



Derde uitgawe  
2022

# Koeda

## Pretoria Bonsai Kai

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### In hierdie uitgawe

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

## Van die redakteur

### Beste Bonsai Vriende

Ons familie kuier baie, en dan braai en eet ons saam. Hoe anders? En meeste kere is die kuier by my huis. En omdat dit by my huis is is ek die een wat die vleis moet braai. Hoe anders? En dan is daar baie versoeke/opdragte/voorkeure/fiemies oor presies hoe elkeen sy vleis verkies, veral as dit by 'steak' kom. My skoonsus s'n moet amper rou wees met nog bietjie bloed wat uitloop. Skoonpa hou van syne 'medium'. Vroulief weer verkies haar vleis redelik gaar. En dan tussen die uiterstes is daar nog 'n paar fynproewers wat presies weet wat die beste manier is om vleis te eet.

Dit kos natuurlik redelik beplan, om nie van geduld te praat nie, om te weet wanneer om elke stukkie vleis op die vuur te sit sodat als darem gelyk gaar is en almal saam kan eet.

Dit is ook reg so want wie wil nou rou vleis eet as jy van gaar vleis hou, of anders om. En niemand gaan die rou vleis eter oortuig dat gaar vleis beter proe nie, en anders om dieselfde.

Laat my dink aan ons bonsai. Dikwels as iemand 'n boom sien sal

jy hoor die persoon sê, dit lyk vir my soos die of die se boom. Dit is sy of haar styl. En dit is goed want elke individie hou van 'n sekere styl of manier hoe 'n bonsai moet lyk. Die bespreking van die bome by ons mini uitstallings by ons vergaderings is baie lekker. Daar hoor jy hoe iemand sê hier was 'n tak maar ek het hom afgesny. Of die boom was eers hoër maar ek het hom korter gemaak. Dit wys die voorkeur van elke persoon, net soos hoe hy/sy van sy steak hou.

Kry raad en idees van ander lede maar bly by waarvan jy hou, sover dit jou bonsai en jou steak aangaan.

Bonsai groete.

Jaco



**Don't let yesterday use up to much of today. — Indian proverb**

## Vergadering van 5 Februarie 2022

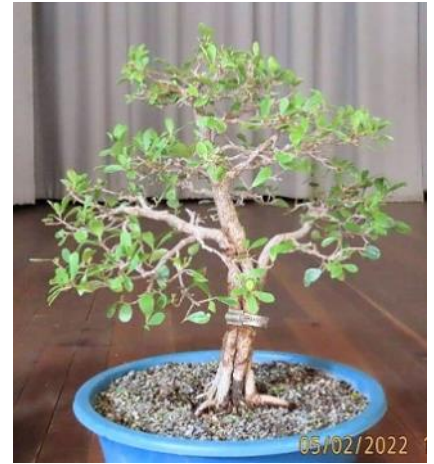


## Vergadering van 5 Februarie 2022 - Mini-uitstalling

Daar is ongelukkig nie informasie oor die bome beskikbaar nie, en die redakteur maak verskoning aan die lid wie se naam nie genoem word wat die foto's verskaf het nie.



# Vergadering van 5 Februarie 2022 - Mini-uitstalling



## Vergadering van 5 Februarie 2022 - Mini-uitstalling



## Vergadering van 5 Februarie 2022

### 'Tip of the month' - Deur Kobus Erwee

My wenk vir die maand gaan oor outomatiese besproeing vir bonsais.

Besproeing het goeie en slegte gevolge. Die goeie gevolge is as volg:

- Bome kry altyd water (Of jy by die huis is of weg van die huis is)
- Dit spaar tyd ('n groot voordeel vir ons werkendes) en water.
- Daar mag nog vele meer voordele wees.

Nadele:

- Indien jy nie jou bome gereeld inspekteer nie mag jy bome verloor agv probleme met jou stelsel of probleme met druppers (verstop of uitgetrek en is nie meer by die boom nie)
- Mens kan lui raak en nie die nodige aandag aan jou bome gee nie.
- Kan nogal duur wees om te installeer

Volgens my is beplanning van jou stelsel seker die belangrikste aksie wat mens moet neem. Swak beplanning kan maak dat mens geld in die water gooi.

Ek en Armand het die projek aangepak en self gedoen. Die verskaffer (A&J plastics in Koedoespoort) was baie behulpsaam met al die raad wat hulle gegee het. Ons was baie gelukkig en het 'n outomatiese Rainbird stelsel by Steward en Loyds in Eastlynn teen halfprys gekry. Dit was werklik die goedkoopste in PTA, het oral rond gebel.

Ons het gereedskap by Kragdag gekoop wat die installasie van die besproeing vergemaklik het. Maak draad klampe met die stuk gereedskap onder:



Maak gate in die pyp en sit Koppelstukke in pyp met die gereedskap onder:



## Vergadering van 5 Februarie 2022

### 'Tip of the month' - Deur Kobus Erwee

Ons het ook by 'n skrootwerf rondgesnuffel en op die rakkies afgekom. Ons het hulle swart gevef en dit hou nogal die pype netjies (Keer dat dit bak hang.) Die prys was baie goed want mens koop dit per kilogram, indien jy dit nuut sou koop sou dit baie duurder gewees het:



Ons gebruik hierdie (regs) om die water by die plant te drup:



Hierdie (regs) kom tussen die hoof pyp en die drupper hierbo. Dit bepaal ook die hoeveelheid water wat toegelaat word. Die foto wys die bokant. Die onderkant het verskillende kleure wat verskillende liters per uur aandui:



## Vergadering van 5 Februarie 2022

### ‘Tip of the month’ - Deur Kobus Erwee

Ons het ook op die oulike besproeiings “perdehoef” afgekom. Die water word uit veskeie gaaitjies vrygelaat, wat beter water verspreiding verseker en dus meer eweredige wortelgroei verseker:



Ons het krane voor die kleppe, wat deur die besproeiingsstelsel beheer word, gesit sodat mens makliker onderhoud kan doen:

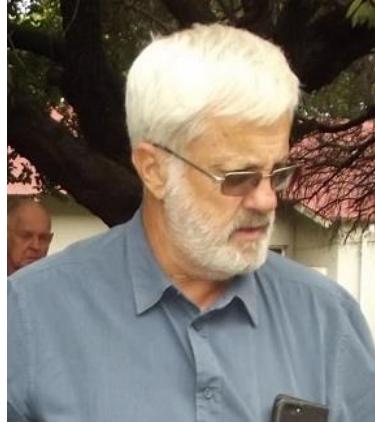


Armand het 'n netjiese installasie van die elektroniese besproeiingsstelsel gedoen:



## Vergadering van 5 Februarie 2022

Die tema van die vergadering was “Bonsai Fusion” en is deur Louis van Wyk aangebied. Die volgende “presentation” was deur Louis gewys:



# Bonsai Fusion



- **Bonsai trunk fusion is a grafting technique used to fuse multiple smaller bonsai trunks from rooted cuttings or fresh seedlings into one larger trunk.**
- This is typically done by tying these root cuttings together with a string or by using plastic wire on the outside to fuse.
- Bonsai trunk fusion will take a few years to complete so will require a few years of patience.



## Vergadering van 5 Februarie 2022

# What is Bonsai Fusion?

- *Bonsai trunk fusion is a grafting technique used in bonsai.*
- *It is used to merge multiple rooted cutting trunks.*
- *This will create a stronger bonsai trunk that is easier to grow and taper exactly the way you want.*
- *The general premise then is that you would take a few cuttings from an existing plant – usually a minimum of 6 or 7 – taken from the branches.*
- *You can also plant 6 to 7 fresh seedlings for this technique.*
- *You would plant these in a pot to develop a root structure and grow the trunk of these out for about a year or so.*
- *These cuttings or seedlings will be planted in a circle to help them fuse later.*
- *Then, once these cuttings/seedlings are strong enough you would either place a metal mesh or metal pole in the centre of the cuttings and tie them together, either with wire or paper ties.*
- *This will typically be done in early spring before the seedlings or cuttings break the dormancy.*
- *Finally, leave the seedlings/cuttings attached to the wireframe mesh until fused – ensuring you do nothing but water and fertilize your plant.*
- *Typically the process of fusing bonsai trunks will take around 1-2 years to be completed depending on the number of seedlings or cuttings that need to be fused.*

# What is Bonsai Fusion?

- The main steps involved are as follows:
  - *Select your bonsai species*
  - *Visualize how you want your tree to look*
  - *Grow out your seedlings or cuttings*
  - *Place a metal mesh or pole in a drainage pot ?*
  - *Replant your seedlings or cuttings around the mesh*
  - *Attach your seedlings or cuttings with paper ties or wire*
  - *Water and fertilize your new bonsai regularly*
  - *Wait for 1 to 2 years*

## Vergadering van 5 Februarie 2022

# What do you need?

- *Bonsai cuttings or seed.*
- *Bonsai pot with holes or a growth/training pot*
- *Plastic ties, wire, PVC and/or masking tape and/or string*
- *A metal mesh or pole*
- *Fertiliser of your choice*

# Suitable species

Species	Difficulty in fusing
Chinese elm	Easy
Japan elm	Easy
Juniper	Easy
Ficus	Easy
Maple	Easy
Cotoneaster	Medium
Azalea	Medium
Fig	Medium
Pouzolzia	Medium
Money Trees	Hard
Pine	



WHAT WE WANT THE BONSAI TREE TO LOOK LIKE



WHAT THE METAL MESH HAS TO LOOK LIKE TO GET THE LOOK OF THE BONSAI WE WANT

The image on the left is what you will draw first – what your tree will look like. The image on the right is the mesh that will be needed to grow a tree like this out of cuttings and seedlings. A metal pole will work just as well if you would like a straight bonsai

## Vergadering van 5 Februarie 2022

# The process

- Remove plants from their containers
- Clean soil from roots
- Place the plants in the sequence you want to use rot
- Start taping the plants in position. Masking tape is preferred as it will wear off over time.
- Focus on the main stem, leaving potential branches uncovered
- Wire the stem and branches and bend the stem to the required form
- Wire the branches
- Trim the roots, making sure all the plants have healthy roots that contribute to the root ball
- Plant the new tree as you would any other bonsai. A training pot is preferred for at least one growing season.
- Allow the tree to grow wild for the first season with minimum training. Maybe some selective pruning.
- Watch for wire pinch and remove if necessary.
- Have patience. Do not move the main plants to inspect if they fuse.

# Advantages of Fusion

- Trunks are not damaged
- Fast
- Added nebari
- More design options – let your imagination loose

# Disadvantages of Fusion

- Added risk of disease
  - White Spot
  - Fungal infection
  - Insect infestation
- Some of the contributing stock can die off

## Vergadering van 5 Februarie 2022

# Examples



## Vergadering van 5 Februarie 2022

# Examples



### Source

■ <https://plantpaladin.com/bonsai-trunk-fusion/>



## Sommer net

Die onderste is in 'n doktersspreekkamer gesien. Hoop nie dit is regtig wat van ons word as ons oud word nie.....



## Terugvoering oor demonstrasie / werkswinkelbome



Jakes van Heerden arranged a dig for the Kai at a game farm in the Rustenburg area on 24 April 2021. A small report on the day was published in the second edition of 2021 of the Koeda.

Kobus Erwee het (onder andere) 'n praktige Buddleja Saligna met baie potensiaal gekry, foto heel links was geneem op die dag na die boom uitgegrawe is.

Links is die boom afgeneem op 13 September 2022 om te wys dat die boom oorleef het en mooi uitloop. Nou vir die lang pad vorentoe om 'n bonsai van skou gehalte te word.

Ons sien uit om die vordering te sien in die toekoms.

## REAWAKENING IN EARLY SPRING

**The following article, partly changed, is part of a comprehensive article and was taken from the website <https://www.bonsaiempire.com>. Refer to the web site for the comprehensive article.**

At the beginning of spring, broadleaves need to be carefully inspected to spot the first signs of budding. Some species, such as Celtis, Elm, Figs and hornbeam, should initially be left to bud freely. Only a few weeks later, when the new shoots have developed at least four to six leaves, is intervention necessary by cutting with scissors after the second leaf.



*A few weeks after the plant has started to grow again, this tree's new shoots need to be cut off with scissors after the second leaf.*

Others, however – especially in the case of bonsai that have already been styled – need intervention to keep overly vigorous growth under control and avoid compromising the elegance and refinement of the ends of the ramification. This is the case for Japanese maples in the styling phase: if they are left to grow unfettered, during the season they will produce thick, straight shoots a meter long.

On the other hand, on a maple for instance, that is in the phase of refinement, intervention on the buds is required every day, from the moment the first ones start to open until the last ones have finished budding. The procedure consists of opening the first two leaves, which will be retained, and removing the leaves inside. This operation, which is called “pinching”, induces the growth of new and smaller buds, which will sprout from the axils of the remaining leaves. The procedure, which needs to be constantly repeated and is often carried out alongside defoliation/defoliating, generates small leaves and an elegant and slender ramification, which is what characterizes Japanese maples. Beech is an unusual case, because it only buds once in the spring. This idiosyncrasy has the result of increasing the time required for the ramification to densify.

*Beech buds are starting to open. Every day, the buds need to be opened by hand to remove the central part. The first two leaves are retained*



## REAWAKENING IN EARLY SPRING

### New growth in Spring.

This is the period in which we pinch new growth, and can consider taking cuttings or creating air layers.

### Pinching.

'Pinching' junipers: All varieties of juniper (*Juniperus communis*, *J. chinensis*, *J. phoenicea* L., etc.), if well cultivated (with the necessary sunlight, water and fertilizer), bud continuously from spring to autumn. New shoots should be trimmed (not pinched) with scissors two or three times during the season. Cut by inserting the scissor blades parallel to the stalk of the shoot.



*Juniper shoots are cut back by inserting the scissors parallel to the stem.*



*Break large spruce buds off halfway, with your fingers - or preferably with sharp scissors, when they reach 1" (2,5cm).*

Pinching spruces: As for spruces, only large buds should be pinched, when they reach 1" (2,5cm) long. Break them off with your fingers, halfway down. Leave small buds to develop, to balance the energy of the different areas of the tree.



## REAWAKENING IN EARLY SPRING

**Pinching broadleaves:** Plants have a natural tendency to grow most in the areas that have the greatest amount of light, so that they can photosynthesize as much as possible. The bonsaist's task is to spread the growth as evenly as possible, to balance out the energy across all areas of the plant. Pinching is needed for the most vigorous buds, to limit their development and encourage strengthening of the weaker ones. Usually you should only keep the first two buds, and remove the others. However, in particularly thick areas, it is better to leave only one, while leaving three or even four in the thinner areas.

This procedure should be repeated as and when necessary as the new growth comes out, and should continue throughout the growing season.

**Flowering and fruiting plants** are a separate case, because they should be left free to grow. They should only be pruned at the end of summer, after the differentiation between flower buds and leaf buds has been established. Flower buds develop at the bases of branches that have grown during the year.

If you prune the branches before the buds are differentiated, which generally happens around the end of June, the reduction of the leaf surface area obliges the plant to increase the number of leaf buds and abandon flower buds in order to re-establish a balance in the existing foliage.

**Pinching pines:** The months of May and June are a period of intense activity in pines. If you want make a pine into a bonsai, pinching candles and pruning new shoots are absolute musts. If small branches are not slowed down, they will continue to grow longer in all directions, seeking out as much light as possible. They will then be impossible to make more compact in order to create foliage pads. The energy will then be concentrated around the thickest areas – the branches at the top of the tree and the ends of the other branches – as is the case for almost all plants, which will increase the energy in these spots, to the detriment of the thinner areas which will end up perishing. To reverse this tendency, you need to cut off a greater or lesser amount of the candles. The period to do this is difficult to establish a priori, because it varies according to the specimens concerned and the geographical region. What you need to remember is that, on vigorous specimens, candles should be pinched when they have developed adequately, to somewhere around 1" (2,5cm). To pinch them back, take the candle between your thumb and index finger and cut it off, while gently twisting it. You should not use scissors, because if you do, the ends of the needles will turn black as they develop. When candles do not open all at once, you need to pay careful attention and pinch them all back bit by bit, as they develop.



*Pinching candles on vigorous pines, using fingers and a slight twisting gesture.*

## REAWAKENING IN EARLY SPRING

### Layering.

When the plant is at the height of its activity, it is the right moment for air layering. Sap is flowing abundantly and all the organs are working at a good pace, which encourages roots to sprout quickly. Layering (also called marcotting) can be used to thin down an overly thick trunk, to create a new specimen by using an interesting part of an over-thick plant, to improve nebari that is not particularly attractive, etc. The procedure takes advantage of the capacity many plants have of rapidly producing new roots at a point where a ring of bark has been removed. Layering is an easy method of multiplying numbers of plants. It is used a lot to produce specimens with good proportions and interesting characteristics, and quite quickly at that.

### Take cuttings

Cuttings are a reproduction technique that allows plants with perfectly identical characteristics to the parent plant to be obtained. Again, this technique takes advantage of the capacity that certain species have – junipers and almost all broadleaves – to put out roots. Pines are not recommended here, because they usually have too slow a metabolism for the cutting to take root before it dries out. If the part destined for the cutting is well chosen, the new plant will have good characteristics, but will need plenty of time in order to reach the appropriate dimensions for creating a bonsai.

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**WISDOM IS THE GIFT THAT COMES WITH AGE**

## Vergadering van 5 Maart 2022

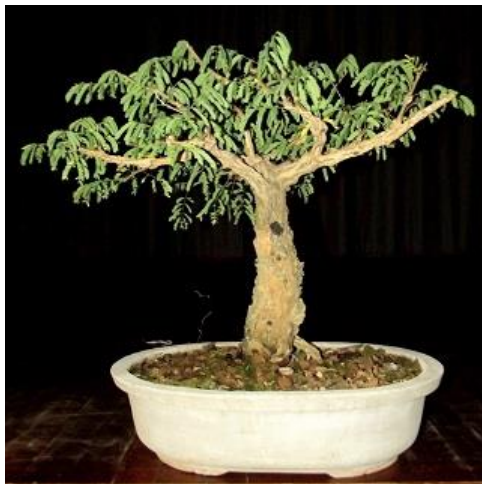


## Vergadering van 5 Maart 2022 - Mini-uitstalling

As gevolg van tyd was daar nie bespreking oor die bome nie.



## Vergadering van 5 Maart 2022- Mini-uitstalling



## Vergadering van 5 Maart 2022- Mini-uitstalling



### ‘Tip of the month’ - Deur Rina Nortje

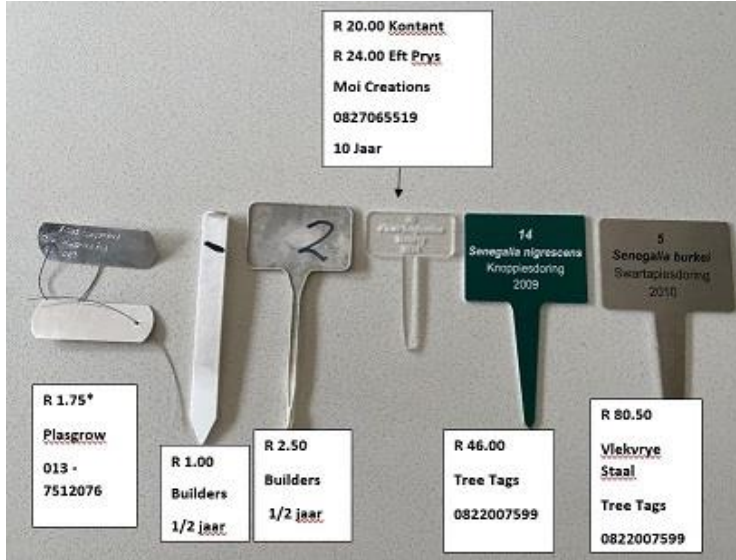
Rina het genoem dat sy graag “name tags” by haar boompies sit. Op hierdie “name tags” het sy inligting soos die botaniese naam van die boom, die gewone naam van die boom asook die jaar wat sy die boom as bonsai begin het, en dalk ’n boom nommer wat sy self aan haar boom gegee het.

Op die volgende bladsy is ’n paar voorbeelde wat Rina gewys het van “tags”, asook inligting van iemand wat sulke “tags” verskaf.



## Vergadering van 5 Maart 2022

### 'Tip of the month' vervolg - Deur Rina Nortje



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## Vergadering van 5 Maart 2022

Die tema van die vergadering was: Aksent plante, en is deur Elsie Ceronio aangebied.



# AKSENT PLANTE



## Vergadering van 5 Maart 2022

### Geskiedenis van Aksentplante

'n Plant wat saamgebring is waar bome uitgegrawe is om die versamelaar te herinner waar hy die boom gekry het.

Aksent plante kan 'n mooi bonsai uitstalling 'n “wow” uitstalling maak.



### Die gebruik van Aksente

- Nie noodwendig plante
- Die uitbeeld / atmosfeer van 'n bonsai boom
- Die storie van die boom
- Shitakusa—as dit 'n plant is

Japanese term:

Shita - “Below or under”

Kusa—”Grass”



## Vergadering van 5 Maart 2022

### Nuwe kuns tegnieke oor laaste 20 jaar

- KUSAMONO  
Kusa gras - Mono item (thing)
- KOKEDAMA  
Koke moss - Dama ronde item (ball)
- NEARAI  
Ne wortel - arai skoonmaak (washed)

### Aksentplante

Word deel van die bonsai uitstalling  
Saam met die pot, die tafel of stander en perkamentrol

Die 'klein' plantjies voltooi die prentjie en vertel die storie

2012 skou "Magical Bonsai Accents"

They have started something big for something small

### Die keuse van 'n regte aksentplant

Word geplaas om klem te lê en harmonie te skep op die seisoen, die beweging en styl van die bonsai boom.

Kunsbeginsels:

Balans

Kontras

Klem

Beweging

Patroon

Ritme en eenheid

Verskeidenheid

## Vergadering van 5 Maart 2022

### Die Kunsbeginsels

Word gebruik om 'n effek te skep om die kunstenaar se storie oor te dra

Dit help om te bepaal of die boom suksesvol voltooi is of nog nie

Nie nodig om al die beginsels te gebruik nie

In 'n suksesvolle uitstalling word kunsbeginsels verenig

Ook met verskeidenheid wat geskep word deur kontras en klem

Visueel moet die bebalanseerd met beweging wees vir die kyker se oog samestelling

### Belangrike aspekte van aksentplante

Plante moet welig en gesond wees (vol)

Dit moet die boom komplimenteer

Groot aksente met groot bome

Kleure skep kontras

Komplimenteer spesifieke fokus of beweging van die boom

Voorbeelde:



## Vergadering van 5 Maart 2022



## Vergadering van 5 Maart 2022



Daar was 'n paar voorbeelde van uistallings bespreek, onder.



## Vergadering van 5 Maart 2022



**End**

## Bonsai Kalender – Deur Dr Francois van As

### Wat doen ons in September?

Met die aanbreek van September kom die Lente en warmer weerstoestande. Die meeste bladwisselende bome moes nou reeds uitgeplant of herpot en die wortels teruggesnoei gewees het. Vir sommige, byvoorbeeld Witstinkhout en die Akasias, moet 'n mens verkieslik wag totdat hulle bot, maar herpot voordat die botsels oopgaan. Die meeste immergroen bome kan nog tot in vroeg September herpot word. Wildevye se wortels moet verkieslik nie gesnoei word voordat temperature verhoog nie. Blomplante soos Azaleas moet nie herpot of gesnoei word voordat die blomme afgeval het nie. Jenewers kan ook nou herpot word alhoewel hulle 'n langer herpotperiode het, tot diep in die Lente. Moet nooit boompies wat pas wortelsnoei en herpotting ondergaan het, te gou begin bemes nie. Dit kan die pas gesnoeide wortels beskadig. Beskerm boompies wat herpot is teen die laaste koue wat mag voorkom.



Hou bome wat bedraad is fyn dop, veral takke wat uitermatige groei toon. Verwyder alle bedrading indien nodig en wees baie versigtig om nie die delikate nuwe groei te beskadig nie.

Soos temperature verhoog, neem groei toe en is dit nodig om watertoediening en voeding te verskerp.

### Wat doen ons in Oktober?

Teen Oktober bevind ons ons in die tweede maand van die Lente en die warmer weer laat die boompies verseker vinniger groei. Onthou dat die beste manier om digte vertakking te verbeter, opgesluit lê in voortgesette snoei. Groeipunte kan voortdurend uitgeknypt word, behalwe waar 'n tak verleng moet word. Wanneer uitloopsels begin verleng, kan hulle teruggesnoei word tot een paar blare. Dit sal kompakte groei bevorder. By naaldhoutboompies kan kerse tot tweederdes teruggeknypt word.

Vervolg op bl 27

## Bonsai Kalender – Deur Dr Francois van As

Met al die nuwe groei en 'n toename in watertoediening moet voeding nie agterweë bly nie. As jy vinniger groei in jong plante wil aanmoedig, gebruik 'n produk met 'n hoë stikstofinhoud, maar by die handhawing van meer gevestigde bome, waar ons nie wil hê die blare moet vergroot nie, kan 'n produk gebruik word wat weer hoër kalium en fosforinhoud bevat met 'n laer stikstofinhoud. Behandeling teen peste kan ook 'n aanvang neem aangesien skadelike insekte en swamsiektes hulle verskyning kan maak.



Bonsai-groete

### *Francois van As*

#### 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
September	26	12	10	3	6-30mm
Oktober	27	14	9	9	61-100mm

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

**If we could see the miracle of a single flower clearly our whole life would change.**

## Snippets

### OUR ENVIRONMENT

Most bathroom and kitchen sponges are made of plastic and cannot be recycled. Every time you use one, you are causing microplastics to be washed down the drain! Marine organisms often digest these microplastics, and they also damage coral reefs. Instead, you can make many greener choices for washing up and cleaning. You can try using a simple cotton cloth to wash dishes or a scrubby made of natural fibers. You can also use wooden dishwashing brushes and scrub brushes for cleaning.



### Inspirasie uit die natuur



Hierdie foto is in Natal afgeneem. Dit is een van ons Akasia spesies.

Dit is 'n mooi voorbeeld van die natuurlike vorms van die Akasia (Pierneef styl) wat ook baie mooi nageboots word in bonsai.



<b>Sorgskedule</b> Seisoen: Season:		Mid-somer Mid-summer	Laat somer Late summer	Vroeg herfs Early autumn	Mid-herfs Mid-autumn	Laat herfs Late autumn		
<b>Maand:</b> <b>Month:</b>		<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mrt</b> <b>Mar</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>Mei</b> <b>May</b>		
<b>Die boom se jaarsiklus</b> <b>The tree's yearly cycle</b>		Kort dormante periode, konsolideer nuwe groei Short period of dormancy, consolidate new growth			Berey 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							
<b>Sorgskedule</b> Seisoen: Season:		Vroeg winter Early winter	Mid-winter	Laat winter Late winter	Vroeg lente Early spring	Mid-lente Mid-spring	Laat lente Late spring	Vroeg somer Early summer
<b>Maand:</b> <b>Month:</b>		<b>Jun</b>	<b>Jul</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>Okt</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Des</b> <b>Dec</b>
<b>Die boom se jaarsiklus</b> <b>The tree's yearly cycle</b>		Dormant gedurende die winter Winter dormancy			Herontwaking, nuwe groei Reawakening, new growth			Nuwe groei New growth
A k s i e  / A c t i o n	Bonsai van steggies Bonsai from cuttings							
	Verplant Potting							
	Herpot met wortelsnoei Repot with root pruning			Immergroen en bladwisselende bome Evergreen and deciduous trees				
	Vormsnoei Formative pruning							
	Knyp groeipunte Pinch growth points							
	Bemesting Fertilizer							
	Insekdoders Insecticide							
	Somerbeskerming Summer protection							
	Winterbeskerming Winter protection							