

April 2011 Newsletter

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*Bound tight as
a wound.
Awaiting
spring's arrival.
Then, ooh,
aah, budburst.*

-Rich Uhrick

“A Pinch of this....”

...A shopping we will go

Term of the month: BUDBURST

Budburst—The point at which a bud's contents unfurl (the new leaves appear).

SHOP 'TIL YOU DROP

After a couple of year hiatus, we decided to bring back the shopping trip to Oakland Nursery. Also, it did not seem to make sense for us to cover Ficus when the well-known expert, Jerry Meislik, will be here in June. We will have 2011 stamps for Membership Cards available at the meeting, so bring the card you received last year to get an up to date stamp. This saves paper for printing a whole series of new cards each year. And a current card will get you a discount on your purchase from Oakland. If you have not previously purchased nursery material for a bonsai, experienced members will be available to assist you in your selection. So, come on out Sunday, and we will hope the weather people are right about the rain ending Saturday.

Bonsai=Perseverance



Rich Uhrick

Join us at Oakland Nursery for a shopping session on April 17th.



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

This Month's Program— Shop 'til you drop or Selecting Potensai from Nursery Stock

Once I learned that bonsai could be developed from nursery stock, I began to train my eye to spot potensai from the nine or ten other plants that will be better off planted in the ground in my yard. There are a number of advantages to selecting a nursery plant as material to develop into bonsai. The two reasons that come immediately to mind are: they are likely to be outdoor hardy reducing the need to learn what its special needs are to keep it alive over winter, and your out of pocket cost is likely to be lower, compared to an equivalent diameter trunked bonsai developed at a bonsai nursery. The downside is that it may take several years to develop your nursery selection into a credible bonsai tree.



Our April program is to pair any member who would like assistance in selecting a potensai at Oakland nursery with an experienced member to assist you in making your selection. After paying for selections, assistance in initial styling is available at the Oakland Nursery education center where we have met before. So bring your tools and wire so that you can take home a new member to add to your growing bonsai collection. Since April is still early – repotting may also be an option for your new bonsai.

In anticipation, I toured the nursery and saw dwarf evergreens, pines, junipers, azaleas, Japanese maples, azaleas, Hinoki cypress, and more (there were even Rosemary and some yellow jasmine in the greenhouse where the plants were 33% off!) that could be developed into good bonsai in a few years. I saw several azaleas that priced at \$7.99, the dwarf Hinoki were \$39.95, a few items were more, but most were less. One year I selected three Holly that created a nice group planting. Your options will be endless!!



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

UPCOMING PROGRAMS:

MAY: GUEST ARTIST DOUG HAWLEY on Black Pine care.
Meeting to begin at 1pm.

JUNE: FICUS WITH BONSAIHUNK JERRY MEISLIK
Meeting will most likely begin early.

JULY: FLOWERING TROPICALS

AUGUST: ANNUAL SHOW

SEPTEMBER: PICNIC

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Rich Uhrick, Editor
ruhrick@otterbein.edu

AND NOW A WORD FROM OUR ^{NEW} PRESIDENT....



Random Thotz - now from the President

Man the weather has been great and I am so far behind on my chores it isn't funny. I have so much to repot and not sure when I'll get to it. I have struck cuttings of beech, Trident maple, Japanese maple, and some Red maple that I had trimmed up from last year transplanting. I have more to go and need another week of vacation to get it done.

We are having two meetings coming up that are a special learning opportunity. First, Doug Hawley will be talking on pines in May and this Bring Your Own Tree session is an opportunity to get advice on styling, special techniques, general care, and an informed critique on your Pine. Doug will be talking about black pine during the presentation but he invites you to bring any Pine you have questions about or want help with to the BYOT portion. There is a \$10 fee the club is collecting for this and we are looking at about 90 minutes for each portion of the meeting. The BYOT critiques the club has had in the past are very informative and I always learn a lot from them. It is a chance to show off your tree and learn about new ones in some detail.

Second, in June, we have the Ficus King [or Bonsaihunk, as he is known.] coming to visit. Jerry Meislik will join us with a demo on a larger ficus and a BYOT session focused on the ficus in our collections. There are a lot of different ficus, and like any genus of plants, the species are all a little different in how they behave and grow. This is the chance to have an internationally known expert go over your tree and give you advice and for the group to listen in on that advice and learn. As with the Doug Hawley critique, the standard \$10 fee will be asked for each tree you bring.

I have two ficus that I am thinking about, one is set in style and I would be asking for refinement advice. The other is not as firm in style and can still go several directions. I don't know which I will bring. The black pine I will be bringing in is in early styling and I will have just done bud grafting on it. So I will be looking for general advice and some directions to take the tree in the next 5 years of growth.

As you can see, a BYOT critique can accommodate almost anyone and any tree. The only requirement is you need to be willing to bring a tree and be willing to listen to the coaching you get. Everyone benefits and you end up with a better tree.

See you on the 17th.

Zack

Bonsai and Pre-Bonsai Member Clearance Sale

Doug Howard (ricjagger@aol.com) has a lot of trees that he would like to sell at very low prices. He has several in the ground at this point and if someone was interested they could come over to dig. He also has two very large Willow leaf ficus, and a large trident maple in the ground that is starting to come out. It has a 3+ inch trunk! There are also many small tropicals available. Please contact Doug for specific information and pricing.

**KEN'S BOOK OF THE MONTH: The Japanese Art of Miniature Trees and Landscapes
By: Yuji Yoshimura and Giovanna M. Halford**

The first edition of this book was 1956; my copy is a 13th, 1986 edition. Recently, I saw this book at Barnes & Noble, so it is still in print. The publisher notes that the collaboration was difficult as one of the authors had returned to North Africa while the other remained in Japan. Five appendices follow the 173 pages of text organized into eight chapters. Being a 1950's book, the color pictures have a separate index; there are 25 full color and 39 half-tone plates. These appear to be black and white photos to me, though they are comprised of one to twelve individual photos. In addition, there are a number of drawings/illustrations used to facilitate better understanding the text. I figured 13 printings and still counting, a review would be a great idea.

When I scanned the chapters, I found some of the usual topics, but also some unique items. One example is "The color of the pot ought to contrast with the tree. For this reason green pots should only be used for trees with brightly colored flowers, foliage or fruits." I had read in a different book that green pots represent grasslands. Another factoid offered is that bonsai did not appear outside of Japan until London in 1909. Based on other readings that hinted that bonsai may have started in China or India and drawings from Egypt show trees in pots, probably used for medicines I am guessing they are talking about Japanese style bonsai as we know it. The authors say bonsai for Japan is a relatively new art that started some 400 years ago and was well established in its present form by 1868.

Chapter 2: Propagation has some interesting insight, noting that different trees species grow at different rates. Evergreens

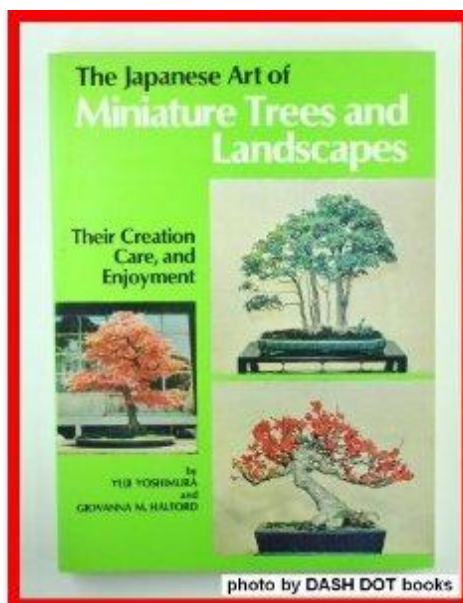
grow more slowly than deciduous, but that evergreens live longer. A comment follows that there are cherry and wisteria known to be between 200 and 300 years old. They state that a tree reaches maturity at 30 and full beauty at 50. They further note that each country has its own bonsai style based on their natural forests. The chapter goes on to describe the five ways to grow bonsai, from collecting to grafting. There is a table showing when to graft based on Tokyo climate. For example, wisteria is mid-March. (I think Tokyo is between a Zone 6 and 7

climate) Seven pages are devoted to grafting with eight pages of photos. Chapter 3: Potting and Repotting stated that evergreens may only need repotting every 3-5 years and deciduous every other year. So as Ryan Neil stated, we seem to be preoccupied about more frequent repotting than is needed. Let the tree tell you when it needs repotting. The soil formulae presentation seemed complex. They

point out that you cut surface roots on an outward slant rather than straight across. There are tips on potting seedlings and emergency repotting, which involved removing dead roots.

Chapter 4: Training - This section includes 26 pages of black and white photos of different styles, some not so common such as coiled and stump style. a series of illustrations and more photos demonstrates wiring and then transitions into leaf pruning and candling. The chapter also covers fertilization, giving a formulae for artificial manure – cotton seed and soy beans 3 parts, fish meal 2 parts, sulfur phosphate lime and wood ash – 1 part each.

Chapter 5: Rock and Group Plantings 14 pages includes tray landscape or Bonkei style which they say do not need figures or tiny



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houses if the Bonsai is good as figurines are distracting. However, they state that it needs a focal point such as a rock(s) or stream (river of sand). Page 143 is a series of photos showing tree arrangements, right hand and left hand... the trees start 1/3 rd of the way back in the pot.

Chapter 6: Care of Bonsai covers spraying the leaves as well as watering, weeding and a section damaged bud, another on damaged leaves and one on damaged branches. There are three pages of photos showing forms of winter protection. Chapter 7: Pests seems to repeat some of the same facts.

Chapter 8: Judging and Exhibiting Bonsai includes a bit about choosing bonsai. They state that there are 2 main characteristics to consider - good health and beauty. They point out that age and beauty are different things. Exhibiting shows the use of stands, scrolls and accent plants. I found the use of a Tokonoma interesting. One explained that the scroll was the focus and the tree selected should not detract from it. Such a combination is appropriate for a wedding. The branching of the tree and what style it is determine the position of the tree on the stand. Other effects were placing leaves on the floor if the Tokonoma is in autumn or flower petals near a tree in flower in the spring.



Ken Schultz

Notes from Sandy:

April is a great month for bonsai enthusiasts! Not only is it my birthday month (hint, hint)- it is also when I begin the daily ritual of checking each plant waking up out of winter storage. Who needs repotted? Who needs styled? Who needs re-styled after winter-die-back? I have learned the hard way about damage that could occur if you do not check your trees frequently for changes, especially insects. Unfortunately, my birthday month always reminds me to look for two of my yearly visitors: cedar apple rust on my pfitzer juniper branches and sawfly worms hatching on the mugo pines.

The cedar apple rust looks like a rusty-colored scale that seems to show up in the small cracks of the bark. Supposedly, it does no harm, but it appears frequently over a period of several days in a row.

The sawfly worms appear to hatch near the tops of branches and specifically at the points of last years' new growth. If not treated, they will eat and destroy all new needles. They leave behind evidence of browned, curled needles.

My best defense - frequent spraying of regular rubbing alcohol! Once you spot them, be diligent in checking for them. For the sawfly worms, another option might be to treat the soil (or ground) with a systemic imidacloprid product such as Bayer advanced granules. I mentioned treating the ground as I find the worms on ALL my mugos planted in the yard.

Happy bug hunting!



Sandy Schoenfeld



See Also

<http://plantclinic.cornell.edu/factsheets/cedar-applerust/cedar-applerust.htm>

<http://ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/2000/2555.html>

STUDYING AT STASELWOOD

SESSION SIX: January 2011

According to Richard Gurevitz

To me Class 6 of The Staselwood Study Group is both sweet and sad. This is the end of 6 amazing, day-long classes over an 11 month period. Unlike some of my classmates, I have never been exposed to such intense training and The Staselwood Study Group has refined my understanding of Bonsai many times over. My thanks to Jeff Carr for sharing his expertise with us in a truly scholarly and relaxed manner.

Class 6 began with a recap of the year and was open and loose. Most of what was covered has already been presented in my previous articles. In this article I will only put in the outline forms and add what comments might not have been included in previous articles.

RECAP FROM THE YEAR.

CLASS 1 The over-riding theme of Class 1 was to not be afraid to make major changes.

- ◆ **Creativity and perspective**
- ◆ **Pot selection.** What does the pot convey? Square pots are masculine and round or oval pots are feminine. Color and texture add to the gender of a pot. Dark colors tend to be masculine and smooth, light colored pots are generally feminine. Do not pick a high quality pot for an unfinished tree.
- ◆ **Repotting and root work.** When you check to see if you need to repot, you find out how the tree has been doing for the last 3 to 5 years. Are the roots fine? Are there clumps of soil? Are there crossed roots? During repotting you should remove all heavy, unneeded roots. You do not wash conifer roots because you want to leave some soil around the roots that has mycorrhiza in it. Azaleas have masses of fine roots. When root trimming Azaleas, use cut paste because they tend to die back if you do not.
- ◆ **Deciduous hard pruning.**



Photo from the Staselwood website.

- ◆ **Deciduous detail pruning.**

- ◆ **Wiring**

CLASS 2

- ◆ **Picking a nursery tree.** Pick a tree with a nice trunk. You can spend time developing the canopy, but the trunk takes years to develop. Do not waste time on a tree that may not turn out to be a good Bonsai specimen.
- ◆ **Collecting.**
- ◆ **Tree sitting.** Tree sitting is where the tree sits in reference to sun and shade. The tree should get as much sun as it can handle. this goes back to soil. Does the tree get enough moisture from the soil without the soil being water logged. The soil should not dry out every day. This puts too much stress on the tree.
- ◆ **Fertilization.** Feed it, feed it, feed it !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
- ◆ **Pruning.** Pruning is specific to species and season. Do not let Azaleas bloom every year because that wears down the plant.
- ◆ Pine candle pruning.
- ◆ Styles part two.

CLASS 3

- ◆ **Environment.** This is how the environment changes tree growth. The sun at the equator is directly above the tree and the tree tends to grow with a heavier top. As we go farther north, the sun shines more on the sides of the tree and more on one side than the other.

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Thus the side branches develop thicker foliage pads and one side is thicker than the other. Cascades and semi-cascades have a crown and a cascade. they tell a story of how they grow and where the sun strikes the plant.

- ◆ **Physiological differences.** Conifers vs. deciduous.
- ◆ **Ramification.**
- ◆ **Taper.**
- ◆ **Stages of a tree.**
 - ◆ **Pre-mature.** This is the growing, forming stage. It is the juvenile stage.
 - ◆ **Mature.** This is the adult, finished stage.
 - ◆ **Transformation.** This is the stage that occurs when a mature tree is acted upon by some outside force such as a lightning strike, or severe insect infestation, or the invasion of a Bonsai artist. Most Bonsai go into transformation. After the tree recovers from transformation, it will again be considered mature. You do not want to have a tree with many jins and a perfect crown and many fine pads. This would be a serious distraction.

CLASS 4

- ◆ **8 Principles of Design**
- ◆ **Balance**
- ◆ **Movement & Rhythm**
- ◆ **Emphasis**
- ◆ **Simplicity**
- ◆ **Contrast.** You need contrast to differentiate trunk from rocks, etc. The pot should not take away from the trunk.
- ◆ **Proportion**
- ◆ **Space**
- ◆ **Unity**
 - ◆ Tropicals
 - ◆ Extreme Bending
 - ◆ Creation of Bonsai from Container Stock

CLASS 5

Winter Prep

Show Prep

Fall Pruning

Pine Care

Needling

Bud Selection

CLASS 6

- ◆ **Soil Appendix A** is the reproduction of a handout on soil from Jeff Carr. Parts of the handout are from Craig Coussins and are copyrighted. Craig Coussins' sections will be noted. [These will appear space permitting in future newsletters.]
- ◆ **Watering** is the most important day-to-day function in bonsai maintenance. Make sure to thoroughly water because you must replace the water the tree has used. If you just water lightly, your plant will develop surface roots, not the deep dividing roots you need. It was suggested that after watering all of your plants, you should water again to make sure you have watered thoroughly.

Conclusion

All the previous skills will help you with your ultimate skill set that is needed to excel you for bonsai, which is the ability to recognize a good tree and ultimately a good bonsai. If you cannot pick a good tree in the beginning, you will be working on a bad tree forever.

The first and most important aesthetic skill is the ability to accurately assess a tree's worthiness for bonsai.

The bottom line is "good bonsai=good trunk".

The practice of bonsai is not the accumulation of fancy, difficult techniques that you use infrequently, BUT the proper application of basic care of water, fertilizer, pruning, and aesthetic balance and beauty.

Never forget that daily activities and seasonal tasks are the bedrock of bonsai.

Nursery Shopping for Bonsai Material

by Brent Walston of Evergreen Gardens

Introduction

I used to go to nurseries all the time in search of material for bonsai. Now I just go out to the growing grounds and pick up whatever strikes my fancy. I could never completely work it all by myself in a hundred years. For most of you, nursery shopping for potential bonsai material will be the way that you acquire your collection. The following article offers some guidelines for effective shopping, or what to look for.

First, don't be afraid to get dirt on your hands and knees. I can always tell the real aficionados by how much dirt they get on their knees grubbing around the surface of the pot looking for a good nebari or trunk characteristic. The foliage and the branches are of our little importance, in most cases they will be discarded anyhow.

Look for a good nebari, the crown and surface roots of the plant. This is the single hardest element to obtain, if a tree has a good nebari and nothing else to offer, buy it, grow a trunk, and then grow branches. Nobody said this was going to happen overnight. Look for a radical swelling at the base that soars into a tapered trunk. Look for surface roots that smoothly merge into this crown. The roots should come out radially. Circular roots can be problem and usually will have to be discarded.

If a tree lacks a good nebari, it still may offer other qualities too good to pass up. The second element to look for is a good trunk. Traditional 'masculine' trees will have thick trunks and mature bark. The more taper you can get the better. A thick trunk with no taper can be dealt with, but one with taper is better. The usual rule for such trees is that the height of the tree will be six times the diameter of the trunk at the base. So already, you must form some sort of picture in your head of what the final tree will look like. At least picture how tall it will be with this size trunk. Will this work? Is there a branch that can be bent upward for an apex? Can the top be broken and a jin apex carved? Will the tree need to be grown out some more before it has sufficient trunk or height? Trees with smaller trunk proportions are perfectly acceptable; they usually have a more feminine appearance, softer and more sinewy. It just depends what you want and what the tree has to offer.

If you are looking for immediate gratification, or pretty quick bonsai, you must analyze the

branching. If this thing is going in a bonsai pot soon, under one year, then some existing branches must be used. The first branch is usually one third the height of the tree. Does the tree have such a branch? It should be one third or less than the diameter of the trunk at the point at which it is attached, or it will be too fat. Skinny branches can be grown out, fat branches are a serious problem and can only be solved over a number of years by growing out the trunk. Choosing or finding a second branch must also include a decision on the front and back of the tree. Usually the first two branches are at the left and right of the tree and slightly toward the front, they make an angle of somewhere around 120 degrees. The third or back branch is usually 120 degrees from the first or second branch but not directly behind the tree. The back branch may also be the second branch but only rarely the first. The other branches can usually be grown out later.

PATIENCE! Ok, you have analyzed the tree and it has good possibilities, buy it and take it home. If it is not spring with the sap running, you can go ahead and do some styling, remove unwanted branches, wire and bend others, remove some surface soil to expose the nebari, reduce the top. In general, have a good time. If it is an evergreen, do not remove more than half the foliage while playing with it. Slap your fingers if they itch to remove just one more little branch.

If it is deciduous and it is dormant, have at it. If it a species that buds back nicely, and most do, you can work it down to the trunk alone. Check with someone to make sure the species will support this. Beech, for instance, usually will not. If it is the growing season but not early spring you can easily remove half or more of the foliage with your manipulations. If it is less than six weeks until the end of the season, wait until it goes dormant or you risk throwing new growth that will not have time to harden off.

What about the roots? My advice is to leave them alone. This is where beginners get into trouble. They work a plant too much, too soon, and it cannot support all the changes. Do as much top work as you can and leave it in the existing can or put it in a larger can without disturbing the roots if it needs to grow out some more. Wait for the next opportunity to do root work. You can continue to clip and trim and wire branches and have a good time watching your little tree progress. It will be very easy to care for because it

has excess root capacity compared to the canopy. It will not dry out easily and it will be easy to water and fertilize.

If you worked on the top during the winter, wait at least until the following fall to do root work. If you worked the top after the spring flush you can work the roots in the fall, but it would be safer to wait until the following late winter or early spring. If you work on the top during the summer, wait until the following fall. In other words, give the plant an entire growth cycle before root pruning. I have used this formula many times and it has rarely failed me. Every time I lose a tree it is usually because I don't follow my own rules and do too much too fast. Learn to enjoy the tree in the nursery pot. I know the fascination for beginners is to get the tree in a little pot, but just having a tree in a pot is not bonsai. I have thousands of little trees in nursery pots and I enjoy them every bit as much as the ones in the bonsai pots.

Now that I have given you all the things to look for in nursery plants, I will try to make specific suggestions for what to do when you get to the nursery.

Take a plant species description book with you, do not rely on what the sales help tell you, unless you have dealt with this nursery before, and you know for a fact that they have honest, knowledgeable help. In the west any nursery worth its salt will have a copy of Sunset's Western Garden Book right on the counter for you to use, but it is better to take your own so you have it with you when you are actually looking at the plant.

If you live in the west you can use the maps in the front of 'Sunset' to find out what zone you live in to make proper plant choices according to cold hardiness and other factors. The 'Sunset' system is far superior to USDA zones, and they do not correspond. Sunset's maps are much more detailed and consider far more information than the blanket USDA zones. If you do not live in the west take some time to read through this section to find the zone that most closely matches your area and use this number to aid in plant selection. Since the book includes zones from San Diego to the mountains of Washington almost the entire country should be able to find a comparable zone except the Deep South and the upper Midwest.

Armed with this kind of information about plant material, you can make intelligent choices about the cold hardiness, watering requirements, and growth habits of any particular plant that strikes your fancy.

Since this is mostly for beginners, I suggest that you look for deciduous material, or hardier evergreens such as juniper. Stay away from pines

unless you have several years of experience under your belt. Some may disagree with me, but I do not consider pines other than *Pinus mugo* to be beginner plants. Most pines in nurseries are already wrecked anyhow for bonsai.

For the most part stay with one gallon material since this will be inexpensive and no big deal if it succumbs to over ambitiousness. Also, stay away from grafted material unless you know what to look for in grafts and the pitfalls of high grafts, ugly grafts, mismatches, etc (See the article on grafting for bonsai). Go for seedling material and cuttings. This will also be the least expensive material.

Bargain basement areas are often a great resource for bonsai shoppers. Here you will find the large trunked root bound material at good prices already dwarfed for you. However, pass up stuff that looks like it is on its last legs unless you have some experience. Take root bound material home and immediately pot it up to the next larger size regardless of what size the final bonsai will be. This will insure the survival of the plant and invigorate the top, so you can do some work on it the following season. Do not overwork root bound material because it has no reserves, you must reinvigorate the plant first.

Look for plants with small leaves and twiggy branching; they will make the best bonsai candidates. In general, stay away from plants with compound leaves. These are plants that have leaves that are usually large with many small leaflets. These plants will usually not ramify (create small twiggy branches).

If you want evergreens, stay with tough plants like juniper and cedar, if you are in an appropriate area. Broad leaf evergreens may or may not be easy; you will have to consult your text.

Deciduous material such as maples, hornbeam, hackberry, elm, hawthorn, linden, *Malus* (apple), *Prunus* (plum, peach, apricot), and *Liquidambar* are easy to work with.

And finally

Remember, the strong impulse to have that little tree in a bonsai pot will become a very boring experience if that is your only interest in bonsai. Most people have much more fun with their collections of pre-bonsai and bringing their trees along, watching them grow, planning their future, and finally potting them up as bonsai. These trees, born of love, are much more valuable than mall bonsai.

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

*The library will be
open*



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 6:30 pm. The board meetings are open to members.

2011

30 APR 2011	GRTR LOUISVILLE BONSAI SHOW—YEW DELL GARDENS
15 MAY 2011	GUEST ARTIST—DOUG HAWLEY ON BLACK PINE —FPC 1 PM START
20-22 MAY 2011	ST. LOUIS SHOHIN CONVENTION—ST. LOUIS, MO
27-30 MAY 2011	BRUSSEL'S RENDEZVOUS
19 JUN 2011	FICUS WITH JERRY MEISLIK—FPC MEETING TO START EARLY
16-19 JUN 2011	ABS/BCI "Bonsai in the Bluegrass" —LOUISVILLE, KY
17 JUL 2011	FLOWERING TROPICALS—OAKLAND
23-24 JUL 2011	NASHVILLE REGIONAL SHOW—NASHVILLE, TN
19-21 AUG 2011	MIDWEST BONSAI SHOW—CHICAGO, IL
21 AUG 2011	ANNUAL SHOW —MAENNERCHOR
17-18 SEP 2011	TBD
16 OCT 2011	BUD PRUNING, NEEDLING, AND WIRING PINES—FPC
20 NOV 2011	DORMANCY AND STANDS: SELECTION OR CREATION—OAKLAND
11 DEC 2011	HOLIDAY DINNER—TBD
26-29 JUL 2012	MABA "BUCKEYE BONSAI, A FAMILY AFFAIR"—CINCINNATI

FPC= FRANKLIN PARK CONSERVATORY
OAKLAND= OAKLAND NURSERY, COLUMBUS

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.
 - Repot pines and juniper this month, after the candles (pine buds) begin to swell.
 - Start balanced fertilization as new growth begins. Continue fertilization until mid summer.
 - 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.

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 6:30 pm

***SHOP TIL YOU DROP—
OAKLAND NURSERY***

