

eZine

VOLUME II,
ISSUE IV

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**New bonsai kai
in Tzaneen**

**[Cape Bonsai
Kai 40th Cele-
brations](#)**

NEW!

Trade Page

The views expressed in
this magazine is not
necessarily that of SABA,
nor it's EXCO members.

For back issues, please
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In my opinion.....



It is no secret that I enjoy planting seeds, that said, it is now time to own up....

Yes, I also

steal.... I cannot resist cuttings. There are times that I ask permission. Like the time I went to the Fort in Eshowe and asked the lady at the coffee shop if I may take a cutting and then there is the time that I went on a tree walk in our village and picked up every branch that was

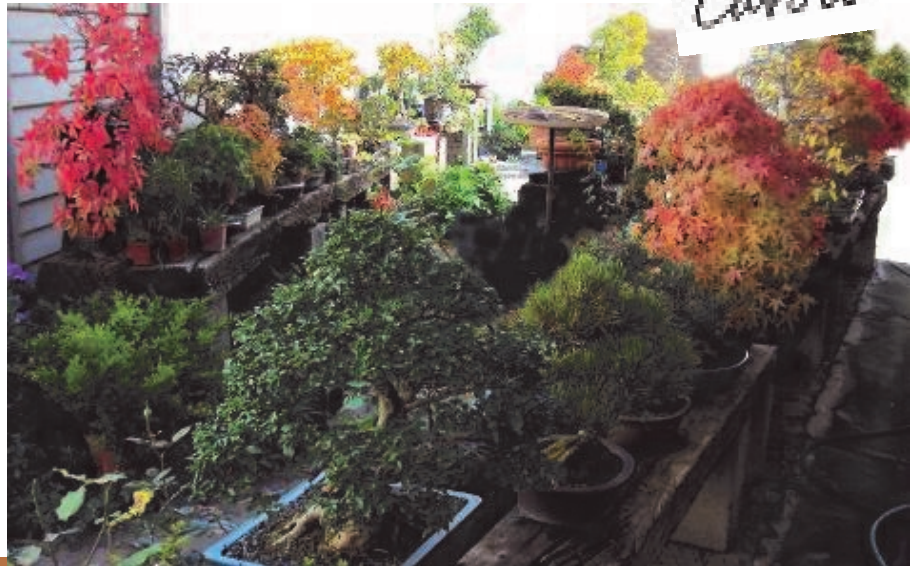
used in a demonstration and off course, well,..... Ja... it was me! I stole. I stopped feeling bad when I got an email, (and I will not divulge his name) from another member who also takes cuttings;-). He had a novel theory, which is one I am going to try: and that is to plant the cutting in the same pot as the parent plant to make use of any immunity that the parent may have. He is also desperately looking for cuttings from Beech and Hornbeam trees. Please let me know.

I see there are many new committee members, too many to mention. Congratulations on being selected and may you enjoy your term in the "office". Please keep me up to date with news and snippets, so we can all enjoy what is happening in the bonsai world. We would also like to welcome Tzaneen Bonsai Kai as our newest club members.

Last issue I stopped doing the "Club News", but it is back by popular demand. Enjoy!

Dot Hennigan

Tannie Dot, soos sy alom bekend is, is seker een van Suid Afrika se bonsai.... Divas of doyens. Hoe sal mens haar noem? Sy hou my beslis op my tone en ek kry gereeld n epos van haar. Sy wys my spel-foute en lettertipes wat net nie vir Oumense werk nie baie gou uit! Dit by gesê, het ek n staande uitnodiging om by haar te gaan tee drink;-) Daar is nou n blad op die web vir Tannie Dot en fotos van haar bonsai. [Gaan kyk gerus!](#)



Koekie Labuschagne

Bo is Tannie Dot se bonsai tuin en onder is Koekie se Bougainvillea

Die Zululand Bonsai Society se vergadering is by Koekie Labuschagne se huis gehou in Richards Bay. Daar het ek gesien dat bonsai werklik van saad af ge kweek kan word. Koekie het die mooiste, mooiste bome en vele van hulle het elk sy eie storie wat sy baie graag vertel. Hier links is sy by n vyeboom wat sy 'omgedraai het nadat hy die verkeerde kant toe gekyk het;-)



Bonsai Stokperdjie.....Ben Kruger

My Bonsai belangstelling dateer terug na my kleintyd - ongeveer 1951 (standerd 5, deesdae graad 7) toe ek 'n Bonsai kursus deur middel van "Die Huisgenoot" tydskrif bestel het. Ek het dit ongelukkig nie opgevolg nie; maar wat ek kan onthou is dat jy 'n pit in 'n halwe lemoen plant en soos wat die worteltjies deur die skil groei, sny jy dit af.

Gedurende 1996 het ek by die bekende Ludwig Roos kwekery 'n swart Apiesdoring boompie van 'n Bonsai "koning" gekoop, dit in die kar se bagasiebak geplaas en by die huis ontdek dat die boompie "dood" is as gevolg van die "hitte". Gelukkig het hy gou weer reggekome.

In die begin van 1997 het ons 'n Bonsai uitstalling bygewoon en kennis gemaak met Pretoria Bonsai Kai. Die eerste vergadering wat ek bygewoon het was by die huis van John Lynch en wat was my verbasing groot om sy baie boompies te sien - ongelooflik. En dit was die begin van 'n groot nuwe belangstelling wat baie innoverend is; en ook om lid te wees van Pretoria Bonsai Kai wat reeds sedert 1969 bestaan.

Die volgende vergadering was 'n dag byeenkoms met die tema "Groep aanplantings" en hier het ek 'n woud met John Lynch se klein "Maples" gemaak. Hierna het ek 'n Beginnerskursus; by Charles Ceronio bygewoon.

'n Paar maande daarna het 'n boomgrawe uistappie by Rustenburg gevolg; waar ek en my seun op Tommie Flaxman se aanbeveling 'n Budlea uitgegrawe het, wat ons feitlik die hele dag besig gehou het. Hierdie boom lewe vandag nog ter ere van Tommie. Die bome het hierna meer geword: party uitgegrawe, party by kwekers gekoop, soos oa. twee baie klein ou akkerbome by 'n ou kwekery in Bethlehem; asook met werkswinkels en demonstrasies by die klub - en dit is waar 'n mens leer.

Gedurende 1999 het my Bonzaimaat, wyle Dr Fanie Basson my meegedeel dat die "kenners" meen dat 'n wilgerboom nie regtig 'n Bonsai maak nie, maar hy probeer en het 'n volledige artikel in "Europe bonsai" gekry. Dit het my aangespoor om ook te probeer. Ek het 'n tak van ongeveer 20cm dik en 300cm lank op 'n plaas afgesaag, vir twee weke in water laat lê en geplant. Soos wat die take langer geword het, het ek dit onder die skadunet vasgemaak sodat dit langer word en nie die grond raak nie. Dit was die beginjare van die wilgerboom. Die bedrading aan dik takke moet redelik lank aanbly, want die takke buig maklik terug as jy die draad afhaal. Dit gebeur ook dat takke afsterf. Dit is ook bekend dat bome vrek as gevolg van 'n moontlike "kanker".

Sedert ek 6 jaar gelede afgetree het, en in 'n aftree-oord woon is daar nou meer tyd vir "boompie- boompie" soos wat my vrou dit noem. Die aftree-oord is in die suidooste op een van die drie hoogste plekke in Pretoria en redelik winderig met hoëveld klimaat - en daarom moet ek dit in die winter toemaak met 'n "gordyn" van die wit rypbestande lap wat ek in die dag oprol en in die aand afrol. [\(Sien fotos\)](#).

Ek het 'n versameling van ongeveer 90 bome wat oa insluit: Wildevye, Ouhoute, Akker, Geelhout, Budlea, Koraalbome waarvan slegs een blom. Azaleas, ens; en dan my pers Bougainvillea wat verlede jaar op die konvensie deur Farrand Boch as boom nommer 4 aangewys is en ook saam met van die ander bome in die Jan/Febr 2010 uitgawe van "bonsai Focus" van Farrand Bloch verskyn het. My geliefde spesie is Juniper Procumbens Nana in oa. vlotstyl, "Wonderboomstyl" en waterval (cascade) styl.

Huidiglik eksperimenteer ek met polistireen nadat Tony Motrimer ongeveer twee jaar gelede 'n demonstrasie aangebied het oa., hoe om rotse daarmee te maak. Hierby fotos van wat ek reeds probeer het.

Ek hoop en vertrou dat ek nog 'n hele paar jaar gespaar sal bly om die BOOMPIES te geniet!!

Mushrooms

I recently received a beautiful picture of mushrooms from Lynne Theodorou. After the last issue's report by Carl Morrow about lichen, I thought it would be interesting to follow on with mushrooms. Will Heath, who is an American bonsai artist and involved in the Knowledge of Bonsai Forums on the web, stated that "as bonsaist, we spend a great deal of time studying trees in their natural environment. We observe their beauty as we drive past them when we commute and we rejoice in their splendour as we walk through the woods and forests."

grow in. We see the under-story plants, the natural accents, we see the symbiotic relationships that the trees in nature share with the ferns, the moss,



Sometimes Nature takes over and this is what we have. Please send us your pictures of unusual occurrences in your bonsai-en.



For the most part mushrooms will not harm your bonsai and let's face it, it makes for spectacular display.

There are too many stories and too many opinions for this magazine to contemplate. I did however find this [article](http://www.artofbonsai.org/feature_articles/mushroom.php) very interesting. Perhaps our scientific bonsais can comment on it. Please follow the link to read more on it.

(Accessed http://www.artofbonsai.org/feature_articles/mushroom.php ; <http://www.bonsai4me.com/AdvTech/ATBonsaiMushrooms.html> ; <http://agroforestry.net/overstory/overstory86.html>)

"Many of us widen our vision even further and see not only the tree, but also the micro and macro environments that the trees

the lichen, and other plants. This "sharing" of growing space is what we attempt to duplicate when we use accents in our bonsai displays."

Interesting Links.....

- 🌿 Photography: How to photograph your bonsai.....[Mr. Crow's Guide](#)
- 🌿 Bonsai Pests: Loads of information of pests in the garden....[Entomology](#)
- 🌿 [Bonsai 4Me:](#)
- 🌿 [Knowledge of Bonsai](#)
- 🌿 Farrand Bloch's magazine, [Bonsai Focus](#)
- 🌿 [Midway Bonsai Kai](#)
- 🌿 [Art of Bonsai](#)
- 🌿 [American Bonsai Society](#)
- 🌿 [Eastern Province Bonsai Society](#)
- 🌿 [Bonsai Bark](#)
- 🌿 [Bonsai Farm](#)

- 🌿 [Pretoria Bonsai Kai](#)
- 🌿 [World Bonsai Friendship Federation](#)
- 🌿 [Oyama Bonsai Kai](#)
- 🌿 [The Bonsai Doctor](#)
- 🌿 [Bonsai Huisie](#)
- 🌿 [Mikibu Bonsai Kai](#)
- 🌿 [African Bonsai Convention 3](#)
- 🌿 [SABA on Facebook](#)
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- 🌿 [International Bonsai Forum](#)
- 🌿 [Lindsay Farr Videos](#)



Pretoria Bonssai kai had a mini exhibition at Jakaranda shopping Mall in May.

"Knowing trees, I understand the meaning of patience. Knowing grass I can appreciate persistence". Hal Borland, Journalist (1900-1978)

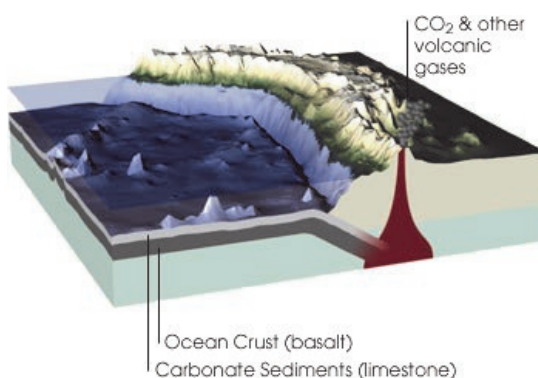
The Carbon Cycle.....Ian Pringle

Carbon (C), the fourth most abundant element in the Universe, after hydrogen (H), helium (He), and oxygen (O), is *the* building block of life. It is the element that anchors all organic substances, from fossil fuels to DNA. On Earth, carbon atoms pass through (cycle through) the land, the oceans, the atmosphere, and even the Earth's interior in a major biogeochemical cycle. This global carbon cycle can be divided into two categories: the geological carbon cycle, which operates over large time scales (millions of years), and the biological carbon cycle, which operates at shorter time scales (days to thousands of years).

Geological Carbon Cycle

All the carbon atoms (^{12}C & ^{13}C ; excluding radio-active ^{14}C) that cycle through the Earth's systems today were present at the birth of the solar system 4.5 billion years ago. Individual ^{14}C atoms present today are radio-active atoms and were not present at the birth of the solar system but they do form part of the global carbon cycle today.

Since those times, carbonic acid (a weak acid derived from the reaction between atmospheric carbon dioxide and water) has slowly but continuously combined with elements like calcium and magnesium in the Earth's crust to form carbonate rocks



and minerals.

In the geological carbon cycle, carbon moves between rocks and minerals, seawater, and the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere reacts with some minerals to form the mineral calcium carbonate (limestone). This mineral is then dissolved by slightly acidic rainwater and carried to the oceans. Once there, it can precipitate

out of the ocean water, forming layers of sediment on the sea floor. As the Earth's plates move, through the processes of plate tectonics, these sediments are subducted underneath the continents. Under the great heat and pressure far below the Earth's surface, the limestone melts and reacts with other minerals, releasing carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide is then re-emitted into the atmosphere through volcanic eruptions.

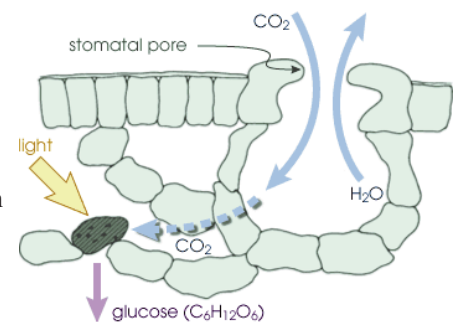
The balance between weathering, subduction, and volcanism controls atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations over time periods of hundreds of millions of years. The oldest geologic sediments suggest that, before life evolved, the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide may have been one-hundred times that of the present, providing a substantial greenhouse effect during a time of low solar output. On the other hand, ice core samples taken in Antarctica and Greenland have led scientists to hypothesize that carbon dioxide concentrations during the last ice age (20,000 years ago) were only half of what they are today, i.e. about 200 ppm compared to the present CO₂ concentration approaching 400 ppm.

Biological Carbon Cycle: Photosynthesis and Respiration

Biology plays an important role in the movement of carbon in and out of the land and oceans through the processes of photosynthesis and respiration. Nearly all forms of life on Earth depend on the production of sugars from solar energy and carbon dioxide (photosynthesis) and the metabolism (respiration) of those sugars to produce the chemical energy that facilitates growth and reproduction.

During photosynthesis, plants absorb carbon dioxide and sunlight to create fuel—glucose and other sugars (carbohydrates)—for building plant structures. This process forms the foundation of the biological carbon cycle. Plants and animals effectively “burn” these carbohydrates (and other products

derived from them) through the process of respiration, the reverse of photosynthesis. Respiration releases the energy contained in sugars for use in metabolism and changes the carbohydrate “fuel” back to carbon dioxide and other waste products. Together, respiration and decomposition consume organic matter (the latter mostly by bacteria and fungi) returning the biologically fixed carbon back to the atmosphere. The



amount of carbon taken up by photosynthesis and released back to the atmosphere by respiration each year is about 3 orders of magnitude greater than the amount of carbon that moves through the geological cycle in the same time.

Carbon storage sites redress the vast time-scale differences between the above carbon cycle categories and the sheer volume of carbon in the system. Carbon is stored in four major storage sites and the carbon cycles described above are combined into a biogeochemical cycle by which carbon is exchanged between these reservoirs. As one of the most important cycles on Earth the carbon cycle allows for this critical element to be recycled and reused throughout the biosphere and all of its organisms. These reservoirs are:

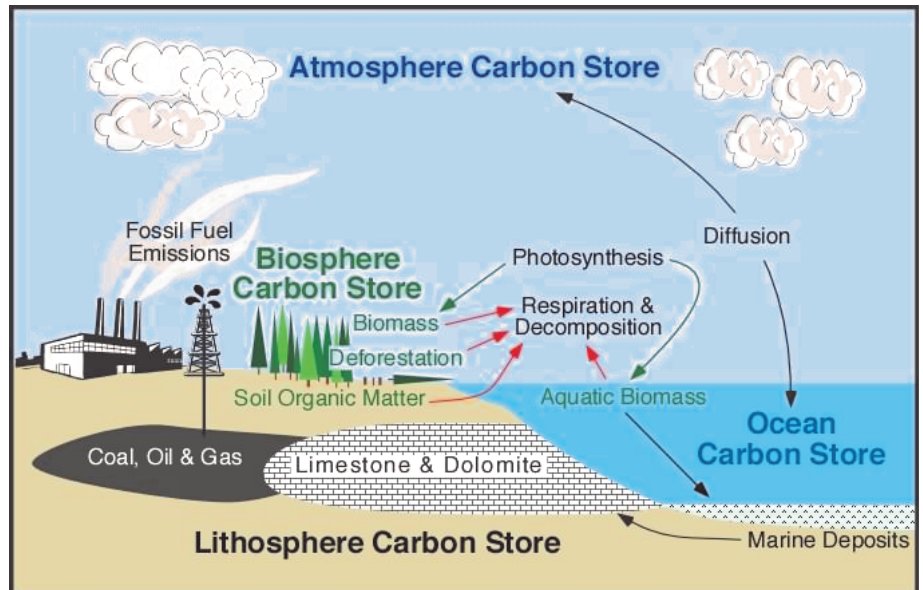
The atmosphere carbon store where carbon is stored primarily as the gas carbon dioxide (CO₂). Although it is a small percentage of the atmosphere and is measured in parts per million, it plays an important role in supporting life. Other gases containing carbon in the atmosphere are minute quantities of methane (CH₄) and man made chlorofluorocarbons (Strahler, 1965). Since the Industrial Revolution, humans have greatly

The Carbon Cycle.....continued

increased the quantity of carbon dioxide found in the Earth's atmosphere and oceans. Atmospheric carbon dioxide levels have increased by nearly 40%, from about 275 parts per million (ppm) in the early 1700s to just over 380 ppm today. How do we know this? Modern technology and analytical techniques allow scientists to travel to the tops of glaciers all over the world and drill down into the ice to collect samples. The tiny air bubbles trapped in the ice cores are analysed to measure how much CO₂ was in the Earth's atmosphere at the time the snow fell to form the ice layer that captured the air pockets. Scientist now have accurate records which go back more than 650 000 years (Gore, 2007). The current upward trend shows that future atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide could reach an amount between 450 to 600 ppm by the year 2100. The major source of this increase is due to human activities including fossil fuel combustion and the modification of natural plant cover found in grassland, woodland, and forested ecosystems. Some carbon dioxide is released from the interior of the lithosphere by volcanoes. Carbon dioxide released by volcanoes enters the lower lithosphere when carbon-rich sediments and sedimentary rocks are subducted and partially melted beneath tectonic boundary zones.

The terrestrial biosphere carbon store, which is usually defined to include fresh water systems and non-living organic material, such as soil carbon. Carbon is released from ecosystems as carbon dioxide gas by the process of respiration. Respiration takes place in both plants and animals and involves the breakdown of carbon-based organic molecules into various by-products including carbon dioxide and methane gas. The detritus food chain contains a number of organisms whose primary ecological role is the decomposition of organic matter into its biotic components.

The ocean carbon store and its aquatic biomass, dissolved carbon dioxide and marine sediments including calcium carbonate shells. Carbon dioxide enters the waters of the ocean by simple diffusion. Once dissolved in seawater, the carbon dioxide can remain as is or can be converted into carbonate (CO₃²⁻) or bicarbonate (HCO₃⁻). Certain forms of sea life biologically fix bicarbonate with calcium (Ca²⁺) to produce calcium carbonate (CaCO₃).



This substance is used to produce shells and other body parts by organisms such as coral, clams, oysters, some protozoa, and some algae. When these organisms die, their shells and body parts sink to the ocean floor where they accumulate as carbonate-rich deposits. After long periods of time, these deposits are physically and chemically altered into sedimentary rocks (limestone and dolomite).

The lithosphere carbon store in the form of sedimentary limestones and fossil fuel deposits. Carbon is stored in the lithosphere in both inorganic and organic forms. Inorganic deposits of carbon in the lithosphere include carbon bearing minerals like calcite, ankerite, magnesite and siderite but none of these surpass the carbon content of the limestone deposits of the world. Fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas form vast stores of organic carbon, while other organic forms of carbon in the lithosphere include litter, organic matter, and humic substances found in soils. The importance of the carbon cycle, one of many cyclic phenomena found on Earth – like moving continents and continental drift resulting in the sub-duction and recycling of continents, annual seasons, lunar cycles, daily tides – cannot be over emphasized. They all play a role in our continued survival on Earth, they all recycle stuff. Without them Earth would become a dead planet like Mars; where little or no recycling takes place!

Earth is a planet where recycling is a matter of life and survival – do your bit!

References.

- Gore, A. (2007). *An inconvenient truth*. Penguin Books. 192p.
 Strahler, A.N. (1965). *The earth Sciences*. Harper & Row. 681p.
 Wikipedia. Internet.



Forest at 9 Mile Beach, Sodwana and below: Quiver trees in Northern Cape.



Tree Cloning..... Submitted by Alison Mortimer

On root to Hippocrates's Greece..... New York Times (2008)©

Hippocrates, the father of medicine, taught his pupils under the boughs of a sycamore tree on the Greek island of Kos over 2,400 years ago, the legend goes. For centuries, tales of that tree have inspired aspiring doctors and Stella Barna hope a tree growing in the backyard of her Warren, Michigan home will do the same. Barna recently invited David Milarch, whose Copernish-based Champion Tree Project preserves trees significant for their size or history, to examine the tree and begin the process of cloning it.

After pruning, cutting and storing tissue samples from Barna's sycamore, Milarch said he's confident he'll be able to produce descendants that can be donated to Wayne State University and the National Institutes of Health campus in Bethesda, Maryland.

Only seven other trees in the world claim to be directly descended from the Tree of Hippocrates, including one at the University of Michigan Medical School, Milarch said. Even with those, he's sceptical of their origin. While Milarch has examined several other trees claiming Hippocratic lineage, he said Barna's tree is the right species and had the documentation to back it up. According to letters dates to 1973, X-Ray analysis proved Barna's tree matched with the tree of Kos.



The tree ended up in Barna's hands in 1973 when, as a secretary to the dean of the Wayne State School of Medicine, she was asked to take care of the historic plant. "This tree needs to be perpetuated", said Barna. "It shouldn't just die on my property" Since its planting the 60cm seedling that was delivered in a replica Grecian urn now towers over 12m high. Milarch said he was amazed that a tree displaced from its Mediterranean climate could grow so robustly in Metro Detroit. "Any place north of Georgia and this tree shouldn't be growing".

Seeds or cuttings from the tree have been spread all over the world. A cutting of the tree was presented as a gift from the island Kos to the United States and the National Library of Medicine, and planted on December 14, 1961 on the grounds surrounding the

library. Many medical colleges, libraries or institutions have, or claim to have, trees cut or seeded from the original tree in Kos. It is probably because of its connection to the history of medicine that some institutions planted a plane tree. Trees cut or seeded from the original tree can be found, among others: in the U.S. state of Alabama. The Canadian Medical Association obtained a cutting in 1969, which was planted in Alabama; at the University of Glasgow, Department of Medical Genetics; at Mercer University School of Medicine; at the University of Michigan Medical School; at University of Sydney's School of Rural Health in Dubbo, Australia; at the University of South Alabama College of Medicine; at the University of Victoria; at Yale University, at Burwood Hospital, in Christchurch, New Zealand; at the University of Florida J Hillis Miller Health Science Center, where College of Medicine students obtained cuttings in 1969 and which inspired the annual Hippocratic Award.



Seedlings or saplings aren't the only derivatives from the tree awarded to medical organisations; the Medical Association of Cos presented a gavel made from wood of the plane tree to the President of the Canadian Medical Association in 1954.

People need Trees.....Carroll

Dr. Basil Orchard, a leading Ontario psychiatrist first delivered to talk at the annual Ontario Shade Tree council in 1976. In his speech he claimed that people actually **needed** trees in order to maintain their mental health. But why are you preaching to the converted, you may ask?



For most of us, trees convey warmth, hospitality, protection, serenity and the ability to endure and survive. So the list goes on.

He said that trees serve as a powerful living example of continuity and stable growth in the relatively unstable and ever changing world we live in.

He claims that people do not consciously say: "Well, I need a tree to maintain my mental health" but we do many things that indicate the way we feel. He uses an example that when people build new houses they would often plant trees in the garden before they finish the house or

start to decorate the house.

An interesting study showed that in Canada, the most used pathways in parks occur where the most and biggest trees are!

He claims that people, without being able to identify their need, are fleeing from something, to something they need badly. He further states that we are fleeing from the orderly monotonous environment where we live in our regulation little houses with cement walls (and we can add here in South Africa—our burglar bars) to go in search of the uncountable form in which trees grow, with orderly competition and their individual survival or destruction.



He EVEN goes as far as to say that trees are a "vital factor" in man's mental health and could be used as a tool in the prevention or treatment of mental health.

One of the easiest and perhaps most enjoyable ways of fostering good mental health is through hobbies. A hobby is anything that you do for the sheer joy of doing it, typically in your spare or leisure time. Hobbies include physical activity, creative projects, all forms of art, competitions, and many others.

He is so right! Our hobby, passion, obsession, call-it-what-you-may fulfil all criteria to de-stress. There is nothing I enjoy more than to get home after a stressful day and work and take a leisurely stroll through my bonsai-ien. Even in the garden where so many of my pre-bonsai trees are. Peek in at the nursery (that is where my little plants are;-) and watch for new "hatchlings". My trees are alive! Each one has a story to it, each one has meaning in my life.

When I started this article, I googled "trees" and was amazed at the amount of web sites that came up. Whether Dr Orchard was right about trees being good for your mental health or not, it seems that people are fascinated by trees and will be for all time to come! Well, then I must be the most stable person I know!

References:

Starkey: Trees & mental health, access at <http://joa.isa-arbor.com/request.asp?JournalID=1&ArticleID=1589&Type=2>

Please note that news, views and opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the Editor or Exco Members. "I" sometimes refers to the writer of the respective club newsletters.

I would love to publish all newsletters, but please could you send it to me in .pdf format or MS Word. If you send pictures, please could it be in .jpeg format and between 200kb and 500 kb. Any other format makes it very time consuming and difficult to work with.

Also consider giving permission to have your newsletter put on the SABA website.

Club News



PIETERMARITZBURG
BONSAI
SOCIETY

Joy from Pietermaritzburg Bonsai Society's beautiful Trident Maple



[Read more/ Lees meer](#)

nice relaxing day and for the wonderful tea served afterwards. Kinda puts us all to shame. Koekie we love you. Well done.

[Read more/ Lees meer](#)



Waterberg Bonsaiklub is hosting the next BRAT day.

[Read more / Lees meer](#)

East Rand Bonsai Kai



3 July from 14h00 – Sop & Dop & DVD.

If there are any volunteers to make us a pot of soup please contact any of the committee members.

There wont be a workshop on 17 July and we will meet again in August.

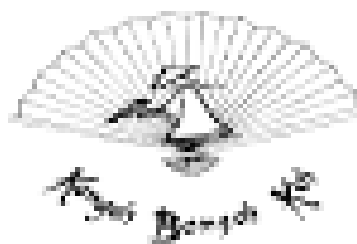
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THE LEAFLET
EASTERN PROVINCE BONSAI SOCIETY

Every year in June the "Ockie Goosen" trophy is presented to a member who has dug a tree in the past twelve months showing the best development. There were about eight to ten trees on display from which Ockie had to make a decision. After much thought and head scratching, it was decided to award the trophy to Chris Vermeulen for an olive that he dug in December 2009. Congratulations Chris. Wel gedaan!

[Read more/ Lees meer](#)



The first organized crit. table of the year turned out to be a success. Below are the nine trees that were displayed. Not an

easy one as there do not seem to be many members with semi-cascades (*Han-Kengai*).

[Read more/ Lees meer](#)



Zululand Bonsai Kai

June Bonsai Kai meeting was held at the home of Koekie Labuschagne and for those of you that was not able to make it well you dipped out sadly on a wonderful experience. Not only the opportunity to walk through some of the most wonderful Bonsai in the country but to watch Koekie re-pot a tree so it was pointing in the right direction. Thanks to Koekie for a very

Cape Bonsai Kai

I had the best lesson on all the different styles of olives driving from Lisbon to the Algarve. Each and every Olive had its own character and they were very old and gnarled. I was also surprised to see such huge leaves on the figs. The real live Saikeis were fantastic and I have been very grateful that Bonsai made it possible for me to see all these wonderful sights.

[Read more/ Lees meer](#)



Our last meeting was well attended and we had an interesting 'Bring them back alive' session. Eddie Menges, Ruza Whitaker, Pieter Loubser, Erich Walter and myself brought some of the Bonsai created in demonstrations at past meetings for the members to see, discuss and note the progress to date. From the feedback received, it went down very well, and was a good, learning experience for the newer and older members as well. Many thanks to you all for sharing your talents and expertise with us. To the members who arrived the following week for the meeting, sorry you lost, please read your letters in future! Thank you to Mike and Kobus for the refreshments for our tea break, as well as the donors of the raffle prizes.

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gewys en bespreek.

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EASTERN BONSAI SOCIETY

At our last meeting we were taken back to the "Stone Age" by the Flint-stones....er, I mean the

Kohlers – Fred and Erika. They provided us with the perfect "solution" to the big problem: have I got a planter big enough for my planting? The design possibilities are endless: you could incorporate hills and valleys, rocks and crevices into your planter. Fred showed us how to use an interesting piece of rock together with the release agent to make realistic impressions into the decorecrete.

[Read more/ Lees meer](#)



Shaun (Miyagi) Murphy gave an informal and informed dem on the initial styling of collected trees, i.e. a tree that had been collected and is now growing strongly in a plastic basin. He originally planned to work on a large African olive collected in Muiden, but he couldn't lift it up or fit it in his car, so he brought along a collection of Cammiphora (paperbark) and showed how to do the initial pruning into a style.

[Read more/ Lees meer](#)



The dormant season is finally upon us, (my husband says the grass has stopped growing), Philip will also cover the issue of "Winter Care" and what

should take place during Winter and how to care for the trees. He will base his talk on the correct pruning of figs. Although growth does slow down during winter, the figs are evergreen and grow throughout the year, so pruning is vital should you want to keep the foliage small and close to the trunk. Thank you to Jerry and Barbara for opening their home to us once again.

[Read more/ Lees meer](#)

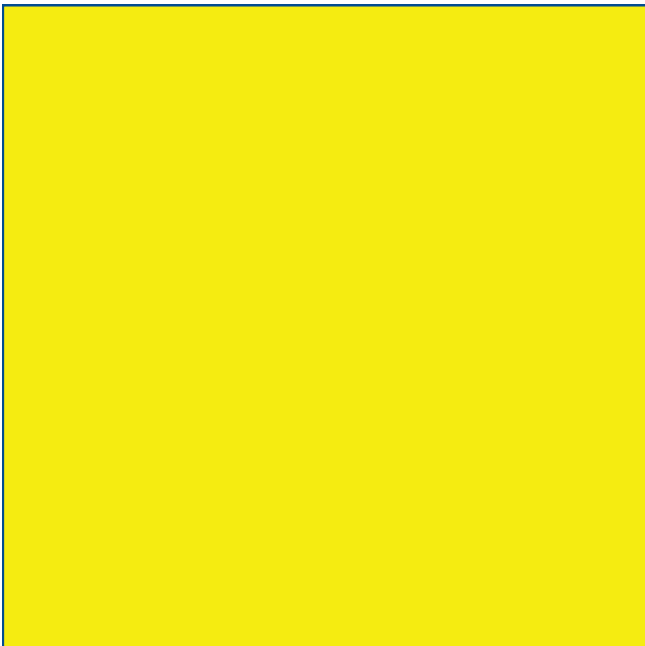
Trade Page

Please contact us for advertising space for individuals and businesses. In order to advertise here, you must be a SABA member in good standing. We have various options available. If you are a vendor and you sell bonsai related useful material, please send me an ad in .jpg format with pictures and font. If you have something to sell, trade or swop, please send us a picture and text of no more than 50 words.

Rates:

A vendor with 6 insertions in the newsletter and on the web site- R300.00

Size:



Should you require artwork to be done, R500 once off, including master copies emailed to you.

Once off item, appearing only in the newsletter— R50.00



All items to swop or given away—Free of charge.

On this site, you can also request “***Looking for***” items.

Please note: all correspondence must be directed to the seller. SABA will not be held liable for any trading or misleading advertising.

Please note that all club activities will still be advertised free of charge on the club news page. Should you want to market any exhibitions, etc, please notify me with specific instructions and it will go on the web site immediately. Please contact me for more detail.



Please make use of our Facebook page. It is picking up with photos and comments about tools. Anyone can participate, please let us know



about your trees.

Don't forget about Cape Bonsai Kai's 40th anniversary. My spot is booked, my accommodation reserved and my plane tickets paid for. Please come and introduce yourself—I WILL BE THE

ONE WITH
THE CAMERA
AND NOTE-
BOOK!



*Koekie La-
buschagne's
mame Fig*

