

## Care guide – Brush Cherry

Originally from Australia's rainforests and a mild environment, it is a bright, simple, elongated, perennial leaf plant that is dark green on top and lighter green on the underside, popularly known as brush cherry. The young leaves are particularly remarkable due to their copper color, between red and orange, and can acquire different shades throughout the year. White and fringed flowers growing in small bunches that will give rise to a small purplish fruit measuring about 2 cm, decorative and edible with a flavor similar to that of some apples. Bonsai very branched and compact, of hard wood, with very slow expansion of the trunk, but with very fast growth of new branches in the period of development.

### Location

The Brush Cherry will thrive indoors in high light and appreciates being kept outdoors during the spring and summer.

### Soil

Favor a substrate based on Akadama Hard Quality mixed with volcanic stone or Pomice. The substrate should be as draining as possible

### Watering

As with all bonsai, it is advisable to let the soil on the surface of the clod dry before watering again, but be careful, the *Eugenia Myrtifolia* bonsai needs a lot of water and in summer it may be necessary to water twice a day. Moderate watering in winter and avoid leaving the roots constantly damp to prevent rotting.

### Pruning

In early spring and throughout the growing season. Pinch with your fingers or with fine scissors to maintain the formation of the crown, avoiding cutting the buds where the flowers will grow. Structural pruning in winter. Structural pruning allows you to keep the tree compact and defined.

### Wiring

Wiring the Brush Cherry bonsai is possible almost all year round, except during the dormant and vegetative rest phase. It must be wired very carefully because of the fragility of the branches, which are very brittle. As with all species of bonsai, it is important to permanently monitor the wire so as not to let it injure the bark.

### Repotting

Carry out the transplant every 3 years at the beginning of spring, the root ball must have a layer of roots around it, otherwise wait another year to carry out the operation.