



Bonsai Society of Dallas

Monthly Member Newsletter

December 2015

Message from the President

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Welcome to December everybody! We managed to finish off the year with some really great programs and many new memberships. Thanks to all who planned, organized, and participated in the many programs and workshops we hosted this year. Our club board is busy working through the details of our 2016 calendar.

Speaking of boards, a new one has been formed to plan the LSBF 2017 Convention which is being hosted jointly by our club and the Ft. Worth Bonsai Society. We met for the first time last month and are excited to begin preparations for a successful event. Most committee chairs have been filled but we are still looking for someone to be the help lead the registration chair (which already has two helpers). Please let us know if you would like to be part of the team! Further in the newsletter you will see a contest we have launched to create a name as well as a logo for the convention. Please get creative and let's come up with a great name/theme. Our recent guest, Bjorn Bjornholm will be returning for the convention and we are working on others as well. This is a fantastic opportunity to be part of the group that puts this convention together!

The upcoming year will be filled with many hands on activities so be prepared to continue learning! Anyone who has any suggestions or is in need of learning something specific please see me or any of our wonderful board members at the beginning or end of a meeting. You never know when your suggestion might actually become a program! We are still trying to find a dig site so please let us know if you know of places to dig. Also please remember that our club's spring show is just a little over 3 months away so be thinking of what you can bring and how you can help.

Have a wonderful Holiday Season!

Sylvia

P.S. Oops, and don't forget our membership dues are payable as of January 1st. Be sure to get those in early to take advantage of the one-time special 'buying trip' discount at Dallas Bonsai in January.

December Program Study Group – Bonsai Smiths

9:00 AM to Noon, December 5th

North Haven Gardens

Hopefully everybody's tropical and sub-tropical trees are snuggled up for the winter. Everything else should just about be winter ready but since fall comes late for us here in Dallas, we are just now starting to see deciduous trees change color. This in turn means that we're just now getting close to dormancy and winter work is well underway.

What's winter work you ask? Well it's more than just putting your trees in a hot or cold frame and keeping them snuggled for the winter. It also means looking at your deciduous trees for structural changes removing old leaves after 50% of the leaf color has changed. It sometimes means a top soil change, removing old foliage or needles, work on taper, measure for a new pot, or even find a great new stand! Remember our spring show is in March so let's get ready.

Please join us this month as we discuss and work on the above-mentioned items alongside our resident teachers, the Bonsai Smiths. Remember that we will also be hosting our yearly Kolache Holiday Feast so don't miss out on the fun and learning! ✍

Annual Buying Event Dallas Bonsai

Our friends at Dallas Bonsai have had to make a tough business decision and return to their original mission of being an **'online only'** bonsai retailer. They are one of the best and we are lucky to have them in Dallas. However it is just too difficult and potentially a little too dangerous to respond to walk-in business when you are a staff of one or two. Picking up of an order can still be arranged, but it will be ready at the door. As a reminder, shipping is free on orders over \$75.00.

This change means our annual buying trip must now be done online. But don't worry, Fred and Brandon have graciously agreed to lengthen our buying event to a three day weekend and also increase our discount to 30%. That is a very generous discount and an increase from previous years. It is only available to current 2016 BSD club members, so get your dues in now so you can take advantage of the discount. Their website is being updated constantly and the long weekend gives you plenty of time to place your order(s).

The event starts on January 8th and ends at midnight on January 10th. The code to enter to receive your discount is **FIELDTRIP15**. Their website is www.dallasbonsai.com. They will have a list of all current paid members as of January 7th so be sure to pay your dues at either the December or January meeting or just mail your check.

Thanks Fred and Brandon! ✍

Upcoming Events



December 5th – **Study Group with Bonsai Smiths**

January 2nd – **Successful Techniques for Collecting Trees**

January 8th – 10th – **Dallas Bonsai Discount Weekend**

February 6th – **Study Group with Bonsai Smiths**

Events Elsewhere



December 5th – 6th
Bonsai Winter Silhouette Expo
Kannapolis, NC

December 26th – January 3rd
California Aiseki Kai: 26th Anniversary Exhibition of Viewing Stones Show
San Marino, CA

January 24th – 25th
Noelanders's Trophy
Genk, Belgium

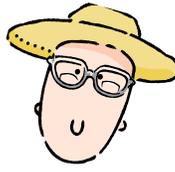
January 31st – February 11th
Kokufu Bonsai-ten's 90th Anniversary Show
Tokyo, Japan

February 27th – 28th
GSBF Bonsai Garden at Lake Merritt: Auction
Oakland, CA

March 17th – 20th
BCI Regional Bonsai Convention
Nakita City, Philippines

April 15th – 17th
Mid-Atlantic Bonsai Societies Spring Festival
Cromwell, CT.

April 27th – 30th
8th World Bonsai Convention
Omiya, Japan



December Bonsai

Tips and Advice

By John Miller

Why don't you give bonsai a present this year? The Texas State Bonsai Exhibit is finally progressing but could use more donations. Find full details about the **new** area in Zilker Park, Austin, and you can also donate on the web at www.ttsbe.org. Or make checks payable to /and send donation to:

TTSBE Treasurer
Ryan Odegaard
25515 Stormy Rock
San Antonio, TX 78255

Now is the time to try to find some good collected material for enhancing your collection. It is hard to find decent material in a landscape nursery. If the club has a dig scheduled, be a part of it. There are many places where you can find one or two specimen to dig, in town as well as in the country. The problem is in finding a place with enough material to warrant taking the whole club. If you know of a possible location or have a friend with some land (it doesn't have to be very close) tell one of the officers about it. This comes under the heading of '**Be an active member**'. The rest of the group, especially your program chairman, will appreciate it.

The big thing this month is to make sure that the bonsai do not dry out and to protect the roots from freezing. Do not leave them up on their benches. Know which species should be left outdoors. They may be set on the ground. Add a dense mulch to the pot rim and then add a looser mulch on top.

Evergreen types especially and deciduous to a lesser extent should not have the root ball subjected to alternate freezing and thawing. That process tends to tear and damage the roots. Placing the trees on the ground and using mulch will minimize this problem.

Deciduous trees should not be placed where they receive winter sun. After a period of dormancy, the heating of the tree could possibly cause it to break dormancy prematurely. If that happens you would need to keep it above freezing the rest of the winter. After they go dormant they have no need for any sunshine.

While they are dormant examine the twigs, branches, and trunks carefully for scale insects. Scale are sucking insects that usually cover themselves with a hard impervious shell that is very resistant to insecticides. Some are pretty small and look like specks. You might want to search online for something like 'scale insect bonsai' and get some pictures. Horticultural oils (available at garden stores) work well by filling their pores and smothering them. Oils can be applied now and you get a more thorough coverage while the trees are dormant. The only other way is to use a systemic insecticide (make sure it is labeled for scale) during the growing season.

Since the trees are not using as much water during dormancy it is easy to overlook checking on them. The low humidity usually found during winter helps dry the soil. Winter sun can be pretty hot and if it shines directly on the pot it will hasten the drying process. Winter will usually also be more windy. Therefore, however you bed down the trees, you need to check the dryness often. The same trees that needed more water last summer will also need to be checked more often during the winter. I think that more trees are lost during the winter to having the soil dry out than from the actual cold.

Especially watch the plants that will need repotting next spring. Pots full of circling roots do not have much soil to hold water but those that had a lot of organic matter in the soil mix may be soggy. Organic matter that has composted during the summer will be very fine textured and hold on to the water a long time and may also interfere with drainage.

Plants have different degrees of hardiness for their top growth and their roots. The reason being that the ground acts as a large reservoir of heat and here in Texas seldom freezes more than an inch or two down. Therefore, plants like the pomegranate and crepe myrtle which are at the northern extent of their range outside will only be hardy to 32 degrees in pots.

Continued on next page



December Bonsai

Any plant that you are unsure of should be protected from freezing. This can be a problem because if they are not kept cool after they go dormant they will break dormancy and start to grow too soon. Growing without sufficient light causes long spindly growth which you cannot control. My best solution for this when I lived in town was to have a long platform with two wheels that I pulled into the garage on nights where freezing was forecast and kept outside at all other times.

The cold weather will keep any insect problems under control outside. You should use a dormant oil spray to kill over-wintering insets and eggs. A dilute spray of lime-sulfur can be used on deciduous trees if they have no green at all which will also control fungal spores but be sure to follow label directions carefully. You should watch for damage from rodent types, rabbits, squirrel, and rats. They will seriously prune branches and strip bark in short order.

A caution on lime sulfur--the same stuff we use on jin and shari. The liquid lime sulfur is pretty caustic so should be used with caution. If used as a dormant spray application should only be made to fully

dormant plants, deciduous trees with tight winter buds, not on very warm days, and only when diluted as directed on the bottle.

Bonsai in greenhouses or indoor bonsai will need to be watched for the normal indoor problems. Low humidity, spider mites and scales are the biggest problems here. Trying to keep the humidity up by placing you trees on a humidity tray can possibly give you some soil problems, root rot or some other fungal disease. I basically use the same controls in the greenhouse that I use outside all year.

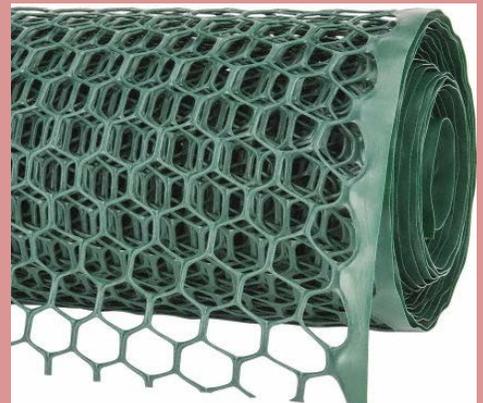
You can take advantage of the winter slowdown by getting pots ready for spring, clean and sharpen your tools, study what changes you would like to make on your trees and so forth. Making notes about what needs to be done on an individual tree is great but if you are like me the notes and trees are usually a long way apart. If you place a colored stake or ribbon on the tree you will see instantly which one needs what done. For example, I am using red for needs repotting, purple-needs a new pot, yellow-serious pruning, orange-should be restyled, etc. These can be put on during the year if you make that kind of decision as you are doing general routine work. ✍

Tip of the Month

Flexible Fencing

How to keep mulch/leaves in, and undesirable critters out.....

By now hopefully you have your winter hardy bonsai down on the ground where it is a bit warmer. Ideally you will pack mulch and leaves around the pots to keep them from freezing. However with heavy winds inevitably on the way, how can you keep the leaves in place? Have you thought about using flexible fencing to surround your trees? It is easy, inexpensive, and with plastic stakes, sturdy enough to get the job done. It also will help keep the rabbits and squirrels away as well. When spring arrives, just roll it up and store it until next year. It is available are most garden centers, along with the plastic stakes to keep it secure into the ground.





Grown From a Cutting

by Diane Lowe

Do you know those people? You know; the ones who seem to be able to just stick a cutting into the ground and it roots? We weren't all born with a 'green thumb', but perhaps we can acquire it with a little practice. A lot of beautiful bonsai are developed from cuttings so I thought it might be good to do a bit of research and apply traditional horticultural propagation techniques related to cuttings as a means of starting new bonsai. Starting from a cutting is economical and allows you to create movement in the future trunk from the very beginning. It will also give you genetically matched seedlings for thread or root grafting onto an existing tree. So let's take a look at ways to increase our success rate.

In doing research on this topic I found an interesting article on propagation from Brie Arthur, a professional horticulturist, propagator and garden industry communicator. She studied horticulture and landscape design at Purdue University and upon graduation went to work as a full time propagator at a commercial nursery. She has been at it 15 years and shared her knowledge on a recent episode of *Growing a Greener World* (PBS). I also gained information from several publications, including *Botany for Bonsai*, by Enrique Castano de la Serna. The topic of propagation goes well beyond cuttings, so I have adapted and narrowed the information to apply to cuttings of those trees we tend to use for bonsai in our area.

General Information

Propagating woody cuttings is all about balancing the rate of respiration and transpiration. Transpiration is the process through which plants lose water, and respiration is the way they acquire energy; both are vital functions in plants. In simple terms, you are trying to create an environment that allows the plant to "sweat" at a rate that does not drain its stored energy. This is why nurseries have developed propagation or mist houses. In these chambers un-rooted cuttings are placed in an environment with periodic mist of water to help reduce temperatures and compensate for water lost through transpiration. The rate of the mist changes seasonally, depending on several factors: temperature, day length, airflow, shade to sun ratio and the plant material being produced. Ideally a mist house will have a 40% shade cloth, allowing for bright but filtered, indirect exposure.



We can't all have a mist house, but you might be able to recreate those conditions using a few different techniques. On a very small scale, you can use one of the readily available clear plastic salad boxes to create your own small mist house. By setting pots in the box and placing the lid on top, you create a mini-mist house. As you can see in the picture to the left, 12 juniper cuttings were started at the same time. Six were placed in the 'mini-greenhouse' and the other six were not. They were both watered and misted as needed. The color of the foliage would indicate much healthier cutting on those that were enclosed. Time will tell which ones root but I'd bet on the ones on the left.

Another way is to use the space under a bench or table. Brie says that over the years she has adjusted her propagation space from the convenience of the table top to below the bench on gravel. "It seems the temperature is lower and the airflow less chaotic. I tent my space with clear plastic that is not secured to the ground, allowing it to blow in the breeze but still capture humidity." Rolls of clear plastic are available at most hardware stores and it can be attached with staples.

Timing

The optimal time to start cuttings depends on the type of plant. Think in terms of three different seasons for starting bonsai cuttings.

- Spring (April-June) - **Softwood cuttings**, meaning the current year's growth of deciduous trees and shrubs (maples, elms, oak, hornbeam, hackberry, quince, apricot, crape myrtle, etc.)
- Mid-summer (July-September) - **Semi-hardwood cuttings**, meaning the spring growth has hardened off slightly of broadleaf evergreens (boxwood, holly, pyracantha, azaleas, etc.)

- Fall/Winter (October-December) – **Hardwood cuttings**, meaning hardened growth of the stem of most conifers, primarily junipers, yews, cedars, etc. These take the longest to root and may need to be moved inside to avoid freezing winter temperatures. Spruce, fir and pine trees don't respond well to propagation by cuttings and are better grown from seed.

Media / Container

Use a well-drained, sterile, soilless media. The goal is not to have saturated soil: remember roots grow in the air space between soil particles. You can buy this prepackaged or prepare it yourself. Brie prefers to use 3 parts ground pine bark to 1 part perlite. In general, the rooting medium should be low in fertility, drain well enough to provide oxygen, but retain enough moisture to prevent water stress. Always moisten the media before inserting cuttings, and keep it evenly moist while cuttings are rooting and forming new shoots. Use a pot that is deep and has good drainage holes. You do not need a lot of media volume, so select a pot no larger than 2" across and equally deep. Stick one cutting per pot to make transplanting easy.

Method

Take cuttings with a sharp blade to reduce injury to the parent plant. Spray the blade with rubbing alcohol and burn with a lighter to prevent the spread of disease. You can also dip the cutting tool in a mixture of one part bleach to nine parts water to prevent transmitting diseases from infected plant parts to healthy ones. Remove flowers and flower buds from cuttings to allow the energy and stored carbohydrates for root and shoot formation rather than fruit and seed production.

Tip cuttings are the easiest material to select when starting cuttings. You can work from the tip down, counting back 5-6 leaves, or approximately 2 to 5 inch piece of stem, including the terminal bud. Make the cut just below a node, where a leaf comes off the stem. Remove the bottom 2-3 leaves exposing the nodes. Lightly wound semi-hardwood and hardwood cuttings, exposing the cambium layer (green interior tissue). This will absorb more rooting hormone, and is particularly important for hardwood cuttings. Dip the stem in rooting hormone and gently tap the end of the cutting to remove any excess. Make a hole in the soil media and insert the cutting deeply enough into the media to support itself, and give a slight press to ensure the media is settled around the stem. If it is too loose in the media you run the risk of the fresh cuts and wound drying out. At least one node must be below the surface; ideally 2-3 nodes will be stuck in the media to ensure vigorous root development.

If you take a cutting and are not immediately going to plant it, moisten it and use a plastic bag to transport/store it until you can plant it. Once you are ready to plant it (the sooner the better), make a fresh cut to the end, exposing new cambium tissue.

Rooting Hormones

Though it is not always necessary to use them, rooting hormones promote rooting, increase the number of roots and create uniform rooting much more quickly than without, particularly with woody material. There is a wide selection of hormones available in garden centers and on line. Brie prefers to use different types depending on the type of cutting; a powder hormone, such as Rhizopon #1 for spring softwood cuttings (deciduous), a diluted liquid such as Dip N Grow for summer semi-hardwood cuttings (evergreen), and a gel formula, called Root-Gel has worked very well for her on hardwood cuttings (conifer). Store the rooting hormone in the refrigerator, as it can last up to a year (or longer). To avoid contamination of the entire supply, add a small amount to a separate container for dipping cuttings.

After Care

Keep cuttings in a light shaded area and be patient. Do not tug on the cuttings or pull them from the soil to check their progress. Once roots develop, they are easily broken and can dry out quickly. Brie likes to wait until she sees roots coming out the bottom of the pot before removing them from the mist. This ensures that the plants are well established and capable of normal water absorption. Shift the newly rooted plants into a shady location and keep evenly moist. Fertilize lightly to encourage strong growth. When the plants are rooted thoroughly pot them into a larger container, one to two times the size of the original. Use a well-drained media and grow in dappled sun or shade depending on the plant material.

Hopefully this will inspire you to try your hand at propagation with root cuttings. Consider trying as many as you can at one time. You will have failures, but the more you start the better your chances of getting some to take root. Good luck! ✍

November Program in Review Guest Artist – Bjorn Bjornholm

If you joined us for last month's program, then you know what a talented, knowledgeable, and nice guy Bjorn is. He actually worked on two trees for the program, although time only allowed a partial completion of the second tree. But no worries, he will be back in 2017 for the convention so he can continue his work then. The trees were both Ponderosa Pines that club member Todd H. collected several years ago in Colorado. Thanks Todd for making those available to us. We will hang on to them until the convention so you will see them again.



As Bjorn worked he shared many interesting points. There were too many to list, but many were about wiring skills:

- When applying wire, his goal is for it to both hold and to be clean visually.
- The direction he applies the wire pertains to the direction he intends to bend the branch. In other words, the tail of the wire points in the direction of the bend. This is the most effective way for the wire to hold. The same is true for raffia.
- He tries to land the wire just before the secondary or tertiary branches. This allows for the next smaller wire to lie appropriately across the next two branches.
- After wiring a branch, he often uses guys wires were possible to bring a branch up or down.
- When he sets branches he makes sure to set each 'pad' on different horizontal plane; even if just slight, it is important.
- The angle of his wire on most conifers is 65° ; for deciduous trees he shifts it to 45° .

Bjorn has created some great videos about bonsai and they are available on Youtube. They are called Bonsai Art of Japan and there are 45 episodes to enjoy, all for free. Take the time for watch and listen and your bonsai skills are sure to improve. When asked how long it took for him to get comfortable with both wiring and bonsai design, he said it took about 2 years to learn to wire well and about 3 years to get good at design. Remember that is doing it every day during his apprentice program.

Ten lucky club members got to spend the afternoon with him at a Bring Your Own Tree Workshop. I'm sure we will offer a similar workshop at the convention so hopefully they will bring their trees back for another consultation with him. He will be moving back to the United States soon. Aren't we lucky! ✍

LSBF 2017 Convention

Logo / Naming Contest - \$50/\$50 PRIZE FOR WINNERS!

The Bonsai Society of Dallas and the Fort Worth Bonsai Society will be co-hosting the Lone Star Bonsai Federation Convention in April, 2017. Your joint Convention Committee has begun organizing all of the factors that make up this large event. We need a name and a logo and would like to get the membership of both clubs involved. We are therefore offering a "Name" Contest and separately, a "Logo" Contest.

NAME CONTEST

Come up with a catchy name for the convention and enter as many as you like. Typed or handwritten is fine.

LOGO CONTEST

Keep in mind that the logo will also become the pin for the convention. The logo must contain: BSD, FWBS, 2017 or '17, and LSBF somewhere in the design. A rough sketch with some color indicated is fine. We are not looking for finished artwork. Enter as many designs as you like.

GENERAL CONTEST DETAILS

- The deadline is set for noon, Saturday, February 6, 2016, at the end of the Dallas Club meeting.
- Turn in your entries at any Fort Worth or Dallas club meeting or send your entries to Sylvia Smith (slysmith@tx.rr.com) or Mark Bynum (mark.bynum12@att.net), Co-chairs of the Convention. Be sure to include your name.
- All entries will be judged by and become the property of the 2017 Convention Committee.
- Winners of each contest will be awarded \$50 worth of raffle tickets at the Convention.

Bonsai Smiths

Upcoming Classes

Full Day Workshops - \$75



February 13, 2016 – Japanese Black Pine Session 1 (Spring Work)

February 20, 2016 – Deciduous/Maple Workshop Session 1 (Root Refinement & Grafting)

February 27, 2016 – Rock Planting Workshop

We also offer soil mixes. Our APL mix will be available in January!

Soil Prices (tax not included)

APL Mix - 5 gal. - \$59, 1 gal. - \$15

Akadama - \$35 per 20 liter bag, Pumice - \$4 per gal., Lava - \$3 per gal

Place Your Ad Here!

Business card size is \$5.00 per month

Half page size is \$20.00 per month

Full page size is \$35.00 per month

For more details contact:

Jerry Riley

jafa625@gmail.com



December's To-Do List

This is a simple monthly checklist for those enthusiasts who have the knowledge and skill required to perform the tasks listed. It is intended to tell you 'what' to do, not 'how and why' to do it. Want to know more? Send in any questions you might have or come to any monthly program to discuss further.

All Species

- Water as needed and keep from freezing
- Top soil change if needed

Deciduous

- Keep from freezing temperatures but leave outdoors
- Remove all fertilizer cakes

Evergreen/Conifer

- Provide full sunlight
- Wiring can be done but protect from freeze
- Light pruning and thinning on junipers
- Slow down feedings

Flowering/Fruit

- Keep from freezing temperatures but leave outdoors
- Remove all fertilizer cakes

Tropical

- Light trimming if needed,
- Light fertilization if stored in a growing environment

Link of the Month

See bonsai in a whole new light. Stephen Voss is a photographer with an impressive portfolio (he did portraits with the likes of Alan Greenspan, Michelle Obama and Bill Gates). Somehow he decided to set time aside in his busy schedule to do a bonsai book, an idea the folks at **Bonsai Empire** applaud. Read excerpts from their interview and check out some other unique images of bonsai for an upcoming book.

<http://www.bonsaiempire.com/blog/in-training-stephen-voss>



Member News

Got news to share? Let us know.....

As a reminder, club membership must be renewed each year by January 1st. Regardless of what month you originally joined the club, they are due again in January. The only exception is if you joined in October, November, or December of the previous year. Please use the form at the end of the newsletter to renew your membership as soon as possible. Thanks!

Beginner's Bulletin Board

There are no 'dumb' questions when you are a beginner at any new endeavor. However sometimes beginners are reluctant to ask a question in a monthly meeting. Got a question? Send it to Diane at diane_lowe@live.com for an individual response. Your question may also appear anonymously here in a future issue so that others can learn.

Question: I keep hearing about lime sulphur but I'm not sure when and how to use it.

Answer: Lime Sulphur is a foul-smelling liquid that bonsai enthusiasts brush onto deadwood in order to produce a distinctive white color. It does not paint a coat of color onto the wood, but rather as the lime sulphur dries, it 'bleaches' or 'stains' the wood with a white, chalky color.

Lime Sulphur was originally developed as a 'winter wash' (fungicide and insecticide) and used to spray trees during the winter to kill any residual molds, fungi and overwintering insects or eggs. It was first developed during the mid-19th century to control mildews on grapevines in French vineyards. From the early 1900's to the 1940's, lime sulphur was used widely and produced on a commercial basis until it was superseded by newer, more efficient chemicals. The bleaching effect of lime sulphur dioxide is not permanent however, after exposure to oxygen (in the air), the bleached material is slowly oxidized and the natural, original color or pigment of the stained material returns. However, it is toxic to the environment. Only use while outside, wear gloves when applying it. Store it out of reach of children. Wear a face mask if you use it as a spray. If you swallow any solution or get any in your eyes, seek medical assistance. With that in mind, consider only using it for bleaching of deadwood, which is applied with a brush.

There are other effective fungicides and insecticides on the market, however if you want to whiten deadwood and you need a fungicide/insecticide, this product will serve both purposes. Buy it online, as traditional garden centers don't stock it. A small amount goes a long way; buy a small bottle.



BONSAI SMITHS

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Membership Form

Please mail to:
Bonsai Society of Dallas
P.O. Box 836922
Richardson, TX 75083-6922

Or bring to any club meeting
Bonsai Society of Dallas meets on the first (1st) Saturday of each month.
Time: 9:00 AM
Place: North Haven Garden Center
7700 Northaven Road
Dallas, TX

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____ E-mail: _____

Date: _____

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Membership | <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Membership: \$25.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal Membership | <input type="checkbox"/> Joint Membership: \$30.00 |

For the convenience of our membership a roster is published for **members only** in March of each year.
Please check the appropriate box if you do not wish to be included

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Include me in the membership roster | <input type="checkbox"/> Exclude me from the membership roster |
|--|--|

Do Not Cut: For Treasurer Use
Member Receipt

Name: _____ Membership Year _____

Amount Paid: _____ Date: _____ Received By: _____