

April 2010 Newsletter

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*Pines needles
silvered by the
sun –
clear blue
skies.*

-Mike Garofalo

“A Pinch of this....”

... Spring is busting out....

Term of the month: BUDSTICK

Budstick—A shoot of the current season's growth used for budding. Leaves are removed, leaving ½ inch of leaf stem for a handle.

For those waiting patiently for their Membership Cards...Ken has assured me that they will be in the cash box and remembered for this meeting. Everything on my trees are starting to break dormancy and leaf out, so it appears spring is here. Of course, the threat of a frost still remains for a few weeks.

To that end, Zack Clayton asks that we all bring a maple, if we have one, to the meeting for the discussion of techniques.

Remember to wear your name tags if you have them, otherwise please fill out and wear one of the tags available at the meeting. That way we all know each others name, and can put a face with that name.

Bonsai=Perseverance



Rich Uhrick

**Join us at Franklin Park
Conservatory on April 18, 2010.**



Inside this issue:

Program Info	2
Presidents Message	3
Tree of the Month	4
Book of the Month	8
Advanced Maple Techniques	8
Trip to ABBA	10
Calendar	13

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1



Columbus Bonsai is a proud member of the American Bonsai Society and Bonsai Clubs International.

This Month's Program—"Maples in April" Maple and Pine techniques

Zack Clayton and José Cueto will offer techniques and tips on improving both pines and maples as bonsai. Members are requested to bring a maple or pine of their own to try this out and discuss. See pp. 6-7 for Zack's article on Maple techniques.

At Noon we will be having the first of our "Hand Up" sessions. Those that ordered a Shimpaku last month may receive assistance from more experienced members in beginning shaping and styling. After all the best way to learn a skill is to teach a skill.



Columbus Bonsai Society to participate in the Dawes Arboretum Bonsai show in June.

Would you like to participate? Maybe use it as a "shakedown" for your trees to show in September?

If so, please plan on taking your tree(s) out on Friday June 11th, for the official drop off time. (More information to come at a later time.)

We may attempt a group return trip, we will have to see.

Watch the newsletter and the meetings for more information.



The Columbus Bonsai Society receives meeting space and other support and assistance from Franklin Park Conservatory and Oakland Nurseries

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Rich Uhrick, Editor
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UPCOMING PROGRAMS:

MAY: Extreme Makeovers, including Extreme Bending with Jeff Carr.

JUNE: Initial Styling

JULY: Root over Rock with tropicals

AUGUST: Member Sales, Picnic, Show Preparataion

SEPTEMBER: New Annual Show date.

OCTOBER: Phoenix Grafts with Mike Thornhill.

AND NOW A WORD FROM OUR PRESIDENT....

It is an amazing day outside and it is very hard to strap myself to a computer and try and write. This is a situation that makes me think the purchase of a lap top and associated wireless enabling hardware was a good investment. Though the nights recently have been chilly, near freezing really, with a day as bright and sunny as it is right now, it seems like warm weather will soon be with us always. To judge by the calendar it seemed early to me to drag things out of storage, but the trees had other ideas. Nothing was leafed out, but many things had buds that were plump and ready to explode. At this point I have not repotted anything and am not sure that I will do, things are just so far along.



This time of year can be tricky, and not just from the cold. There are no leaves on the trees, which mean no protective shade. That equates to some intense light and a good portion of baking rays for soft delicate new leaves. Though they are out of their winter hibernation quarters, I find it safer to not put trees right out onto the display benches, since the protective shade they need at high noon just has not grown in yet. Seems like every spring one or another of my bonsai will get shriveled leaves or singed roots because it got far hotter than it would seem possible on such a mild spring day. Be observant!

My family and I just returned from a spring break trip to Indianapolis, during which I had no bonsai agenda at all. Indy may seem like an odd tourist destination, but we had a great time. The Children's Museum is second to none in my kid's book (with apologies to COSI) and their zoo, museums and other attractions were a real change from what we are used to here in Central Ohio. My son and I had a great time exploring some of the old building, public spaces and civic art in the city. The World War Memorial, built after the Great War is a really stunning piece of jingoistic public architecture that really has to be seen to be believed. As impressive as the building is, its setting really sets it off well: imagine a huge, park like expanse of green grass with a double row of mature crabapple sin full bloom around the perimeter. Washington DC gets a lot of press for its cherry blossoms, but the effect of all those massed crabapples was a treat for the eye and the nose.

Seeing those trees reminded me that as much as we humans would like to mold and shape them like interchangeable landscape elements, a tree is always going to be a tree. In one of the long line of crabapple trees we passed, there was a gap as prominent as a grade-schooler who has lost a front tooth. A replacement sapling had already been put in place and staked, but it was barely three feet high and its neighbors were at least three times that height. Those neighbors, as trees always will, had already sensed there was an empty space to fill, and had begun to fill in; especially the trees that faced south. So vigorous was their progress that it seemed likely that the newly planted sapling may have a hard time poking its head up through their touching branches, which looked likely to meet in a few more seasons.

Begin to watch for insects now that our trees are awakening from dormancy. My earliest sightings are usually the sawfly worms that love to strip the candles on Mugho Pines as well as cedar apple rust, which

shows up as wet, rust spots on some junipers. The cedar apple rust especially loves the parts of trunks, branches, etc that have bent or wired. My solution? Diligent spraying with rubbing alcohol!

-Sandy Schoenfeld

Tree of the Month: Dawn Redwood, *Metasequoia glyptroboides*

I have a Dawn Redwood planted in my back yard. Several line the left side of the 11th hole at Mental Memorial Golf Course (formerly Bolton Field). Therefore, you may rest assured that Dawn Redwood is outdoor hardy to central Ohio. Seedlings are frequently offered for a few dollars; literally a stick in a pot. However, because they grow very quickly their trunk will thicken up in a few years. When I think of Dawn Redwoods, I associate them with Sequoia, Bald Cypress and Larch. All Dawn Redwood come from a grove found in western China in 1947, previously thought to be extinct. An article found on the Pittsburgh Society's website states that 24 seeds went to Cleveland in 1948. All 24 germinated; one of these is growing in the Japanese Garden in Rockefeller Park in Cleveland. Since then horticulturists have developed several varieties including a Golden Dawn Redwood.



Metasequoia have a lacy compound leaf that while it looks similar to *Taxus*, it is deciduous. The foliage is actually finer and thinner than *Taxus* and the new growth has light green spring coloration. The foliage is tender and allowing your bonsai to dry out could result in the tree's death. The temptation is to keep them too wet, but that only promotes root rot. I know, because the roots grow so rapidly they can plug the drain holes in a pot. The poor drainage will result in rotting roots and dead trees. Whenever I repot Redwood, I find that the roots have coiled 3-4 or more times around the pot; frequently creating a root mat at the bottom of their pot. As opposed to Bald Cypress, Dawn Redwood comes from well drained upland areas, where the soil drains well. They need annual repotting. Fortunately, they can take severe root pruning. When repotting, position the roots to develop a good buttress, which they will do in a relative few years.

Also, because they grow rapidly, they want to be a tall straight tree. This makes them a styling problem. Almost every Redwood, Cypress and Sequoia that I have seen has a flat top and the trunk hollowed. The exception would be groves of seedlings that look good for a short time. In nature, the tree develops an inverted teardrop shape. As the name implies the bark is reddish, as is the foliage in the fall before it drops off.

Because of the thin foliage, some dappled shade is advisable in the summer; full sun is OK in the spring. When your tree matures, it may produce cones similar to Larch. Cones are usually only on trees that are 20-30 years old. If you collect the seeds and stratify them in your fridge, you may be able to sprout your own forest. To help fatten your trunks, you may want to plant your Redwood in the ground. Be advised deer will bite out the top. They will eat anything.

When you style, you will find that Redwood back bud all the way to the trunk. The best time for pruning is mid March, before they start active growth. It is possible to totally remove branches and expect buds to develop where you want them. My research advises weekly feeding while they are growing. They like organic foods. I have seen Japanese Beetles attack them, so they are not pest free.



Ken Schultz

Dan Binder has taken on the role of Tree Curator to assist us in both tracking the live material that we have and obtaining new material to be available for workshops and demos. He will be requesting information on the trees you are storing for us in the near future.

Thanks Dan.

Care Notes from the Columbus Bonsai Society Website

April - Mid Spring - 62/40

- ◆ This month, most deciduous will have buds swelling and leaves emerging. Be ready to repot if needed.
- ◆ Pinch or cut back long pine candles to encourage back budding and a more dense overall growth.
- ◆ Spray to control pests that feed on fresh, early growth.
- ◆ This is a good month to take pine and juniper cuttings.
- ◆ Allow new deciduous growth to extend to 3 leaves or leaf pairs, and then cut back to 1-2 leaves or leaf pairs. Continue through summer.
- ◆ Most non-tropical trees should be outdoors by the end of April.
- ◆

BEWARE: There always seems to be a late frost from April-May. Watch for frost advisories and protect your trees by bringing them into a garage, basement, or by using a cloth netting. All new growth is susceptible to frost damage.

WHO ARE YOU?

A few club members have inquired about obtaining official name tags. Our contact to have those made advises that he'd like at least an order of 5 - I have 3 on my list so far. If you've been wanting one let us know at the next meeting and we'll include you in the ordering. Cost is \$5.00.

—Sandy Schoenfeld

ANNUAL SHOW AT THE DAWES ARBORETUM

The 30th Anniversary of The Dawes Arboretum's Ohio Regional Bonsai Show is a delightful event sure to engage all bonsai artists and enthusiasts. Demonstrations go on throughout the weekend and over 100 bonsai specimens will be on display in the Visitors Center and Bonsai Courtyard. Vendors of bonsai tools, containers, Japanese art, jewelry and plants will all be on hand.

Saturday, June 12 and Sunday June 13

Saturday, noon – 7pm

Sunday, 11am – 5pm

Free

Maples - A Deeper Look at Technique Revisited



I will go over some of my own tree of the month articles here that deal with maples (and many other trees) in general. I have added my own experience in from the last 8 years since I started writing these.

A lot of books and magazine articles advise that you should let the shoots elongate and then pinch back to two or three buds. Repeat with the new growth. This is generally, what I do and it works nicely to get the basic structure in place. But, if I kept that up then every year, I would be adding two to four leaf nodes at the end of every branch. How long will it take a mame to outgrow itself at that rate? I grow mostly larger trees but even on a two hand tree, it adds up over time. I have started cutting back to one node but that just slows the expansion down a bit. I find leaf pruning to be a much better way to do this as it forces back branching and ramification that lets me get rid of those outreaching heavy twigs. It is still not perfect though.

I have very few mame sized trees, let alone mame maples. I have just started adding them to my collection the last couple of years. I have begun experimenting with trying the "Sumo" method of growing small trunks. Basically this is where you let a tree grow on for a couple of years to add girth to the trunk and then chopping that seedling to force a latent bud low on the trunk to become the new leader. Rinse and repeat until you have a suitable thick little trunk with some built in taper to start growing branches. I have had reasonable success doing this in the ground and in oil pan nurseries. I think the oil pan gives better results as the trees grown in the ground want to grow deep roots and tend to have longer internodes. I have better results keeping the potential for mame in the container. I can control the fertilizer application and pest control a little better too. Oil pans have enough soil mass that they have very even moisture levels unless you forget to water it for more than a week in July.

There are ways to grow and maintain small maples with tremendous ramification. The key word here is maintain. Now, if it is possible to maintain the size and shape of a mame maple for 30 or 50 years, why not apply those techniques to the shohin and larger size trees that I grow? I have them in the size I want and the branch structure basically defined. Now, what do I do to maintain them for the long term?

Most of these are not instant gratification techniques. For those use the styling and care suggestions in the other Tree of the Month articles that focus on maples. Those articles mention how to thicken trunks and rapidly develop branches and ramification. The methods detailed here will take time to achieve results. But then, they are techniques to hold the line on style and size for our lifetime. See March, 2002 – trident, July, 2004 – trident, June 2002 – red maple, and May, 2004 – red maple. Keith Scott recommends red maple as an ideal American native tree for bonsai. We are fortunate that they are a common tree in central Ohio and volunteers are easy to find.

First, be sure that you do everything to maintain the vigor and health of the tree that you can. You will be stressing it with these techniques but they should be okay if they are otherwise in good condition.

In the spring, let the tree grow for 6 to 8 weeks. In central Ohio, this will usually be around 2nd or 3rd week of May. Then, before the new growth starts to lignify, cut them back to the original bud location and leaf prune everything that is left. In about 2 weeks, you will see new buds forming at the branch ends. Pinch these off also, do not let them develop. In about another 2 weeks, you will start to see small buds at most of the branch and twig junctions. Take off any of these that are growing vertically up or down, but leave the horizontal buds alone. They will be the basis for your style maintenance. Select the buds that support the form you desire and pinch off the other buds after they leaf out. At some point, you will start removing some of the older branches and just use the younger wood/buds for the style and foliage pads. Always arrange to leave one bud on the tip of a branch. This severe pinching is how these trees exhibit a minimum of growth.

Now where I have not followed my own advice is I read this in early spring and then forget to do the complete new growth removal and extra pinching at the right time. And timing seems to be important for this to really work right; that or removing all the new growth.

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued from page 6)

If you are preparing the tree for a show, try to time this so that you have new bud and leaf growth about a month old for the display. In theory, this whole cycle may happen twice for central Ohio. Please note: Everything works in theory, why can I not live there? Areas with a longer summer or very early spring may be able to push this to 3 times a summer. I think I would want to try it correctly once first. Just watch out for August and dry heat. These conditions would not be good for this treatment. I think that for the whole Midwest this would prevent three cycles.

If you want to create more branch buds or encourage growth near the branch tips then you can defoliate the entire tree. Or, if you want to let the ramification develop at the tips, then you need do nothing more. If you want to force ramification back on the branches, then pinch out the tip buds as they start to develop. To defoliate a tree cut the leaves off at the base of the leaf where it attaches to the stem (petiole). Leave the stem attached to the branch until it dries and falls off. This protects the potential bud and allows the tree to adsorb some nutrition out of the stub as it dies back.

What if you want an area of “weaker” growth to regain its vigor? There are a couple of ways to do this. Just pinch out the stronger leaders and leave the weaker sprouts alone. When you defoliate or do the less severe leaf pruning leave the smaller leaves on interior or weak branches alone. The other method is to continually take off the larger leaves on the tree. If you figure out the average leaf size then pick off the largest 5% of the leaves. You can do this anytime you see large leaves developing and it can safely continue throughout the life of the tree.

Either technique serves to let light and air in to the interior of the tree. Light on the interior leaves means they are producing more sugars (food) from those leaves and this feeds the cambium layers supported by them. Remember that mineral salts and water flow up the sap wood to the leaves, they produce the sugars that the cambium and roots actually feed on.

If you want to increase the girth of a trunk or branch, use sacrifice branches. Leave these branches alone and do not defoliate, leaf prune, or pinch them. They are growth engines and you will remove them when they have served their purpose at the end of the season. A sacrificial branch can remain on for more than a year or two, but my experience tells me that for the Red, Sugar, Black, and Norway maples that I work with most of the time, a new branch will give me more growth at the next season plus the pruning scar will be smaller. Since they are maples, there will be plenty of available sprouts on a vigorous tree.

To thicken a whole trunk chose a sprout near the apex, or a sprout that will be part of the future trunk line. To increase taper choose a sprout near (below) the point you want the taper to start decreasing. For a thicker branch, treat it as if you were working on the entire trunk with that branch as the apex. The important thing with this procedure is to select sacrifice branches and sprouts that you can delete without trashing the design. This will usually mean something coming off the back of the trunk or the bottom of a branch. As you get to about 10% of the final height of a tree’s size, but you still want it thicker, try to choose several branches as the sacrifice(s). This will keep you from having one heavy scar or branch stub far up the tree where it would be out of proportion. Two or three smaller scars up there will be much easier to hide.

Wire or pinch for your growth habit as soon as the branch or trunk will hold the shape. It is much easier to shape a 1/8" whip than a 1/4-1/2" stick. The whip is not as apt to break and you have more time for the bark to heal if the wire scars it. Actually, try to get your wire off before the branch scars. I cannot show data to prove it, but scarred branches always seem to take longer to develop. Whenever scarring occurs, stressing occurs in that area and development seems to slow down as a result.

References:

The Secret of Maple Creation. Keiko Harris and Jean Smith. *Bonsai Magazine*. May/June 1995. pp 8 - 11. (Translated from *Bonsai Sekei*. Issue 7.)

The History of the Reshaping of a Trident Maple. Yoneia Zuyo. *Bonsai Today* 32. 1994-4. pp 58 - 62.



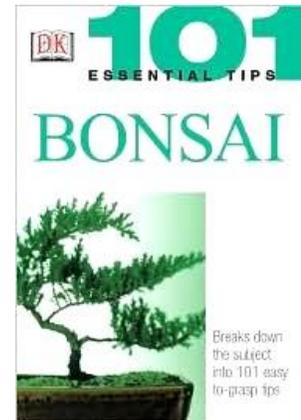
Book of the Month: 101 Essential Tips: Bonsai by Harry Tomlinson

I spotted this little 4" X 6" seventy two page book among a row of larger gardening books. Originally published in 1996, this was a 2003 edition. It looked unimposing, promising no great photos of classic bonsai, nor extensive how to photo essays that I normally like. But since I do so many book reports, I gave it a quick riffle. Tip 83 was about Honeysuckle; under pruning, it said "Treat dwarf honeysuckle in the same way as topiary. Constant clipping of the leaves is vital to encourage dense growth. Use scissors to refine the design." The rest of the tip was three sentences on light, watering and feeding. I thought, If the other 100 tips are as easy to read, this could be a handy reference, so I put it on top of the other two books I'd found.

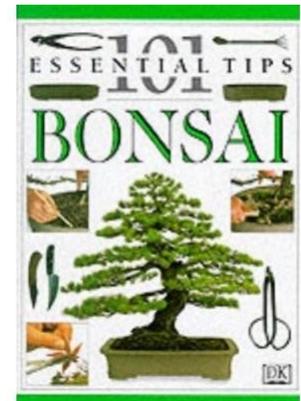
When I got home and finally settled down to review my purchases, I was pleasantly surprised to find that the book breaks down into seven topics.

Starting a Bonsai, Design Principals, Bonsai Styles, Year-Round Color, Useful Tools, How to Create a Bonsai, Caring for Your Plants, Propagating Bonsai, Some Suitable Species and Display & Arrangement. Year Round Color is interesting in that it suggests trees that are interesting to display in each season, such as pyracantha for summer flowers, ginkgo for fall color and quince as it blooms so early its considered to be a winter bloom. Tip 44 shows wiring screen over pot holes by putting the wire staple with its legs up into the pot. I have always done them the other way; have I been wrong all these years? Tip 51 explains that the older the wood the longer you have to leave the wire on. Tip 55 says a slab of rock or slate makes the design look more natural than a container. Tip 59 has 5 illustrations for root-over-rock., suggesting Chinese elm or Trident maple. (Remember Tomlinson lives in England, a warmer climate than ours.)

As always, I read the Soil Mixture tip with interest, 1 part loam, 2 parts peat, and 2 parts coarse sand. Part of Tip 68 is to cut wedge shapes into the root ball when repotting. Even if you cannot find this book at the Half Price bookstore like I did, its only \$5.00.



There are a couple of different covers.



Ken Schultz

In addition to our club library, you can find many books on Bonsai at your public library under the Dewey decimal system # 635.9772.

“You have the most absolutely wonderful newsletter! I occasionally use parts of it in mine, giving credit where due of course. I really enjoy reading it.”

Mollie Hollar (Editor of Kalamazoo’s OMAKE)

Let's see what did we do in March....

Ken Huth (right), of Ken's World of Bonsai, brought our tree order and led a workshop on styling and repotting. Here he is talking with Keith Scott.



"I have been at this for awhile and greatly appreciate learning a simple trick to make life easier.

At the March meeting workshop, I struggled to release my tree from its nursery pot. I ran a blade down the inside of the pot, then tapped it on the table. I had intended to cut the nursery pot down and re-place the tree for a later repot so avoided destroying it. John Hill suggested rolling the pot on its side.

Place the pot on the table with tree extended over the edge and roll the pot applying gentle downward pressure (like rolling a lemon on the counter).

The tree slipped right out!

Thanks John, great to see you at the meeting."

—Tom Holcomb

CBS Beginnings....

Jack Wikle gave the first of many CBS programs in March of 1981. He holds degrees from Michigan State, including a Masters in Ornamental Horticulture. He has worked on the Technical Service staff at the Davey Tree Expert Co. and has nursery and landscape experience.

Jack began experimenting with bonsai in the mid-sixties. He has held memberships in many organizations, including the Nippon Bonsai Association and president of the Ann Arbor Bonsai society. Beyond membership in the American Bonsai Society, Jack served four years as editor of Bonsai the ABS quarterly and was program chair of two national symposia. His articles are in print worldwide.

Growing many bonsai year round under cool white fluorescent has brought Jack international recognition. His articles have appeared in print worldwide. Many national level invitational shows as well as magazines and books featured Jack's trees.

Jack is now retired after twenty years as Education Specialist at Michigan State's Hidden Lake Gardens. He remains active as a consultant, teacher, lecturer, and I am sure more.

An article by Jack on growing under fluorescent light is online at: <http://www.fukubonsai.com/2b2a2a.html>. There is also one by our own Mark Passerello on our website in the April 2004 or September 2007 newsletters.

Other articles are out in the ether.

He is one of my favorite people and a bonsai master. If you ever have, the opportunity to meet Jack and wife Jeannine you will have had a wonderful experience.



C. Tom Holcomb

An Afternoon with ABBA...Or, what I did on my winter vacation.

I was in England on vacation last month visiting relatives (my wife's parents are originally from South Africa). Although my trip caused me to miss the club's Larch Madness workshop, I kept my date with bonsai on the third weekend of the month when I took in the Joy of Bonsai '10. This annual event took place in Bath, England presented by the Association of British Bonsai Artists (ABBA).

'Cashing in a few bonus points' my wife let me leave her and the kids with the in-laws for the day. I hopped the train from our base just outside London, and took a three hour trip to the east. The site of the event was an easy walk from the station through the beautiful city of Bath.

This was my first visit to a world-class bonsai event. I had the privilege to observe and interact with a number of international bonsai celebs including Hans Van Meer, Craig Coussins, Tony Tickle, Dan Barton, Serge Clemence, and Yannick Kiggen. The latter was a Belgian barely 21 who told me he had been practicing bonsai since he was eight... as he carved a stunning yamadori juniper. Everyone was quite happy to stop their work for a chat and answer even the most basic questions without putting on airs.

I think I was the only American at the event. And although Europeans tend to have a much better grasp of geography than Americans, few seemed to know where Columbus Ohio is located. When I referenced my whereabouts in relationship to Frank Mihalic, people seemed to have a better frame of reference.

Most of the trees on display were only just beginning to break bud so it was nice to be able to observe the fine ramification and wire work on them. Each display was on tables covered with black fabric against off-white curtains. I easily captured a couple hundred shots of the event, including some stellar specimens on display as well as stock for sale.

I concentrated most of my attention on the demonstrators like Mike Humphrey who was carving the fattest privet I had ever seen – just as it was beginning to leaf out. He received permission to dig it from a yard where it had been the base of an apparently large topiary. It had spent two seasons in a box before he had potted it up last year. Mike said privet is particularly hardy and even large trees can survive on just a few roots.

Tony Tickle gave a demonstration on possible fronts for a large literati hawthorn (picture 2). He had sketches of the tree from eight or so different angles that he displayed on his laptop and he spun the tree around to match the different options. He offered commentary on the benefits and drawbacks of each. He cautioned against the inclination to air layer, or cut the plant in half to create a tree with a wider trunk. He reasoned that it would hardly be worth losing the movement in the tree and it would go against the spirit of the hawthorn to do so. He also showed how hawthorns had been styled in different countries, based on the frame of reference of the locals. He pointed to one done by an Indian who clearly had never seen one growing in the wild. We spoke afterwards and he talked up the merits of his two-day Bonsai Workshops at Burrs, near Manchester.

I had a few minutes to chat with Craig Coussins when he was not holding court around his display of suiseki and painted scrolls, the latter of which he was selling off. As many of you know, he is gracious and friendly. When I complained that the Brits have an advantage with all the wonderful hedges (virtually every road and footpath in the country ooze Potensai), he politely disagreed. He said there is plenty of good material available in the States, although it might not be growing right next to the road. His advice was to "make friends with the farmers."

Plant material was plentiful from exceedingly well stocked vendors. There were well over 15 represented in about the same space we occupy for our show at Franklin Park. There were several potters



The fattest privet I have ever seen...

(Continued from page 10)

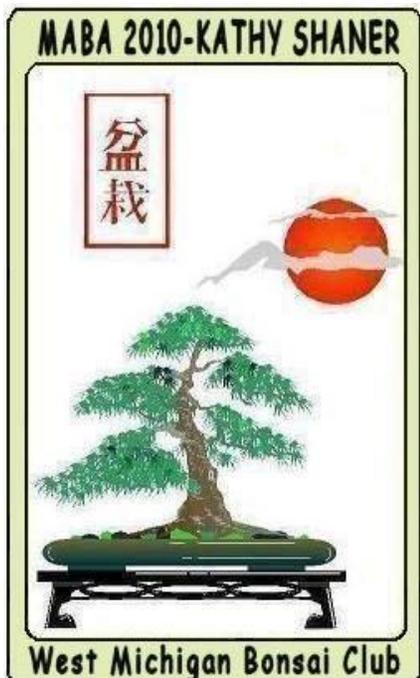
and even a couple of stand makers. The quality (and quantity) of plant material for sale far surpassed anything I have seen. There were some truly massive beech, yews, hawthorns and larch ready for styling and carving. Everything was in plastic training pots. The prices seemed fair but of course, nothing would fit in my luggage or make it past U.S. Customs even if I did have the space.

My only purchase was a Gordon Duffett pot which I talked him out of for the equivalent of about \$75, though I do not have anything worthy to go into it yet (picture 3). I found myself returning to his stall repeatedly – drawn to the earthy elegance of his work. Many of the trees in the show stood in pots commissioned of him. Gordon Duffett himself was there and we had a nice chat. He explained that some of the ancient Chinese pots have heavily influenced his work and he has done much experimentation to achieve glazes that come close to their beauty.

I was encouraged to visit Herons Bonsai, operated by Peter Chan, which Craig Coussins thought was the finest nursery in the country. To my great fortune, it was located only 20 minutes away from my in-laws in the village of Lingfield. I snapped another 200 or so photographs there and received a tour of the seven acres by Peter himself. That is perhaps the subject of a future article....



Timothy Kuhlman



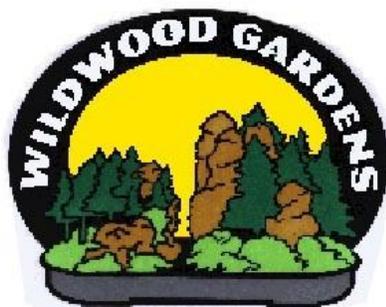
MABA's next convention will be hosted by the West Michigan Bonsai Club and takes place June 25-27, 2010 at the Amway Grand Hotel in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The West Michigan Bonsai Club is pleased to announce that **Kathy Shaner** will be the convention's headlining bonsai master.

Presenters also include:

Jose Cueto

Additional information will be posted here as it becomes available, but you can also check the West Michigan Bonsai Club www.wmbonsai.org, for updates as well. To be put on the convention mailing list, contact Mollie Hollar, info@basicallybonsai.com.

Or go to the MABA website: www.mababonsai.org.



“Spring” Bonsai BBQ
July 24th & 25th , 2010

Bonsai Master Suthin Sukosolvisit from MA.

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

In an effort to make the C.B.S. library more available to all of our members (since the library cabinet is being stored at Oakland Nursery and since we aren't meeting there every month), I will do my best to fill any requests that you may have to borrow any of the items that we currently have in our collection. I have a complete list of all of the books, magazines and videos that we have in our library; so, no later than the Friday before our monthly meeting, either send me an e-mail at jyoungjfy@sbcglobal.net or give me a call at 614-267-4168 and let me know what items you would like to borrow from our library.

I will let you know if we have that particular item in our library or, if it has already been checked out by another one of our members, when it should be available for you to borrow. However, if you are interested in a particular article or topic in one of our bonsai magazines, I will need to know the specific issue you

would like to borrow, since I don't have a master index for all of the magazines that we have. And to be as fair as possible to all of our members, you may check out only two books, magazines, CD's or videos at one time for a two month period.

Please let me know if you have any questions or suggestions about these new procedures. After all, it is your library, too!

John Young, Librarian
 (614) 267-4168
jyoungjfy@sbcglobal.net



P. O. Box 1981

Columbus, Ohio

43216-1981

Columbus Bonsai Society Membership Registration

Name: _____

Address: _____

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

Email: _____

Membership: Individual \$25.00 ___ Family \$35.00 ___

Check # _____

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

Would you like to get your newsletter by email? Y N
 (email saves the club about \$3.00 - \$4.00 an issue in printing and mailing.)

IF family membership, please list other members: _____

Renewal Memberships may be paid for more than one year at a time.

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. The board meetings are open to members.

18 APR 2010	“MAPLES IN APRIL” —FPC
16 MAY 2010	EXTREME MAKEOVERS/ SHOW PREP/ BYOT/ PROPAGATION —FPC
12-13 JUN 2010	DAWES SHOW
12-13 JUN 2010	NATIONAL BONSAI EXPOSITION—ROCHESTER, NY
20 JUN 2010	INITIAL STYLING OF TREES—OAKLAND
25-27 JUN 2010	MABA SHOW—GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
18 JUL 2010	ROOT OVER ROCK / USING TROPICALS—FPC
24-25 JUL 2010	WILDWOOD GARDENS BBQ– SUTHIN SUKOSOLVISIT, GUEST
15 AUG 2010	STYLES OF BONSAI/ SHOW PREP/MEMBER SALES—OAKLAND
18-19 SEP 2010	CBS SHOW —FPC
29 SEPT-12 OCT 2010	BCI IN CHINA
9-10 OCT 2010	INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF BONSAI—PARIS, FRANCE
OCT 2010	SHOW OF THE CAROLINA’S —ASHEVILLE ARBORETUM
OCT 2010	OAKLAND NURSERY FALL FESTIVAL
17 OCT 2010	PHOENIX GRAFTS —FPC
21 NOV 2010	ELECTIONS/ SAIKEI/ STYLES—OAKLAND
DEC 2010	HOLIDAY DINNER —TBD
JUN 2011	ABS LEARNING SEMINAR—LOUISVILLE, KY

FPC= FRANKLIN PARK CONSERVATORY
OAKLAND= OAKLAND NURSERY, COLUMBUS

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

***Meeting is at
Franklin Park***

