



Sesde uitgawe
2017

Koeda

Pretoria Bonsai Kai

• Pretoria Bonsai Kai bestuur:

- Voorsitter – Org Exley
082 809 2037
- Onder voorsitter – Francois van As
074 601 1847
- Tesourier - Daan du Toit
012 567 2520
- Sekretaresse – Mariaan Erwee
083 377 7893
- Skakelbeampte—Christa Vermaak
083 388 4736
- Addisionele lede :
Duvan Horn
Martin Kruger
Johan Els
Jaco Kriek

Enige idees, artikels of terugvoering rakende die nuusbrieff kan gegee word aan Jaco Kriek by:

Jaco.kriek@aurecongroup.com

In hierdie uitgawe

Van die redakteur	1
Briewebus / Vra is vry	2
Vergadering 4 November	6
Member profile	13
Kei-appel se blomme	15
Inheemse boom	16
Vergadering 2 Desember	17
Kalender	19
Snippets	20
What to do	22

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

Van die redakteur

Beste Bonsai Vriende

Die jaar is op sy einde. En ek is seker, dat soos ek, meeste van julle 'n baie besige jaar agter die blad het. Dit is asof die tyd net al vinniger verby snel. In die tye waarin ons leef met die hedendaagse tegnologie en sosiale media is ons meer verbind met mense en dinge wat ons lewens vol maak. Dit is goed en (somyds) sleg. Dit veroorsaak egter dat ons nooit regtig afskakel van dinge nie, al neem ons verlof of probeer om bietjie te rus.

Maar jyself kan iets daaraan doen. Die feestyd wat nou voorlê bied die ideale geleentheid om af te skakel en regtig te rus, behalwe natuurlik van jou boompies. Soos daar al voorheen gesê is, om aan jou boompies te werk is juis afskakel en ontspanning.

Hierdie tyd is uitstekend om saam met geliefdes of vriende te kuier,

ja kuier, nie boodskappies per sosiale media stuur nie. Gaan stap 'n slag in 'n park met die honde en jou geliefdes. Neem iemand vir koffie wie jy die jaar afgeskeep het. Kyk mekaar 'n slag in die oë en nie op 'n skermpie nie.

Aan die wat aan kersfees glo vir wat dit is, mag jy God se seën en liefde ervaar, en rus lekker.

Jaco



Sometimes the most productive thing you can do, is relax.

Mark Black

Briewebus / Vra is Vry

Redakteur: Ek het mense se e-pos adresse op my lys wat nie lid by ons Kai is nie (weet nie hoekom nie). Ek stuur maar vir hulle ook als aan, totdat hulle my vra om hulle af te haal. Ek het die onderste brief ontvang van een so 'n persoon:

Hi Jaco

Ek wil jou bedank vir al die nuusbriewe en ander nuus wat jy vir my aanstuur.

Ek is wel nie 'n lid daar by julle nie, maar gaan 'n poging aanwend om volgende jaar daar by julle 'n draai te gaan maak.

Ek geniet die artikels wat my op hoogte hou van wat aangaan.

Groete,

Karel du Plessis



Jaco

Die SABA-konvensie 2017 het die naweek van 16 tot 19 November in Port Elizabeth plaasgevind. Die tema was *Timeless Trees*. Die gasheerklub, nl Eastern Province Bonsai Society het hul uitstekend van hul taak gekwyt met bome van hoogstaande gehalte, vriendelike atmosfeer, uitstekende demonstrasies en heerlike etes. Die Gautengers het natuurlik die geleentheid gebruik om 'n paar mooi klippe langs die see op te tel.



Van die Pretoria Bonsai Kai lede wat die konvensie bygewoon het.

Briewebus / Vra is Vry

Die konvensie het Donderdagaand afgeskop met die amptelike opening deur die waarnemende burgermeester van die Nelson Mandela Baai, Mnr Athol Trollip. Die aangeleentheid was 'n "cocktail" funksie en dit het almal in die regte luim gekry.



Links: Mnr Athol Trollip open die konvensie.

Foto deur Caroll Dewar Newman met die vergunning van SABA



Heel links op foto: Robert de Witt (Eastern Province Bonsai Society), langs Robert is Juan Llaga en sy vrou.

Foto deur Caroll Dewar Newman met die vergunning van SABA

Vrydag was daar demonstrasies deur Robert de Witt, Antony Smith (*Bonsai Addicts*) en "Headliner" Juan Llaga van die Filippyne. Juan is 'n baie aangename, pittige jongman. Hy het dit baie duidelik gemaak dat hy nie van 'n 'apex' aan 'n boom en klippies in 'n pot hou nie. Die plante waaraan hy gewerk het is dadelik van dit gestroop. Saterdag het Juan voortgegaan met werk aan bome, en Hannes Fritz (Suikerbos) het 'n reuse Buddleja getem.

Vervolg op bl 4

Briewebus / Vra is Vry



Juan bestudeer die groot Olien.
Foto's deur Caroll Dewar Newman met die vergunning van SABA

Org en Tobie Kleinhans help met bedrading



Bo links: Juan het 'n skets gemaak van hoe hy die boom sien.

Bo regs: Amper klaar gestyl



Hannes Fritz aan die demonstreer.
Foto regs deur Caroll Dewar Newman

Vervolg op bl 5

Briewebus / Vra is Vry

Francois (kaalvoet) het aan die ‘New Talent’ deelgeneem en ’n pragtige boompie styleer. Baie geluk aan Francois.



Links: Ons weet nie onder wie se demonstrasie Duvan ’n uiltjie geknip het nie...

Sondag het ’n paar dapperes die bloedige son getrotseer en bome gaan grawe. Koega is nou ’n hele paar bome armer. Gelukkig was Org daar met ’n sleepwa om ons ‘vondse’ terug Pretoria toe te vat.



Bo links: Esther met haar vondse. Bo regs: Esther en Duvan moeg en warm maar tevrede met wat hulle gegrave het.

Links: En ons dog grawe is harde werk Erika???

Laastens baie geluk aan Org wat as ondervoorsitter van SABA gekies is. Hoe sê hul? “You can’t keep a good man down.” Mooi so Org!

Groete Esther

Red: Soos julle opmerk is van die foto’s in hierdie artikel van die SABA webwerf verkry. Gaan besoek gerus die SABA webwerf, daar is interessante artikels op, <https://www.saba.org.za>

Vergadering van 4 November 2017



Vergadering van 4 November 2017

MINI UITSTALLING



Louis het hierdie *Bauhinia natalensis* gewys waaraan hy nou so 9 jaar werk. Hy het hom as baie klein plantjie by 'n kwekery gekoop. Louis was 'n tydjie gelede dapper op 'n dag en het die boom met 80% teruggesnoei.



Louis het weer vir ons sy Huilboerboon gewys wat uit die dood opgegroeï het, nadat hy hom met 'Roundup' onkruidodder laat vrek het. Kyk net hoe sterk is die boom nou! Louis, ek gaan al my dooie bome vir jou gee om te versorg.

Pieter het hierdie Swartapiesdoring in 1988 van saad gekweek.



Vergadering van 4 November 2017



Bo: Pieter het hierdie Natal vytyjie in 2002 op die rots geplant. Regs: Hierdie is 'n Lonicera wat Christa 20 jaar gelede van 'n steggie begin het.



Links: Rohann kan nie onthou wanneer hy hierdie Swamp sipres begin het nie. Hy werk tans daaraan om 'n mooi wortelbasis, wat op dieselfde hoogte is, te ontwikkel.

Onder en regs: Martin het 'n klompie 'Mames' gewys. Hy sê met die ouderdom raak jy wyser en maak kleiner boompies. Die Maple het hy so 9 jaar gelede in die tuin uitgehaal. Die boompie maak van nature klein blaartjies en het pragtige rooi blaartjies as hulle uitkom.



Vergadering van 4 November 2017

‘Tip of the month’ - Deur Duvan Horn

Duvan vertel dat met die droogte en waterbeperkings van verlede jaar, hy ’n JoJo tenk gekoop het om sy dakwater op te vang. Daar is verskillende vervaardigers van tenks en verskillende groottes en jy moet ook maar bietjie pryse vergelyk want dit kan nogal wissel.

Duvan sê dat die oppervlakte van sy dak wat vir die tenk opvang, omtrent 10 vierkante meter groot is. As dit so 10mm reën, word sy tenk met 1000 liter vol.

Duvan sê ook dat hy ‘Cromadek’ plate as rakke het waarop sy bome staan. Hulle vang dus al die water op wat uit die bakke vloei as hy natgooi sowel as die water wat, soos jy natgooi, nie in die bakke kom nie. Die rakke het ’n klein helling na die kant.

Duvan het toe houers wat die water kan opvang aan die kant van die rakke geplaas en was verbaas hoeveel water hy ook so opvang en weer kan gebruik.

Dankie vir die raad om water (en geld) te spaar Duvan. Ons moet almal bydra tot waterbesparing in die droë tye.



Die tema van die vergadering was ‘Swamp Cypress’.



Vergadering van 4 November 2017

Die tema van die vergadering was “Swamp Cypress” en is deur Erika Köhler aangebied.

Erika het die boom onder vir ons gewys. Sy het so 20 jaar gelede met die boom begin. Die boom was in ’n groot drom en soos gesien kan word op die foto, omtrent dubbel so hoog as Erika.

Nie dat dit ’n groot prestasie is nie... 😊



Erika het die onderste informasie oor die “Swamp Cypress” verskaf:

Swamp Cypress, *Taxodium Dictichum* (Bald Cypress)

Where from: South East USA. Also westward to Illinois, Missouri and Arizona

Growth habit

Tall tree up to 50 meter; Young trees are conical in shape but as it ages, the lower branches are lost and the tree becomes round headed. The leaves are a fresh pale green and spirally arranged but are twisted at the base so it appears to be in flat plane. The tree is deciduous and turns a beautiful reddish brown in autumn.

My trees tend to keep their dried leaves right up to the time for new leaves to appear in early Spring. A curious thing is that some leaves stay just leaves while others grow into branchlets. Some branchlets become branches that stay on the tree while others are deciduous and drop with the leaves.

In wet and swamp conditions the trees produce “knees” up to 1m high to assist in root aeration. Swamp cypresses are long lived and can become 500 to 600 years old. The wood is soft, yet durable, not prone to fungal attack. The flowers are small catkins followed by small scaly cones 3 cm long.

Vergadering van 4 November 2017

Potting

I prefer to work on the Swamp Cypress in dormant periods. It does not “bleed” during this period and the structure of the tree can be seen more clearly. Repotting I also do in the late winter when all the leaves have dropped. The new buds swell and emerge very quickly.

It is a very forgiving tree and will live through very harsh treatment. The only thing that will surely kill your tree is being dried out severely. I lost a beautiful tree that way during a holiday and learned a valuable lesson.: rather put it in water for the duration of that time. Unlike lots of other trees that may get root rot, no harm will come to your Swamp Cypress. Normally your Taxodium may be kept outdoors in full sun or semi shade. Give lots of water.

Roots

In swamp conditions the trees develop “knees” or breathing roots. These may be replicated in a pot. Take a root \pm 1 cm in diameter. Shave it on the underside. Fold double and tie securely with the shaved undersides touching. The bend is sticking out above the soil level and the end planted. Secure the fold with cable ties, tape or raffia. Elastic bands do not work well because they become brittle and break. After six months the bended portion may be checked to see if it has fused. More than one knee may be formed on a root but remember that the tallest knees are closest to the trunk.

Styles

Trees are mainly trained in the formal upright style. Other styles are also possible and trunks can be bent while trees are young. To create taper, side branches are bent down in succession and new apexes are created out of the up-grown shoots. The result is a conical shape.

Trimming and branches

Trimming may be done all Summer long. Pinch the leaves and shoots as one would do with a Juniper. Simply pull out the tips of the new leaves and shoots with your thumb and forefinger. Twigging is difficult because the tree has deciduous branchlets. You may think you are creating twigs but are disappointed to see that in Winter they simply drop off. Branches form abundantly but tend to stay thin if you keep them all. Select the branches you need and simply rub off all other buds emerging from the trunk. This removal of new shoots may last right through the growing season.

Wiring

Wiring is done through Autumn and Winter. During the active growing season young branches are just trimmed. They thicken very fast during this time and wire damage will soon occur and sometimes go undetected.

Repotting

Repotting is done every two to three years but it also happens that a vigorous tree may start pushing itself out of the pot after only a year. It is obviously then repotting time. Soil mix consists of equal parts of loam sand and compost. A little bone meal may be added. Organic fertilizers are used every two to three weeks throughout the growing period with a rest in Winter. It is a lovely tree to grow and is generally pest free. Air layering is possible. I did ground layering with great success and also succeeded with cuttings. This is useful if you want to grow a forest and need small plants.

Vergadering van 4 November 2017

Erika het aan 'n 'Swamp Cypress' woud van haar gewerk. As gevolg van tyd kon sy net die linkerkantste paar bome snoei: sien heel onderste foto.



Composing a bonsai design is not as simple as creating a beautiful bonsai, instead it is supposed to be an attempt to convey an idea through the mimic and mood of the tree. The mimic of the tree can be presented through the pose and the physical setting and, as a result, it will be able to communicate a certain message.

Robert Steven

MEMBER PROFILE - Morgan Naicker

Morgan says that as long as he can remember he had an interest in plants, especially pot plants. In his house he has some ferns which are more than 20 years old. About five years ago he saw photos of bonsai and was immediately interested. He then investigated to see if there was someone in Pretoria who did bonsai and came across our Kai. He went to one of the meetings and there and then joined.

Morgan gives Org a good go with the number of trees he has in his garden ... amongst others 60 Azalea, some 50 Acacia, 15 large Olives dug out at Coega PE etc. Yes, since joining, Morgan has been to three digs at Coega. He also has some large Buddleja that he has planted in his garden, to lift later.

Morgan has attended all the conventions since he joined and has even attended the World Convention in Japan this year. He also attends most BRAT meeting if he does not run that day.

Yes, even bigger than his interest in bonsai, is his love for running, especially multi-day trail running. He has completed the Kalahari AuGrabies extreme marathon this year. It is a 236km run done over seven days. You carry the day's water and food with you as well as your sleeping bag, because you sleep out in the wild. So Morgan is a tough young man, although not so young as he looks, but I won't reveal his age. He has also completed 8 Comrades.

As his day job Morgan is a business developer for Kumba iron ore mine, where he evaluates new business opportunities in mining. He has been with

Below: Morgan finishing the 7 day race



Kumba for 16 years and before that was with Anglo for 7 years (you can start working out his age).

Morgan says that his first tree he acquired after joining the Kai, was an Acacia, and he still has the tree. His favorite tree, however, is a Japanese White pine (above) which he purchased. He has a great love for Azalea due to the fact that they flower, even though they are very slow to develop. He also likes to work with Acacia and then look forward to start styling the great Olives he dug out at Coega.

He enjoys the challenge that bonsai presents to visualize the tree in the plant and to attempt to then work towards achieving it. He says that you must, however, be prepared to change your mind in the process if the tree tells you something different. He therefore has no preferred styles and let each tree guide him to the style the tree wants...

Morgan says you must be careful to try and apply 'Japanese styles' to our African trees. It is like trying to force a typical Pine apex to a deciduous tree which really must have a flatter apex. He also believes that there are no rules, only guidelines. Morgan does his bonsai for his personal enjoyment and not for showing or achieving recognition. (But from what I saw in his garden, he will one day have to show some of his trees)

Morgan says that he strongly believes that the Kai must make a big effort to get young people interested in bonsai and to get them involved in the Kai. The average age in the Kai is relatively high. He thinks that we must initiated programs etc at schools to get kids exposed. He noticed in Japan that kids are exposed very aggressively with programs. ♣

DIE KEI-APPEL SE BLOMMORFOLOGIE –deur Louis vd Walt

INLEIDING

Die Kei-appel is 'n gewilde spesie vir bonsai kunstenaars. Alhoewel alle boompies blom, dra net sekere vrugte. Die boompies wat vrugte dra, is die vroulike bome. Die manlike boom vorm geen vrugte nie. Met ander woorde, die twee geslagte kom op verskillende bome voor.

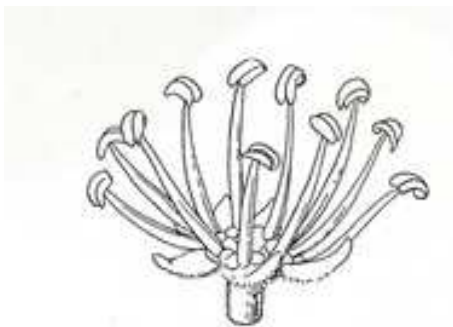
Die volgende verduideliking is verkry vanaf Prof Braam van Wyk by UP in reaksie op die vraag van wat die verskil is tussen die manlike en vroulike blomme waar geslagte op verskillende bome voorkom. Ek haal sy verduideliking aan:



“Dit is moeilik om riglyne te gee wat vir alle bome met eenslagtige blomme geld. Baie eenslagtige bome se manlike en vroulike blom lyk op die oog af tweeslagtig en identies, byvoorbeeld by die Suurpruime (Ximenia spp.), Pendorings (Gymnosporia spp.), Rooiessenhoutbome (Trichilia spp.) en Essenhoutbome (Ekebergia spp.). In gevalle waar manlike en vroulike blomme op die oog af tweeslagtig lyk, is of die vrugbeginsel (vroulike geslagsorgaan), of die meeldrade (manlike geslagsorgane), steriel. Dit verg noukeurige ondersoek, dikwels met 'n mikroskoop, om dit vas te stel.

As 'n algemene reël het die manlike blomme meeldrade en geen vrugbeginsel nie, terwyl vroulike blomme 'n vrugbeginsel het, maar geen meeldrade nie. Dit is byvoorbeeld die geval by Dovyalis spp. Aangeheg 'n skets van 'n manlike en 'n vroulike blom van die Kei-appel, Dovyalis caffra. Gewoonlik het Kei-appel afsonderlike manlike en vroulike plante, maar soms word beide manlike en vroulike blomme op dieselfde plant gevind.”

MANLIKE BLOM MET STUIFMEELDRADE

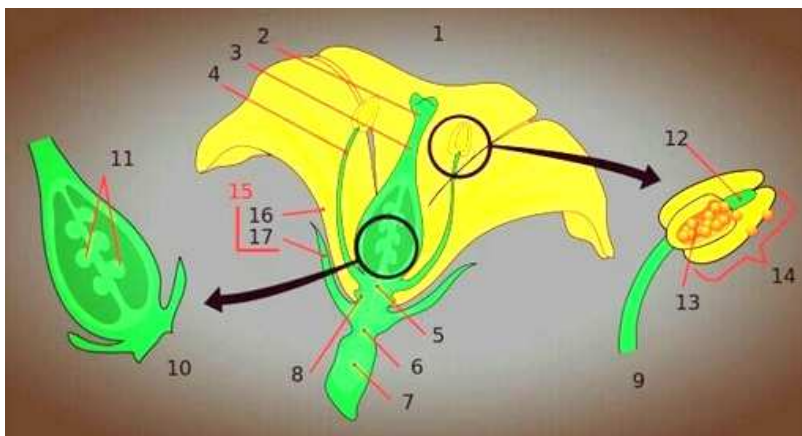


DIE KEI-APPEL SE BLOMMORFOLOGIE –deur Louis vd Walt

VROULIKE BLOM MET VRUGBEGINSEL



ANATOMIE VAN 'N BLOM MET BEIDE MANLIKE EN VROULIKE GESLAGSDELE



Die anatomie van 'n blom.

1. Volwasse blom
2. Stempel
3. Styl
4. Helmdraad
5. Blomas
6. Knoop
7. Stingel
8. Heuningkelk
9. Meeldraad
10. Vrugbeginsel
11. Saadknoppie
12. Helmbindsel
13. Mikrosporangium
14. Helmknoppie
15. Blomdek
16. Kroonblaar: blomkroon
17. Kelkblaar: blomkelk

BESTUIWING VAN KEI-APPEL BLOMME

Daar is nie sekerheid oor die bestuiwingsmeganisme nie.

Die anatomie van die blom is nie optimaal vir insekbestuiwing nie. Die bestuiwing vind hoofsaaklik deur wind plaas. Stuifmeel vanaf die manlike blom beland op die stempel van die vroulike blom en bestuiwing kan plaasvind.

IMPLIKASIES VIR ONS BONSAI'ERS

As jy bome wil hê wat vrugte dra, moet jy bome van albei geslagte in jou versameling hê. Die manlike en vroulike blom is duidelik onderskeibaar. Sien sketse hierbo. Jy sal dus net tydens blomtyd kan onderskei.

Verder wil dit lyk of die “wyfies” maar naby die “mannetjies” geplaas moet word vir optimale bestuiwing as wind die hoofbestuier is. Volgens sekere bronne is insekbestuiwing egter nie heeltemal uitgesluit nie.



Indigenous Southern African trees for Bonsai—*Commiphora harveyi*

Common names: Copper-stem corkwood, Red-stem corkwood (Eng.); Koperstamkanniedood, Rooistamkanniedood (Afr.)

An interesting tree because of its unusual appearance of silky, copper-like bark that peels in large flakes; a great specimen for making bonsai trees and an excellent garden feature plant. *Commiphora harveyi* is a small to medium-sized, single-stemmed, deciduous tree, about 4–18 m tall. The main stem is tall, broad, often twisted and has dark green bark with chunks of bronze, papery peeling pieces that appear as copper, hence the common name. Young leaves are purplish red when young and scented when crushed. During the winter season, the leaflets turn bright yellow before they fall. Small, pale yellow to whitish flowers, 32 mm long, in clusters of axillary heads, on slender stalks, up to 100 mm long, flowering in early summer (October to December). All species of *Commiphora* are deciduous (male and female flowers on separate trees). Fruit small, up to 15 mm long, green, shiny and rounded, 10 mm in diameter, pink to red when ripe. *Commiphora harveyi* occurs in hot, rocky valleys, in bushveld, coastal dune forest and dry forest.



As bonsai: It is relatively easy to propagate from seed and even easier from large cuttings (truncheons). When propagating vegetatively, prepare river sand, coarse bark, sterile seed trays and provide a warm, humid, moist environment. A rooting hormone is not necessary. Take cuttings from a healthy, pest- and disease-free motherstock. *Commiphora harveyi* is frost sensitive and should be protected in winter. It has the ability to ‘heal over’ very large cuts. The leaf and foliage development is very good. Grow them in full sun. They do not like to be watered too much.

They prefer a rich but well-drained growing medium. General feeding can be applied during the growing season. The roots are less vigorous than that of other trees and can be transplanted at longer intervals. They can be slightly root bound in pots. Do heavy pruning in the summer. They can be defoliated in summer. Most natural styles can be successfully achieved with this species. It is relatively pest free.

A worthwhile specie to have in every collection.



Vergadering van 2 Desember 2017

Dit was ons afsluiting en ons het sommer net lekker gekuier en gebraai, en aan so 'n paar bome gewerk.



Vergadering van 2 Desember 2017

Ons het nog 'n eerste in die Kai: ons eie kalender vir 2018. Ons moet darem erken dat ons (so bietjie) afgekyk het by SABA. Maar ons foto's is van net ons eie lede. Laat ons bietjie van die lede wat kalenders gekry het hoor wat julle dink van die formaat en gee asseblief bietjie raad.



PRETORIA BONSAI KAI

2018

KALENDER / CALENDAR



Stiaan Kruger

Soort: *Juniperus chinensis*
 Boom: *Shohin* (Shohin) (Shohin)
 Ouderdom: 32 jaar
 Hoogte: 65cm

Entourage



083 567 0886
stiaan.kruger@me.com

Foto's versorg deur:



RK
ROBINSON & KRUGER
 PROKUREURS / BOEDTELBEREDERS
 TRANSPORTBEDIENERS / NOTARISSE
MARTIN KRUGER 012 332 1770
 law@robinsonkruger.co.za



Van die lede met hulle 2018 Kalenders.

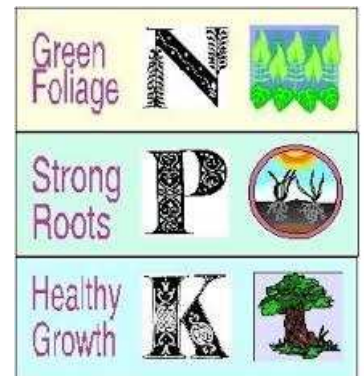
Bonsai Kalender – Deur Dr Francois van As

Wat doen ons in Januarie en Februarie?

Hierdie is van ons warmste maande met sonnige dae wat maklik ons bonsai kan uitdroog. Indien moontlik, mag dit nodig wees om tweemaal per dag water te gee, veral kleiner bonsai. Al die water gee gaan die voedingstowwe laat uitloog en dit is belangrik om dit terug te plaas. Vloeibare voedingstowwe kan 'n goeie idee wees. Die toediening van bemesting kan teen Februarie verminder word aangesien die boompies nou aan die einde van die groeiseisoen is en dit nie meer nodig is om groei aan te moedig nie. Die boompies gaan minder stikstof (N) nodig hê en meer potas (K) en fosfaat (P) om houtvorming aan te help. Takke begin verdik en waar bedrading begin insny, moet dit ontspan of verwyder word.



Hou 'n oog op peste soos plantluise, ruspes en witvlieë wat nou aktief is en behandel vroegtydig. Moet nie die toediening van chemikalieë oordoen nie. Volg altyd die vervaardigers se instruksies en wees bedag daarop dat plante in klein houers makliker spanning ervaar as plante wat nie in potte groei nie.



Hoe lyk Pretoria se klimaat hierdie tyd van die jaar?

Pretoria het 'n gematigde savanne (grasvlakte) klimaat met warm, nat somers en droë winters. Van Mei tot September reën dit selde en wanneer wel, is dit maar min.

Maand	Gemiddelde maksimum temperatuur (°C)	Gemiddelde minimum temperatuur (°C)	Gemiddelde ure sonskyn per dag	Gemiddelde aantal dae neerslag per maand	Gemiddelde mm neerslag per maand
Januarie	29	18	8	14	101-200mm
Februarie	28	17	8	11	61-100mm

Bron: <http://www.whatstheweatherlike.org/southafrica/pretoria.htm>

Francois van As

Snippets

OUR ENVIRONMENT

It is summer and very hot. We all attempt to keep cool during these hot months. Air conditioners use about 5% of all the electricity produced in the United States, at an annual cost of more than \$11 billion to home owners. To conserve energy, we should treat our air conditioners the same way we treat other energy-demanding appliances: by using them wisely and keeping them running efficiently.

Invest in an energy-efficient air conditioner. If you're buying a new air conditioner, choose one for maximum energy efficiency. New air conditioners come labeled with an Energy Efficiency Rating (EER), a standard that lets you calculate how much electricity the air conditioner will consume. The higher the EER, the less it will cost you to operate the appliance to achieve the same level of cooling.



Inspirasie uit die natuur



Jakkie Greyling het hierdie foto op haar 'Facebook' gekry. Dit is onbekend wie PvdM is wat blykbaar die foto geneem het. Maar dankie aan Jakkie en PvdM vir die pragtige foto. Ek dink nie daar hoef iets meer oor die foto gesê te word nie; elkeen maak sy eie afleiding ...

Snippets

For the love of trees

The origin of the term *tree hugger*.

The first tree huggers were 294 men and 69 women belonging to the Bishnois branch of Hinduism, who, in 1730, died while trying to protect the trees in their village from being turned into the raw material for building a palace. They literally clung to the trees, while being slaughtered by the foresters. But their action led to a royal decree prohibiting the cutting of trees in any Bishnoi village. And now those villages are virtual wooded oases amidst an otherwise desert landscape.

Not only that, the Bishnois inspired the Chipko movement (chipko means “to cling” in Hindi) that started in the 1970s, when a group of peasant women in the Himalayan hills of northern India threw their arms around trees designated to be cut down. Within a few years, this tactic, also known as tree satyagraha, had spread across India, ultimately forcing reforms in forestry and a moratorium on tree felling in Himalayan regions.

Source: goo.gl/HTyZEj

Photo: The village women of the Chipko movement in the early 70's in the Garhwal Hills of India, protecting the trees from being cut down.



Even if I knew that tomorrow the world would go to pieces, I would still plant my apple tree.

Martin Luther

Sorgskedule Seisoen: Season:		Mid-somer Mid-summer	Laat somer Late summer	Vroeg herfs Early autumn	Mid-herfs Mid-autumn	Laat herfs Late autumn
Maand: Month:		Jan	Feb	Mrt Mar	Apr	Mei May
Die boom se jaarsiklus The tree's yearly cycle		Kort dormante periode, konsolideer nuwe groei Short period of dormancy, consolidate new growth			Bery voor vir dormante periode Prepare for winter dormancy	
A k s i e / A c t i o n	Bonsai van saad Bonsai from seed			Vir beste resultate gebruik vars saad For best results, use fresh seed		
	Bonsai van steggies Bonsai from cuttings					
	Verplant Potting					
	Herpot met wortelsnoei Repot with root pruning				Immergroen bome Evergreen trees	
	Vormsnoei Formative pruning					
	Knyp groeipunte Pinch growth points					
	Bemesting Fertilizer					
	Insekdoders Insecticide					
	Somerbeskerming Summer protection					
Sorgskedule Seisoen: Season:		Mid-somer Mid-summer	Laat somer Late summer	Vroeg herfs Early autumn	Mid-herfs Mid-autumn	Laat herfs Late autumn
Maand: Month:		Jan	Feb	Mrt Mar	Apr	Mei May
Die boom se jaarsiklus The tree's yearly cycle		Kort dormante periode, konsolideer nuwe groei Short period of dormancy, consolidate new growth			Bery voor vir dormante periode Prepare for winter dormancy	
A k s i e / A c t i o n	Bonsai van saad Bonsai from seed			Vir beste resultate gebruik vars saad For best results, use fresh seed		
	Bonsai van steggies Bonsai from cuttings					
	Verplant Potting					
	Herpot met wortelsnoei Repot with root pruning				Immergroen bome Evergreen trees	
	Vormsnoei Formative pruning					
	Knyp groeipunte Pinch growth points					
	Bemesting Fertilizer					
	Insekdoders Insecticide					
	Somerbeskerming Summer protection					

The individual opinions expressed in this issue are not necessarily those of the Pretoria Bonsai Kai.