

# October 2010 Newsletter

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**“A Pinch of this....”**

**...A grafting we shall go....**

**Term of the month: TANUKI**

**Tanuki**—This is the Japanese word for Phoenix Graft style of Bonsai.

**Like the Phoenix the dead shall rise again...**

Have you got your stump ready? I hope so, and make sure that you have your “whip” even if you do not intend to graft and plant it until spring. You will need it size the “channels” for it to fit into on the deadwood. Of course, many of us are still reeling from the unexpected level of success of last month’s show. [Make sure to check out the People’s Choice top six on pg. 3] But, if you want to know more about what we will be doing this month see the article on page 5. There is also the final part of the article about Wildwood’s July BBQ, the second session of Doc Gurevitz’ Studying at Staselwood, and some ideas about cold weather preparations. Mostly, please check out the proposed slate of officers for 2011, so that we can vote on it in November. Basically this should be a very fully packed issue for everyone.

Bonsai=Perseverance



Rich Uhrick

**Join us at Franklin Park  
Conservatory on October 17, 2010.**



**Inside this issue:**

Program Info	2
Show Thank you	3
Book of the month	4
Phoenix Grafts	5
Wildwood pt. 2	6
Studying...Stasel wood 2	8
Cold Weather prep	10
Slate of Officers	11
Calendar	13

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

## This Month's Program— Phoenix Grafts with Mike Thornhill—October 17

Mike Thornhill will lead us through some Phoenix Grafting preparations. This will be primarily the carving of the stumps, since it is not a good time of year to repot or do this sort of damage to the whips. However, you will need your Whip in order to properly size the grooves in the stump for it to fit into. If you need whips, Oakland Nurseries has many for 5.99 reg. and 33% off. Also, if you have your own carving tools please bring them.



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  
 ruhrick@otterbein.edu

### UPCOMING PROGRAMS:

**NOVEMBER:** Saikei/ Elections. We will look at Saikei and vote on officers for the next year.

**DECEMBER:** Annual Holiday Party.

**AND NOW A WORD FROM OUR SHOW CHAIRMAN....**

**A short thank you to those who helped**

**U**sually I write a thank you naming who helped with Set-up, security and tear down, but this year more than half the club membership participated in some fashion. I am sure that we had a record number of trees offered for display. And their quality seemed better than we've had over the past decade. Thank you all for sharing your bonsai treasures.

As Show Chair I do want to thank a few of those who worked to make the show successful, Rich Uhrick for borrowing the light towers so we could see the trees better as well as designing and printing show fliers, Ken Schoenfeld for refinishing the mame' case, Keith Stevens, for allowing us to borrow Dawes Arboretum's Shoji screens, Jose' Cueto for bringing a new look to the show layout and placing the trees for all to enjoy and Mark Passerello for getting the show mentioned in all the neighborhood newspapers as well as the Columbus Dispatch.

And a thank you to our vendors (ArtisTrees, Kens World of Bonsai, Staselwood and Wildwood Gardens) who had the faith in us to follow us to an unknown venue making the Columbus Maennerchor the best club show that I can recall.



**PEOPLE'S CHOICE WINNER**

**Ken Schultz'  
Hornbeam Forest**



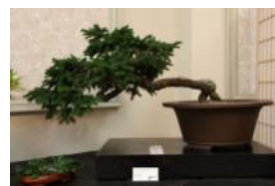
**2nd Place**



**3rd Place**



**4th Place**



**5th Place**



**6th Place**

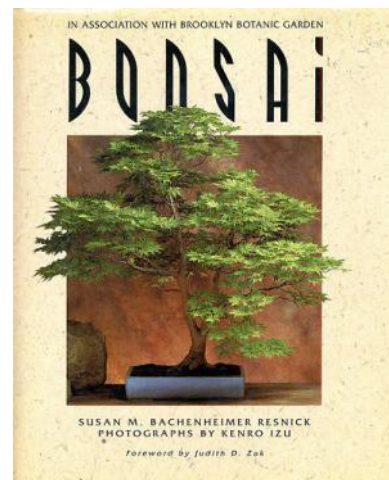
## BOOK OF THE MONTH: BONSAI BY SUSAN M. BACHENHEIMER RESNICK

Published in 1995, the photographs are by Kenro Izu at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden in New York, but each is beautiful, presented with a neutral background; it was one thing that first attracted me to this book. While a large format book, being 9 X 12" it is only 144 pages long. The author presents her material in 8 chapters. Chapter 2, A Gallery of Bonsai is particularly enjoyable. Each photo is suitable for framing and has a detailed caption that includes who donated the tree, its age and size. Chapter 4 The Care and Maintenance of Bonsai does a nice job covering the various factors that go into keeping a bonsai alive and healthy. I found a small tidbit about citrus bonsai a fun fact. The section on winter protection covers care during dormancy and using a cold frame. She emphasizes knowing the hardiness zone for your plants if you expect to keep them alive.

Chapter 5 is Creating Bonsai. The chapter covers bonsai sizes and styles and tools for shaping. She then goes into "preshaping considerations". She presents How to cut and Pruning and the importance of bud pinching to prevent elongation of the branch and helping to thicken the needle mass. I was surprised when I got to the subject of Jin; she devotes more than a page to the subject. A rarity in any bonsai book, and even more is surprising in a book that covers so much information in short paragraphs. She mentions that to prevent rot you need to apply lime sulphur twice a year at the beginning and at the end of the hottest part of the summer. Wiring follows, while there is a good deal of text, she has no pictures or drawings of how to wire. Root pruning and Potting follow in this chapter. She does show a series of photos of a small tree being repotted which include root pruning.

Chapter 6 is Special Techniques and shows Saikei, raft planting and groves. Chapter 7 is Indoor Bonsai and Chapter 8 is a listing of plants used for bonsai. Of course, each listed plant has its zone of hardiness listed. These are somewhat problematic as a number of plants listed are the family, such as azalea and she notes that they vary in hardiness depending on the variety.

Since the book has been around for 15 years you might find it for less than jacket price, I did.



Ken Schultz

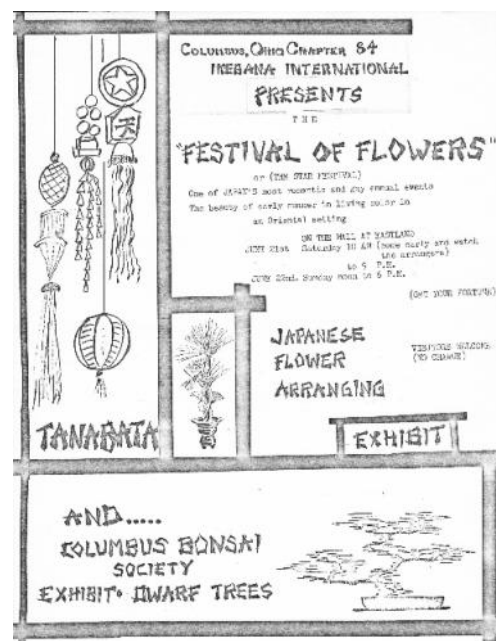
This book may be found in our society's Library

*Two years after being organized Columbus Bonsai Society held its first show in June 1974. The location was Slemmons Nursery on Olentangy Blvd. The second annual show took place in conjunction with the Ikebana international Chapter 84. The display was at the Eastland Mall.*

*The June '76 show at Northland Mall was written up as the first large scale exhibit for the club. Then it was back to Eastland Mall for the 1977 show.*

*September 1977, CBS began holding meetings at the Franklin Park Conservatory. The next June's show was at the conservatory as were all the following exhibits until FPC closed for construction prior to AmeriFlora.*

—Tom Holcomb



# Phoenix Grafts in Brief

In Japan they call it a Tanuki, in England a Wrap-around and here we call it a Phoenix graft. These names all refer to the same technique for creating a bonsai by merging a piece of deadwood with a young tree. There is some debate in the bonsai community as to whether this constitutes a legitimate bonsai or is a shortcut that merits no respect. Since everyone seems to have an opinion here's mine. As long as you are not selling the end result as a several hundred year old bonsai, and the end result makes you happy, then I say do what you want to.

In a perfect world we would be holding this workshop in April or May so the finished tree would have a whole growing season to recover. There has been some concern that the middle of October is too late in the year to stress the trees by carrying out the whole grafting process. Keep in mind here that we are dealing with very young and hopefully healthy trees that should be somewhat resilient. I feel that if we keep root damage to a minimum and you can keep the tree frost free for the next month then they should do just fine. Worst case scenario is that you do all the work and then the tree dies, you still had a valuable learning experience that cost very little (in my case \$5 for the tree). Then, come next spring you can simply attach another young whip and you are back in the Phoenix graft business. If you can't bring yourself to possibly sacrifice the grafting material then you can bring your stump to the workshop to carve on.

The phoenix graft process starts by selecting a somewhat rot resistant dead stump as the base material, juniper or yew will work well. You will also need a young and flexible live whip to graft onto the stump; any hardy stock should work well. We will look at the rest of the process in a simple step by step process.

Step 1: Look at your stump and whip and decide on a path for the young tree to follow on its way to the top of the stump. Mark this path out in chalk to act as your guide while carving.

Step 2: Carve out a trench following your chalk guide at least half as deep as your whip is wide.

Step 3: Prune off any branches that will be in the way when you attach the whip to the stump, making sure to leave enough branches to form your finished tree.

Step 4: Attach the young whip to the stump with brass screws every 3 inches if possible. Then secure the tree with Pet Wrap for its entire length making sure to wrap as tightly as possible.

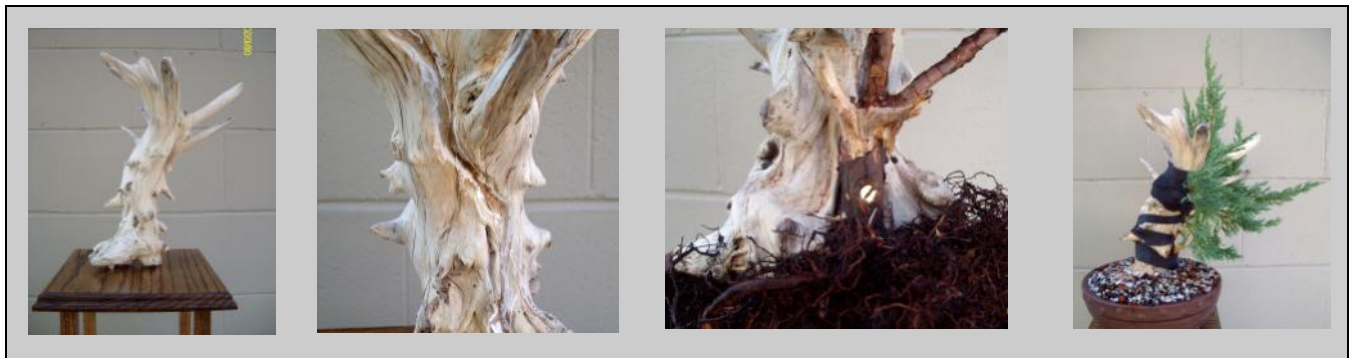
Step 5: Slip pot the finished product into its new pot disturbing the roots as little as possible this time of year. If the tree shows good growth next spring you can rake the roots out and repot as normal then.

Step 6: Once the tree starts to put out new growth and looks healthy (next spring-summer) you can wire the branches into their final shape. I sense an opportunity for a wiring workshop next year.

This process might seem overly simplified, and it is. This is by no means a complete guide to creating a Phoenix graft but rather an overview of what you have to look forward to at the upcoming workshop.



Mike Thornhill



## Wildwood Gardens' Annual BBQ Weekend, 2010 PART II

by Ken Schultz

Saturday afternoon was a Workshop. We could use our own trees for \$25, or there were several varieties of stock to pick from including 5 tree Zelkova or maple groves. I had taken three trees and Suthin helped me select the Shimpaku that I had bought in 2008. It had been lightly styled, wired and replanted in the spring of 2009 in a plastic grow box. It had a good deal of new growth this spring. I knew that I had left on too many branches simply because there were so many, and I was in no hurry to remove a lot of branches.

Suthin helped me decide where the best back branch would be. It seems that the roots, and trunk were not an issue that forced the selection of the front which ended up about 30 degrees to the left as you view the tree from that I had used. The branch that I had selected to be its top continued to be the apex. Quick removal of three lower branches left me to wire everything that remained. The top was the top but after wiring, Suthin had me use two guy wires to tighten the "S" curve and lower the apex. It was time for dinner which signaled the end of Day 1.



### Day 2

Sunday it was pouring rain, so things got off to a slow

start...but it was at least 25 degrees cooler, thank goodness. The Morning Demo turned out to be a huge San Jose Juniper. Frank said that it was salvaged landscape material. One estimate of its age was 30 years old or so. Its style was that 3 tiered topiary look that you will see offered at some nurseries. Frank had grown it in a rectangular bonsai pot and it was showing new growth meaning that it would be OK to work on it.

Suthin studies the trunk movement. He looked for branches he liked. He looked for an apex, saying that once you decide how tall the tree should be, then that is its height for the rest of its life as a bonsai. He discussed using only the lowest tier of branches

and creating a shohin with tremendous trunk size. He ruled this out as not looking very believable. Then we looked at the middle tier, but he said that he liked the movement to the top and that he would begin by removing branches from the top by removing the ones he did not like first. Whenever he removed a branch, he kept a stub to use as Jin.

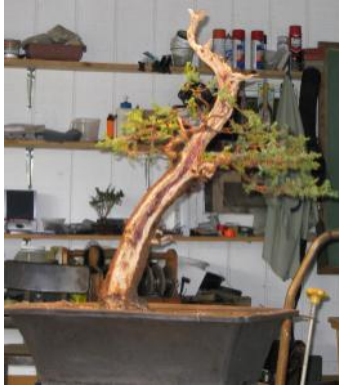
Stepping back, he noted that the lowest tier of branches was too close to the middle tier and removed all the branches that comprised the lowest tier, leaving stubs a few inches long. Then he focused on removing branches at the top, removing those he felt were too big. He said removing 50% of them would cause the tree to put out a lot of new growth. Soon branches had filled the trash can. Soon Suthin decided the best solution would be only to keep branches from the middle and Shari the trunk.

Frank got out the power Dremel and a couple of Samari bits, a large one for removing a lot of bulk wood and a smaller one for finer detail work. If you were sitting down wind- as Suthin set up a fan to blow the chips away, you were soon covered with trunk wood. He created a deep groove and extended the Shari from the top to the base of the tree. Above the remaining branches, he pieced through the

*(Continued on page 7)*

(Continued from page 6)

remaining trunk to create a lighter look and the illusion of a long period of wind working the top of a tree that had broken off. The change in appearance was unbelievable! Suthin said to be careful only to Shari through live veins feeding the branches you want to keep. After finishing with the Dremel, he used a torch to burn off the fuzz to further the illusion of age and wood smoothed over a number of years. Wet towels covered the foliage to protect them from the heat of the torch.



For Juniper care, Suthin said junipers need to be in all day long sun. If you have the time they like their foliage misted several times a day, but you need to watch for fungus. There is a fungus that goes between crabapples and junipers; so Suthin said never keep a crabapple, apricot or quince within ten feet of a juniper. He fertilizes junipers every two weeks. Besides fungus, he also said to watch for black aphids and spider mites. Because they used a torch to burn off the fuzz, the first coating of lime sulfur could be applied. He said a second coat should be applied 2 weeks to a month later. He said that he would repot this tree into a 5" deep round Bunjin pot about 16" in diameter – but it might take a few years to work the roots to fit in such a pot...

While Suthin wired the branches, he said start with the thickest wire you need, finish all branches that need the thickest, then move to the next smaller size and so on, this will allow you to only have to handle that size of wire once, a time and labor saver. By this time, he has wired the few remaining branches and the tree went for \$275 at auction. I thought it would go for over \$500.

BBQ hot dogs and burgers followed the demo. And then we had another opportunity for a hands-on workshop.

I had brought the Azalea grove I had bought from Helen Brabander a number of years ago. I had repotted it but kept it in the pot Helen had made for it. Helen told me she taken it from a branch that had rotted to the ground from a bush she had growing in front of her house which is in Lorain County. It is a Herbert variety and had purple flowers. Over the years, I often thought which is the front? It has seven trunks and taking out a trunk or two was a possibility I had considered. I also felt that it was getting leggy branches.

When Suthin got to me, he said no to removing any of the trunks. However, he pointed out that a few of them needed their position in the grove adjusted to restore harmony. Also, a few top branches had gotten too large and needed removal to open up the grove. I wired all branches while Suthin helped other participants in the workshop. When he returned we positioned branches to restore a good canopy and to clean it up to remove any that crossed, blocked the view of the trunks or went outside the canopy.

By now, it was about 3:30 and it was time for Suthin to get ready to catch his plane back to Boston. On our way back to my Mom's house I could not resist stopping at a local nursery –

buying a small leafed azalea at 50% off. I find working with such talented artists inspiring and cannot say enough about how such events help improve the bonsai skills of all who are open to learning. I encourage you to look at Suthin's Royal Bonsai Garden website, [www.royalbonsaigarden.com](http://www.royalbonsaigarden.com)



# ***STUDYING AT STASELWOOD***

## **SESSION TWO: April 2010**

### **According Richard Gurevitz**

**T**he format for class 2 was the same as class 1 and all other classes are to be the same. The morning session consisted of class learning and the afternoon session consisted of a hands-on workshop.



The morning session began with a recap. Our theme is "creating master produced bonsai not mass produced bonsai." we then discussed picking a nursery tree. Jeff suggested looking for a species that you are familiar with and that fits in with your garden setting. Do not pick tropicals if you do not have a heated greenhouse or indoor space for over wintering. Do not pick species that will not reduce. They are a waste of time and money.

When it comes to size, do not buy a small tree that you think will be a large tree in a few years. It is best to buy a tree with a well developed trunk now and put in the effort and time (years) developing the branches.

When choosing the variety of tree, know how well the tree you want reduces. If it does not reduce well you will wind up wasting your time trying to create a believable tree. The size ratio of the leaf or needle to the trunk must look proportional. In deciduous trees, the most important view is when the tree is naked and the tertiary branching and buds are important.

With dwarf varieties, it is important to keep in mind that they are genetically altered to grow small and slowly. Normal varieties of the same tree will produce a nicer bonsai quicker with more buds that will help thicken the trunk faster and working with native species will make the growing experience simpler and allow the tree to survive easier in our environment.

When you are buying a tree at a nursery, do not tell them you are looking for a tree to produce a bonsai. This may affect the price you pay. When selecting the tree you want, look for a tree that "speaks" to you and gives you good options for development and do not grab the first tree that appeals to you. Be picky, and do not be afraid to go home empty handed. Also, ask to see the trees that might not be out for sale. The trees that may have flaws will appeal to a bonsai artist but not the plant seller.

For optimal growth and health of your trees, you need proper placement. Each species of tree have individual water, light and air needs. Japanese maples dehydrate in full sun which leads to leaf burn. Windy days pull water from leaves faster than the roots can supply water which also causes leaf burn. Trees with thin, papery leaves should sit in semi-shaded locations to avoid this problem. Although trees with thick, waxy leaves are less susceptible to wind and sun dehydration, they still need proper watering.

When you water, make sure you fully saturate the root ball. Always top water; do not soak the trees in water because this does not rinse out salts and always water thoroughly.

Poo balls (actually cakes). Jeff has given us permission to publish his poo cake recipe. You should mix all dry ingredients and then add water and peters fertilizer. Wear gloves because the mixture stinks "to high heaven". After mixing prepare the drying beds which are a piece of wood covered with plastic. Spread the fertilizer mix 3/4" to 1" thick and the lightly score the cake in squares of varying size to fit the needs of your trees. Dust with generous amounts of sevendust (actually Sevin® granules) to keep insects off the drying cakes.

Regarding pruning, suckers can kill a bonsai. They pull strength from the tree and direct the strength to parts of the tree that do not need it. Spring pruning promotes sucker growth so remove them as soon as you see them. All cut wounds made in late winter require sealing with cut paste, especially azaleas which are prone to die back if cuts are not sealed. Heavy early summer pruning doe not promote sucker growth because the tree has already pushed the sap and production is lessening.

With fruit trees, early summer pruning encourages fruit production

#### ***Jeff's recipe:***

- ◆ ***1 part blood meal***
- ◆ ***1 part bone meal***
- ◆ ***1 part cottonseed meal***
- ◆ ***1 part dolomitic lime (not hot lime)***
- ◆ ***2 quarts fish emulsion***
- ◆ ***5 gallons water***
- ◆ ***5 tablespoons of peters 20-20-20***

rather than foliage. The advantage of hard wood pruning is that the healing capability is better due to high sap flow but do not prune too late in summer. Late pruning can result in new growth not hardening off enough before winter. Remember that pruning affects the roots and if there has been heavy pruning root growth diminishes and you will have less top growth the following year. If you cut off hot heads, the end of the branch, you will create controlled growth with thicker branches. Leave trees leggy in winter. If there is any die back, these will be sacrifice branches the following year.

Air layer after heavy growth when the tree is hardening off. Put clear plastic around sphagnum moss and black plastic around everything. The black plastic keeps the air layer warm and it can part so you can check root growth.

The next section pertains to white pines and our discussion began with candling. Candling is the training and fine tuning phase. It is the method to push buds back along the branch and happens in late spring. When you look at your tree, you need to look for zones--where it is strong and where it is weak. In the strongest zone which is near the top, you remove 75% of the strongest candles. A week later, you remove 50 to 75% of the strongest candles in the medium zone. You do not remove any candles in the weak zone unless you have some strong candles. Jeff prefers cutting candles to pinching them. You reduce the candles when they are just ready to become needles this makes the tree send energy to push out latent buds.

If you are going to do any shoot pruning, do it after candling in late spring to summer and do hard pruning in fall. Shoot, pruning happens after the needles open up but never in the weak zone. You must leave 4 to 5 bundles of needles of new growth to keep the branch alive.

Needle plucking occurs in late summer to fall. White pines tend to bleed so you cut white pines, you do not pluck them. You trim so that a 1/8th inch stub is left. The sheath will fall off eventually.

Bud removal comes after needle plucking or trimming to remove unnecessary buds usually where you have too many buds or a strong one. This is where you pick what will be next year's branches. You keep two lateral buds to create a forked area and you can keep more in weak areas...

Wiring can happen any time of the year but should happen during the growing season because recovery is best then. If you do not needle prune the year before, it will be difficult to wire correctly in spring. We then discussed black pines. Candling is the same as white pines. Find the strong, medium and weak areas first. In mid April to May you remove 3/4 of the length of the candles in the strong zones. In early June remove all of the candles in the medium zone and do nothing to the candles in the weak zone. In late June to early July, you remove all new growth in the strong zone. Two to three weeks later new buds will appear. Carefully remove all but 2 of the buds on each shoot. At this point, you are done with your annual pinching activity.

Needling happens in mid October to mid November and you cut away all old needles. In mid November to early December thin out new needles in the strong zone leaving 3 to 4 needle pairs per shoot. In the medium zone leave 7 to 8 needle pairs and do nothing in the weak zone.

Jeff said that mugo pines do not like needling. Zack added that it is ok if you only take the lower needles.

Bud removal for black pines is the same as bud removal for white pines.

We ended the morning session on the topic of styling.

When styling, planning is important because bonsai is 80% art. Look at your tree and decide what your tree offers you. Look for the bad areas and what the good areas are. If your tree is not very appealing and you cannot find many good areas then maybe you should find another tree. It is so much more enjoyable to put your time and effort into a tree that offers promise rather than spending years trying to make a bonsai where one does not exist.

The afternoon was again, spent working on trees, we brought in or trees we "borrowed" from Jeff. As a personal note after two sessions, I am really enjoying the workshops. Jeff has an easy-going presentation and enjoys interaction with his students and you always end up with a great bonsai in the afternoon.

Photos from the Staselwood website.



## GETTING READY FOR COLD WEATHER

**L**ate fall brings another flurry of activity almost as busy as spring. There are two focuses of activity, getting your outdoor space ready and your indoor space. Your trees will need attention too. I do not like to leave wire on a tree over the winter, especially if its been on for more than a few months. In the spring when the branches and trunk swell when the sap begins to run, the wire will quickly cut in, perhaps while your trees are still in storage. Before you put your trees into storage or bring them indoors, you should weed their pots as the weeds will grow like crazy inside, and they begin growing before the trees emerge outdoors. And spray for bugs. If you think weeds like it in your warm house, bugs like it even better. Outdoors, your mulched in pot is a nice warm wintering location, so spray your hardy trees once more too.

Most of your outdoor trees can hold their spot until we get some hard freezing weather. (Below 32° F) But you can lay in your supply of mulch, moth balls, and burlap. If your outdoor spot is too exposed it needs a wind and sun break. Winter sun and wind are very drying and your trees can become dedicated. On the other hand, make sure they will benefit from rainfall and snow melt, but not to the point where their pots do not properly drain. If you are not sure about the spot, put down a couple of inches of mulch first. Make sure you block winter winds, usually from the north and west here in Columbus, and shade them from direct sun. In my case, I must fence them so that rabbits and other rodents cannot get to them. One year a Tom cat liked the storage spot! It smelled awful... This is where the moth balls come in; sprinkle them between your pots as you place your bonsai into storage. Moth balls discourage mice and other rodents that may dine on tree bark and branches.

In the spring, do not get to anxious to pull your trees out of their storage area. Remember the week long freeze after a long warm period about three years ago? That killed more bonsai than the cold of winter. In fact, our wildly fluctuating spring temperatures are when most of us lose trees.

Now for your indoor trees, you will need lights, humidity, a way to water, cooler temperatures, and a fan. Yes, I said a fan. Slight air movement that is not part of your forced air heating system will prevent mildew, discourage bugs and strengthens new growth. The air from your furnace is very drying. My lights are on timers set to provide no less than 14 hours of light a day. My lights are directly over the shelving where the trees will be. The shelving is actually trays filled with aquarium gravel to increase humidity. I wash the gravel to clean it every year. After all, there is no sense taking the chance of bugs or virus surviving. I also change at least half the fluorescent tubes each year. I use 40 watt bulbs and look for the ones that give the most lumens; they do not have to be grow bulbs, just broad spectrum.

I not only spray and weed my indoor trees, but also trim them back. Many times I've let them put on a lot of uncontrolled growth over the summer and trimming them back makes sure they'll take up less shelf space, and sometimes this leads to a burst of growth in response to the warmer indoor climate. If you are lucky enough to have an unheated or cooler wintering location for your subtropical - Mediterranean or zone 7 plants, take advantage of it. They do not need it as warm as true tropicals and benefit from a resting period but cannot take a hard freeze. Trees with fleshy roots sensitive to winter cold are candidates too. (Trident maples or some Chinese elms can be touchy.)

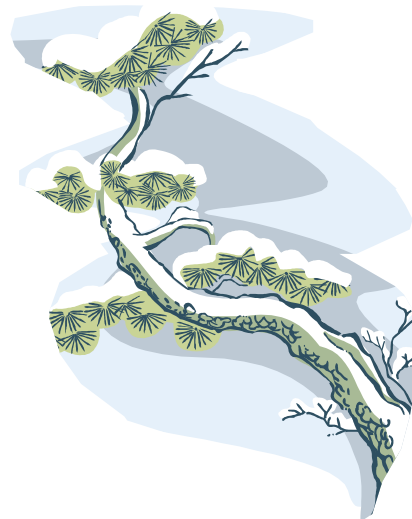
I know you may be wondering, but when should I bring my trees inside? The recommended temperatures vary, 50°F, 45°F, and 40°F. I look at the weeklong forecast. If there are two or more days where the night time temperature will be below 40 I bring them in. Or if the daily high will not be over 45°F, I figure the night time temperatures may unexpectedly dip. And anything below 38°F can kill some of the more sensitive tropicals. In fact, leaf drop may occur below 45°F- hence 45°F is a guideline in many bonsai books.

Finally, think about fertilizing. I cannot remember which author recommended it, but he said that evergreens grow all year around and benefit from a slow release food. So I put poo balls on them in the fall and sure enough, they green up and grow much nicer in the spring. Your indoor trees will also benefit from a light feeding schedule during their indoor growth period. But wait until they put some new growth on before you begin to feed and make it dilute. Too much will result in leggy growth with large leaves.

You might want to lay in something now to kill that spontaneous emergence of mealy bug or white fly that come from nowhere in January or February!



Ken Schultz



# Please Review for Next Month

## COLUMBUS BONSAI SOCIETY SLATE OF OFFICERS 2011

<b>PRESIDENT</b> <i>Your Choices</i> Zack Clayton	<b>1ST VICE PRESIDENT</b> <i>Your Choices</i> Ken Schultz	<b>2ND VICE PRESIDENT</b> <i>Your Choices</i> Denny Sackett
<b>LIBRARIAN</b> <i>Your Choices</i> John Young	<b>TREASURER</b> <i>Your Choices</i> Richard Gurevitz	<b>NEWSLETTER EDITOR</b> <i>Your Choices</i> Rich Uhrick
<b>1 YEAR DIRECTOR</b> <i>Your Choices</i> Tom Holcomb	<b>2 YEAR DIRECTOR</b> <i>Your Choices</i> Jack Smith	<b>3 YEAR DIRECTOR</b> <i>(Finals) Your Choices</i> Ben William
<b>TREE CURATOR</b> <i>Your Choices</i> Dan Binder	<b>DIRECTOR EMERITUS</b> <i>Your Choices</i> Jose' Cueto	<b>PAST PRESIDENT</b> <i>Your Choices</i> Mark Passerello
<b>SECRETARY</b> <i>Your Choices</i> Sandy Schoenfeld	<b>WEB MASTER</b> <i>Your Choices</i> Ed McCracken	

### Care Notes from the Columbus Bonsai Society Website

October - Mid Autumn - 65/43

- ◆ Trees will be using much less water now that the foliage is going dormant. Do not water unless needed.
- ◆ Try not to prune deciduous in the fall as it may force new growth that will not survive winter. Wait until the tree is fully dormant.
- ◆ Prepare your winter storage area now, before winter sets in.

### 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](mailto: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](mailto: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 Outer belt**

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.

OCT 2010	SHOW OF THE CAROLINA'S —ASHEVILLE ARBORETUM
OCT 2010	OAKLAND NURSERY FALL FESTIVAL
<b>17 OCT 2010</b>	<b>PHOENIX GRAFTS —FPC</b>
<b>21 NOV 2010</b>	<b>ELECTIONS/ SAIKEI/ STYLES—OAKLAND</b>
<b>DEC 2010</b>	<b>HOLIDAY DINNER —TBD</b>
JUN 2011	ABS/BCI 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](mailto:Columbusbonsai@hotmail.com)

[HTTP://Columbusbonsai.org](http://Columbusbonsai.org)

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

CBS Board meets  
1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday of the month  
at 7:00 pm

***Meeting is at  
Franklin Park***

