

March Club Meeting: Wednesday 22nd with Bill Heston on Larches. Do not miss it!!

FEBRUARY MEETING MINUTE REVIEW

By Jerry Peters, Recording Secretary.

7:00 PM SOCIALIZING

29 Members attended our club meeting this evening. There were also 3 guests from the Ann Arbor area in attendance.

7:30 PM PROGRAM

Show & Tell. Jack Wikle brought photographs of bonsai shown in Tokyo and Kyoto areas.

Collecting trip here in Ann Arbor organized by Alfonso Tercero on 25th.

March 22nd Club Meeting: Everything you ever wanted to know about the Larch with Bill Heston

MAIN EVENT

Fertilizer & Pest Management Presentation by: Dr. Dean Krauskopf, Michigan State University.

Subjects Discussed included:

- Ability of plant roots to absorb nutrients
- Nutrient Ratios
- Soil Types - Large particles drain faster than small particles
- Poor water quality and its effect on plant material
- Biological root rot control is bacterial. Fastest way to kill a plant is to over water
- Salt accumulation, the white stuff visible on the surface of potted plant
- How to bleach salts etc. from container soil
- How to calculate leaching
- Discussion of fertilizers

- Moisture release curve
- Effect of water alkalinity on plant medium

-Discussion of various water types such as hard, soft, rain water, well water etc.

Ann Arbor Bonsai Society thanks Dr. Krauskopf for his very informative and detailed presentation to the club.

DWARF SCHEFFLERA OVER ROCK WORKSHOP WITH JERRY MEISLIK

Jerry Meislik will be in Ann Arbor on June 19th to lead a Dwarf Schefflera over rock workshop on June 20th.



Schefflera is sometime called "the only true indoor bonsai" because it is so tolerant of indoor light conditions. So if you live in an apartment or want a bonsai to display in your favorite living area, this may be the tree for you. Schefflera can also be placed outdoors in the summer.

Jerry is only going to charge for his airfare. So we intend to charge a \$30 workshop fee plus the cost of the workshop kits, which include a tree, a container, a handbook, and an assortment of rocks to choose.

Prior to the workshop we will be ordering the plants from Fuku-Bonsai in Hawaii. David Fukumoto is giving us a club discount of 40% for 2 different kit options:

The small kit is #4LL8(R) \$39.95 (Your price \$24) +\$30 workshop fee. (Only one tree)



The large kit is AWP-1 8LS8 +17" pot \$119.95 (Your price \$72) +\$30 workshop fee. (Great Bargain!!). 1 tree.



Free shipping is included.

You can see the workshop kits on David Fukumoto's web site. www.fukubonsai.com. Look under Gift List #3 to see photos of the kits. Check out Dr. Barry Grayson's two workshop pages under Fuku Bonsai workshops on the home page.

There will be room for ten people in the workshop. (MBG Room 125, Starting at 6:30 pm). Places will be reserved on a first come, first serve basis. Payment in full at the time of registration is necessary.

The deadline for reservations is May 20th so we have enough time to ship and receive the order. Email your confirmation to Bill Heston at: wheston3@comcast.net

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THE AGING PROCESS OF TREES

Discover how trees age naturally and learn how to imitate this on your bonsai

By Collin S. Lewis



PART ONE – Natural aging of trees.

Trees don't age in the same "linear" way as animals. Animals transmute from infancy to senility in a strict chronological progression. Their physiological age - as marked by factors such as body shape, skin texture, hair color, etc.; and their "reproductive" age are precisely controlled by their chronological age. Animals have, in a sense, only one growth phase - from birth to natural death.

Trees, on the other hand, have separate chronological, physiological and what Dr Peter Tredici of Harvard University's Arnold Arboretum refers to as "ontogenetic" aging processes. The three phases of maturity develop independently, and at different rates in each individual tree, and even at different rates on different parts of the same tree.

For example, the chronologically oldest part of any plant is the cotyledal node, the section below where the first two "seed leaves" were borne. Ironically, this is also always and permanently the most juvenile part.

Conversely, if we take as an example a hawthorn which flowers regularly, the flowering spurs are the newest (chronologically youngest) parts of the tree, but they are ontogenetically the oldest or most mature. As an array of twigs begins to flower, they transmute from ontogenetic juvenility to ontogenetic maturity. There will no longer be the annual flush of extension growth unless the mature sections are cut back to the juvenile buds at the base of the twigs. At the top of the same tree, however, there may well be areas where annual extension still occurs. In these juvenile areas there will be no flowers.



“The irony of bonsai is that whilst the artist seeks to achieve the illusion of great age, the horticulturist seeks to maintain the vigor of a young tree.”

With some species the growth pattern is an indication of maturity - but not necessarily of age. Larch, cedar and ginkgo all have two types of shoot growth: vigorous extension shoots and short "rosettes" of foliage borne on spurs, which only extend by a millimeter or less each year. Young seedlings have almost all extension growth; a sapling will have many rosettes but still produces vigorous

annual extensions. An old tree will bear almost entirely spur growth.

PART TWO – Simulation of age in bonsai

Some of the most common questions asked by the public at any bonsai exhibition or nursery are, "How old is that tree?" or, worse still "How old are some of these trees?" After the umpteenth time, it's difficult not to become a little irritated. John Yoshio Naka once came out with the perfect reply: "But sir, you never ask a beautiful woman her age...."

This encapsulates the significance of age in bonsai - at least as far as aesthetics are concerned. It is how old a bonsai looks that is more important than old it actually is. If the design is intended to represent a 500 year-old pine, then the bonsai should have all the characteristics of a 500 year-old pine: fractured bark; fine, tight foliage; open branches with angular bends; and, of course, a domed (rather than pointed) crown.

Of course it helps a great deal if you can start with a plant that already has some or all of these characteristics. Old yamadori provide the quickest route, but they can have their drawbacks. As often as not, it is necessary to do heavy cutting and carving to reduce the size and to disguise the removal of heavy branches. This is extremely difficult to do convincingly, and once done badly, can never be rectified. Additionally, the new branches that are grown and trained by the artist are inevitably more juvenile in character, so the problem is still not entirely solved.

There are some techniques that can be used to increase the apparent age of a bonsai - some taking more time than others to have an effect. None of them are quick-fire solutions.

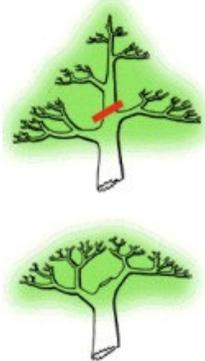
However, when we talk of the appearance of age in bonsai terms, we are generally referring the apparent evidence of physiological aging. These can be distilled to five characteristics:

- A domed crown.
- The poise of the branches.
- Angular branch ramification.
- Distinct, separated foliage 'clouds'.
- Mature bark texture, how bark is formed and adding character to bark.

The first four are relatively easy to impose with wiring and pruning, so they don't need to be discussed in great depth here, but a few words may prove useful. Then I will deal with bark texture in greater depth.

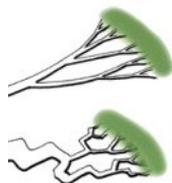
The Crown

To create a domed crown, it's necessary to forget the concept of "wiring in a new leader". This is only done while the trunk is being developed. Once that is finished all thoughts of a leader are abandoned. The apex should then be thought of as a central, apical branch. It should be constructed in precisely the same way as any other branch, with one difference - the limb that supports the apical branch structure approaches from below rather than from one side.



Branch Poise

Although the principles of branch positioning are straight forward, it is something that is often compromised during the initial design stages in the rush for a finished image. Old conifer branches sweep downward and old broadleaved branches are more or less horizontal - at least in the simplified world of bonsai. In neither case will arching branches convey the impression of age. All too often this realization comes years after the branches have set and have become too thick to change. The best advice is to get the branches right at the outset.



Ramification

There's fine ramification and there's fine ramification. A broom style bonsai may have millions of tightly-packed minute shoots. It will look well-developed, mature, but never ancient. It simply isn't that kind of image. So ramification alone doesn't achieve the appearance of age, but HOW the branches ramify does. Sharp angles, switch-backs, dramatic taper, are all indications of age.

The absence of thin laterals growing from the inner portion of the main limbs, short distances between bends and forks, and restricting short foliage-bearing shoots to the peripheral areas also contribute.



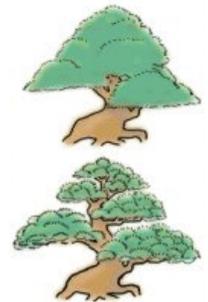
ULMUS PROCERA
Stump collected in 1987
40cm high - 42cm wide
Pot: Tokoname

Old trees do not have long central branches with alternate laterals forming a triangular framework, any more than they have pointed apices. Such branches are fine for the initial stages of building a bonsai but they should be cut back at the earliest opportunity. These are all points to consider, not just during the initial shaping, but every time you prune or wire. Regardless of the age or developmental stage of the tree, there will always be opportunities for improvement.

Foliage Clouds

As time passes and ramification increases, the foliage on a mature bonsai can become one solid mass if not properly attended to. A solid green "blob" typifies a shrub or, at best, a young tree - no matter how the trunk and branches are formed. In general, as a tree reaches old age, the foliage masses become sparser and more isolated from each other.

Each individual "cloud" also becomes more fragmented, appearing to consist of many smaller clouds. Spend some time studying some of your more established and well-developed bonsai, and consider whether removing one or two branches, or thinning out the clouds to fragment them a little might not improve the image and add apparent age. You'll be surprised at what you discover.



Bark texture

Mature textured bark is arguably the most precious feature of almost any bonsai. With immature bark, few bonsai can appear mature. The exceptions are species such as many acers, taxus, fagus etc., where the bark remains smooth throughout the tree's life. But most species produce a characteristic mature bark as they mature, usually adopting a fissured or plated texture. Others, such as pseudocypripedia and platanus have bark which flakes in patches to reveal many subtle shades of pink, green and buff. Betula and many prunus species allow their bark to peel in colorful layers.



How bark is formed

New layers of bark are formed annually in much the same way as the annual rings are formed beneath them. The single-cell thick cambium layer produces new wood on the inside (the xylem) to conduct water and nutrients to the leaves, and new tissue on the outside (the phloem) to conduct sugars from the leaves to the rest of the tree. As each new layer of phloem is formed, the outermost dies and becomes bark.

The reasons why mature bark differs between species is complex, and not yet fully understood. But in bonsai terms, we're more concerned with discovering how to accelerate its development.

Speed of growth is not the controlling factor. If a tree grows very rapidly, it can reach a considerable size and age but not display mature bark. The dying phloem remains elastic, and the 'stretching' process associated with rapid trunk expansion retards the development of bark texture. There are two main influences on early bark maturation, one internal and one external.

Internally, it is the amount of phloem laid down annually in comparison with the trunk expansion that determines how quickly the bark will mature. A slowly expanding trunk, but with a heavy annual deposit of phloem, will produce more bark. The bark becomes thick because it is not being stretched. The amount of phloem produced is governed by the amount of foliage, so a tree whose growth is retarded by external forces, but which bears copious amounts of foliage will produce mature bark rapidly.

We can use this knowledge when we grow material in open ground. Allowing unfettered extension to thicken the trunk is only half the story. Once the trunk has more or less reached the desired thickness, let it stay in the ground a few more years. Build up as much weight of foliage as possible without allowing long, vigorous leaders to grow. When you finally pot up, you'll have material that has mature bark character that would take decades to develop in a pot.

Adding character to bark

Externally, the immediate environment around a trunk seems to have an effect on the bark. With the exception of *Betula*, which are colonizers of open ground and develop silver bark when grown with their trunks exposed to full sun, most trees develop mature bark quicker when their trunks are surrounded by vegetation. The constantly moist ambient, where the bark is protected from the scarifying effects of the elements, can dramatically accelerate the process - and more so when trunk expansion is slow, as it is likely to be when the tree is competing with the surrounding vegetation for nutrients.

We can simulate these conditions on a bonsai of any age or size to improve the bark texture by following the three steps of the "*Sphagnum Wrap*" technique:

ONE: With a piece of coarse abrasive paper, very gently stroke the trunk in a vertical direction once or twice to penetrate the outermost "skin". Don't go as deep as the cambium, and remember that you're not trying to remove the skin, just to score it in a few places. Go as high on the trunk as you can and, if possible, include any heavy lower branches.

TWO: Take some moist sphagnum moss (or any other dead, water retaining vegetable matter) and pack 20mm layer LOOSELY around the scored area. Hold the moss in place with twine, wire or open mesh of some sort, making sure it's not compacted at all.

THREE: Keep the moss wet at all times, even if this means placing the tree in the shade and heaping extra moss around the trunk in dry weather. Inspect the trunk every month or so to make sure you're not inadvertently layering the trunk! If you see roots forming, break them off and remove the moss for a couple of days, replacing it as soon as the bark appears dry.

This procedure prevents the normal drying and erosion of the outer "onion-skin" layers and allows moisture to soak into and expand the still porous spent phloem. The

time required for fissures to appear will depend on the thickness of the existing bark itself and the amount of new phloem produced during the process, but be prepared to keep the "sphagnum-wrap" in place for up to two years, possibly longer. Allow the tree to bear as much foliage as possible to maximize the phloem production. Balancing this need with the need to maintain shape can be tricky, but even if you have to spend a year or two re-refining the branches, the improvement that mature bark will bring to your tree will be well worth the wait.



This tiny 27 year-old hawthorn trunk is only about 3/4" thick, yet it's bark appears as old as time itself. It took only five years for the almost perfectly smooth bark to adopt this texture with the "*sphagnum wrap*" technique.

Extracted from "*The Aging Process of Trees*" by Colin S. Lewis with permission from the author. For more valuable tips and great digital galleries, visit: <http://www.bonsaiforum.com>



JOSHUA ROTH NEW TALENT BONSAI COMPETITION



The Joshua Roth New Talent Bonsai Competition is an annual competition to recognize and promote new bonsai talent in North America. First prize is a round trip airline ticket to Japan. The first stage of the competition is a judging of photographs of previously designed trees. The second stage will be the actual production of a bonsai during the "ABS Learning Seminars 2006", which will be held in Saratoga Springs, NY at the Holiday Inn Hotel on June 15-18, 2006.

The AABS club has received an invitation to publicize the competition in our newsletter and to possible persuade some of our most talented members, who meet the requirements, to enter the competition.

Please visit <http://www.absbonsai.org/newtalent.html> for more details and to print an official application form.

MONTHLY TIPS: MARCH



Well -- it's time to get active again. This is the month to repot your deciduous bonsai -- maples, elms, beech, birch, zelkova, etc., as well as broad-leaf evergreens.

If these are young plants, they should be repotted every year and after that every two to three years. It's best to repot just as the new growth starts.

This is the time to select a new pot if your present one is not right. Remember, the pot is the frame for your Bonsai and should feature it, not detract from it. Prior to repotting, trim and wire to shape, removing bar, crossing, upward, and downward branches.

Remember, your soil mix should provide free drainage; a mixture of decomposed granite, pumice, sand, and a decomposed material such as firbark, redwood compost, plant humus, etc.

Soil Mixes. This subject has no end. Ask 10 experts and you will get 10 different answers. However, one thing they all agree upon is that your soil needs perfect drainage and some water retention properties. My own base mix is equal parts of agricultural pumice, 3/8" lava rock, and neutralized redwood compost. For elms and maples and the like, I add one part #2-1/2 sand and for azaleas I add another part of neutralized redwood compost as well as the part of #2-1/2 sand..

If your plants have been thriving in your mix, stay with it no matter what any "expert" advises. In any event, you might want to add some bone meal to the mix to speed root growth. As you repot, remember to root prune; about 1/3 of the roots to be removed is a good rule. Keep the fine roots and remove the thick ones below the soil surface.

After you have finished repotting, place your bonsai in full sun. Do not feed for three weeks, but you might

want to spray with a good insecticide/fungicide. Also, remember to frequently rotate your pot for best results.

Dig up some moss and place it in flats on old newspaper and keep it moist so that it will be ready for you when you need it to dress up your bonsai for show. This is also the time to begin grafting. Either approach grafting or the other kinds to add different foliage, a new branch, or new roots. Give it a try.

Spraying. Early February, before the new growth starts is the last time for dormant spraying. Remember to cover the soil so that the spray does not penetrate it and remember to shake the excess off the evergreens.

Wiring. Watch the wires you put on last year. While during dormancy growth is slow, the woody portion tends to enlarge. If this is so, unwire as you don't want wire marks. Once new growth starts, you can wire and shape your plant. If you intend to do a major reshaping and wiring, do not repot this year as the shock may be too great for your plant; minor wiring is OK.

Watering . At this time of year, it's best to water before 10:00 A.M. so that the water will drain by late afternoon and if a freeze occurs it will not be harmful to roots.

New Plant Acquisitions. This is an excellent time of the year to purchase deciduous plant material, as you can see the structure so clearly. Remember, the first thing to look for is the rootage, then the taper and shape of the trunk. It's also a good time to gather wild seedlings or better yet, to dig old, weathered trees such as oak, pine, maple, cherry and juniper.

Last tip -- keep your benches clear of debris that can hide insects and watch your watering needs. While we have had rain, this can change quickly and if the weather turns very cold, or windy, these little pots can dry out rapidly.

Extracted from "A Year of Bonsai Tips by Jim Ransohoff with permission from the author. For more tips and details visit: <http://www.gsbfbonsai.org/kusamura/index.html>

MARCO INVERNAZZI WORKSHOPS



Marco will be in Ann Arbor on Tuesday June 2nd through Thursday 4th

The first two days he will work on private collections, but on Thursday he will be available to do one or two

AABS workshops depending on demand. Our goal is to have 2 classes with 8 participants each. If we have enough interest



from our members the cost of the workshop can be a great bargain if you have material worth working on: \$32 per member.

This will be a "bring your own tree" workshop. We invite you to bring your more developed trees, if you are unsure about the tree you plan to take to the workshop, talk to Bill H. or Jack W. prior to the event. We want to make sure we get the best advice and results for more mature bonsai trees.

To reserve your place send an email to: aabsnewsletter@yahoo.com. First come first served basis.

REMEMBERING THE DELANCEYS

We have recently learned of the deaths of 25-year members Mary and Sam DeLancey. Sam passed away November 26, 2005 and Mary died January 15, 2006.

I have often thought that one the greatest rewards of my involvement in the Ann Arbor Bonsai Society has been the contacts it has brought me with interesting, enthusiastic people from all walks of life, people whom I would never have met otherwise. Mary and Sam stand out in this group as extraordinarily positive and appreciative individuals who found great pleasure in living. I am sure there are many in our group who will agree that it was our privilege to have known them.

~~Jack Wikle

MOSS FOR BONSAI

By Jack Wikle



Having been asked to write about growing moss, this is my perspective.

Packages of imported moss-propagating material (spores, etc.?) have been available for years from some dealers of bonsai and related supplies. I know of people who have purchased these products. I have done it myself. But I don't know of anyone who found this way of starting moss so rewarding that he or she keeps coming back to it again and again.



Another possibility is to produce your own moss-propagating material. Simply collect moss you like, let it get very dry, then break the dried material into small particles by chopping it freely with a knife or rubbing it through a coarse screen. This dried moss can be stored weeks or months. When needed, scatter it over the soil surface of your bonsai, keep the tree watered normally and, given some time, new moss will appear where the dried moss was applied.



A third approach -- I believe this is by far the most commonly used way of establishing moss on one's bonsai -- is simply to scoop up or scrape up

attractive patches of it wherever you find them. Moss doesn't grow everywhere of course but when you watch for it, you will find it surprisingly available in many locations ranging from sidewalk cracks to shrub beds and shed roofs. (It may even be possible to scavenge what you need from your other bonsai.) You will also soon discover there are many different, although somewhat similar, varieties of moss. Kinds that grow in full sun or almost full sun are typically much denser, more compact, in growth than those found in shade, which tend to be much shaggier. Given a choice, seek out the sun loving kinds as they usually seem more attractive, somehow more "in scale" with one's bonsai.

Slice most of the "soil" off the collected moss patch with a sharp knife leaving just enough to keep it intact. The very thin moss sheet is much less prone to curling away from the soil as it dries. Wet the moss thoroughly by immersing it in water. Then press the wet patches into place on the soil of your bonsai in a natural looking pattern. This can be somewhat like fitting together a jigsaw puzzle. Moss planted in this way will usually thrive with normal watering of your trees.



When established moss gets too shaggy, strip it off and start over again with fresh material. One of the pleasures in cultivating moss on your bonsai is that whenever it gets diseased or ratty looking, replacing it is relatively easy, improving the appearance of your composition almost immediately. This is opportunity not to be missed.

MEMBER'S CORNER

Wondered what the little icons next to this month's articles title mean?

Well, this is the first time we are introducing a new innovative way to help you identify the knowledge level of the article. We are very fortunate to have in our AABS club members from all three levels: Beginner, Intermediate & Advanced.

Our goal is to provide articles to all three levels without sounding neither condescending nor snooty. We take a neutral position, which we use to help everyone to learn more about this wonderful world of bonsai. Perhaps you need a refreshing view on a known subject or perhaps you are reading it for the very first time. Either way we are all in this together and we trust that we can provide you with the knowledge tools you need to help you create beautiful bonsai. Enjoy!



Beginner~1



Intermediate~2



Advanced~3

Please send your comments or documents to aabsnewsletter@yahoo.com. Don't worry if you don't have a "finished" article, we'll help you to make it right. We will publish them going forward in this new section. Together we can further improve this newsletter for our reading pleasure.

MARCH CLUB MEETING

Remember that this coming club meeting will be about Larches with our very own Bill Heston. Don't miss it!



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

January Club Meeting.....Jan 25th
Slide show & Discussion of the National Bonsai and Penjing collection by Jack Sustic

February Club Meeting.....Feb. 22nd
Fertilizer and Pest Management Fertilizer and Pest Management Presentation by Dr. Dean Krauskopf

March Club Meeting.....Mar. 22nd
Everything you ever will want to know about the Larch -- with Oh! No! *Mr. Bill (Heston)*

April Workshop.....Apr. 15th
Larch Forest Workshop but Week day evening 6:00 pm to 9:30 pm. Larch Forest Workshop with Cyril Grum. We will update our existing Forest(s) and help people start new ones.

April Club Meeting.....Apr. 26th
Heavy Pruning Branch and Root

May Workshop.....Date TBD
Deciduous Forest with TBD

May Club Meeting.....May 24th
Bring your own Tree

June Workshop.....June 19th
Schefflera Over Rock -- with (still our own) Jerry Meislak at 6:30 pm, Room 125

June Club Meeting.....June 28th
Refinement Pruning

July Club Meeting.....July 26th
Show Clean up help!

August Club Meeting.....Aug. 23rd
TBD

September Club Meeting.....Sep. 27th
Auction

October Club Meeting.....Oct. 25th
TBD

November Club Meeting.....Nov. 22nd
Pot Luck

2006 AABS EXECUTIVE BOARD

President: Bill Heston (734) 662-8699

VicePresident: Hugh Danville (734) 455-7922

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Show Chair: Hugh Danville (313) 455-7922

Pete Douglas (313) 867-8644

AABS AD HOC COMMITTEES

The AABS President, Bill Heston, is ex-officio member of all committees except the Nomination Committee.

Auction Chair: TBD

Membership Chair: TBD

Show Staging: Paul Kulesa

Demonstrations: John Parks

Ways and Means Chair: John Parks

Web Master: Jarrett Knyal

(webmaster@annarborbonsaisociety.org)

The Ann Arbor Bonsai Society is affiliated with the American Bonsai Society (www.absbonsai.org) and the Mid American Bonsai Alliance.

Deadline for submissions to the newsletter is the 5th of the month. Contact us at: aabsnewsletter@yahoo.com.

2006 MEMBERSHIP DUES: LAST CHANCE!

As another year goes by we would like to give you a friendly reminder to send your membership dues to Joan Wheeler at your earliest convenience.

Also if you know of someone who may be interested in becoming a member or just curious about Bonsais, be sure to invite them to our next

AABS meeting. (See Calendar of Events for exact dates)

To the people that have not renewed their membership by March 22nd, this will be the last newsletter you receive. Do not miss out on the opportunity to be part of this great bonsai experience! Renew now!

You can pay your dues at the next AABS meeting or mail it to:

~Joan Wheeler

2295 North Harris

Ypsilanti, MI 48198

(734) 485-6306

Email: owheeler5@hotmail.com

Please make your check payable to AABS for \$25.00.

FOR SALE OR WANTED

10% of sales go to AABS Club.

Member Ads are free

Send the information of your items for sale or wanted to aabsnewsletter@yahoo.com include a small digital file if available.

For Sale. 18 Magazines of Bonsai Today in New/Mint condition. Editions 77 thru 94. Never been used, bought as extra copies. Retail is over \$140. I will accept best offers; send your email to bonsai_cho@comcast.net. Perfect addition to your bonsai's library collection or as a gift for that special bonsai aficionado. Don't miss it!

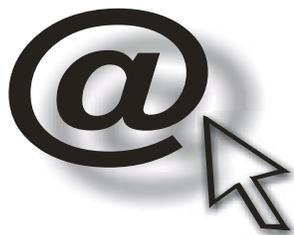
For Sale. Lois Vorrath is making bonsai pots again! She will bring her beautiful hand-made pots to the next 3 AABS club meetings. Be sure to look for her creations. This is a great opportunity!



Place
Stamp
Here

Ann Arbor Bonsai Society
1800 North Dixboro Road ~ Ann Arbor, MI 48105-9741
The Ann Arbor Bonsai Society is affiliated with the American Bonsai Society and the Mid-American Bonsai Alliance.

Send To:



Last chance to renew your membership to AABS!
If you see an "EXP" code in the bottom-right corner of your address label this may be your last newsletter. More information in how to renew your membership in page 7.

Visit us on the Web:

<http://www.annarborbonsaisociety.org>

Support our AABS Vendors:

Hours: Mon - Fri: 11:00 am - 6:00 pm
Sat: 11:00 am - 5:00 pm
Closed Sunday & Tuesday



BONSAI HOUSE
Bonsai Plant & Gift
(734) 421-3434

8653 Inkster Road - Westland, Michigan 48185
On Inkster between Joy Road and Ann Arbor Trail

Bonsai
Plants, Pots, Tools, Soil, Supplies, Books

DOWNTOWN HOME & GARDEN

210 S. Ashley 7:30 - 7 Mon.-Sat., 11-4 Sun. 662-8122

Artistic Miniature Trees & Plants



American BONSAI

1602 Rochester Road
Royal Oak, MI 48067
(248) 542-2421
Jim & Marcia Kelly - Proprietors

Hours: Tues. thru Friday, 11 to 6 - Saturday & Sunday, 12 to 4 - Closed Monday

Tropical Treasures
Koi - Water Plants - Pond Supplies

Tokonoma Bonsai
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