An Evening of Bonsai Session B: Bonsai Aesthetics

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Learning Outcomes

- ▶ Be aware of the history and culture of bonsai
- ▶ Understand (at a high level) how a bonsai is produced
- Understand (at a high level) what distinguishes good and bad bonsai
- Know how to maintain a bonsai on a day-to-day basis
- Experience the key activities of re-potting, pruning and wiring
- ▶ Be aware of inexpensive options for further learning and practice

Practical component

- Exposing the nebari
- Pruning for bulk, congestion and taper

Review

First Week Highlights

I Had One Once, But It Died What a bonsai needs to survive

- Environment
 - Indoor vs Outdoor
- ▶ Watering!!!!!
 - Single biggest killer of bonsai
 - "Root hairs" die easily in drought
 - Over-watering is also dangerous!
- Light
- Heat
 - Dormancy
- Airflow

- Pest Control
 - Animals: spider mites, scale bugs, aphids, caterpillars, vine weevil, squirrels
 - Plants etc: pearlwort, liverwort, wood sorrel, pennywort, nostoc
 - ► Caution: environmental issues!
- Fertiliser
 - "Balanced": roughly even NPK
 - Organic => micronutrients
 - Caution: environmental & ethical issues!
- Bonsai are <u>far</u> harder to keep alive than most common pot plants!

Bonsai: Art & Science

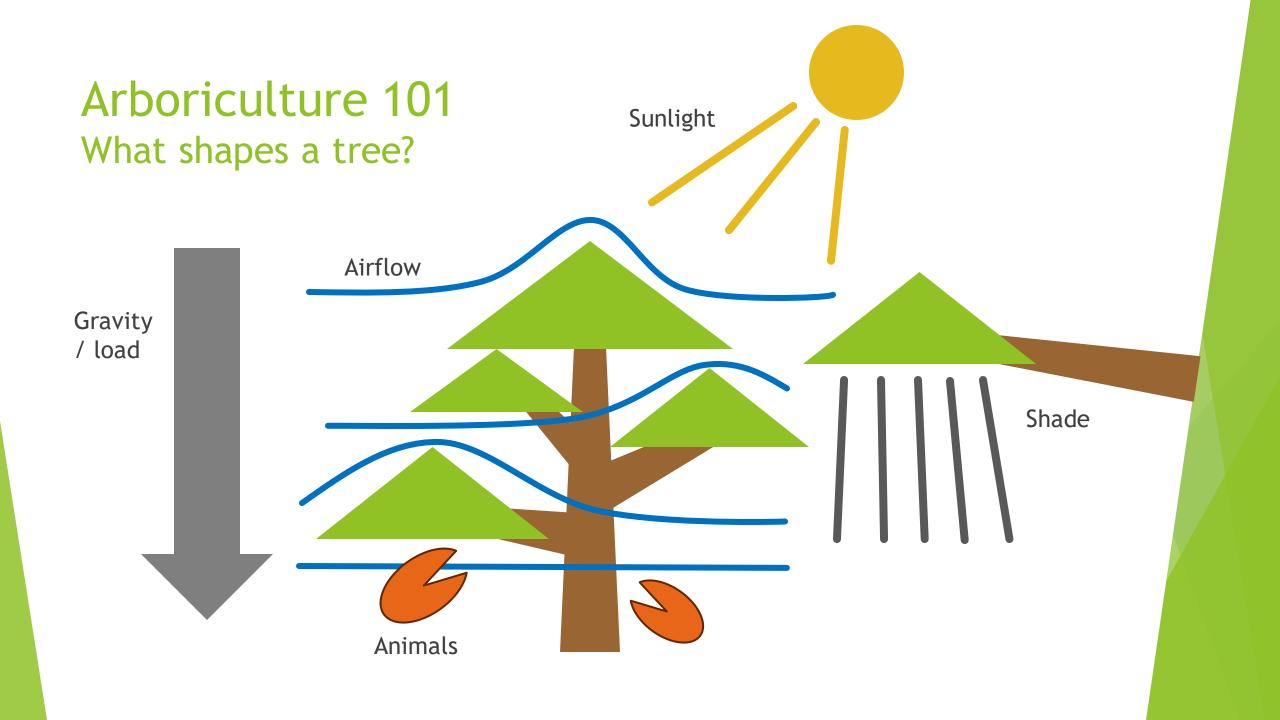
Good bonsai practice is:

- Authentic makes you think "tree"
- Dramatic makes you think "TREE"
- Pragmatic doesn't make you think "dead tree"...



Authenticity & Drama

Thinking Like A Tree (That's Seen Some S**t)



Authenticity & Age What makes a tree look mature?



- Taper
 - ▶ "Nebari" (根張り) = root flare
 - ► Trunk & branch flare: base to apex / tip
 - ► Trunk-to-branch ratio

- Canopy shape
 - Rounded triangle
 - Composed of rounded-triangle "pads" (for species that back-bud less readily)
- ► Trunk & branch behaviour
 - Short inter-node distance
 - "Ramification": fractal splitting of branches
 - "Square-cube law": big tree = proportionally heavier load = more curvature
 - "Ruptures": jagged direction changes
- Texture
 - Bark
 - Dead-wood: advanced bonsai topic!

Drama & Perspective What makes a tree stand out?



- Well-defined "front"
 - ▶ Style is firmly established
 - Sense of strength or movement captured
 - Clear view of lower trunk
 - No crossed branches
 - ► Tree's "centre of mass" is in middle of pot

- ► Taper (again!)
 - ► Taper appears stronger from viewpoint at base of tree
- Pot: picture-frame for tree
 - "Heavy" earthenware vs "light" glazed
 - Depth ≈ trunk thickness; width ≈ 2/3 canopy height (tall tree) or width (wide tree)
 - Style: heavy vs light, plain vs ornate
- Use of negative space
 - ...Often justified as effect of wind-flow or trunk death
- Scaled-down decorations
 - Moss "grass", accent plants, rocks ("suiseki")

Flaws What gives the game away?

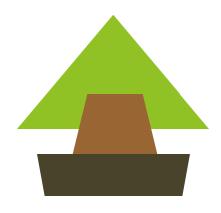


- "Weak" branches
 - Suckers
 - Congested nodes
 - Under-slung / elbow branches
 - Lack of clear "leader" (dominant trunk / branch)

- Obvious tool marks
 - ...Including wire scarring
- Excessive symmetry
 - ...Especially handlebar branches
 - Asymmetry is a common theme in Japanese gardening!
- "Reverse taper"
- Unusual "habit" for species / genus
 - ▶ Google for pictures of wild tree to get ideas!
 - ► This rule is frequently ignored: e.g. small shrubs portrayed as large trees, boringly-shaped species made interesting, unrealistic pads
- Dead leaves and (unwanted) deadwood

Bonsai Styles The most common four of... thirty? Really?!?

Formal Upright



- Strong, proud, "yang"
- Pot: unglazed earthenware; simple shape; bulging
- Can be hard to develop taper

Cascade



- Flowing, falling
- Pot: deep to make space
- "Half-cascade" runs to base of pot; "cascade" goes below that

Informal Upright



- Relaxed, elegant, "yin"
- Pot: glazed; fluting; flowery
- Broad range of possible shapes
- Basically the default style!

Literati



- Solitary, melancholy, bleak
- Trunk: bare, ruptured, calligraphic
- Pot: small to emphasise plant's extravagant loneliness
- Style derived from woodcuts in classic Chinese drawing guide

Thanks For Attending!