

BONSAI TIMES



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BONSAI TIMES

Brings you the inspiration, motivation and encouragement to create remarkable bonsai.



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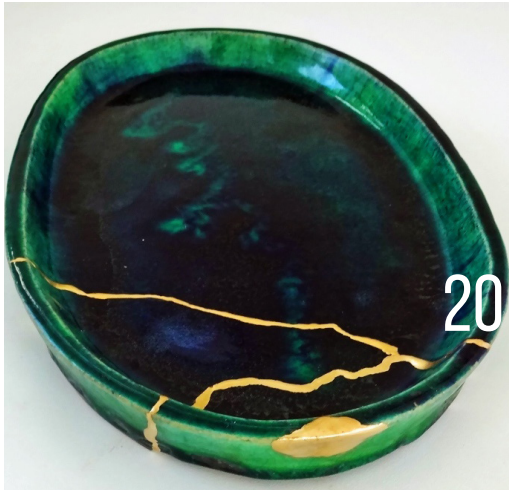
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FROM THE PRESIDENT



Les Simpson

2020 will be a year to remember. Covid-19 has had a big effect on the bonsai world.

The AABC Bonsai Convention which was scheduled to take place in Sydney in May had to be cancelled. Our own National Bonsai Convention scheduled for Christchurch in November has been postponed until 2022. Most clubs have had to cancel some of their meetings. The Hamilton Club had to cancel a number of visits, plus the first beginner class for the year, which commenced in March, was not able to be completed until August.

The Wellington Club are celebrating their 40th Anniversary over the weekend 11-14 September. I was given an invitation to go and planned to go but pulled out at the last minute when I realised that we would still be at Level 2. Judging by the programme that Wellington had produced it was apparent that a tremendous amount of planning had been invested in this event.

It was therefore a real disappointment to have to cancel at the last minute. I hope that they had a successful 40th anniversary.

Whilst at level 1 I did attend an event in Taupo called the Taupo Yamadori Odyssey in early August. The participants were there for three or four days and had a great time. I attended on the Saturday and spent most of the day, which included lunch and dinner, before returning home. This event deserves its own write up, so I will submit a separate article to the Bonsai Times so I can give some details as to what went on.

The NZBA committee has been meeting on a regular basis during the Covid crisis. The advent of Zoom has meant the committee can meet more regularly because the cost to do so is minimal compared to a telephone conference call.

The other positive that has come out of the Covid crisis is the North Island and South Island Bonsai Conventions which are both scheduled for the 7 and 8 November. When Christchurch realised that the National Convention would not take place in November 2020 they suggested that in its place separate mini conventions be organised with one in the North Island and one in the South Island.

This challenge was accepted and the two NZBA organisers for these events Tony Bywater (South Island) and Les Simpson (North Island) determined the best places to stage these events. Thanks to the South Canterbury Bonsai Society for hosting the South Island one in Timaru and the Bay of Plenty Bonsai Society for hosting the North Island one in Tauranga. This is a joint effort with NZBA to stage these events. I also know that neighbouring clubs in both instances have offered assistance which

is great to see. Further information about the mini conventions is included in this issue. My hope in the future is that clubs outside of the four major clubs Otago, Christchurch, Hamilton and Auckland will offer to host national conventions as they used to do when national conventions first started in New Zealand.

Les



MAKING BIG BONSAI POTS

By Adriaan Engelbrecht
Fern Valley Bonsai

As more of our trees mature and we collect bigger trees, we are in need of bigger pots. It is a struggle to obtain big bonsai pots in New Zealand. The number of bonsai growers in New Zealand does not make it viable to import big pots from China. This created the dilemma that demanded a solution and thanks to Kiwi ingenuity and a passion for DIY, we came up with one. The equivalent Afrikaans expression is “a farmer makes a plan”. I would like to share the pot I created with you as some of you can easily improve on my DIY efforts.

I used multiboard – a type of lightweight plastic as the basic building material and Perspex. One starts by deciding on the measurements needed for the size of the tree. This pot was designed for one of the olives from the Whakatane dig. It has a base of about 35 cm in diameter. The pot is designed to be 76 x 58 x 22 cm. One starts with designing the four sides. The multiboard can be cut with a circular skill saw, an angle grinder or jigsaw. The main requirement is for the cut to be straight. The base is measured accordingly and four strips are added as supports to screw the sides on to the base.





The side are slightly angled out to create tapering to the pot. Stainless steel screws and nailbond glue was used to attach the pieces.

The top rim is then added with glue and screws. The tapered top of the pot (just below the rim of the pot) is designed by cutting a downpipe into four equal quarter rounds. This is glued on. The four feet are added with glue and screws and with a circular saw drill bit the holes for drainage is cut and plastic mesh is glued over the holes.

The screws need to be flush with the outside surfaces. To achieve this a counter sink bit is used on the drill in all the places where screws are used. The holes are then filled with builders fill (two pot system and results in a pink filler). When the filler has dried, it is again sanded back to a smooth finish.

Our pot is lastly inspected for any imperfections and it is again filled with filler and sanded down.

When we are satisfied with the pot, we mix fibreglass resin and hardener and paint one side at a time, keeping it horizontal. Silica sand is then lightly sprinkled onto this wet layer of painted resin which allows the sand to sink into the resin. Adding the sand gives the pot a finish that looks like the texture on a stoneware ceramic pot. A brown paint (similar to ceramic bonsai pot colour) is lastly used to paint the pot. The paint sticks very well on the silica sand fibreglass resin surface. Any imperfections are again sanded down and a final layer of paint is applied.



It is not a cheap process as the multiboard comes in sheets of 240 x 120 cm. Added onto it is the resin and hardener, downpipe and stainless steel screws. It also takes a fair bit of time to construct, but the end product of a big tree in a bonsai pot is just so much better than a timber growing box. We displayed our big swamp cypress in a plastic-fibreglass pot at the National Hamilton Convention at the entrance of

the Hamilton Gardens. With a lightweight plastic pot, this big tree became much easier to load and transport.

Have fun in using your creativity and ingenuity to come up with even better solutions.





PRUNING SOME NZ NATIVE TREES

By Malcolm Potts

As it was my love of New Zealand native flora that, in 1973, led me to try to grow some of the trees as bonsai, I should be reluctant to criticise the normal behaviour of many of them. However, I have to say that the juvenile habits of some species can be (as with their human counterparts) challenging.

Kowhai, for example, has at least eight separate species, including *Sophora prostrata* of northern Canterbury, *S. longicarinata*, of the Takaka hills, *S. molyii* ("Dragon's Gold") of Cook Strait, the most common widespread ones *S. microphylla* and *S. tetraptera*, plus others on the mainland and Chatham Islands. Naturally, the ubiquitous *S. microphylla* - the one with the zig zag divaricating juvenile branches - is the seedling I started with, and it was 13 years old before I realised that it was never going to flower, because pruning as a bonsai was keeping it forever in the juvenile state. I went and air-layered a branch of the parent tree, and it flowered the next year! Michael Crawford of Nelson, who knows more about New Zealand

horticulture than I will ever know, says that trees with a juvenile stage need to reach around 4 metres tall before adult foliage starts to appear.

Okay, given the availability of a wide variety of *Sophora* cultivars and hybrids, plus imported relatives from Lord Howe Island and Chile, advice on pruning any particular plant needs to be face-to-face. I can only generalise by saying that juvenile kowhai are very forgiving, sprouting plenty of new branches and leaves when necessary, whereas adult air-layered kowhai branches need the foliage kept tight, or else they are likely to become leggy with little inclination to bud back. Fortunately, in the spring-flowering trees, the next season's flower buds are visible by Christmas, so you know where to keep pruning.

Kahikatea, has a long-lasting juvenile stage, with attractive-shaped fern-like foliage of uninspiring brownish colour, quite different from the grey-green of the scale-like adult leaves that cling tightly around their stems. Being a natural “formal upright” until late maturity (the tallest trees in our forests), apical buds are very active all year round, so the apex, in particular, needs constant pruning, otherwise an ugly swelling grows there.



Elsewhere on this tree, it pays to remove readily-recognisable dark brown “adolescent” (scale-covered) branchlets as soon as they appear, as they are not generally helpful in chosen branch formation but use up nutrients in their fast, sometimes tangled growth. By “remove” I mean right back to the trunk. Anything else can easily lead to a branch sticking out never to produce leaves. Bonsai branch production is by using the central stems of the juvenile leaves as they repeatedly elongate (pruned for length).

I must say here and now that, if I had my time over, most of my New Zealand natives would start as adult air-layers, to avoid juvenile foliage and to speed up the whole bonsai process.

Rimu, is a case in point. Juvenile foliage comprises bunches of a few over-long fronds per branch, whereas adult foliage has far shorter fronds and plenty of them. Sorry, it is too hard to go into much more detail about beautiful Rimu, other than to say they are not the easiest to bonsai.

Southern Beeches. Very attractive trees with small leaves and easily trained using standard methods. Mountain Beech is my favourite, although I do have a forest of Silver Beech on permanent loan to the Fernery in Pukekura Park.

Totara. A rewarding subject. Leaves grow in opposites along new leaf stems that can be pinched back leaving at least two sets of leaves to force out new buds. Buds visible in Fig 4.



Korokio. A number of cultivars are available with various leaf forms. The one with very small round leaves is great for all levels of experience, as it can become a believable instant bonsai. Ideal for satisfying novices, using “normal” pruning methods.

Pohutukawa and Rata. (Metrosideros family) As brilliant flowers develop on previous year’s growth, necessary pruning sacrifices the following year’s flowers. However, pruning for size and shape does result in some reduction in leaf size. Unless you want a branch to die back, always leave at least two sets of leaves on it. Subject to that caveat, heavy pruning does result in new branches budding from back in the branches and trunks.

Matai. Useful as a bonsai group but incredible juvenile growth needs constant pruning! Seeing is believing.



Manuka. Notoriously hard to keep as a bonsai, because it objects to roots being interfered with. However, if one can be kept alive, top pruning must always leave some leaves on each branch. Does not bud back. The standard root pruning instruction to “remove a third” is dangerous with Manuka. Better to take the long view, being tough on up to 1/3rd BY NUMBER each re-potting and leaving the rest untouched.

Kauri. I have a token example, only because visitors constantly ask to see one! The trunk looks awful, where branches have been removed, and expands only slowly, while a crown has been developed by keeping all internodes short and removing the apex. Needs another couple of human generations for trunk growth!



Miro. Another beautiful canopy tree with attractive foliage. Slow-growing, so best to find a (legal) yamadori. Mine came from a rocky track on private land that had been logged in the 1930s. Does not bud back at all. Control of growth is achieved by constant pinching of the foliage stems back to one of the buds that can be seen at the base of some leaflets.



General. This list is not exhaustive. The best thing is to study growth habits of the full-sized version of any New Zealand native tree before one sets out to make a bonsai replica.



REPOTTING AN EXISTING BONSAI VS POTTING UP A POTENTIAL BONSAI.

By Sandra Quintal



In these photos I have re-potted two of my smaller Totara. One is an existing bonsai of many years, and the other is a cutting I did in 2017. The existing bonsai is on the left and the new material is on the left.



The root pruning process for potential bonsai:

This is the process I would also use for garden centre stock and collected material.

The cutting was taken out of the pot and large roots removed from underneath and the outside of the root ball only.

I grow my bonsai in a very open mix so it may look like I bare-rooted the cutting in the photo, but I didn't, the loose potting mix fell off (it is best not to bare root Totaras as they don't like it).





The process for existing bonsai:

If you are changing pots prepare the new container (if you are reusing the same pot wash the pot once the tree is removed and prepare it).

Remove the tree from the old container.

Scrape off the top layer of potting mix and tease out a small area of the mix and roots on the outside edge of the front (or back), and one end of the root ball.

Then tease out a little less off the back, other end, and bottom of the root ball, leaving the centre portion of the root ball intact.

Cut off the loose potting mix and exposed roots to allow the tree to sit inside the new container with a margin around the root ball for new mix to be added.

Positioning the tree in the pot – the tree should be slightly to one end of the container and slightly toward the back of the container.

Add part of the potting mix making a mound in the middle of the pot. Then tamp the mix down lightly till the tree sits in place without wobbling.

Tie the tree into the container with wire through the ventilation holes in the bottom of the pot. 1.5 mm gauge aluminium wire is good for this.

Add more potting mix until the pot is filled to 7 mm to 10 mm below the inside rim of the pot (maybe less depending on the size of the pot)

Repotting into a smaller bonsai pot:

Measure the inside of the new pot and reduce the root ball on one side and the back or front more than the above, to take the least amount off the root ball possible but still leave a margin around the inside of the new pot.

The reason for leaving the 10 mm's

To encourage the trees to produce fine roots close to the top of the bonsai mix I cover the mix with a to 5 mm thick layer of ground up sphagnum moss compressed down to make a good layer. Then I sprinkle dried fine moss on top of that so that fine moss grows and not the sphagnum.

Why do I want fine roots at the top of the root ball do you ask?

1 - Many trees that have been cut down from nursery stock or collected from the

ground have large woody roots or parts of the original trunk that prevent getting them into a shallow bonsai pot. By getting fine roots at the top of the root ball I can cut more of the woody material away underneath and the tree will still be healthy and able to supply itself with what it needs straight away.

2 - In the world of small bonsai (shohin and mame) the layer of moss also helps protect the tree from drying out too quickly and makes it easy to feel with your hand when the tree needs watering.

After care

Place the tree outside, sheltered from strong wind, and in a position that has morning sun and no risk of being knocked by your cat, dog, children, or yourself when you are watering with the hose.





Ingredients for Bonsai Potting Mix

This is a very contentious subject!

I use - 3 parts washed pumice, 1 part sifted compost, 1/8 part Dynamic Lifter for lawns.

Hamilton Bonsai Club use in our classes – 1 part gravel or other non-organic material, to 3 parts of general purpose bagged potting mix.

No matter what you use make sure it is open and drains well. See your local bonsai club members if you're not sure, as local knowledge is always best.

Fertilizing Bonsai

After six weeks to two months you can apply tomato food or general-purpose liquid fertilizer according to the directions on the packet.

Or apply fertilizer pellets to the surface of the potting mix – replacing the pellets every two weeks. The pellets need water to activate so you need to be watering daily or it needs to be raining frequently for them to work.

Maths

I was once a draughtsperson, so for those of you who would like some numbers here you go.

Pot Size:

Unit of Measure = the width of the Trunk at the Base (Nebari)

1 x the width of the trunk = the depth of the bonsai pot.

4 x the width of the trunk = the length of the bonsai pot.

Re-potting into the same size bonsai pot:

Reduce the root ball by:

1 ½ times the width of the trunk on the front and one end.

½ the width of the trunk on the back and one end.

Reduce the depth of the root ball:

1 times the width of the trunk deep or

2 times the width of the trunk if needed and it can fit the pot used.

AUCKLAND BONSAI SOCIETY

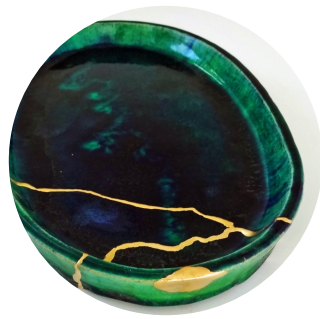


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FIXING BROKEN POTS

By Peter Mudie
Hamilton Bonsai Club

As the saying goes “S**t Happens” - whether it be a strong gust of wind, enthusiastic child, frolicsome pet or clumsy bonsai artist, you see the tree falling from its stand and thud. Hopefully there is no damage to the tree but the pot is in pieces.

All of a sudden that special hand-made pot is no more. Not all is lost though, after an emergency repot you hopefully have all the bits from the pot. Clean them all thoroughly with a scrubbing brush and water and let them dry.

For those of us old enough to remember Steve Austin—we can rebuild him.

I used multiboard – a type of lightweight plastic as the basic building material and Perspex. One starts by deciding on the measurements needed for the size of the tree. This pot was designed for one of the olives from the Whakatane dig. It has a base of about 35 cm in diameter. The pot is designed to be 76 x 58 x 22 cm. One starts with designing the four sides. The multiboard can be cut with a circular skill

saw, an angle grinder or jigsaw. The main requirement is for the cut to be straight. The base is measured accordingly and four strips are added as supports to screw the sides on to the base.

There are a few tools and materials you will need for repairing broken pots (the inexpensive way).

Superglue

Fibreglass resin and catalyst

Fibreglass matting (I used chopped strand)

Cheap ½ inch brush or three

Cheap measuring jug

Clean takeaway containers/margarine tubs

KNEADit

Glasspaper

Disposable gloves

Face mask

Craft knife

Once you have washed all the pieces and they are dry, take your time and glue them back together with Superglue—do one piece at a time and check you can fit all the bits together before you start gluing. You can use a two-part epoxy instead of Superglue but I have found this can leave a thicker line at the crack.

A \$400 hand-made John Pitt pot broken into 4 pieces when the tree was blown off its stand.



All four pieces have now been glued back together.



Once the glue has fully set, mix small amounts of KNEADit and fill in any gaps

where you have missing pieces. Do not worry about very small gaps along the line of the break. Once you have filled in the gaps leave it to set.

If the area to fill in is large, do the repair in stages allowing the KNEADit to fully harden in-between batches of KNEADit.



I find a sharp craft knife is useful for pushing the KNEADit into the gaps and smoothing off the surface.

When the KNEADit is set, use fine glasspaper to smooth off the surface to blend into the shape of the pot. If you wish, you can paint the small areas on KNEADit to camouflage it.





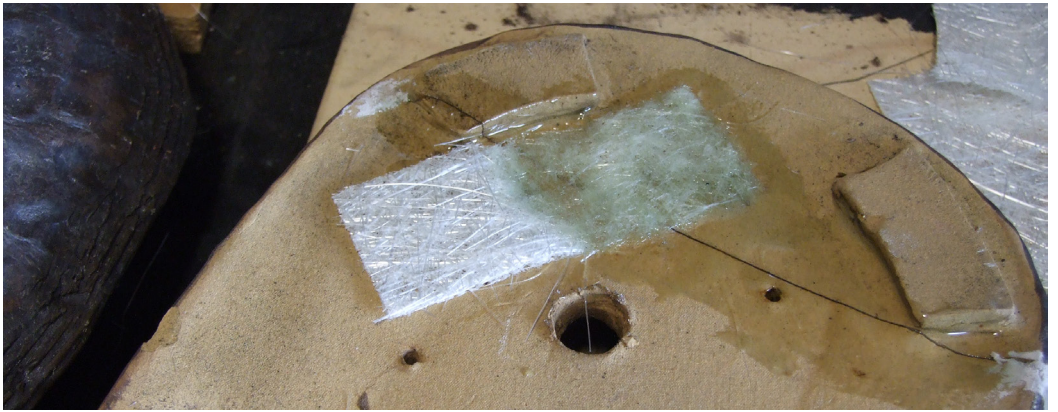
The following job is best done in a dry, well ventilated area.

Wearing protective gloves and a face mask, cut strips of glass fibre matting with some old scissors. The size of the strip will depend on the size of the pot but you need several strips long enough to fully support the cracked area. I use 20 cm strips (unless that is too long for the pot). Be very careful of any loose strands of fibreglass mat—clean up thoroughly and dispose of carefully.

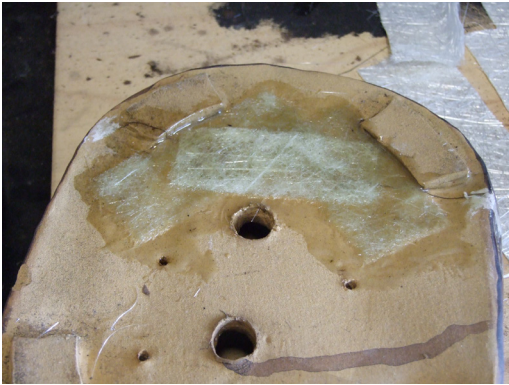
Cut enough strips to cover the full length of the crack as well as several to run at right angles to the crack.

Mix a small amount of resin (I use 100 ml) in an old clean plastic margarine tub/takeaway container with the correct amount of catalyst (1 to 2 ml).





Using a brush, paint a layer of resin along the crack, place a strip of matting onto the resin and using the brush in a stippling motion, add more resin to force the mat into the resin layer and fully expel any air. As you add more resin and push it into the matting, the matting will go translucent.



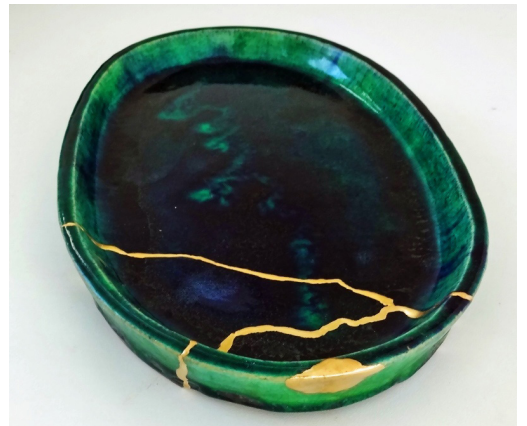
Repeat along the length of the crack as well as using several strips at right angles to the crack. Make sure you fill all the cracks with resin otherwise the pot may crack again in frosty weather.

Allow the resin to set before repeating with the inside of the pot. If you have a fine brush, use it to run a small layer of resin over the cracks in the visible part of the pot to seal them.

Once all the resin has set, check for any drainage holes you may have covered and carefully drill these out, use glasspaper to smooth off any rough edges.

The pot may not be perfect (although I bet you didn't spot the repair on the pot of one of the award winning trees in the National Show at the 2019 Convention) but it will serve as a good training pot.

There is a second, slightly more expensive way to repair your pots. Kintsugi (or kintsukuroi) uses a gold lacquer. This can produce a stunning look, but I would only use it on expensive pots which are for display only.





THE JOY MORTON PHOTOGRAPHIC AWARD

By Lynn Slobbe
Otago Bonsai Society

The Joy Morton Photographic Award was first awarded at a NZBA National Convention in 2006 and this is the story of the origin of the award.

When her daughter Vicky was in hospital, Joy Morton came across a book with a photo of a bonsai in it. That is what set her on her course to growing and developing bonsai. It was 1970 and Joy and her family had just moved to Gore. Growing up on a farm, she had always been keen on horticulture with a large garden and growing trees in flower pots.

Doing a three-sisters exhibition in 1977 at Otago Museum in Dunedin she met Pat Samson and in October 1979 Pat invited her to join the Otago Bonsai Society as a satellite member.

In 1981, she was a foundation member of the Gore Bonsai Club. In 1985, Eion Scarrow filmed three episodes of his show "Dig this" at Joy and Colin's place in Gore.

In 1988, Joy moved to Dunedin, was made a Life Member of the Gore Bonsai Club and a week after arriving in Dunedin on 21st

September, was co-opted on to the Otago Bonsai Society committee. She has served three terms as president of the society and one as secretary, and was made a Life Member in 2004.

Joy has been a demonstrator at three of the National Conventions hosted by Otago Bonsai Society, and at nine other conventions around New Zealand. She went to Kamaragil in Sydney in 1984 with Pat Samson for the Australia Convention, with Peter Adams as the key note demonstrator, and in all, has attended 11 conventions in Australia. Joy was selected by the New Zealand Bonsai Association to represent New Zealand at the 2013 World Bonsai Friendship Federation Convention in China as one of the 41 demonstrators from around the world representing their countries - "An awesome experience". She was invited to demonstrate for the Sydney Bonsai Society at their exhibition and the Sunshine Coast Bonsai Society for a weekend workshop.

In 2008 Joy was nominated onto the NZBA Executive Committee, retiring in 2015, and was on the NZBA demonstrators list for

16 years. She was made a Life Member of NZBA in 2016.

Joy holds four certificates from Dorothy Koreshoff, a Certificate of Distinction from the NZBA, and a Certificate of Appreciation from WBFF. She has run weekend classes in Invercargill and Gore, for the Otago Polytechnic for the last 18 years, Kings High School, University of Otago. Workers Educational Association, and Crippled Children Society. She has spoken to many garden clubs, church groups, Lions and Rotary clubs, Access group, Guide Groups etc. in Southland and Otago. "Over 50 years of bonsai, I figured out I've run 389 weekend workshops and 41 weekly schools!"

Joy donated the NZBA Photographic Award trophy that bears her name in 2005. "Everyone in New Zealand can attend conventions and see the great

bonsai that are displayed. [But] there are some beautiful bonsai out there hidden in back yards that no one sees."

The idea behind the photo competition was not only as an incentive to encourage members to take photos for themselves but also to enable folk who were unable to get to a convention, or who found it quite difficult to get trees to conventions in the South or North Island when they live in the other, to send in their photos of their bonsai pride and joy. "This way, those attending the convention and overseas visitors would see the wonderful bonsai we have in New Zealand."

Joy has enjoyed her time in bonsai from when she started in 1970. "In my 50-year journey, I have made many good friends all around the world." And it's not over yet! "To be continued..."





THE AWARD FOR BEST NZ SUISEKI

By Lynn Slobbe
Otago Bonsai Society

The Suiseki Award for Best NZ Stone was first awarded at a NZBA National Convention in 2006 and this is the story of the origin of the award.

Robert (Bob) Langholm started bonsai in 1963. He is one of the founder members of the Auckland Bonsai Society, the oldest bonsai club in New Zealand, was the club President for 20 years and has been made an Honorary Life Member.

He has 20 years agricultural experience and 26 years horticultural experience with the Auckland City Parks Department. In 1975/76 he had a chance to study bonsai in Los Angeles under a bonsai master of the time, Ben Suzuki, along with Melba Tucker, Ben Oki, Kan Kohmia, and John Naka, the Father of American Bonsai who wrote two books that are still considered classics of their kind, and many others. "Melba Tucker and Bob Watson introduced me to the art of suiseki and I was hooked! Apart from bonsai, suiseki became my other love and I have always been on the lookout for suiseki."

He furthered his training in 1981 with Saburo Kato from Japan and in 1988/89 completed intermediate and advanced certificates with Dorothy Koreshoff.

Bob has been a leading light in the bonsai community, not just in New Zealand but internationally. He became a donor member of Bonsai Clubs International "this was the start of the magazine"; he is an Honorary Consultant to The Auckland Chinese Bonsai Society, a Life Member of The Auckland Japan Society and has received two achievement awards from Japan for fostering inter-racial communication through bonsai. He has presented and demonstrated bonsai in Canada (Calgary, Lethbridge and Toronto), Australia and all over New Zealand, judged in the U.K and attended conferences all over the world.

Recognition of his contribution brought the award of a QSM – for services to bonsai and local charities – and a NZBA lifetime achievement award in 2005 (Father of Bonsai).

Bob runs Bonsaiville in partnership with Simon Misdale who joined him in 1998. "Bonsaiville was established in 1963 and built up with loving care with the idea that eventually it would open to the public. I teach all styles and all levels of students at our Bonsaiville Study Group but my favourites styles are raft, driftwood and literati."

To gain knowledge in bonsai and suiseki, he went to a number of international conventions: Hawaii, Los Angeles, Canada, Australia, Japan and Germany. "On my return home from these trips I thought why not introduce suiseki to local bonsai displays. The idea to donate a trophy for the best New Zealand and natural suiseki was born. Personally, I am not a trophy hunter, but I have enjoyed teaching and demonstrating all over New Zealand and the world including being a guest judge at

the UK bonsai convention.

Simon Misdale has 27 years' experience in growing bonsai & other plants, the last 22 years in partnership with Bob at Bonsaiville. He is a teacher in bonsai, and a manufacturing/designer jeweller doing most of his own one-off pieces in his workshop in the garden. "Apart from bonsai my other hobbies are cutting and polishing stones, pottery, jewellery making and weaving". Simon teaches jewellery construction and design, cutting stones for his students.

The trophy for the best New Zealand suiseki was presented by Robert Langholm QSM and Simon Misdale from Bonsaiville in 2005. The stone is New Zealand obsidian and was part polished by Simon and the stand is also part of his work.





NOTES FROM THE NZBA COMMITTEE

NZBA Web Site

The new NZBA website is up and running. We hope it is easier to use and more useful when you do. If you have any comments or questions about the website, please contact the NZBA secretary.

The web address is bonsainz.com. We recently tested the "club contact button" on the web site, we did not receive confirmation from all clubs that this had gone to the correct address. We will be retesting so please reply so we can ensure we have your correct contact details. The password for the clubs only section will be sent to all club secretaries soon.

Club Contact

The NZBA committee has made contact with affiliated club presidents. Thank you for your time & the feedback we received.

Bonsai Times

The black and white copy of the *Bonsai Times* will no longer be printed. With the recent issue you would have been informed of this and asked if you want to

upgrade to a colour copy. Subscriptions are now due - \$45 for the colour copy.

The last issue also had some of the new features:

- A Gallery section. You are invited to submit a photo of your best tree(s) listing common name, height & years in training. Owners will remain anonymous for security.
- A Readers Corner. This will publish questions and answers, either of a general nature or specific questions relating to articles published in the *Bonsai Times*. We will also publish letters to the Editor in this section. So, if you have any questions, or there is something you particularly want to say, send it in!
- Interview with the NZBA demonstrators

All of this requires input from you. So get to it! Please send photos, articles, letters and questions directly to the *Bonsai Times* Editor and if you want any further information contact the NZBA secretary.

Bonsai Times Editor

We are still looking for a new editor. If you are interested, please contact the NZBA secretary. We have set up a new support group for the Editor, this group will provide assistance in acquiring and reviewing material.

2020 NZBA AGM

The proposed date is 7.30pm on Monday 5th October. Clubs have been asked if they would prefer to have the AGM as a Zoom meeting or by telephone conference (as was done two years ago). If you have not already done so, please let the NZBA secretary know your clubs preference.

Several committee members will be up for re-election – Les Simpson, Lynn Slobbe, Kelly O'Meara, John Costello.

The NZBA Treasurer, Carl Crosado, will retire at the AGM. We are therefore seeking someone who will take over the treasurer's role. If you are- or have been a club treasurer, computer literate and can do internet banking, or maybe you are new to bonsai and good with figures, we would love to hear from you. Anyone who is willing to volunteer will be given plenty of assistance.

We welcome any new nominations from people not currently on the committee.

Facebook Video

We are looking to update the video produced earlier this year to promote bonsai in New Zealand. If you would like to

have a copy sent to you for your Facebook page, please contact Martin Walters enquiries@walterselectrical.co.nz

2020 Mini Conventions 7th -8th November

North Island - Tauranga

The Bay of Plenty Bonsai Society in association with the NZBA are hosting the North Island Convention. Venue: Bob Owens Room, Tauranga Racecourse. Up to 50 of the best North Island bonsai will be displayed throughout the convention. Trade stalls will operate.

On Saturday 7th there will be presentations by six NZBA demonstrators.

On Sunday 8th there will be workshops and a group planting produced by Bob Langholm will be auctioned.

South Island – Timaru

South Canterbury Bonsai Society and the NZBA present the South Island Bonsai Mini-Convention and Exhibition. Venue: West End Hall, Maltby Ave, Timaru. This will be an exhibition of South Island bonsai as well as South Canterbury club bonsai. Trade stalls will operate.

On Saturday 7th there will be demonstrations by three NZBA demonstrators - Sean Heseltine, Tony Bywater, & Brendon Covich.

On Sunday 8th workshops will run.



READERS TREE GALLERY

I wondered why my "Wiggle Wiggle" Kowhai was losing leaves.

Never thought I'd have to protect it from a Wood Pigeon. Luckily it is securely wired. Surprisingly, no damage done.


Marshall Gray
Hamtong Bonsai Club.



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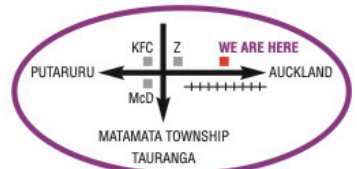


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BONSAI SOCIETY*

And the NZ Bonsai
Association



Present

South Island Bonsai Convention and Exhibition

6-8 November 2020

West End Hall, Maltby Ave, Timaru

Demonstrations, Workshops with Top NZBA Demonstrators

Brendon Covich, Auckland



Tony Bywater, Christchurch

and Sean Heseltine,
Dunedin



The best of the South Island Bonsai Exhibition
South Canterbury Bonsai Club Show

Trade Stands

Raffles



Bay of Plenty Bonsai Society

in association with NZBA
is hosting the

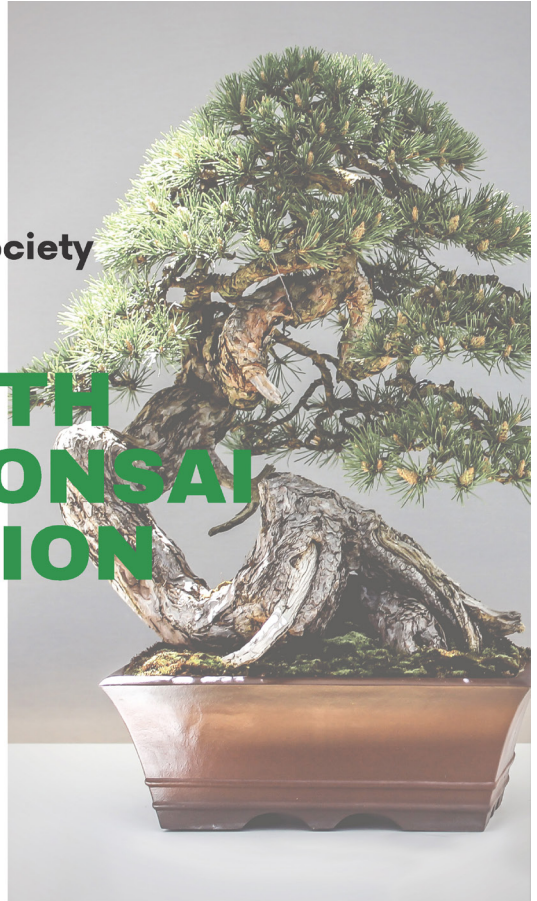
2020 NORTH ISLAND BONSAI CONVENTION

**7TH AND 8TH OF
NOVEMBER 2020**

**AT THE BOB OWENS ROOM,
TAURANGA RACECOURSE.**

HIGHLIGHTS

- 6 NZBA demonstrators will be presenting on Saturday 7th November.
- Workshops on Sunday 8th November.
- Trade tables for all your Bonsai needs.
- A huge display of the best Bonsai in the North Island.
- Auction of Bob Langholm's Group Planting.



Please see separate schedule of events
for specific information regarding
times of demonstrations
and workshops.

**WE LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU IN
TAURANGA**

CLUBS

Auckland Bonsai Society

Joint Presidents: Moira Carill (main) & Kelly O'Meara
aucklandbonsaisociety@gmail.com
Secretary: Kelly O'Meara
Meetings: 2nd Thursday 7:30 pm,
Auckland Horticultural Council, 900 Great North Road, Western Springs, Auckland.

Avon Bonsai Society

President: Kees De Jager
Kees.dejager162@gmail.com
Secretary: Alison McIntosh
alisonmc99@gmail.com
2/15 Celia Street, Sumner, Christchurch.
Meetings: 1st Wednesday 7:30 pm,
Isleworth School, Farrington Avenue,
Bishopdale, Christchurch.

Bay of Plenty Bonsai Society

President: John Vercoe
jvercoe@xtra.co.nz
Secretary: Sue Vercoe(07) 572 4345
Meetings: last Sunday

Blenheim Bonsai Group

John Simpson.....0294783464
Rod Wegener 021755100
Ainsley Vincent 03 5728335
Meetings: 2nd Sunday, 1:00 pm
Selmes Nursery, 141 Battys Road,
Springlands, Blenheim

Bonsai Study Group

Bob Langholm(09) 629 3362
bob-si@ihug.co.nz
41 Taumata Road, Mt Albert, Auckland

Christchurch Bonsai Society

President: Dale Thompson
chchbonsai@yahoo.com
Secretary: Jon Westbury
jon.westbury17@gmail.com
Meetings: 2nd Wednesday, 7:30 pm,
Cotswold Preschool, Colesbury Street,
Bishopdale, Christchurch.

Eastern Bay of Plenty Bonsai School

President: Sam Brierley.....(07) 307 8483
eudaimoniabonsai@gmail.com
18 Rambler Drive, Whakatane
Meetings: 1st Sunday pm, phone for details.

Franklin Bonsai Club

Gerry Boy.....(021) 0236 1499
gerry2013@yahoo.co.nz
Meetings: 2nd Saturday, various locations

Gisborne

Heather Deere.....(06) 868 9519
tetia@slingshot.co.nz

Gore Bonsai Society

President: Sarah Baldwin....(027) 508 8739
Secretary: Lisa Anderson.....(03) 207 1856
beak.lisa@gmail.com
Meetings: 3rd Saturday or Sunday after
Phone for details of time and venue.

Hamilton Bonsai Club

Presidents: Marshall and Melody
marshallgray2009@hotmail.com
Secretary: Gordon Bowers...(07) 868 6787
Meetings: 2nd Sunday 2.00pm, St Francis
Church Hall. 92 Mansel Ave, Hamilton

Hawkes Bay Bonsai Society

President: James Wilkie 0210 241 2736
barrelstacker@hotmail.com
Secretary: Cam Ashfield027 934 2983
Meetings: 2nd Wednesday, 7:30pm, Clive
Community Church Hall, Napier

Matamata Bonsai Club

President: Graeme Hancock
kaimaigc@gmail.com
Kaimai View Garden Centre, State
Highway 27, Matamata.
Meetings by arrangement, contact
Graeme.

Manawatu Bonsai

President: Greg Tuthill
manawatubonsai@gmail.com
Meetings: 3rd Tuesday, 7:00 pm,
PN Community Leisure Centre, 569
Fergusson Street, Palmerston North.

Nelson Bonsai Club

President: Nigel Sutton
nigel.sutton@ihug.co.nz
11 Torlesse Street, Wakatu, Stoke, Nelson.
Meetings: 1st Monday, 7:30 pm, members
house (Apr to Aug); Stoke Garden and
Landscape, Saxton Road (Sept to Mar).

New Plymouth Bonsai Club Inc.

President: Stuart Skene(0274) 904 284
csskene@inspire.co.nz
Meetings: last sunday, 1:30pm, The Royal
New Zealand Foundation for the Blind,
131 Vivian Street, New Plymouth.

Otago Bonsai Society

President: Pete Dular(021) 105 2339
Secretary: Lynn Slobbe
lynn.slobbe@xtra.co.nz
Meetings: 1st Tuesday, 7:30 pm, Mercy
Hall 42 Macandrew Road, South Dunedin,
Dunedin.

Rotorua Bonsai Club

President: Neil Watson
Secretary: Rick Merrington....(07) 3474065
rick@gargoyles.co.nz
Meetings: 2nd Sunday, phone for details

South Canterbury Bonsai Society

President: Jan Simmons(03) 684 5790
Secretary: Wayne McLay.....(03) 684 5768
wayne-mc2@xtra.co.nz
Meetings: 1st Wednesday (February to
November), 7:30pm, Arts Centre, Gleniti
Road, Timaru.

Wellington Bonsai Club

President: Harry van Enckevort
Secretary: Brian McKeon
PO Box 30-621, Lower Hut 5040
info@bonsai.org.nz
Meetings: 1st Sunday (except January),
1:00 pm, Hutt Valley Tramping Club
rooms, Philip Evans Reserve, Birch Street,
Waterloo, Lower Hutt.

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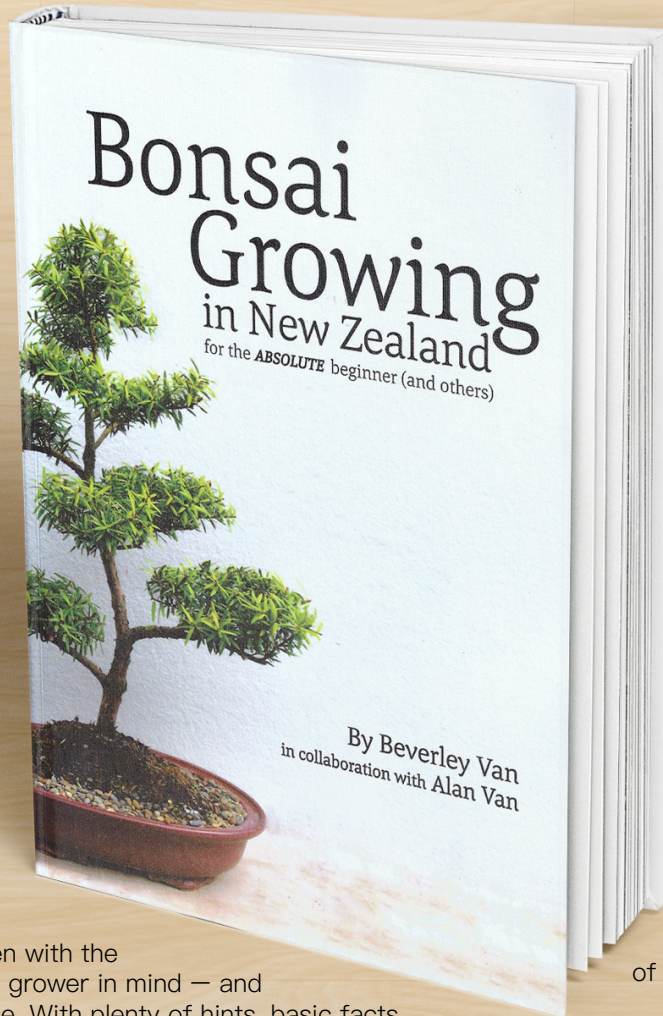
phone (09) 629 3662 or 027 286 3321
bob-si@ihug.co.nz



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