



BONSAI NEWS

May 2017

GREATER LOUISVILLE BONSAI SOCIETY

Ross Clark, editor

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OFFICERS' CORNER

Thanks again! to Bob Williams for hosting our master's workshops with Rodney Clemons in March. Bob turned his home into a terrific bonsai studio for all to enjoy. Fifteen people participated in the workshops and came away with some fine new or improved trees.

PLEASE NOTE:

Our spring **Introduction to Bonsai workshop** is scheduled for **Saturday, May 13**, beginning at 1 PM. The location is the East Government Center at 200 Juneau Drive, Louisville. That's in Middleton, off Shelbyville Road, behind McDonalds.

Saturday, June 10 is our club's visit to Tim Weckman's Berea Bonsai Nursery, in Berea, KY. Watch for further details and be thinking about your possible carpool arrangements. Tim has a great variety of plant material, well worth the trip.

Our summer **garden tour in July** will include visits to the gardens of Bob Williams and Tom McCurry.

Ruth Mougey (Don's widow) wanted to sell trees, pots and related items, because her work takes her out of the country on occasion and she has not been able to take care of things the way she wanted. Club members picked up the items she wanted to dispose of, and we have now sold everything except a turntable and one small pot. These items are at Bob Williams's home, if you are interested.

Thanks to everyone for making this a terrific year so far!

Earl Ekman, President

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Other board members: Dick Blayney, Chris Bowman, George Buehler, Steve Hammel, Tom McCurry, Marian Taylor, Bob Williams

The Editor thanks everyone who helps this newsletter succeed and welcomes ideas, suggestions and articles. Please address newsletter items to ross.clark@eku.edu. The deadline for the June 2017 issue of this newsletter is Tuesday May 23.

2017 MEETINGS OF THE GREATER LOUISVILLE BONSAI SOCIETY

(all meetings in Louisville, Eastern time, unless otherwise indicated)

→ **APRIL 29-30, Friday through Sunday, at Yew Dell Botanical Garden, Crestwood, KY**

OUR ONLY FORMAL BONSAI SHOW OF THE YEAR. Please plan to show a tree or two and help with set-up and take-down. The show is open to the public on Saturday from 9am to 4pm, and Sunday from 12 to 3 pm. Contact Earl Ekman or Lee Squires (contact info on previous page) if you need further information.

MAY 13, Saturday, Saturday, May 13, 1 pm, East Government Center, 200 Juneau Drive, Louisville

Create your own bonsai! Introductory workshop. Are you, or do you know, someone who is inexperienced or interested in bonsai? Then, make a move! Everyone should do bonsai, shouldn't they? \$45 registration includes all materials, including tree, pot, soil, training wire and instruction. Limited to 12 people. **You could give this workshop as a gift to someone!**

JUNE 10, Saturday, at Berea Bonsai Studio and Nursery

GLBS member and proprietor Tim Weckman will be our host as we enjoy seeing a tremendous variety of bonsai material, at many stages of development. Driving time is about 1.5 hrs; plan to carpool if you wish.

JULY 15, Saturday, schedule tba. Gardens tour hosted by GLBS members Tommy McCurry and Bob Williams.

AUGUST — no meeting scheduled

SEPTEMBER 16, Saturday, details tba

Workshop on "twisted mame junipers". Instructor: GLBS member Cliff Pye.

OCTOBER 19, Thursday, at Bon Air Library. Building of bonsai show stands. Sharpen your tools!

NOVEMBER 8, Wednesday, at Bon Air Library, time tba. Important business meeting. We will vote on our revised constitution and by-laws and plan 2018 meetings and events.

DECEMBER 2, Saturday, time and place tba. Annual holiday party.

Additional details will be published in this newsletter as they become available.

SOME 2017 SIGNIFICANT BONSAI EVENTS, EASTERN NORTH AMERICA (listed by date)

Additional events and details will be posted in this newsletter as details become available

Midwest Bonsai Society May Exhibit, May 20-21, 9 am to 5 pm; Chicago Botanic Garden, Glencoe, IL (+ a larger show in August)

Alabama Bonsai Society, May 20-21, 10am to 5 pm; Birmingham Botanical Gardens

Brussels Bonsai Rendezvous/Convention, May 25-28. <http://www.brusselsbonsai.com>

American Bonsai Society Convention, May 25-29, Orlando, Florida: 50 years of Moving Bonsai Forward

This major event offers an amazing array of events and learning opportunities. Please go to <http://www.absbonsai.org>. Register as soon as you can for this event! If you have subtropical or tropical bonsai plants, this probably will be the most valuable event on the subject you could attend for many years to come.

U.S. National Shohin Bonsai Exhibition, June 23-25, North Carolina Research Campus, Kannapolis, NC

A full-spectrum event, sponsored by Steven Zeisel, Director of the NCRC; coordinated by William Valavanis.

Mid-America Bonsai Alliance Convention, July 7-8, Clarion Waterfront Hotel, Indianapolis

This event undoubtedly will be **the top bonsai event in our immediate area this year**. The highlighted artist will be Matt Reel, who will be joined by 12 additional noteworthy artists. When your editor checked this site in early January, 16 vendors were listed, covering all aspects of bonsai. **Our society is a member of MABA**, and as many of us as possible should attend. This should be considered a "must do" event for people who are relatively new to bonsai. See the last page of this newsletter.

Midwest Bonsai Society Show and Sale, Aug. 18-20 (Fri. noon to 5, Sat. + Sun. 9 to 5), Chicago Botanic Garden, Glen-coe, IL. Features: display of numerous trees; judged by Colin Lewis; more than a dozen vendors; demos, lectures, workshops

noteworthy regional events, continued

Mid-Appalachian Bonsai Kai Show, Sept. 9-10, Gray Fossil Site (near Johnson City, TN)

Carolina Bonsai Expo, Oct. 13-15, North Carolina Arboretum, Asheville

2018 American Bonsai Society Convention, April 19-22, Collinsville, IL (suburban St. Louis)

Save the Dates

April 19-22, 2018

Gateway to Bonsai

Collinsville, IL
(Just 10 min east of St. Louis)

Guest Artists

Marc Noelanders, Bjorn Bjorholm,
Matt Reel

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American Bonsai Society and the
Bonsai Society of Greater St Louis

Register at www.absbonsai.org
For more info call 812-922-5451



Part of a masterpiece penjing in the U.S. National Bonsai and Penjing Museum, March 2017. (Try to ignore the distracting bright green leaves and Hiroshima Pine behind the masterpiece.)



A SPECIAL BONSAI:

Theodore's Hinoki Bonsai (*Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Gracilis Nana')

Dwarf Hinoki Falsecypress

Created by Lee Squires – April 1978 and thereafter

On a warm April morning in 1978 I made a visit to **Yew Dell Nursery** to meet with my friend, Theodore Klein, to purchase some plants for Cave Hill Cemetery. While touring the nursery I came upon a Hinoki Cypress that had been accidentally bush-hogged by Theodore. The shrub was cut off six inches above the ground and only three horizontal branches remained. Theodore asked if I wanted it as a bonsai subject and I willingly accepted it. We dug the butchered plant with Theodore's razor sharp spade and burlapped it.

I took the plant home and began investigating the trunks and roots. I pulled the burlap off to expose the surface roots and combed the topsoil until I found them. I removed four inches of soil and exposed a fat three-inch trunk with some dead branches below the three living ones. The roots were healthy and gnarly. Next, I removed 2/3 of the field soil and potted the tree in a four-gallon nursery pot, using a well-draining bonsai soil mix. Currently, the tree is planted in a 2:2:1 mix of screened baked clay, small lava rock and a sphagnum peat/perlite commercial soil mix.

Next, I began the transformation from nursery reject to masterpiece bonsai. I wired the largest horizontal branch into a vertical curving position, using copper wire. The side branches on this branch were then wired into horizontal positions. The other two remaining branches were wired to give them some curves and movement for interest and future development. The tree has been rewired three or four additional times since 1978.

The white branches on the tree (*shari*) were created by stripping the bark and painting the wood with lime sulphur solution to bleach and preserve them. They, along with exposed surface roots, enhance the illusion of age and environmental struggle.

In September 2010, the bonsai stands 30 inches above the pot and has a spread of 34 inches and a 4-inch trunk diameter. I have grown it in a pot for 32 years, repotted it around 11 or 12 times, trimmed it twice a year, fertilized it on a regular schedule, sprayed for pests, watered it almost every day from May through October and protected it from freezing for 32 winters. Trees are tough if you treat them right. [Ed. note: *Fine bonsai require dedication!*]

I estimate this tree to be over 50 years old; 18–20 or more years in Theodore's possession, and 32 years with me in a container as a bonsai. How long will it live? This is hard to predict, but there are many trees in Japan and other countries that reportedly are over 500 years old, passed down from generation to generation. The key to longevity is excellent care, of course, but, more importantly, regeneration of the root system by repotting. This tree should be repotted every 2–4 years, the long, older roots cut back, and fresh soil added on the bottom and around the perimeter of the pot. New feeder roots are formed and flourish in the fresh soil. You then have a 50-year old tree with a very young root system.

After 32 years in my back yard, I thought it should come back home to **Yew Dell Botanical Gardens**, where it was born. I am very pleased to donate this tree to Yew Dell so all of Yew Dell's visitors can enjoy Theodore's Hinoki as much as I have.

Ed. note: The foregoing narrative was written by Lee on Sept. 7, 2010. The following addition was sent to me late last month.

More recently, this tree was repotted in 2012 and again last month. Since I donated the tree, garden managers at **Yew Dell Botanical Gardens** (which was founded by Theodore Klein) have shown varying degrees of interest in this bonsai. One former horticulturist even lopped off the dead limbs I had so carefully created and preserved. More recently, watering was sometimes neglected and some branches died. Ted Martini, the current Garden Manager at Yew Dell, took a special interest in the tree and displayed it in the Sunken Garden. When I met him in March 2017, he was astonished at the history of the plant. Soon after, I met Ted at Yew Dell, repotted, pruned and fertilized the tree. Ted promised me that he would display the tree in the Sunken Garden and give it good care. **Be sure to visit this tree when you are at Yew Dell, and enjoy the pictures of it on the next page.**

MARCH 2017 PHOTOS OF Theodore's Hinoki BONSAI (photos courtesy of Lee Squires)



Before trimming and repotting



After trimming and repotting



Back side of tree

A NOTE ON DEFOLIATION - by Ross Clark

Complexity is an obvious characteristic that sets well-developed bonsai apart from trees in early training. Defoliation can quickly increase the number and complexity of fine twigs, especially in broad-leaved deciduous species. The best time in spring for defoliation is when you see tiny buds at the bases of leaves, but before the Summer Solstice. In our area, the month of May is an ideal time to do defoliation. When all foliage is taken off, the small buds will develop into branches. However, after the Summer Solstice, most plants are already responding to environmental cues that will get them ready for winter; that means, they are not as much "in the mood" to grow new twigs after late June.

A second reason to defoliate deciduous trees is to reduce water stress if you are repotting a tree that already has leaves. If you do it at the proper time of year, you can not only accomplish repotting, but increase complexity of branching at the same time. A day or two before defoliation, I soak the soil with liquid 10-10-10 (+ micronutrients) fertilizer. After a day or two, the plant will have taken up some of the fertilizer, which will act as a stimulant for refoliation.

Some types of trees, such as zelkovas, elms and maples, produce quick results from defoliation. Others which leaf out later, such as beeches and oaks do not respond the same way. There are other ways to encourage ramification in the latter. And one more thing . . . Only healthy trees should be defoliated.

Since their foliage comes out early, these trident maples were defoliated in mid-March. Here they are on April 26. Note the numerous small new branches that are beginning to grow. (Please excuse the poor focus of these photos.)



IT'S ALWAYS NEEDLECAST TIME AGAIN

by Ross Clark

Needlecast is a serious disease of non-native pines in our region. Pines from western North America, such as ponderosa, shore and lodgepole, and limber pines are known to be highly susceptible. Japanese black pines are also notably susceptible. Our native eastern pine species are highly resistant. Native eastern pines "carry" the disease (are infected) without showing significant damage. Even though needlecast fungi living on native eastern pines do not cause significant damage, they produce tiny wind-blown spores that can infect any susceptible pines they reach, including those in your bonsai garden. The bottom line is, if you try to grow Japanese black and ponderosa pines in the lower Midwest or Southeast, preventing needlecast from damaging them will be a continuous struggle. You will have to stay on your toes and, in my opinion, take some risks, to keep these two pine species healthy. It is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of nice ponderosa bonsai have been killed by needlecast in our region, even though they are not bothered with it out West. Perhaps that is because of our prevailing higher humidity, although that is speculation. Whatever the underlying cause(s), we must deal with the problem.

REVIEW OF THE DISEASE

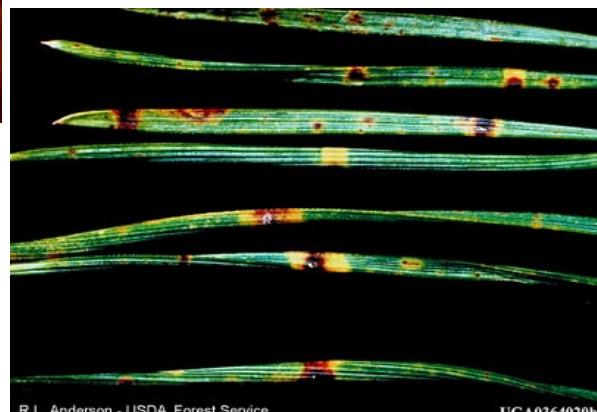


THIS IS WHAT HAPPENS NEXT. The [photo at right](#) shows needlecast infection that is more advanced. The yellow areas (living cells that are being parasitized) have expanded. The red-brown areas are dead and are producing millions of additional wind-blown spores, each one of which can cause a new infection. This is an emergency that requires immediate treatment or you certainly will lose the tree.



UGA1241613

THIS IS HOW IT BEGINS. This photo was taken on April 16). The previous week, my Japanese black pines were apparently "clean". IN mid-April a few needles had small yellow spots (visible on bottom/proximal half of needles in [photo at left](#)). Each of the spots is where a single needlecast fungal spore has infected a pine needle. These are **new** infections. What this means is even this early, windblown spores from somewhere began to "find" the healthy needles on my pines. What I did next is to (1) Very carefully inspect all of my pines (not just the JBPs); (2) removed and destroyed every infected needle; (3) sprayed with a fungicide; and will (4) continue spraying every 2-3 weeks with fungicide, preferably alternating several fungicides (so the fungus does not develop resistance); and (5) continue steps 1-4 for the remainder of the growing season. (*Photo by editor*)



R.L. Anderson - USDA Forest Service

UGA0364020b

THIS IS WHAT HAPPENS NEXT. [Pictured to the left](#) are late stage symptoms of needlecast infection. The fungus has consumed most of the living tissues inside many needles. The only hope of saving this plant is to remove all diseased needles, treat with a strong fungicide (preferably a systemic), and hope that the plant has enough energy to push new growth. If it were my tree, I would declare it to be a total loss, throw it out in the trash and disinfect the pot with a strong disinfectant. A plant this infected will be a powerful source of infection for other susceptible species. Even if you dispose of the tree, millions of spores from it will be everywhere in the vicinity, ready, willing and able to infect any susceptible plant for years to come.

So, is there anything else we could do to help control this disease? Well, the first thing to realize is that once you have had needlecast in your bonsai, no matter how careful you are, some spores will always be around to infect healthy pine needles. So, you will always have to be strongly on your guard. Another way to help control fungal parasites is to

use their own life cycles against them. In the case of needlecast, I have discovered an additional technique which I believe can help control the disease. Notice that the **needles in the first photo are last year's needles**. One way to try to control needlecast is to remove last year's needles. However, by the time most people remove last year's needles, if needlecast infection is going to happen, it is already happening. The key point is, each needlecast spore which lands on a healthy needle sends a threadlike hypha through a leaf pore or stoma. That is the route of infection; the thick coating on the leaf (called the cuticle) prevents a fungal hypha from penetrating, except through a stoma. If we could remove all of the old needles at a time **when (1) new infections were too young to produce spores and (2) when the pores of new needles are not structurally available for infection**, we theoretically should be able to put a crimp in needlecast infection. (See photos below.)

Last year I did that, and the results were encouraging. I totally removed last year's needles from all of my Japanese black, mugo, and limber pines **at a stage where the new needles were photosynthetic but only beginning to emerge from their sheaths**. This year, the amount of needlecast appears to be greatly diminished. I'll keep you posted.



Try as I might, last year I could not eliminate all needlecast on my mugo pines by the techniques outlined next to the first photo in this article, so I tried the early defoliation technique. **The photo above** shows a mugo with young needles just after defoliation last spring. **The photo below** shows the same mugo on April 17 this year, apparently infection-free.



These young limber pines were heavily infected with needlecast last year. All of the mature needles grew after early defoliation. They have a few newly infected needles this year, which will require careful monitoring and fungicide applications, but not defoliation.



... continued a few days later ...

Unfortunately, since I took these photos about 10 days ago, I have noticed numerous new yellow spots on the needles of my Japanese black pines, even though there is no obvious place those spores could be coming from. The mugs seem to be free of new infections, but the limber pines are showing some new infections. This leads to a couple of obvious questions; (1) How can we prevent needlecast from being a problem in pine bonsai; and (2) how can we best deal with needlecast once we have it?

PREVENTION

The first and obvious priority is to **know what fungal diseases look like and watch for them all the time**. The next priority is prevention: **Do not grow plants that are very susceptible to needlecast with plants that are known to carry needlecast**. In practical terms, that means that we should not grow native eastern North American pines (which carry needlecast fungi but are not harmed by them) and very susceptible species (such as ponderosas and Japanese black pines) in the same location. That's logical, isn't it? But we've all done it — and if we haven't lost trees to needlecast, we've certainly been applying a lot of fungicides. Maybe both. Also we need to be aware that most JPBs we buy from vendors have needlecast; it's just been suppressed by fungicides we might be hesitant to use because of its toxicity to wildlife and even ourselves. So, am I saying, "we shouldn't grow ponderosas or JPBs"? No, I'm not; but if we do, we surely will be slaves to the sprays. (Fungicides are dangerous to humans, because, believe it or not, our physiology is more similar to fungi than to plants.)

DEALING WITH IT

Once needlecast spores are present at our growing site, we can never eliminate the disease. We can suppress it, by using the combination of scrupulously policing your pines and removing infected needles, using fungicides to try to suppress new infections, and by the defoliation technique described above to keep needlecast to a minimum in species that are not highly susceptible.

As mentioned above, we might want to strongly consider growing native pines that resist needlecast infections and don't need fungicides. Native eastern U.S. species which are similar to Japanese black pine are pitch (*Pinus rigida*) and shortleaf (*Pinus echinata*) pines. Maybe we could encourage your bonsai supplier(s) to offer the eastern native species. . Or hey, maybe we could try the shorter-leaved longleaf pines which grow wild in central Alabama. They are ponderosa pine's closest relatives. I'm reasonably sure that no one has ever tried the latter as bonsai. [Rodney C and Owen R take note!]

VARIOUS COMMENTS FROM THE EDITOR

CHLOROSIS IN UNGRAFTED JAPANESE WHITE PINES

In last month's newsletter, I posed the question of why the foliage of ungrafted Japanese white pines (JWPs) are prone to chlorosis (yellowing). Joe Graviss suggested the addition of Epsom salts (to acidify the soil) and adding nitrogen. Bob Williams suggested adding soluble iron. I plan to try both, beginning with soluble iron (which is usually labelled Fe-EDTA or iron-EDTA on packaging). I will start with the iron, since I'm aware that excess nitrogen can be a problem for mycorrhizal health. And I'll give you a follow-up report in the future. By the way, soluble iron is normally applied in water solution to foliage and is taken up through the stomata or stomates. It is the quickest way to get iron into active plants.

Follow-up (April 25): Repeated treatments with high-nitrogen complete fertilizer containing chelated iron have resulted in increased greenness in some trees and no improvement in others. So, the question is still open on mineral nutrition or some other cause(s) of chlorosis in ungrafted JWPs in bonsai container culture. We are open to additional ideas or suggestions from anyone reading these comments.

NO CALENDAR OF BONSAI CARE

Soon after I assumed editorship of this newsletter, several GLBS members encouraged me to compile a calendar of bonsai care throughout the year. Several bonsai societies have done this. My early reaction was that it was an excellent idea, because it would help people anticipate what to do when, and in general might help us be more successful with our trees.

After more than a year's experience, it is decision time. **My decision is not to publish such a guide for our region.** The main reason for not going ahead with this project is that **the usefulness of a calendar of what to do when with bonsai strongly depends on predictable weather and a predictable climate.** If weather and climate are highly variable, then it actually would be bad advice to tell people to do specific things to their trees at very specific times. In fact, the opposite is happening. Hard scientific data (and our own personal experience for sure!) show us that today's weather is much more variable and that the climate is changing rapidly. This means that **a calendar that is based on predictable weather and climate would likely be misleading.** In fact, we'd be better off to "roll with the punches" and anticipate what we need to be doing on a shorter than annual basis. I'll continue to try to help with that.

AS THE TWIG IS BENT

I'm not into tooting my own horn, but it's occurred to me that some of you could be interested in knowing a little more about me.

Two elderly women, one of them my Granny, encouraged my fascination with plants and gardens before I qualified for kindergarten. My first book on trees was a little paperback (A Golden Guide; some of you may remember them) from my parents when I was a Cub Scout. Years of education later, I became a professor and formally and informally taught people of all types and ages about botany, ecology, zoology, environmental science, and especially woody plants. My formal teaching career lasted 46 years; my informal career continues. My teaching philosophy is that whatever I have learned from formal education and experience will cease to exist the instant I die. Therefore, the most logical course of action is to give away everything I know to anyone who could benefit from it. That is the only way my experience can continue to be useful. And the transmission of useful knowledge is also what human culture is all about.

I was fascinated with bonsai from a young age, but had no access. Back in the 1950s (in my teens), it was all I could do to acquire the Brooklyn Botanic Garden's bonsai booklets and a few small, crudely made pots. I collected a few little trees and tried to work with them. However, the life of a dilettante kid, student and later, a young professor, did not allow space for bonsai. In 1980, I became curator of education at the Morton Arboretum and subsequently joined a small nucleus of bonsai folks who were studying with Ivan Watters. (Ivan is the former bonsai curator at the Chicago Botanic Garden.) We founded the group now known as Prairie State Bonsai Society. Because of my position at the Arboretum, I was able to plan, facilitate and participate in bonsai classes, workshops, demonstrations and shows. Ivan was our main man. During that time, I even taught a course called *The Biology of Bonsai*. After moving to Eastern Kentucky University in 1992, my day job forced all other activities to the back burner. About 15 years later as retirement beckoned, GLBS was there for me.

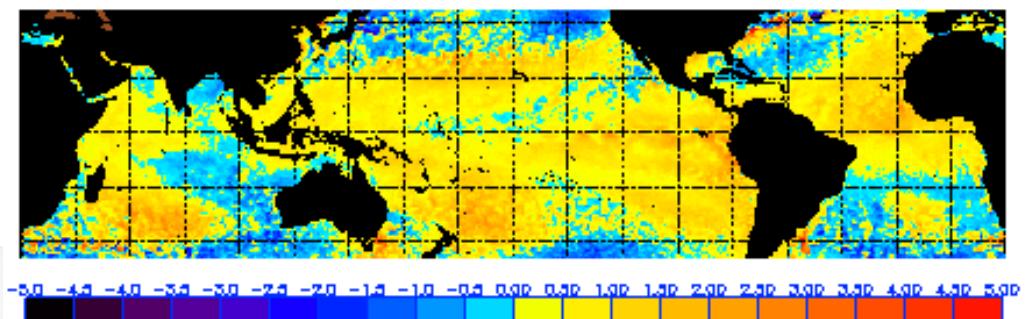
SEASONAL SUGGESTIONS

Updated seasonal outlooks from NOAA ([click on link](#)) continue to predict above normal temperatures and near-normal rainfall for our part of the country during this growing season. If these predictions hold, my spin is that if temperatures are hotter and rainfall is normal, there will be higher than normal water stress on plants. Higher temperatures also mean that the atmosphere can hold more moisture, even if it does not develop into rain. In short, we may be looking at a summer that is hotter and feels drier than normal, but with high humidity. Therefore, looking ahead, **we should be thinking even more than usual about the quality, quantity and timing of our watering, protecting root systems from high temperatures, and controlling fungal diseases.** (Fungi "love" high temperatures and high humidity.)

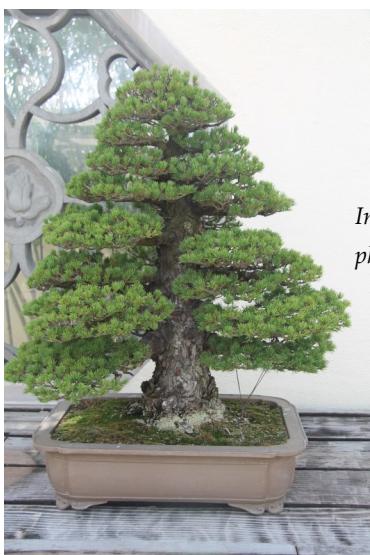
In the broader picture (yes, there is one), I feel there is cause for concern. Only last winter, above normal ocean temperatures off the Pacific Northwest coast produced conditions so wet that they ended (at least temporarily) a multi-year drought in California. Already, it appears that practically the entire Temperate and Equatorial Pacific Ocean is above normal in temperature. **The Figure below** shows SST (sea surface temperature) anomalies, or departures from normal. **The chart below the Figure** shows how many Celsius degrees (1 deg. C. = 1.8 deg. Fahrenheit) below or above normal the sea surface was on April 24, 2017. (How's that for your NOAA tax dollars at work?!)

The higher sea surface temperature near the Equator in South America has caused widespread flooding, landslides and hardship for people in Peru and Ecuador. It continues: They had major flooding in Quito just this week. In other words, it appears that the strongest El Nino in recorded history is being prolonged. As serious growers of serious bonsai, we should all stay on alert.

NOAA/NESDIS SST Anomaly (degrees C), 4/24/2017



*Inspiration: Japanese white pine in the National Bonsai and Penjing Museum;
photo taken by the editor, March 2017.*



Please enjoy these trees
Newly green in my garden—
And listen to them

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For More Information Contact

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absbonsai.org/

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BONSAI FOR SALE — Kamagata maple (*Acer palmatum 'Kamagata'*)

14 inches tall, above pot (note the keys for scale)
1.25" trunk diameter, above a 2-inch basal flare
about 15 years old from a cutting
(on its own roots, not grafted)
very nice nebari and small leaves
In 15x2-inch brown Chinese oval container
\$125

So, why am I selling this tree?? Honestly?

I have too many maples!!

If interested, please reply to ross.clark@eku.edu
Or by phone message to 859-625-4668.
New owner will need to arrange to pick up the
tree in Richmond, or I could bring it to a future
GLBS meeting.



(The square image at the base of the tree is a piece of bicycle inner tube which is protecting the nebari. This tree obviously needs some styling, but nothing major. Photo was taken April 2017.)

MID-AMERICA BONSAI ALLIANCE C O N V E N T I O N

July 7-8 2017

Featuring Matt Reel

**Bill Valavanis
Mary Madison
Jim Doyle
Mark Fields
Andy Smith
Brian Ciskowski
Michael Bell
Paul Weishaar
Carl Wooldridge
Scott Yelich
Ken Huth
Alan Magruder**

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