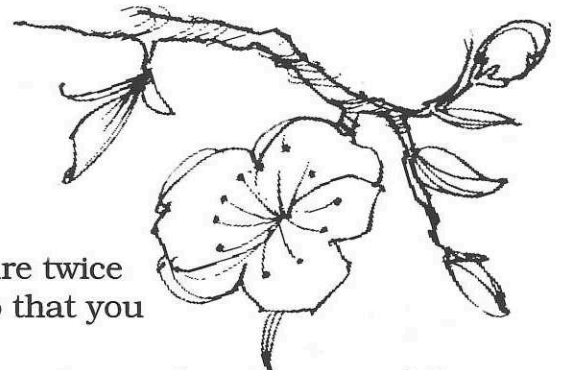
The symptoms described above could also indicate other problems. Nothing is simple. For a more complete guide to leaf reading, consult Rodale's, *Landscape Problem Solver*, by Jeff & Liz Ball, from which much of the above information was obtained.

The above article was written by Terry Ward and reprinted in the Puget Sound Bonsai Association Quarterly of February 1995, with permission from *Bonsai Notebook: A publication of the Austin Bonsai Assn.* 1984.

LOOK MORE THAN ONCE BEFORE YOU PRUNE!

Everyone knows the old adage that you should measure twice before you cut anything. Here's some helpful hints so that you **do not** inadvertently prune the wrong branches.

Ralph E. Kew and I were comparing notes at a NVBS meeting and we discovered that we were using the same techniques for identifying branches which should remain. Take one of the colored 3 1/2-inch or 4-inch twist ties that usually come with plastic bags and wrap one twist around each branch you want to save. Ralph uses twists of different colors - one color to mark those which stay, and another (preferably red in color) for those that will go. Then stand back and survey the results with your favorite beverage until you have decided that you have done the best you could. Ralph also suggested for those who have a digital camera, to bring the picture of the tree up on the computer monitor and try erasing/replacing branches until you have what you want. Then mark the branches accordingly with the twists.



NEWS at the ARBORETUM *by Chris Yeapanis, NVBS*

If you haven't been to the Arboretum in a while, you need to plan a trip or allow for extra time there during for the *PBA Spring Show, May 12 - 14*. There are new American and Japanese trees, stones, and hopefully a sculpture by short-time member of NVBS, Bonnie Kobert now of Brazil. [Note a photo of Bonnie and JYN with the clay sculpture appeared in *Clippings* May 1999, p. 6.

First, there are 6 new Satsuki Azaleas on display which NBF and the Arboretum requested from the Japan Satsuki Association (JSA). They are great bonsai to see and contemplate. Also, a seventh was sent, but it needs styling. The JSA will send some masters to style the tree next year, so watch for the announcement. The trees are listed here:

Korin, 65 cm tall, 32 cm around; from Mr. Hirozumi Ichihara, Chairman, Japan Satsuki Association

Gyoten, 58 cm tall, 26 cm around; from Mr. Shogo Watanabe, Deputy Chairman, JSA

Kozan, 57 cm tall, 35 cm. around; from Mr. Masao Inoue, Deputy Chairman, JSA

Kaho, 57 cm tall, 38 cm around; from Mr. Takeo Toyota, Exec. Dir., JSA

Nikko, 51 cm tall, 42 cm. around (unfinished); from Mr. Kenji Shibuya, Managing Dir., JSA

Nikko, 51 cm tall, 42 cm around; from Mr. Masayuki Nakamura, Managing Dir., JSA

Kunpu, 94 cm tall, 30 cm around; from Mr. Toshikane Kondo, Director, JSA

There are 3 more trees coming from Japan. Mr. Susumu Nakamura donated these trees. They will represent 3 new varieties in the Japanese bonsai collection:

Eurya emarginata (Hamahisakake) - 80 years old, trained by Nakamura for 30 years. The pot is Tokonome by Suisho-en made around 1965.

Camelis harianna (Kan-tsubaki) - 70 years old, trained as a bonsai for about 50 years. Nakamura purchased this tree from a bonsai hobbyist, sold it to a customer 30 years ago, and then purchased it back. The pot is Tokonome by Reio around 1980.

Jasminum odoratissimum (Kisokei) - 27 years old grown by Nakamura from a cutting. The pot was made by Senko, China, around 1995.

Coming this summer to an arboretum near you will be a Vaughn Banting Bald

Cypress. Vaughn is the master teacher on bald cypress and has defined the immature stage (soon to be represented at the arboretum by Guy Gidre's Bald Cypress) and the mature or flat-top style of bonsai (which will be represented by Vaughn's Cypress), both of which we hope will be here by late summer.

Chinese Scholar's Stones: Three magnificent Chinese scholar's stones are now on display at the arboretum (Thanks to Jack Sustic's efforts). Kemin Hu from Massachusetts donated these stones. She is considered one of the US's leading experts on Chinese Scholar Stones. The National Bonsai Foundation (NBF) hopes to schedule a dedication and presentation by Ms. Hu this year.

Speaking of stones, the NBF is publishing a book of the National Bonsai and Penjing Museum stones. The three new stones have been photographed and will be included. There will be a limited edition hardcover book for \$125.00. Orders are being taken now for delivery later this year. Send your check (made out to NBF), address, phone number, and e-mail address if appropriate; and note the check is for the stone collection book to Chris Yeapanis, Treasurer, 4228 Berritt St., Fairfax, VA 22030.

Donations can be made to the National Bonsai Foundation to the General Fund, Bill Merritt Fund, Melba Tucker Fund, Yoshimura Fund, and/or the Maria Vanzant Courtyard Fund. Mail your check, made out to NBF, with the appropriate fund noted, to the above address.

Chris J. Yeapanis
Treasurer, National Bonsai Foundation

Editorial cont'd

into a spoon and then into the water. If your dentist told you to use a liquid fluoride rinse named ACT, you have found it--a cleverly designed bottle that with a squeeze of the bottle places one tablespoon of the liquid into a retaining cup that is part of the bottle top. All one has to do is dump the content of the retaining cup into whatever you want. I've got a used ACT bottle ready to go with some fish emulsion fertilizer in it. All I have to do to the empty bottle is take a

pair of needle-nose pliers and grab the spout in the top, pull out the feeder tube/stopper assembly, fill the bottle with fish emulsion, replace the feeder tube/stopper assembly, and I'm ready to go.

Bonsai, being a form of art, is practiced by people who have an innate urge to create. But my back yard isn't big enough to hold every type of bonsai I'd like to create. Hence I redirect that urge to pursuing interesting ways of keeping my bonsai happy.



SLIME MOLD *by Marty Mann*


A formation of a jelly-like mass which spreads over the surface of your potted material or in the dark depths of your nursery stock is a most disconcerting mess. This is called "slime mold" and is actually a tiny, plant-like parasite which reproduces by forming mold spores. These spores unite to form an ugly creeping carpet. It often covers existing healthy moss, and while it is not actually harmful to your plant, it does create a fairly water-impregnable surface which prevents proper distribution of your water and feeding efforts.

Low levels of potash create an environment which encourages slime mold to thrive. The solution to this problem, and perhaps a "cure" is the addition of wood charcoal dust sprinkled on this mold and onto your soil surface. This is actually the addition of potash. It will compensate for the

deficiency of this important element in your soil mix. Do be careful to use only charcoal ashes that have been created by burning wood only. Do not use any "pre-fueled" briquettes or treated wood products. Also, a word of caution: excessive amounts of potash can create harmful side effects.

The above appeared in the November 1994 issue of BONSAI NEWS, a monthly publication of the Lake Charles Bonsai Society. It was reprinted with permission from the Descanso Bonsai Society NEWSLETTER, August 1994, p.2.

[Editor's note: I've tried the above, and it does the job. However, one might refrain from using any wood ash on Yews to preclude any oak ashes from poisoning the roots.]

.....
• *Notice! ! The official PBA crystal ball is not functioning correctly. We can't pinpoint the problem and need help. Repair seems to be out of our reach - a lost art, if you will. If you know of a repair person, please refer them to us.*
• *In the mean, if your club has some sort of news that should have been picked up through the ether, Jerry's not authorizing expenditures for seances either. Please write it up and mail it to us.* 
•
.....

Building Friendships and Collections in One Fun Swoop:

Northern Virginia and Brookside members invade Ned's Woods (with permission).



Barbara Gregory thought she was getting some small hornbeams for a forest, but her prize turns out to be a raft of hornbeams.



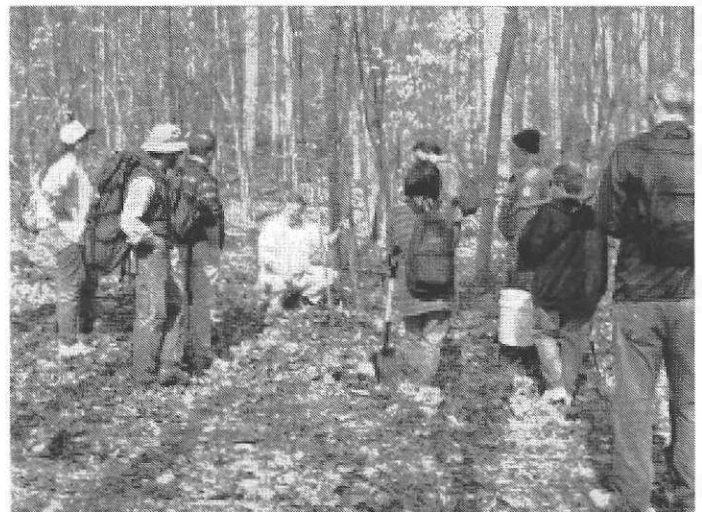
Looking for a triple-trunked Blueberry—Dixie Cook found a great specimen.



Jim Rieden showing Chris and Kim Mead what to look for i



The hardy group of collectors gather - Kneeing are left Standing left to right David McBee, Eddie Olsen, Pasc Jim Rieden, Dixie Cook, Donna Ross, Ralph Habegger,

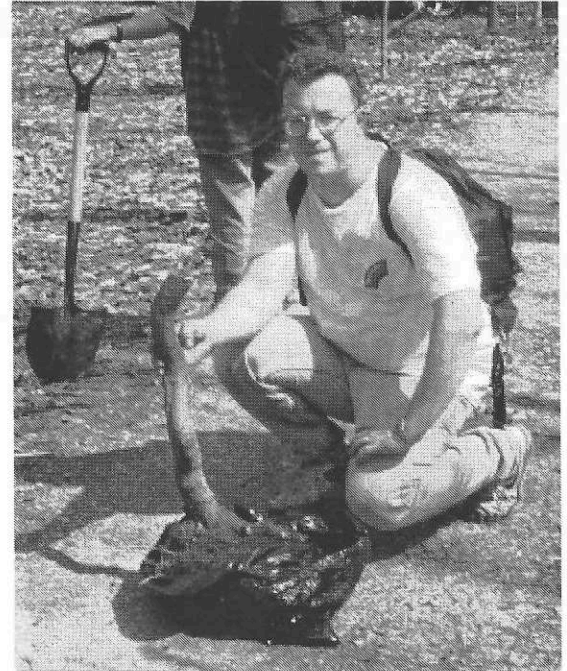


Bill Spencer took time to show the group available hornbeams and beechs. The key is looking at the buds.



Claire Segawa and Roger Conrad--still looking clean? How'd they do that?

Photos and most captions by Barbara Gregory (NVBS)



Pascal Platleborse showing his great find—a beech. [NVBS, Pascal is one of your newest members. He caught “bonsai fever in Belgium. When you see him, stick out your hands in welcome.]



From left to right Caleb McBee, Roger Conrad and Kim Mead. In the middle Pascal Platleborse, George Allica, Bill Spencer, Bob Sitnick, and Claire Segawa and Chris Mead.



George Allica found this nice hornbeam--now if he can only dig it out.



Collect the trees, get them ready - then Caleb McBee, Eddie Olson, David McBee and George Allica load them up.

**JAL WORLD
BONSAI
CONTEST**

**JAL WORLD
BONSAI CONTEST
1999 and 2000** *by*
Jules Koetsch

Last year an article was run in PBA Clippings describing how one might enter the Japan Airlines World Bonsai Contest for 1999. The March/April issue of Bonsai Magazine showed a picture of the winner and had some of the details about the 1999 contest.

At a recent PBA Board meeting in the Yoshimura Center at the National Arboretum there were handouts, 4 pages, on how you, the reader, can enter the Year 2000 contest. What's real convenient about the contest is that you do not have to pack your tree in a crate and air-freight it to Japan. All the judges need are 3 items: one photograph on regular photographic paper of the bonsai taken from the front; one photo positive film (not one or the other, but both); and a document containing the required entry information. You may be one of the 100 selected entrants to pass the critique by the Screening Committee members



consisting of none other than the Committee Chairman Saburo Kato (Chairman, Nippon Bonsai Association) and the following committee members: Jiro Fukuda (Chairman, Japan Bonsai

Growers Cooperative), Hiroshi Takeyama (Steering Committee Chairman Japan Bonsai Exhibition, TAIKANTEN), and Yasuo Ito, (Consultant, Japan Bonsai Exhibition, TAIKANTEN).

Are you considering taking a crack at it, and why not since you only have to submit a photo and positive? In fact, you can enter as many as 5 bonsai, which for some people might be their entire collection. Well, if you are, let's take a look at the 1999 contest. In fact, if you are on the Internet, you can log on the web-site <http://www.jal.co.jp/bonsai/result.html>.

The web-site states that slightly more than 100 entries were received from all over the globe (number entered in parenthesis) - Australia (2), Brazil (3), Canada (6), Columbia (1), England (2), France (1), Germany (3), Hong Kong (1), India (9), Indonesia (4), Italy (10), New Zealand (1), Philippines (5), Puerto Rico (1), Singapore (1), South Africa (1), Spain (2), Switzerland (4), Taiwan (1), Thailand (8), Trinidad and Tobago (1), U.S.A. (33), and Venezuela (2).



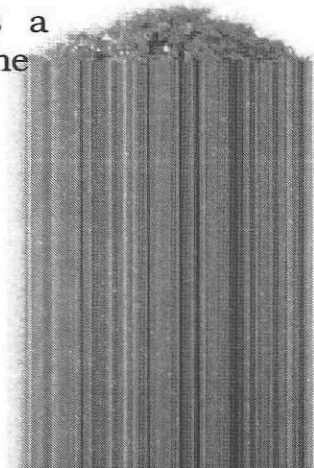
Here's Hideko Metaxas of Laguna Beach, CA, looking over the photos of the entered trees.

That starts me thinking - would I have gotten on the list if I had submitted something?

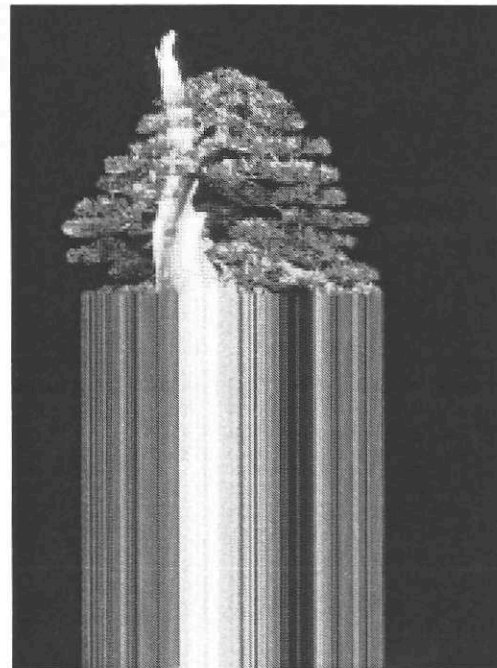
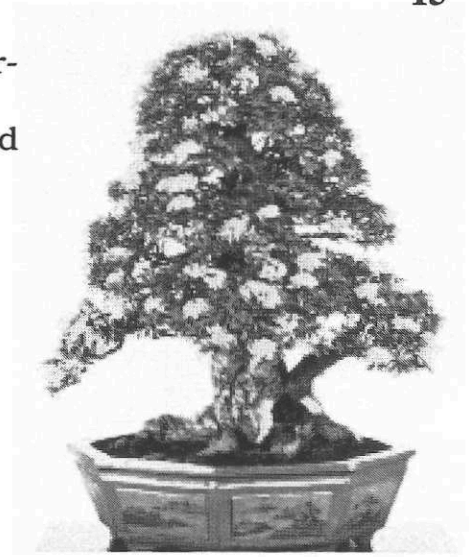
The scorecard shows that not only has bonsai spread throughout many parts of the globe, but there seem to be a few places where John Y. Naka hasn't traveled to inject some of the population with a passion for doing bonsai.

You might also like to know the caliber of the competition, and I am only going to name-drop those that are familiar to me. Of course the U.S.A. entries contained a number of names the readers may be familiar with from reading the national bonsai publications and/or attending various symposia: Jack E. Billet, Roy K. Nagatoshi, Jim Barrett, William Valavanis, Harry Hirao, Mary Madison (the "buttonwood queen" entered what else - a buttonwood), and Frank J. Mihalic. Last but not least, one entry was a Scots pine by none other than our local vendor of copper wire - Julian R. Adams. The list of the entrants was arranged in alphabetical order and contained a column marked "age" which, when I first looked, I thought was a number denoting each tree's age. The contest entry blank asks for the age of the person entering the bonsai. If you're like my wife, that requirement would be enough to make her not consider even submitting an entry blank. Apparently, a few people declined to list their ages, so that should not be a deterrent to anyone. Some objectors might reconsider since old age has always been venerated by the Japanese and if "on in years," you are initially regarded with respect and a feeling that your know-how is to be respected - that is, until they know you better.

Which tree placed first and which two were runners-up? They are pictured herewith. The Grand Prize went to Min-Hsuan.Lo from Taiwan, R.O.C., and it is listed as a Chinese pistache (pistachio).



One runner-up was a Soka entered by Dr. Aziz from Indonesia.



The other runner-up was an entry from the U.S.A. by none other than Sze-Ern (Ernie) Kuo. It was, of course, a California juniper. Incidentally, I could not identify the Soka; and if anyone can throw some light on what kind of plant this is, let us know.

Although the contest closed on July 30, 1999, the luncheon and award ceremonies took place on 20 November, 1999 at the Miyako Messe in Kyoto, Japan. Mr. Iwaimoto, General manager of Japan Airlines, Kyoto, made the opening speech, followed in turn by speeches given

by Mr. Saburo Kato and Mrs. Solita Rosade, President of Bonsai Clubs International. Taikanten was given an award by Mrs. Rosade for organizing the event. Mr. Saburo Kato also received a Gold Medal Award from Rosade Bonsai Gardens. Mrs. Rosade said that the award is given to a person who has promoted bonsai culture throughout the world. The award ceremony was followed by a bonsai demonstration with English



interpretation by the famous bonsai artist Mr. Masahiko Kimura.

There were also 300 Japanese bonsai trees at the bonsai market at Taikanten.

Are you sufficiently challenged yet? You may ask what are the prizes, and do you have to go Japan to receive them in person? If that is the case, maybe that's why the first and two runner-up prizes provide the winners with airline tickets to and from Japan? The Grand Prize: Award certificate, commemorative plaque and 2 round-trip Executive Class Tickets on Japan Airlines. Runner-up prizes: Award certificate, commemorative plaque and 2 return Economy Class Tickets on Japan Airlines.

Seriously though, if you think that you have something that might even get into the top 100, GIVE IT A TRY! Telephone the Japan Airlines office and ask to be mailed the 4-page flier on how and what to do to enter the contest. Japan Airlines local office is (202) 223 -3310.

*This is one well-traveled tree!
What's it got to do with you ?*

People in the club know. Ask around!

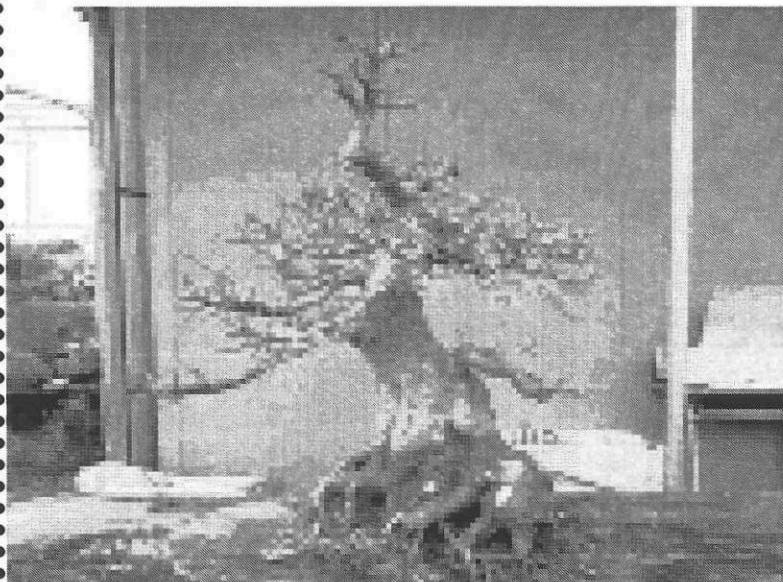


Photo by Jack Sustic

An orderly presentation (but lacking shibui). I know it's not

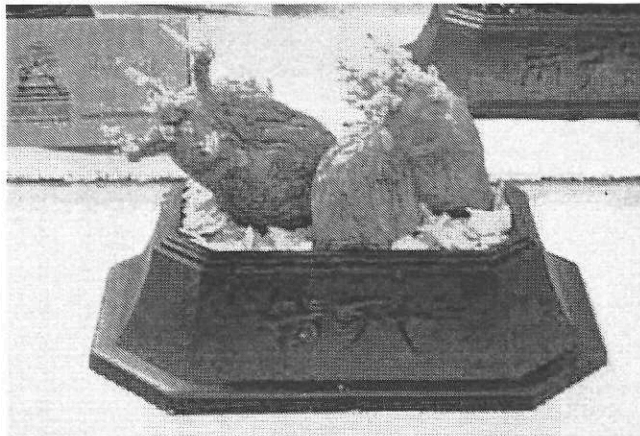


inside the story it belongs to, but I couldn't resist.

80-year-old Woman Sweeps Bonsai Potato Competition

Local celebrities in Seattle gathered March 25 to judge the “Official, First of the Millennium — Bonsai Potato Growing Competition 2000”

Taking home the first-place title was 80-year-old Barbara Hilty with her entry, “Tattered Taters.” The name of Hilty’s Bonsai Potato does not accurately represent her highly gifted growing and training skills. According to the judges, “Tattered Taters” received top honors for its “windblown effect” and for staying with the traditional Bonsai Potato art form. Hilty, a newcomer to this arena, received her kit in 1999 as a birthday present. Taking a big risk, which is unusual for novices, Hilty chose not to use the traditional non-reflective, irregular geoparticulate support medium in her potato alter. Instead, she opted for pomme fritte crushé (crushed potato chips). Judges noted her daring act as another reason for giving “Tattered Taters” such high marks.



Check out the id card in the background.

All this light-hearted information comes to us from the website of Dillon Works, Inc, of Mulkiteo, Washington, www.bonsaipotato.com. If your sense of humor is not generous, read no further. The Art of the Bonsai Potato by Jeffrey E. Fitzsimmons, illustrated by Mike Dillon, photos by Jim Linna, 1998, Bottled Lightning! Inc., may not be for you.

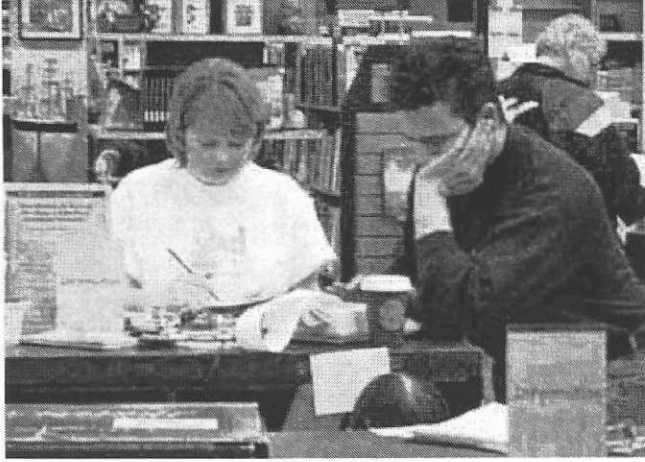


Escorting Hilty was her son-in-law, Harmon Blanch, who came dressed as a Samurai warrior — sword and all. He claimed his only reason for attending the competition was to watch and enjoy the festivities, not to intimidate the judges. The judges (and their “alter egos”) included:



Nationally syndicated cartoonist Brian Basset (“Mango McLean”)
TV/Radio personality and comedienne Amy Alpine (“Pomme de Terre”)
Radio host Dori Monson (“Regis Philbin”)
Freelance writer Suzanne Monson (“#3”)
Attorney Peter Erlichman (“FPS” for Foster Pepper & Shefelman)

Bonsai Potato Master Mike Dillon served as emcee, tabulated the judges' scores and handed out prizes, with the assistance of Sensei-in-Training Leslie Wilder.



Sensei Jeff Fitzsimmons — creator of "The Art of Bonsai Potato Kit" and author of its accompanying book — was on-hand to give guidance and sign copies of the book. LeDawn King — Ms. Bonsai Potato 2000 — posed for photos with each entrant and added that all-around extra touch of merriment to the day's festivities.

More than a dozen Bonsai Potato enthusiasts entered the competition, with age and experience running the gamut. The judges agonized for nearly an hour to determine who would be the Competition 2000 Champions. While not everyone could be included in this select circle, that doesn't mean they're any less special or less deserving of being featured in the Competition 2000 Gallery.

For her efforts, Hilty took home a treasure trove of prizes, including a \$40 gift certificate from competition-sponsor Third Place Books; a \$5 gift certificate from local merchant Honey Bear Bakery; a Bonsai Potato t-shirt; a Bonsai Potato Kit; and a handheld Mr. Potato Head electronic game.

Second place went to Robert MacDonald for "Single-Minded Devotion," while third place went to Elizabeth Beattie for "Lack of Focus."

Both winners received a gift certificate from Third Place books, plus a Mr./Mrs. Potato Head kit, respectively.



Mr MacDonald with his second place entry and extraordinarily good sport.



Sunglasses in Mulкитеo, Washington, in winter, indoors? Is this woman trying to hide her identity? Is she actually a professional potato bonsaiist and therefore not eligible to be entered in this contest? Did Dillon Works, Inc, award Third Place to a ringer?



Oliver Dillon received a Potato Gun for his last-place entry, "L-I-L Sprout." All entrants received a Bonsai Potato t-shirt and a "potato" prize, such as a Mr. Potato Head key chain.

A little "history" . . . ?

The art of the Bonsai Potato dates back as early as 925 A.D., when an Irish emissary named Kieran McGlynn set out on an eight-year cultural exchange tour of Japan.

When he returned to his native Ireland it was discovered that he had "poorer than average recollection," but he spoke of "stunted plants displaying great beauty and providing great tranquility in their cultivation." Though he could not recall specifically which plants expressed such beauty, McGlynn was determined to reproduce the results. The most successful medium turned out to be the one most available — the potato.

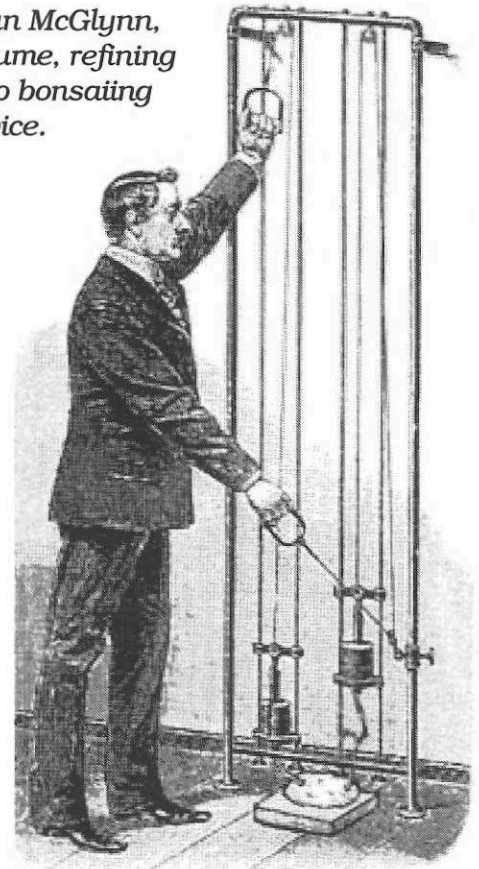
To his great delight, McGlynn discovered that by using potatoes he could closely recreate the "stunted tree art form" in months rather than decades. Even better, his plants did not require re-potting, fertilizer or even water.

Hence, the groundbreaking Bonsai Potato art form was born, and "Zen Without the Wait" became accessible to every man, woman and child.

The Bonsai Potato continued to flourish for nearly another 1,000 years, until the Great Irish Potato Famine in the mid-1800s, which wiped out nearly every trace of this semi-ancient art form. Luckily, about 100 years later, a small faction of Bonsai Potato artists surfaced in a small town in Idaho. Thanks to these craftspeople, the art form is once again available to the entire world to practice and enjoy.

"The Art of the Bonsai Potato Kit" comes with a potato altar; a bag of non-reflective, irregular geo-particulate support medium; and a detailed, historically accurate book that provides everything you'll ever need to know to quickly and efficiently achieve inner peace and tranquility. Written by Sensei Jeff Fitzsimmons, this must-read book is divided into nine easy-to-read

Mr Kieran McGlynn, we presume, refining hispotato bonsaiing care device.



chapters and includes a glossary, a quick reference guide, a surrogate Bonsai Potato (for those who really can't wait), and a "What Am I Doing Wrong?" section. Throughout the book are captivating illustrations by Mike Dillon and jump-off-the-page photos by Jim Linna, which recapture the Bonsai Potato's grand history as well as demonstrate the many ways to grow, train and prune your potato.



Judith Chandler, publicity coordinator for Third Place Books, graciously hosted the historic event.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

The following tips are from the U.S. National Arboretum's web-site <http://www.ars-grin.gov/ars/Beltsville/na/> and are for the month of April. The tips for May will appear on the Internet when this May issue of Clippings has been printed. However, the tips can still be relevant for the month of May and can be saved for next year.

[Beat test: Place a white piece of paper under the foliage and tap the plant vigorously.]

Check **azaleas**, **andromeda**, and **rhododendrons** for lace bug hatchlings. Look at last year's foliage, if you notice yellow stipples on the leaves, it is likely that last year's bugs laid eggs on the undersides of the leaves. The black eggs are well camouflaged by the tar-like black excrement left by the adult lace bugs. It is easiest to detect them by using the beat test. Young lace bugs are black, spiny, and no larger than a pinhead. If you detect large numbers of them, spray infected plants with horticultural oil, insecticidal soap, or a pesticide containing acephate. Ovulinia petal blight may cause **azalea** flowers to turn tan and mushy if rainy weather coincides with their bloom. Apply a fungicide labeled for petal blight to your azaleas when the flower buds have begun to show color. The life of the flowers may have been prolonged as much as two weeks with this treatment.

Begin monitoring **conifers** for spruce spider mites. These small, dark arachnids are active in cool weather and can be found on **pin**es, **hemlocks**, **arborvitae**, and **spruce** and are especially damaging to **Norway and dwarf Alberta spruce**. Look for stippling on the needles and webbing between the needles on the undersides of the branches. Perform beat test and look for tiny, slow moving, yellowish green mites. Also look for faster moving, predatory mites or tiny, round black ladybird beetles that feed on the mites. If a beat test reveals more than twenty mites per beat, and you do not see

predatory mites or ladybird beetles, you should treat your tree with horticultural oil or insecticidal soap.

Begin checking your **dwarf white pines** for white pine tip dwarf mites. Unlike most mites, white pine tip dwarf mites like cool weather and are most active in early spring. They cause older needles to become yellow and drop, and, if the tree is severely infested, it can become completely defoliated just before new foliage emerges in the spring. Beat test your trees weekly in early spring. Use a magnifying glass or 10x hand lens, look for very small, translucent yellowish mites moving across the paper. If you see more than fifty mites per beat test, you should treat the tree with an acaricide like neem oil.

Pine tip blight, caused by *Sphaeropsis sapinea*, is a fungal disease which affects the new growth of more than 20 species of two and three-needled pines including **Austrian, mugo, ponderosa, Monterey, and Scots** pines. It takes advantage of older trees that are under stress from various factors including drought, insects, mechanical injury, hail or strong winds. Damage is usually first evident on the lower crown and can kill current-year shoots, major branches, and eventually entire trees. Conspicuous symptoms on the new growth include stunted shoots, brown needles, and small fungal fruiting structures at the bases of needles or on the scales of the second-year cones. Pine tip blight thrives in wet spring weather and winter is a good time to take some preventative measures against the spread of the fungus. Prune out all dying and dead branches and remove infected cones

since the spores of this fungus over winter on them. Pines that are resistant to tip blight are **Japanese black pine** (*Pinus thunbergiana*), **white pine** (*Pinus strobus*) or **loblolly pine** (*Pinus taeda*).

As temperatures begin to warm in late winter, inspect your **hemlocks** for the presence of eriophyid rust mites. Those plant sucking arachnids can cause needles to turn bronze and drop prematurely. Perform beat test. With a hand lens or magnifying glass, look for tiny, yellow, wedge-shaped mites on the paper. Also look for larger, fast-moving predatory mites that may be feeding on the pesky eriophyid mites. If you do not see any predatory mites, and if the beat test count is 50 or higher, you may want to treat the hemlock with insecticidal soap or horticultural oil.

NOTE: Only use horticultural oil if temperatures will be above freezing for 48 hours or more.

You can reduce the need for insecticides in your landscape by using plants that attract beneficial insects. Ladybird beetles, hover flies, lacewings, spiders, and parasitic wasps are natural enemies of plant damaging insects like aphids, mites, whitefly, scale, and thrips.

Plant	Attracts
common yarrow	ladybird beetles, wasps, hover flies
coriander	lacewings, hover flies, brachnid wasps, spiders
cosmos	lacewings, ladybird beetles, hover flies, spiders
fennel	lacewings, ladybird beetles, hover flies, brachnid wasps
Queen Anne's lace	lacewings, ladybird beetles, hover flies, spiders
spearmint	hover flies, spiders
sweet alyssum	hover flies, brachnid wasps.

OMISSION The last issue of Clippings left out the details on how to order the very worthwhile addition to your horticultural library:

The book can be order by sending \$15.00 in check or money order only payable to the University of Maryland and mailed to Production and Distribution, 6200 Sheridan Street, Riverdale, MD 20737.

The title is: Bulletin 350 Landscape IPM Guidelines for IPM of Insect and Mite Pests on Landscape Trees and Shrubs

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.....
 • Did you remember to call Chuck Croft?
 • before 8 p.m. ((703) 978-6841) to
 • volunteer as a helper at the Spring
 • Show? Help is always welcomed.
 • Cooperating to tear down the show
 • always builds comraderie and usually
 • is accomplished in just an hour.
 • Don't you have an hour at the end
 • of the show?
 •.....

MONTHLY CARE TIPS for May *compiled by Jules*

The following tips have been compiled from 4 Japanese bonsai magazines and Yuji Yoshimura's book. One of the Japanese magazines shows for each tree the monthly chores for five climate zones covering the Japanese islands from the coldest zone in the north (the island of Hokkaido) to the most temperate in the south (the island of Kyushu). The climate zone for which the following tasks were given in the Japanese magazine is the one which includes Tokyo, where the annual temperatures vary much as they do in the region around Washington, D.C.

The below listed tips should be used as a guide and provide a checklist of things to do. Please tailor your chores to match your experience.

CONIFERS

Black pine: Wiring and repotting can be done up to the 10th of May. (Note: Repot every 4 to 5 years.) Apply new fertilizer balls during first 10 days of May. During the last 10 days of May, begin watering as much as three times per day, which procedure is continued up the last ten days of June. Place in full sun all day and preferably in a windy location.

Cryptomeria: Wiring can continue up to the 10th of the month. After 20th of month, begin wiring again (wiring can be done up to Oct. 10th) and one can also repot up to end of June. Trim every sprout from now through September. Begin watering twice per day. Replace fertilizer balls put on in March. Place tree where it gets half-day of shade.

Hemlock: Begin pruning sprouts. Replace last month's fertilizer balls. Water when top of soil dries out. Place tree where it gets half-day of shade

Hinoki: Regulate the watering throughout the year so that soil does not dry out. Repot every 3 years. (Note: Hinoki

cypress can be repotted any time during the year.) Wire. Replace last month's fertilizer balls. Pinch back new growth. Put in full-sun till summer and then in half-day of shade.

Larch: Water when top portion of soil appears dry. During last 10 days of May, renew fertilizer balls and pinch back new growth. Full-sun till summer then half-day of shade.

Needle juniper: Repot once every 3 years anytime during May. Wire anytime during this month. Begin watering twice a day. Thoroughly wash foliage to deter any spread of mites. Keep in full-sun.

Sawara cypress: Push back new growth; apply new set of fertilizer balls. Keep in half-day of shade.

Shimpaku (Sargent juniper): Last month in which to wire. In the last 10 days of month start pinching back new growth and remove unwanted old growth. In mid-month start watering twice a day and at the same time wet the foliage. Keep in full-sun.

Spruce: Apply fertilizer balls in last ten days of month. Water twice per day. Pinch back new sprouts so that one third of the new growth remains. Full sun.

White pine: Replace fertilizer balls during last 10 days of month. Water twice per day. Full sun all day and where there is air movement.

Yew: Repot during first 10 days of the month (repot every 3 years); in mid-month fertilize; during last 10 days of the month reduce new growth so that branch foliage is in shape of arrowhead when viewed from above. Keep in half-day of shade.

DECIDUOUS: (Non-fruiting/non flowering)

Beech: Water twice per day. Apply fertilizer balls during the first 10 days of the month. Prune unwanted growth up to the 20th of the month. Place in full-sun, half-day of shade in the summer.

Chinese elm: Replace fertilizer balls

during first 10 days of month. Pluck sprouts after 5 leaf pairs appeared leaving 2 leaf nodes on branches; prune. Keep in full-sun .

Ginkgo: Replace fertilizer balls during mid-month. Remove unwanted branching during last 10 days of month. Keep in full-sun. Water once per day.

Hornbeam: Prune new growth and remove unwanted branches. Replace fertilizer balls during mid-month. Place in full-sun until summer, then half-day of shade during summer.

Japanese maple: Prune unwanted lengths of branches. Give all day of full sun and One-half day of shade in the summer. Water twice per day. Place in full-sun until summer, then half-day of shade during summer.

Trident maple: Prune unwanted lengths of branches and push back new growth. Replace fertilizer balls in mid-month. Water twice per day. Place in full-sun until summer, then half-day of shade during summer.

Weeping willow: Replace fertilizer balls during first 10 days of month. Prune during first 10 days of month. Apply insecticide during last ten days of month. Place where there is half-day of shade.



Winged Euonymous: Replace fertilizer balls during last 20 days of month; and during same time frame push back new growth and prune branches. All day in full-sun.

FLOWERING/FRUITING PLANTS

Crab apple: Replace fertilizer balls during mid-month. Begin wiring after 10th of month. Place in full-sun all day.

Gardenia: Apply insecticide during first 10 days of the month. Wire during the middle of the month. Apply fertilizer balls during last 10 days of month. Place in full-sun until summer, then half-day of shade during summer.

Holly: During first 10 days of month apply insecticide. Start wiring from start of

ORIENTAL ORIENTATION		1451 PLEASANT HILL RD HARRISBURG, PA 17112 717-545-4555	 Nature's Way Nursery	 Nature's Way Nursery
GROWING: BONSAI, PRE-BONSAI, JAPANESE MAPLES, RARE & UNUSUAL DWARF CONIFERS				
SOURCE: GRANITE LANTERNS & STATUARY, IMPORTED TOOLS, SUPPLIES, POTTERY & BOOKS		WITH THIS COUPON		
1451 PLEASANT HILL ROAD HARRISBURG, PA 17112 717-545-4555 PHONE OR FAX MON thru SAT, 9AM-5PM		10% OFF		

month. Apply fertilizer balls during mid-month. From 10th of month, start removing unwanted branches and prune back new growth so that 3 leaves remain. Place in full-sun until summer, then half-day of shade during summer.

Pyracantha: Blossom during first 10 days of month; remove unwanted branches and chase back new growth after blossoms fade. During mid-month, apply insecticide. Replace fertilizer balls during last 20 days of month. Place in full-sun all day.

Quince: Replace fertilizer balls during the middle of the month. After the 20th of the month, wire and chase back new growth and also begin watering two to three times per day. Place in full-sun until summer, then half-day of shade during summer.

Ume: Apply insecticide during first 10 days of the month. Replace fertilizer balls during mid-month. After the 10th of the month wire and chase back new growth. After the 20th, start watering three times per day. Place where it gets full-sun all day.

Wisteria: Wire during first 10 days of month. In middle of month, apply fertilizer balls and apply insecticide. Place in full-sun until summer, then half-day of shade during summer.