

# October 2011 Newsletter

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Tom Holcomb

*Pines*

*2 or 5 needles*

*In all sorts of colors*

*Third year needle drop*

*-Richard Uhrick*

“A Pinch of this....”

...Pinch me ....

**Term of the month: PINCHING**

**Pinching** - A technique used to control and shape soft new growth of foliage, by carefully pinching or pulling off small shoots with the finger and thumb in a pinching motion.

**PINCH ME, CANDLE ME, PINES OH MY....**

That’s right bonsai fans, we will be discussing and working on our pines this month. So “Bring out your pines, bring out your pines....” And come join us as we explore the world of pine care and maintenance this month at the Franklin Park Conservatory and Chihuly Collection. Bring your pine trees and be ready to join in the sap-filled fun.

Bonsai=Perseverance



Rich Uhrick

**Inside this issue:**

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**Join us at Franklin Park Conservatory on the 16th for pine care and BYOT pine wiring.**



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

## This Month's Program— MAINTENANCE WORK ON PINES—NEEDLING, PRUNING, AND BYOT WIRING.



**O**ur meeting on October the 16th will occur at Franklin Park Conservatory and feature PINES. We will discuss the maintenance aspects common to all Pine species: Needling, Pruning, Candelning, and wiring. This will be followed by a BYOP (Bring Your Own Pine) session to work on wiring of pines. More experienced members will be on hand to assist the less experienced with their trees. Wire will be available and wire and tools will be on hand for purchase at the meeting. See you there.



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: STANDS, AND DISPLAYS, DORMANCY PREPARATION AND ROSEMARY WORKSHOP**

**DECEMBER: HOLIDAY DINNER AT LEE GARDENS**

**MARCH 2012: FRANK MIHALIC RETURNS FOR A DEMO ON THE CLUB TAXUS.**

**APRIL 2012: ANDY SMITH OF GOLDEN ARROW BONSAI WILL JOIN US FOR A WORKSHOP.**

## AND NOW A WORD FROM OUR PRESIDENT....



### Random Thotz - now from the President

Zack has been under the weather lately.

See you on the 16th

*Zack*

## Getting Ready For November's workshop: *Rosmarinus officinalis* – Rosemary

**G**ranted you may recall that I wrote an article about Rosemary in the October 2005 newsletter, but we've decided that we should offer a Rosemary Workshop to the members at our November meeting. The cost and a signup sheet will be circulated at the October 16 club meeting. It seems that many nurseries offer a variety of Rosemary several times a year. At this time of year they are offered as topiary. You may see some trained as a ball on a stalk or as a wreath shape. Towards Thanksgiving you'll see plants trimmed into a Christmas tree shape. In the spring is when you'll find a wide variety of starter plants to put in your herb garden. The point is that you can trim off new growth, dry it and use it to season your cooking or to make potpourri. An article written by Mathew Ward lists 24 cultivars with Blue Lady and Spanish specifically listed as suitable for bonsai. The cultivars have different growth habits, flower color and needle/leaf size.

Yes the leaves of Rosemary are needle shaped. Flower color varies from purple to blue to white to pink; and the growth habit can be ridged upright or ground hugging prostrate. Most are hardy to zone 8, a few to zone 7, regardless we cannot leave them outdoors when the temperatures drop below 45. They are native to the Mediterranean and like hot dry weather. However, as bonsai, don't let them dry out. You should use a hydrometer or a chopstick to check. They also like limestone soil. It is suggested that you add lime to your fertilizing regime to make them happy.

A number of bonsai books have a sinuous trunked Rosemary bonsai. These herbs live longer than 30 years and in the ground can become 4'-5' shrubs. While the growth is young you can wire it into position but it becomes very rigid and older wood is more likely to break than bend, especially where branches join the trunk. If you're feeding and providing the right light and water, your Rosemary bonsai may grow rather rapidly. Use clip-and-grow to maintain your tree's shape. Keep the trimmings and dry them for cooking.

If you lose a Rosemary bonsai it will probably be when you first get it and try to repot it. Like regular trees, they have a best time to repot – late spring. But they grow so rapidly that many of the topiary sold are severely pot bound. A guide I found says not to remove more than 25% of its roots. After repotting give it a Superthrive treatment. Also while they do like a fast draining soil, its common practice to put them in potting soil that may cause root rot. This will especially be true if you aren't able to give your light loving Rosemary enough light. To flower, they need 6 hours of direct sun a day. Indoors they will need 14 hours of artificial light.

Indoors, or late fall Rosemary may develop powdery mildew. Treat it with a fungicide to keep it healthy. They may also be attacked by red spider mites.

Larger cuttings will root in 2-4 weeks in your sand grow box.



Ken Schultz

**FOR YOUR PERUSAL, HERE IS THE PROPOSED SLATE FOR 2012. WE WILL ASK FOR FURTHER NOMINATIONS AT THE OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER MEETINGS WITH VOTING TO OCCUR IN NOVEMBER.**

## COLUMBUS BONSAI SLATE OF OFFICERS FOR 2012

<b>PRESIDENT</b>	<b>1<sup>ST</sup> VICE PRESIDENT</b>	<b>2<sup>ND</sup> VICE PRESIDENT</b>
<i>Your Choice</i>	<i>Your Choice</i>	<i>Your Choice</i>
1. Zack Clayton	1. Ken Schultz	1. Denny Sackett
<b>1 YEAR DIRECTOR</b>	<b>2 YEAR DIRECTOR</b>	<b>3 YEAR DIRECTOR</b>
<i>Your Choice</i>	<i>Your Choice</i>	<i>Your Choice</i>
1. Jack Smith	1. Ben William	1. Tracy Freeland
		
<b>TREASURER</b>	<b>SECRETARY</b>	<b>TREE CURATOR</b>
<i>Your choice</i>	<i>Your Choice</i>	<i>Your Choices</i>
1. Richard Gurevitz	1. Sandy Schoenfeld	1. Dan Binder
<b>LIBRARIAN</b>	<b>WEB MASTER</b>	<b>NEWSLETTER EDITOR</b>
<i>Your Choice</i>	<i>Your choice</i>	<i>Your Choice</i>
1. John Young	1. Ed McCracken	1. Richard Uhrick
<b>PAST PRESIDENT</b>	<b>DIRECTOR EMERITUS</b>	
<i>Non-Elected</i>	<i>Non-elected</i>	
1. Mark Passerello	1. José Cueto	

v



Go to the winner of the raffle for a scholarship to Staselwood Bonsai's classes for 2012:

**Rick Wilson**

When contacted, he replied:

“Thank you very much. It was meant to be. My wife and I ate out at a Chinese restaurant just before the picnic and my fortune cookie said my “Luck is changing”....

**DO YOU HAVE A TOPIC YOU WANT TO SEE IN 2012?**

**OR DO YOU HAVE A SKILL OR TECHNIQUE YOU ARE WILLING TO SHARE?**

**IF SO, LET US KNOW, AND HELP US MAKE OUR 40TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR THE BEST EVER.**



**Book of the Month:** *Bonsai Today Masters' Series: Pines, Growing & Styling Japanese Black & White Pines featuring Masahiko Kimura, Takashita Yosiaki & Many Others*

This book report could also act as “Tree of the Month” as it covers the care needed for White and Black Pines in some depth. My copy of **Pines** is the second printing of the first edition, which has a 2005 copyright. We waited several months from the date of order to receive it. It features currently living artists: Masahiko Kimura, Kinio Kobayashi, Tomio Yamada, Takashita Yosiaki, Susuno Sudo, Mikio Oshima, Oishi Kasan, Kusida Matsuo, Wayne Schoech and Michael Persiano. The last two are editors of *Bonsai Today*. Persiano is famous for his Superthrive feeding program.

The structure of the text is two-fold. First, White Pines make up the first 100 pages and then Black Pines are the focus of the remaining 76 pages. Under each of these two sections there are 9 and 8 chapters respectively that cover similar topics related to each of these two types of pine. However, the topics are not identical. They do reference each other. In the White Pine section differences to Black Pine care is called out, as is White Pine care in the Black Pine section. White Pines are also referred to as 5 needle pines and Black Pines, two-needle. (Note - Mugo and Scotts Pines are two needle pines.)

There are photos at the beginning of the White Pine section of 12 varieties of White Pines. In the Black Pine section 9 varieties of Black Pine are listed without photos. It is noted that neither list is complete. I spent some time with the White Pine photos trying to determine if one of them matched a tree I have in my collection. I’m still unsure if there was an exact match. Eastern White Pines native to the US are *Pinus strobus*; Japanese White Pines are *Pinus parvifolia*. There are 9 White Pine subspecies and reportedly 150 cultivars of Japanese White Pine. The 12 photos presented are the more common cultivars used in bonsai.

The needles of White Pines are semi-rigid and stay on the tree for 2-3 years. In bonsai culture the 1”-2” needles are reduced to 1”. In contrast, two-needle pines have longer needles (2.5” – 4.5”) that can reduce to 1-1.5” in bonsai culture. Both White and Black Pines are hardy to central Ohio. Frequently White Pines used for bonsai are grafted to Black Pine roots. Both groups want full sun and have similar pests and diseases, such as root rot and saw flies; which have hit trees in my col-

lection. Black Pines are more salt tolerant than White. Soil for each is comprised of equal parts; Turface, haydite, bark, course sand (chicken grit) and a teaspoon of mycorrhizae per gallon of soil mix.

The book notes that Black Pines are more forgiving than White Pines and that you cannot use Black Pine pinching techniques on White Pines. On White Pines you need to leave 4-6 clusters of needles on each shoot or the branch will die. With White Pines needle plucking (done late summer/early fall) to remove old needles can tear the bark, so cutting and leaving 1/16” stubs is an alternative. White Pine buds are smaller than

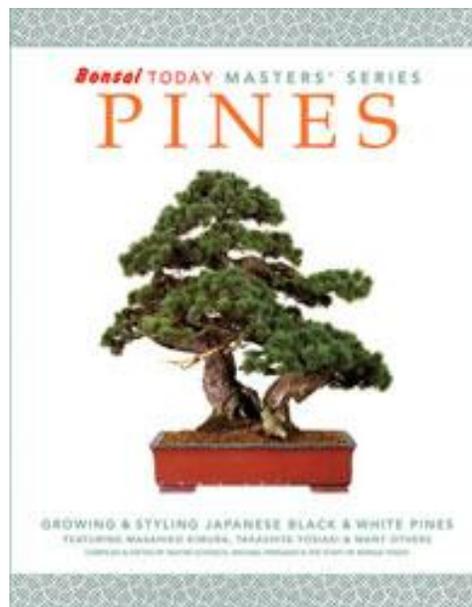
Black Pines, so you may want to use tweezers when removing unwanted buds – done mid fall.

Most bonsai problems involve watering, often affected by growing location. Using a chopstick to check moisture levels before watering is recommended. For winter protection the recommendation is to mulch up to the first branch. While Black Pines can grow further south where there is no hard freezing, White Pines need at least 8 weeks of real dormancy. The freeze-thaw of early winter or early spring can cause root damage as can no drainage or drying out. In the ground White Pines can survive to -24, but in a pot, -2. Above 36, photosynthesis occurs (This is why late fall ap-

plication of poo balls or slow release fertilizer is useful for your conifers, while your deciduous trees can do without as you place your trees into winter storage. I began doing this 3 years ago and my conifers are much healthier in the spring.) Air circulation is needed to prevent fungal diseases. (Which is why I use burlap around my storage areas and not plastic.)

The organization of **Pines** and the photo or drawing documentation on the various topics presented makes writing this report difficult. For the full benefit I strongly recommend actually reading this book. Topics such as “Energy Balancing” and “Candle Management” are examples. In this chapter it says that areas that need growth on a White Pine may need to remain untouched for up to 3 years. However, areas of strong growth on both White and Black Pines need up to 3/4ths of the candle removed before the candle opens (Remember to leave 4-6 bundles of needles on a White Pine.) Most pruning activities occur in spring, but you can wire (not

*(Continued on page 7)*



*(Continued from page 6)*

prune) in late fall and winter.

In the White Pine section, it presents chapters on “Tree Position in the Pot” and “Primary Branch Selection”, as are chapters on “Multiple Trunk Trees” and “Rock Plantings.” Special bending techniques are shown and explained. Kimura explains that the spacing between primary branches is needed to make a tree appear more mature. You may wire a higher positioned branch to visually become a first branch.

In the Multiple Trunk Tree chapter, Kimura decided he needed to see what was below the soil first. Then he styled the primary trunk. He warns that oversized training pots can result in over-watering, but in the case history presented in the book, was necessary due to beetle damage to the feeder roots. A bigger pot would allow feeder root development. He then styled foliage on all trunks based on the flow of the main trunk. All trunks were arranged based on the main trunk. Kimura said in studying older masters, crossing trunks are allowable and create a more natural look.

In the chapter on Rock Planting, Mikio Oshima says he waits a year before styling a plant he has placed on a rock. He notes that bonsai on rocks may not be transplanted for over 20 years. He likes 1, 3, or 5 trees to create his compositions. He sprays his newly planted trees on rocks, twice a day to ensure success. This is not root over rock; these trees are growing in pockets on a larger rock or assemblage of rocks. When he wires he starts with the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> branches, then in 3 years, the entire tree. After styling he says wiring every 5 years is enough to maintain White Pines. He advises dark stones are more natural.

The Black Pine section devotes a chapter to “Developing Short Needles”, one on “Transplanting” and another on “Pines from Seed.” In the Transplanting chapter the trick of using a piece of Styrofoam to promote horizontal root development is shown, as is root ball management and nebari development. (I felt that I have much to learn about these subjects.) Before cutting roots when transplanting a new tree, expose the roots to see what you are facing. Use a chopstick, not a metal root hook, unless it can’t be avoided. Arrange the roots using rocks, bits of chopstick or wood to position the roots to create the best nebari.

When bud pruning Black Pines leave only two side buds; the two strongest buds where growth is weak; the two weakest where growth is strong. When needle plucking the same is true, fewer needles need to be left where growth is strong, but you may not want to pluck at all where growth is weak or the branch may die. Start pruning in strong areas first, then work to the weak. Again some weak areas will need no pruning or 3-4 buds may need to be left. He says apex pruning may wait until mid winter during the initial styling year, but mid July in later years. After 2 years, unwanted bud removal may reduce to every 2 or 3 years.

In the Black Pine section, an entire chapter is devoted to creating a cascade. Oishi Kasan explains that the trick is the balancing the strength of the apex with the cascade branches. He says that the cascade branch needs to come horizontally off the trunk and then downward. Kasan leaves 3 sets of needles in strong area twigs, all in weak areas. As evidenced by a nine-year case history.

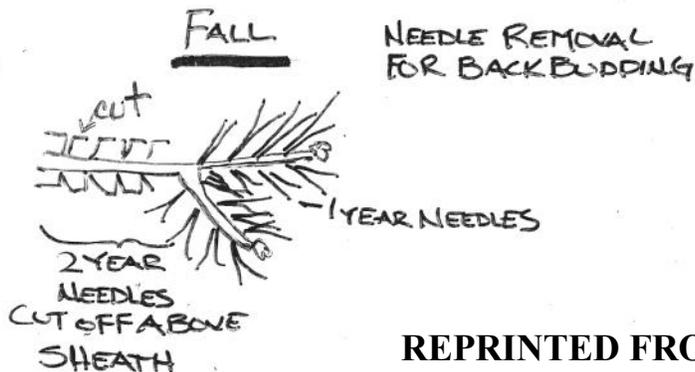
There is also an entire chapter on growing Black Pines from seed. If you decide to try seeds, Matsuo explains that the best cones develop on the south side of tree; collect only from trees with features that you like. Collect cones in the fall from the tree, not ones on the ground. Soak your cones in water that contains a few drops of lime sulfur to open the cones then dry the cones in the sun to free the seed scales from the cone. Once collected, Matsuo grades the seeds keeping only the larger ones. He stores the seeds until spring, when he soaks them for 3 days and then plants them in 80% sand, 20% sphagnum. After the seeds sprout he selects the best seedlings. When their stems turn purple he cuts them ½” below their first needle tuft. These tufts are planted and new finer roots develop in 20 – 40 days. By fall he starts wiring the trunks. He warns that they will grow rapidly so watch closely. In 7 years, his seedlings were 1” – 2 1/8” in diameter.

Before the Black Pine Gallery, there is a chapter on “Restyling” with details on how to deal with old rigid branches. It says that Black Pines can be restyled and transplanted in the same year, but that White Pines need two years.

I will be keeping this book handy for reference whenever I plan to work on the pines in my collection.

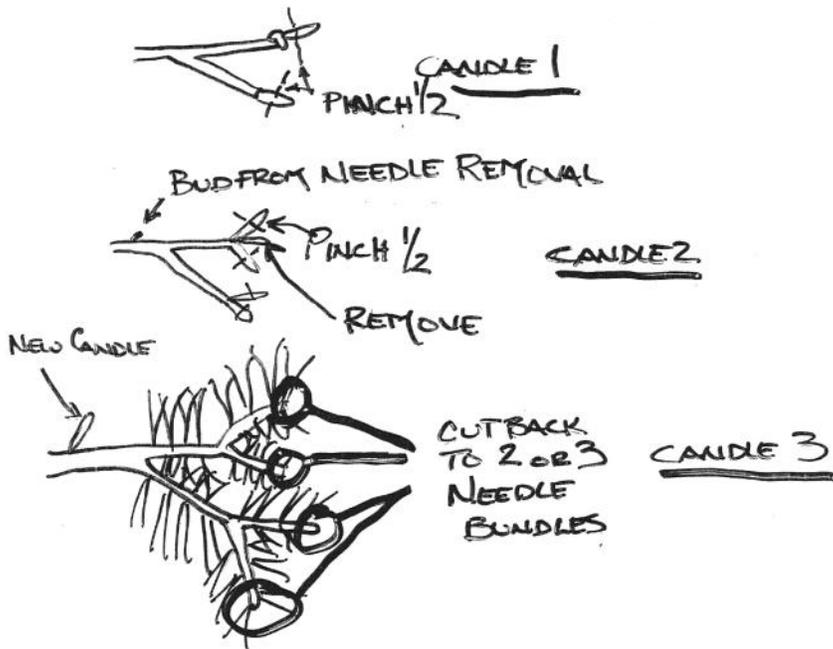


Ken Schultz



REPRINTED FROM NOTES MADE AT THE CRAIG COUSSINS WORKSHOP IN 2009. COMMENTS ON WHAT AND WHEN TO NEEDLE YOUR CONIFERS.

SPRING



A BIT OF FALL COLOR FROM THE COLLECTION OF KEN SCHULTZ.

## GETTING READY FOR COLD WEATHER

Late 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 tropics 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 tropics. In fact, leaf drop may occur below 45°F- hence 45°F is a guideline in many bonsai books.

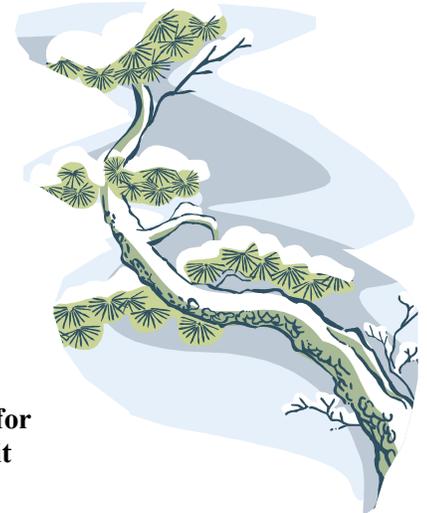
Finally, think about fertilizing. I cannot remember which author recommended it, but he said that evergreens grow all year around and benefit from a slow release food. So I put poo balls on them in the fall and sure enough, they green up and grow much nicer in the spring. Your indoor trees will also 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

**EDITOR'S NOTE: With the forecast being for an early and rough winter for the Midwest, it seemed prudent to reprint some thoughts on winter prep as early as this month.**



### 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)

#### What's New in Our C.B.S. Library This Month

**Books:** *Bonsai Today's Pocket Bonsai Gallery*  
*Bonsai Today Masters' Series: Junipers: Growing and Styling Juniper Bonsai; Shimpaku, Needle, Procumbens, California and Other Junipers*  
*Saikei and Art: Miniature Landscapes* by Lew Buller  
*Forest, Rock Planting & Ezo Spruce Bonsai* by Saburo Kato

**Magazines:** *Bonsai: The Journal of the American Bonsai Society*, Volume 45, Number 3 - 2011



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[www.columbusbonsai.org](http://www.columbusbonsai.org)

#### 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

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 . Board Meetings are the first Tuesday of the month at 6:30 pm. The board meetings are open to members.

**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—LEE GARDENS**

#### 2012

**15 JAN 2012**                    **CBS MEETING—OAKLAND**  
 3 FEB 2012                    KOKUFU TEN—JAPAN  
**19 FEB 2012**                    **CBS MEETING—OAKLAND**  
**18 MAR 2012**                    **FRANK MIHALIC TAXUS DEMO—FPC**  
**15 APR 2012**                    **ANDY SMITH WORKSHOP—FPC**  
**20 MAY 2012**                    **CBS MEETING—FPC**  
 26-8 MAY 2012                BRUSSELS RENDEVOUS—MISSISSIPPI  
 9-10 JUN 2012                US NATIONAL SHOW—ROCHESTER, NY  
**17 JUN 2012**                    **CBS MEETING—OAKLAND**  
 21-4 JUN 2012                ABS/BCI—DENVER  
**15 JUL 2012**                    **CBS MEETING—FPC**  
 26-29 JUL 2012                MABA “BUCKEYE BONSAI, A FAMILY AFFAIR”—KINGS ISLAND  
 17-8 AUG 2012                MID-AMERICA —CHICAGO  
**19 AUG 2012**                    **CBS MEETING—OAKLAND**  
**16 SEP 2012**                    **CBS MEETING OR ANNUAL SHOW**  
 7-8 OCT 2012                BONSAI EXPO—ASHEVILLE, NC  
**21 OCT 2012**                    **CBS MEETING—FPC**  
**18 NOV 2012**                    **CBS MEETING—OAKLAND**  
**DEC 2012**                    **CBS HOLIDAY DINNER**

**FPC= FRANKLIN PARK CONSERVATORY**  
**OAKLAND= OAKLAND NURSERY, COLUMBUS LOCATION**

### 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.

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 6:30 pm

***PINE CARE AND BYOT  
MEMBER PINE WIRING—FPC***

