



January 2009 Newsletter

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Refreshments

*Conflagration
charge:
Run riot
through winter
dwelling.
Oh, no!
Tropicals.*

“A Pinch of this....”

...Sad news indeed....

Term of the month: BUTTRESS

Buttress: Also known as root-flare, or nebari, it is the area of a tree trunk where the roots meet the soil surface; usually styled to convey strength.

As most of you know, the Franklin Park Conservatory (and Bonsai as a whole) suffered a serious setback in December. [See article on page 4] There was a fire in their Whittier street greenhouses that severely damaged many of the tropical Bonsai that were there for storage during the holidays. We are still pulling for nature and the trees will to survive, however, most of the damaged trees are, at best, decades away from their former glory. FPC, The Ohio State University and our own Dan Binder are working diligently to nurse these trees back to life; we wish them all the best. We as a club stand ready to help FPC in whatever way deemed the best to rebuild or temporarily replace these trees in the tropical collection.

We are also trying to work out with the conservatory and some of the other plant societies associated with FPC, just how we can work together in these difficult monetary times. To this end the board is doing all that it can to flesh out an agreement with the Conservatory (and possibly other societies) that will benefit all.

Lastly, please do bring your favorite stands or viewing stones for a bit of show and tell at this months meeting. I hope to see all of you stones fans there.



Rich Uhrick



This month's program

A Stand, A Stand why does my Bonsai need a stand: or does moss grow on a viewing stone?

In January, we will be discussing various topics related to Stands and Suiseki (viewing stones). In addition, this will be when you may pick up your new membership cards (if you are paid up) so that you may take advantage of the 10% discount that we receive at the Oakland Park location of Oakland nursery. All CBS members are invited to bring their favorite stand and/or Suiseki for a bit of show and tell. Why is it your favorite, where did you get it, what is it made of/ what type of stone is it?

Upcoming Programs

February: Along with the theme of soils, the club will be organizing a run up to Robert's Flower Supply to bring in some soil materials. Robert's is one of the better sources for fir bark, which is a high grade organic for use in bonsai potting mixes. They also handle coconut husk chips and fibers, which are getting attention in the orchid growing community as a replacement for both bark and peat moss, so these materials may be useful in bonsai culture. We will take orders at the January meeting and you must prepay. Cost will be actual cost of items plus a \$5.00 per order carrying charge (which is still much cheaper than having UPS ship it to your house.) We will have the orders at the February meeting, which coincidentally will include a discussion of potting mixes and ingredients. We will not store these for you so please plan to be there to pick them up, or arrange for someone else to pick them up for you.

Robert's offers Fir bark in four grades = Small (1/8"-1/4"), Intermediate (1/4"-1/2") Medium (1/2"-3/4") and Large (over 1/2"). To keep things simple, please order in the package sizes that Robert's sells in -Hobby (about 3 pounds) for \$3.00, 1/2 cubic foot (about 10 pounds) for \$7.00 and bag (about 19 pounds) for \$19.00.

If you do not know about Robert's Flower Supply check out his website at www.orchidmix.com.

President's Message- Mark Passerello

Happy New Year!

As 2009 gets underway, the Columbus Bonsai Society, and our long time host the Franklin Park Conservatory are facing some big challenges.

As most people are aware by now, a fire at the Conservatory's holding facility destroyed the bulk of the tropical collection. The tropical trees were off site to make room for temporary exhibits connected with the Bending Nature event and some holiday displays. While some Conservatory staffers are hopeful some of the trees will come back, our man on the inside, Dan Binder, has a less rosy outlook. While we as a club are concerned that such a loss could occur, we stand ready to assist Franklin Park in any way, to assure that bonsai always has a presence at the Conservatory.

On a related subject, the dismal economic climate that is having such a profound effect on so many has hit the Conservatory hard. Our club has had a long and mutually beneficial relationship with the Conservatory for many, many years. We have had a location for our shows and meetings and a place to store many of our club-owned items, with no direct financial cost for these benefits, other than for vendor space during our show.

Franklin Park management informed us that as of 2009, there will be some changes in the relationship that the Conservatory has with the many plant societies that meet there. The most obvious change will be a required payment for the use of meeting space. What this boils down to for a club like ours, that has a full year of meetings and events will cost \$1000-that is about 83.00 a month. Though it is not an astronomical sum, it will mean some changes for our club. The most obvious is a need to increase our annual dues. Our dues (\$15.00 for an individual, \$22.00 for a family) are below average when compared to other bonsai and plant societies, and indeed have not gone up in a very long time. If you have not yet sent in your dues for 2009, I ask that you please remit \$25.00 for an individual membership and \$32.00 for a family membership.

If you have already paid, we ask that you consider donating to our treasury, but the Board has agreed that you have paid your dues in good faith for 2009.

In addition to the meeting space fee the Conservatory has also said that they can no longer provide us with storage space, which means our library, pot and tool inventory and other Club owned items need to find a new home. While it may be time for us to weigh new possibilities, the fact that the Conservatory is a well know, centrally located, easy to find plant focused venue that is still offering us a good value for our money. We are hoping to come to an arrangement with the Conservatory that will help us keep up our mutually beneficial relationship.

If CBS is unable to reach an agreement on storage, I will be writing to ask who may have space for some club items.

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Bonsai blues

Franklin Park agonizes over intricate trees damaged in fire

Tuesday January 6, 2009 by Jessie Balmert

THE COLUMBUS DISPATCH

The miniature trunk and limbs on the buttonwood bonsai have never looked so frail.

The tree, which has lived through the Revolutionary War, Great Depression and 43 presidents, now faces extinction after a water-heater malfunction sparked a fire Dec. 15 at the Franklin Park Conservatory's storage facility on the South Side.

But Dan Binder, the conservatory's bonsai specialist, is cautiously optimistic about the 365-year-old tree's recovery.

"It's showing some re-growth. It might have suffered less shock than we thought," Binder said.

The buttonwood is one of 23 tropical bonsai trees -- more than half the conservatory's 40-tree collection -- damaged in the fire. The buttonwood, elephant and umbrella trees and figs are pampered tropical plants, unaccustomed to shedding their leaves. But it's worse than that. The fire not only scorched the trees, it melted the plastic panels of the greenhouse, coating tiny limbs and trunks.

"We're hoping for a miracle."

Bonsai is the art of creating miniature trees by meticulously growing them in small pots. Artists painstakingly prune their creations in several styles based on symmetry and perspective.

The art form started in China around the

second century, but it was popularized in Japan.

"The general public only knows about the plant because of the Karate Kid movie," said Paul Weishaar, president of the Mid-America Bonsai Alliance.

Bonsai is not a species of tree, but the art form used to make the tiny creations look like their giant cousins. Ficus, fig and juniper trees often are used in bonsai. Bonsai trees bought in a mall or novelty store cost about \$35. Intricate bonsai trees sell for hundreds and thousands of dollars. Japanese bonsai trees can fetch as much as \$250,000, said Jack Sustic, curator of the National Bonsai & Penjing Museum in Washington, D.C.

Lori Kingston, marketing director for the Franklin Park Conservatory, said the value of these trees is still being determined.

The Franklin Park Conservatory used the W. Whittier Street storage site for items not on display. The three Quonset-hut-style greenhouses there contained plants and trees. Fire officials say the huts, which border the old Columbus Recreation and Parks facility, caught fire after a water heater malfunctioned. Flames tore through the buildings about 4:15 a.m. Sara Creamer, the conservatory's production facility manager, was the first employee to arrive. She said two-thirds of the plants stored at the facility were burned, including her favorite chocolate tree.

"It was sort of depressing," she said. "All I wanted to do was to go in and see what was damaged." After the fire was extinguished, the bonsai trees faced another challenge.

The outside temperature that day was in the low 50s, said horticulture director Christopher Lowe. If the conservatory members did not move the tropical trees

within eight hours, no amount of rehabilitation would offset the damage the cold would bring. With the clock ticking, officials called Ohio State University, which said the conservatory could use one of its greenhouses to store the plants and trees. All of the bonsai trees were moved there by 2 p.m. that day.

"We all know each other. We try to work together on things," said Mary Maloney, director of the OSU Chadwick Arboretum & Learning Gardens.

Conservatory horticulturalists scrubbed the trees with a mild soap and pruned dead material. Binder applied a root hormone to help rejuvenate the trees' lifelines. Without repotting the bonsai trees or stripping their wood, horticulturalists cannot determine how much living tissue remains under their scorched exteriors.

Creamer spends her days with the bonsai trees, trimming singed limbs, watering roots and hoping for recovery. Any new growth or green bud is cause for celebration.

"Plants are amazing," she said.

Time will tell if the fire was too much for the trees. Binder said he has had some sleepless nights since the fire. One of his favorites, a 41-year-old Indian laurel, doesn't look good.

"I don't see living tissue," he said. "Something like that is difficult to replace."

The ancient buttonwood and several other trees were purchased for the AmeriFlora exhibit in 1992. Other bonsai trees were part of the personal collection of Max Puderbaugh, who founded the Columbus Bonsai Society. The trees were donated in 1997. About 80 percent of the damaged bonsai trees were Puderbaugh's.

"He was certainly a personality," Binder said. "People certainly knew of him in this area and at the conservatory."

Members of the Columbus Bonsai Society,

who have spent hundreds of hours caring for the bonsai trees, were upset by the news of the fire.

"It's a mixture of shock and sadness," said Mark Passerello, the society's president. "Some of those trees have been around longer than we have."

Passerello compared it to how zoologists must feel when an animal dies.

"Some might say, 'A plant is a plant,' "Passerello said. "(But) there are a lot of people hours invested in them."

Many bonsai growers quickly learned about the Columbus fire. American Bonsai Society members discussed the news on their online forums. Many offered to replace bonsai trees.

"A lot of people stepped in and said, 'If they can't get them back, we'll run some collection,'" said Pauline Muth, president of the American Bonsai Society.

For now, all anyone can do is wait and watch for little green buds. "It's up to nature now," Binder said.

msomerson@dispatch.com

UPDATE AS OF 1/8/09:

"More trees (3) are showing signs of life on some lower branches - still hoping for a miracle." – Dan Binder

Book of the Month: The Bonsai Workshop

By Herb L. Gustafson

Herb Gustafson is an American bonsai artist who lives in Oregon. He has written a large number of bonsai books. Written in 1994 this may be one of his first. By title, Gustafson may have more books credited to his name than any other bonsai artist that I have reported on. This book as many of his other works, contains a number of photo-guided projects written and illustrated to inspire you to try similar projects. CBS does have this book in its library. Because it is 14 years old, you may find it for less than its \$29.95 list price. (I paid \$7.98) The book has 208 pages and is 12"X8.5 inches. The remainder of this report will present ideas about bonsai care that I found to be helpful.

In the Preface, Gustafson warns that weather differences change bonsai care considerably throughout the four seasons and regional advice is therefore necessary. He goes on to note that in 30 years of working with bonsai there are about 100 basic bonsai questions.

Once the "student grasps the horticulture," he says, "the mind is freed to work on design and creation of bonsai." I think the failure to grasp the horticulture is why so many beginners stop trying to do bonsai. They take a workshop, create their design, and take it home and KILL IT, because no one has taught them the tricks to keeping a tree in a pot, alive and healthy.

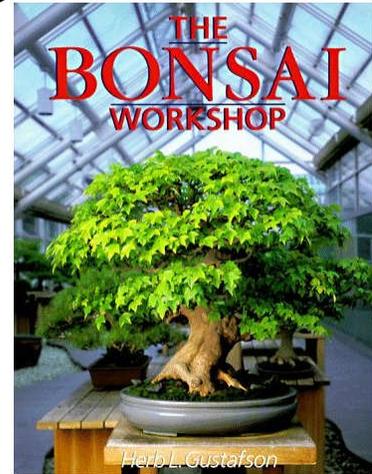
In his general discussion on bonsai, Gustafson says if asked how old your tree is; ask fist, "How old do you think it is? Successful bonsai design is to make the tree appear older than it is. One element is to simplify the tree so that its style is obvious."

Horticultural Tips: Air is beneficial; it reduces fungus. For this reason, it is good to water on a slightly windy day. Large drain holes that help carry excess water away actually help the dwarfing process according to Gustafson. Well-drained soil helps the tree tolerate heat and cold. He warns not to let them get pot bound. Sun also reduces leaf size, but too much will cause leaf sunburn. Plants need their seasonal cycle. If they do not get cold and go dormant in winter, their spring growth will be weak.

Tools require good maintenance. Spray them with a lubricant to clean off sap and prevent rust. Never use a file to sharpen the edge. Use a sharpening stone.

In addition to jin and shari, Gustafson talks about making "sabamiki", the hollowing of the trunk. He recommends waiting three months after working on any wood, to apply lime sulfur. He says that newly stripped wood will repel the lime sulfur. Moreover, when applying lime sulfur, cover the soil to protect the roots from drips. When making sabamiki 1/3rd of the trunk both horizontally and vertically should be involved. I found Gustafson's solution to determining the height of a tree interesting. He bases height on the location of a good first branch. Simply put, if the first branch is low, shorten the tree to be in proportion. If the first branch is high, let the tree grow taller. Gustafson reminds the reader that in general most bonsai have 1/3rd trunk showing and then 2/3rds foliage. The book also contains tips on branch length, thickening and shortening. Since our club has spent a good deal of time talking about soil, I thought I would share what Gustafson's thoughts on good soil are. He says there are five considerations: 1) Particle size, 2) texture, 3) composition, 4) microorganisms and 5) aesthetics. Particles need to be 3/32" to 1/8", texture – particles need to be rough not smooth, composition- azaleas more organic, junipers inorganic. (He divides trees into five groups.)

Microorganisms mean good fungi and aesthetics is color. He likes a rich brown. I thought his soil particle size range was very narrow.



CBS Library Spotlight

When it comes to wiring, he recommends not to water for a day or two before bending. Then he suggests waiting until the next day to water. Also, when removing branches on the front of a tree, break them off for a more natural look as opposed to using knob cutters.

This book describes four pine tree candle-pruning methods. Method A – remove candles in proportion to their growth. The bigger the candle, the more you remove. Method B – Total candle removal – before the needles come out of their sheath. This results in many new smaller buds a month later. Method C – remove all candles – but one at a time, just before the needles open. However, when using this method, weak areas tend to stay weak. Method D – Remove all buds, but one week apart, starting with the smallest first. He states that this method allows the areas with the smallest original buds to develop the largest replacement buds.

He recommends method A or B as the easiest to understand. He suggests A for Mugo pines, White pines and Black pines. Method B is best for Scotch, Ponderosa, Austrian and low altitude pines. He says C cures pom-pom trees and method D promotes growth on lower branches.

When repotting, never completely bare root a tree for longer than 3 minutes. While working, mist the roots every 5 minutes and keep them wrapped in a wet towel. He says that many trees die by not taking these measures. When watering it may take three passes to completely wet the root ball. Do not water a tree that is not thirsty. He even mentions that city water contains fluoride to prevent tooth decay, but it is not good for bonsai. However, we cannot all use rainwater. After a tree is restyled, remove all fruits, flowers, nuts and berries the first year so that it can gain strength. Use vitamin B for the first watering. When collecting trees, dig as much of the root ball as possible. When you bring it home, plant it in the ground and only water and fertilize lightly. He points out that they were not used to very much of either in the wild.

I think if you select just one Gustafson book for your library, this would be the best one to pick. One negative is that he does not have photos of the illustrated projects several years later.

 Ken Schultz

Tree of the Month: *Eugenia myrtifolia*; “Australian Brush Cherry”

I saw several *Eugenia* around Christmas, trimmed into cone shaped “Christmas Trees” to be used as live decorative topiary substitutes for pine trees. The largest were about 2 feet all. Other times of the year, you may find them trimmed into three balls on a trunk. I have also seen *Eugenia* offered on many websites as tropical bonsai. Since I do not recall the newsletter having reported on them before, I started doing some reading. I was mildly surprised that they come from the same family of plants as Myrtle. I thought, there are similarities in the flower and the shape of the leaf, although the *Eugenia* leaf is waxier. Interestingly, although native to the Americas, *Eugenia myrtifolia* is most often sold as “Australian Brush Cherry”, illustrating how misleading common names can be.

General Description:

Eugenia leaves are small, firm, and glossy. The Brush Cherry variety produces puffy white flowers. When provided with adequate light, this plant will also develop red highlights on the leaves. In fact new growth frequently appears reddish in color. If you are not familiar with the *Eugenia*, it is a large family of evergreen trees and shrubs. *Eugenia* have many traits: Attractive foliage, flowers, and berries - which help make them a popular landscape choice in Florida, California, and Hawaii.

Eugenia are described as sub-tropical evergreens, with dark green ovate leaves formed in pairs. On some varieties, red, edible fruit follows the small white flowers. Most *Eugenia* species have reddish, flaking bark. *Eugenia myrtifolia* is native to Florida and when grown in the ground this variety develops into a small tree up to 35 feet tall.

Eugenia are comprised of a large group of plants, some native to the southern U.S. and some non-native, including evergreen trees and shrubs, some have been reclassified to the genus *Syzygium*. The dried buds of *Eugenia aromatica* (*Syzygium aromaticum*) become the fragrant "herb" cloves. The flowers are followed by the production of berries, some are edible. All of these traits attractive foliage, flowers, and berries - make *Eugenia* a popular landscape choice and between the shinny green foliage, flowers, berries and ease in back budding *Eugenia* also make excellent indoor bonsai.

Light & Temperature

The Brush Cherry generally likes warm weather and plenty of natural sunlight, although low levels of light maybe tolerated for a time. Generally hardy in zones 10B and 11, they are a true tropical. *Eugenia* prefer winter temperatures between 46-68F. *Eugenia* does not like a lot of variation in temperature. Place the plant outdoors in the summer once its past the last frost date and the temperatures will stay above 46. It can tolerate full sun, but when growing this plant in a bonsai pot outdoors, it is recommended that it be provided partial shade. In the wintertime move the plant indoors when the temperature falls below 45 degrees. Indoors they will want a bright position, or about 1500 Lux under the lights.

Watering & Feeding

During hot summer, months make sure your Brush Cherry bonsai gets adequate water, less in winter months. I have both over and under watered them, either way they will die. The key is to keep the soil consistently and slightly moist. This shrub, typical with Myrtle family plants, does not like variations in moisture. Bonsai author, Paul Lesniewicz, recommends that Australian Brush cherry dry a little between waterings, but other sources report that it will drop leaves if the soil dries. (I have seen this) You will need to experiment to determine the watering schedule your Brush Cherry prefers. *Eugenia* need humidity, therefore a humidity tray is strongly recommended, as well as an occasional misting. If you have hard water, use distilled or rain water on your Brush Cherry since they will not tolerate salt. I read this in three or four references, so heed the warning. Brush Cherry should be fed every two weeks during the peak growing season, monthly in winter. The soil should be a little on the acidic side. *Eugenia* likes a slightly acid soil, so the occasional use of Miracid is recommended.

Pruning

Since the Eugenia is a vigorous grower, it can be pruned back hard and wired while actively growing, but better shaping results are achieved with pruning. When new shoots have six to eight new leaf pairs, they can be cut back to just one to two pairs. Remember, they are used for topiary.

When wiring you may want to protect the branches, as they also scar easily by using raffia or a wrap. Leaf pruning can be done in summer on strong plants, but is not generally advised, as better leaf reduction results from timely pruning. Some varieties of this plant have relatively small leaves in the first place making leaf pruning unnecessary. It is suitable for all bonsai styles. Save your cuttings as they can easily be rooted.

Repotting

Repotting is suggested every two years, anytime from early to mid spring. (Remember this if you go out looking for a Christmas leftover on sale – wait to repot and to do any major restyling.) Reportedly, you can perform aggressive root pruning since this shrub can handle removing as much as two-thirds of its root ball, very ficus like.

After repotting, bottom heat helps to encourage new root growth. Use basic bonsai soil, or an acid mix like azalea soil.

Disease and Pests

While this shrub has little problem with disease, it is prone to insects such as the Caribbean fruit fly, aphids, red spider mites, mealy bugs, and scale. Therefore, you should check your Brush Cherry several times a week. If you notice something, use organic insecticides or pesticides.

As far as diseases go, they are not a major concern. The biggest issue is dropping leaves if watering is inconsistent and do not forget the plant is not salt tolerant.

Eugenia Varieties

Eugenia confusa (Ironwood, Red Stopper) is native to Florida and grows to about 35 feet and is well suited for street tree and parking lot planting.

Eugenia foetida (Spanish Stopper) is also native and grows to about 15 feet tall.

Eugenia brasiliensis: Brazil cherry - likes slightly higher winter temperatures (64-68F) than other *Eugenia* species. Needs good light for its red, edible fruit to develop.

Eugenia cauliflora: Jaboticaba - Native from southern Brazil to southern California, southern Florida and Hawaii, the jaboticaba has creamy tan bark with pinkish and grayish highlights that peels in long strips like crepe myrtle. It will bear purple edible ovoid fruit when the plant is about 15 years old. Expect the jaboticaba to lose about half its leaves in early spring, before new growth sets in.

Eugenia myrtifolia (also called *Syzygium paniculatum*): Australian brush cherry - Grows to 20 feet. Red, egg-shaped edible fruits. If it receives enough light, the leaves will develop red highlights. Prefers winter temperatures of 59-64F. (I know, this is higher than two other references!)

Eugenia myrtifolia var. *globulus* (also called *Syzygium paniculatum*): 'Teenie Genie' cherry - a popular, widely available choice, much loved for bonsai due to its extremely small leaves.

Eugenia uniflora: Surinam cherry, Brazil cherry, pitanga - hardy to zone 10, this tropical "cherry" has round red and yellow fruits, which can be used in preserves and sherbets.

From the Circulation Desk of the C.B.S. Library

I have the new C.B.S. membership cards for 2008; so please see me if you don't have your card yet.

If you have any bonsai (or related subjects) books, magazines, videos or CD's that you would like to donate to the C.B.S. library, please let me know. All such donations should be tax deductible, since we are a 501c-3 non-profit organization.

Please return any overdue library books, magazines, videos and CD's to the Librarian at our monthly club meeting so other club members may have access to them.

Thank you.

Please contact John Young if you have any questions or comments about any of this. You may either send E-Mail him at jyoungify@sbcglobal.net or give him a call at **(614) 267-4168**.

As a reminder, if you checked out any books, magazines or videos from the C.B.S. library last year please return them as soon as possible. They are now **OVERDUE!**

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

John Young, Librarian

Bonsai Here and Beyond the Outerbelt

Unless otherwise noted, The Columbus Bonsai Society meets the third Sunday of every month at 1:45 pm at the Franklin Park Conservatory. Board Meetings are the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 pm in the Franklin Park Conservatory. The meetings are open to members.

18 JAN 2009	USE OF ROCKS AND STANDS
15 FEB 2009	SOILS, FERTILIZERS, AND PEST CONTROLS
15 MAR 2009	RE-POTTING AND PRUNING TECHNIQUES
4 APR 2009	HOSTA SOCIETY – ACCENT PLANT/ WORM CASTINGS WORKSHOP \$35
17-19 APR 2009	MID-ATLANTIC BONSAI SHOW—NEW JERSEY
18 APR 2009	SHOPPING TRIP TO OAKLAND NURSERY- “How to select good Potensai”
19 APR 2009	ACCENT PLANTS, MAME & SHOHIN TECHNIQUES
2-3 MAY 2009	ALL-MICHIGAN BONSAI SHOW
16-17 MAY 2009	CHICAGO-MIDWEST BONSAI SPRING SHOW
17 MAY 2009	AZALEAS OR TBD
23-25 MAY 2009	BRUSSELS’ BONSAI RENDEVOUS- www.brusselsbonsai.com
20 JUN 2009	ONE-DAY SHOW
27 JUN 2009	POSSIBLE WILDWOOD BBQ TRIP
11-14 JUN 2009	ABS LEARNING SEMINAR- BOISE, IDAHO
13-14 JUN 2009	DAWES ARBORETUM BONSAI SHOW
19-21 JUN 2009	BCI ANNUAL SHOW—NEW ORLEANS
27-28 JUN 2009	WILDWOOD GARDENS BBQ
19 JUL 2009	BYOT- TROPICAL REFINEMENT – “Bring your tree to talk about plans”
14-15 AUG 2009	CHICAGO-MIDWEST BONSAI SHOW
16 AUG 2009	GROUP PLANTING OR SWAP WITH JULY
20 SEP 2009	GARDEN TOUR-TBD, AND PICNIC – WHETSTONE PARK OF ROSES
10-11 OCT 2009	“Show of the Carolinas” NORTH CAROLINA ARBORETUM
10-11 OCT 2009	OAKLAND NURSERY FALL FESTIVAL
18 OCT 2009	PINES, CARVING
15 NOV 2009	LITERATI, PINES
DEC 2009	HOLIDAY DINNER- TBD
JUN 2010	NATIONAL BONSAI EXPOSITION
JUN 2010	MABA SHOW—MICHIGAN



Columbus Bonsai Society Membership Registration

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: (____) _____ -- _____ Date: ____/____/____

Email: _____

Membership: Individual (\$15.00) ____ Family (\$22.50) ____

Check # _____

P. O. Box 1981

Columbus, Ohio

May your phone number be included in our members list? Y N

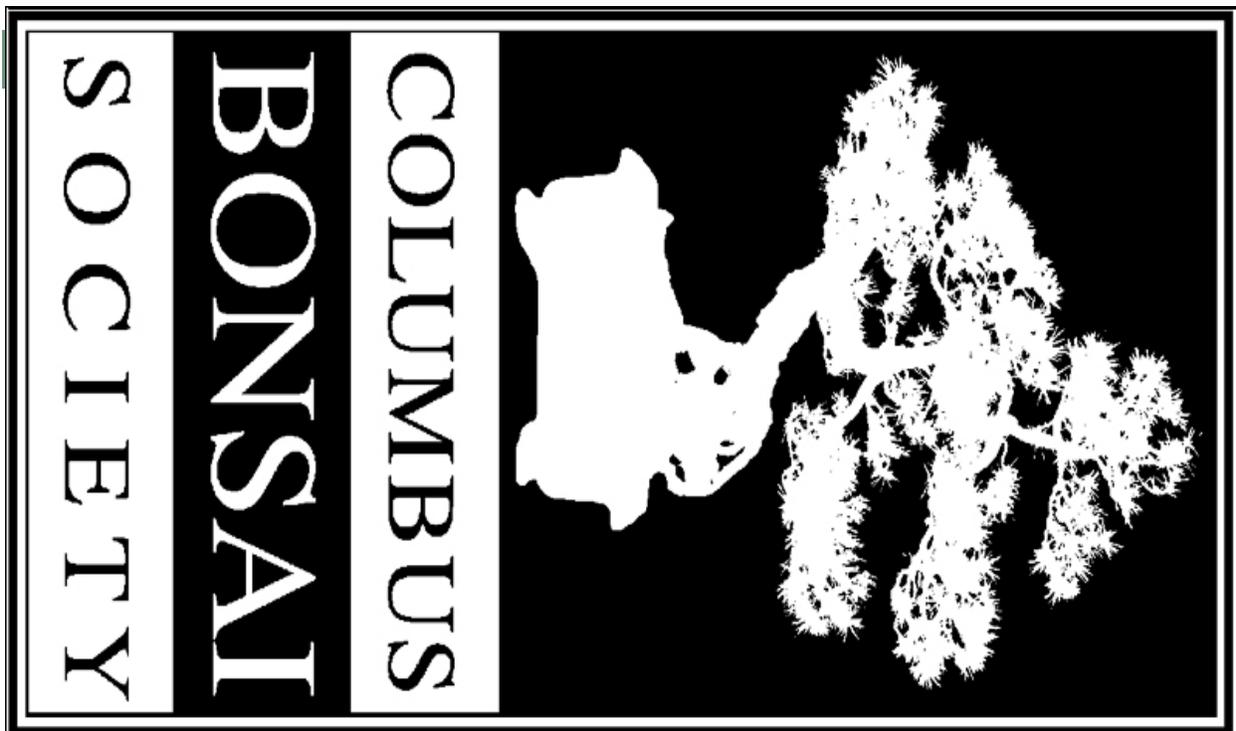
4 3 2 1 6 - 1 9 8 1

Would you like to get your newsletter by email? Y N

(email saves the club about \$.74 to \$.90 an issue in printing and mailing.)

IF family membership, please list other members: _____

Renewal memberships may be paid for more than 1 year at a time



Columbus Bonsai Society
PO Box 1981
Columbus, OH 43216-1981

Questions to:
Columbusbonsai@hotmail.com
[HTTP://Columbusbonsai.org](http://Columbusbonsai.org)

Regular Club meetings on
3rd Sunday of the month
Meetings Start at 1:45 pm
All are welcome to attend

CBS meets at:
Franklin Park Conservatory
1777 East Broad St
Columbus, Ohio 43203

CBS Board meets
1st Tuesday of the month
at 7:00 pm at FPC