# BONSAI TIMES



Official publication of the NZBA www.bonsainz.com





Cover: Cedar by Mark Fredric









### BONSAI **TIMES**

Bringing you the inspiration, motivation and encouragement to create remarkable Bonsai.

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Four issues a year in colour posted to your home. NZ\$45.00. For overseas, add \$10/year for postage.

A digital copy of the previous issue of Bonsai Times will be available for subscribers to access online after the most recent issue is published.

#### CAPITATION

Capitation fee for affiliated clubs with 4 members or more is \$2 per member, due annually on 1st September

#### **PAYMENTS**

Payment should be made to NZ Bonsai Assn. Inc., Westpac Account # 03 0239 0025146 00

Please include your name/club as reference and advise the treasurer of your payment.

Arthur Park, Fees Treasurer

#### **EDITORIAL**

Enquiries and information:
The editor - nzbamag@gmail.com

#### **SUBMISSIONS**

Closing dates for submissions no later than 14 days before publication - mid February, May, August and November. All correspondence addressed to this magazine will be regarded as for publication unless clearly marked "NOT FOR PUBLICATION". No part of this magazine may be reproduced without the written permission of the publisher. Bonsai Times accepts no responsibility for the return of manuscripts or photographs. Electronic submission is preferred. Text should be in either .doc or .pdf formats. Photographs should be submitted as 300 dpi .tiff, or high quality .jpeq files. Photographs should not be embedded in MS Word files.

Contact the editor if you have any queries.

### **ADVERTISEMENTS**

Advertising space within Bonsai Times is available to purchase.
Full page adverts are \$100/year
Half page adverts are \$50/year

### **CONTACT FOR ENQUIRIES:**

Les Simpson (simmys369@gmail.com) or the Editor (nzbamag@gmail.com)



### FROM THE PRESIDENT

Greetings! The SGM took place on the 5 May 2022. Both motions that were put were passed unanimously.

### Motion 1: INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

\$20.00 per year for individual membership, which entitles you to 4 digital copies of the Bonsai Times as a PDF sent to your nominated email address. In addition, you're granted access to the members only page of the NZBA website, which includes photo galleries and access to previous issues of the Bonsai Times.

### **Motion 2: BONSAI TIMES**

For individual members, you can receive 4 hard copies of the Bonsai Times per year for \$25.00 per year, additional to your membership. If you are not a member, this will cost \$45.00 per year.

Note for mailing overseas, an extra \$10.00

For those wishing to register as new individual member visit the NZBA website (www.bonsainz.com) and select *JOIN* after the 1st of August.

For existing members, your subscription is due on the 1st of September. We will know from what you pay whether you want just the basic individual membership or whether you want a hard copy of the Bonsai Times as well.

I suggest that you pay on the due date of the 1st of September or soon after so we know which option you want. When you pay, do let our fees treasurer know via email. Include your email address, physical mail address and phone number.

Please also note the instructions in the Bonsai Times and the Website about references you need to use when making payment to the NZBA Bank Account. We receive many payments so it is VERY important that you identify yourself and indicate what the payment is for.

We are extremely fortunate in having the following newcomers seconded to the NZBA Committee:

- · Arthur Parks Fees Treasurer
- · Aaron Curtis Bonsai Times Editor
- Michelle Whimp NZBA Social Media Manager

All three are very talented in what they do. All of them are essential in launching our new form of individual membership. Arthur is not a member of a club, but is

is required.

an individual member and receives the Bonsai Times. He noted via the Bonsai Times we were desperate for a Fees Treasurer and volunteered. He is now retired, but was a professional Structural Engineer. Michelle initially was enlisted to do the layout for the Bonsai Times. She has had considerable experience in this area and I understand considerable previous experience with social media. Aaron Curtis has also made a great improvement to the Bonsai Times since he took over as Editor.

AND SOUTH AND SO

Les Simpson

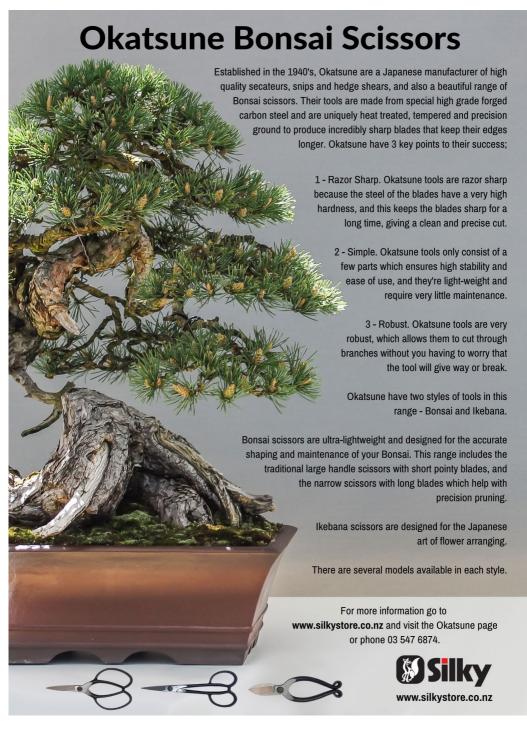
President NZBA

### FOLLOW THE NZBA ON FACEBOOK - @BONSAINZ

See the best trees from around the country, get the latest information from the New Zealand Bonsai Association, and see updates from NZBA affiliated clubs in one place.







### ARTIST PROFILES: LEE KEMP

### Rob Donovan, Auckland

I have collected quite a few trees from the wild, but in my opinion noone I have ever met or heard of in NZ has the same passion for hunting Yamadori like this man, Mr Lee Kemp.

I was thrilled when I was asked to tell the story around this amazing bonsai artist and how he does what he does, and more specifically his skills in collecting 'wild' trees in NZ.

Lee was born and bred in Whangarei, about 2 hours north of Auckland. He has been creating bonsai for around 12 years, but started collecting yamadori while in living in Melbourne for a short while. In Melbourne, he mainly collected radiata pine, ash and english elm trees.In 2017, he moved back to NZ as a single dad with two young daughters and had to start his collection over on a limited budget.



Lee with his twin trunk JBP yamadori. In training for 3 years now since collection.

I had heard rumours of this man up north that had found wild growing japanese black pines, and like everyone else, I said "Sure mate, JBP growing wild in New Zealand... No way!" Then, Lee and I got talking and next thing you know, he came down to Auckland to meet and we traded a few trees.

At that stage, I had been studying pines for around 4 years for their use in bonsai, specifically regarding their strengths and weaknesses. All sorts of pines, but JBP was my main focus. Back then, I owned about a hundred JBP, but when I saw Lee's 'wild' JBP, I couldn't believe my eyes. The needles on the trees were stunted in size from growing in clay soil, but they were still 100% JBP.

Nobody knows why or how this approximately 200m strip of JBP came to be there. Our best guess is New Zealand forestry were trying different species of pines to grow as an experiment. The biggest tree at the site stood roughly 50m tall and had 10cm deep bark, so we estimate the age to be 80-100 years.

Lee started collecting them mostly by himself in the beginning, and let's just say safety wasn't his first concern. A few times after he dug the tree out, he ended up rolled down the hill with it. Not the safest thing to do, but like I said, Lee's passion for yamadori is like noone else's.

I started helping Lee get to the really hard to reach trees by buying some real climbing gear for us to use.

We discussed the best way to remove the tree to give the best survival rates. Causing the least amount of trauma around the roots, and maintaining as much 'mountain soil' as possible to retaining the mycorrhizal fungi in the root system.



Everytime I got to the dig spot, the ramification of the JBP blew my mind.



Living life on the edge!

We decided to do a trick I learned from fellow bonsai artist Mark Williams when we dug up a monster trident maple at his house. Using a battery powered DeWalt Sawzall with a long, heavy-duty blade, you cut a big square or rectangle around the base of the top roots, so the tree will come out like a big cube, with the fine roots almost undisturbed and the long stabilizing roots cut off clean and fast by the Sawzall.

Lee would cut around the tree, no closer than about 20cm, before cutting the tap root, and sealing it at once with pruning paste. Any big branches that were removed before the work started on the roots were also sealed. The root ball 'cube' was then wrapped tightly with mutton



cloth and duct taped tightly (a trick learnt from Sam Brierley of Eudai Bonsai).

It was a truly amazing experience and we both felt we had tapped into the original yamadori collector feeling - hanging over the edge, in the winter cold and getting to those trees you could never get to without ropes. It is a memory I will carry forever and really hope I get to do again in such an extreme condition.

Collecting a tree from the wild is awesome, but hanging from a tree that you are also tied to, while pulling your mate up to the top of a bank with a tree in his arms, is something completely different to just digging a tree out from the wild, it was amazing!

Once the trees were home, they were unwrapped and then put straight into a box with washed pumice in the bottom, then filled with more washed pumice all around for minimal disturbance of the roots.

When digging up deciduous trees from the 'wild', they can be bare rooted if dug up in winter. If we couldn't save any roots, we added ground up sphagnum moss in to the soil mix to give a boost. If we were really worried that a tree wouldn't survive, then we would add a thin layer of sphagnum moss on top of the soil as this creates a super healing blanket on top, protecting the roots from drying out and retaining a bit of extra moisture while recovering, learnt from Adrian Bird.

We watered them well and then let them recover for the first year, with very little movement around the property and kept as low to the ground as possible. After the first year, if the tree is looking happy, a potion of the original clay soil can be removed, and the tree can be re-potted into a smaller pot or training pot.



Fine feeder roots for days.

Repeat this step over the next few years until all the 'wild' soil has been replaced with proper bonsai soil. It will take time.

Unfortunately, recently DOC found the JBP trees that were left behind by us and chopped them all down last year due to japanese black pine being considered wildling pines (invasive conifers in NZ). Any that remained were poisoned. It was a very sad day when Lee phoned me and told me about the news, it was unbelievable. Finding them and then losing them.

Lee's dream tree would be a blue cedar or larch, but unfortunately, only very few collectors have had luck with larch surviving up in the North. His recommended tree for beginners is Chinese privet, as it's easy to dig up and keep thanks to it's hardiness.



A group of juniper trees over a large volcanic rock.

If anyone has any questions, please reach out to Lee Kemp via Facebook at Northland Bonsai Art, he's a super nice guy and is always willing to help.

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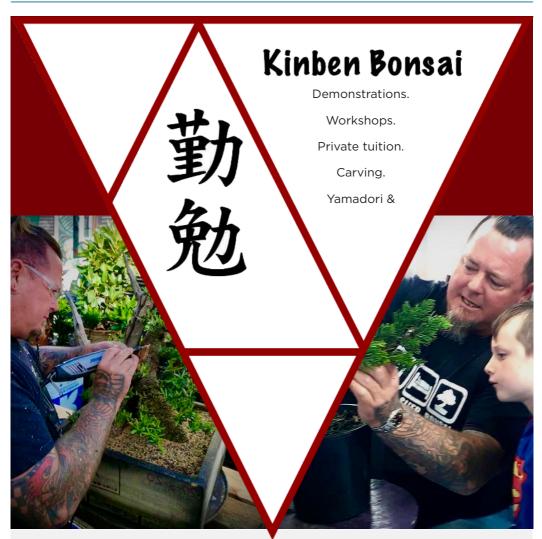
Contact us. First meeting is free!

ABS Club President: Matt Hutson

Email: aucklandbonsaisociety@gmail.com

Facebook: Auckland Bonsai Society

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### **KINBEN BONSAI**

Phone Brendon on 027 459 8843

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### **BETTER FOREST BONSAL**

### Mark Fredric, Invercargill

My introduction into bonsai was around 2002/03 with a bonsai tree from local nursery that sparked my interest. Many more trees and years passed until a visit to Joy Morton's stunning bonsai collection and retail area opened my eyes up like a deer caught in the headlights of a car.

A spectacular display of forest settings and single specimen of bonsai which bred enthusiasm and the desire to want to create my own. So, in 2008 I did my first weeklong course under Joy's tutelage which was awesome and set the seed to have my own bonsai collection.

I returned to Joy's bonsai school weeklong workshop 3 years running, in hindsight this was a fantastic experience and built the foundation I needed to create the collection I have today.

Forest bonsai is very rewarding when an eye pleasing forest is born. Group or forest plantings have a whole new set of skills needed to be able to compose a yose-ue. It takes more planning and consideration of tree type, sizes, and costs. As well as the ability to look at single trees at a nursery or collected material and have a potential image formed in your mind, helping you to make that decision and create the forest group.

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The internet is great source for information in our modern era, but I found single tree bonsai information dominates over finding forest/group material. So, once I was overcome with 'forest fever' I surged forward creating many plantings, good and not so good to help me improve my skills.

For many years I did my own thing at home every winter for weeks on end creating and constructing group/forest settings with varied results so when I formed my cedar group in 2015, I was most pleased as it had a natural look and believe it does not have the look of human intervention/creation.



Cedar group, 7 years in training.



NZ Silver Beech forest, eight years in training.

We all see amazing forests on YouTube or the internet etc, and in other people's collections. My advice is you can do it too, with proper planning and *time*, it's achievable. You may not possess the skills you need at the start, but with time and a desire to learn from others, you can start out and later down the track to modify and improve earlier creations through the benefit of retrospect.

Look at what type of trees are accessible at local nurseries and within your budget or yamadori. You will always come up against what you see in front of you versus what you have seen in pictures. Do not be discouraged if you cannot envisage those trees as a spectacular group, continue knowing that during all the planning, shopping, exploring,

repotting, trimming, and creating, you are building your skills in bonsai.

I have made many forests that I initially thought were good, but with time and experience I was able to see how they could be vastly improved. Changes to tree placement, deconstruction and re composed, as well as time and continued learning of my bonsai skills. I see this as very important in developing my ability to make better forests.



Mark's collection of Blue Atlas Cedars.



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### **FABRIC OR PAPER FERTILISER BAGS?**

### Aaron Curtis, Christchurch

Over the last few seasons, I have been testing the likes of a few fertiliser holder options. One of the most common are fabric teabags. The reason we use tea bags is that most of the organic fertiliser that we can get our hands on is dry and granular.

If we just put it on top of the soil, even in a pelletized form, it disintegrates, spreads out, and clogs up our free draining bonsai soil. Now this is going to happen to some degree no matter what you do with an organic. By the winter it turns into a slimy black goo. Not the best scenario, but we can control it to





Fabric bag after 6 weeks.

some degree. There is only one catch: the fertiliser must be broken down by microorganisms before the tree can utilise the nutrients.

It's possible that the tea bags can block the microbes from gaining access to the fertiliser. So, this is where I started to investigate paper teabags that can also be composted after use.

The photo above shows a fabric teabag after a 6-week course over spring.

The mix inside has started to break down, but possibly not letting in as many microbes as I would have liked. The tree it was used on was showing effects of being fertilised so it is still working well and doing its job, but I still feel there could have been improvement.

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I then moved onto testing paper teabags; the right photo shows a paper bag after an 8-week course over summer/autumn. The bag has broken down a lot faster as I was hoping, meaning not only are the microbes getting in, but the mix is able to break down a lot faster allowing the fertiliser to be absorbed into the soil at a faster rate.

The good news is that you don't really need a microscope to see what is going on. If the system is working and the microbes are breaking down the fertiliser, then it simply disappears. Your evidence is the fact that it is gone.



Paper bag after 8 weeks.



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### FROM THE ARCHIVES: THE EFFECTS OF RAIN

### Unknown Author

This article was previously published in Bonsai Times Volume 2, Issue 3, July - Sept 2008. Some images have been updated.

We are always very careful about watering out bonsai during the summer months. We know that allowing the soil to dry out will kill a bonsai. But what are the effects of over watering?

As we keep our bonsai outdoors, they are subject to the weather conditions. Hot sunshine, wind, and the unpredictability of rain are all factors we need to be thinking about the health of our bonsai. We all talk frequently about watering over the summer months, but not a lot is mentioned about the effects of winter rain on our trees. It's obvious if you think

about it, that if you need to gauge the frequency and amount of water that a tree is given, therefore it is important to understand the effects of rain on the soil and the bonsai.

We are told over watering can encourage root rot or poor root development therefore an unhealthy tree. We are advised that a tree should be watered thoroughly, that the water runs out underneath the pot and the rest is slowly lost via evaporation - sunshine and wind. The indicator to water again is that surface of the soil is nearly dry.

Not allowing this period of time for the soil to begin to dry out will create an environment of perpetually wet soil which lacks oxygen. This will cause the soil structure to break down, therefore creating a loss of health in the root system and the tree.

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So bearing these facts in mind, what would be the effects of long periods of continual rain have on the health of the roots of your bonsai growing outside?

You may ask if it rains endlessly for two or three weeks, as it does in the winter months here in New Zealand, this will prevent the soil from drying out, therefore does my bonsai effectively become over watered and will this eventually lead to health problems?

### Heavy rain for a period of two or three weeks will not kill your bonsai unless:

- It already had a weak, damaged or unhealthy root system
- It had already been over watered for long periods of time over summer
- · It has compacted or water retentive soil



If your bonsai are healthy, and the roots are strong and vigorous enough, short periods of over watering will not damage your tree.

### What else can you do when the rain doesn't allow the soil to dry out, or the soil is not draining quickly enough?

- Trees can be given shelter under other bonsai
- Larger trees can be placed against the side of the buildings
- Pots can be tipped to one side to allow draining - Only do this if you have holes towards the sides of the pot.

We often think our trees are watered when there is rain, but we need to think about this. The amount of water that is actually collected by the soil surface during a period of rainfall is often barely enough to penetrate the upper levels of the soil. If you think about the quantity of water a hose will leave compared to a few sprinkles of rain, you can see the disastrous results if you think the soil is completely watered.

Rainfall needs to be heavy and sustained to be useful, so always make sure your bonsai soil is fully saturated after rainfall. If not, you will still need to water your bonsai. Remember any period of time where the soil is allowed to dry out will either kill or seriously damage your tree.



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### AN INTERVIEW WITH... COLIN CHURCHILL

Part one of a miniseries of interviews taken by Kees de Jager

Colin is one of the senior level bonsai artists in New Zealand, having been working on his trees for over 40 years. Colin has also had a long standing love of saikei and his collection includes several very nice pieces.

Can you please tell me briefly about yourself i.e. career/occupation, family, place of residence, other interests etc.

My name is Colin Churchill, I was born 27/09/1935. I have been married for 66 years to Iris and have two sons. Currently living in Kawerau, Bay of Plenty. I grew up in Christchurch.

After schooling, I joined RNZN and trained as a medic. My primary function was at the Naval hospital surgical unit in Devonport whilst shore based, and, at sea I was in charge of the medical facilities on ships. After leaving the RNZN, I moved into the pharmaceutical industry, detailing products to doctors. From that career path to the paper industry (Auckland converting facility)



I was involved with sales, distribution and customer services. Transferred to Kawerau paper mill and was responsible for National and International sales.

Other interests are golf and I am the RSA Welfare officer & Vice Chairman local branch, Chairman Kawerau Seniors Forum (working with Councill as a voice for senior citizens) and the Bay of Plenty Cactus & Succulent Society.

### What first got you interested in bonsai?

My first interest in bonsai was seeing them whilst in Japan with the RNZN in the 1950's, I was hooked and determined to find out more, but the remainder of the decade was spent involved with the Malaysian and Indonesian conflicts.

For the next few years, without knowledge of any groups or experienced bonsai people, I sought and collected every bonsai book I could find, which, unfortunately gave a one-dimensional view of bonsai. My first bonsai was an azalea purchased from a garden centre. In hindsight, it was just a seedling in a pot but, to me, it was a treasure.

### When did you start to get serious about practising bonsai?

The 1970's and 80's were probably my most formative years with access to people like Bob Langholm, attendances at NZ conventions (with overseas demonstrators) and other NZ bonsai artists, and demonstrators, such as Joy Morton. I also attended Dorothy Koreshoff's Bonsai and Suiseki course. I got materials and tools at NZ bonsai conventions.

## What was your early experience of learning bonsai like, where did you get your information from, who did you learn from?

I was fortunate my work commitments took me to many countries – South Africa, USA, Canada, China and other Asian countries, particularly Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia, where I was able to catch up with Robert Steven.

This opened opportunities to meet bonsai folk and visit displays, I was particularly impressed with the Singapore club with Japanese and Chinese experts, they had a uniquely Singaporean style which reflected a combination of Japanese and Chinese styling.

I was granted honorary membership of the Singapore Bonsai Society during my visits. This influenced my perceptions of style and observance of "the rules". Robert Steven no doubt contributed to this development also.

### Were there any early challenges you encountered and how did you manage to solve them?

My main challenge and worst experience was the earthquake that struck our area in March 1987, with a house of brick veneer construction which fell off in great sheets.

My bonsai were on shelves around the house and a lot of damage was done to the trees and pots.

However, from adversity there can be gains; I very quickly learned the art of bonsai redesign. I can thank Robert Steven in part for his views on design.



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### Who would you say has been your biggest influence and for what reason?

My biggest individual influence was probably Dorothy Koreshoff's course which covered both Bonsai and Suiseki. However, through the years NZ conventions with NZ and overseas demonstrators also added their gifts of knowledge and experience.

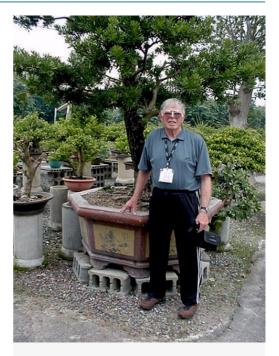
### What is the best piece of advice you have ever been given?

Best advice given to me is: - "Study your tree and let it be your guide for its future development".

Have you been involved in any local NZ or international bonsai clubs or organisations, and if so what was the nature of your involvement?

I've had both local and international involvement, I was a foundation member and the first President Eastern Bay of





Colin in Taiwan.

Plenty Bonsai club. A foundation member and first President of the NZBA, where I was also a demonstrator. This was an enjoyable time meeting clubs and their members around NZ.

In 2003, I became Director of the Asian Pacific Bonsai and Suiseki Federation and I am an Honorary member Singapore Bonsai Club. My most enjoyable and informative experience was attendance at the 2003 BCI convention in Taipei, and the associated tour of bonsai groups and displays around Taiwan.

Do you have a favourite species that you like to work with?

Conifers would be my favourite species.

### Would you say that you are traditional or contemporary in your approach to bonsai?

I believe my approach is a combination of traditional and contemporary, considering my contacts with Robert Steven, Singapore and other countries visited.

### What would you say is your greatest bonsai related achievement?

This would, with the help of an able committee, be the establishment of New Zealand Bonsai Association (NZBA) as a formal entity, financially sound, and registered as an incorporated society.

### If you had to choose one piece of knowledge/advice that you would like to pass on what would it be?

To choose one piece of knowledge or advice is difficult but I would suggest documenting the progress of your trees during the development cycle, take photos etc. Repotting dates and other info like fertilising details.



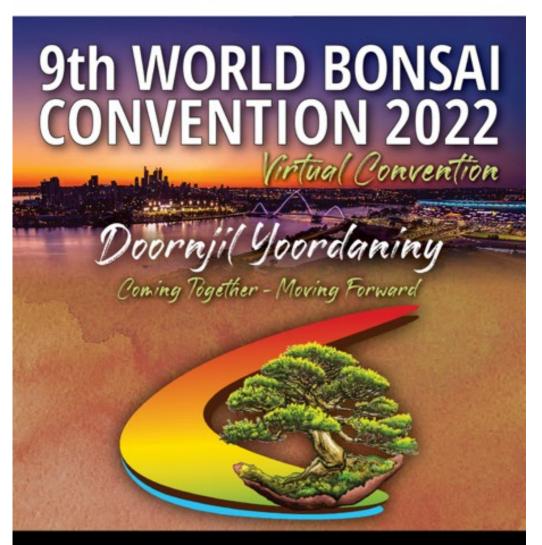


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# Join with us at this world wide event!







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### **NZBA MEMBERS GALLERY**

Readers are invited to send photos of their trees for publication in The Gallery to the editor at nzbamag@gmail.com. Photos may be single photos of a tree, or sets of the same tree for example in different seasons, or at different stages of development.

Please include the common name of the tree, its height and number of years in training. Owner's full names will not be published to protect your security.



Kowhai Forest, Bay of Plenty Bonsai 9 years in training



Kowhai Forest, Bay of Plenty Bonsai 31 years in training



Kowhai Forest, Bay of Plenty Bonsai 17 years in training



Kowhai Forest, Bay of Plenty Bonsai 15 years in training



Pine Group, New Plymouth Bonsai Club 45 years in training



Cotoneaster, New Plymouth Bonsai 10 years in training



Scots Pine, New Plymouth Bonsai Club 20 years in training



Pine, New Plymouth Bonsai Club 25 years in training



Privet, New Plymouth Bonsai Club 25 years in training



Radiata Pine, New Plymouth Bonsai Club 15 years in training



Larch, Christchurch Bonsai Society Winner of the inaugural 'Helen Bain' trophy.



Kowhai Forest by Louise, Hamilton Bonsai Society 57cm - 19 years in training



The same forest, in 2003

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### **CLUBS**

### **AUCKLAND BONSAI SOCIETY**

President: Matt Hutson

aucklandbonsaisociety@gmail.com

Secretary: Ross Phillips

**Meetings:** 2nd Thursday 7:30 pm, Auckland Horticultural Council, 900 Great North Road.

Western Springs, Auckland.

### **AVON BONSAI SOCIETY**

President: Jane Bodle cluckmed@yahoo.com Secretary: Alison McIntosh alisonmc99@gmail.com 2/15 Celia Street, Sumner, Christchurch.

**Meetings:** 2nd Monday, 7.30 pm, The Kiosk, Christchurch Botanical Gardens, Rolleston Ave, Christchurch.

### **BAY OF PLENTY BONSAI SOCIETY**

President: John Vercoe, jvercoe@xtra.co.nz

Secretary: Sue Vercoe -07 572 4345

Meetings: Last Sunday of the month.

### **BLENHEIM BONSAI GROUP**

John Simpson - 029 4783 464 Rod Wegener - 021 755 100 Ainsley Vincent - 03 5728335

**Meetings:** 2nd Sunday, 1:00 pm, Islington Gardens, Blenheim

### **BONSAI STUDY GROUP**

Bob Langholm - 09 629 3662 bonsaiville.nz@gmail.com 41 Taumata Road, Mt Albert, Auckland

#### CHRISTCHURCH BONSAI SOCIETY

President: Tony Bywater Secretary: Sandra Martin chchbonsai@yahoo.com Treasurer: Carl Crosado

**Meetings:** 2nd Wednesday, 7:30 pm, Cotswold Preschool, Colesbury Street,

Bishopdale, Christchurch.

### **EUDAI STUDIO AND 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

### **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**

President: Steven Loveridge

- 0224738894

Secretary: Gordon Bowers - 07 868 6787

**Meetings:** 2nd Sunday 2.00pm, St Francis Church Hall, 92 Mansel Ave,

Hamilton

#### KENZO BONSAI

President: Martin Walters - 021 629 192 enquiries@walterselectrical.co.nz Secretary: Sarah Walters 021 917 086 sarahc74@hotmail.com

**Meetings:** 1 st Sunday of the month, Chatswood. Auckland

### **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: Mark Poulter - 021 261 3329 mpoulter14@gmail.com 55 Templemore Drive, Richmond, Nelson.

**Meetings:** 1st Monday, 7:30 pm, members house (Apr to Aug); Stoke Garden and Landscapes, 59 Saxton Road (Sept to Mar).

### NEW PLYMOUTH BONSAI CLUB INC.

President: Stuart Skene stuartsk.20@gmail.com Secretary/Treasurer: Nicola Stevenson nicola@omahanui.co.nz - 027 464 2022

Meetings: last Sunday, 1:30pm, The Royal New Zealand Foundation for the Blind, 131 Vivian Street, New Plymouth.

#### **OTAGO BONSAI SOCIETY**

President: Lynn Slobbe - 03 453 4551 Secretary: Jo Douglas bonsaiotago.obs1@gmail.com **Meetings:** 1st Tuesday, 7:30 pm, Mercy Hall 42 Macandrew Road, South Dunedin, Dunedin.

### **ROTORUA BONSAI CLUB**

President: Selwyn Hatrick - 07 348 5353 selwyn\_h@slingshot.co.nz Secretary: Rick Merrington rick@gargoyles.co.nz - 07 347 4065

Meetings: 2nd Sunday, phone for details

### SOUTH CANTERBURY BONSAI SOCIETY

President: Dave Geddes - 027 616 0172

**Meetings:** 1st Wednesday, (February to November), 7:30pm, Arts Centre, Gleniti Road, Timaru.

### WELLINGTON BONSAI CLUB

President: Harry van Enckevort Secretary: Garth Lippitt. 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

