



# January 2012 Newsletter

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“A Pinch of this....”

...Happy Anniversary ....

## WELL WE WILL BE 4-0 THIS YEAR....

Here we are about to celebrate our 40th anniversary next month and, boy do we have some events for you. With Frank Mihalic, Andy Smith, John Hill, Kelly Adkins, it will be a plethora of workshops and learning enjoyment for all. But first, we have a two-pronged meeting topic this month. One part: “So you got a bonsai for Christmas....” and One part: How to Photograph and document your trees progress and current status. Some of you may not receive a complete newsletter, since your dues are not up to date, so let’s get those dues in and get everyone back on track and ready for this year.

See you Sunday!

Bonsai=Perseverance



Rich Uhrick

Join us at Oakland Nursery on the 15th.

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Columbus Bonsai Society PO Box 1981 Columbus OH 43216-1981

[ColumbusBonsai@hotmail.com](mailto:ColumbusBonsai@hotmail.com) [www.ColumbusBonsai.org](http://www.ColumbusBonsai.org)



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

**This Month's Program— So you got a Bonsai for Christmas or Photographing and documenting your Bonsai**

**J**oin us as we present a two-pronged approach this month with programs for all levels of experience. Zack will demonstrate documenting your collection using photographs, etc. And another section will be covering how to care for your new bonsai which you received over the holidays. This should be great information for everyone.



**UPCOMING PROGRAMS:**

**FEBRUARY: WHAT YOU CAN DO ON YOUR OUTDOOR TREES ALREADY**

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

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

**MAY 2012: ELMS WITH KELLY ADKINS (YET TO BE CONFIRMED.)**

**JUNE : JUNIPERS WITH JOHN. JOHN HILL THAT IS...**

**JULY: TROPICALS WITH JOSE' PROBABLY WITH SCHEFFLERA.**



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

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



### Random Thotz - now from the President

**W**ell, we finally have a bit of winter and my trees are photographed, cataloged, and stored. And the most important part of that is probably the photographed and cataloged part. There were the trees I knew needed work in spring, and then there were the trees where I noticed something that needed work that I hadn't seen. I usually noticed this something while I was carrying it up to the camera stand and doing a mental inventory of what I needed to neaten before the picture. Little things like: its root bound, too much moss on the trunk, where did these weeds come from, I need to cut that sacrifice next year, and so on. Everything got the appropriate marker or I did the work now.

My experience is that if I hadn't been looking with a critical eye for photography, I would have done my normal autopilot glance and put them away as is. Speaking of photography, one of the programs at this month's meeting is record keeping for your collection and photography. I'll have a media projector and my file structure to demonstrate what I do. Then we will have a discussion of photography methods that work well for record keeping and also for photoshopping. I don't actually use Photoshop; there are other less expensive (free) programs out there.

One of the advantages of doing photographs of your trees before winter storage is you have access to pictures for styling that just show the branch structure for the deciduous trees. It is much easier to manipulate these pictures than to guess where a branch is in a mass of foliage. If you want to sketch your tree for future work this photo is an easy access to that structure that you can add foliage to later on.

I mentioned I marked the trees that need work. I was given some 1/4" dowels all cut to the same length. I have painted these yellow for style, red for repot, black for cuttings or air layer, and white for whatever specific instruction or note I put on it with a sharpie. I just stick these in the pot to remind me what to do next year. Chopsticks would probably work just as well but the dowels are a little bigger to write on.

I mentioned a while back that I was ordering 90 gallons of Hydrocks TM from Jeff Carr this time, and he tells me it's in. I know we are doing soil next month so if you are interested, give him a call. I have to find out if the price stayed the same as last year. If you haven't been part of the discussion about this, Hydrocks TM is the main aggregate for green roofs. Very light weight and textured for good root growth. The size is about perfect for medium to large trees. It is a little big for shohin and mame. It has very little dust or fines.

*Zack*

## BOOK REVIEW: Brooklyn Botanical Garden Handbooks: 1. Dwarfed Potted Trees & the Bonsai of Japan 2. Bonsai Special Techniques

With as many books as there are in my Bonsai Library, *Bonsai for Indoors* was one of my first, but the third in

the Brooklyn Botanical Garden's series of three books and a video on bonsai.

*Dwarfed Potted Trees* was introduced in 1953 and reprinted 18 times; *Bonsai Special Techniques* introduced in 1966 and reprinted 14 times. As a result there are a number of used copies available on the internet at a wide variety of prices. These are small books, 98 and 89 pages 6" X 8". The first book is all black and white. My copy of *Techniques* has 8-color plate pages inserted in the middle showing bonsai in the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens collection that they say is 300 trees strong. I went to their website and looked at their collection today.

*Dwarfed Potted Trees* has sections written by various Japanese Bonsaimen; *Bonsai Techniques* offers sections by 10 Japanese Bonsaimen and two Americans who at that time were directors at the Garden. While dealing with their subject matter in a concise manner, the subjects covered are not typical beginners book subjects. *Dwarfed Potted Plants* covers Bald Cypress, Zelkova, Yeddo Spruce, Wisteria and Satsuki Azalea bonsai. There is also a section about mame' bonsai by Zeko Nakamura and another by Akiko Matsudaira. Zeko provides several drawings on how to develop good mame'. Senkichi Kano's Zelkova section covers how to develop a good broom style Zelkova from a seedling. Jitaro Nagao stunned me with showing his Yeddo Spruce cuttings. I never thought that spruce cutting would take. The back inside cover lists plants suitable for bonsai culture available in the USA in 1953. The authors in this first book reference having lost the war and the interest shown in bonsai by American soldiers in occupied Japan.

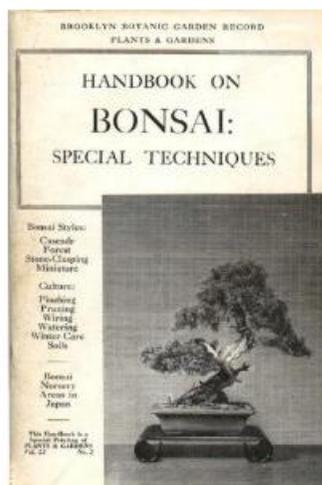
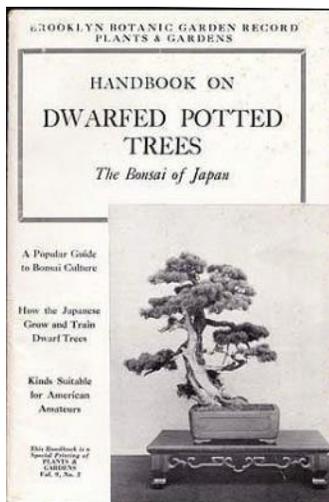
The *Handbook of Bonsai: Special Techniques* first printed in 1966, the year I started driving, covers a variety of bonsai techniques,

opening with a chapter on experimenting with nursery stock, such as Cotoneaster and Atlas cedar. The focus seems to be on style, windswept, cascade, "stone clasping" and forest style. These

last two were covered in greater detail. Pruning and Pinching Techniques are covered using drawings and photographs. Zeko Nakamura is back with his collection of 1,000 mame' bonsai. His mother, wife and two children help him to water several times a day. The recommendation intervals for repotting seemed to very according to author. Some yearly, some up to 5 years, but the stone clasping are never separated from their rock; only the soil under or on the rock is refreshed. A number of drawings show how to arrange trees into a forest. *Special Wiring Devices* shows training with pre-shaped wire and guy wire. Pinching not cutting spruce buds is shown as the way to control growth. Total bud removal every 3 years is recommended for pines whose needles have gotten to long. The same is recommended for spruce before the buds begin to open. This can only be done in the spring when there is time for new buds to develop and only if the tree is healthy. Cuttings less of branches 2 or three years old can be taken before the buds sprout. Use a sharp knife to remove the needles from the bottom 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the cutting and placed at an

angle in sand. Wait a month before increasing sun to full sunlight. Protect them from the wind and keep them moist. They say a mature spruce only needs transplanting every 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> year, in a large pot 6 or 7 years may pass. This is done very early in spring before the buds open. Growing bonsai in the ground is a technique used to thicken the trunk. In 1966 there were 200 bonsai nurseries in Kinashi Japan and Omiya village was the place where Tokyo residents went to buy their bonsai. Both are covered in this book. Just maybe another road trip is in order !

Ken Schultz



## TOOL OF THE MONTH: The Chopstick as a Bonsai Tool

**B**onsai hobbyists tease one another at the Holiday dinner with reminders, “Don’t forget to take your chopsticks.” While fun, I thought, it is a frequently used bonsai tool. Truly, it is the only bonsai tool that you can pick up for free with a carry out meal. The chopstick has been in use in most of Asia since 500 AD. So it seems natural to me that the chopstick’s ubiquitous use in bonsai arose from its use to pick up pieces of food. Both uses keep your fingers clean.

**Use 1. – Repotting:** Over 20 years ago I was instructed that the chopstick is the ideal tool for settling soil in around the roots of a newly repotted tree. Soil is encouraged to drop into the root ball by making swirling movements with the chopstick, not poking. The chopstick can also be used to remove old soil from the root ball. Many of the books I’ve read say not to use metal tools when removing old soil as they may cause too much damage to the roots. Pointed tips are best for mame’ and shohin, blunt for larger trees. The chopstick can be used to spread the roots out into a more radial arrangement as recommended for symmetry. Pieces of chopstick can be used as spacers to position roots. And if you are using a pot with only one hole or eye, a piece of chopstick can also serve to wrap you anchor wire around to hold the tree in the pot.

**Use 2 – As a wedge or spacer:** As noted above, pieces of chopstick can be used to space roots and branches. Sometimes to achieve the correct arrangement of trunks or branches you want to move them away from one another, a piece of chopstick can become a simple wedge. A piece of chopstick can also pad a branch or root when being anchored by a guy wire to prevent the wire from cutting in if you don’t have any aquarium air tubing. The beauty of using a piece of chopstick is

that it may rot away before cutting in. Speaking of guy wires, a piece of chopstick can also be used as a turnbuckle to tighten the guy wire and gradually lower a branch. If you accidentally crack a branch when wiring a piece of chopstick can become a splint as long as the area of branch is relatively straight, otherwise a heavy gage piece of wire will serve you better. In either case you should wrap the broken area with raffia to reduce evaporation first.

**Use 3 – As a Moisture Meter:** Mike Thornhill reminded me of this use. He said that he uses a chopstick rather than a moisture meter to tell him when a tree in a larger pot needs to be watered. Because most chopsticks are natural wood, moisture is attracted to their surface and you can see the dampness. Some chopstick moisture meter users leave chopsticks in the soil and pull them up to check. I’m guessing this reduces root damage caused by daily poking. The chopstick can be cut to a length so that it doesn’t stick up to far above the soil.

Besides low or no cost, if your chopstick breaks you can easily replace it and it usually doesn’t need to be protected from rust. Sharpening can be done with a knife, sandpaper or a pencil sharpener. In some restaurants I’ve found round chopsticks and on occasion I’ve purchased a package after Chinese New Year. They tend to be more decorative and harder to break.



Ken Schultz



### Fused Trident Maple Workshop Offered in March.

I will be having a work/study session at my house on Sunday March 25<sup>th</sup>. The subject of the workshop will be creating a fused trunk Trident Maple as seen on the website [dugzbonsai.com](http://dugzbonsai.com). The plan is to make trees that are around 4-5 inches in diameter and around 12-15 inches in height. The cost of the workshop will be between \$25 and \$30 depending on the number of people who attend. The fee will include a wire frame for your tree and all of the seedlings (50-75) and wire ties needed to complete the tree. I decided on having the workshop at my house in London because there was interest in attending from club members in both Columbus and Dayton. My house is about 30 minutes from both Columbus and Dayton. If you are interested in attending the workshop please e-mail me at [cfdmike@aol.com](mailto:cfdmike@aol.com) by January 20<sup>th</sup> so I can order the seedlings.

Thanks, Mike Thornhill

## My First Bonsai Expedition to East Asia Part 1: Viet Nam

I traveled to Viet Nam and China on business in early December, 2011 and found a bit of time to explore the local bonsai scene in both countries.

My first stop was Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. The locals still refer to it as Saigon. I had arranged a tour with Bonsai Tours Vietnam beforehand and was glad I did. I like to explore most countries on my own, blending in as much as possible to try and get a feel for how the locals live. But I found it rare to encounter a Vietnamese person that can speak or understand English outside of western hotels and tourist spots.

For about \$200 USD, I had a private tour of three different bonsai nurseries, lunch, and a dinner cruise on the Saigon River. It was a very good buy. My guide, Mr. Long, met me at my hotel and had his driver pull around. I got into a clean, air-conditioned van. Even in December the temperature was about 92 degrees. As we whizzed about the streets of the city, it was amazing to see all manner of motorbikes – many of them modified to carry mountains of boxes or strange payloads that most Americans would only venture to load into a pickup truck. Seeing a family of four balancing on a single motorbike was a common sight. The population of Saigon is 7.4 million and there are more than 3 million motorbikes in the city alone. It seemed that every one of them was on the road that day.

We arrived at the first of the nurseries on our itinerary and I met the husband of the owner of the tour company. His given name was Tan Loc, but his “bonsai name” was Pham Quoc Thuan. In Viet Nam it’s customary for bonsai artists to assume a second name for their work as an artist. Like most bonsai nurseries it was crowded with multiple trees in various stages of development. There were a lot of figs, Podocarpus, and one lonely red pine. I was encouraged to look around and ask questions. Mr. Long did a good job of translating what couldn’t be expressed with pantomime and gestures.

One curious technique in use was the application of aluminum foil over large cuts in the trees. It was basically glued on top of a thin cut paste. I was told this was to protect the wounds from UV damage. Many of the trees I saw were wired, interestingly with a wire that comes already wrapped in a white thread of sorts. This was to cushion the branches and help prevent scarring.

Our second stop was to the nursery of Nguyen Van Gia. Mr. Tan had studied under him and he was



*[Tan Loc explaining how aerial roots are developed, while mud men the size of garden gnomes look on]*

eager to jump on his motorbike, lead the way, and accompany us for the rest of the day. Mr. Nguyen’s garden was a bit larger and included his home, a tea house, and an area in the back where cement pots were being made. The workmanship on these was amazing given they weren’t constructed using a traditional mold, but were basically sculpted over a large sand form.



*[The Author and Nguyen Van Gia next to one of his more famous landscapes]*

Most Vietnamese bonsai trees are quite large by Western standards. This could be because their species are tropical. The larger leaves of these trees need a grander scale to make for a more pleasing image. Vietnamese also are fond of large landscapes (referred to as Hon Non Bo), and typically include rocks arranged to resemble mountains surrounded by pools of water that support many small fish. They use a lot of mud men and often the displays I saw were more like dioramas – with miniature villages or depictions of ancient jungle ruins completely integrated into the nebari of the trees.

This was especially the case at our third stop:

*[One of the enormous bonsai landscapes at Thanh Tam Bonsai School. Note the cement turtles supporting each leg.]*



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Thanh Tam Bonsai School. This was the largest and most impressive destination of the day. Although there were many individual trees in pots on display, and even a mame and shohin section, the landscapes were the standouts for me. The containers for these displays were massive cement trays often measuring 16' x 4' supported by large cement columns that lifted them up to an ideal viewing level. These were obviously permanent installations.

After wandering the grounds and taking numerous pictures, I found my way to the shop. They had just received a shipment of pots from China, but also had some Vietnamese pots for sale. I purchased two large drums and a smaller oval for about \$100 USD. A good price I thought, especially given "free shipping" in my luggage.

It was a full day of bonsai immersion, and I enjoyed the opportunity to get to know a culture and style of bonsai a little bit better. In Part II, I'll share my experiences in Shanghai, China.



Timothy Kuhlmann



*[A selection of domestic and imported pots at the Thanh Tam Bonsai School]*

## LIME SULFUR BAN from Colin Lewis' website newsletter



**T**o get straight to the point: Lime sulfur is now totally banned in 46 states. Of the remaining four states, two only permit the use of lime sulfur under special license and the other two are currently processing a total ban. The primary objection is the potential effect of lime sulfur run-off on ground water, not because of the risk to users (Oregon State University, the major researcher into such things, describes it as having "low mammalian toxicity").

Significant penalties are imposed on suppliers who ship lime sulfur (calcium polysulfide) to prohibiting states. Some nurseries will still have residual stocks, but that will not last long. Some importers will continue to acquire lime sulfur from Japan, but as soon as the first one falls foul of the law the others will cease.

The upshot is that lime sulfur will soon no longer be legally available to bonsai growers.

Before you jump to conclusions: No, this is not a cynical attempt to sell you my own brand of lime sulfur before the year end. The truth is that I only have a third of a bottle left for my own use and I can't get any more!

# TREE OF THE MONTH: The Fukien Tea

by Jerry Meislik

## Introduction

The Fukien tea is one of the most commonly used materials for indoor/tropical bonsai. Part of its popularity is due to the plants ready availability from discount stores, bonsai nurseries, and many online sources.

It is named after the Fukien or Fujien province of Southern China from which the plant originates. It is most often listed by its old scientific name of *Carmona microphylla* but its most recent scientific name is *Ehretia microphylla* (*buxifolia*).

In its native land it grows as a small tree or shrub to twelve feet in height. The tree is found from India and Malaysia to the Philippines. It is a member of the Borage family.

## Using Fukien Tea for Bonsai

Fukien tea has an attractive gray bark with darker, warty elevated areas. Its small leaves allow it to be used for even the littlest bonsai. The tree seems to be continuously covered with small white five petaled flowers. If the flowers are fertilized they are replaced with a miniature red cherry. Contained within the fruit is one hard seed.

The Fukien tea unlike most tropical/indoor bonsai seems to grow continuously with no detectable rest period. Lastly, the plant is twiggy allowing for tree-like bonsai character.

## Problems with FT Used For Bonsai

Fukien trees' normal growth is quite straight and stiff. Wire the branches while they are still green or just turning woody or use the □clip and grow□ technique to give the tree dynamic movement. Old woody stems are nearly impossible to bend.

Fukien tea handles reduction cuts with good back budding but large cuts do not heal over. So plan to hide or incorporate large pruning scars in the tree's design.

Fukien tea's main deficit is this attractiveness to insects. Particularly fond of this tree are mealy bugs, white fluffy soft insects, seen on the new branches and at the base of the leaves. Root mealy bugs prefer to live on the roots and are impossible to see except when repotting. Root mealy bugs must be treated with a systemic insecticide. If inadequately treated mealy bugs can become a chronic problem eventually weakening the tree and killing it.

Scale also attacks this tree and can be detected when the tree becomes sticky with secretions. The secretions turn black when colonized with fungus. Scale is directly recognized as brownish or black bumps on the twigs and leaves. Scale is easily dislodged from the branches with a fingernail and underneath is a soft tan or pink insect. Scale looks different than the normal bumpy appearance of the bark.

Aphids are small soft insects located at the branch tips and are often accompanied and cared for by ants. Both insects can be treated with a mild soap spray available at plant nurseries. They can also be mechanically dislodged from the

branches with a strong spray of water or removed with a Q-tip soaked in rubbing alcohol.

Fukien tea is sensitive to many chemicals including my standard indoor insect dormant oil treatment. Diazinon is particularly toxic to the Fukien and should not be used. Always test spray a single leaf or sacrifice branch and observe it for 7 days. If the leaves do not turn yellow or black and do not fall off, it is likely safe to spray the tree itself.

Before bringing any newly purchased tree into the indoor bonsai collection isolate the new tree. Use a systemic spray each week for 3 weeks to prevent introducing insects to the collection and to be sure the Fukien is rid of any hidden insects.

There are several common varieties of Fukien tea available. They range from a small, medium and a large leaf form. All the varieties require identical care. Fruit forms most readily on the small leaf form and not on the large leaf variety.

All the Fukien types have a bumpy, "sand-paper" leaf surface containing small gray spots. This appearance is normal and is not the result of insect infestation

## Cultivation Soil

A good soil for the Fukien is a freely draining bonsai mix made from half organic and half inorganic soil components. Fukien is not fussy as to soil and is quite happy in a 100% inorganic mix or even a well draining organic mix. Do not allow the soil to become compacted or the roots will rot.

## Fertilizer

Fertilize the tree weekly. Always water well before fertilizing and mix the fertilizer at half the recommended dilution. Fertilize the tree as long as it is growing. Do not fertilize a newly purchased, transplanted or sick tree.

## Temperature

The plant tolerates typical room temperatures, but keep it above 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

## Water

The soil should be cycled from moist to a bit on the dry side. Water the soil well and then allow it to go nearly dry. Consistently wet soil causes root rot. If the tree is allowed to dry too much the leaves will droop and look a bit shriveled. Watering soon thereafter results in no harm, but if the dryness becomes too severe the leaves will stay limp, turn black, and drop off the tree.

Should the leaves drop keep the soil slightly moist but never continuously wet. Replacement leaves will grow back in several weeks.

## Humidity

Fukien tolerates home humidity levels but will be happier if the humidity is kept above 20-25%.

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## Light

FT lives happily in a bright window with south or west exposure. If the window has north or east exposure give the tree supplementary light with a fluorescent bulb 4-6 inches from the tree's top for 10-12 hours each day.

## Other Growing Tips

While the Fukien tea is easy to grow indoors the trunk is slow to thicken. Buy as large a trunk as you would like and can afford.

Wire branches while they are still green or just turning woody; old branches are difficult to bend.

Large cuts do not callus over so place large cuts on the back of the tree or allow cuts to rot and form irregular hollows to integrate with the design.

Chubby tapered trunks are not usual with Fukien tea so larger trees have had a reduction or "hack back" technique applied.

Imported trees have been grown with clip and grow and show angular growth patterns ideal for Penjing.

Fukien tea's growth characteristics make it a splendid material to use for forest, landscape or Saikei plantings.

## Propagation

Propagating from fresh seed is very easy. Remove the moist coating from the fruit, plant the fresh seed in bonsai soil, and keep it moist. In one to 4 weeks, small seedlings will poke up out of the soil. Allow them to grow for a year and once they are slightly woody use wire to give the trunks movement.

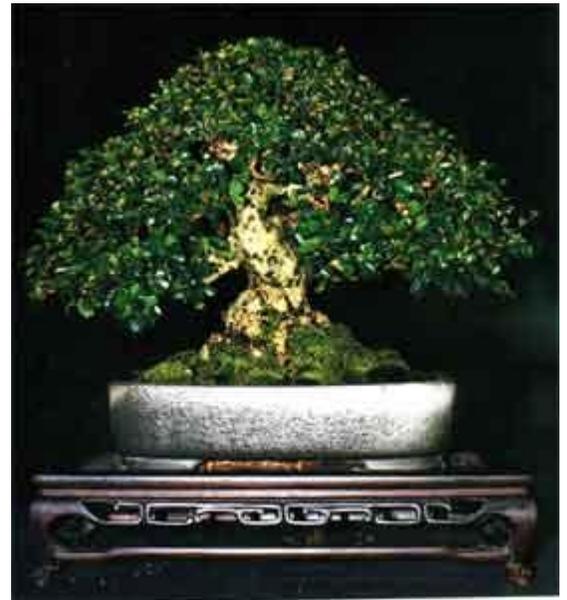
Stem cuttings root very easily. Use any cutting with a green or softwood stem and cuttings from vigorous plants increases the success rate.

## Conclusion

The Fukien is a terrific addition to an indoor bonsai collection. It is easy to care for once its basic needs are met. The small foliage, small white flowers and tiny red fruit never fail to delight the observer.



Cherry-like fruit.



Fukien tea, Alan Leong, Malaysia.



Fukien tea, Wu Yee Sun, Hong Kong.

© 2004 Jerry Meislik

### 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  
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**THE LIBRARY  
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P. O. Box 1981  
Columbus, Ohio  
43216-1981

[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.

<b>15 JAN 2012</b>	<b>DOCUMENTING YOUR COLLECTION—OAKLAND</b>
3 FEB 2012	KOKUFU TEN—JAPAN
<b>19 FEB 2012</b>	<b>WHAT CAN YOU DO ON HARDY PLANTS RIGHT NOW—OAKLAND</b>
<b>18 MAR 2012</b>	<b>FRANK MIHALIC TAXUS DEMO—FPC</b>
MAR-APR 2012	POSSIBLE FIELD TRIP TO ATHENS AREA NURSERIES, ETC
MAR-APR 2012	SPRING DIG TO ASSIST KEN'S WORLD OF BONSAI
MAR-APR 2012	ASSIST WITH CARE AND POTTING OF DAWES COLLECTION
<b>15 APR 2012</b>	<b>ANDY SMITH WORKSHOP—FPC</b>
<b>20 MAY 2012</b>	<b>KELLY ADKINS ELMS—FPC</b>
MAY 2012	BEGINNER'S CLASSES AVAILABLE—OAKLAND
26-8 MAY 2012	BRUSSELS RENDEVOUS—MISSISSIPPI
9-10 JUN 2012	US NATIONAL SHOW—ROCHESTER, NY
<b>17 JUN 2012</b>	<b>JUNIPERS WITH JOHN—OAKLAND</b>
21-4 JUN 2012	ABS/BCI—DENVER
<b>15 JUL 2012</b>	<b>TROPICALS—FPC</b>
17-8 AUG 2012	MID-AMERICA —CHICAGO
<b>19 AUG 2012</b>	<b>PICNIC/ SHOW PREP/ MEMBER SALES—OAKLAND</b>
<b>16 SEP 2012</b>	<b>ANNUAL SHOW—TBD</b>
7-8 OCT 2012	BONSAI EXPO—ASHEVILLE, NC
<b>21 OCT 2012</b>	<b>PINES (WIRING)—FPC</b>
<b>18 NOV 2012</b>	<b>ELECTIONS/ TROPICALS II—OAKLAND</b>
<b>DEC 2012</b>	<b>CBS HOLIDAY DINNER</b>

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

### Care Notes from the Columbus Bonsai Society Website

January – Mid Winter – 36/20

- Only water when soil is almost dry. Soil may stay damp for many weeks without the need for water.
- Heavy pruning of deciduous trees can be completed in winter, while the tree is dormant. It may be best to wait until early spring, when dead branches from winter are more noticeable.
- Start deciding which trees will be repotted in spring. Make a list of available pots, and which trees will work with them. Having a battle plan is very useful once the chaos of spring arrives. Order repotting supplies such as new pots, soil, wire, drainage mesh, etc.
- Protect your trees from direct winter sun and wind as it will cause freeze dry damage.
- You may place mothballs in the mulch around your trees to prevent mouse damage.
- ◆ Extra mulch or protection is needed if the temps fall below 20, especially for elms, maples and other fleshy rooted plants.

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

# ***NEW TREES, DOCUMENTATION, PHOTOGRAPHY—OAKLAND***

