

Columbus Bonsai Society

April 2022 Newsletter
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Columbus Bonsai Society
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Meetings start at 2pm unless otherwise noted

COLUMBUS

BONSAI

SOCIETY

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What's up for Sunday, April 24

Our April meeting will feature Will Baddeley, a UK based bonsai artist who specializes in carving. Will is hailed as one of the best in this field, and his results are noted for being highly natural. During the regular meeting, Will is going to discuss his approach to deadwood and use some members trees as examples. You (as a member) are encouraged to bring one or two trees for Will to use as examples. He may talk about the species or indicate why or why not its appropriate for carving, or he may fire up the tools and create some sawdust. CBS makes no guarantee that all trees will be worked on, this is up to the artist.

Down the Rabbit Hole ~ Mark Passerello, President

Several CBS members participated in the Cherry Blossom festivities earlier this month, hosted at Franklin Park Conservatory and organized the through JASCO-the Japanese American Society of Central Ohio. This was a great outreach opportunity for the club, and its always fun to show off some trees and talk shop. If you'd like the chance to show off some trees and talk bonsai with the general public, remember that CBS will be part of the Arbor Day event on 4/30/22 over at Dawes Arboretum. Shoot me an email if you're interested.

The calendar says Spring, and the temperature seems to be moving that way, but is taking so long. I have tried to make my overwintering-and bonsai shuffle-much easier by packing multiple plants into containers like milk crates. Moving 20 or 30 one handed trees could take all day, but the effort is a bit less when the trees are bunched up 5 or 6 at a time. Its worked out fairly well, but moving trees around is still a hassle. It may be time to defy the Home Owners Association and build a greenhouse.

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Random Thotz ~ Zack Clayton, Editor

Its a little bit of crazy season with everything seeming to be ready at once. I have 8 yard volunteers ready to dig not counting the two year maple seedlings dug and the Hawthorn I mention in seasonal work. They are tartary honey suckle, fire bush eyuonimous, two apples, two maples, a hackberry, and an oak. The only one I am anticipating trouble with is the oak as It will have a fairly long taproot. I also have the 5 boxwoods from Huth-A-Palooza that I have not gotten to yet but they had a good rootbal and have been kept wet with the rain. I may take the potted ones to Dawes Arboretum for the Arbor Day gig. And with that -

“Hello, My name is Zack and I am a seedling addict.” I have about 200 plus one year red maple seedlings, *Acer rubrum* in flats and whiskey barrel liners, Lord knows I have good intentions for these as Mame and Shohin, but experience says they will outgrow those sizes. I will have loads of them at the club picnic and you may see some as kusamono. I have a lot of cuttings as well. Fortunately, they don't need to come in for winter.

Articles

Tools for Collecting Yamadori by Zack Clayton

This is based on my experience in Ohio – if you live in a mountainous area YMMV. First – do you have permission to collect on private property, or a permit for state or federal lands? Keep this with you while you are collecting.

Now for essentials. I use a pair of side cut (by pass) hand pruners, a pair of long handled loppers, and a flat bladed garden spade with a large footpad. The hand pruners will make a clean cut of branches and small limbs to manage the top so your prize will fit in the vehicle. The loppers will take care of larger limbs and stubborn roots. Buy Quality – I got a pair of drop forged Corona hand pruners in High School when I worked summers for the City Parks and Recreation. I still have and use them 50 years later. If you need more than the loppers for limbs – are you sure you want to collect that tree? The answer may be yes, but be prepared for a heavy lift to get it back to your car. A battery powered sawzall or sharp pruning saw will be needed.

To begin, prune off anything that you know will not be part of the design. Depending on the plant, this could be anything that sticks out more than a foot or two from the trunk. For bushes that back bud easily you can be aggressive. When I collect boxwood, I often take off most of the foliage and long straight branches before starting to dig. I try to keep some green growth at the end of where I prune to keep the sap draw going for the branch to prevent die back. Bushes are easy for this as they usually back bud freely as soon as they get sunlight.

The garden spade is used for digging and the flat edge will keep it from sliding off of roots and can be sharpened to slice through them. Instead

of hammering at a root 4 or 5 times, when you find a large root, use the loppers to cut it. The loppers will prevent damage to the root and feeder hairs close to the point of contact that repeated hammering with the shovel can cause. For urban collection, you will usually be digging in a bed or hedge row. If you are lucky, it will be well mulched and loose soil. I have collected old specimens in mulched or loam soils that had shallow roots systems and only took 10 minutes to dig out.

For compacted or heavy soils, trace out how big you want the root ball, dig a trench just outside this line all the way around the tree. You will probably find some large roots in this trench, use the loppers to cut them. After you have dug all the way around the root ball and as deep as you plan to make it, then start undercutting the roots. Again, when you find a large root, use the loppers to cut it. This saves time and is much easier on your wrists and instep than using the spade as a slambar. Digging a trench will take longer than the easy dig in loam, but this method will take less time than if you just try to cut the root ball out by itself as you will have access to the roots under the plant for the loppers. Note: some plants will have a large tap root that extends far into the soil before the feeders form. I have chased yews down 2 feet before finding any viable feeder roots. Find another plant. These will be very hard to make into a bonsai.

Wrap up the root ball in something to contain the soil, keep the roots moist, and your car clean. Some people use burlap, I get a cheap tarp from a big box store and plan on potting or planting the tree in a grow bed ASAP. You will also want a medium to large tarp to collect your trimmings if you are on private property like someones yard. If the neighbors see you do a good cleanup, they may be more likely to let you dig out their bushes when they re-landscape. I have also been back to the same house three times since I clean up after myself. I will probably be going again this year.

Supplies:

Hand pruners

Long handled loppers

Flat edge garden spade

Small tarp for the root ball

Medium or large tarp for trimmings and cleanup

Leaf rake for cleanup

Water for roots if it is hot, dry, or more than ½ hour from home.

Heavy gloves if you use them or if you are digging a thorn bush.

If you are digging more than one tree, hand sanitizer is a good way to limit the spread of pathogens on your tools. Just wipe them down with a rag or paper towel.

Aftercare of your tools – wash them to get mud and sand off. Follow up with WD-40 or similar to chase water out of joints and to lubricate them for next time.

Try for an overcast or cool day, or go in the morning before it gets hot. It's better for you and the tree. Have several large containers and soil READY for the tree transplant. But, above all, have fun with material that you can't buy from a store.

In Memorium, Nick Lenz by Mark Passerello

One of the seminal figures in American bonsai recently passed away. Nick Lenz was both a potter and a tree stylist and in both pursuits he expanded the boundaries of what was possible and what was acceptable when growing a tree in a pot. His book *Bonsai from the Wild* is at once a manual for collecting and also deeply informative about the care and styling of distinctly native species of bonsai trees. Writing in 2011, the weblog *BonsaiBark* described him this way:

Nick Lenz is an unusual person. On the spectrum from conservative to daring and even outrageous, his bonsai land somewhere beyond the latter. What he says about bonsai (and other things) reveals a unique mind; fascinating, humorous and often quite insightful. Even if you are not familiar with his name, its possible you've seen images of some of his more off beat bonsai projects: a group planting in the skull of a pronghorn antelope, the trunks in perfect rhythm to the curve of the horn; a root over rock planting that used a classical Greek sculpture for the rock; a juniper planted in the business end of an vintage upright vacuum cleaner. As described any of these pieces might seem like too much. Certainly they were not bonsai as practiced in the traditional manner, but to me they were very respectful and playful.

I was fortunate enough to locate a first edition of his book on a used book website, and when Stone Lantern brought out a massively expanded 2nd edition, I jumped on that opportunity, gladly paying full retail. Lenz was known (among other names) as the "Larch King" and his advice on both care and styling is extremely useful.

[Editors Note] He was also a frequent collector of Larch and seemed able to collect in warm weather regardless of the "correct season" I have a copy of one of his books somewhere and as soon as I find it I will be checking it for clues as to how he did that. ~ Zack

Things I Wish I Knew When I Started Bonsai ~ Ken Schultz

I had an interest in gardening and indoor plants long before I became involved in bonsai. My college curriculum included Botany, Forestry, Ecology and Plant Pathology. My father was an avid gardener and my mother raised African Violets and I had kept Orchids with some success. So I foolishly thought I could keep bonsai successfully. My first bonsai was a Christmas gift, a small group of Eastern White Cedar and by March it was dead!

So a journey of learning began when I took the class offered at Franklin Park Conservatory taught by Max Puerderbaugh and Tom Holcomb called "So you got a Bonsai for Christmas and it Died" in May 1993. The first thing I learned was that many bonsai plants are "hardy" meaning that they need to be kept outdoors. I learned that one of the most common causes of bonsai demise is **not** giving the plant the climatic conditions it needs to remain healthy.

If you are tempted to buy a plant you are not familiar with to use as bonsai, check out where it grows in nature. At most nurseries they put USDA Zones on the tags. Central Ohio is Zone 5B – which means that it will go down to 0. Twenty degrees lower than Zone 6, which is 20 for a low. Mediterranean plants are Zone 7 and Tokyo and Atlanta are Zone 6/7 (remember this when you read a book translated from Japanese). Tropicals are Zones 8, 9 and higher. This means it doesn't freeze there in the winter. I took Climatology and Meteorology and yet, I tried to keep Eastern White Cedar in my living room during the winter. Many nurseries put bonsai on display in a greenhouse that are Hardy. They also mix the Mediterranean plants and tropicals alongside them. Some will mark the plants "Indoor" and "Outdoor". But you need to know where their supplier is located. Indoor and outdoor at Brussel's in Olive Branch Mississippi is different than New England Bonsai in Boston. A mild Ohio winter may also add to the confusion by allowing some plants hardy to Zones 6 and 7 to survive outdoors until a cold winter (like 2014-2015) kills them. In my collection, Satsuki Azaleas, some cultivars of Japanese maple, Morris Midget Boxwood and others succumbed to the cold that winter.

Watering is the second major cause of bonsai demise. Too much can be as deadly as to little. We're told to put humidity trays or pans with gravel under our trees indoors during the winter. However constant wetness almost always causes root rot or fungal diseases. Some plants earn a reputation as being hard to keep alive because they won't recover from a day

when they should have been watered; Serrisa is one of these. This is why the club encourages using a fast draining bonsai soil mixture. It allows us to water daily without root rot – of course you can use a more natural type of soil, but then each of your trees will need a different watering schedule depending on its pot size and how much water the plant transpires. Willows and Wisteria, as well as Roses are very thirsty plants. Desert plants may simply rot in Ohio's wet weather. I was warned when taking a Pinion Pine workshop that it was likely to drown in our weather and to put plastic over the soil when it rained, but it was very cold tolerant. It lived two years.

Sunlight – Finding the right spot in my yard continues to be a challenge. After 7 years I'm still learning where there is too much or too little direct sunlight. Some Tropical plants will suffer in too much sunlight. Azaleas grow better, with smaller leaves and shorter internodes, given more light.... but not so much as that they may develop "sunscald" on their leaves. Hinoki here in Tennessee need more shade than in Ohio, you can tell as their new growth gets sunburned in July and August.

In winter finding the "sweet spot" for each of your Indoor bonsai may take trial and error. Generally bonsai don't get enough light indoors. The problem is compounded by very sunny winter days. Direct sun may fry plants left in windows, or they may freeze during the night from being too close to the glass where you were trying to give them the light they need. Brooklyn Botanical Society's book on Indoor Bonsai was the best guide to growing bonsai under lights when I began. The December 2021 Newsletter had a copy of Jack Wikle's article which is an updated version of his chapter in that book.

Feeding bonsai also turns out to be very important and sometimes complicated. Some plants need Iron, many, acidic fertilizers, some lime; all need N-P-K, but not the formulations used on a lawn. We need fertilizers that promote root growth. And since our trees grow in pots, a dilution factor to prevent chemically "burning" the roots needs to be practiced. Mantras like "never feed a thirsty plant" and "dilution" need to be followed. And then there are the "trace element" needs of many plants, so kelps, fish emulsions and organic fertilizers help. Liquid fertilizers wash out of our pots quickly and your plants may exhibit yellowing leaves, leaf drop or poor bud production for next year's growth or poor back budding because of a lack of nutrients.

Once you decide you want to create your own bonsai, learning to pick a plant that will result in a much better bonsai is essential. I still have plants in my collection that will never be great bonsai, but I haven't weeded them out to make room or time for plants that will result in better bonsai. Such plants have poor Nabari. Keith Scott taught, look at the base of the tree where the roots flare because it is the hardest part of the plant to fix if its wrong. I have tried rocks to hide poor nabari, or ignoring reverse taper when it was a tree that was otherwise "interesting". To buy better future bonsai from nursery stock you'll need to take some time to learn Bonsai Judging Criteria. Nabari, trunk taper, branch placement, and plant health. Interesting trunk movement and well placed branches save years of training when selecting a plant for bonsai. Knowing if the plant will readily back-bud easily is also important. Some conifers rarely back-bud. So long leggy branches will remain long and leggy. Big leaves will reduce, but your bonsai may need to be much larger to achieve the right proportion between leaf size and tree size. After all you are trying to create the illusion of a miniature tree and over sized leaf will not allow that.

Patience is something bonsai teaches; yet the time allocated to demos and workshops doesn't reinforce the fact that it takes years to develop a show quality tree. In these environs, participants/observers are "instructed" to violate many good horticultural practices. And without proper after-care instructions or experience, your new bonsai are destined to die. I suspect this is why many workshops are BYOT because it's believed you know how to keep your plant alive. Newly styled plants need a recovery period of a couple of weeks or longer and repotted trees need protection until they show new growth and beyond. Wiring trees securely

into their pots is very important to growing new feeder roots. Repotted plants may need less water or new soil may dry more quickly. Sun and wind can cause damage. Pruning or repotting at the wrong time of year can be deadly, but if you are very careful, you might get your tree to survive.

Pruning is experience based. Having kept fruit trees, I grasp the idea of dieback and pruning above the bud that has the direction you wish to direct future growth. Bonsai cuts need to be made to hide them from view from the “front” of your bonsai. Visualizing what a tree may look like with a branch removed may take a handkerchief or bag wrapped around that branch to assist visualization. “Less is Better” is learned. Open spaces between branches can be as important as the placement of the branch. If there isn’t a branch where you need one, there is NO guarantee that you can sprout or graft one where you need it. Again buying well really helps. When you decide to cut something off, remove the inward growing, the straight downward growth first. You’d think smaller trees would be easier, but they’re not. They have fewer branches to hide mistakes. The same is true for Literati. Remember you don’t need to cut the entire branch off all at once. Shorten it gradually and if the tree is going to have “Jin” only remove the foliage at first so you can decide how much Jin looks good. I have yet to find a glue to put a branch back on once its been cut off.

Wiring and Bending may be memorized, but in practice it requires constant thinking. Invariably I end up with one or two branches that get wired in the wrong direction. This results in the wire getting “loose” when bend in a new direction. Generally you wire “clockwise” to move a branch to the left and “counterclockwise” to move it right. (On the last wrap of the wire under a branch its tip will point in the direction you plan to bend that branch, but you need to know that at the trunk of the tree.) However, some branches get many bends up and down and right and left to make them look more interesting and the wire gaps away from the branch.

Learning which wire diameter you need is easier. Learning how not to split the branch crotch on a Juniper or break a branch while bending is harder to learn. You’ll learn that a watered tree is more likely to break than one that hasn’t been watered for a day or two. The answer to the question “How long does the wire stay on?” is always the same. “Take it off when it begins to cut into the bark.” This means everyday when you water. Look to see if the wire has begun to cut in. Wire scars can take years to heal over. You’ll learn how to support a branch while you bend it and how to use raffia. But it all takes practice. The more you wire and bend the better you’ll become.

By the end of that first class, I decided that I should join the Columbus Bonsai Society. But I had a lot more to learn. By the winter of ’93-94, I had nine bonsai in training. They sat on a picnic table on the patio, which at that time, faced west. Cold weather hit and they froze on the table. I learned that my bonsai should sit on the ground in a location protected from direct sun and wind. The “tender” trees, the tropicals and Mediterranean plants, need a place indoors. I also learned that the pots could “explode” or the glaze spall off from freezing and thawing. So mulching them in is important to protect the pot as well as the tree’s roots. Sudden gusts of wind may blow a large bonsai tree off your bench and cause severe damage. I’ve seen valuable trees in Japan tied to their stand. A lesson I apparently am resisting, each year I lose a pot or two from a tumble off a bench or have a branch broken in the fall.

Those of you who have known me through bonsai are aware that I write articles and teach bonsai. I find that this helps me recall good practices. I like to take workshops with visiting artists and continue to learn. I keep a log of artists (now 35) that I’ve worked with over time and continue to learn from them. Bonsai has so much to offer I feel that I will continue to learn as long as I’m able and plan to share my experiences with you. I remember Tom saying. “Don’t be afraid to ask. There are no stupid questions. But there may be stupid answers.”

Seasonal Care

It is rush hour for our tree care. It is time, or past time for some trees like larch, to repot, to prune, pinch, wire, strike cuttings, dig up volunteers, and start the first round of insect treatments. I dug a 5 year old hawthorn out of my front yard that I have been shaping and within a week it was leafing out and had a bad scale insect infection. I squashed 20 or so of the little suckers and yesterday I found three or four more that I missed. It is the first time that tree has shown any infestation other than some aphids later in the year. Was it just coincidence or was it the stress of digging that sent out the message that it was weak?

Fertilize your deciduous trees and add micro-nutrients to your pines for bud development. Watch for the candles to elongate and don't let them overextend. If you have trees that send out multiple buds from the same node, consider which you want to keep and pinch out the others that you know you won't use.

I have struck cuttings from the trees as I prune them. They are all doing well with the rains that we have had. If that is your interest, then get some construction sand or clean bonsai soil 1/8" or less and stick them at a 1" spacing. You might consider air layers at this time also. It will give the layer most of the summer to grow roots before fall.

Found on the Web

Pinching Candles on Small Exposed Root Japanese Black Pines. Jonas Dupuich. <https://bonsaitonight.com/2022/04/02/pinching-candles-on-small-exposed-root-pines/> With pictures and options explained.

Mark P. read an online rumor about the fabled Augusta National golf course, where the Masters tournament was recently played. Word is that to ensure the course's extensive planting of azaleas are in full bloom when the tournament is happening, they may be packed with ice to slow down the development of the colorful blooms. If this strategy would really work, or would even be practical with literally hundreds of azalea bushes to keep cool is hard to say, but bonsai growers are fully aware of what lengths some people will go to to keep a plant looking "just so". If you'd care to check out some really great photos of the course in bloom, try this link:

<https://www.golfmonthly.com/tour/us-masters/augusta-blog/flora-at-augusta-national-128193>

Coming Attractions

Our April meeting will feature Will Baddeley, a UK based bonsai artist who specializes in carving. Will is hailed as one of the best in this field, and his results are noted for being highly natural. During the regular meeting, Will is going to discuss his approach to deadwood and use some members trees as examples. You (as a member) are encouraged to bring one or two trees for Will to use as examples. He may talk about the species or indicate why or why not its appropriate for carving, or he may fire up the tools and create some sawdust. CBS makes no guarantee that all trees will be worked on, this is up to the artist.

We are going to use a format similar to April for our May meeting when Sergio Cuan joins us. During the regular meeting on Sunday afternoon, Sergio will be doing a demo. His specialty is deciduous material, and members are invited to bring one or two trees. Sergio will use the assembled trees for discussion and select one to fully style. This means you'll go home with a tree styled by an acknowledged master. To take advantage of this opportunity and receive the full benefit of Sergio's time and talents, there will be a modest charge of \$50

for the selected demo tree. If you want your tree worked on be sure to bring payment if it is selected.

Bear in mind that prior to the May meeting, Sergio will be leading a BYOT workshop. And on the day prior to the meeting, Sergio will lead an advanced study group. Participants are encouraged to bring two or three trees. All participants 'alpha' trees will receive attention and guidance from Sergio, and then he will assist with 'beta' trees. Depending on time constraints, after all A and B trees are worked on, C and D trees will receive attention.

Sign ups for these learning opportunities are now live on the CBS webpage.

The Board has chosen several pre-show topics that we want to include in the next few meetings. These can be used by any of the club members to improve their trees and display. There will be two categories of display. The traditional "non-judged" display for members uncomfortable with the idea of a juried show. I say "non-judged" because what else can you call the People's Choice and Member's Choice awards that we give out? Those are just a more subjective form of judging.

There will be a judged category of more formal displays for those who are comfortable with the objective critique of their trees and who want to learn how to better display their trees. These will be along the categories of conifer, deciduous, size groups, and display. It will depend on how many trees are submitted for the judging process. It is important for us to know how many trees will be submitted so we know what awards to have ready.

The topics for the meetings will include:

1. How to pick a tree & prepare it for the show.
2. Moss growing/Moss application
3. Formal bonsai display compositions - traditional (3-point) & modern examples.
4. Oiling/Cleaning pots.

The Board is hoping this will be a way to improve our members trees, presentation, and awareness of what goes into a great presentation. We can all benefit from this even if we are new to the art, or seasoned practitioners.

Bonsai Here and Beyond the Outerbelt

Limits are off at Franklin Park Conservatory, so our schedule is back to meetings at Franklin Park on the third Sunday at 2:00 for general meetings, and 10:00 for scheduled workshops. Please stay tuned for new developments as we get short notice from FPC of location changes. Thanks for your understanding and patience! There has been no communication on the "no club shows" decision so we have negotiated a different venue at Dawes Arboretum.

- April 23 Yumi-en is hosting Will Baddeley for this Saturday workshop. Yumi-en is in Marysville.
- April 23 Central Ohio Cactus and Succulent Society Sale and Member Exhibition at the Ganyaard Building , Franklin Co Fairgrounds , 4100 Columbia St. Hilliard 43026
- April 24 **Note: this is the 4th Sunday.** Guest artist Will Baddeley, Internationally recognized for natural carving. Workshop in morning and demo in afternoon.
- April 30 Arbor Day at Dawes Arboretum 11:00 to 3:00
- May 14-15 All State Michigan Bonsai Show - Meyer Gardens, 1000 E Beltline Ave NE, Grand Rapids, MI 49525 Grand Rapids, MI 49525

- May 14-15 Bonsai Society of Portland presents Farm to Table: Bonsai Development from Field to Show. Lectures, demos, critiques, and workshops on core development techniques. <https://www.portlandbonsai.org/> for details.
- May 15 Sergio Cuan workshop 10 AM, and a Demo/Lecture at the meeting. He has de moed for CBS before at one of our remote meetings in 2019. See coming attract ions for details.
- May 27-30 2022 Brussels Bonsai Rendezvous and Memphis Bonsai Society coordination of the next ABS Learning Seminars. Shuttles will run the entire weekend. This is still in the early planning stages and information may change.
- June 19 BYOT, Details pending.
- July 9 Jack Wikle's 90 Birthday party and in person/virtual Auction of the balance of Jack's personal collection, tools and related items. All proceeds from the Auction will benefit the Jack Wikle Bonsai Legacy Fund for the Hidden Lake Garden bonsai collection. Donations to the fund are also accepted. www.JackWikleBonsaiLegacy.com
- July 17 BYOT for general help and show preparation advice.
- August 21 TBD – Picnic at Oakland? This is a great opportunity to wander their yard and find some great potensai. Also, BYOT for general help and show preparation advice.
- September 23 Show Setup 3:00 at Dawes Arboretum, Tree drop off 6:00
Please note that this is the **4th weekend in September**.
- September 24-25 Jim Doyle, Chase Rosade - Special 50th CBS Show Guests
- September 24 Show at Dawes Arboretum 10:00am – 5:00pm
- September 25 Show 10 – 5, and Tear down/tree pickup at 5:00pm
- October 16 TBD
- November 12-13 Pacific Bonsai Expo, Bridge Yard event space, Oakland, California
- November 20 Officer Elections, and something petaining to late fall and early winter
- December - TBD Club Dinner

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sue.



Columbus Bonsai Society
50th Annual Bonsai Show
Dawes Arboretum, September 24-25, 2022

Demonstrations and workshops planned by
Chase Rosade, Ken Huith,
Rob Hoffman, & Jim Doyle

Vendors include
Nature's Way Nursery,
Yume-en Bonsai, Ancient Art Bonsai, & Ken's
World of Bonsai

7770 Jacksontown Rd,
Newark, OH 43056

For more info:
www.columbusbonsai.org

HOME GROWN IN THE NORTHWEST

The
**BONSAI
 SOCIETY OF
 PORTLAND**

Presents

FARM TO TABLE



**BONSAI
 DEVELOPMENT
 FROM FIELD
 TO SHOW**

MAY 14TH & 15TH

◀ **2022** ▶

CONTENTS:
ONE EXTRAORDINARY SEMINAR

*Celebrating the Legacy
 of Telperion Farms*

For submission of graphic images, please send it in a graphics format. I can not import .pdf images. That is why there is no flyer image for the Cactus Society.

Membership Registration

Please fill out all information in the form. Including the address. If you want a club member to give you a ride, pick up and deliver your tree to the show, or water your trees while you are on vacation, we need your address to match you up with someone close by. The same goes for people willing to provide these services. In any case we must have your correct email for you to receive your newsletter. We get several people at the meetings each year wanting to know why they don't get the newsletter. Failure to provide a correct email is almost always the answer, and if you don't give us your phone or address, we can't contact you to ask why its bouncing back to us.

Payment can be made by check or cash at the meetings, Stripe on the website with a credit card, Paypal Friends and Family at ColumbusBonsai@ gmail.com. Or, if you trust the mail service with timely delivery:

Columbus Bonsai Society
PO Box 297741
Columbus, OH 43229-7741

Please include your phone number! I still get new members with no email or phone number. And we don't do dead trees and ink.



Columbus Bonsai Society Membership Registration

Individual \$35 ____ Family \$40 ____ Date: _____

NEW ____ Renewal ____ Joined at event _____

Check # _____ Cash Receipt # _____ CC __ PayPal __

Please Print This information neatly..

Name _____

Email _____

Phone _____ - _____ - _____ In case your Email bounces

Address _____

(optional)

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

IF Family Membership, Please list other members
