



Vierde uitgawe - 2010

Koeda

Pretoria Bonsai Kai

The word Koeda is Japanese and means 'Graceful branch'. It is pronounced Ko-eda.

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In hierdie uitgawe

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Van die Redakteur.

Good day bonsai friends

During our whole life we are learning. When we are young we learn new things all the time. When we become older we mostly learn less about new things but we still learn, most often about subjects we already have some knowledge about. This is called gaining experience. A definition I found of experience is:

“Experience means the active involvement in an activity or exposure to events or people over a period of time that leads to an increase in knowledge or skill.” Isn’t that exactly what we all would like in practicing bonsai, an increase in knowledge or skill?

Sometimes this doesn’t come easy. In fact, it sometimes comes with pain and setbacks. And often the best experiences gained are in fact those that come with setbacks. A couple of our members had some serious damage, or even dead trees, this winter due to black frost. I’m sure most of us (certainly me) will in future winters watch the weather forecast and make sure that we protect our sensitive trees such as the figs. That is what I see as gaining experience. We’ve learned something that will benefit us in the fu-

ture. Another way of gaining experience is to attend workshops, meetings and lectures. We have ample opportunity in those activities, such as our meetings, BRAT open days, workshops held at members houses.

By die vorige twee byeenkomste was daar weer soos in die dae van ouds ’n uitstalling van bome. Dit blyk baie suksesvol en gewild te wees en lok bespreking uit by die lede. Dit is natuurlik nog ’n manier om te leer en om ondervinding op te doen. Neem dus deel hieraan en bring julle bome na die byeenkomste.

Bonsai groete.

Jaco



**There is no shame in not knowing;
the shame lies in not finding out.**

Vergadering van 2 Julie 2010

“Tip of the month” - Deur Martin Kruger

Martin Kruger het met sy “tip of the month” aan ons verduidelik hoe baie water ‘n baksteen kan opneem as gevolg van die baksteen se porieuse karakter. Hy het met ‘n baksteen ge-eksperimenteer deur dit in ‘n bak water te los vir ‘n paar uur. Die watervlak het etlike sentimeters gedaal tydens die paar uur. Hy het aan die lede verduidelik dat dit ‘n goeie idee is om porieuse bonsai bakke eers behoorlik nat te maak voor jy die boom plant, alternatiewelik om genoeg water te gee om op te maak vir die vogverlies agv die absorpsie van water uit die grondmengsel. ♣



Die vergadering het behels dat Charles en Louis die lede vertel het van hulle oorsese besoeke. Hulle het vertel waar hulle al oral werkswinkels, demonstrasies en konferensies bygewoon het en het hulle ervaringe deur middel van ‘n ‘presentation’ op die skerm gedeel.

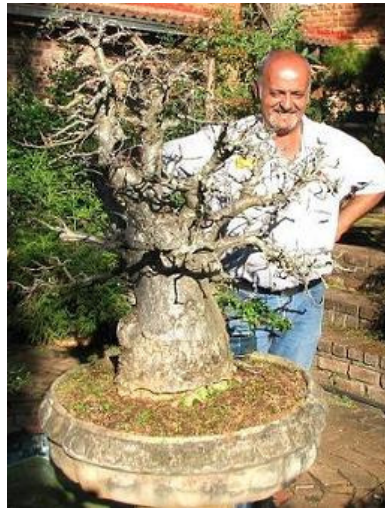
Die vergadering was ook weer die eerste waar daar soos in die ou dae (verstaan ek) bome uitgestal is. Dit was suksesvol en gee lede geleentheid om die bome te bespreek en vrae te vra. ♣



Besoek aan Hennie Smit, Tzaneen

Ek het gedurende Junie op Tzaneen gaan kuier en besluit toe om vir Hennie Smit op te soek. Hennie is ‘n begeesterde Bonsai entoesias en is veral bekend vir sy Kremetarte, kyk die voorblad van Koeda, Derde uitgawe 2010. Sy tuin by sy huis in die dorp, is dan ook ‘n tipiese Bonsai-tuin. Hennie is ook ‘n ywerige kweker van veral inheemse boompies, tipies aan die Laeveld. Klublede is welkom om hom op te soek en met Hennie se toestemming kan hy by 083 259 2806 gekontak word. Die twee fotos wat hier verskyn toon Hennie by een van sy Kremetarte, die ander foto is die van ‘n baie skaars Namakwarooiklapper.

Francois van As



Indigenous Southern African trees suitable for Bonsai: *Carissa Macrocarpa*.

Common names:

Natal plum, Num-Num.

This is an evergreen shrub bearing thick, leathery dark green leaves and beautiful, simple white flowers.

Flowers develop into an edible plum that can be used in jellies. It is a shrub rather than a tree. Branches have sharp spines on them.

Leaves are thick, glossy and dark green. Natal Plum is native to the northern South African province of Kwazulu/Natal. It is a popular hedge plant. It is drought tolerant. All parts of Natal plum are poisonous except for the fruit.

For bonsai it is considered to be subtropical. The ideal climate is hot summers with cool nights. It can take light frost.

Use a basic bonsai soil mix. The soil must show excellent drainage and must be kept evenly moist but not wet. The plant must receive water throughout the year. More is required in summer months. Water daily from the top down. Do not allow the pot to sit in water. It needs high phosphorus fertilizer to promote flowering and applications of iron twice during the growing season to prevent chlorosis.

Repotting is best done in late winter or early spring before the new buds leaf out. In fast growing young plants, yearly repotting with root pruning is needed. In established plants, repotting should be done every two years.

Although full sun is preferred, take care not to burn the leaves during hot dry periods. It will tolerate some shade. It will survive lower light conditions. To prevent disease and insect problems it needs ex-



cellent air circulation.

Carissa flowers are white and extremely fragrant. They can bloom several times during the year. They are hermaphroditic (capable of self-pollination). Take care to remove pollinated blossoms as too many fruit can overtax the strength of this plant in a bonsai pot.

The tree is best worked in late winter or early spring for hard pruning. Wire only the trunk and woody branches and raffia protection before wiring in young plants is suggested. It can be wired at any time except while in flowering. Larger branches can be very brittle. Trimming of new shoots (those with 2-3 pairs of leaves) to one or two pairs of leaves throughout spring and summer is needed. Watch out for shorter rounded shoots, these are flowering shoots.

This tree works best in informal upright styles as well as cascade styling.

It can be propagated by soft wood-cuttings, air layering or seeds.

The tree is generally free from most insects and diseases. Treating

the plant to a soap spray and clear wash periodically will reduce insect problems and good air circulation will prevent mildew attacks. Mealy bugs may be removed by a cotton swap dipped in alcohol. Hard water deposits on the leaves can be wiped off with a soft cloth or kleenex.



Terugvoering oor bome.

By die BRAT 'dig' van 10 Aug 2009 by Losperfontein het Andre van der Merwe 'n Deurmekaarbos uitgegrawe. Die foto regs het ek in uitgawe vier 2009 van Koeda geplaas wat wys hoe die boom gelyk het die dag toe hy uitgehaal is. Alhoewel die boom nie baie gegroei het nie het hy wel goed gevat en groei sterk en is gesond. Andre het vir my die foto onder gestuur van hoe die boom nou daar uitsien.



Gedurende die vergadering van 6 Julie 2009 het Gustav Lubcker aan 'n Olienhout van hom gewerk. Charles het vir Gusta bygestaan en sy idee van wat hy in die boom sien geskets. Ek het die eerste twee fotos onder in die derde uitgawe van 2009 van Koeda geplaas. Die eerste was voordat Gustav aan die boom gewerk het. Die tweede na die werk asook Charles se skets. Dit is dus nou net meer as 'n jaar later. Gustav het vir my gesê dat die Olien baie goed doen en die onderste foto gestuur om te toon hoe die boom tans daar uitsien. Hy het nog 'n tydjie om te ontwikkel maar ek dink hy is goed oppad na waar Charles en Gustav sy toekoms gesien het.



“I have learned so much from bonsai, and I love these trees. It is like nurturing a child and seeing it grow up. One of my biggest wishes is to teach children the art of bonsai. Because a bonsai and a child are the same. They are alive and need love and care to thrive and develop. They both need food, water and light.” - Masahiko Kimura.

BRAT byeenkoms - 31 Julie 2010

Die BRAT opedag was deur die Waterberg Bonsaiklub aangebied. Die geleentheid is gehou by die Euphoria Gholflandgoed buite Mookgophong (Naboomspruit). Dit was werklik 'n uitstekende 'venue' met uitstaande geriewe in 'n landelike atmosfeer. Die dag is met sorg beplan en aangebied en ek is seker almal wat dit bygewoon het het dit baie geniet en leersaam gevind.



Hansie Bekker

Vanaf 8:30 het registrasie plaasgevind en is daar tee/koffie en heerlike toebroodjies aangebied. Om 9:30 is almal deur Hansie Bekker van die Waterberg Bonsaiklub verwelkom.

Ian Pringle, from Waterberg Bonsai klub, then gave a talk on soil mix-



Ian Pringle

tures for bonsai. Ian is a retired economic geologist. Ian stated that there is no thing as a perfect soil mix for bonsai. What works for a Baobab is not good for an Acacia and what is good for Johannesburg is not necessarily good in Waterberg. What works for a person who can water everyday does not work for someone who waters only every couple of days. Ian stated that a good and well structured bonsai soil is one that will give root support, enable robust biological activity, readily accepting, storing and transmitting water, gases and nutrients. It should also provide adequate and suitable surfaces and space for life and biochemical exchanges and it should also look good. The particles should be between 1mm – 4mm in size, should be oval to pear shaped, should be of similar size, and should be rough in texture. Particles with rough texture retain moisture and it encourages roots to divide.

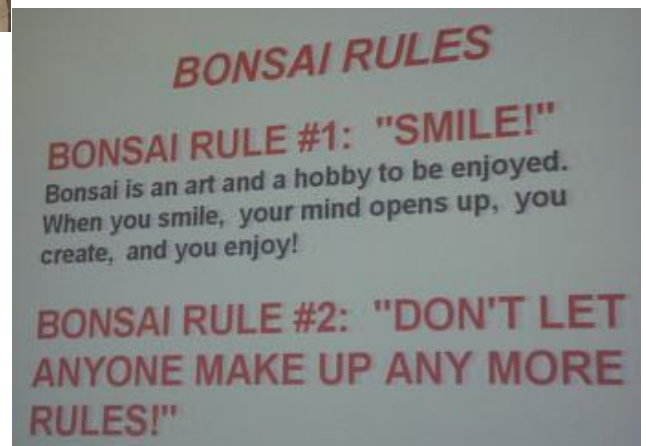
Johan Espach from Midway Bonsai Kai then gave a talk, supported by a presentation, regarding Art principles in bonsai. Johan stated that the elements used in all visual arts are: lines, shapes, forms, colors and textures. A design is



Johan Espach

selecting and arranging the elements of art to obtain order and beauty to tell a story. Johan then discussed the art principles and how they are incorporated in bonsai design. Focus—it is important to have a focal point such as a jin, rough bark, a hollow trunk, well formed nebari or sometimes the silhouette. Direction—such as trunk movement, strongest root or branch, direction of apex. Balance—when an imaginary vertical (or horizontal) line is drawn through the centre of the structure the visual weight on both sides must be equal. Rhythm—it is the easy movement of the eyes through a structure. Proportion—is the relationship regarding sizes of deferent elements of the composition. One of the most popular rules of proportion is 'The rule of thirds'. Scale—all elements must conform to the same scale. Contrast—this prevents monotony. Harmony—this is the most important principle of all. Johan closed his presentation with the slide shown below.

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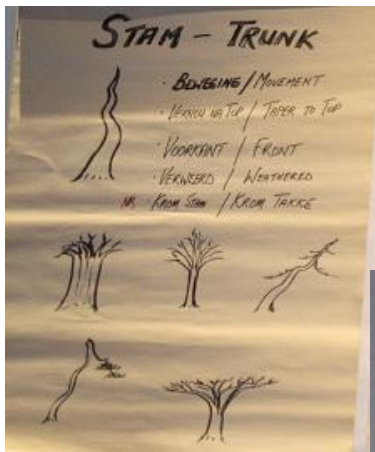


BRAT byeenkoms - 31 Julie 2010vervolg van bl 5

Charles Ceronio van ons eie Pretora bonsai kai het toe 'n praatjie gelewer oor Ontwerptegniese vir bonsai. Charles het met sy gebruiklike duidelike en kunstige sketse sy idees oorgebring. Charles het



Ai, moes ek die tak afgesny het?



ook aan 'n paar bome gewerk om verder te demonstreer wat hy bedoel.

After some raffle draws and a very enjoyable lunch Sarah Clausen & Lynn Reynolds talked on refining bonsai. While Sarah did most of the talking Lynn worked on a Cotoneaster and styled it into a Literati.



Sarah Clausen

Sarah said that refining is really getting in and do the nitty gritty. Refining is also an ongoing process that never stops. While refining you have to apply the artistic principles. You have to apply soil principles. You must ask yourself whether you have repotted your tree

if required. Does your pot size fit your tree? Does your pot colour suite your tree and style? Does your pot take away the attention from your tree or does it compliment your tree? Is your tree placed correctly in the pot? Are there any roots that are distracting?

If you are preparing to show your tree you need to look at the landscaping of the soil. You need to give attention to weeding. Your tree needs to sit in a mound with the ground flowing away from the tree.

In refining trees you have to give attention to the taper of the trunk. Your base branches should be the longest and thickest. Branches should also have taper.

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BRAT byeenkoms - 31 Julie 2010vervolg van bl 6

Not all branches need to droop. The higher branches can be less drooping. Internodes should get less and less between branches.

Foliage pads are the most important of refining. They need lots twiggy growth. Lots and continuous nipping out of growing tips is required. The more you nip the more ramification you will get and the smaller the leaves will be. Foliage pads should be triangular shaped. Don't let the apex of the tree become too heavy with leaves, the tree will look top heavy. Defoliation is also part of refining.



Lynn Reynolds



Pieter Loubser van Klerksdop kai het daarna 'n praatjie aangebied wat gehandel het oor veroudering van bome. Hy het 'n hele klompie van sy baie mooi bome gewys as deel van sy aanbieding en om te staaf wat hy bedoel.

Pieter het gevra: 'Waarom ouer bonsai?' Want ouer bonsai lyk statig. Mense assosieer bonsai met ouderdom. Ouer bonsai oortuig beter as jong bome. Pieter het Simon Temblett aangehaal wat gesê het; "To be believable it is essential that a bonsai appears to be old. It is the illusion of age more than any other characteristic that lends a bonsai tree its sense of magic. It is the impression of great age that intrigues our minds; this is the source of a great

bonsai's mystique." Pieter het genoem dat die volgende gebruik kan word in die verouderingsproses: Mooi stambasisse, dikker stamme, opvallende bas, littekens, dooie hout, kleiner blare, yler krone, onegalige buitelyn, mos en ander



Pieter Loubser

grondbedekkers, takhellings en krommings en die regte houers.

Pieter het daarna van die genoemde aspekte verduidelik deur gebruik te maak van 'n aanbieding op skerm. Hy het ook sy eie bome as voorbeelde gebruik om te staaf wat hy bedoel.

Daar was ook 'n baie mooi uitstalling van bome asook die gebruikelike kompetisie in verskillende style. Ek is seker almal het die dag geniet en sekerlik geleer uit die ervaring. ♣



Een van Pieter se bome.

Bemesting

Waarom gee ons ons bonsai bemesting? Die ver naamste doel van bemesting is dat bome geaktiveer word tot nuwe groei in die beperkte ruimte waarin die bome moet leef. Bonsai leef in der waarheid in 'n kunsmatige toestand met grondmengsels wat dikwels nie die nodige voedingstowwe bevat wat nodig is vir optimale groei nie.

Bemesting sorg dus dat bome nie net gesond en groeikragtig is nie maar help ook om die stam te verdik en moedig die vorming van blomme en vrugte aan. Bome wat gereeld bemes word is ook meer bestand teen koue, insekte en ander plantsiektes.

Daar is 16 elemente nodig vir plante om optimaal te ontwikkel. Die hoof elemente (Major elements) is:

1. Stikstof (N). Stikstof is noodsaaklik vir bogrondse groei. Dit gee aan blare en stamme 'n gesonde groen kleur en het ook tot gevold dat plante baie geil groei.
2. Fosfaat (P). Fosfaat help met die sel ontwikkeling van die plant. Fosfaat bevorder dus die vrugbaarheid van plante en verhaas ook die rypwording stadium van vrugte. Fosfate se ander belangrike eienskap is dat dit wortel ontwikkeling bevorder wat natuurlik baie belangrik is vir die kweek van gesonde bonsai. Fosfaat gee 'n plant ook weerstand teen siektes.
3. Potas (K). Potas is nodig vir fotosentesis. Dit kom voor in die blare van plante en het die funksie dat die plantvoedsel wat in die blare gevorm word daardeur gestimuleer word om gesonde groei te verskaf. Potas help ook dat die blomknoppe en vrugte-ogies in hul vorming aangemoedig word sodat baie bessies, vrugte en blomme gevorm word. Potas het verder tot gevolg dat blare nie maklik verwelk nie omdat dit verdamping in 'n groot mate beperk.

Hierdie drie hoof elemente word op bemesting verpakking aangedui in die volgorde N-P-K en wel as

2-3-2, 3-2-1, 10-10-10 ens.

Spoorelemente (Trace elements).

Spoorelemente is onder andere: yster (Fe), Sink (Zn), Mangaan (Mn), Koper (Cu), Boor (B), Molibdee (Mo), ens. Spoorelemente is ook belangrik in plante (alhoewel in kleiner hoeveelhede) en tekorte word dikwels gesien as blare wat geel word, die opdroging van blaarpunte en die inkrimping van blare.

Ons is bevoorreg om in tye te leef waar daar baie navorsing gedoen is met plantvoedsel en die verpakking van bemesting stowwe dui meestal die spoorelemente aan wat teenwoordig is in die bemesting. Nie alle plantvoedsel het al die nodige elemente nie, daarom is dit raadsaam om te wissel tussen 'n paar soorte.

Hoeveel om te gee. Eerstens kan jy nie verkeerd gaan om presies die aanbevole aanduidings op die verpakking te volg nie. Moet nie meer of minder gee as wat aanbeveel word nie en moet ook nie meer gereeld of minder gereeld toedien as wat aanbeveel word nie. Dit is gewoonlik so een keer elke twee weke.

Begin voeding toedien in die lente en hou aan tot in herfs of selfs vroeg winter. Enige voeding is beter as geen voeding, maar te veel en te sterk voeding is weer meer nadelig as niks. ♣



Bonsai Kalender – Deur Francois van As

Ons het 'n koue winter beleef en hopelik het ons lede nie te groot skade gelei nie. Lente is op ons en hopelik is almal se boompies by nou al gesnoei, uitgeplant en bedraad. Sommige kundiges reken dat boompies nie te gou bedraad moet word nie aangesien by bladwisselende bome toegelaat moet word vir sapyloei voordat bedraad word.

Die **Lente** is 'n periode waar drastiese veranderinge in plante plaasvind. Dit is die tyd wanneer ons bonsai boompies met die aanbreek van somer terugspring die lewe in. Die meeste bome moet egter vir vormdoeleindes, gesnoei word voordat groei begin plaasvind.

Gedurende September:

- Koue

Onverwagse koue kan nog steeds toeslaan en skade aan ons boompies aanrig. Hou dus gerus die weervoorspellings dop.



- Watertoediening

Watertoediening moet nog beheer word. Bome wat bot het heelwat water nodig terwyl by ander te veel water op dié stadium weer beteken dat hulle te vinnig bot, wat nie goed is vir bonsai nie.



- Bemesting

Moet nie begin bemes voordat jy weet die boompie het begin groei nie.

- Snoei

Die meeste bome bot nou en groeipunte moet voortdurend uitgeknyp word, behalwe waar 'n tak verleng moet word. Struik wat in die lente blom moet nie aan geraak word nie. Hulle kan teruggesnoei word sodra al die bloeisels afgeval het, maar belangrik, voordat hulle begin bot.



- Uitplant

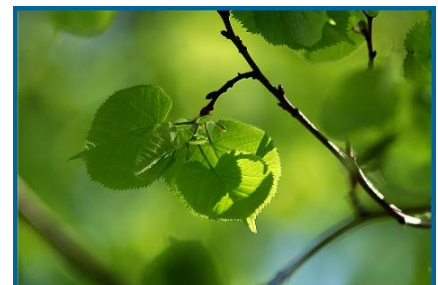
Bome wat reeds gebot het kan nie meer uitgeplant word nie maar bome wat nog nie uitgelopen het nie kan nog uitgeplant word.

- Behandeling van peste

Hou maar dop vir peste wat nuwe groei aanval, en tree betyds op.

Gedurende Oktober

Temperature gaan nou begin styg wat beteken dat bome wat nie baie direkte sonlig soek nie, na meer beskutte areas geskuif moet word. Watertoediening moet nog steeds gekontroleer word. Hou maar aan om die groeipunte uit te knyp. Bemesting kan meer gereeld toegedien word. ♣



Snippets

Ek geniet dit baie om op die internet rond te snuffel vir inligting en interessantheite oor bonsai. Sommige webwerwe het baie goeie en leersame inligting terwyl ander weer redelik swak is. Daar is sommige webwerwe wat 'n forum het waar lede fotos van hul bome plaas en dan raad vra oor wat moontlik is om met hul bome te maak. Op een so forum het 'n lid die foto onder geplaas van 'n wingerdstok wat hy besig was om te groei en gevra vir idees wat hy daarmee kan maak. Een lid het reageer dat al wat hy daarin kon sien was die onderste skets.



Bonsai is 'n kunsvorm, en kuns is 'n manier van kommunikeer. Groot dele van hierdie vorm van kommunikasie in kuns word vasgevang deur vorm en lyne. Dit is visuele kommunikasie. Verskillende lyne en vorms kommunikeer verskillende temas met verskillende betekenisse. Dit is dus baie belangrik dat jou hele boom dieselfde tema kommunikeer. Al die aparte elemente van jou boom moet dus saamwerk as een. Onder is twee voorbeelde van hoe die stam en takke van 'n boom saamwerk tot 'n tema. Indien jou boom 'n reguit stam het wat kalmte maar ook sterkte weerspieël, moet die takke ook reguit wees. Indien jou boom se stam beweging het moet jou takke ook beweging hê en dus dieselfde tema as die stam kommunikeer. ♣



Vergadering van 7 Augustus

“Tip of the month” - Deur Johan Els



YES WE CAN! Groei is oppad! Ons kan ernstig begin aandag gee en beplan vir die somer wat om die draai is. Kyk na bome wat jy in nuwe bakke wil plant. Hou daardie bome fyn dop om te sien of die botsels begin uitswel. Sodra die botsels uitswel moet hulle verplant word. Na die bome verplant is plaas hulle in die skaduwee totdat jy sien dat hulle gevat het. Maak seker dat jou gereedskap skerp en reg is. Duncan Wiles lewer 'n diens om gereedskap skerp te maak. Sorg dat jou grondbmengsels gereed is en dat jy ook genoeg het. Sorg ook dat jou bakke gereed is, of skaf nuwes aan by Duncan. Begin jou bome meer water gee. Indien jou bome in die huis of 'n 'hot house' was gedurende die winter kan jy hulle na buite begin neem. Kyk uit vir peste. Begin kunsmis toedien op bome wat vinnig moet groei. Moet egter geen kunsmis gee vir bome wat verplant is nie, wag so drie weke na oorplanting. Snoei bome wat dit nodig het hard terug. Maak stiggies. **Ek wens julle 'n goeie groeiseisoen toe!**

Na die lekker werk aan bome het die formele vergadering om 14h00 begin. Org het al die afkondigings afgehandel, daarna het Johan Els sy tip of the month gegee en toe het Org 'n praatjie oor Elms gegee en aan twee voorbeelde gewerk. Ek plaas wat Org my gegee het oor Elms.

Elms **Ulmus**

Elms appeared about 40 million years ago in Central Asia from where it spread to the rest of the world by people planting them as ornamentals. Elm leaves are alternate with serrated (getande) margins. They are hermaphroditic (twee slagtig) and are wind pollinated. The fruit is a round, wind dispersed samara. (gevleuelde saad) All species are tolerant of a wide range of soils and pH levels, with a few exceptions which demand good drainage. The Zelkova and Water elm form part of the Elm family. The Celtis used to form part, but was later removed. (Cannabaceae) There are between 30-40 species of Elms. The total of cultivars exceeds 300. The Elm specie hybridise



very easily. Due to the Dutch Elm disease a lot of research went into trying to grow a new hybrid that was resistant to the disease. Elm wood was used for water pipes in the old days due to its interlocking grain and resistance to rotting when kept wet.



Elm trees are widely planted as ornamentals trees along streets due to their tolerance of air pollution. Some of the Elm species were declared as a pest due to their ability to increase in numbers very fast.

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‘Generally, a tree can take being a bit dry better than it can take being always wet’ - JIM LEWIS

Vergadering van 7 Augustus - vervolg van bl 11

Pests

Many butterflies and moths larvae use the Elm as a food plant. Some of them burrow horizontally into the trunk and then vertically down. Dutch Elm disease devastated Elms throughout Europe and North America. It is caused by a micro fungus transmitted by two species of Scolytus Elm bark beetle which act as vectors. The disease affects all species of Elm native to Europe and North America. Many of the Asiatic species have antifungal genes and are resistant. Fungal spores introduced into wounds in the tree caused by beetles, invade the xylem and vascular system. The tree responds by producing Tyloses, effectively blocking the flow from the roots to the leaves. This disease killed over 20 million trees within a decade in the UK alone. The Asiatic Elm was used to cross with European species to produce trees that are highly resistant to this disease.

Species for bonsai use:

Chinese Elm- *Ulmus parvifolia*

Can reach a height of 18m. The leaves can reach a length of 5 cm. The trunk has a flaking bark of mottled grey with tans and red. This Elm is resistant to Dutch Elm disease. It is seen as an invasive tree in Southern Africa. They tolerate pruning well and take cold. Propagated by seeds, cuttings (root and twig) and by air layering.



English Elm- *Ulmus procera*

Can reach a height of 40m. Leaves can reach a length of 10cm. This tree cannot produce fertile seeds. Propagation by cuttings, root suckers and layering.

This Elm is very susceptible to Dutch Elm disease.

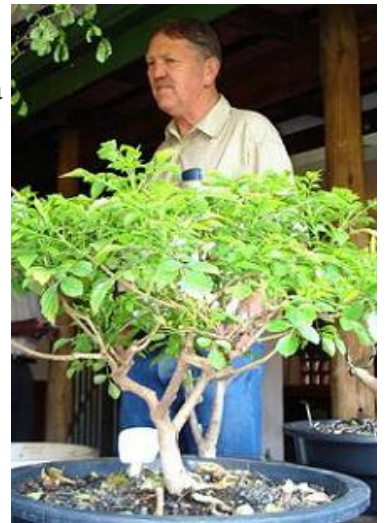
Catlin Elm- *Ulmus parvifolia* var. *Catlin*

The Catlin Elm is a sport of the common Chinese Elm. It can be an evergreen if the temperatures do not get to cold or if kept indoors. Leaves are very small and shiny and can reach a length of 20mm. Propagation is by root and branch cuttings and air layering. It grows slower than the Chinese Elm but produces a finer network of twigs and branches.

Seiju Elm- *Ulmus parvifolia* var. *Seiju*

The Seiju Elm is also a sport of the common Chinese Elm. The leaves are smaller than the Catlin Elm leaves. This Elm has brittle branches. Propagation by root and branch cuttings and air layering.

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Vergadering van 7 Augustus - vervolg van bl 12

Siberian Elm- *Ulmus pumila*

Native to Northern China and Eastern Siberia. This Elm is the hardiest of all Elms, but need a lot of sun light. It can reach a height of 20m. Leaves can reach a length of 7 cm. Propagation by seed, root and branch cuttings and air layering. It is an invasive plant.

Subarosa Elm (Cork bark)- *Ulmus parvifolia var.subarosa*

The Subarosa Elm is also a sport of the common Chinese Elm. Propagation by root and branch cuttings and air layering. The cork bark develops with age.

Cedar elm- *Ulmus crassifolia*

The Cedar Elm is native to Texas. Can reach a height of 27m. Leaves can reach a length of 5 cm. It is a tough, drought resistant tree. It has small glossy green leaves. Can grow in heavy, poorly draining clay soil. Needs a lot of sunlight. Water requirements are low. Propagation by seed, root and branch cuttings and air layering.

Yatsubusa Elm- *Ulmus parvifolia var. yatsubusa*

The Yatsubusa Elm is also a sport of the common Chinese Elm. Small leaves, specially cultivated for bonsai. Propagation by root and branch cuttings and air layering. Yatsubusa means dwarf.



Winged Elm- *Ulmus alata*

The Winged Elm is native to the USA and can reach a height of 27m. The leaves are small <6.5cm and 2cm wide. It grows on the silty uplands of the Mississippi and needs sun. It is recognised by the thin pair

of corky wings that form on the branches. Propagation by seed, root and branch cuttings and air layering

Styles

The Elms are well known for being grown in the broom style. There are excellent examples in the world of this. Most of the styles can be grown and in all sizes from mame upwards, depending on the variety.

Defoliation

Elms can be defoliated when the leaves harden. This will cause leaves to be smaller with the next growths. You will also have better ramification.

Transplanting

Early spring before leaves appear or after leaves have hardened. Defoliate and then transplant. To grow thick trunks fast, plant in the garden. ♣

