



YUGEN
BONSAI

ENGLISH YEW
TAXUS BACCATA



A close-up photograph of a large, dark green, textured rock resting on light-colored gravel. The rock has a rough, weathered surface with some reddish-brown spots. The gravel is light-colored and has a fine, granular texture.

A PROFOUND,
MYSTERIOUS SENSE
OF THE BEAUTY OF
THE UNIVERSE
TRIGGERING EMOTIONAL
RESPONSES TOO DEEP AND
POWERFUL FOR WORDS



@YUGENBONSAI

幽玄

DISCOVER THE ART AND BEAUTY OF BONSAI

Bonsai is a Japanese term that translates to “planted in a container”. The art form is derived from an ancient Chinese horticultural practice, part of which was then redeveloped under the influence of Japanese Zen Buddhism. Originally only the elite of the society practiced Bonsai with native-collected specimens and the trees were spread throughout China as luxurious gifts.



The time and dedication this process requires is unlike almost any other form of artwork. While the work is almost a form of sculpture, the trees are living things and will always react in their own way.

Bonsai requires enthusiasm and commitment, as the trees can live for hundreds of years and can be passed down through the generations. The oldest known Bonsai is over 1,000 years old and is displayed in the Italian Bonsai Museum ‘Crespi’.

Fortunately the art form allows it to be approached in many different ways. Growing from seed gives you the freedom to choose your Bonsai style and begin guiding the tree’s growth.

The five basic styles are classified according to the angle of the trunk.



FORMAL
UPRIGHT



INFORMAL
UPRIGHT



SLANTING



SEMI-CASCADE



CASCADE

COMPLETE YOUR EXPERIENCE

BONSAI TOOLS

Maintain your tree's health with specialist, high-quality Bonsai tools. Prune and shape your tree to keep it healthy and thriving. You can grab more value with one of our custom bundles to get you started.



BONSAI KITS

Whether you are looking for an easy starter kit without the need to visit a garden centre or seeking a gift for a loved one, our premium kits are the way to go. Begin your Bonsai journey and grow your dream tree.



BONSAI SEEDS

Browse our selection of seeds for Bonsai with over 50 types available, each under £2. Choose from iconic species for both indoor and outdoor Bonsai. Make the most of a discount with our 'Seed of the Week'.



BONSAI BOOKS

Add to your knowledge, learn new techniques and develop your understanding with a variety of specialist Bonsai books. Pick up a photo-book showcasing the best from around the World.



BONSAI POTS

House your Bonsai in a stylish handmade ceramic pot with drainage holes. Browse our collection to find the perfect container for your tree, and choose from an array of colours, sizes and shapes.



BONSAI CARDS

Our themed greetings cards are great for all Bonsai enthusiasts to enhance a gift. We have partnered with local UK artists with these unique designs. All cards have a luxury soft-feel touch.



CONTACT US WITH A QUESTION OR ADVICE

We are here to make your Bonsai experience as easy and enjoyable as possible. This is a hobby for everyone, no matter your gardening background!



All seeds have undergone three germination tests

We pride ourselves on stocking only the highest quality of seeds, and ensuring that you are set up for success. Our batches of seeds are fresh, and we plant them ourselves if there are any left after a few months.

Become part of a Bonsai Community

Join like-minded enthusiasts and beginners within the Yugen Community. Share your progress and learn from fellow Bonsai aficionados.



COLD STRATIFICATION

Every type of seed is unique and needs a different treatment process before planting. For each type of seed you have, check the sowing instructions to determine whether or not your seeds need cold stratification.

In nature, seeds require certain conditions in order to germinate. Seed stratification is the process whereby seed dormancy is broken to promote this germination.

For the stratification of seeds to be successful, it is necessary to mimic the exact conditions that they require when breaking dormancy in their natural habitat.

Some seeds require a warm and moist treatment, while others require a cool and wet treatment. Make sure to check the sowing instructions for the different types.

After you have completed the cold stratification process, you are ready to sow your seeds in your pots with soil/compost. Germination can take some time so remain patient and don't panic if you don't see your seeds sprouting straight away.



CREATING THE OPTIMAL GROWING CONDITIONS

Tree seeds cannot simply grow in any environment around the World, but you will need to nurture the soil and create optimal conditions to encourage growth. For example, the daily hours of sunlight, the components of the soil mixture, depth of the soil, watering frequency, humidity, temperatures, and many more factors all affect the speed of seed germination. A slight difference in one of these aspects between two growers can cause germination times to differ by months.

Please be aware that many types of plants such as vegetables and succulents have been genetically modified over many years to encourage quick growth and enable mass production, whereas these are natural tree seeds with their natural germination times. Some tree species can take over a year to germinate, none of our seeds take this long so don't worry. The shorter germination times of other house-plants can distort expectations for all other seeds unfortunately.

A key aspect of the art of Bonsai is patience so don't give up!

SUNLIGHT



Your seeds need to be exposed to between 8-12 hours of direct sunlight each day. Specialist artificial growing lamps can be used as an alternative.

TEMPERATURE

Levels between 20°C-30°C is optimal for germination (68°-86°F). Once your seeds sprout, the seedlings will thrive at slightly lower temperatures.



HUMIDITY



Use the propagation bags to increase the humidity but ensure you poke air holes into the sides to allow for airflow.

SOIL MIXTURE

A good peat-based soil with perlite will give your seeds plenty of nutrients to grow. Any standard soil/compost mix from your local garden centre will do the job just fine. Avoid using any soil gathered from your garden as this could contain unknown harmful organisms.



DEPTH OF SEED



Sow your seeds under a thin layer of top soil, no more than 5mm or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Sowing too deep could prevent sunlight exposure.

F A Q

* Do I plant all of the seeds together?

Try to spread your seeds out as much as possible to ensure that the root systems do not become entangled and fight for the nutrients in the soil. Separate out the seedlings into their own individual pots as soon as they sprout and are strong enough to survive disruption.

* Will each seed grow a tree?

In theory yes, but not in reality. Nothing is ever guaranteed or certain with nature. The first few stages of life are where the trees will be at their most vulnerable and not all will survive unfortunately.

* How often should I water my seeds?

This depends on the season and your local climate. Aim to keep the soil warm and moist at all times, and stop the mixture from drying out. This can range from twice a day in summer to once every few days in winter. A simple touch test of the soil will give you a good indication.

* What soil or compost mix should I buy?

Don't worry about buying any specialist soil mixes to grow your seeds as these are more suitable for mature trees and repotting. Use a standard seed growing mixture with perlite.

The best Bonsai soil mixes for future reference have Lava Rock and Akadama as components to promote.

* How much natural sunlight is required to grow my Bonsai?

Aim to expose your tree to as much direct sunlight as possible. The optimal amount varies per species, but a good target would be 8-12 hours a day. Use a growing lamp to top-up any lost hours.

* How big will my tree grow?

This is completely up to you! The larger the pot, the bigger the root system will grow and the more growth the tree will have. The smaller the pot, the root systems will be confined and will restrict the growth.

* How long will it take to grow a mature Bonsai?

There is no true answer as your tree will never stop growing. The speed of growth is very dependent on the growing conditions. The smaller the tree you would like, the less time it will take. Most Bonsai are referred to as mature after 5-10 years.

* When is best to plant the seeds?

We recommend planting your seeds indoors initially so any time of year. You are in a much better position to control the growing conditions and give yourself the best shot at growing a strong tree. This will also protect the tree from the harsh conditions outside including strong winds and fluctuating temperatures at night.

* My seeds are floating in water, does this mean they are duds?

No! The seed floating test is a myth that is sadly still being circulated. This has very little correlation to the viability of the seeds. If a seed floats in water, it can mean that it has some trapped air within the shell along with many other possibilities. You will often find that this varies between species as well, with some sinking straight away, others floating for a few hours before sinking and some simply only float.

* What size pot should I use?

It depends on how large your tree is or you would like to grow your Bonsai. The general rule of thumb is that the length of the pot should be two-thirds the height of the tree.

* Do I need specialist tools?

Not necessarily, however specialist Bonsai tools will maintain your tree to a higher standard with cleaner cuts and avoid damaging the Bonsai. Different tools including a starter bundle are available on our website.

* Help! My seeds aren't growing!

Don't give up! The germination process can take some time and varies between species and growing conditions. If no seedlings have pushed through, this may indicate that your growing environment is not suitable.

Send us an email if you would like some tailored advice.

* I have more questions!

Email us anytime at customerservice@yugenbonsai.com and we will get back to you as soon as possible.

OUR TOP TIPS

Germinating seeds in spring produces the quickest results with longer hours of sunlight and warmer temperatures. You can experience success at all times of year as long as you manipulate the growing environment to mimic the conditions in spring. For example, using an artificial growing

lamp to simulate more sunlight and a heating mat for higher stable temperatures. Planting your seeds in winter and leaving the pots will be similar to trying to grow tomatoes or strawberries, it simply won't work!

Some species require a warm treatment before the cold stratification steps and sowing. This includes soaking the seeds in warm water for a short period of time. We recommend refreshing the water every few hours if possible to keep the solution warm.

To increase the chances of germination, you can gently scratch the seed shell to encourage the process to begin, also known as 'Scarification'. This helps the seed to absorb more water as most seed coats are waterproof. Be very careful as you want to avoid damaging the embryo inside. Use a nail file or knife to pierce the shell, or sand through the coat using a piece of sandpaper.



SOW

NURTURE

MAINTAIN

FOLLOW OUR SOCIALS

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ENGLISH YEW

Taxus Baccata is an evergreen conifer native to Europe. They can reach up to 25ft tall in nature and are capable of surviving thousands of years.

The English Yew develops short, dark green needle-like foliage, neatly arranged on wide, spreading branches. The bark is grey-brown in colour which may peel off in strips to reveal a beautiful reddish underlayer. They tend to become hollow when they grow old.

The flexibility of the wood has been beneficial dating back to the medieval times when it was used for making longbows. Keep in mind that the leaves and berries are very poisonous to animals.



SOWING INSTRUCTIONS

Break the dormancy and increase the likelihood of germination with cold stratification:

- Soak the seeds in warm water for a 24-48 hour period
- Dry and place your seeds onto a damp paper towel, folding two or three times over to ensure the seeds are covered
- Put the paper towel and seeds into a zip-lock, and then place into a refrigerator for 8-10 weeks

Once the seeds have broken their dormancy:

- Sow very thinly in trays or pots of moist, peat based seed compost, lightly cover with compost and seal inside a polythene bag with air holes
- Separate the seedlings once they begin to sprout into pots

REPOTTING

Repot the English Yew every three to four years in spring as new buds extend. Use a well-draining soil mix as Yew trees are not fans of overly wet soil. The older and more mature trees can wait slightly longer after repotting. The roots are strong and can withstand harsh pruning.

PRUNING

Pinch out any new growth during the growing season if you'd like to encourage branching. Pruning of the branches is best done in autumn. Wait until after flowering if you would like to keep the fruits. Deadwood is an important feature of mature Yew trees so make sure to identify the important live veins before removing bark for new sharp sections.

Wiring your tree can be done at any time with careful attention, although autumn is the best time of year to do so. The old branches of the Yew are quite stiff and hard to bend, but younger twigs are flexible and can be shaped easily.



WATERING

Water your English Yew daily throughout the growing season, and mist-spray the foliage where possible. Water more sparingly in winter but do not allow the soil to dry out.

FEEDING

Apply a slow release fertiliser every twice monthly during the growing season.

COMMON TERMS

Branching is classification of types of branches. 'Primary' branches are growing from the trunk; 'Secondary' branches are shoots split off from primary branches; and 'Tertiary' branches are the fine branch tips.

Ramification is a structure formed of branches. The optimal arrangement is for branches to be split into two, followed by another two, and another two, and on.

Defoliation is the intentional removal of foliage from a deciduous tree to encourage further growth, increasing ramification and reducing leaf size.

Nodes are the point on the tree where buds, leaves and branches form.

Pinching is a form of pruning done by hand, removing the tender foliage by the fingers and thumb.





YUGEN

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