



Volume 30, Number 8
August 2000

POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION Board Meeting Minutes, 9 July 2000

These minutes are not yet approved; but in an effort to be timely, we are printing them with the expectation that, as usual, they will be accepted as submitted.

Attending: Chuck Croft, Arlene Polinsky, Chris & Betty Yeapanis, Judith Wise, Jules Koetsch, Arash Afshar (NVBS); Jerry Antel, Shari Sharafi, P.C. Kumar, Jim Hughes, Ed Zipeto (BBS); Jane Ashley (CBS rep); Arschel Morell (BBC rep); Jim Sullivan (BBC rep).

Meeting called to order a 1 pm. The minutes of the 10 June meeting were unanimously approved.

It was suggested that a list of PBA Board Members with addresses and phone numbers, be sent to all members. The secretary will send such list.

Treasurer's Report: CD - \$6,000; Savings - \$6,248.32; and Checking - \$509.35 for a total of \$12,757.67. The treasurer's report was unanimously approved. The meeting was called to order at 1 PM

PBA Auction: Jerry Antel reported on the outcome of the auction held May 27.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| (1) Total Cash Receipts | \$ 5,440.00 |
| (2) Total Sales from Sellers Sheets | \$ 5,605.00 |
| Donations to PBA | \$ 316.00 |
| (3) Paid to Sellers | \$ 4,231.20 |
| (4) PBA Net from Seller's Sheets (2 minus 3) | \$1,373.80 |
| (5) Actual PBA Net (1 minus 3) | \$1,208.80 |
| (6) Discrepancy between total cash receipts (1) and total sales from seller's sheets (2) (2 minus 1) | \$ 165.00 |

Antel encouraged more donation of proceeds to PBA. He noted that, again, there was a discrepancy between the receipts and records - the largest amount (1999 discrepancy was \$116). He keeps all records for 4 to 6 months after the auction. There was discussion as to how to prevent discrepancy. There was lengthy discussion of one member using the auction to expose his business. It was noted that the sole purpose of the auction is to raise funds for PBA. There was also discussion and suggestions regarding items whose minimum bids are set so high as to discourage members from bidding, thus wasting time. No change will be made at this time.

Therapy Session: Chris Yeapanis noted that there had been no response by therapist to many phone calls asking for confirmation for the proposed bonsai session. It was decided to drop the idea.

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PBA
Clippings
NEWSLETTER OF THE POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION

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Please send paper ad copy/articles to the editor:
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E-mail or 3 1/2" diskette contributions can be sent in Word, WP, PageMaker, MacWord, or Text documents to bittenhand@erols.com.

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|-----------------------------|--|
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|---|---|
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Editorial by Jules Koetsch

This year's 26th Annual PBA Symposium promises to be one symposium that should not be missed. The last issue of *PBA Clippings* gave much of the particulars except for one faux pas - to wit - the dates are **Saturday, September 16, and Sunday September 17**, not September 9th and 10th.

The Saturday session will feature Mr. Sae Won Kim who will address as a subject bonsai in Korea, as well as demonstrate styling techniques on a Korean hornbeam. If you attend the Saturday session, you will have a number of opportunities to learn about the Korean styling techniques, about bonsai styles which may be uniquely Korean (differing from Japanese and Penjing); to find out what soil mixes Mr. Kim uses; as well as what his fertilization program is. You can also cite any problems that you have bonsai-wise and find out how to resolve them.

The piece de resistance during the Saturday session will be the Korean hornbeam pictured in the last issue of *PBA Clippings* which Mr. Kim will style. The tree has an imposing base of the trunk that measures 12 inches (30 cm) across and there are excellent, heavy surface roots. It should be a pleasure to style. Even more so, it will be a worthy prize when it goes to the highest bidder in the silent auction. A silent auction is the only method that can be employed since the symposium will be held on a government installation. To win the tree, a registrant (attending one or both days) must check the bidders' slip up to the time when the bidding will be closed. A bidder can enter his or her name any number of times until the bidding is closed as long as the entry is then the highest entry on the list. The opening bid on the demonstration hornbeam is \$600, and successive bids must be in increments of \$25 or more. The demonstration tree will not be the only item available for the silent auction - there will be a number of other items.

Hornbeam has always been a popular tree for bonsai collections. A number of members have collected native hornbeam, *Carpinus caroliniana*. It has a smooth and grayish bark somewhat similar to that of the Beech but with a peculiar muscular twist to it that is quite distinctive. Its leaves are about 1½ inches long and turn dark reddish in the autumn. The varieties of hornbeam that are native to Europe and those native to Asia have a smoother bark and the leaves turn yellow in the autumn. Frank Okimura, who was the curator of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden's bonsai collection, once said that conifers reminded him of men with their robust physiques; but the deciduous trees reminded him of women. Just as a woman likes to change her attire, the deciduous trees change the color of their dress with the changes in the coloring of the leaves from spring to fall, losing leaves in autumn and renewing them in the spring. A woman's curvaceous body is also similar to the graceful twisting of a deciduous tree's trunk, and an oval pot best harmonizes with its graceful appearance. As for the man, the conifers with their brusque appearance best fit into a rectangular pot with its sharp corners. I think that the big, annual bonsai exhibit in Japan, Kokufu-en, is held in the winter so that winter silhouettes of the deciduous trees can best be seen. A well-styled deciduous bonsai won first prize this year at the Kokufu-en.

I like the interesting background history of hornbeam mentioned in "Hugh Johnson's Encyclopedia of Trees" - "Certainly there is only one superlative that applies to hornbeam. It is the hardest. Before iron became cheap and plentiful, the load-taking parts of machines - cogs, axles, spokes - were made of hornbeam. So was the sweet and simple furniture of the dairy: the yoke, the scrubbed white milk pails and the churn. But its engineering role is past, what part has it to play today?" Today hornbeam can be found in

parks, gardens and small areas where the about 35-foot height of the hornbeam can be easily accommodated. In the bonsai world, one can find hornbeams forming excellent forest plantings. I remember once seeing a survey which asked if hornbeam was the ideal plant material for a forest planting.

The second day of the symposium, Sunday, is also one worth attending. Registrants can bring their favorite tree for Mr. Kim to critique, as well as get suggestions from the audience. The trees should have been styled and wired, since working on the trees will not be part of this session. Preferably the trees should be *in a sense* finished, respectable as a bonsai with a number of years in training.

On Sunday afternoon, attendees can take a workshop to create hornbeam bonsai. It is an opportunity for the workshop participant to obtain a good starter tree which can be readily turned into a worthy bonsai. Those entered in the workshops should bring tools and wire. No repotting will be done since it is best left for next spring. If you don't have a pot for your hornbeam, you can shop for one in the vendors' area. Those who have not registered for a workshop can wander in and out of the workshops to silently observe the techniques involved in creating the bonsai.

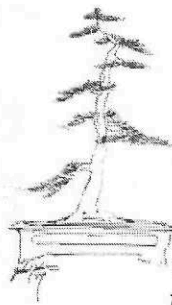
All in all you can't miss if you attend the PBA Symposium on both Saturday and Sunday; and if you can't make it both days come on at least one of them. Saturday attendees will be able to partake of beverages and coffee cakes during the morning intermission, the box-lunch at noontime, and beverages in the afternoon break - all included with registration. On Sunday morning coffee and cakes will be available for the registrants. After that registrants will be on their own - no food or drink will be served.

There will be a dinner on Saturday night which will be at a restaurant known for

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4 serving a good steak, per Mr. Kim's request.

There will be a vendor tent where you can get the items you'll need to carry you through into next spring or for the long haul. And lastly, you can tour the National Bonsai and Penjing Museum to see the latest additions.



Come one come all to the 26th Annual PBA Symposium, September 16 and 17, 2000, and jump start your Millennium 2000 bonsai experiences!

... and don't forget to find your JYN workshop sketches for Jack Billet's new NBF project

Calendar of Events *compiled by Shari Sharafi (BBS)*

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

August

20 1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m., PBA Board Meeting - Yoshimura Center. We look forward to your full participation. If you like to be heard or have an issue to discuss, plan to attend this upcoming meeting.

Baltimore Bonsai Club (No Meeting)

Brookside Bonsai Society

12 House visits to see members' collections. Details in the BBS club mail out.

Kiyomizu Bonsai Club

27 Open discussion on Insect and Disease Problems with Bonsai at Clearwater Nature Center.

Lancaster Bonsai Society

\$10 Workshop on tropical trees. Australian Bush Cherry a possibility. Beginner to Intermediate. Club to furnish plants, soil and wire.

Northern Virginia Bonsai Society - Jack Sustic, asst curator at Bonsai & Penjing Museum

12 9 am Plant pathology

10-12 Discussion on Korean bonsai

Rappahanock Bonsai Society

5 11:00 am, Tropical Bonsai Workshop, Gardens Unlimited, Further info, details and cost TBA.

Non-PBA Functions

12-27 August , 10:00 am - 3:30 pm, Suiseki—The Art of Stone Appreciation The finest viewing stones or suiseki from China, Japan, Indonesia, Canada, and the US in the National Arboretum's collection will be on display in the National Bonsai and Penjing Museum. Each naturally formed stone suggests a scene from nature, such as a waterfall or mountain, an object or an animal. Free.

September

Baltimore Bonsai Club

17 Trip to Meehan's. Arrangements to be presented as completed.

Brookside Bonsai Society

12 House visits to see members' collections. Details in the BBS club mail out.

Kiyomizu Bonsai Club

No meeting - Members to attend PBA Fall Symposium.

Hope all our member clubs have the same plan lovely Kiyomizu has for September! They will be where they need to be to become better educated in their hobby.



Lancaster Bonsai Society

Gary from Nature's Way to run an intermediate to advanced workshop. \$10 Workshop. Plant material to be discussed.

Northern Virginia Bonsai Society

(Info not available - club officers?)

Rappahanock Bonsai Society

2 11 am Selection for the PBA Fall Symposium at the US National Arboretum, Gardens Unlimited

A Young Bonsai Club Needs Some Help *by Richard Teske*


Out here in the Shenandoah Valley, we have formed the Blandy Bonsai Society. The club meets second Sundays every other month – February through October – at the State Arboretum (“Blandy Experimental Farm”) located 4-5 miles west of the Shenandoah on Rt 50. We are enthusiastic, growing, and in need of help.

This group has existed at a low level for about 8 years - some of you may have heard of us. Now we are trying to revitalize and reorganize. We’ve achieved some visibility in the area by exhibiting at flower and garden shows, and have assembled a mailing list of 70 interested people. They say they sure would like to come to our meetings to learn more about bonsai. We send them our newsletter announcing upcoming meeting programs. But the planned programs lack the educational/informational core which could make bonsai culture come alive for participants. We are unable to provide solid programs with good substance yet. Consequently, attendance is poor and we’re floundering a bit, not really stimulating as much interest as we wish.

Here’s what we’ve been up to: In addition to being a PBA member, I’m a member of BCI and have been showing some of the BCI slide-and-audio-tape shows. This spring Moe Einhorn of Little Trees Nursery in Dumfries came out to give us a demonstration at a meeting, and was greeted with enthusiasm. Only three or four of those on our mailing list have had much experience with bonsai culture. A few of our members regularly bring trees to the meetings for exhibit and critique. Two of us have collections of reasonable size. (I have about forty trees, some doing well and some not - the usual description.) We have held mild but non-meaty discussions about bonsai materials and styling. Just one of us has given a styling demonstration – once. A very few are able to discuss soil mixes, fertilizing and watering. And so those who met up with us at the garden shows, expressed interest in bonsai and signed up with us and want to come and learn, are not being adequately served. They’re looking for someone to offer expertise, but we have only a little of it. We are really starting from scratch, aren’t we?

With help, I think this club can come along all right. To start with, I will be giving a styling demonstration (my first!) with a juniper at our August meeting. It’s a terrible month for a demo, but a styling demo is surely called for. We will advertise it and see what the response is. And we’ll be taking steps to organize better programs. This is the reason for this note, to ask for help in doing that.

We would be grateful to any member of any PBA club who might want to share his or her bonsai expertise with us by presenting a program for us, on any topic. Please contact us. We would also appreciate being notified of any upcoming visits to other clubs by outside experts, so that our members might participate if they choose. Invitations to meetings of other clubs would be welcome. We’d very much like to get any PBA member’s ideas and input on anything that could improve our efforts to stimulate bonsai culture here in the Shenandoah Valley.

Generous PBAers can reach Richard Teske at 540.722.3699; rteske@visuallink.com; or 505 Marion St., Winchester, VA 22601. Here’s a little excerpt from Richard so you’ll know him a little bit and from whence he comes. 

“I was a long-time member of the Ann Arbor (Mich) Bonsai Society. When I joined them in 1978, the mailing list was 32 names long. By the end of my 2-year presidency ‘82-‘84, there were 70 names, and meeting attendance was around 25-35. When I moved away from Ann Arbor to come here in 1998, there were 200 names and 70-80 per meeting. But we had a terrific advantage. Jack Wikle came to every meeting, and Bruce Baker was a member. Members gave slide-illustrated talks on their excursions to Japanese bonsai gardens. Some had STUDIED in Japan. Experts from around the country (and Puerto Rico and Indonesia) came to demonstrate many times a year. They stayed with Jerry Meislik and talked bonsai “24/7.” Hardly any of this was my doing. But during this time I got to see how clubs transform themselves for the better. But I don’t have to recite to you how that works. You’ve seen it too.

“To those who might think about coming (second Sundays, afternoons) I can offer a good meal afterward at my house (good wine, too), and a discussion of my collection in the backyard. And profuse thanks.”

Jules wanted you all to see these beautiful winners of the JAL '99 Bonsai Competition so we're taking another stab at publishing the photos. Our printer had a situation with two of them when we tried to include them with our original article (May issue. You can find an in-depth photos and article on the Grand Prize Tree in the March 2000 issue of BONSAI Magazine.



'99 GRAND PRIZE

- CHINESE PISTACHIO -

**MIN-HSUAN. LO. / TAIWAN
R.O.C**



'99 RUNNER-UP PRIZE

- SOKA -

DR AZIZ / INDONESIA



'99 RUNNER-UP PRIZE

- CALIFORNIA JUNIPER -

**SZE-ERN KUO / U.S.A. (alias, PBA teacher
and friend, Ernie Kuo of California)**

KEYAKI or GRAYBARK ELM *by Takeyama Ko*

This, friends, is Part II of the article which I warned you would not appear in its entirety until my skill level with the scanner improved. Well, I haven't gotten any better, but Jules just keeps nudging He's really getting on my nerves so here's the middle part. Hold your breath for the ending . . .

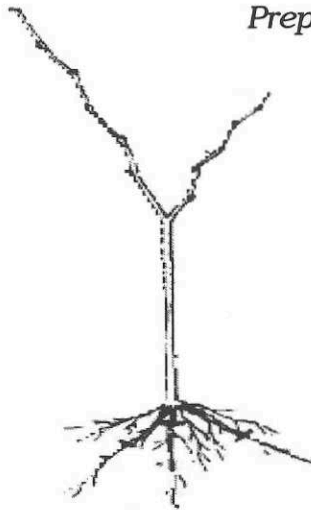
TRANSPLANTING AND SECOND YEAR

In the second year, between March 20th and 31st, first prepare the pot and other items for the first transplanting of the sapling tree. In the second year, pay attention to which leaves should be pruned. On a seedling tree with few leaves, branch segments will turn gray as the tree ages. Care should be exercised in not permitting branch segments to cross, the

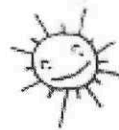
texture of the trunk will turn more beautiful, and in years to come, sprouts need only be plucked, and occasionally cut to continue to retain a broom style that is appreciated.

As for now, skillfully transplant the sapling tree and then water sufficiently one time using tap water. Every month, beginning in April, apply one rape seed fertilizer ball. The operations continue once Summer has arrived.

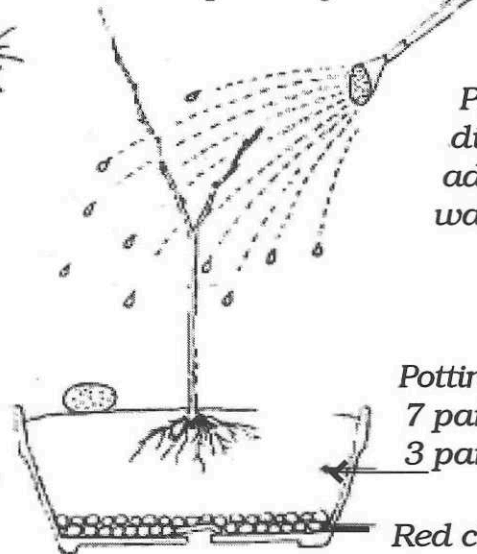
Prepare pot for transplanting
10-20 March



Cut tap roots and long, sturdy roots



Do not expose to full sun

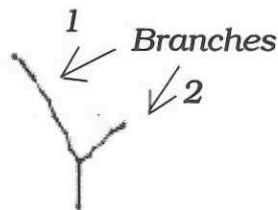


Plant will die if not adequately watered

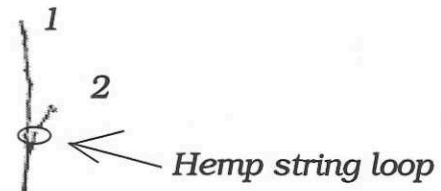
Apply rape seed fertilizer dumpling
10 April

Potting Soil
7 parts red clay
3 parts leaf mould

Red clay drainage pellets



Seedling at time of transplanting



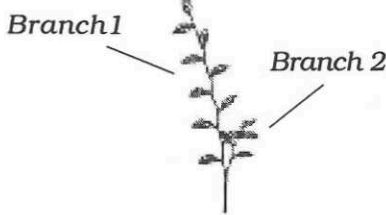
When transplanting has been done, bind both branches with hemp string to narrow the fork.

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Pruning: Pruning is a relatively normal, simple operation during the second year. The illustrations show the pruning techniques. In general, branches of about 10 cm (4 inches) in length are cut back so that three segments (leaves) remain. More often than not, branches which have been cut back to one segment (1 leaf) quickly die, while those cut back to 2 to 3 segments survive. Having cut branches about 10 cm

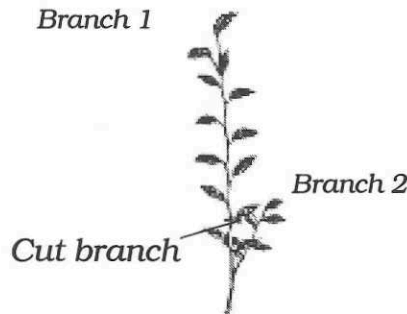
in length down to two to three segments, retrace your steps but do not cut any branches back to one segment. Repeat the pruning from June 1st to 10th through September 1st through 10th while stiving to achieve the basic broom style. Quickly remove any small, undesirable branches at the same time that the leaves are clipped.

10-20 May

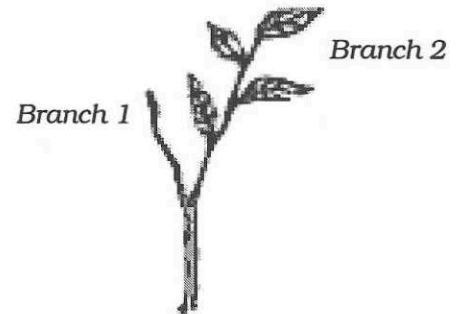


In this period, leave emerge, the gap between the branches has narrowed, and the hemp string can be removed.

1-10 June

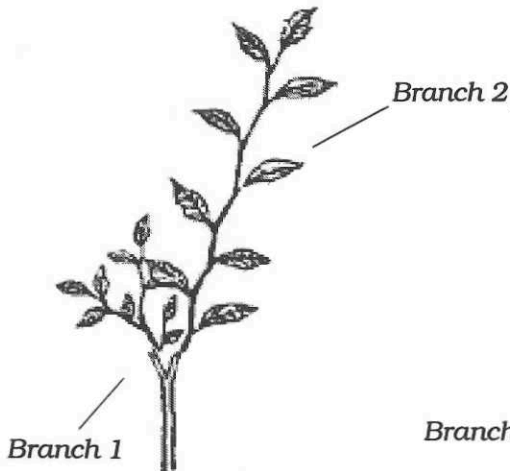


Cut the longer branch back to 2 to 3 leaf segments, and clip all leaves from Branch 1.



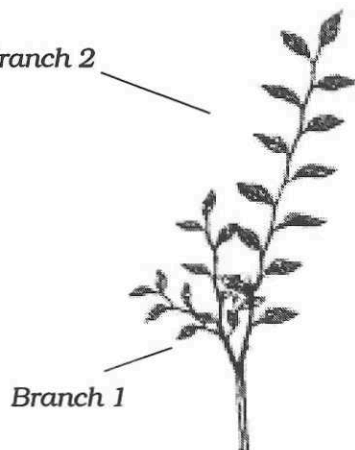
Results of pruning, leaf clipping

20-30 June



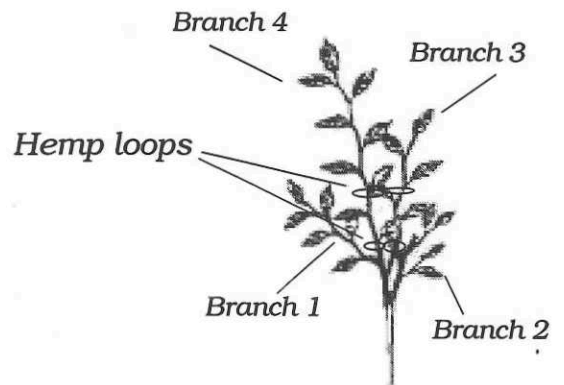
Branch 2 has been flourishing in its growth. Smaller leaves appear on Branch 1 after the pruning and leaf clipping.

1-10 July



Grooming of Branch 2 is the same as for Branch 1: Cut so that 2 to 3 sections (leaves) remain and clip leaves from Branch 2.

10-20 July

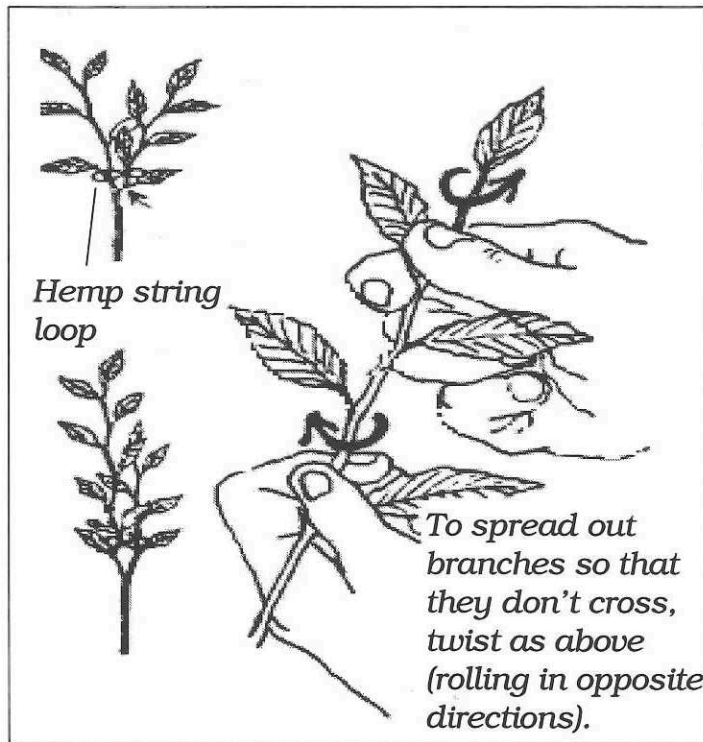


Having cut Branches 1 and 2, Branch 3 shows signs of most growth. Apply a hemp string loop to Branches 3 and 4 to narrow the fork.

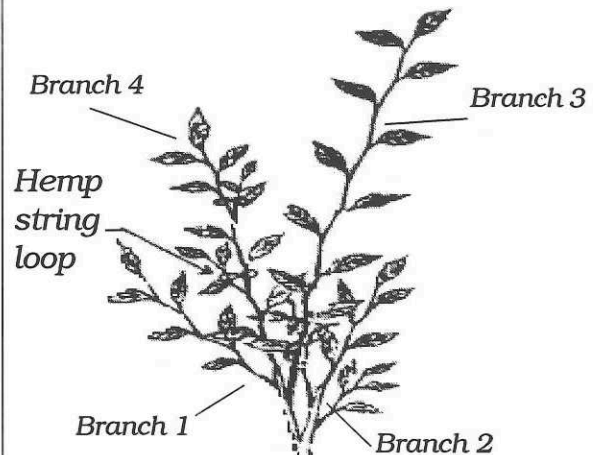
Leaf Clipping: Leaf clipping takes place during the second year at the same time and on the branches that are pruned (see illustrations). This leaf clipping is equally important as is the pruning in order to rapidly achieve a finished shape as the tree ages. Leaf clipping is done over periods of 10 days being careful to also remove sprouts of small branches on the branches being leaf clipped.

The above pruning and leaf clipping of healthy, long branches, during this time period, suppresses the energy in the tree which otherwise would be expended in not only developing longer, weaker branches and bigger leaves, but an equilibrium must be maintained so that the balance of the tree is not destroyed.

Directions for bending branch

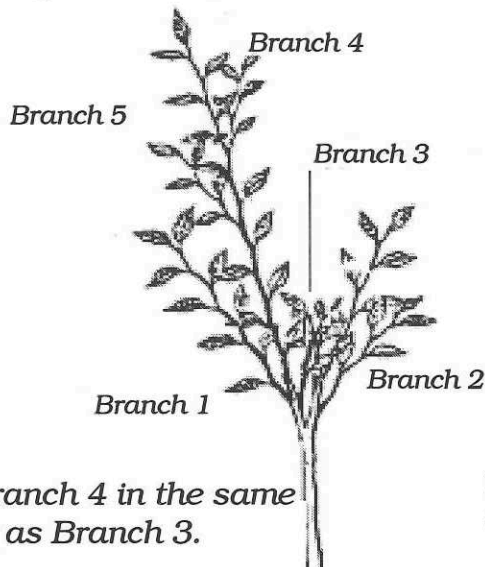


1-10 August



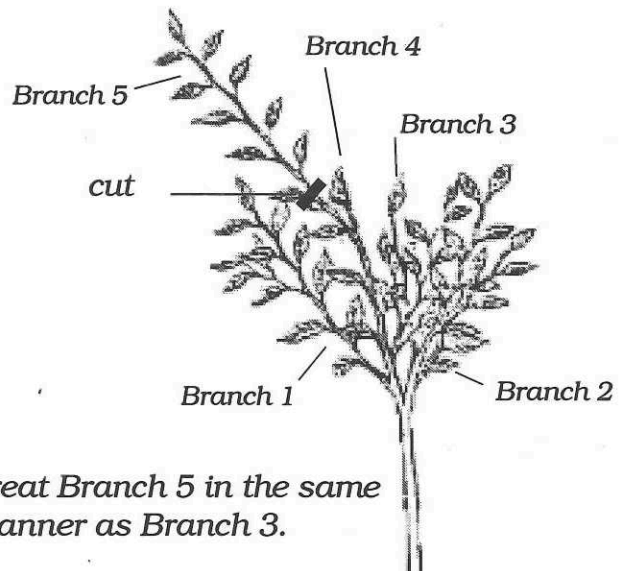
Cut Branch 3 which has grown to be the longest, so that 2 to 3 segments or leaves remain, and clip the leaves from Branch 3.

10-20 August



Treat Branch 4 in the same manner as Branch 3.

1-10 September



Treat Branch 5 in the same manner as Branch 3.

Fall Symposium: Shari Sharafi noted that the Symposium will be held September 16th and 17th and presented the program and costs for the two days. Besides Mr. Kim's workshop, Jack Sustic will conduct the second workshop. There was discussion as to if a third one is needed. Decision on that will depend on registration. Jules Koetsch requested a write-up on workshops for the next issue of *Clippings*, but needed information on what equipment a workshop attendee needs to bring. In addition, for the Critique on the 17th, requirements of the trees to be accepted should be spelled out. Trees should be brought on Sunday only, and should not be "raw" items. It was suggested that an alternative to just one person critiquing could be a note pad be placed at each tree and the audience write their critiques. The number of vendors will determine the size of the tent. Number of vendors, location of the Saturday night dinner, and list of jobs needing volunteers be completed by the next meeting. There was a brief discussion of the bonsai museum. This item was rejected. Shari also discussed advertising (with possible contact with the Korean Embassy and the local Korean population (Annandale) by radio and newspapers).

Spring Show 2001: Chuck Croft noted that the Spring Show at the Arboretum would be the 1st weekend in April 2001. This has been approved by majority of the vendors. This date would coincide with the 25h anniversary of the Bonsai & Penjing Museum; and there will be a stone display, and an ikebana display, as well as bonsai. The PBA bonsai display will be in the Chinese pavilion. Because of the anniversary, the quality of the display, bonsai, and stands would need to be monitored, as well as no early removal of club trees. It was suggested and approved that a special stationery be developed for shows and symposiums.

Washington Flower Show: The 2001 show will be the second week in March (4-11, 2001). PBA has been asked to provide a large display. A brief discussion followed.

PBA ByLaws: No action. Arash indicated a need for "official" stationery.

ABS Convention: There has been no contact from ABS with regard to PBA co-hosting a convention. It will probably be in 2003 or 2004.

Bonsai/Ceramics Show: Chuck Croft noted that Ron Lang (BBC), an instructor of ceramics, was proposing a show of bonsai ceramics. Because of time limitations, it would probably be in 2002. More information will be presented later.

2001 Fall Symposium: Chuck Croft, again noting the 25h anniversary of the bonsai museum, suggested a theme of the history of bonsai/penjing with workshops. There would be an azalea demonstration and a pot competition - limited to Americans.

Kato Forest Planting Book: Chris Yeapanis reported that Mr. Kato's book, long out of publication, will be translated into English and published by NBF as a limited edition.

Chinese Scholar Stones: Chris Yeapanis reminded members that there will be a special opening of a display of three stones being presented to the Bonsai Museum on 1 August.

Welcome Letter: After discussion on providing all PBA members with information on the multiple activities within the 9 PBA clubs, it was decided that a letter be sent to all new members, welcoming them and including locations, dates, and contact phone numbers of all other clubs.

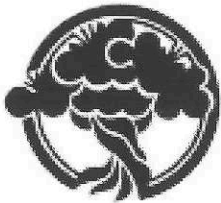
BCI: Chuck Croft suggested that PBA think about re-entering membership with BCI. There was much discussion about the advantages and objections to this action. Chuck will write a letter to BCI requesting membership information including a copy of the bylaws, their membership dues/vote policy, and a financial statement.

Next Meeting: Sunday, 20 August, 1 pm. There being no further business to come before the Board, meeting was adjourned at 2:30 pm.

BONsaiMOT

Thanks again to Bill Orsinger for copying John Y. Naka's bon mots at the symposium in 1988. John's advice is a warning that you have to wrestle with the apex of a tree before it gets away from you.

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



BONSAI POT COMPETITION
Under the Auspices of the
National Bonsai & Penjing Museum
U.S. National Arboretum,
Washington, D.C.



Sponsored by the National Bonsai Foundation
in association with
Takagi Bonsai Museum, Tokyo, Japan

Criteria: Pots must be (i) new, (ii) made of high-fired ceramic, (iii) appropriate as a complement to one or more species of bonsai or accent plants, (iv) suitable for holding and maintaining one or more living plants indefinitely and have a minimum of one drainage hole, and (v) made by a ceramic artist or potter (professional or amateur) resident in North America. Contestants may enter up to six pots in the competition. There will be two pot categories: (i) Traditional and (ii) Modern or Non-Traditional. Judging will be conducted by a juried panel. The Selection Panel will select a First, Second and Third Place winner for each of the two pot categories, and announce the winners in **April 2001**. Prizes are (each category):

First Prize- \$1,000; Second Prize- \$500; Third Prize- \$250

To enter: Contestants must submit one or two color slides of each pot to be entered in the competition (maximum 12 slides) clearly labeled with the artist's name, material, dimensions and a red dot on the lower left front of the slide by **February 1, 2001**. Slides should be mailed (with a self-addressed stamped envelope for return) to: Attn: Felix Laughlin, National Bonsai Foundation, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006-4605.

Pots Selected: The juried selection panel will choose the best 25 to 30 pots in each category to proceed to the second judging phase by **March 1, 2001**. Contestants with pots selected to move to the second round of judging will be notified by mail and then must deliver their pots, at their expense, to the Museum by **April 1, 2001**. All pots selected for the competition will be displayed with the artist's name and pot category at the U.S. National Arboretum until the judging process is completed -- provided that the delivered pot does not differ significantly from the slide entry. Following selection of the category winners from those on display at the Arboretum, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Place Award winners in each pot category will be displayed with identifying information in the Mary E. Mrose International Pavilion of the National Bonsai & Penjing Museum for a period of between three and four months.

Pot Ownership: The First, Second and Third Place Award winners in each pot category will become the sole property of the National Bonsai & Penjing Museum. Pots not receiving awards will be returned to their owners if they shipped the pots with prepaid return shipping or have deposited adequate funds with the National Bonsai Foundation to pay return shipping; otherwise, they will become the property of the National Bonsai & Penjing Museum.

Disclaimer: Neither the U.S. National Arboretum, the National Bonsai Foundation nor the Takagi Museum will be responsible for damage to the pots during shipping to and from the National Bonsai & Penjing Museum. Owners should arrange for their own insurance coverage if they wish to be covered against damage.

Additional information: Related information is available on the National Bonsai Foundation Web Page, at www.bonsai-nbf.org or by contacting Jack Sustic at (202) 245-5307.

POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION

Presents

The 26th Annual PBA Fall Symposium Taste of Korean Bonsai

16 & 17 September 2000

at the US National Arboretum, Washington, DC



This year the Potomac Bonsai Society will hold its fall symposium on the grounds of the National Arboretum. Mr. Sae Won Kim will be guest speaker at the PBA's Fall 2000 Symposium, where he will be working on a magnificent Korean Hornbeam with a trunk base of approximately 30 cm (12 inches). The tree will eventually be sold to the highest bidder through a silent auction at the end of the symposium.

The tree is a gift of Mr. Kim, a second generation bonsai master, from Seoul Korea. Mr Kim is a full time bonsai artist from Korea and the owner/operator of the Sun You Bonsai Nursery in Seoul since 1987 when he received the business from his father, the original owner.

Mr. Kim was born in 1952, and received his undergraduate horticultural degree from Seoul City University in 1974, and his master in floriculture from Korea University in 1981. He has taught at Shingu College, and Korea, Joong Ang, and An Seong Universities. He has authored several books on the art of bonsai. Mr Kim is fluent in English, French, and Japanese. Mr. Kim will be accompanied by his assistant, Mr. Lee Kwang Soo.

The Fall Symposium demo tree, the Korean Hornbeam, has arrived and is currently being cared for by Mr. Jack Sustic, the assistant curator of the National Bonsai & Penjing Museum.

On the second day of the Symposium, there will be a morning session where symposium registrants may bring their favorite finished bonsai for a critique. Mr. Kim will discuss their styles, health, esthetic and provide pointers for their improvements. For the afternoon session, there will be two separate workshops. The first workshop, limited to 6 people, will be conducted by Mr. Kim, in which students will be using locally grown Korean Hornbeam trees, 5 cm (2 inches) trunks and 30 to 45 cm tall, with many branches. The second workshop will be conducted by Jack Sustic, using locally grown Korean Hornbeam trees with 2-3 cm (1 inch) trunk diameters and 25-30 cm tall. This workshop will be limited to 8 people. A third workshop, to be conducted by a local artist, will be arranged if there is additional demand, and if we can arrange for additional materials.

Our Vendor tent will offer for sale many fairly priced bonsai-related items. The symposium will feature a silent auction of bonsai items donated by the vendors and PBA members, in addition to the Korean Hornbeam that will have been styled by Mr. Kim in his demonstration. The Korean Hornbeam bidding will start at \$600 with \$25 bid increments.

For registration information, please write: PBA Symposium,

c/o Jerry Antel,
6409 Middleburg Lane,
Bethesda, MD 20817.

PBA 26th Fall Symposium Registration Form
Taste of Korean Bonsai
September 16 & 17, 2000
 U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, DC



Name: _____

Home Phone: _____ Work Phone: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Please indicate your club affiliation: _____

Full registration includes both days, Sat. Lunch, and Sat. & Sun. Coffee Breaks.

Full Registration PBA Member \$ 75 \$ _____

Full Registration Non-PBA Member \$ 90 \$ _____

(Includes a PBA Corresponding Membership for one year.)

Saturday Registration PBA member \$ 55 \$ _____

Saturday Registration Non-PBA member . . . \$ 70 \$ _____

(Includes Lunch & one morning and one afternoon Coffee Breaks)

Sunday Registration PBA member \$ 25 \$ _____

Sunday Registration Non-PBA member \$ 40 \$ _____

(Includes 1 Coffee Break)

Extra Lunch \$ 10 \$ _____

Mr. Kim's Workshop (6 people max.) \$ 175 \$ _____

Mr. Sustic's Workshop (8 people max.) \$ 85 \$ _____

Total Enclosed. \$ _____

Make checks payable to "PBA," or Potomac Bonsai Association."

_____ Vegetarian Lunch

_____ Interested in Saturday night steak dinner banquet (Cost under \$25)

_____ Check if you are interested in bringing a tree for Sunday morning critique.

_____ I will bring item(s) for silent auction.

This sheet is designed to be a self-mailer. Cut out on dotted line, fold in thirds so address is on outside, include your check, tape openings securely, and entrust to your postal carrier.

MONTHLY CARE TIPS for AUGUST compiled by Jules

The following tips have been compiled from four Japanese bonsai magazines and Yuji Yoshimura's book. **Fertilizing:** One procedure often followed is to not fertilize bonsai during the hot summer months since this can possibly stress the plant by making it expend too much energy in trying to produce new growth. It is interesting to note that for some of the plant material listed below, the Japanese book suggests applying fertilizer during the month of August.

Wherever fertilizing is to be done, it is noted as "apply fertilizer balls" since that is how the Japanese do it. If you do not use fertilizer balls you can consider applying the fertilizer of your choice during that time. One application of fertilizer balls is expected to be good for about 30 days. For example, if you are using a certain strength liquid fertilizer and apply it once per week, you can apply it once every week for a month starting from when the words "apply fertilizer balls" appear. If a gap of more than a month appears between "apply fertilizer balls" in the schedule, consider holding back on applying any fertilizer during that time period.

Location: Plants thrive best when placed where they will receive an adequate amount of sunlight. Some plants thrive on one-half a day of shade in the hot summertime while others like a full day in the sun. Locations are those suggested by the Yoshimura/Halford book.

The gardener's mantra is: "Morning sun, afternoon shade equals being in the shade for the entire day; morning shade, afternoon sun equals being in the sun for the entire day," from Lynn L. Remly's article "Grateful Shade" in the Sunday Journal, June 4, 2000.

CONIFERS

BLACK PINE: Water 3 times per day. Note that the Japanese usually plant a black pine in a soil mix, usually sand, which does not hold water for long. Gage your watering based on your soil mix's ability to hold water, and weather conditions. Apply fertilizer balls once during the last 10 days. Place in full sun all day and preferably in a windy location. pH 4.5 to 6.0

CRYPTOMERIA: Water three times per day, including the leaves. Apply fertilizer balls in the last 10 days. Wiring can be done any time during the month. Prune new growth to maintain the desired shape. Place where it gets half-day of shade. pH 5.5 to 7.0

HEMLOCK: Water whenever the top of the soil appears dry. Thin out branches during the middle of the month. Apply fertilizer balls once during the last 10 days. Place where it gets half-day of shade. pH 5.0 to 6.0

HINOKI: Water whenever the top of the soil appears dry. Wiring can be done in the middle of the month. Make certain no existing wire is biting into bark. Repotting can be done any time during the month. Repotting is done every 3 years. Pinch off the edges of the foliage to reduce the lengths of the new growth when it gets too leggy. Apply fertilizer balls once during the last 10 days. Place where it gets half-day of shade. pH 5.0 to 6.0

LARCH: Water whenever the top of the soil appears dry. Repotting can be done during the last 10 days. Repot every 3 years. Apply fertilizer balls once during the last 10 days. Place where it gets half-day of shade. pH 5.0 to 6.5

NEEDLE JUNIPER: Water three times per day, including the leaves. Wiring can be done any time after the old wire (which might be digging into the bark) has been removed. Pluck new growth to reduce its length so that it does not become too leggy. Apply fertilizer balls once during the last 10 days. Place in full sun all day. pH 6.0 to 7.0

SAWARA CYPRESS: Water whenever the top of the soil appears dry. Pluck new growth to keep it from getting too leggy. Wiring can be done during the month. Repotting can be done during the last 10 days. Repot every 3 years. Apply fertilizer balls once during the last 10 days. Place where it gets half-day of shade. pH 5.0 to 6.0

SHIMPAKU (Sargent juniper): Water twice per day and at the same time water the foliage. Wiring can be done after the 20th. Place in full sun all day. pH 5.0 to 6.0

SPRUCE: Water 3 times per day. Wire during the last 10 days of the month. Apply fertilizer balls once during the last 10 days. Place in full sun all day. pH 5.0 to 6.0

WHITE PINE: Water 3 times per day. During the last 10 days remove the old needles by cutting each of the 5-needle groupings with a scissor so that about 1/8" remains above the branch. The new growth on the end of the branch is left untouched. Also during that time frame, remove unnecessary branches and withered needles. Wiring can be done during the last 10 days, and fertilizer balls can be applied once. Place in full sun all day. pH 4.5 to 6.0

YEW: Water as needed. Pluck the ends of new growth to maintain the desired contour of the tree. During the middle of the month apply fertilizer balls once. During the last 10 days of the month, remove wire; and during that timeframe one can replot. Place where it gets half-day of shade. pH 5.0 to 6.0

DECIDUOUS

(Non-fruiting/non-flowering)

BEECH: Water 3 times per day. Wire anytime during the month. Reduce branches to the desired lengths and prune any unwanted growth. Remove wire. Pluck leaves to maintain the desired contour for the branches. Apply fertilizer balls during the last 10 days. Keep in full sun all day. pH 6.0 to 7.5

CHINESE ELM: Water as needed. Chase back new growth by reducing the lengths of branchlets to 4 leaves and remove any unwanted branches. Apply fertilizer balls once during the last 10 days. Place where it gets half-day of shade. pH 6.0 to 7.5

GINGKO: Water often. Remove unwanted lengths of branches during the last 10 days. Also apply fertilizer balls during that time frame. Keep in full sun all day. pH 6.0 to 7.0

HORNBEAM: Water 3 times per day. Prune unwanted branches and chase back new growth. Apply fertilizer balls during the last 10 days of the month. Remove wire during the last 10 days. Keep in full sun all day. pH 6.0 to 8.0

JAPANESE MAPLE: Water 3 times per day. Prune to establish the desired contour of the tree and remove unwanted growth (branches). Apply fertilizer balls once during the middle of the month. Wiring can be done and old wiring should be checked to

insure against wire marks. Place where it gets half-day of shade. pH 6.0 to 8.0

TRIDENT MAPLE: Water 3 times per day. Remove unwanted branches, sprouts and leaves. Wiring should be checked to insure against wire marks. Apply fertilizer balls once during the last 10 days. Place where it gets half-day of shade. pH 6.0 to 8.0

WEeping WILLOW: Water once per day. Keep the pot in a dish of water during the month. Apply fertilizer balls once some time during the last 10 days. Remove unwanted lengths of branches and those not desired. Place where it gets half-day of shade. pH 5.0 to 6.0

WINGED EUONYMOUS: Water as needed. Prune unwanted branches and push back new growth. Remove any wire that is digging into the bark during the middle of the month. Apply fertilizer balls once during the last 10 days. Keep in full sun all day. pH 5.5 to 7.0

Flowering/Fruiting Plants

CHERRY: Water 2 times per day. Remove wire after the middle of the month. Give plant ½ day of shade. pH 6.0 to 8.0

CRAB APPLE: Water 3 times per day. Keep in full sun all day. pH 5.0 to 6.5

GARDENIA: Water often. Apply fertilizer balls once during the last 10 days of the month. Remove wire during the middle of the month. Give plant ½ day of shade. pH 5.0 to 6.0

PYRACANTHA: Water 3 times per day up to the 20th of the month; then go to 2 times per day. Remove wire. Keep in full sun all day. pH 5.0 to 6.0

QUINCE: Water 3 times per day. Keep in full sun all day. pH 6.0 to 7.5

SATSUKI (azalea): Water 3 times per day. Give plant ½ day of shade. pH 4.5 to 5.0

UME (Japanese flowering plum or apricot): Water 3 times per day. Remove wire during the last 10 days of the month. Keep in full sun all day. pH 6.0 to 7.5

WISTERIA: Water often. Trim back branches so that 2 leaf pairs remain. Apply fertilizer balls once during the middle of the month. Give plant ½ day of shade. pH 6.0 to 8.0

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT TIPS

The following has been taken from the USDA web site <http://www.ars-grin.gov/ars/Beltsville/na/> for July. It should still apply for August. Unfortunately the August tips do not come on the web until after *Clippings* goes to press.

Watch out for greenish-blue to shiny black beetles chewing on your willows and poplars. The adult willow leaf beetle begins feeding on leaves as they emerge in early spring and chew holes in the foliage. Eggs are yellowish, cylindrical, and are found in irregular masses on the underside of leaves. The small black larvae cause the most damage by chomping on the underside of leaves, exposing leaf veins. Air pollution studies suggest that leaves exposed to excessive ozone are preferred by the beetles. Ladybird beetles, lacewings, predacious bugs, spiders, and a wasp which kills the pupae, help control the willow leaf beetle. Protect these beneficials by avoiding insecticide use and providing suitable overwintering sites.

Water plants deeply and infrequently. Check to see that your soil is moistened to a depth of 8-10 inches. Drought stress makes plants more susceptible to insect and disease damage.

Keep a close eye on your elms and zelkovas for elm leaf beetles. The adults are green to yellow with black lateral stripes and chew small, circular holes in the leaves. Larvae are tiny, black, spiny insects that skeletonize the underside of leaves; only the veins and upper surface are left behind. Eggs are yellow, teardrop shaped, and are laid in clusters on leaves. Badly affected trees lose leaves prematurely. Expect damage to decline in late summer. In autumn, adults seek overwintering sites in protected outdoor places, and larvae crawl down the trunk of the tree. Put a sticky band around sections of the trunk to capture the larvae. Egg and pupal parasites may provide adequate pest management. Bypass the pesticide shelf to increase the longevity of these

beneficials. Plant resistant elms like "Prospector" and "Patriot" to rid yourself of leaf beetle problems.

Are your beautiful pines deformed and discolored? The damage may be caused by pine tip moths or a disease called diplodia tip blight. Both problems cause similar damage to pines: dead shoot tips. The whole plant has a reddish-brown appearance resulting from many dead shoots. Tips killed by diplodia are dead and disfigured, whereas shoots inhabited by pine tip moth larvae are hollow. Break off tips killed by the larvae. Diplodia can be corrected by pruning out damaged sections and removing infected cones. Apply a fungicide when candle elongation occurs and again when the needles have emerged halfway from the candles to prevent the spread of tip blight.

Monitoring temperature and precipitation gives you a head start with pest control. Pests and diseases often require certain climatic conditions to develop or infect host plants. Careful observation of weather patterns allows you to determine when a specific pest will emerge from eggs or pupae or when plants are likely to be colonized by disease organisms.

Determining who's to blame for your unhealthy plants is well worth some careful research. Knowing the pests and diseases that commonly attack your garden or ornamental plants will narrow the quest for a correct identification. First, make sure you've correctly identified the host plant. Scrutinize the damage symptoms. Determine the damage's distribution pattern. Is it random or throughout the whole plant? Record the type of insects and mites that you find. Beneficial insects and mites are often confused with the pests. Count the numbers of each kind. Insects in low numbers are not usually the culprits. Finally, compile the information you've gathered and consult a nursery or landscape professional, or your local extension agency for a definite diagnosis.

Effective treatment can only be assured with an accurate diagnosis.

Pay close attention to your azaleas now to prevent ghastly yellowed and stippled leaves caused by the azalea lace bug. The lace bug feeds on the underside of leaves, but damage is apparent on the upper surface. Lace bugs leave cast skins and black, gummy, varnish-like feces on the underside of leaves. They deposit eggs, cemented with a brown crusty material, near leaf veins. Warm temperatures cause the eggs to hatch, usually in May. The damage becomes more visible as successive generations hatch in June and July. The lace bug thrives on azaleas grown in the sun; it falls victim to spiders on azaleas properly grown in the shade. Insecticidal soap, horticultural oil, or a systemic insecticide help to control this pest.

Determine the damage threshold for your plants. Decide ahead of time how much injury you can tolerate, and don't wait until this level is reached. But premature measures, taken when they are not necessary, may lead to a resurgence of another pest or harm beneficial insects, mites, and spiders.

Have you heard of an insect with a 13- or 17-year life span? We usually think insects are short-lived, but the periodical cicada can live longer than your cat or dog! Unlike many pests, adult cicadas don't feed on leaves, but cause damage by depositing their eggs in the bark of trees. The females saw into the bark of small branches, splintering the sapwood to make slits for their eggs. Damaged branches break off easily in a storm or high winds. Once the eggs hatch, the nymphs drop to the ground, burrow into the soil, and remain there for the remainder of their development. Nymphs suck sap from the roots of trees, but not enough to inflict serious harm. Keep your eyes open for dead twigs and branches. Trees showing conspicuous damage from egg laying include oak, hickory, ash, and dogwood. Mature, established trees usually recover from the damage. Small

and newly planted trees may be seriously injured or killed. Protect them by covering them with netting.

Your garden will benefit from your knowledge of what insects populate it. Monitor your garden frequently to find small pest populations before they become destructive. Look for beneficial insects feeding on the pests, too. Their relative abundance is a key component in making accurate decisions on whether or not pesticides are necessary. For example, if you observe many beneficial insects and small numbers of pests, you may need to do nothing. Problems usually will not become severe if you notice them early and keep an eye on them. To find small numbers of small insects and mites, place a sheet of white paper under a branch or plant and tap the foliage so these tiny creatures fall onto the paper.

Watch for powdery mildew on your dogwoods. It is a serious disease that stunts new growth and stops growth entirely if severe. Unlike most fungi, powdery mildew does not require water on the leaf surface for spore germination, so it will invade even in dry weather. Neem-based pesticides or horticultural oil will cure the problem.

Reduce water usage on your lawn in hot, humid weather. Your grass will go dormant if allowed to dry out and will escape diseases common during summer months. Remember to mow high to choke out weeds and let clippings fly to recycle nutrients and reduce the need for fertilizer.

Use fertilizer wisely! Plants don't need to be fed every time they're watered. Fertilization should not be used as a quick cure. Only fertilize when you're sure stunted or distorted growth, yellowing, and browning of the leaves are not caused by a pest or disease. Some problems are magnified by excess fertilizer. Nutrient toxicities are common and many times cause death, especially to indoor plants. Spider mites, scale insects, aphids, hemlock woolly adelgids, and many other pests are encouraged by over-fertilization.

You may have noticed that we have changed our name . . . from Landscape Plant Growers to WE JUST GROW BONSAI which reflects what we are doing now.

We wish to thank the PBA and many patrons we have served over the past 10 years.

Sincerely,


Bill and Betty Gimbel
WE JUST GROW BONSAI
 9460 Elida Road
 Spring Hill, Fl 34608
 (352) 683-5919

Instead of purchasing beneficial insects, conserve those that nature sends your way. Spray pesticides only when it is absolutely necessary, and treat only the plants that are being attacked by pests or diseases. Whenever possible, use a reduced-risk pesticide such as horticultural oil, insecticidal soap, or neem seed extract to combat pests and diseases. These pesticides have minimal impact on beneficial insects. Look for insect predators when you note a burgeoning insect problem; they may be working to bring it under control for you. You can avoid using pesticides that harm beneficial insects by exploring other control options. Physically remove pest insects from their host plants with a jet of water from your garden hose, or hand pick them into a bucket of soapy water. Be sure you are providing your landscape plants with the conditions they need to thrive; healthy plants are less likely to be subject to pest and disease problems. When shopping for new plants, be sure to select


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The best way to manage pests is to use a combination of chemical and non-chemical control. Only take action when the problem is serious enough to damage the plant. If we all use Integrated Pest Management (IPM), we can control pests in an environmentally conscious manner.