



# August 2012 Newsletter

- President**  
Zack Clayton
- Tree Curator**  
Dan Binder
- Director Emeritus**  
José Cueto
- 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President**  
Ken Schultz
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President**  
Denny Sackett
- 1 year Director**  
Jack Smith
- 2 year Director**  
Ben William
- 3 year Directors**  
Tracy Freeland  
Brian Ireland
- Past President**  
Mark Passerello
- Treasurer**  
Richard Gurevitz
- Secretary**  
Sandy Schoenfeld
- Librarian**  
John Young
- Web Master**  
Ed McCracken
- Newsletter Editor**  
Richard Uhrick
- Education**  
Tom Holcomb

“A Pinch of this....”

...Allez Bonsai....

## Let’s Celebrate

Just when you thought you had caught your breath from the July show...here we are again, time for our monthly meeting, right? However, this month is to be about having a good and social time. SEE PAGE 7 for a full schedule for the day, but come prepared with a dish to share as well as your entrée to enjoy our potluck picnic. This is to be followed by a repeat of our **Iron Bonsai** of the past. This will in turn be followed by the ability to purchase stock and supplies at our member sales.

See you Sunday!

Bonsai=Perseverance



Rich Uhrick

**Join us at Oakland Nursery—  
Columbus store. See you  
there.**

### Inside this issue:

Program Info	2
Random Thotz	3
San Jose Juniper	4
Book of the Month	6
Air Layering	8
Bonsai in the heat	10
Librarian	12
Calendar of Events	13



**Columbus Bonsai Society PO Box 1981 Columbus OH 43216-1981**

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



1



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

## **This Month's Program—Picnic, Iron Bonsai and Member sale**

### Iron Bonsai

CBS members with a little bit more than beginning skills will be invited to sign up at the picnic for the afternoon entertainment namely, IRON BONSAI. Two groups of five contestants will work on Club trees they will be selected based on random draw in a fast paced session that will include branch trimming and wiring but no repotting. The audience will applaud the loudest for the best 'before and after' trees. Club monitors will be available for comments and to "referee" the event - "no you may not do a trunk chop to see what grows back". Bring tools and wire - winners may purchase their work.

**SEE PAGE 7 FOR MORE INFORMATION**

**OAKLAND NURSERY—COLUMBUS, EDUCATION HOUSE  
SUNDAY 8/19/12 12:30P—4:00PM OR SO.**

### **UPCOMING PROGRAMS:**

**SEPTEMBER: TROPICALS  
WORKSHOP**

**OCTOBER: PINES (WIRING)  
WITH JEFF CARR**

**NOVEMBER: ELECTIONS/  
TROPICALS**

**DECEMBER: HOLIDAY  
DINNER**

**2013**

**JULY: ANNUAL SHOW**



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

### **DISCLAIMER**

The Columbus Bonsai Society Newsletter, is the intellectual property of the Columbus Bonsai Society. All Rights Reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form, or by any means —electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise — without permission in writing from the Editor.

Rich Uhrick, Editor  
ruhrick@otterbein.edu

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



### Random Thotz - now from the President

**W**ell the Olympics are over and the quadrennial insanity known as the Presidential Election is about to go into full gear. I am so glad the weather has broken enough to work on my trees again. I can be out of the house during prime time and relieve stress at the same time. The break in weather was also good for my trees. I had some that were starting to get seriously crisp. We have had rain here 5 of the last 7 days. That not only takes care of watering for me, the small amount of nitrogen greens things up as well.

Speaking of Nitrogen, it is time to start cutting back on the fertilizer. I am fertilizing with a 3-5-5 organic right now and avoiding any sudden growth spurts in my temperate trees. The tropicals continue to get the full treatment as they will not have to harden off. They will be inside when it frosts.

Franklin Park has been treating the collection with a trace element supplement from the hydroponics store. The trees are growing like crazy. Ken warned Liz to back off the application rate now as any new growth that shoots out in mid to late August probably won't harden off and survive winter. Again, they have a fair number of tropicals that can continue at the full dose they've been getting this summer.

I promised updates on the maples. The ones I defoliated in late June are doing fine – they have all put out new leaves and are completely recovered. The ones I pruned back in July haven't done much at this point. I will continue to watch them for back budding that should show up this fall. I don't want them to sprout now, just to be ready for it next year.

Football season is about to start, Marching Band on Fridays until the end of October. It means extra vigilance for me as I need to be sure I water well on Thursdays. There won't be any time for it on Friday. At least I have time to look at everything closely on Saturday mornings, and the temperatures start to cool off a little bit toward the end of things. Right now though, I am just enjoying the better weather.

*Zack*

## TWO NEW MEMBERS WIN MEMBERSHIPS AND TREES AT THE SHOW IN JULY



*GAVIN JORDAN, 7 YEARS OLD*



*CLARE MAVES, 12 YEARS OLD*

## TREE OF THE MONTH: SAN JOSE JUNIPER— Juniperus chinensis “San Jose”

Junipers are the most common trees used for “con-sai” (a freshly styled bush trying to con you into thinking it is a bonsai). The market is full of Junipers stuck in glazed pots with gravel glued on top. How many times have you heard someone say, “I had a Juniper Bonsai but it died.” Chances are it was dead when they bought it. Junipers can stay green for quite some time after dying. Some people only associate bonsai with a Juniper, so when it died they are afraid to try again. It does not help when they keep the tree on their coffee table or TV all winter long. Junipers, pines, and maples are the three most popular trees kept as bonsai.

Some bonsai enthusiasts have many bonsai but say they do not have any luck with Junipers. Junipers are very tough plants, but there are a couple of things that will kill them. One is under watering; the second more common cause is over watering. Although junipers can use a lot of water through our hot summers, they do not like to stay wet, as that will cause root rot. Therefore, they need to be in a very well draining bonsai mix and a good amount of sunlight.

There are many species, varieties, and cultivars of Junipers used in bonsai. Frankly, I am not fond of San Jose because of their sharp needles. It is important when choosing a Juniper for bonsai you know the species you are buying, as some back bud on old wood easier than others. Chinensis varieties tend to readily back bud. The best Chinensis varieties are Shimpaku, Parsonii, and San Jose. I have 19 Shimpaku in my collection, three San Jose, and one Parsonii.

San Jose’ may have both mature and immature foliage on them at the same time. Mature foliage is more desirable, but heavy pruning may cause immature foliage to reappear. In nature, San Jose Junipers are hardy to zone 4. Long lived they may reach 50’ tall and 20’ wide; but in the landscape, they are usually under 2’ tall and 6’ wide. Foliage is sage green and its needles are sharp! It has brown peeling bark that lends to the appearance of great age. San Jose Junipers are native to China, Japan, Mongolia, and the Himalayas. Male plants produce catkin pollen cones; female plants produce whitish blue berry like seed cones.

**PRUNING--** Junipers accept heavy foliage and root pruning; just remember that it is an evergreen and a branch needs a certain amount of foliage to promote health and growth. So trimming a branch back may need to be in stages. When removing a branch, leave a stub as San Jose bonsai frequently have Jin and Shari. Once you have opened up the crown or a branch, you will see adventurous back budding on the older wood.

**TRAINING--** Wiring is necessary when training a Juniper, the more time you spend wiring the main and secondary branches in its initial styling and then over the next few years wiring its tertiary branching, the nicer your bonsai tree will be. Pinch the growth back instead of cutting, as cutting will cause the tips to brown. Keep up with new growth as pinching back growth that has become too long can also cause browning. Keep all growth growing straight down and in between your branches pinched out.

San Jose often have Jin and Shari. Their wood is rot-resistant but needs to be lime sulfured or it will become punky over time, especially if you have Shari down to the soil. The most common style for San Jose is informal upright, though windswept and cascades are possible. If you plan to bend a trunk or branch, it may take several wirings; but start early, as old wood is nearly impossible to bend.

**LIGHT--** Junipers prefer full sun, although in the heat of the summer you might give them some protection from the hottest afternoon sun. (2-5PM)

**FERTILIZE--** Junipers are heavy feeders throughout the growing season. I use a time-release fertilizer (Osmicote) and twice-monthly feedings of using a balanced fertilizer such as 20-20-20 or 10-10-10 with acid (Miracid or Tomato food). I also add poo balls at the beginning of the summer and late fall. Conifers are growing whenever the temperatures are above 38 and my plants look better in the spring now than when I did not use poo balls in the fall.

**PESTS--** Red Spider Mites can infest your tree and kill your tree sometimes before you even realize what the problem is. They occur mainly in the wet summer months and in the dry winter months. Once found you must use a miticide immediately to get rid of them. Bagworms can defoliate a bonsai quickly but you can pick them off when seen. Weekly spraying using a strong spray from a garden hose is also a good preventative. Junipers may also get a fungal disease that causes orangish mold (rust) to appear in the cracks of its bark. It will gradually weaken your tree. I read that this fungus spends part of its life cycle in apple/crabapple trees. Therefore, it is best to keep your junipers away from your crabapple bonsai. I use Orchard Spray or Fruit Tree Spray every 14 days on all

*(Continued on page 5)*



*(Continued from page 4)*

my bonsai when I spray the apple trees in my yard.

**REPOT**-- Another way to kill a Juniper is to pot out of season, I repot my Junipers in late March. (Though I have seen them repotted in late June.) Young trees may need repotted every two years; older trees can go 3-4 years. Watch for slowing growth or yellowish foliage or a tree that takes too long to drain when watered. It is best if you carefully remove all or most of the original soil when first potting, you do not want to create a wet ball around your roots. Use a very well draining soil. . Care must be given when root pruning. Do not chop the root ball for the delicate feeder roots are located at the ends of the roots and are easy to damage. Instead cut the longer thick roots out with root pruners and then comb out the smaller roots. On the other hand, you may wash the root ball clean with a hose. Heavy clay left behind can become a source of

root rot. Use a mix with 70% aggregate and 30% organic. (Fewer coffee grounds, Zack)

**PROPAGATION**--Cuttings taken in the spring should root in a few months. However, keep your eyes open when visiting any nursery for interesting landscape material. San Jose are frequently in that ugly pom-pom style juniper. With some patience, you should be able to get it to back bud and develop a more credible bonsai.

**SEASONAL**-- Junipers are cold hardy and need left out year round here. Protect them from direct winter sun and wind as with your other evergreens.



Ken Schultz

## BOOK OF THE MONTH: LOW MAINTENANCE BONSAI

By Herb Gustafson

**H**erb Gustafson has at least six books on bonsai. Each is different, though some text may be familiar from book to book.

When the Board members got to exchanging e-mails about the hot weather, I recalled that I'd read something in one of Gustafson's books about the color of the pot effecting the temperature of the soil and that lighter colored pots prevent root damage during hot weather. Rich recently sent a note out from Dave Bogan about soil temperature during this hot weather.

Low-Maintenance Bonsai is a small book that is only 94 pages long (10"X6") and was published in 1999. I checked the internet and did not find a website for Gustafson, so I suspect that he no longer travels. This book is marked \$13.95. I added it to my library a long time ago and don't recall where I bought it. The book has seven chapters. The first is "Pots", then they are 2- Plants, 3- Soil, 4- Training, 5- Repotting, 6 – Watering and 7- Care and Maintenance.

In the Chapter on pots he shows a collection of pots and tells which types of trees may suit each. He says the color of the pot should match the color of the trunk. Gustafson says the size of the container is the single most important aspect to Low-Maintenance; but following the Japanese formula could mean watering 3 or 4 times in a day. Pines require direct sun and putting them into shade is not the solution to less watering; a bigger pot is. If a pot dries in an hour, a tree in a pot twice as large will dry out in 3 hours, not 2. The height of the legs allows wind to blow under the pot and increases evaporation. And here's the part I recalled; lighter colored pots reflect more light and are therefore cooler. So even though the convention says no glaze with conifers, glaze reflects better. He suggests selecting pots or materials resistant to freeze breakage too.

In chapter 2 Gustafson points out that there are Low-Maintenance plants and high maintenance plants. He says you must know what the plant is – scientific name- so that you can determine what its care, requirements are. The book provides lists for both indoor and outdoor plants and even has 10 plants from each suggested for beginners. There is also a short list of outdoor plants to avoid.

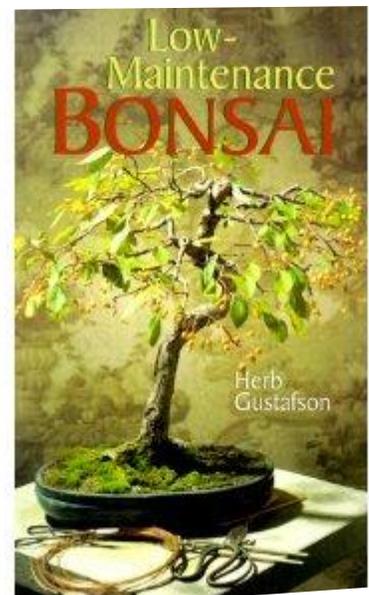
Chapter 3 says bonsai soil must drain to prevent root rot and yet hold sufficient moisture during hot spells. He presents five soil mixtures, one for each group of plants listed. Plants in group 3 get half organic and half inorganic components. Haydite and Akadama are listed among inorganic ingredients, leaf litter and ground bark are organic. He says particle size is more important than pH.

Chapter 4 is Training. He reports there are seventy recognized styles. First he covers styling with wire and then styling without wire. Then he covers different "pruning methods"; he letters then starting with A for pines, B for spruce and hemlock and so on. I wish I could remember all the methods without reading, it would really help; but this chapter is an excellent reference. Pruning method E for maples is to leave an extra set of leaves beyond where you want new branches to develop. Interestingly Rhododendrons are in a different method group than azaleas.

Chapter 5 covers repotting; which is necessary when a tree becomes root bound. Chapter 6 covers Watering. He shows that the proper method to use a bonsai nozzle is upward, not downward, allowing the water to arc lightly into the pot. Not with force jetting straight from the nozzle into the soil. This keeps you from washing the soil out of the pot. And Chapter 7, the final chapter (Care and Maintenance) says select plants from your climate zone which helps simplify winter care. He covers fertilizers in this chapter as well as disease and insect control.

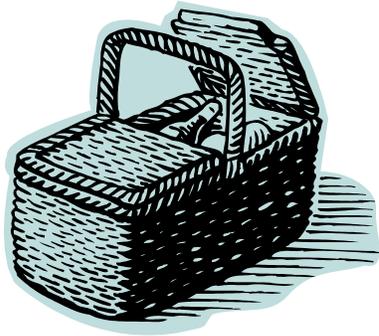


Ken Schultz



# 12:30 PM — 4:00 PM

**A  
A  
N  
N  
U  
A  
L  
P  
I  
C  
N  
I  
C  
A  
U  
G  
U  
S  
T  
1  
9  
2  
0  
1  
2**



### The Picnic - 12:30 - 2:00?

Members are encouraged to bring a dish to share. In the past we've had a wide selection of salads, desserts and other delicacies. Your entree is not necessarily for sharing. We'll have plastic ware and paper plates, but you could bring your own picnic ware if you choose.



鉄  
栽

IRON BONSAI  
COLUMBUS

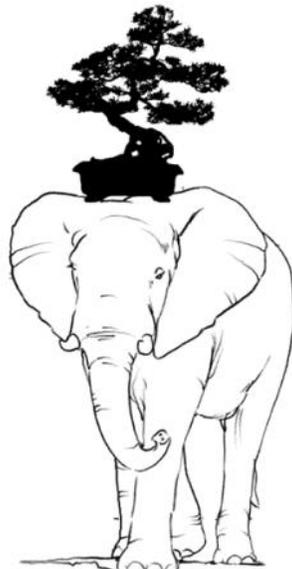
### Iron Bonsai - 2:00 PM?

If you were a member in 2007 you probably recall the fun we had with Iron Bonsai at one of our shows. Our Tree Curator, Dan Binder, will provide stock that a group (3-5?) of club members will "speed style" into a credible bonsai.

Chairman Ken: "So now Columbus Bonsai Society, with an open heart and empty hands, I say unto you in the words of my Uncle Max: "Allez bonsai"

By a applause the winner will be decided. The trees will be offered for sale, first to the artist, then to the general membership.

C  
O  
L  
U  
M  
B  
U  
S  
B  
O  
N  
S  
A  
I  
S  
O  
C  
I  
E  
T  
Y



WHITE ELEPHANT SALE

### Member Sale/ Flea Market - 1:30-4:00

Members bring trees, pots, and other items that are bonsai related. The fee is a 10% donation of sales to the club. Last year there were over 50 different trees, several accent plants and pots. Based on the response last year, we expect a high level of participation.

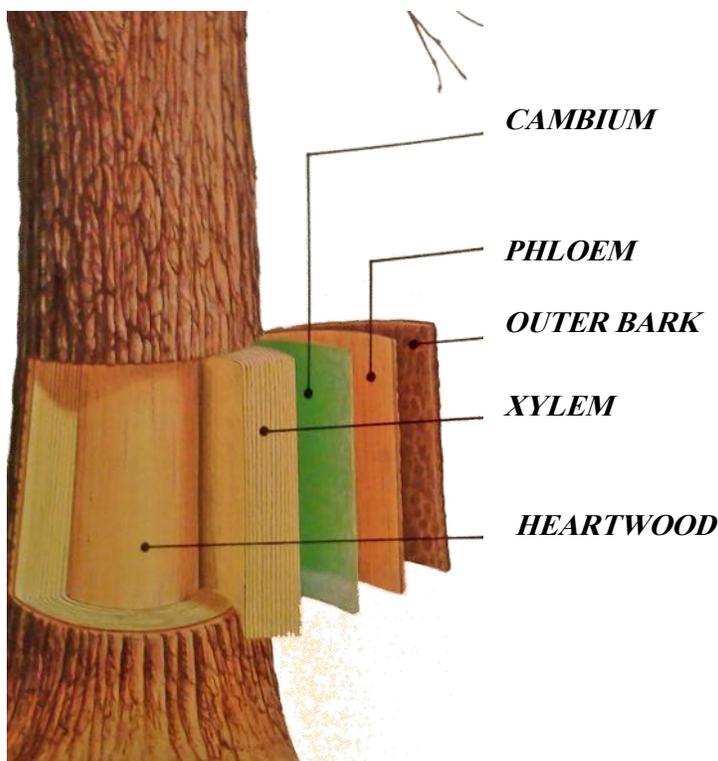
**OAKLAND NURSERY — COLUMBUS STORE**

## Get a new Bonsai by Air Layering — By Ken Schultz

**E**ver think, “That branch could be a new tree if I cut it off.” Or, “If I could grow new roots up on the trunk, I could get rid of this awful reverse taper.” Then maybe you could air layer it. Farmers have used air layering for hundreds of years to reproduce new trees from ones, which had traits deemed too good to take the chance of planting a seed.

The best time to air layer is in early spring on the past year’s growth. Air layers take an average of 8-12 weeks, but some cuttings may take two growing seasons to root. You can take air-layered bonsai from trees or shrubs in your yard, not just existing bonsai. Some trees may produce a number of new bonsai, year after year.

It helps to understand how plants work to understand how air layering works. Under the bark is a layer of living tissue called *phloem*, which transports sugars produced by the foliage down to the roots. Next is the *cambium* that separates the phloem from the *xylem*. The *xylem* takes nutrients and water from the roots up to the leaves. If the *phloem* is damaged the *auxins* in the sap will produce new roots from the upper *cambium*. If air and light reach the *cambium*, it will produce new bark. Peeling the bark and phloem can be a little dicey.



Air layering is a highly effective way to reproduce plants. All you need is a little patience, a little work, and a few simple supplies:

- ◆ A sharp knife
- ◆ Sphagnum moss (not chopped)
- ◆ Plastic wrap (clear 6 mil – so you can see the roots developing)
- ◆ 2 rubber bands cut in half, wire or stretchy electrical tape
- ◆ Aluminum foil
- ◆ Rooting hormone (optional)

(Continued on page 9)

(Continued from page 8)

Once you have assembled your supplies, proceed in a step-wise fashion:

1. After selecting the branch you want to develop into a new tree, find the spot where you can make two parallel cuts 2Xs the diameter of the trunk or 1½ inches apart with a sharp knife. Do not cut through the branch! Just cut deeply enough so the outside bark peels off. (What you are going for is an exposed wound.) You are removing the bark and the phloem – you still need the xylem to transport nutrients and water up to the leaves. Zack says be sure to stop peeling after the cambium layer. (This is the green layer that you check to see if a tree is really dead or just slow to bud out.) If you take off the xylem then the top of the tree will die before it can set roots. It says there are eight ways to wound the trunk, but this was the most common described. On YouTube I saw a method where they wound the trunk in three places but do not totally girdle it. In another bonsai book they merely placed a wire around the trunk and tightened it. Zack says that in his experience leaving bark sabotages root development. Maybe it had to do with tropical vs. maple.



2. If you would like, add a little **rooting hormone** to the wound to speed up the rooting process. It may help to recut the upper wound before applying the hormone and wrapping it.

3. Wrap the wound with moist sphagnum moss, and then wrap it **tightly** with the clear plastic to form an airtight pouch. It may help to have an assistant to hold the moss in place while you wrap it to keep the moss from falling off the limb/trunk while getting the plastic wrap securely around it. Soak your moss in a bucket of water the night before, and then drain it well before using it.



4. Tie the rubber bands around the upper and lower ends of the plastic wrap, or you can use wire or stretchy electrical tape. You should have a ball of moss in plastic wrapped tightly around the wound. It is important that the moss be in contact with the wound. The moss needs constant moistening, so poke a small hole at the upper end for occasional watering and a drain hole in the lower end to drain out excess water. (Do not let the moss dry out!)

5. Cover the plastic wrap with aluminum foil. The foil protects the wound from sunlight in two ways: First, it prevents sunlight from destroying the hormone that causes rooting. Second, it reflects sunlight and keeps the rooting area from getting too hot. And then you wait (average is 8-12 weeks). To determine if a cutting is fully rooted, periodically check it by removing the aluminum foil to see if roots have grown to the edge of the plastic. Zack said he used black plastic in early spring as it keeps the area warmer to promote root development, but then you cannot see the roots developing.



6. Once you have determined that the cutting is fully rooted, it is time to harvest your new tree. First you need to cut it from the mother plant below where your pouch was located. Be very careful, as the new roots will break off easily. Then plant your new plant in a pot using the appropriate potting mix, or plant it outside in the right spot for that species' particular sun and drainage requirements. Do not try to remove the moss at this point as the new roots may break off. In addition, you will need to make sure your new tree is steady in its new pot to keep the new roots from damage. The year after you first repot your new tree make sure to remove the moss to prevent root rot.
7. Your new plant needs protection from the direct sun and strong winds during its first year. Keep your new plant well watered; but also well drained, until it is established.

## Bonsai And The Summer Heat Wave

**T**emperatures that are consistently in the plus 90 degree range present dangers to our bonsai, which should not be ignored. Our trees do not enjoy these extended periods of sizzling temperatures any more than we do, but simply pouring buckets of water on them may not be the answer to the problem.

Most of our "temperate" bonsai grow most happily in a range that runs from about the mid to low 70's through the mid to high 80's. When temperatures exceed this range on either side, the tree begins to make biological changes in its systems designed to deal with these extremes.

Winter dormancy is the reaction as temperatures fall toward the freezing range. Most of us are familiar with this seasonal change in our plants. BUT... plants can also experience a period of "summer dormancy" when temperatures begin to climb into the 90's. As the mercury begins to rise, the plant reacts by temporarily shutting down most of the growth systems and trying to conserve moisture. New growth comes to a halt and the stoma holes in the leaves close up so as to minimize the amount of moisture the plant is "exhaling" into the air.

When temperatures begin to fall back into the "optimal growing range," these changes will reverse themselves and the bonsai will begin to grow again. YOU need to be aware that these changes may be taking place in your bonsai and deal with them accordingly. Here are a few tips to help your bonsai deal with the sizzling summer heat.

Inspect the moisture condition of the soil on each bonsai daily. If the plant is not using water, do not water it. Excessive moisture in the pot will only encourage root rot and other problems you don't want.

Bonsai pots are ceramic and tend to heat up in the summer sunshine just like little furnaces. Purchase a misting nozzle for you hose and fog the pots and foliage. This will help the plant to cool down without running the danger of over drowning it.

Back off a little on the fertilization schedule, particularly if you are using a chemical form of high nitrogen fertilizers such as Miracle-grow or Hi-N-Pro. Pushing nitrogen at the tree will encourage new growth and that new tender growth will be incinerated by the summer sunshine.

Look at your trees and determine which ones are suffering the most from the heat. Pull back those specimens that are most delicate into more shade. It is better to have longer internode growth and larger leaves than to discover that you boiled you bonsai in the summer sunshine.

Avoid cutting and wiring you bonsai as much as possible until the heat begins to abate. The tree is under stress and your enthusiasm to create great art will not place any less stress on the tree.

Finally, when you do need to water, make sure the water coming out of the hose is not too extreme. A hose lying in the sun can contain scalding hot water and water that is too cold, can cause thermal shock to the plants roots.

These tips can be applied to most of your bonsai, but certainly not all of them. You may have noticed that the tropical trees really do not seem to care how hot it gets. Here at the BLC our tropicals are having their best year ever. The spruces, maples, elms, hornbeams and others do not seem to feel the same way about the weather. If you are getting a lot of yellow leaves on your bonsai, or experiencing a lot of leaf drop, it can be a sign of over watering... or simply the trees way of dealing with the heat. Just remember that summertime is the most dangerous time of the year for bonsai in the Carolinas. Watch you plants closely. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure

***EDITORS NOTE—THIS WAS REPRINTED WITH PERMISSION FROM RANDY CLARK***

# PEARLS OF WISDOM



## FROM KEN HUTH:

- ◆ "Manage leaf size; take all the leaves that are too big, off. The big leaves suppresses small leaf production." (Maple - but it applies to any deciduous)
- ◆ "Remove advantageous growth. It saps the strength from the branches and leaves below it." And with that he took off the long shot from the Maple he was working on.
- ◆ When styling, look for taper to select your trunk line. (Scotts Pine demo)
- ◆ "Cut to bring the strength back to the center" (Any tree- but during the pine demo)



## FROM JEFF CARR:

- ◆ He explained why we pull off growth on a juniper rather than cutting it...."Because a cut goes through several layers of leaves, where a pull makes one scar.
- ◆ And while making jin - he said "You can always cut it shorter or take it off later if you don't like it."

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

Please return all C.B.S. library books, magazines and videos that you have checked out to the C.B.S. Librarian or Assistant Librarian (Beverlee Wilson) as soon as possible. They are all due or over due as of this month! Thank you.

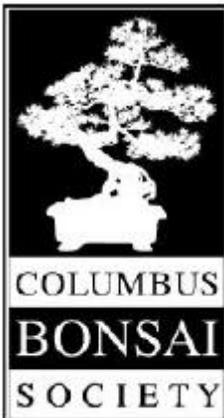
The C.B.S. library will be closed until October 21 (at the earliest) so we may inventory and catalog all of our books, magazines and videos. We will let you know just as soon as we have completed these tasks. Thanks for your patience.

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@wowway.com



**RETURN THE  
LIBRARY ITEMS SO  
WE CAN INVENTORY  
THEM !**



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.

2

17-8 AUG 2012	MID-AMERICA —CHICAGO
<b>19 AUG 2012</b>	<b>PICNIC/ MEMBER SALES/ IRON BONSAI—OAKLAND</b>
<b>16 SEP 2012</b>	<b>TROPICALS WITH JOSE'</b>
13-14 OCT 2012	BONSAI EXPO—ASHEVILLE, NC
<b>21 OCT 2012</b>	<b>PINES (WIRING) WITH JEFF CARR—FPC</b>
<b>18 NOV 2012</b>	<b>ELECTIONS/ ERODIUM —OAKLAND</b>
<b>DEC 2012</b>	<b>CBS HOLIDAY DINNER</b>

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

### FROM THE CBS CARE GUIDE

August - Late Summer - 84/62

- Continue pruning, but watch for buds and think about next year's growth.
- Use lime-sulfur on jin and deadwood in summer. The heat and sun helps it absorb into the wood, and the sunlight bleaches it quickly.
- Most deciduous and pines have a semi-dormant period in the extreme heat of summer. Be cautious of watering.
- August-September is the ideal time for repotting tropical trees.
- You may start lowering the Nitrogen content of your fertilizer to slow foliar growth in preparation for fall and winter.

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

# ***PICNIC, IRON BONSAI, MEMBER SALES***

