

**PBA**  
**Clippings**  
 NEWSLETTER OF THE POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION



Volume 32, Number 4  
April 2002



photo by Ron Lang

Collaborating Artists Croft/Vavrek

Artist's Rendering of a Supportive Spouse . . . Crushed by Rival?  
No . . . find the Bonsai InSites Story

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NEWSLETTER OF THE POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION

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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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| President Elect                                   | Frank Thomas, LBS                                                   |
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| Original Art                            | Frank Thomas, LBS                                                                   |
| Staff Photographer                      | Chris Yeapanis, NVBS                                                                |

**Editorial** by Jules Koetsch

Conserving water will be the chore we'll be facing very soon in this part of the world. Glasses of water will no longer be presented when you're seated in a restaurant - you'll be asked if you really want a glass of water. Good reason to switch to some beverage to wet your palate. But to be healthy you're told that you must drink 8 or so glasses of water a day. This brings up the matter of trips to the toilet and the old saying resurrected in times of a water shortage, "If its yellow, let it mellow. If its brown, flush it down." Water shortage restrictions can make watering one's garden in non-sanctioned periods a criminal offense. So to stay within the limits of the law, what can a bonsai person do?

All bonsai begin and end with watering is the maxim that points out the importance of properly watering one's bonsai. One might give some thought to how to alleviate a water shortage such as sinking a well; but that is costly and may not be productive if the water table is already too low. Some bonsai enthusiasts take steps to collect rainwater so that when it does rain, there is a back-up for tap water. I once bought the halves of an old wine cask that had been cut in two. I placed them so that two drain spouts emptied into them. The one thing which I learned too late was to not collect the rain until all the grime on the roof had been washed away.

Collecting rainwater is one way of by-passing what some people do - letting the tap water stand for 24 hours before watering the plants. This step is taken to eliminate the chlorine in the water. However, reference (1) states on page 146 - "CHLORINE was proved to be a plant nutrient in 1954 by T.C. Boyer and his associates at the University of California during experiments to investigate cobalt as a possible plant nutrient." On page 147 it is also noted that "RAINWATER is a continuing source of the supply of chlorine." I do not know if that leaves you in a quandry; but as for me, I'll continue using tap water. How would I know I hadn't collected acid rain? Reference (2) contains the following statement on page 34 - "Tap water contains too much calcium and chlorine so rainwater is to be preferred." The subject of chlorine in tap water was addressed in the previous paragraph. There is another discrepancy in

the previous statement about calcium with what is in reference (1). Page 42 of reference (1) points out that - "A deficiency of calcium first shows by death or distortion of the cells in the growing points of shoots and roots. In fact, the roots of most crop plants must have a supply of available calcium at the growing root tips and cannot depend on calcium available in other parts of the root zone if the roots are to continue to grow." "Tremendous amounts of calcium also are applied to our soils as super-phosphate and as liming materials." I've used Espoma super-phosphate to enhance root growth and flowering.

I believe that instead of citing calcium as undesirable, the amount of sodium in the water going to your bonsai should be more of a concern. The fact that sodium is a culprit was written up in the August 1998 issue of Clippings. The following is from the article in that issue, "Watering Concerns - Are They All Wet?" "Unfortunately all "fresh" water is not alike, as Warren Hill pointed out to those of us who attended the Brookside Bonsai Club's meeting in January 1997. It is generally conceded that sodium present in the water can build up in the soil especially in clay if that is a component of your soil mix." That is why I do not use any Turface in my soil mixes since it is a fired clay. "The sodium forms a salt which the plant takes up thereby leading to ill-health and probably the demise of the plant. Of course there is a contradictory argument in that if one uses clay soil in a potting mix, then frequent repotting will lessen the exposure to excessive salt buildups. Warren said that one should only look for one value in your local tap-water supplier's analysis - the amount of sodium in the water. If it is 15 parts per million or more, one is advised to take corrective action. According to some of Warren's soil recipes, the corrective action is to add 2 tablespoons of gypsum to 5 gallons of your soil mix. For those readers who do not have to mix soup kitchen size proportions of soil mix as they do at the Arboretum, you'll have to adjust the proportion accordingly.

Just to see if my local tap water analysis had changed since the 1996 report, I procured the analysis for the year 2001 from my Fairfax County Water Authority. If you are curious,

you can contact your local water authority to obtain an analysis of your tap water. Note that your water may be coming from a supply point other than mine. The two analyses are shown herein side by side (pp 20,21). The sodium in the water in 1996 maxed out at 18.20 parts per million and the 2001 maximum value has jumped to 34.9 parts per million. In fact, the average value for 2001 is also too high.

Then there is the question of what time of day should one water one's bonsai. I have to admit that I've watered my plants at all times during the day except in the very late afternoon and evening. It seems that they are not the worse for it - after all it rains in nature anytime day or night. However, I try to follow as much as possible doing my watering in the early part of the morning. According to what a professor in the Ag School at Cornell University told us some time ago, the activity of plants follows a bell-curve - starting from almost no activity around daybreak, rising to a maximum around noontime and fading to almost zero around dusk. Hence if the plants are watered or given liquid fertilizer in the early part of a morning, the plants have the entire daytime to make use of them. In addition to an early morning watering, a mid-afternoon watering is sometimes in order if the weather has been excessively hot or if the plant is a water guzzler. I've seen a bonsai nursery apprentice in Japan watering plants around 3:00 p.m. on a hot summer afternoon. In late afternoon when the summer sun has lost its intensity, watering on some of the leaves also may be in order. Very late in the afternoon and nighttime watering are frowned upon because the plants are sleeping and the water sits there leading to root rot. I check my plants with a water meter. I water when the meter reads half-scale; and then I water them till the water comes out of the drain holes.

One other point gleaned from the Japanese is that you should give each plant a cursory watering to break the surface tension. If you don't, chances are that some water will be wasted - running off the top of the soil and over the rim of the pot or between the soil and the side of the pot. A few minutes after the initial surface wetting, come back to complete



## Calendar of Events *compiled by Arschel Morell (BBC)*

Send your club's input to Arschel by e- [ajmorellsr@hotmail.com](mailto:ajmorellsr@hotmail.com) or snail mail to:  
9 Six Notches Court, Baltimore, MD 21228

### APRIL

Potomac Bonsai Association Spring Show

5 12:00-5:00 pm

6 & 7 9:00 am-5:00 pm

**PLEASE VOLUNTEER THROUGH YOUR CLUB TO HELP.**

Lancaster Bonsai Society

10 7:00 pm Spring Symposium featuring food, raffle, and presentation with a Saturday workshop for follow up work. (Cindy Kamide is contact)

Northern Virginia Bonsai Society

13 9:00 am Spring Show (set up)

10:30 am Spring Show opens at Green Spring Gardens

3:30 pm Spring Show closes (tear down)

13-14 9:00 am & 1:00 Roy Nagatoshi "BYO tree" Workshop, Green Spring Garden Center. Contact Carol Roelofs ([croelofs@erols.com](mailto:croelofs@erols.com), 703.257.7142)

Baltimore Bonsai Club

13 The collecting trip to Ned's Woods will not take place. The site is no longer available for collecting. If anyone knows of a site where we can collect, please contact Arschel Morell (See above)

Brookside Bonsai Society

18 7:30 p.m. Demonstration on rock plantings by J. Rieden

Washington Bonsai Club

20 2:00 p.m. BYO tree workshop

Rappahanock Bonsai Society

20 10:a.m. No meeting topic submitted

Baltimore Bonsai Club

21 1:00 p.m. The how's, what's and wherefore of collecting. Bring collected trees and raffle items

3:00 Beginners' workshop

Kiyomizu Bonsai Club

27 Visit member's collection (Sorry KBC membersonly)

Potomac Viewing Stone Group

28 1:00 p.m. Auditorium of the USNA Admin Building

Bowie Bonsai Club

29 7:00 Review of spring show. Applying what we learned

Chesapeake Bonsai Society - No meeting, support PBA show

### NON-ASSOCIATION EVENTS OF INTEREST

Virginia Bonsai Society

26-27 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

28 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.

33<sup>rd</sup> Annual Bonsai Exhibit in Admin Bldg. Auditorium of the Norfolk Botanical Garden, 6700 Azalea Garden Rd., Norfolk, Va. during the International Azalea Festival.

### Azalea Stroll

25 & 29 10:00 a.m.- 11:30 a.m. Free

25 & 29 5:00 p.m.- 6:30 p.m. Fee \$7 (FONA 6)

Experience the magnificence of spring by strolling through the azalea collection and learning its history with curator Barbara Bullock. bloom

11th Annual FONA Garden Sale

27 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. New York Ave. USNA Parking lot

Early season shopping extravaganza promises thousands of plants, including the USNA's "introductions"- plants developed for their outstanding ornamental qualities and disease resistance. Experts will answer questions. Proceeds support the Arboretum's internship program. Free admission and parking

### MAY

Rappahanock Bonsai Society

4 10:00 a.m. Satsuki Azalea wksp

Lancaster Bonsai Society

7:00 p.m. Styling Night-Bring problem trees for critiquing and making need changes. Frank Thomas will organize and lead the event

Northern Virginia Bonsai Society

11 9:00 a.m. Open discussion

10:00 a.m. Lecture/Demonstration by Michael Persiano

12:00 noon Azalea wksp conducted by Micheal Persiano

Brookside Bonsai Society

16 7:30 p.m. Bill Valvanis will give a presentation on Maples

Washington Bonsai Club

18 2:00 p.m. Bring your own tree wksp

Baltimore Bonsai Club

21 1:00 p.m. Bring collected material-Any material for wksp- Distribution and explanation of charter tree program

3:00 p.m. Beginners wksp

PBA Spring Auction

25 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon Behnke's Nursery

Kiyomizu Bonsai Club - No meeting this month

Chesapeake Bonsai Society

Time and date TBA at the home of Brian Eppinger

### **Non-Association Event of Interest**

**International Scholarly Symposium on Bonsai and Viewing stones**

17 12:00 Noon to 5:30 pm Admin Bldg Auditorium

18-19 8:00 am to 4:30 pm

Nine leading experts will provide in-depth information about the history and development of the art and science of bonsai, suiseki, and related art forms.

Participation is limited to 140. Fee

Betty - Brookside BS needs 2 carousel slide projectors for our May meeting.



Could you help us by putting a blurb in the April *Clippings*? Please request that any PBA member that has one and is willing to let us borrow it should contact me at 301-779-2891 or through email at jjhughes@erols.com. Thanks. Jim Hughes

VOCATUS ATQUE NON VOCATUS AEUUS ADEREIT ~ VOCATUS ATQUE NON VOCATUS AEUUS ADEREIT ~ VOCATUS ATQUE NON VOCATUS AEUUS ADEREIT ~ VOCATUS ATQUE NON VOCATUS



**HARVEY EVERETT'S SOIL TEST** ~ The article describing Harvey Everett's soil test in last month's *Clippings* failed to mention that the individual ingredients in the soil mix should be dry before starting to mix them for the test. Items like peat moss or pine bark mulch may be damp and should be dried out. Placing them spread out on a large pan and then into an oven for one hour at about 190 degrees Fahrenheit should do the trick. But then you probably have already figured that out.

Last month we put a clever poem on the cover. Three trusted sources identified the author as Mary Holmes pre-Bloomer. Let us be generous and say the "Mary H" threw us all off kilter. The witty author, Mary Houlton, was a PBA contemporary of Mary Holmes, in the early '70s. They both did more than "lift a finger" to help and we are sorry to have confused them.



Continued from page 3

the watering. Moss on the soil surface can also be a barrier to letting water into the pot - the moss can shed the water so that it runs over the sides or between the soil and the sides of the pot. If the soil in your pot is not fully watered beneath the moss covering, and you still want to retain the moss covering, you can submerge the pot in water up to the rim of the pot.

Evergreens seem to like to have their foliage misted or sprayed. Also for plants like weeping willow and wisteria, you can keep their "feet" wet by keeping the pots in shallow bowls of water. There is also the matter of placing some pots over a tray with small, rough-edged stones, and water so that the plants are in a more humid atmosphere. I did this recently to some groundcover. In all my past attempts it hadn't survived, and this batch is still alive. On one of John Naka's bonsai tours in Japan, I remember seeing a large, round shallow concrete tank with a few inches of water in it, and wherein some bonsai were resting. Their pots were resting just above the water level so that the plants could benefit from the added humidity. This approach may cut down on the number of times a plant must be watered.

The subject of watering has many aspects and the article in this issue of *Clippings* titled

Improving Drainage - An Experiment by Jim Sullivan (BBC) cites one of them. Some of those aspects will be covered in the next issue of *Clippings*.

In closing, it is suggested that you take some time and look at the many items in the two tables in this issue containing the chemical and physical analyses for 1996 and 2001. The averages of some items have increased which is attributed to use of fertilizers, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits. pH is of particular interest to me in that it is climbing above the neutral value of 7 becoming more and more alkaline. How does this affect plants that like soils with a pH around 5.5 in the acidic range?

The drought we are in has been building up since 1998 and there is no predicted change in the near future.

#### References

- (1). *THE YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURE* '1957 - SOIL; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC; The Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC.
- (2). *Simon and Schuster's GUIDE TO BONSAI*; Gianfranco Giorgi, photography by Enzo Arnone, edited by Victoria Jahn, Brooklyn Botanic Garden; Simon and Schuster, New York, NY; 1990.

**Minutes of the Board of Potomac Bonsai Association**  
 Sunday, March 3, 2002 - USNA Classroom

Attending: Chuck Croft (president); Jim Sullivan (Bowie); Jerry Antel, Jim Hughes, P.C. Kumar and Janet Lanman (Brookside); Godfrey Trammell (Kiyomizu); Frank Thomas (Lancaster); Jules Koetsch (*Clippings*), Norma Merritt, Arlene Polinsky, Carole Roelofs and Judith Wise (NVBS); Chris Cochrane and Chris Yeapanis - also NVBS (PVSG); Jack Sustic (Bonsai Museum) and Betty Yeapanis (*Clippings*).

Minutes: The meeting opened at 11:10 am. The minutes of the last board meeting held 11 November 2001, was unanimously approved.

Treasurer's Report: Checking \$103.23; Savings \$6,383.95, and CD \$6,000.00 for a total of \$13,487.18. PC Kumar made a motion to commend J.Antel for his long service as treasurer. The motion passed unanimously.

OLD BUSINESS

Membership: J.Antel noted that the membership was down considerably.

Educational Materials: J. Antel brought tools and materials used by Jack Cardon during his educational services to schools. The materials were turned over to J. Hughes.

Spring Show 2002: A. Polinsky reported that 12 vendors were signed up and the tent ordered. Volunteers are needed for demos and "set-up and tear-down." The number of tables per club have been assigned.

A "door donation" at entrance of exhibit was discussed. It was suggested to increase the donations, we have a sign-up sheet for donors only, and at the end of the show a name will be chosen to receive a prize - free membership, a subscription to *Clippings*, a free beginner's workshop, or something of that nature.

J.Antel reported that Alan Giese has almost completed repairs to the PBA display. Antel would check to see if Alan would deliver the display to the Arboretum.

PBA/NBF/USNA May Symposium (rescheduled 2001 Fall Symposium): It was suggested that the revised PBA brochure be handed out at this event. B.Yeapanis distributed samples of the revised PBA brochure, indicating that the club listing would be an insert, making changes to list much easier.

NEW BUSINESS

2002 Fall Symposium: J. Hughes noted the dates are 26 & 27 October at the Arboretum. Eight vendors have responded and the tent deposit is complete. He noted that Ernie Kuo would be available for a fee; and that he could be available to clubs and study groups for a \$250 fee per session.

Arthur Joura (Curator, North Carolina State Arboretum) would not charge a fee; but a contribution to his arboretum would be appropriate. He can bring his own tree for demonstration which would remain his property. PBA would provide materials for a silent auction held during the event. The budget would be about the same as 2 years ago; and there would be workshops for beginners and advanced bonsaiists. Because these two speakers offer an obvious contrast, Byeapanis and JHughes suggested it would be interesting to have both Kuo and Joura do demonstrations on stage simultaneously. Type of material for workshops needs to be selected. The vote approving of inviting Kuo and Joura was unanimous. Cautions were reminded about a contract covering exclusivity of trip purpose if we are paying complete travel expenses.

Show and Sales Combined: C.Croft will be meeting with FONA and NBF to see if there is a possibility of teaming up on our next spring show with their plant sale, and maybe the herb group sale.

Bonsai InSites: C. Croft noted that Ron Lang (Baltimore) is working on the InSites event possibly with a pairing of speakers and artists. FONA is planning a reception. Ideas for activities at this event were suggested.

International World Bonsai Freedom Foundation: C.Yeapanis noted that the 5<sup>th</sup> symposium of the WBFF would be held here in 2005. PBA has a pivotal role in success of this venture. Hotels and speakers are yet to be finalized.

2003 Fall Symposium: J.Hughes reported that Saburo Kato's son, Hatsuji, would be the speaker. J.Sustic will contact other potential speakers.

Fairfax 4<sup>th</sup> of July Parade: B.Yeapanis reported on the possibility of PBA participating

in the parade with a bonsai float. Three members have volunteered as participants before paperwork had even been requested from the city.

Resignation of Treasurer: J.Antel submitted his resignation as treasurer as he is moving to Missouri.

Election of New Officers: Because of the resignation of J. Antel, the slate was adjusted and the nominees were: Arlene Polinsky, President; Frank Thomas, President Elect; Jim Hughes, Education VP; Chris Cochrane, Interim Secretary; and Judy Wise, Treasurer. The slate was elected unanimously.

F. Thomas suggested that a board meeting in Lancaster might be in order. It will be arranged to occur around a special event of Lancaster club. Frank opined that overnight arrangements might be arranged.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

**PBA Auction at Behnke's is coming! Call Ed Zipeto for volunteering, details - ezipeto@yahoo.com; 301.559.4094.**

**Roy Nagatoshi BYO material Workshop** ~ Here is an opportunity to absorb with other PBA club members the experience and knowledge of a bonsai master. NVBS is sponsoring four workshops by Roy Nagatoshi for \$60 each session. They will be held at Green Spring Garden Center, Alexandria, VA. It is off Rt. 236 (Little River Turnpike) just behind the Salvation Army Store a few miles west of Shirley Highway.

13 April 9:00 am and 1:00 pm      14 April 9:00 am and 1:00 pm.

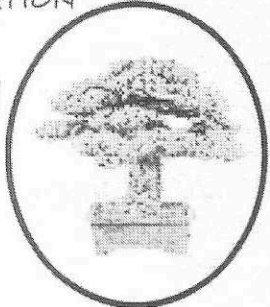
Please contact Carole Roelofs at croelofs@erols.com, or 703.257.7142, to reserve a position in a class. Your money must be received by 30 March to retain your position. Send your check made out to NVBS to Judy Wise, 1259 4th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20024.

Once again Jerry Antel has arranged for a stamp cancellation for our spring activity. If you have valued these items in the past, go to Jerry and volunteer to carry on his mission. You only have a short time to get instructions in person.

POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION

**INTERNATIONAL  
SCHOLARLY SYMPOSIUM  
on BONSAI and  
VIEWING STONES**

MAY 18TH, 2002  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20066



**POTOMAC BONSAI ASSOCIATION**  
**2001 Treasurer's Report**

|                            | <u>Receipts</u> | <u>Expense</u>  | <u>Net</u>        |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Dues (4)                   | \$ 3,192.25     | -               | \$ 3,192.25       |
| PBA Clippings (5)          | 255.00          | \$ 5,305.01     | (5,050.01)        |
| Spring Bonsai Festival (1) | 3,256.00        | 2,252.30        | 1,003.75          |
| Auction (2)                | 3,940.00        | 2,809.60        | 1,130.40          |
| Misc. (3)                  | <u>338.46</u>   | <u>1,602.87</u> | <u>(1,264.41)</u> |
|                            | \$ 10,981.71    | \$11,969.78     | (\$ 988.07)       |
| Bank Balance 1/01          | \$10,543.63     |                 |                   |
| Bank Balance 12/31/01      | (\$ 988.07)     |                 |                   |

(1) Spring Bonsai Festival: Since this was basically a FONA-run activity, no separate report is submitted.

(2) The discrepancy between Cash Receipts and Sales from Seller's Sheets was \$25.00 which was accounted for. No separate report was prepared.

(3) PBA 2001 Miscellaneous Receipts/Expenses

|                        | <u>Expenses</u> | <u>Receipts</u> |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| NCAFGC                 | \$ 25.00        |                 |
| Printing               | 75.00           |                 |
| Postage                | 68.50           |                 |
| Insurance Policy       | 150.00          |                 |
| Honorarium/Memorium    | 363.57          |                 |
| Washington Flower Show | 245.10          |                 |
| Checks                 | 9.20            |                 |
| Web Page               | 660.30          |                 |
| Interest/Savings       |                 | \$ 65.92        |
| Interest/CD            |                 | 272.54          |
|                        | \$ 1,602.87     | \$338.46        |

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| (4) Dues: 2001 Club Dues | \$2,905.00 |
| 2001 Subscribers         | 207.25     |
| 2002 Club Dues           | 80.00      |

|                    |                 |                         |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| (5) PBA Clippings: | <u>Expenses</u> | <u>Receipts</u>         |
| Printing           | \$ 4,302.46     | \$ 255.00 (advertising) |
| Postage            | 877.55          |                         |
| Mail Permit        | 125.00          |                         |

Membership by Club

|              |    |               |    |
|--------------|----|---------------|----|
| Brookside    | 73 | Chesapeake    | 18 |
| No. Virginia | 71 | Rappahanock   | 17 |
| Lancaster    | 43 | Kiyomizu      | 14 |
| Washington   | 24 | Bowie         | 5  |
| Baltimore    | 20 | Subscriptions | 11 |



*Ross Campbell from DC club found this unnerving bit of info and cared enough to share it with us. Keep your eyes peeled. What are you finding that the rest of us need to know?*

### **Asian Longhorned Beetle Break Quarantine**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is widening quarantine boundaries "on an emergency basis" in an effort to contain the Asian longhorn beetle in New York and Illinois. Infestations are responsible for the destruction of a combined 7,900 trees in the New York and Illinois quarantined areas in the past 4 years. The new boundaries are necessary because recent surveys found infestations of Asian longhorned beetles outside the quarantined areas. The beetle invader bores into the heartwood of a host tree, eventually killing the tree.

The beetles were first found at Amityville, NY, in 1996. Now they have taken over portions of New York City in three boroughs - Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens - as well as Nassau and Suffolk counties on Long Island. They are now also found in Illinois in DuPage and in Cook Counties, which include the city of Chicago. The first find of Asian longhorned beetles in Chicago was reported to the federal government's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) by a local truck driver who had delivered a load of beetle-infested wood. He identified the bug himself by visiting the APHIS web site.

Recent surveys conducted by inspectors of state, county, and city agencies and by inspectors of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) documented the beetles' spread.

The interstate movement of regulated articles from all quarantined areas is restricted. Articles regulated under the quarantine include all hardwoods, green lumber, and other wood materials living, dead, cut, or fallen. The latter include nursery stock, logs, stumps, roots, branches, and debris of a half-inch or more in diameter of maple, horse chestnut, birch, poplar, willow, and elm.

"Extreme caution should be taken to assure unintentional transport of the beetle does not occur," APHIS warned. The federal rule requires that regulated articles moved outside the quarantine area meet certain conditions and be accompanied by a certificate or a limited permit issued by USDA.

The Asian longhorn beetle, native to China, bores into healthy hardwood trees and feeds on living tree tissue during the larval stage. Immature beetles bore into tree trunks and branches, causing heavy sap flow from wounds and sawdust accumulation at tree bases. They feed on, and winter in, the interiors of trees, APHIS researchers said.

Adult beetles emerge in spring and summer from round, dime-sized holes they bore through branches and trunks

of trees. Throughout the summer, adult beetles emerge from exit holes and feed on the small twigs of host trees. The Asian longhorned beetle originally entered the United States in solid wood packing material from China and Hong Kong. Now officials from APHIS' Plant Protection and Quarantine section have determined that several species of longhorned beetles are hitchhiking to the United States in nursery stock of dwarfed plants - also called bonsai or penjing - shipped from China and other Asian countries. Popularity of and demand for dwarfed plants is up in the United States, so shipments from abroad are increasing. Many of these shipments consist of mature, apparently field-grown or wild-collected plants not subjected to the long-term meticulous care true bonsai plants receive. Longhorned beetles and other tree pests are more likely to infest field-collected plants than plants grown under supervised conditions in nurseries.


For the large trees that are infested with Asian longhorned beetles, destruction has been the only method of eradicating the insect. All infested trees are being removed, chipped, and burned to destroy every trace of the insects.

In conjunction with surveys and tree removal, APHIS officials are using the insecticide imidacloprid to decrease beetle populations and future tree loss. If a tree is found to be infested, it will be removed regardless of treatment, APHIS said.

The urgency to stop this pest is so great that APHIS Administrator Bobby Acord has determined that prior notice and opportunity for public comment are "contrary to the public interest" and that there is good cause for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Although the quarantined area is being widened without public comment, people can still let their views be known.

The goal is to identify and eradicate this destructive insect from New York and Illinois before it can establish itself elsewhere in the country.

[We include the following though the date has passed. If you spot trouble signs, no matter the date, comments should be sent.  ]

APHIS will give consideration to comments postmarked on or before Jan. 8, 2002. Please send an original and 3 copies of your comments to: Docket No. 01-092-1, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Suite 3C03, 4700 River Road, Unit 118, Riverdale, MD 20737-1238.

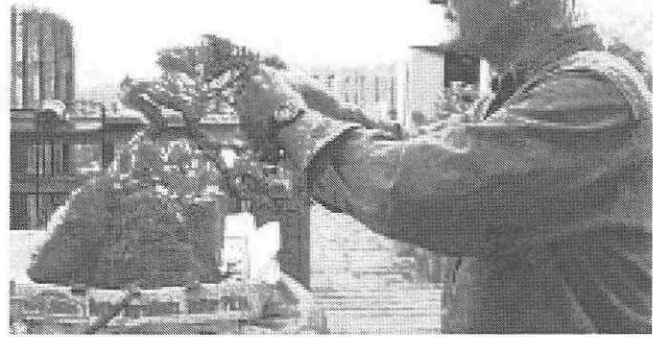
## Synchronicity by Richard M. Meszler (BBS)

As I arrived home early from work one day in early March, I found a message from Ron Lang. The Bonsai InSites exhibition container created for my San Jose Juniper had arrived. This was good news. I had been worrying on the drive home that it would come in over the weekend while I was out of town. We were past the deadline for assembling the collaborative creations. Photographs were needed for the exhibition catalog. In case you have not heard about this exhibition, which will open at the Baltimore Clayworks on 4 May, it is an experimental coupling of bonsai with sculptural



ceramic containers. The participating ceramic artists selected bonsai from photographs of PBA members' trees posted on a web site by Ron. Paul Dresang, an artist from Edwardsville, Illinois, chose my Juniper on rock. The artists then created a ceramic sculpture that would also serve as a container for the tree they selected. The combination is intended to explore another way of melding the two arts, sculpture of trees with sculpture of clay, both of which are earth elements. I immediately called Ron and he agreed to bring Paul's "pot" over that afternoon. I had no idea what it looked like. Ron only said that he had come to like it a great deal after looking at it for a while. Ominous words. Of course, I had to do some final grooming on my bonsai as it had been in storage all winter. Fortunately, when I put my bonsai away in the fall, I had placed this tree near the edge where I could get to it. I even remembered where it was. I pulled it out and set it on an empty pizza box so as not to scratch up the table on my deck, and got to work. Pretty soon, Ron showed up at my back door and only said, "Now don't freak out when you see this pot." Well, I turned around and burst out laughing. It was a ceramic sculpture of a cardboard box made to look as though it had been crushed by the weight of the bonsai when the two were put together. That's when Ron noticed that my working surface was a crushed pizza box! Synchronicity.

Some final grooming



ceramic containers. The participating ceramic artists selected bonsai from photographs of PBA members' trees posted on a web site by Ron. Paul Dresang, an artist from Edwardsville, Illinois, chose my Juniper on rock.

The artists then created a ceramic sculpture that would also serve as a container for the tree they selected. The combination is intended to explore another way of melding the two arts, sculpture of trees with sculpture of clay, both of which are earth elements. I immediately called Ron and he agreed to bring Paul's "pot" over that afternoon. I had no idea what it looked like. Ron only said that he had come to like it a great deal after looking at it for a while. Ominous words. Of course, I had to do some final grooming on my bonsai as it had been



### Directions from DC. or 695 West:

695 West to Greenspring Avenue Exit 22

Go South on Greenspring to 3rd light, turn left on Smith Avenue. Follow Smith Avenue until it dead-ends at light. Turn right at that light onto Greely Road. Take your first left at the light (Sulgrave Avenue), go one block, take another left, go a half block and take a left onto Smith Avenue (you are just going around a block of one-way streets). The Gallery Building will be on your right (5707 Smith Avenue). You can park on the (metered) street or in the metered lot next to the Light Rail parking lot.

### Directions from 695 East:

Take 83 South to Northern Parkway East.

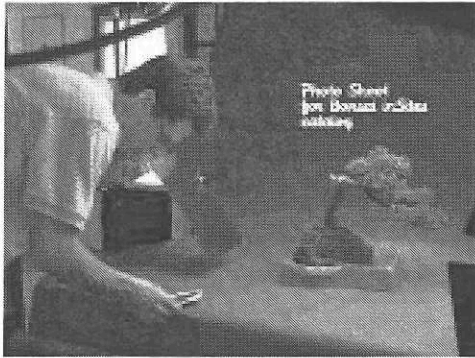
The First intersection is Falls Road, turn left onto Falls Road. The first light on Falls is Kelly Avenue, turn left onto Kelly. At your second light, take a right onto Sulgrave Avenue. Go one block, take your first left, go a half block and take a left onto Smith Avenue (you are just going around a block of one way streets).

The Gallery Building will be on your right (5707 Smith Avenue). You can park on the (metered) street or in the metered lot next to the Light Rail parking lot.



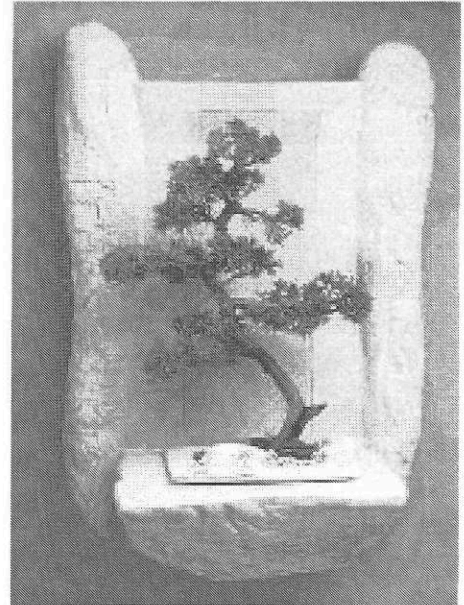
Don't miss **Baltimore Clayworks'** ground-breaking exhibition merging contemporary ceramics and the tradition of bonsai in, **"Bonsai inSites: Collaborations Between Tree and Container."**

The exhibition, on display in the Baltimore Clayworks Gallery, will open on Saturday, 4 May, with a reception from 6 - 8 pm, and will run through 25 May 2002. Then it will travel to the U.S. National Arboretum's National Bonsai and Penjing Museum in Washington, DC, this October.



This is professional photographer Dan Meyers working on the show catalog. All the photos on these two pages and the cover were taken by Rong Lang.

In conjunction with **"Bonsai InSites,"** Clayworks will be hosting two workshops, one with New York traditional bonsai pot maker Michael Hagerdorn (May 4 - 5, 2002); and one with bonsai artist Arschel Morell (May 18 - 19). Participants will have the opportunity to first learn how to make a bonsai pot. Then, two weeks later, they will have the opportunity to plant their first tree in their bonsai pot and begin its training. Call 410.578.1919 for more information.

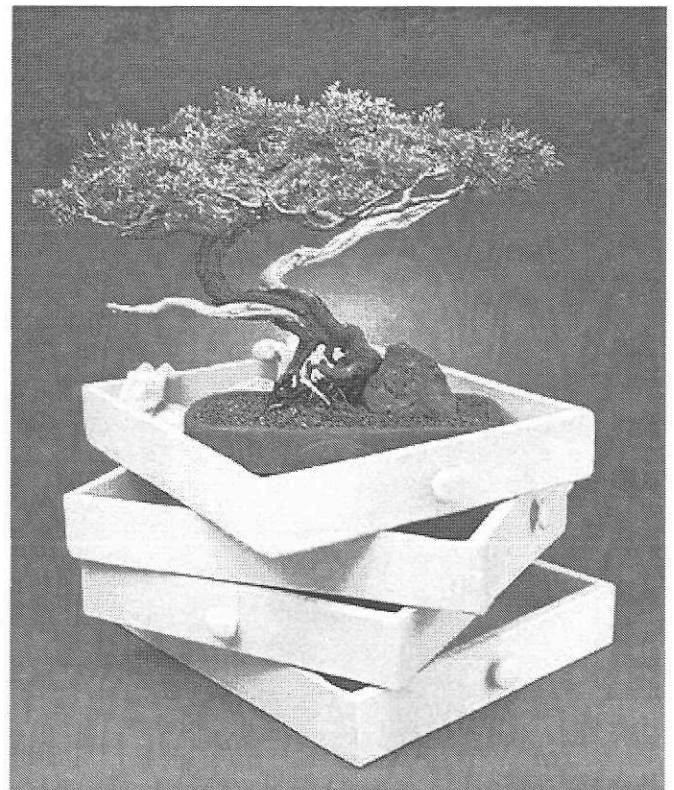


Cindy Blackburn/Winokur

Driving Directions - How many times in your life have you been invited to a gallery opening to see a world-class event in which your friends are the artists? If it has happened once before, your life is a lot more glamorous than mine! ~~~~🐌



Jack Sustic/Brett Thomas, Carbondale, IL



Chuck Croft/Masako Myata, Port Republic, VA

## IMPROVING DRAINAGE - AN EXPERIMENT by Jim Sullivan, Bowie Bonsai Club

I think most bonsai practitioners and horticulturists alike would agree that saturated soil (poor drainage) is the foremost slayer of potted plants. We attempt to improve drainage by amending soils in nursery containers or using various ratios of soilless products in bonsai containers. Under "average" conditions (no excessive rainfall, not too hot or chilly, good air circulation) the bonsai survive and sometimes thrive. But we usually can't control all the potentially damaging factors, especially the excessively damp conditions.

I have never had a bonsai potted in a tall (cascade) container decline or die. The reason being (I think) the excellent drainage characteristics of such a pot. The ratio of height to width is such that the water column is heavy enough per unit area to assure that surface tension within the pot will be overcome by the weight of the water. In other styles, particularly very shallow containers, the water column is very light per unit area, and a perched water table is often the result. This phenomena has been addressed in *Clippings* and other publications, but is often forgotten or ignored. If the tree is otherwise healthy and the environmental factors are moderate, moisture uptake and evaporation usually take care of the moisture problem. Again, it is the excessive rain, or perhaps it was the over-watering by a novice while you were in Bermuda for two weeks that proved lethal.

Well, what to do? Also in *Clippings*, I think, was an article suggesting a wick system to improve drainage. The idea is to establish continuity with that great sink, the earth.

Wick must be long enough to touch surface on which bonsai rests (bench, earth). To prevent continual draining while on display stand. Tape wick to bottom of pot.

Wick should be rot-resistant material and hydrophilic. Nylon (about 3/16" dia. "rope" sold in camping stores such as REI) or fiberglass seem okay.

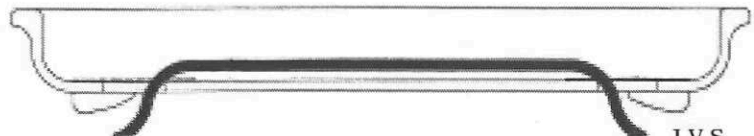
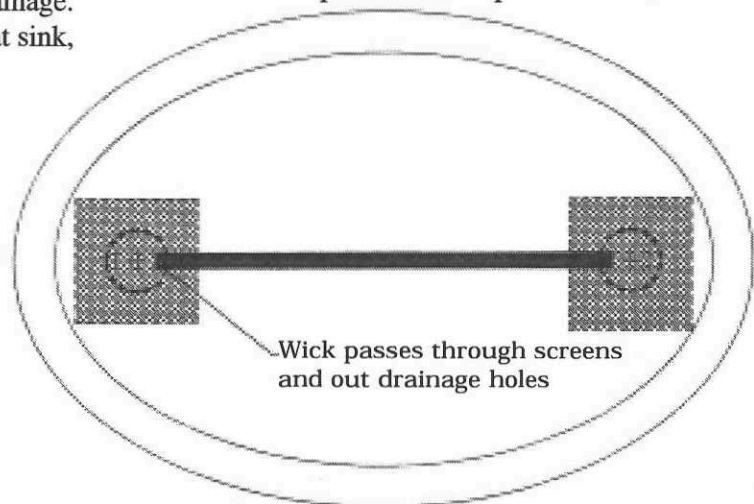
If visibility is a problem, use black or dark green.

I did an experiment to test the practicality and effectiveness of a wicking system. I chose two identical containers of "average" bonsai proportions. I used two different types of woven electrical insulation, about 3/16" diameter and long enough to lay across the bottom of the pot and extending through plastic screen and out the drainage holes far enough to touch whatever surface the pot would be sitting on. One "wick" appeared to be Nylon, and the other fiberglass. I chose those materials because they wouldn't deteriorate and because they were on hand. I filled the pots with a typical bonsai planting mix, weighed and then saturated it by immersion for an hour. I elevated the pots so that the wicks did not touch the bench surface and allowed the pots to drain until draining ceased. I again weighed the pots and their saturated contents. The pots were then placed on the bench and their surfaces covered to prevent evaporation. Almost immediately drainage resumed through the wicks. The pots were weighed after 2, 5, and 24 hours. At 24 hours, there was a 21% decrease in moisture content in one pot and a 22.5% decrease in the other. This was after all drainage had apparently ended.

Conclusion: Wicks Work!

I know there are real scientists in PBA. If they choose to add to the discussion or critique my little experiment, I think our *Clippings* readers would welcome it.

View of pot from top



**COME ONE ~ COME ALL**  
**to the 25th Annual PBA Auction**  
**25 May 2002, from 9 am to Noon**

at Behnke's Nursery in Beltsville (favorite vacation spot for Mother Nature) just 2 miles north of the beltway on Rte.1. This will be our last auction held here since Behnke's is closing the Beltsville location in June, so let's have a great showing in appreciation for all their support over the years.

As always, you will be able to bid on and take home some fine stock, pots, books and finished trees. For those registered PBA members bringing material to auction, remember the limit of 7 items or groups of items per person and to be there between 8 and 8:45 AM.

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. For those of us who want to bid, remember to sign up for a bidder's number card on which to document your purchases.

This is an excellent opportunity to do some Spring cleaning and make room for new treasures, as well as donate 80, 90, or 100% of the purchase price to the Potomac Bonsai Association (PBA) or to the National Bonsai Foundation (NBF). The many projects PBA supports and contributes to will be greatly enhanced by your generosity.

Volunteer runners, the log-keepers, Chris the Auctioneer, cashiers, the Sold Corral Crew, and the many participants both members and visitors, are to be given a huge THANK YOU! It could not be done without you. Payment by check (to Potomac Bonsai Assn or PBA) or by cash only, we do not have credit/debit card capabilities.

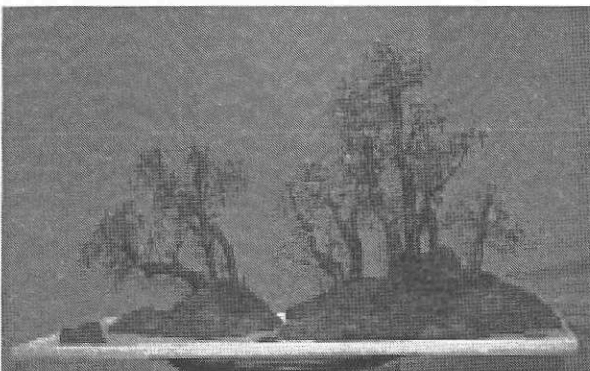
See you there on May 25th and bring **loads** of enthusiasm. We only have the room till noon so bidding promises to be fast and florious.

Think what  
bargains you  
might find!



If Behnke's is closing this location in the week after our auction, don't you think we owe it to them to help deplete their stock. For 25 years, they have **given** us space for our function.

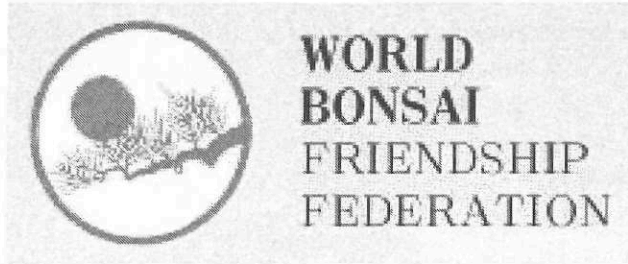
You might even be rewarded with some landscaping bargains.



Dream on . . .



Catch up with friends.




## 5<sup>th</sup> World Bonsai Convention - 2005

Many of you have heard something about the next World Bonsai Convention being held here in Washington, DC, in 2005. Many or most of you may not understand the background behind the upcoming event. The World Bonsai Friendship Federation was formed in 1989 when Saburo Kato, John Naka, and several other bonsai luminaries thought a new organization promoting friendship around the world through bonsai was needed. The WBFF has since grown with subsidiary organizations in nine regions of the world, including the North American Bonsai Federation in North America. John Naka was the founding president and is now the immediate past president of NABF, only recently succeeded by Felix Laughlin. Since its founding, WBFF has held four conventions at 4-year intervals: Omiya, Japan 1989; Orlando, Florida 1993; Seoul, Korea 1997; and Munich, Germany 2001. After the Munich convention in 2001, the heads of three local organizations agreed to sponsor the 5<sup>th</sup> World Bonsai Convention in Washington, DC, in 2005. Chuck Croft of the Potomac Bonsai Association, Dr. Tom Elias of the US National Arboretum, and Felix Laughlin of the National Bonsai Foundation represented the sponsoring organizations, while Felix Laughlin also represented the host organization, the North American Bonsai Federation, representing WBFF. At this point Chris Yeapanis and Glenn Reusch have been selected as co-chairmen of the event, while additional subcommittee heads are being determined. The exact 2005 date selection, as well as host hotel, will probably be known before this *Clippings* comes back from the printer. In summary, we will again be hosting a major bonsai event in this area, and it reflects well on our collective individual ability and dedication, as well as our fine local organizations, PBA, USNA, and NBF. As co-chairmen, we look forward to working with you to assure the 5<sup>th</sup> WBC is truly a world-class, not-to-be-forgotten, event. We have the people here to do the job! We also are interested in hearing from any person who is interested in helping in any way (committee chair or runner).

Chris Yeapanis NVBS, PVSG  
[ibonsai@erols.com](mailto:ibonsai@erols.com)  
 703-591-0864 (evening)

Glenn Reusch NVBS, PVSG  
[Ghreusch@aol.com](mailto:Ghreusch@aol.com)  
 540-672-5699

VOLUNTEER PBA CLIPPINGS NEEDS VOLUNTEERS VOLUNTEER VOLUNTEER VOLUNTEER VOLUNTEER VOLUNTEER VOLUNTEER VOLUNTEER VOLUNTEER VOLUNTEER VOLUNTEER

Jules is hitting the big time. Y'all better start being effusive in your appreciation of his efforts on our behalf or he may move on to greener pastures. Check out *BCI Magazine Mar/Apr issue*. (Of course, writing for a world-class bonsai mag pays about the same as writing for a world-class club newsletter, so we may have an edge (being as he always grumbles when he has to travel.) 

## WORLD BONSAI CONTEST 2002

*The following e-mail concerning the World Bonsai Contest 2002 indicates that it replaces the annual international bonsai competition previously known as the Japan Airlines (JAL) World Bonsai Contest. Hence, dust off your cameras and follow the instructions and send the photos of your best bonsai. You may not win one of the first three prizes but placing in the first 100 is nothing shabby.*

Subject: Announcement for World Bonsai Contest 2002

Date: Sun, 3 Feb 2002 21:22:51 +0900

From: "Shigemitsu" <shigem@jk9.so-net.ne.jp>

To: "JSNPIZ" <japandesk@jal.co.jp>

Seasons Greetings

I wish you that the year 2002 would be happier and more successful to you all.

I like to extend my great appreciation to you for all your support for the "JAL World Bonsai Contest" for consecutive three years since 1999, which have jointly taken place with "Nippon Bonsai Exhibition Taikanten". The international exchange program through Bonsai has been growing year by year, but the International Bonsai Exhibition itself has not taken place because of the various restrictions and conditions. Under these circumstances, I think that this event, which displayed various bonsai trees cultivated by the bonsai enthusiasts around the world had played an important role, although it was by photo/panel. I once again like to express my sincere appreciation to all the bonsai enthusiasts, who have participated in this event and to the organizer Japan Airlines as the chairman of the organizing committee of Nippon Bonsai Exhibition Taikanten.

As it was already announced from Japan Airlines that this event has been completely finished after three consecutive contests, which was planned from the original. I feel sorry about the termination of this event since it has just started to be a popular international bonsai event among the bonsai enthusiasts.

We had a discussion with Nippon Bonsai Association, Japan Bonsai Growers Corporative and Japan Airlines, in order to seek any possibilities for continuation. And we have come to a conclusion that it will be difficult to continue the same manner as "JAL World Bonsai Contest" because of the limited budget, but to continue as a world bonsai contest through Internet.

Although this is a first time to challenge a bonsai contest through Internet, I think it is more significant and meaningful as an international event. At the same time, we like to continue to seek any possibilities to exhibit the winning photos during the "Nippon Bonsai Exhibition Taikanten", and other exhibitions.

The contest will be renamed as "World Bonsai Contest", and the secretariat will be specially organized headed by Mr Saburo Kato, Chairman of Nippon Bonsai Association. This contest will be supported by Japan Airlines. I like to ask your support and co-operation for the "World Bonsai Contest 2002" as you have shown to the "JAL World Bonsai Contest". Please find the details of the contest in the attached sheet.

Thank you for your understanding

Secretariat of World Bonsai Contest  
Executive Director, Nippon Bonsai Association  
Hiroshi Takeyama

———— World Bonsai Contest 2002 ————

\* World Bonsai Contest 2002 Committee Member  
Chairman - Saburo Kato, Chairman Nippon Bonsai Association  
Member - Hiroshi Takeyama, Executive Director Nippon Bonsai Association

**Continued on page 16**

Member - Hatsuji Kato, Chairman Japan Bonsai Growers Cooperative

Member - Jiro Fukuda, Adviser Japan Bonsai Growers Cooperative

Member - Yasuo Ito, Adviser Japan Bonsai Growers Cooperative

\* World Bonsai Contest 2002 Secretariat  
Yuji Tamura, Nippon Bonsai Association  
Tom Shigemitsu, Nippon Bonsai Associationü@

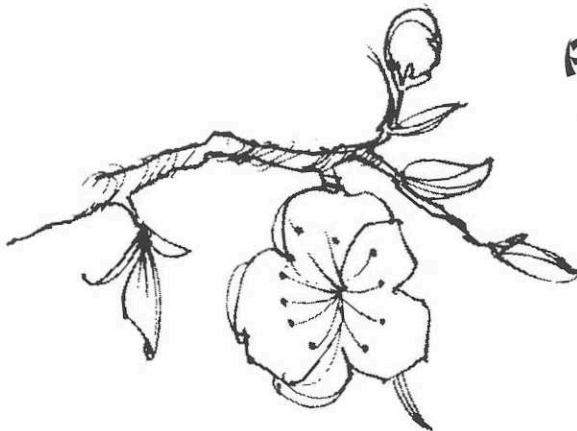
\* Location of the Committee  
C/O Nippon Bonsai Association  
2-8-1 Ikenohata Taito-ku Tokyo Japan  
Mailing Address of the Secretariat  
Address: Same as the location of the Committee  
E-Mail: shigem@jk9.so-net.ne.jp  
URL: www.jal.co.jp/bonsai (till 31 March 2002)  
www.worldbonsaicontest.com (after 01 April 2002)  
ü@ü@

\* Screening Committee  
World Bonsai Contest 2002 Committee Member

\* Application  
Print Film Photo and Photo Positive film  
With the following information  
Name of your country  
Name of the tree (not botanical) used in the bonsai  
Home address  
Name  
Home address  
E-mail  
Telephone and Facsimile Number

\* Deadline 31 July 2002  
\* Screening Committee August or September 2002  
\* Announcement 1 November 2002  
\* Prize  
Grand Prize  
One Business Class Ticket for 2003 Kokufu-ten  
Runner up Prize x 2  
One Economy Class Ticket for 2003 Kokufu-ten

\* Award Ceremony  
Award ceremony will take place somewhere in Tokyo during the 2003 Kokufu-ten



## Poetry Corner

### Calm yourself

The following haiku translations are from *A NET OF FIREFLIES - Japanese Haiku and Haiku Paintings*; by Harold Stewart; Charles E. Tuttle Company: Publishers, Rutland, Vermont; 1960.

#### SUDDEN SPRING

*With tender impact on the icy air,  
The peach-buds burst: their silken petals flare.*  
- Ho-O

#### SPRING SNOWFLAKE

*A white-queued egret, balanced on the breeze,  
Sails through the dark-green cryptomeria  
trees.*  
- Raizan

We know we have poets in PBA. If you're shy to be published, send your work and we'll only credit your club.



*This intro should be dignified and stuffy. Serious subject. Larry is the retired director of the Forensic Science Services of Orange County, CA [which means he ran the county crime lab]. He wrote Crime Scene [published 1995, Avon Books], and the second edition of that book which will be on the store shelves by July 2, 2002. He is a founding member of the esteemed Aiseki.Kai. But I know Larry a little. He's a fun guy. . . . and to tell you the truth, I'm pretty impressed he somehow got a character named for him on one of my favorite sci-fi shows, Farscape (which has two other bonsai connections). When you've listened to him at the International Scholarly Symposium on Bonsai and Suiseki, go up and introduce yourself.*

## The National Viewing Stone Collection

### Forcing the Stone by Larry Ragle

It is no coincidence that the people who admire and appreciate bonsai often become fascinated with viewing stones and find themselves spending the time left over from caring for their trees, seaching for stones. Both art forms are visually suggestive and may guide your imagination to a different place or time. Stones, when properly displayed, often suggest to the viewer, a land form such as a mountain range, an island, or a dramatic waterfall. There is a connecting energy between the two art forms. It is the gift of imagination that allows one to "beam down" to a miniature landscape, such as a bonsai or a suiseki.

The Chinese are credited with introducing the art of stone appreciation, while the Japanese modified and refined the art to its present standards. Penjing, an all-inclusive term, applies to Chinese viewing stones, while suiseki (sui - water, seki - stone) describes the Japanese art form. Although penjing and suiseki have a common origin, they have evolved into quite different forms and styles.

A quick look at the Chinese and Japanese stones on display presently [Spring, 1993] at the National Bonsai and Penjing Museum at the National Arboretum illustrates the principal differences. The Chinese generally favor groups of upright eroded stones of lighter color while the Japanese prefer a solitary horizontal stone that is smooth and dark in color.

*What Makes a Rock a Suiseki or Viewing Stone?*  
Although there are millions of rocks on this planet waiting to be picked up by a collector and studied, few possess more than two of the characteristics of a classic suiseki. Using the strictest of rules, as practiced by purist suiseki organizations in Japan,

a true suiseki must possess all of the qualities listed below, while a viewing stone may be lacking one or two of the features. For example, if a stone has the qualities listed below, but is too big or heavy to hold easily, it would be classified as a garden stone. On the other hand, if it is displayed on a carved wooden stand or in a proper suiban (shallow tray), it is indeed a viewing stone, even if it takes four people to move it. *Therefore, all suiseki are viewing stones, but not all viewing stones are suiseki.* To distinguish one rock from another it is important to be aware of the rules and definitions of viewing stones including suiseld.

#### *Qualities of Viewing Stones and Suiseki.*

**Size** ~ Small, 2" to 14" is best. it can be held in one hand. Larger stones are acceptable but are classified as garden stones by the purists.

**Color** ~ Black is preferred because it is the most suggestive. A suiseki should always be a dark color, such as brown, green, deep red, or it can be a combination of dark colors. Five-color stones are prized.

White, if it appears in the appropriate place to suggest water, ice or snow, is desirable; but an all-white stone is not, as white is identified with burial shrouds in Japan. Lighter colors would be acceptable for viewing stones.

**Hardness** ~ There are no exceptions. All viewing stones must be dense and hard and should not scratch easily.

**Texture** ~ Smooth is best, but most textures except chipped or recently cracked are acceptable. Defects, such as cracks or damaged areas must be

healed by time, that is, totally smoothed by water and/or sand movement.

Alterations ~ Mild cleaning and hand rubbing a suiseki are acceptable but no staining, grinding or cutting is allowed. It is not forbidden to "machine or work" a stone, but to do so lowers its value since an altered stone is not a suiseki. The only reason to cut a stone is to transform an otherwise unuseable rock into a viewing stone. The purists believe that rocks (all things for that matter) have an inner spirit. To cut the stone would destroy that spirit.

Shape ~ All viewing stones can be classified into a style, such as mountain view, waterfall or figure stone. Each style will have a best front, appropriate sides and back and, ideally, will have a flat (or nearly flat) bottom. The shape of the bottom, flat or not, must not distract from the final presentation when the stone is displayed in shallow tray (suiban) or carved stand (daiza).

#### *Classifications of Viewing Stones*

There are many classifications and dozens of subclassifications of stones. The Japanese classify viewing stones into three distinct groups. Each group has many different styles and each style has many sub-categories. For example, the most common group is landscapes. There are different landscape styles, such as mountains, islands, plateaus, waterfalls, etc. Styles of mountains are close, near, and distant. Some sub-styles of mountains are the number of peaks, one or more, and the relative height of each peak. The other two groups are rare stones (objects, such as huts, boats, people, animals, etc.), and biseki (stones that have been worked to enhance their beauty). Biseki, since they are always worked, are never suiseki. The following are basic classifications that allow designating any stone into a "niche."

#### *Landscape Stones - Sansui Keijo Seki.*

##### Mountains ~

Yamagata Ishi - a near mountain stone, details are noticeable.

Kinzan Ishi - a very close mountain with distinct details.

Toyama Ishi - a distant mountain with very subtle peaks and no sharp detail. There are numerous

subclassifications of mountain stones depending on the number and relative height of the peaks, the suggestion of snow or water, and other qualities found in nature.

##### Islands ~

Shimagata Ishi - very similar to a mountain stone, but usually has steeper sides. Best when there are inlets along the shoreline. There are most likely, subclassifications of island stone, such as very close, near and distant.

##### Plateaus ~

Doha Ishi - a mountain arising from one end of a very flat horizontal plateau. The mountain should comprise 1/3 or less of the total length of the stone and open to the front.

Dan Seki - plateaus, very flat, that look like three or more steps of varying length.

There is a term, slope stone, that is used by some to describe a Doha. Doha is flat, parallel to the ground, slopes ... slope.

Shore ~ Isogata Ishi - one side heavily eroded, giving the feeling of a contact pounding by the waves. The shape may express the movement of the waves. There are no peaks as on a mountain or island. Indentations may retain water.

Rock ~ Iwagata Ishi - the feeling of a large rock formation, but with no peaks as on a mountain or island. They are similar to the shore stone, but include taller, more massive shapes such as a peninsula, cliff, an offshore land form, or even an inland rocky formation.

Water pool ~ Mizutamari Ishi - from a small puddle to a large lake, indentations that hold water. No other features are necessary.

Waterfall ~ Taki Ishi - a vertical white inclusion or indentation that appears as a flowing or dried up waterfall. Ideally, the point of origin is down from the top of the stone and fans out to the bottom. The white inclusion or indentation must never go over the top and down the back.

##### Shelter ~

Amayadori Ishi - any stone that is indented to include a substantial overhang "ceiling with a floor" to give shelter during a storm.

## Roger Conrad is the first recipient of PBA kudos!

On more than one occasion, globe-trotting Roger Conrad (NVBS), has volunteered his time and technical support to help maintain valuable PBA membership computer files. When Beth Potratz moved to Illinois, and Betty Yeapanis took over the production of the *Clippings* newsletter, Judy Wise got a Macintosh computer to maintain the PBA membership. Roger helped Judy get everything up and running on her computer. It served well for several years.

Just before the January 2002 issue was to be mailed, the hard drive on Judy's computer 'died.' All the data, including valuable addresses, were frozen. In stepped Roger Conrad, again. He removed the hard drive from the 10-year-old Macintosh and converted the records to Judy's home PC. He then revised the record-keeping format and made it simpler and easier to use. He continues to make adjustments to improve the system that keeps all our names and addresses current. And then, he instructs non-computer person Judy, on how to use it.

Roger Conrad has lent valuable support to the people responsible for the production of *Clippings*. He has taken time from family and squeezed in help sessions between his trips overseas [pick any 4 or 6 destinations: Bosnia, Burundi, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia, Hertzegovina, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania ...]

This is a person who deserves more than a pat on the back. He deserves kudos from all of PBA. Search him out and tell him how glad we are he found us.



**Kudos for PBA Members** ~ Individuals within PBA regularly volunteer time and talent in order to promote the organization at large, and bonsai in general. This column would like to shine a light on those people and let the rest of PBA know of their efforts.

If you would like to shower kudos on someone in PBA who has demonstrated dedication above and beyond the ordinary, please contact Jim Hughes with a brief description of what this person did for PBA, or the local bonsai community. You can send your thoughts through e-mail to [jjhughes@erols.com](mailto:jjhughes@erols.com), or you may call 301.779.2891 and leave a message.

VOLUNTEER PBA NEEDS VOLUNTEERS VOLUNTEER PBA NEEDS VOLUNTEER VOLUNTEER VOLUNTEER VOLUNTEER PBA NEEDS VOLUNTEERS VOLUNTEER PBA NEEDS VOLUNTEERS VOLUNTEER PBA NEEDS VOLUNTEERS

Cave - Dokutsu Ishi—a deep hole with a floor and, ideally, the cave curves so that the end is not visible.  
Arch - Domon Ishi - a bridge or a tunnel at the base of the stone, but unlike the cave, there is no floor. Any combination of the above groups increase the value of the stone. For example, finding a stone that suggests a mountain with a lake fed by a waterfall makes your day one to remember.

### RARE STONES ~ CHIN SEKI

This classification system includes object, pattern and flower stones. Each of these groups have as many subclassifications as you can imagine.

Object - Keisho Ishi - all stones that suggest a shape such as a human (sugata), animal (dobutzu), hut (yagata), boat (fimagata), or anything else you see in the stone.

Pattern - Monyo Seki - usually very smooth with a coloration (as if painted) on the surface that resembles something. There are no limitations. Modern objects, airplanes for example, are included; but traditional patterns such as celestial (sun, moon,

etc.), weather patterns (rain, snow and lightning), animals and plants, are appreciated more by most collectors. The patterns are natural and have not been enhanced or polished.

BISEKI ~ Biseki, beautiful stones, are stones that have been worked by grinding and polishing. The most noted biseki is the chrysanthemum stone, kiku ishi.

Acknowledgment. Some of the data contained in the above article is a composite of information obtained from members of California Aiseki Kai including but not limited to, Vince Covello, John Naka, Elmer Uchida, Toy Sato and Hideko Metaxas.

### Bibliography

Covello, Vincent T., Yoshimura, Yuji, The Japanese Art of Stone Appreciation, Charles, E. Tuttle Co., 1984

Ragle, Larry, Bonsai in California. Vol. 14, 1980; Vol. 16, 1982; Vol. 21, 1987, Vol. 22, 1988.



Report Date:7/7/97

**FAIRFAX COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY**  
**LABORATORIES CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL ANALYSES**  
**PERIOD OF 01/01/96 TO 12/31/96**

Code: RO3

Location: Old Lorton Effluent, Clearwell-Finished Water

| Parameter                      | Maximum Contaminant Level <sup>1</sup> | Contaminant Type <sup>2</sup> | Units of Measure <sup>3</sup> | Average | Maximum | Minimum | Number of Tests |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| AGGRESSIVE INDEX NUMBER        |                                        |                               | UNITS                         | 10.97   | 12.00   | 9.40    | 12              |
| ALKALINITY,BICARBONATE         |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 39.06   | 57.00   | 29.00   | 12              |
| ALKALINITY,CARBONATE           |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 0.33    | 4.00    | 0.00    | 12              |
| ALKALINITY,HYDROXIDE           |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 12              |
| ALKALINITY,TOTAL               |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 39.42   | 57.00   | 29.00   | 12              |
| ALUMINIUM                      |                                        |                               | µg/L                          | 84.38   | 195.69  | 41.12   | 11              |
| ANTIMONY                       | 5.00                                   | P                             | µg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 11              |
| ARSENIC                        | 50.00                                  | P                             | µg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 11              |
| BARIUM                         | 2000.00                                | P                             | µg/L                          | 41.83   | 62.71   | 32.65   | 9               |
| BERYLLIUM                      | 4.00                                   | P                             | µg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 11              |
| CADMIUM                        | 5.00                                   | P                             | µg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 11              |
| CALCIUM                        |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 28.44   | 36.30   | 23.80   | 11              |
| CALCIUM HARDNESS               |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 69.00   | 82.00   | 54.00   | 12              |
| CARBON DIOXIDE                 |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 2.27    | 4.21    | 0.39    | 12              |
| CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND         |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 10.10   | 10.10   | 10.10   | 1               |
| CHLORIDE                       | 250.00                                 | S                             | mg/L                          | 23.66   | 37.50   | 12.10   | 10              |
| CHLORINE,COMBINED              |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 2.73    | 4.70    | 0.00    | 12              |
| CHLORINE,FREE                  |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 0.63    | 3.70    | 0.00    | 12              |
| CHROMIUM                       | 100.00                                 | P                             | µg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 11              |
| COLOR                          | 15.00                                  | S                             | UNITS                         | 3.75    | 5.00    | 0.00    | 12              |
| COPPER                         | 1300.00                                | AL                            | µg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 11              |
| DISSOLVED OXYGEN               |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 9.44    | 17.20   | 4.20    | 12              |
| FLUORIDE                       | 4.00/2.00                              | P/S                           | mg/L                          | 1.03    | 1.49    | 0.70    | 12              |
| IRON,TOTAL                     | 300.00                                 | S                             | µg/L                          | 4.77    | 30.50   | 0.00    | 11              |
| LEAD                           | 15.00                                  | AL                            | µg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 11              |
| MAGNESIUM                      |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 3.97    | 5.13    | 2.30    | 11              |
| MANGANESE                      | 50.00                                  | S                             | µg/L                          | 2.85    | 31.40   | 0.00    | 11              |
| MBAS                           | 0.50                                   | S                             | mg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 1               |
| MERCURY                        | 2.00                                   | P                             | µg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 2               |
| N, AMMONIA (AMMONIA AS N)      |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 0.46    | 0.86    | 0.00    | 12              |
| N, NITRATE (NITRATE AS N)      | 10.00                                  | P                             | mg/L                          | 1.10    | 1.59    | 0.41    | 11              |
| N, NITRITE (NITRITE AS N)      | 1.00                                   | P                             | mg/L                          | 0.01    | 0.06    | 0.00    | 10              |
| NICKEL                         | 100.00                                 | P                             | µg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 11              |
| pH                             | 6.5-8.5                                | S                             | UNITS                         | 7.67    | 8.30    | 7.20    | 12              |
| PHOSPHOROUS,TOT.REAC (DPHOS-P) |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.01    | 0.00    | 12              |
| POTASSIUM                      |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 3.06    | 5.30    | 2.07    | 11              |
| SELENIUM                       | 50.00                                  | P                             | µg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 11              |
| SILICON                        |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 4.19    | 4.74    | 3.00    | 11              |
| SILVER                         |                                        |                               | µg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 11              |
| SODIUM                         |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 10.52   | 18.20   | 3.40    | 12              |
| SOLIDS,FIXED                   |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 112.18  | 182.00  | 57.00   | 11              |
| SOLIDS,TOTAL                   |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 159.92  | 228.00  | 78.00   | 12              |
| SOLIDS,TOTAL DISSOLVED         | 500.00                                 | S                             | mg/L                          | 151.17  | 228.00  | 71.00   | 12              |
| SOLIDS,TOTAL SUSPENDED         |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 10              |
| SOLIDS,VOLATILE                |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 54.27   | 92.00   | 26.00   | 11              |
| SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE           |                                        |                               | µmhos/cm                      | 231.53  | 270.00  | 183.00  | 12              |
| SULFATE                        | 250.00                                 | S                             | mg/L                          | 35.12   | 45.70   | 28.10   | 9               |
| TASTE                          |                                        |                               | UNITS                         | 2.73    | 4.00    | 1.00    | 11              |
| TEMPERATURE                    |                                        |                               | °C                            | 15.85   | 24.20   | 4.30    | 12              |
| THALLIUM                       | 2.00                                   | P                             | µg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 9               |
| THRESHOLD ODOR                 | 3.00                                   | S                             | TON                           | 30.73   | 100.00  | 7.00    | 11              |
| TOTAL HARDNESS                 |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 84.67   | 96.00   | 70.00   | 12              |
| TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON           |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 2.93    | 3.90    | 1.50    | 8               |
| TURBIDITY                      |                                        |                               | NTU                           | 0.21    | 0.36    | 0.11    | 12              |
| ZINC                           | 5000.00                                | S                             | µg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 11              |

Note: 0.00 indicates a value less than reporting or detection level  
<sup>1</sup> EPA/VDH established levels for drinking water

<sup>2</sup> P=Primary-enforceable, S=Secondary-non-enforceable, AL=Action Level

<sup>3</sup> mg/L=miligrams per liter  
 µg/L=micrograms per liter

FAIRFAX COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY  
LABORATORIES CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL ANALYSES  
PERIOD OF 1/1/2001 TO 12/31/2001

PWSID: 6059500 / Code: R04

Location: Occoquan Effluent Pump Discharge - Finished Water / Entry Point: 012

| Parameter                        | Maximum Contaminant Level <sup>1</sup> | Contaminant Type <sup>2</sup> | Units of Measure <sup>3</sup> | Average | Maximum | Minimum | Number of Tests |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| AGGRESSIVE INDEX NUMBER          |                                        |                               | UNITS                         | 10.9    | 11.2    | 10.5    | 9               |
| ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE          |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 54      | 68      | 39      | 9               |
| ALKALINITY, CARBONATE            |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 9               |
| ALKALINITY, HYDROXIDE            |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 9               |
| ALKALINITY, TOTAL                |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 54      | 68      | 39      | 9               |
| ALUMINUM                         |                                        |                               | µg/L                          | 47      | 50      | 43      | 2               |
| ANTIMONY                         | 6                                      | P                             | µg/L                          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 2               |
| ARSENIC                          | 50                                     | P                             | µg/L                          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 2               |
| BARIUM                           | 2000                                   | P                             | µg/L                          | 44      | 53      | 36      | 2               |
| BERYLLIUM                        | 4                                      | P                             | µg/L                          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 2               |
| BROMATE                          |                                        |                               | µg/L                          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 11              |
| BROMIDE                          |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 0.01    | 0.03    | 0.00    | 10              |
| CADIUM                           | 5                                      | P                             | µg/L                          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 2               |
| CALCIUM                          |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 32.1    | 38.5    | 28.2    | 3               |
| CALCIUM HARDNESS                 |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 90      | 118     | 68      | 9               |
| CARBON DIOXIDE                   |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 7.9     | 13.8    | 4.1     | 9               |
| CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND           |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 7.0     | 7.0     | 7.0     | 1               |
| CHLORIDE                         | 250.0                                  | S                             | mg/L                          | 41.5    | 72.8    | 31.8    | 10              |
| CHLORINE, TOTAL                  |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 3.9     | 4.6     | 3.2     | 10              |
| CHLORINE, COMBINED               |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 2.8     | 3.9     | 0.4     | 10              |
| CHLORINE, FREE                   |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 1.1     | 4.0     | 0.1     | 10              |
| CHROMIUM                         | 100                                    | P                             | µg/L                          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 2               |
| COLOR                            | 15                                     | S                             | UNITS                         | 0       | 1       | 0       | 9               |
| COPPER                           | 1300                                   | AL                            | µg/L                          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 9               |
| DISSOLVED OXYGEN                 |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 6.5     | 11.9    | 3.2     | 8               |
| FLUORIDE                         | 4.0/2.0                                | P/S                           | mg/L                          | 0.8     | 0.9     | 0.7     | 10              |
| IRON, TOTAL                      | 300                                    | S                             | µg/L                          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 9               |
| LEAD                             | 15                                     | AL                            | µg/L                          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 2               |
| MAGNESIUM                        |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 4.2     | 4.6     | 3.5     | 3               |
| MANGANESE                        | 50                                     | S                             | µg/L                          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 9               |
| MBAS                             | 0.50                                   | S                             | mg/L                          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 1               |
| MERCURY                          | 2.00                                   | P                             | µg/L                          | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 1               |
| N, AMMONIA (AMMONIA AS N)        |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 0.71    | 1.07    | 0.00    | 8               |
| N, NITRATE (NITRATE AS N)        | 10.0                                   | P                             | mg/L                          | 1.7     | 2.8     | 0.5     | 11              |
| N, NITRITE (NITRITE AS N)        | 1.00                                   | P                             | mg/L                          | 0.02    | 0.13    | 0.00    | 10              |
| NICKEL                           | 100                                    | P                             | µg/L                          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 2               |
| pH                               | 6.5-8.5                                | S                             | UNITS                         | 7.2     | 7.6     | 7.0     | 10              |
| PHOSPHOROUS, TOT. REAC (OPHOS-P) |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 0.34    | 0.70    | 0.19    | 10              |
| POTASSIUM                        |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 4.1     | 6.0     | 2.7     | 3               |
| SELENIUM                         | 50                                     | P                             | µg/L                          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 2               |
| SILICON                          |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | 3               |
| SILVER                           |                                        |                               | µg/L                          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 2               |
| SODIUM                           |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 20.2    | 34.9    | 12.1    | 9               |
| SOLIDS, FIXED                    |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 174     | 230     | 129     | 9               |
| SOLIDS, TOTAL                    |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 266     | 302     | 210     | 9               |
| SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED          | 500                                    | S                             | mg/L                          | 202     | 249     | 159     | 9               |
| SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED          |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 0       | 1       | 0       | 9               |
| SOLIDS, VOLATILE                 |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 92      | 142     | 49      | 9               |
| SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE             |                                        |                               | µmhos/cm                      | 349     | 447     | 270     | 9               |
| SULFATE                          | 250.0                                  | S                             | mg/L                          | 42.4    | 64.1    | 26.5    | 10              |
| TASTE                            |                                        |                               | UNITS                         | 3       | 6       | 2       | 9               |
| TEMPERATURE                      |                                        |                               | °C                            | 20      | 26      | 11      | 9               |
| THALLIUM                         | 2                                      | P                             | µg/L                          | 0       | 0       | 0       | 2               |
| THRESHOLD ODOR                   | 3                                      | S                             | TON                           | 7       | 11      | 3       | 9               |
| THRESHOLD ODOR, DECL2            |                                        |                               | TON                           | NA      | NA      | NA      | 0               |
| TOTAL HARDNESS                   |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 111     | 142     | 87      | 9               |
| TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON             |                                        |                               | mg/L                          | 2.9     | 3.4     | 2.6     | 9               |
| TURBIDITY                        |                                        |                               | NTU                           | 0.48    | 0.95    | 0.15    | 9               |
| ZINC                             | 5000                                   | S                             | µg/L                          | 85      | 109     | 59      | 4               |

Note: A zero value indicates a concentration less than reporting or detection level

NA = Not Applicable

<sup>1</sup> EPA/VDH established levels for drinking water

<sup>2</sup> P=Primary-enforceable, S=Secondary-non-enforceable, AL=Action Level

<sup>3</sup> mg/L=milligrams per liter, µg/L=micrograms per liter

## Care Tips *translated and composed by Jules*

The following tips have been compiled in part from 4 Japanese bonsai magazines and Yuji Yoshimura's book. The time table for various tasks agrees with the Japanese books' instructions for a climate similar to the Washington, DC, locale. The watering schedules are those cited under specific plant species in the Japanese books. They should only be taken as a possible indication of how much water a plant should like. For example, weeping willow and wisteria which like "wet feet" can be placed in a dish of water to keep them happy. However, where no schedule was given the words "Water as needed" appear to remind the reader that watering is a very essential part of keeping the bonsai healthy and alive.

Because your soil mix, location of the plant (sunny or shady), weather conditions, season of the year, type of plant and its health, your watering requirements may differ from day to day or over longer periods of time. I'm a firm advocate of using a soil moisture gauge to check the way your bonsai are accepting water. Gauges aren't that expensive and can be found priced below \$10. Since most bonsai pots are shallow, insert the water meter's probe on a slant so that the soil line extends at least an inch or more above the probe's tip. When the meter reads one-half of full scale, it's time to water the plant.

**Fertilizing:** The notations of when to fertilize are when the in the Japanese texts one should put down fertilizer balls. It should be taken as an indicator of when you might start fertilizing.

**Repotting:** If tree has been repotted, do not put it in full sun for 2 weeks.

Shade in the morning and full sun in the afternoon is equal to full sun all day.

Full sun in the morning and shade in the after noon is equal to shade all day. Yuji Yoshimura's book states "half shade" and "full sun" as criteria for locating plants outdoors. It is assumed that "half shade" is equivalent to full sun in the morning and shade in the afternoon.

### CONIFERS

**Black pine:** Water once per day. Wire. Repot this month and every 3 to 4 years. Procure trees. Place in full sun all day and preferably in a windy location. pH 4.5 - 6.0

**Cryptomeria:** Water once per day including the leaves. Repot this month and every 4 to 5 years. After 10th of month remove old wire and rewire. Trim sprouts from now through September. Place tree where it gets "half shade". pH 5.5-7.0

**Hemlock:** Water as needed. Repot this month and repeat every 3 years. Place in ½ day shade unless not repotted. Plant seeds. Fertilize. Water when top of soil dries out. Place tree where it gets "half shade". pH 5.0 - 6.0

**Hinoki:** Water as needed. Regulate the watering throughout the year so that soil does not dry out. Repot anytime once every 3 years. Wire. Put in full sun till summer then in "half shade". Fertilize. pH 5.0 - 6.0

**Larch:** Water as needed. Water when top portion of soil appears dry. Plant seeds. Wire. Repot every 3 years. Put in full sun till summer then in "half shade". Fertilize. pH 5.0 - 6.5

**Needle juniper:** Water once per day including the leaves. Repot after 10th of the month. Wire after 20th of month just after removing old wire. Fertilize at the beginning of the month. Keep in full sun. pH 6.0 - 7.0

**Sawara cypress:** Water as needed. Repot in first 10 days of month - every 3 years. Wire. Make sure it is well-watered. Place in "half shade". pH 5.0 - 6.0

**Shimpaku (Sargent juniper):** Water once per day. Wire. Continue fertilizing. Keep in full sun. pH 5.0 - 6.0

**Spruce:** Water 2 times per day and mist foliage. Repot every 3 years. Wire. Fertilize in last ten days of month. Apply insecticide. Keep in full sun. pH 5.0 - 6.0

**White pine:** Water twice per day. Wire; prune to remove unnecessary branches up to 10th day of month. Repot anytime in month - once every 3 years. Remove unnecessary branches up to 10th of month and from 10th to end of month cut sprouts to suppress their lengths. Place in full sun all day and preferably in a windy location. pH 4.5 - 6.0

**Yew:** Water as needed. Wire; prune branches; repot once every 3 years. Keep in "half shade". pH 5.0 - 6.0

**DECIDUOUS:** (Non-fruiting/non-flowering)

**Beech:** Water twice daily. Repot before 20th - once every 3 years at this time. Remove wire left on during winter. After the 10th pluck leaves (dead leaves that do not fall off in the fall/winter should have been left on through the winter). Full sun but "half-shade" in summer. pH 5.0 - 7.0

**Chinese elm:** Water as needed. Repot every 3 years by 10th of month; remove wire; pluck sprouts after 5 leaf pairs appear, leaving 2 leaf nodes on branches. Keep in full sun. pH 6.0 - 8.0

**Ginkgo:** Water as needed. Fertilize. Keep in full sun. pH 6.0 - 7.0

**Hornbeam:** Water as needed. Out of winter storage during 10th to 20th. Fertilize. Start pruning branches and sprouts to keep shape. Full sun but "half shade" in summer. pH 6.0 - 8.0

**Japanese maple:** Water twice per day. From the 1st to 20th pluck unwanted sprouts and remove wire; apply insecticide. Full sun but "half shade" in summer. pH 6.0 - 8.0

**Trident maple:** Water twice per day. From 1st to 20th remove wire. Fertilize. Start pruning as growth appears. Full sun but "half shade" in summer. pH 6.0 - 8.0

**Weeping willow:** Place pot in saucer of water and begin watering twice a day if necessary. Fertilize. Use insecticide. Place where there is "half shade". pH 6.0 - 8.0

**Winged Euonymus:** Water as needed. Remove wire. Fertilize. Prune. Use insecticide. Full sun all day. pH 5.5 - 7.0

**FLOWERING/FRUITING PLANTS**

**Cherry:** Water twice each day. Repot up to the 10<sup>th</sup> of the month. Apply fertilizer during the last 10 days of the month. Full sun but "half shade" in summer. pH 6.0 - 8.0

**Crab apple:** Water twice each day. Repot as late as 10<sup>th</sup>. Fertilize. Remove only extra long branches. Blossoms break in mid-month. Later remove spent blossoms. Full sun all day. pH 5.0 - 6.5

**Gardenia:** Water as needed. Do radical pruning (*plastic surgery* as the Japanese call it). Repot during the first 10 days of the month - repot once every 3 to 4 years. Fertilize at the very end of the month. Full sun, but "half shade" in summer. pH 5.0 - 6.0

**Holly:** Water once per day. Repot. Shield from evening frosts. Plant seeds. Full sun but "half shade" in summer. pH 5.0 - 6.0

**Pyracantha:** Water once per day. Repot up to 10<sup>th</sup>. Wire after he 10<sup>th</sup> of the month. Full sun all day. pH 5.0 - 6.0

**Quince:** Water twice per day. Wire especially the top. Repot up until the 10<sup>th</sup> of the month - repot every 2 years. Fertilize if not repotting. Flowers bloom, but after they fade, start removing unnecessary branches and trim small branches back to 3 nodes. Plant seed. After the 10<sup>th</sup> of the month use insecticide. Full sun but "half shade" in summer. pH 6.0 - 7.5

**Satsuki:** Water once per day. Fertilize. Plant seed. Keep in "half shade." pH 4.5 - 2.0

**Ume:** Water as often as twice daily. Repot up to 10<sup>th</sup>. Repot every 2 years. Fertilize if it wasn't repotted this month. Full sun all day. pH 6.0 - 7.5

Do you know a business that would like to serve some nice people. We're not too fussy about to whom we'll sell space: your fave restaurant/body shop/kite store/tattoo parlor/the place club members hang out after meetings, You could act as a catalyst for improvement by encouraging them to contact Jules Koetsch to advertise with us (see p. 2, Col 1.).