



# Bonsai Notebook

[www.austinbonsaisociety.com](http://www.austinbonsaisociety.com)

A Publication of the Austin Bonsai Society

December 2024 vol 171

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## Calendar of Events

### December, 2024

- ◆ No meeting - Happy Holidays!!

### December 8, 2024

- ◆ Event: Shohin Society of Texas
- ◆ Topic: Little Trees, Little Horses
- ◆ Time: 1 - 4pm
- ◆ Please email [shohinsocietyoftexas@gmail.com](mailto:shohinsocietyoftexas@gmail.com) for address

### January 8, 2025

- ◆ Topic: Yamadori collection and care
- ◆ Presenter: Joey M.
- ◆ Location: Zilker Botanical Garden
- ◆ Time: 6:30pm (Mingling), 7:00pm (Meeting)

## 2024 Board of Directors

**Jonathan W.**  
President

**Eric B.**  
Vice President

**Simon T.**  
Secretary

**Gloria N.**  
Treasurer

**Judy G.**  
Member-At-Large

**Ever V.**  
Member-At-Large

**Sachin**  
Member-At-Large

## Volunteers

*Refreshments*  
N/A

*Tree Hosts*  
N/A



# President's Message

*By Jonathan W.*

It has been a pleasure to serve you as President for 2023 and 2024 and I look forward to stepping into the role of Treasurer as Eric Benson leads us as President in 2025! Happy Styling!

Jonathan Wood, Austin Bonsai Society President 2023-2024

Bonsai Quote:

*"For the past few years, the subject of 'naturalistic' bonsai has been discussed in bonsai circles... So what is the concept? It comes from something John Naka said: 'Don't make your tree look like a bonsai. Rather, try to make your bonsai look like a tree.' ... look at some natural trees. A traditional bonsai is ideal; it is abstract. A naturalistic bonsai is realistic, but never totally realistic. There is always a certain degree of abstraction. But never going as far as many modern bonsai, which are very groomed, very refined, and often look almost unreal...'Naturalistic' means that the end result, the finished tree in a pot, conveys the feeling of an impressive natural tree that has not been touched by man. It does not matter how this is achieved, but in most cases it is done very artificially - not by nature!... Naturalism is not an excuse for lazy people. It is not about untidy looking trees. It is not a shortcut. I think it is even more labor intensive than traditional styling.... Try making a decision based on what the material tells you... Naturalistic styling is just another styling option. It is perfectly okay not to like the whole idea or the end result presented here." -- Walter Pall, pgs. 44-45 Bonsai Today #104*

# Vice President's Message

*By Eric B.*

Hello everyone, and welcome to the last newsletter of 2024! It's been a pretty good year for the Austin Bonsai Society, with a well-attended show in May, a successful auction in September, and visits by Todd Schlaffer in January, Evan Pardue in March, Mike Lane in July, David Whittaker in August, and LSBF touring artist Julian Tsai in September. Wow, listing them all together like that, we had a lot of really good artists do demonstrations for us, on some really nice trees. A big thank you, thank you, thank you to all of the 2024 ABS Board members, and all who volunteered at meetings and events throughout the year, for putting in the time and effort to make our club work.

I think I speak for everyone when I say we will miss Jonathan Wood's steady presence as our President, but we are also very happy he is taking over the duties of Treasurer. I would like to congratulate Sachin Attavar on his election as Vice President, and express my excitement to work with him in the coming year. Thank you, Simon Tse, for continuing in the post of Secretary for another year, your knowledge and expertise are indispensable in keeping things running smoothly. And finally, thanks to our new members at large, Ross Canalas, Ben Mueck, and Jorge Villanueva. Welcome aboard!

We should all extend our thanks to the board members departing this year. Gloria Norburg, our treasurer for the last several years, is stepping down from the board. Gloria, thank you so much for undertaking this most important task for our society, and for your dedication to the art of bonsai. You are an inspiration to all of us, and we've been fortunate to know you and learn from you. Also, a big thanks to our departing members at large, Judith Giandelone and Ever Valdovinos. We all appreciate your dedication to ABS.

Our annual Fall party went exceptionally well this year, with lots of good food and even better friends! Jonathan Woods made a moving presentation for the induction of Chuck and Pat Ware as Honorary Members. This award couldn't go to a more deserving couple, as they have been active in the Austin bonsai community for longer than many of us have been alive. Chuck and Pat, thank you both for all you have done and continue to do for the Austin Bonsai Society. We are richer for having you with us.

There is no club meeting in December, but be sure to show up on Wednesday, January 8th, 2025, for a presentation on Yamadori Collection by Joey McCoy. There will also be information about a club dig (organized by TTSBE), tentatively scheduled for early February. This is great timing for this presentation, as it comes right before the best time for collecting trees. Joey is very knowledgeable about yamadori collection, and it's a skill that can be applied anywhere you find an interesting specimen that you would like to dig up, so be sure to come to the meeting and learn all about this great method for obtaining new material!

That's all for this letter. I look forward to 2025 with the Austin Bonsai Society, and hope you all have a happy holiday season, a happy new year, and no winter damage to your trees. Thanks, and see you all next year!

Eric

# ABS Board Meeting Minutes

## Get Connected!

Join our online  
discussion



## Official Website

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[austinbonsaisociety.com](https://austinbonsaisociety.com)

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## YouTube



[https://www.youtube.com/  
channel/  
UCL5knKbNLd3EOYwijkNlneA](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCL5knKbNLd3EOYwijkNlneA)

**Date: November 19, 2024**

**Location: Virtual**

### Meeting Attendees:

- ◆ Jonathan (President)
- ◆ Eric (Vice President)
- ◆ Simon (Secretary)
- ◆ Gloria (Treasurer)
- ◆ Ever
- ◆ Judy
- ◆ Sachin

### President:

- ◆ Touched on name tags, artists, materials, auction, slack, raffles and other topics
- ◆ Aligned speakers/artists for first quarter of 2025
- ◆ Talked about building reservation, officers announcement
- ◆ Discussed Convention 2026

### Vice President:

- ◆ Talked about programs and preparation for the rest of the year
- ◆ Holiday party table/banquet/volunteer setup was a success
- ◆ Club dig - TTSBE will continue the tradition to organize the event in Feb
  - ◆ RSVP required for ABS members
  - ◆ Details to follow

### Secretary:

- ◆ Meeting starts at **7:33pm**
- ◆ Last report was accepted without edits
- ◆ Provided Convention updates

### Treasurer:

- ◆ Provide financial updates and balances
- ◆ Need more raffles items, discussed tiers of raffles and implementation
- ◆ Mentioned auction logistics and items solicitation
- ◆ Voted to compensate additional \$2 per person to AAGC
- ◆ Motioned by Eric, seconded by Judy to approve the upcoming budget
- ◆ Raffles at the holiday party

Meeting adjourned at **8:24 pm**

## Bonsai Calendar – Looking Ahead

**\*\* Calendar subject to change in 2025- Please review dates in each future Newsletter \*\***

Date	Event Type	Artist / Presenter	Topic	Location	Approx Member Cost
WED 11/13/24	Club Night - Party / Social	<b>Holiday Party</b>	For Club Members and Guests– Potluck, Gift Exchange Game, Decorated Bonsai Displays, Social Time and Memories!	Zilker Botanical Garden Center 2220 Barton Springs Rd, Austin, TX	Sign up for Potluck items and Please RSVP Attendance thru “Evite” email so we have enough tables and chairs
WED	***	***	*** NO MEETING in December ***	***	***
SAT 12/7/2024	Public Outdoor Display	<b>Jorge Villanueva, ABS member</b>	5:30PM - 10:00PM Tour a spectacular outdoor garden exhibit with club members, friends and family: bonsai, hand-crafted miniature buildings, ponds and miniature landscapes!	<b>Residential address : 3012 Great Valley Drive Cedar Park, TX 78613</b>	Free to attend
SUN 12/8/2024	Bonsai meet up - Shohin size focus	<b>Shohin Society of Texas</b>	1:00PM -4:00PM Meetup with Little Trees, Little Horses! - Bring refined shohin trees , or trees you think would be good candidates for future shohin bonsai development	Please email : <a href="mailto:shohinsocietyoftexas@gmail.com">shohinsocietyoftexas@gmail.com</a>  <b>for the address to Julia’s (not meeting at Library this time)</b>	Free to attend

## Bonsai Calendar – Looking Ahead

**\*\* Calendar subject to change in 2025- Please review dates in each future Newsletter \*\***

Date	Event Type	Artist / Presenter	Topic	Location	Approx Member Cost
WED 1/8/2025	Club Night / Meeting	<b>Joseph McCoy, ABS club member</b>	Presentation: Yamadori Collection	Zilker Botanical Garden Center 2220 Barton Springs Rd, Austin, TX	Donation table items welcome :-)
WED 2/12/2025	Club Night / Meeting	TBD	TBD	Zilker Botanical Garden Center 2220 Barton Springs Rd, Austin, TX	Donation table items welcome :-)
WED 3/5/2025	***1st WED of March *** Club Night / Meeting	TBD	TBD	Zilker Botanical Garden Center 2220 Barton Springs Rd, Austin, TX	Donation table items welcome :-)

# Holiday Celebrations





# Holiday Celebrations



## December Bonsai

by John Miller

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. Water in a minute crack or chip can freeze and bust the pot.

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 a 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 happened 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 good 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 by 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 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.

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 insects 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 your 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.

Try to find some good 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 specimens 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.

# Your Bonsai and Winter Temperatures: How Low Is Too Low?

by J. R. (Bill) Cody

When the subject of over-wintering our bonsai in Central Texas arises, the primary question is: Just how cold a temperature can our bonsai tolerate. To help the guessers, I compiled the results of three studies that have appeared in the horticultural literature, which are designed to aid commercial nurserymen protect their stock during the winter (table 1).

Some species that are native to our bonsai culture do not appear, but I believe that there is enough information for us to make a more educated guess as to where to “red-line” projected greenhouse/cold-frame low temperatures as we over-winter our bonsai. See Figure 1.

Compare the ambient temperature with that inside the clay root ball near the center of the container—they are essentially equivalent. The slightly lower temperature of the containers sitting on the ground is likely due to their position - four feet lower and colder air sinking to the floor, there being no advantage from ground heat. I believe that this information can be easily extrapolated to fit the weather patterns in other parts of the State.

Table 1 - A compilation of average root killing temperatures (Fahrenheit) for some woody plants. All temperatures are killing temperatures except the third column that lists minimum safe temperatures for that species. The values in columns one and two for “immature” and for “mature” roots are combined from two sources. Note that of the 21 species in which a “minimum safe” vs. a “killing” temperature is known, that the average difference is only 4.71F.

## Reminder for club membership and advertisement

### 2025 membership fee

Individual	\$35.00
Family	\$40.00
Newsletter monthly advertisements:	\$35.00
Directory advertisement:	\$11.00

You may contact [payments.austinbonsaisociety@gmail.com](mailto:payments.austinbonsaisociety@gmail.com) for convenient electronic payment options (processing fee will be added).

Gift certificate for memberships is also available, please send inquiry to [payments.austinbonsaisociety@gmail.com](mailto:payments.austinbonsaisociety@gmail.com)

Name of Plant	Type of Roots		Temperature	
	Immature	Mature	Min. Safe	Killing
Acer palmatum 'Atropurpureum'			17	14
Acer pseudoplatanus	4	-5		
Buxus sempervirens	27			15
Cornus florida	21	11	24	20
Cotoneaster horizontalis			22	18
Cotoneaster adpressa var. praecox			20	16
Cotoneaster conjesta	19	-1		
Cotoneaster dammeri	23 to 10	-1		
Cotoneaster dammeri 'Skogholmen'	19			
Cotoneaster microphyllus	25	9		
Crytomeria japonica			20	16
Cystus x praecox			20	15
Daphne cneorum			24	20
Euonymus alata 'Compacta'	19	7		
Euonymus fortunei 'Carrierei'				15
Euonymus fortunei 'Colorata'			10	5
Euonymus fortunei 'Graciles'				15
Euonymus fortunei var. vegetus	23 to 16	12 to 3		
Euonymus kiautschovica	21	16		
Hedra helix 'Baltica'				15
Hypericum spp.	23	18		
Ilex 'Nellie Stevens'	23	14		
Ilex 'San Jose'	21	18		
Ilex cornuta 'Dazzler'	25	18		
Ilex crenata 'Convexa'			24	20
Ilex crenata 'Helleri'	23 to 19	5		
Ilex crenata 'Hertzii'			24	20
Ilex crenata 'Stokesii'			24	20
Ilex glabra				15
Ilex opaca	23	9	24	20
Ilex x meserveae 'Blue Boy'	23	9		
Juniperus conferta				15
Juniperus horizontalis				0
Juniperus horizontalis 'Douglasii'			10	0
Juniperus horizontalis 'Plumosa'	12 to 12	-4 to -2	10	0
Juniperus squamata 'Meyeri'	12	-2		
Kalmia latifolia	16			
Koelreuteria paniculata	16 to 16	-4 to -5		
Leucothoe fontanesiana	19			5
Magnolia stellata	21	9	26	23
Magnolia x soulangeana			26	23
Mahonia bealei	25	12		
Pachysandra terminalis				15
Picea glauca				-10
Picea omorika				-10

Pieris floribunda				5
Pieris japonica	16		15	
Pieris japonica 'Compacta'				15
Potentilla fruticosa				-10
Pyracantha coccinea 'Lalandei'	25	18	22	18
Rhododendron 'Gibraltar'				10
Rhododendron 'Hino-crimson'	19			
Rhododendron 'Hinodegiri'	19			10
Rhododendron 'Purple Gem'	16			
Rhododendron (Exbury Hybrid)	18	3		
Rhododendron (P.J.M.Hybrids)			10	0
Rhododendron carolinianum			15	
Rhododendron catawbiense		3	15	
Rhododendron prunifolium	19			
Rhododendron schlippenbachii	16			
Stephanander incisa 'Crispa'	18	0		
Taxus x media 'Hicksii'	18 to 17	-4 to-5		
Taxus x media 'Nigra'			15	10
Viburnum carlesii			20	15
Viburnum plicatum forma tomentosum	19	7		
Vinca minor				15

**Winter Root Tempatures in Containers  
Inside an Enclosure**

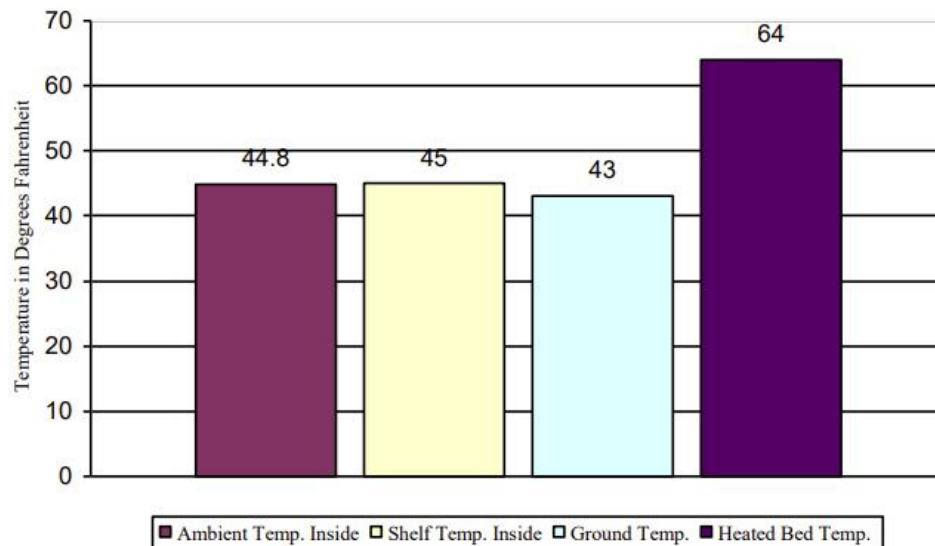


Figure 1. These temperatures were taken during February 2003 within a double-walled room with a woven plastic “insulator blanket” top. The trees were misted using an electronic leaf to activate the misting. The soil thermometer was inserted into the clay root balls of Ashe junipers collected in January and February of 2003. The thermometer was inserted four inches into the growth medium and root ball, making the end of the thermometer about four to five inches from the surface upon which the container was sitting - essentially in the center of the root ball. The “shelf” temps were taken in containers on a shelf four feet from the ground. “Ground” temps were containers sitting on the ground inside the room, and the third group temps were taken in containers buried in a bed of sand, beneath which was an 800 watt system of heating coils. The thermostat was set at 77F.

Since cold hardiness varies among species, between cultivars of a species, and even between various tissues of the same plant (e.g., crown and roots), it is no wonder that there may be confusion as to how to protect our bonsai against the rapidly changing, many faces of Central Texas weather. Temperate zone woody plants develop ‘cold-hardiness’ in response to declining photoperiod (light) and thermoperiod (heat) as the shorter days and longer nights of fall approach. The temperature reduction brought on by cool days and cooler nights contribute to root hardiness by slowing or stopping root growth. However, since temperatures above 60F. tend to slow this hardening process, I’m sure you can appreciate the quandary we face as our plants confront the bouncing-ball daily temperatures of Central Texas. We place our bonsai in enclosed structures to protect them from that surprise blue-norther that is coming through tonight, only to have the enclosure’s ambient temperature reach 70F. the next day even during the dead of winter.

There are two types of cold injury to plants and plant roots: Freezing and chilling. In the case of **freezing**, damage to the roots occurs when ice particles form within the root cells (intracellular water), causing the rupture of cell membranes that is a lethal injury. This type of injury is generally the result of a sudden, rapid fall in the temperature. Ice particles may also form in the water outside the cells (extracellular water). This is a non-lethal and common occurrence in many plants during the winter. However, this phenomenon may result in damage to cells by shifting intracellular water into the extracellular space, causing cell dehydration with resulting cell damage.

**Chilling** injury occurs when a susceptible plant, especially tropicals, is subjected to temperatures that are actually above freezing. Cooling of the root system and increased viscosity of extracellular water within the plant, as well as changes in the cell membranes between the extracellular and intracellular spaces, interferes with the entry of water into the vascular system. These changes reduce the ability of the plant to move water from the roots to the plant’s tissues at the same rate at which water vapor is being lost into the atmosphere - a desiccation injury ensues much like the wind-chill injury we see during winter windstorms.

Root systems can become acclimated (more resistant) to chilling conditions. Studies show that increased cold hardiness of the root system is related to the degree of unsaturated fatty acids in the membranes of the roots. Increased unsaturated fatty acids result in more rapid water transport through the root tissues at lower temperatures. Phosphorus nutrition seems to be important for root hardiness.

As was mentioned, there is a difference in the cold hardiness of the top of the tree versus the root system. Old roots are hardier than new roots and the latter seem to be unable to acclimate themselves despite the changes in temperature and light of approaching fall. As might be expected, this year’s rooted-cuttings are less able to withstand over-wintering than plants that have spent the previous year in one-gallon containers.

Studies show that similar protection is offered root systems of container plants whether they are over wintered in white or clear plastic enclosures—either single- or double-walled. White plastic sheeting for your winter enclosure is of greater

value in reducing the accumulation of heat during sunny winter days than clear plastic. Temperatures of 40F above outside temperatures have been recorded inside single-wall clear plastic enclosures and the temperatures were higher when there is a double wall. Double-walled white plastic is the most effective in reducing mid-day heat accumulation. The capability for the ventilation of these enclosures is imperative in those regions which have labile winter temperatures.

The temperatures within containers exposed to high or low ambient temperatures for long periods of time, i.e., all day or all night, eventually approach that of ambient. In February 2003 there were two mornings that the temperature was 23F. Each morning the temperature in all four of the containers was 23F. For this reason the time-honored practice of placing bonsai beneath their respective benches for the winter may not be as safe as we are led to believe. Obviously, the hardiness zone in which one resides and species of plant must be taken into account, but Figure 2 should give the reader some idea of the safety of this practice in his/her back yard.

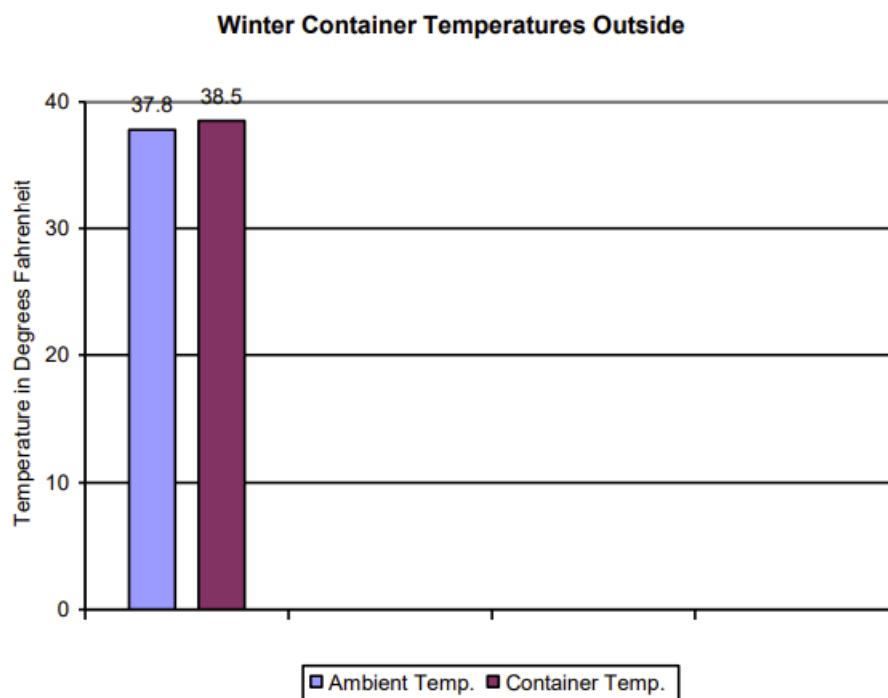


Figure 2. Three large, four inch deep ceramic containers were filled with sharp sand. Two were covered with wind-proof material; the third was not. All had two thermometers inserted two inches deep and two inches from the edge of the container. All were set upon the ground with a northern exposure but without overhead cover. Readings were taken at 0700 CST. On mornings that the wind was 20-30 mph, there would be a 2-3 degree colder temperature in the unprotected container, otherwise all temperatures were equal to or +/- one degree of the ambient reading.

References: Newman, S. E., Root Stress in Containers, Proceedings of the International. Plant Propagation Society, Vol.36:384. 1986.

Good, G. L., et al, Winter Protection of Containerized Ornamental Plants, J. Arboriculture, Vol.2(3):51. 1976.

Ingram, D. L., et al, Effect of Heat Stress On Container-Plants, Proceedings of the International. Plant Propagation Society, Vol. 39:348. 1989.

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Reminder: 2023 CLUB MEMBERSHIP FEE AMOUNT INCREASE

Beginning in January 2023, ABS will charge an annual membership fee of \$35 for an individual and \$40/couple pursuant to the vote taken by the ABS Board on May 17, 2022, the discussion by attendees at the June 22 ABS meeting, the newsletter announcement dated June and July, 2022 and the regular meeting vote taken on July 13, 2022. Fees for electronic payments will be added to those amounts.

Memberships are annual and need to be renewed each year by the end of February in order to receive a copy of the 2023 Directory.

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## New/Renewed Members for 2025

Lizzie C. & Nathan G.

Matt S.

Phina & Marlon C.

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## Recruiting Authors

With a nod of respect to John Miller, who has been diligently writing monthly columns for our newsletter, we would also like to take this time to invite interested members with knowledge and experiences of local Austin conditions to write articles for beginners and potential aspirants keen on raising bonsai. The Bonsai Notebook is looking for a new voice to author a column providing helpful reminders and tips dedicated to caring for bonsai. Be it a monthly routine or winter procedures, we'd like to welcome new perspectives and experiences to be shared in this newsletter. If interested, please contact: [webmaster.austinbonsaisociety@gmail.com](mailto:webmaster.austinbonsaisociety@gmail.com).

A warm thank you to John Miller for writing the latest columns. Even I, as the editor, may have taken these last months for granted and have been reminded that life is a charming companion that deserves to be appreciated every day. Thank you for your helpful words!

## Advertisements



**BRITE IDEAS**  
AQUAPONICS  
HYDROPONICS & ORGANICS

[Http://www.bihydro.com](http://www.bihydro.com)  
Owner: Troy Smith

12110 Menchaca Rd. Ste.103 Austin, TX 78748 (512)444-2100	14611 Burnet Rd #110 Austin, TX 78758 (512)459-4353
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Bonsai Pottery, Soils and supplies  
Classes & Seminars  
*Open Tuesday Through Sunday*



ph: 512-202-3403  
-mail: mbpbonsai@suddenlink.net  
601 Kay Lane  
Pflugerville, TX 78660  
(call for directions)

# Bonsai Notebook

Austin Bonsai Society  
P.O. Box 340474  
Austin, Texas 78734



## Austin Bonsai Society

P.O. Box 340474  
Austin, TX 78734



## About Us

The Austin Bonsai Society is a nonprofit organization which exists to help in providing guidance and education for individuals in their desire to learn and expand their knowledge and skill in the arts of bonsai.

The Society holds regular meetings, twelve months a year, on the second Wednesday of each month. Our social period begins at 6:30 pm, followed by our program at 7:00 pm. Normally, unless announced otherwise, these meetings are held in the Zilker Garden Center building, located on Barton Springs Road in Zilker Park, Austin, Texas. We offer a monthly program of interest to the general membership.

For additional information, contact the Austin Bonsai Society at P.O. Box 340474, Austin, TX 78734 or

Email: [webmaster.austinbonsaisociety@gmail.com](mailto:webmaster.austinbonsaisociety@gmail.com)