Derde uitgawe
2019

Koeda

Pretoria Bonsai Kai

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

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

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In hierdie uitgawe

Van die redakteur

Beste Bonsai Vriende

Daar word algemeen verwag dat 'n bonsai boom net so oud kan word (net so lank kan leef) as sy eweknie in die natuur. Bome in die natuur se leeftyd hang af van wat se soort boom dit is asook waar die boom groei. Bome in die natuur leef van so 100 jaar tot duisend jaar en daar is selfs bewyse dat die "Yew" asook ons inheemse Kremetart meer as 5000 jaar oud kan word onder gunstige toestande. Daar word beweer dat die Sunland Kremetart by Duiwelskloof tot 6000 jaar oud kan wees.

Daar is baie bewyse uit Chinese en Japanese versamelings van bonsai wat egter baie ouer is as wat dieselfde spesie oor die algemeen in die natuur word. Dit is natuurlik omdat bonsai in daardie versamelings absoluut net die beste behandeling en versorging kry. Die belangrikste is natuurlik dat die eienaar kan sien wanneer daar siektes of plae (swamme en luise ens) op die boom is en die boom dan kan behandel.

Is 'n bonsai eers mooi, of ten minste mooi genoeg, om uit te stal en te waardeer as hy oud is? Ek dink nie so nie. Ek het al pragtige bonsai gesien in die versamelings van ons lede wat selfs so jonk as 5 en 10 jaar is. Ons moenie dink ons bome moet eers oud wees voor hulle waardig en mooi is nie. En ons kan en moet ons bome geniet terwyl hulle nog jonk is. (Kyk na Pieter Loubser se brief op die volgende bladsy.)

"Find joy in the journey, not in the end product."

Bonsai groete.

Jaco

A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.
English Proverb

Briewebus / Vra is Vry

Jaco

Natuurlik is ons smake verskillend. En reg so.

Ongeveer in hierdie verband 'n storie: Ek staan en gesels met Eric tydens middagete buite die lokaal tydens die afgelope BRAT in Pretoria. 'n Manspersoon sluit by ons aan en hy klink moedeloos, miskien ontnugter. Die rede daarvoor is omdat hy 5 jaar gelede (?) met bonsai begin het en sy bome in sy gedagtes meet aan die bome op uitstalling en hy weet (dink), siende dat hy ongeveer 70 jaar oud is, dat hy nie sy bome op die vlak van uitstalbome by BRAT gaan kry nie.

Om so iemand te bly bemoedig en betrokke te hou, kan moeilik wees. Die vraag is waarom jou bome meet teen die ouer goed? Hoekom vereistes stel en ouer bome as maatstaf gebruik? Hoekom nie net gewoon wat jy doen geniet nie en weet dat baie ander mense sulke bome het?

Ek werk al 37 jaar aan bonsai, maar as die ontwerpdrang my beetpak gaan kry ek maar iets in 'n sakkie by 'n kwekery en geniet die knip en bedraad en die verbeelding. Soms kry jy iets wat gou mooi lyk en soms is dit knip en groei, seisoen na seisoen, maar ek hoef niks aan ander bome te meet nie. Ek geniet dit net.

Ek gaan in Augustus 'n praatjie by BRAT aanbied (op aandrang) en die tweedelaaste boom wat ek gaan bespreek, was in die huidige vorm nog nooit uitgestal nie. Ek het dit in 1982 uitgegrawe naby De Doorns in die berge. Dis amper by uitstalgehalte. Maar dis nie die norm vir tydsduur nie. Ek het Bukshoute wat ek kan uitstal binne twee jaar na eerste terugsnoei.

Ek hoop die uitstalbome ontmoedig nie, maar prikkel mense tot uitdagings.

Pieter Loubser.

Jaco

Met die winter wat aan die kom is en met sensitiewe bome vir koue en ryp in my versameling (Ficus) luister ek na die volgende dag se weervoorspelling om te probeer bepaal of ek van my bome moet beskerm of in die huis sit. Behalwe vir die minimum en maksimum temperature wat hulle gee, sê hulle gewoonlik (nou in wintertyd in elk geval) goed soos: mooi weer en warm of mooi weer en koel of mooi weer en koud….

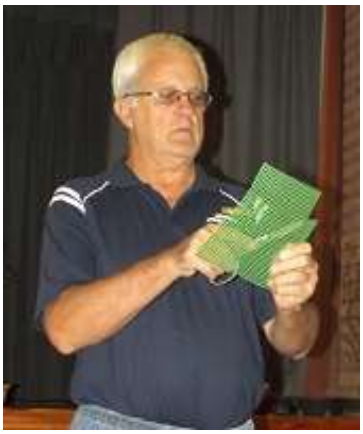
Weet iemand by watter temperatuur gaan dit oor van warm na koel na koud en selfs baie koud?

Groete

SW

Vergadering van 4 Mei 2019

‘Tip of the month’ - Deur Louis van Wyk



Louis vertel dat hy ’n kweekhuisie het waarin hy meeste van sy bome hou. Die kweekhuis is egter nie heeltemal toe aan al die kante nie en voëltjies en insekte kan dus inkom.

Louis hou ook daarvan om nou en dan boomsaad te plant en het dan die probleem dat, sodra die saad ontkiem, insekte en voëltjies die plantjies eet. Voëltjies verniel natuurlik ook die mos wat in jou boom-bakke groei.

Louis het gewys dat hy die jaar begin het om die saad (sowel as van sy bome) te beskerm met gaas ‘houers’. Hy buig die gaas en werk dan die kante met tou vas. Dit vorm dan ’n lekker ‘houer’ wat bo-oor die bome of plantjies geplaas kan word. Daar word genoeg lug en lig deurgelaat wat toelaat dat als nog goed kan groei.

Dit is verskriklik lig en jy kan die gaashouers maklik rondskuif soos jy wil.

Louis noem ook dat dit moontlik sal help teen ryp as jy dit daarvoor wil gebruik.

♣

Vergadering van 4 Mei 2019

Gedurende die vergadering van 4 Mei het lede met minder as tien jaar ondervindig in die beoefening van bonsai aan die Kai se Nuwe Talent Kompetisie deelgeneem. Die wenner en naaswenner gaan Pretoria Bonsai Kai by die BRAT-byeenkoms verteenwoordig. By die BRAT-byeenkoms is al die klubs/Kai's van die streek verteenwoordig.

Ons was baie bevoorreg en dankbaar dat drie van ons lede aan die kompetisie deelgeneem het. Die deelnemers was Tharina du Preez, Morgan Naicker en Kobus Erwee.

Die bome wat gestyl moes word was almal "Juniperus Procumbens Nana".

Die deelnemers het aan die bome gewerk terwyl die vergadering aan die gang was en is ongeveer drie uur gegee om die bome te styl. Daar is nie verwag dat die boom in 'n bonsai bak geplant word nie. Nadat die lede hulle stilering voltooi het, is die bome deur Pieter du Plessis, Francois van As en Gareth Bath beoordeel. Daar is onder andere gekyk na aspekte soos: ontwerp, balans, natuurlike voorkoms, bedrading, snoeiwerk en oorspronklikheid.

Die keuse van die beoordelaars vir die wenboom het gegaan aan Tharina du Preez (sy kan nie net mooi kalenders maak nie) met tweede plek aan Morgan Naicker. Al die bome was van hoë gehalte en die lede kan trots wees op hulself.

Die foto's van die gestyleerde bome kan natuurlik nie werklik wys hoe die boom gelyk het nie, maar gee darem 'n idee.

Bo: Kobus met sy boom voor en na stilering.

Bo: Morgan met sy boom voor en na stilering.

Onder: Tharina met haar wen boom voor en na stilering

Vergadering van 4 Mei 2019 - Mini uitstalling

Links: Louis is mos die man wat net met inheemse bome eksperimenteer. Hier is ’n Cordia caffra (Septee) wat Louis so 12 jaar gelede as klein plantjie by ’n kwekery gekoop het.

Regs: Koos sê dat hy hierdie Senegalia galpinii (Apiesdoring) in 2012 van saad gegroei het. Die Doringbome is nie bekend vir die Literati styl nie maar Koos wou graag een probeer.

Bo: Hierdie Bauhinia tomentosa (Geelbeesklou) het Louis sowat agt jaar gelede as ’n klein plantjie uit sy tuin gehaal.

Links: Christa het hierdie Ficus Burt–davyi ’n tydjie gelede ook gewys. Die boom het baie mooi nuwe blare gemaak sedert sy hom aangeskaf het.

Vergadering van 4 Mei 2019 - Mini uitstalling

Links: Louis het hierdie Buxus macrowanii (Buksboom) 12 jaar gelede by ’n kwekery in ’n swart sakkie gekoop.

Regs en bo: Koos vertel dat hy hierdie Spekboom in 2007 van ’n steggie gegroei het. Die boom was baie groter en regop maar is toe deur die wind omgewaai. Die deel wat hier gesien word is al wat oorgebly het en het toe noodgedwonge ’n “Windswept” styl geword.

Onder: Pieter het hierdie Celtis (Witstinkhout) in sy praatjie oor Bosveldstyl bome bespreek. Die bome se ouderdomme wissel tussen 19 en 29 jaar.

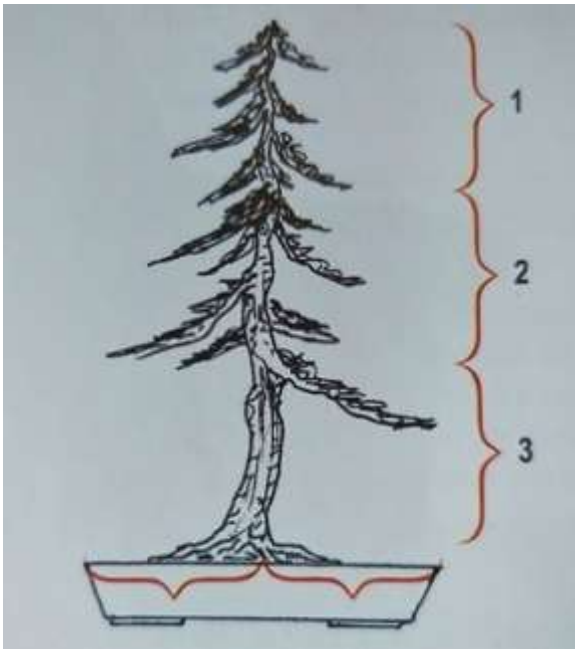
Regs: Louis het hierdie Burchellia bubaline (Wildegranaat) nou so jaar. Hy sê in die natuur maak die boom baie mooi blomme.

Vergadering van 4 Mei 2019

Die tema van die vergadering was die Bosveldstyl vir bonsai en is deur Pieter du Plessis aangebied. Pieter het deur middel van 'n "Powerpoint" aanbieding die basiese 'reëls' van bonsai bespreek en 'n klomp foto's van bosveldbome in die natuur gewys wat nie aan die 'reëls' voldoen nie. A.g.v. van spasie kan nie al die foto's wat Pieter gewys het, hier weergegee word nie.

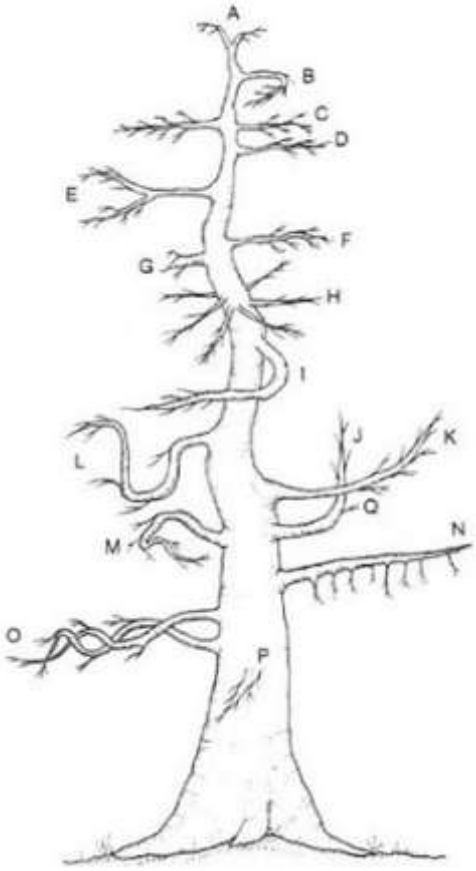
Bosveldstyl

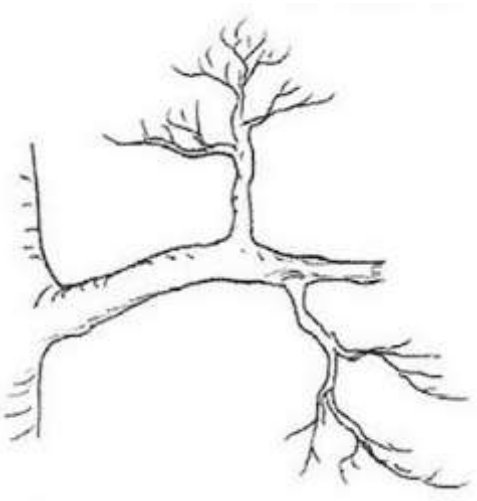
Tradisionele Bonsai Reëls



The length of the pot is normally one-third shorter than that of the trunk or in the ratio of 2:3.

Vergadering van 4 Mei 2019

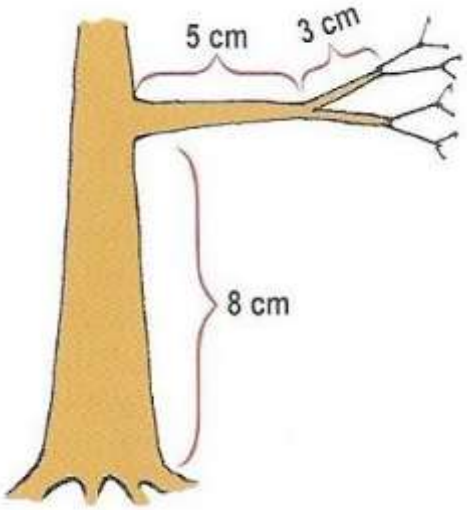




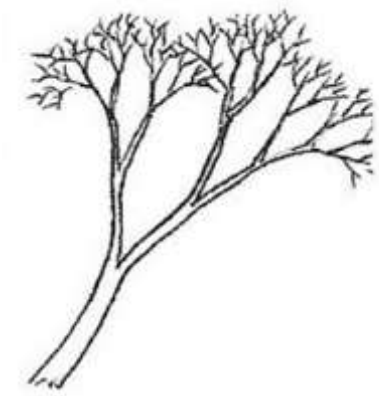
Secondary branches should not grow vertically up or down. The underside of the branch structure should be clear of branches.

The construction of a tree

A tree can also be constructed according to the ratio of 1:2, 2:3, 3:5, etc. If, for example, the trunk is 8cm long, the major branches should be 5cm with the secondary branches reduced to 3cm, etc.



Vergadering van 4 Mei 2019



Branches taper towards the finest twig. Constant pruning results in twiggy growth. The branches of the broom style are long and straight, while those of the Pierneef style are zig-zagged. Make sure that the branches always form a V-shape, as a U-shape destroys the beauty of the style.

Guidelines for creating the bushveld style

Continuous trunk line

The trunk line continues to the apex and, because the aim is to achieve a natural appearance, it curves slightly. Main branches may intertwine or cross the trunk. An important point to remember is that the branches must point upwards.

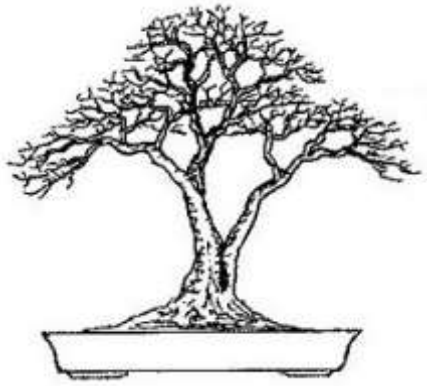
Interrupted trunk line

The main branches emerge from the trunk but, unlike the broom style, they are noticeably curved and may intertwine. The main roots are well spread around the trunk base.

Vergadering van 4 Mei 2019

Variations on the bushveld style

Double-trunk style (Sokan)



The trunk-lines are informal; the main branches grow upwards, and the smaller trunk leans away to accentuate the movement in the tree. The oval container harmonises with the crown's movement.

Slanting bushveld style

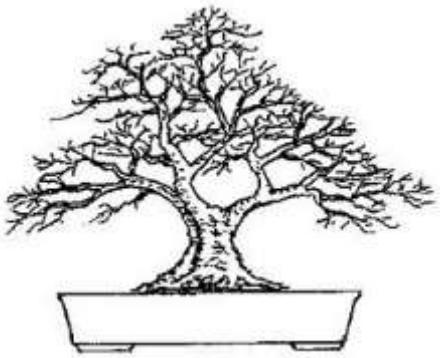
The slant towards the right alludes to a tree growing on a riverbank with its lowest branch spreading out over the water. The tree is planted slightly to the side of the container to emphasise the negative area, suggesting the edge of the stream.

Gnarled trunk

This old tree slanting slightly to the left imparts a sense of great age and suffering while the curved branches are reminiscent of the octopus style. The deep rectangular container gives stability to the creation.

Vergadering van 4 Mei 2019

Short trunk bushveld style

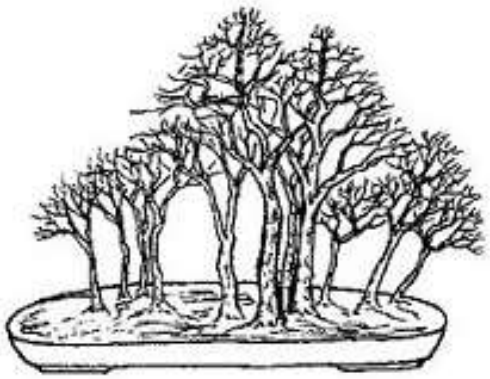


The short trunk and low spreading branches depict another typical bushveld scene. The branches divide into sharp curves, which add to the beauty of the tree.

Clump style

Various trunks emerge from the same base to form this interesting clump style. The intertwining main branches are an acceptable feature of this style. The deep rectangular container complements the thick trunk and enhances the feeling of stability.

Bushveld group planting



This old tree slanting slightly to the left imparts a sense of great age and suffering while the curved branches are reminiscent of the octopus style. The deep rectangular container gives stability to the creation.

Vergadering van 4 Mei 2019

Pieter het in sy aanbieding foto's van so 12 bome in die natuur gewys en aangedui dat hulle nie aan die aanbevole bonsai reëls voldoen nie. Hier word slegs 3 gewys. Kyk maar of jy van die 'foute' sien.
Gedurende Pieter se praatjie het hy ook 'n paar van sy eie boompies gewys en bespreek en daarna aan twee Witstinkhoutbome gestyl.



Gevolgtrekking:

- Tradisionele Bonsai reëls moet selektief toegepas word.
- Opvallende foute moet reggemaak word.
- Boom moet natuurlik lyk.
- Balans moet behou word.

Bronne:

- Trees of the Kruger National Park. P van Wyk.
- Practical Guide to Bonsai Styles of the World. Charles S Ceronio.
- Understanding Bonsai. Pieter Loubser.

Vergadering van 4 Mei 2019

Gedurende Pieter se praatjie het hy ook ’n paar van sy eie boompies gewys en bespreek en daarna aan twee Witstinkhoutbome gestyl.








♣

Terugvoering oor demonstrasie / werkswinkelbome

By die vergadering van 6 April 2019, soos berig is in die vorige uitgawe van die Koeda, het lede ongestyleerde bome geneem vir bespreking oor wat met die boom gedoen kan word. Jaco het 'n Kanniedood boom gewys wat meer as 'n meter hoog was. Hy het gedink dat hy dalk 'n "Weeping Willow" styl kon maak met die boom. Die advies was egter dat die hoofstam afgesny moes word en dat die boom weer laer af moes uitloop. Jaco het sommer dadelik die daad by die raad gevoeg en die boom afgesny. Die onderste foto links wys waar Louis by die boom staan gedurende die bespreking en regs is 'n foto nadat die boom afgesny is. Ons hoop hy loop wel uit ...

Op 10 Augustus 2009 het Pieter du Plessis 'n Witstinkhout by die BRAT "dig" by Brits gegrawe (foto heel links). Pieter het by die vergadering van 7 Januarie 2012 aan die boom gewerk as deel van die tema 'Kerf van bome'. Foto tweede van links voor Pieter aan die boom gewerk het. Die boom is in die "struck by lightning" styl verander.

Die foto derde van links is op 16 Junie 2016 geneem en die foto heel regs by die vergadering van 4 Mei 2019, dus net meer as nege en 'n half jaar nadat die boom uitgegrawe is.

The influence of insecticides on bees

In the previous publication of the Koeda, Tharina gave a very comprehensive tip on using insecticides and pesticides responsibly. See the article below on the same topic. Article edited:

Survey of more than 1,500 studies concludes that neonicotinoids harm bees.

In a long-awaited assessment, the European Union's food-safety agency has concluded that three controversial neonicotinoid insecticides pose a high risk to wild bees and honeybees. The findings by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) in Parma, Italy, raise the chances that the EU will soon move to ban all uses of the insecticides on outdoor crops.

In 2013, the EU prohibited applications of the three chemicals on crops attractive to bees — such as sunflowers, oilseed rape and maize (corn) — after an EFSA assessment raised concern about the insecticides' effects. Since then, researchers have amassed more evidence of harm to bees, and the European Commission last year proposed banning all outdoor uses, while still allowing the pesticides in greenhouses. The latest EFSA assessment strengthens the scientific basis for the proposal, says Anca Păduraru, a European Commission spokeswoman for public health and food safety.

Neonicotinoids (often abbreviated to neonics) are highly toxic to insects, causing paralysis and death by interfering with the central nervous system. Unlike pesticides that remain on plant surfaces, neonicotinoids are taken up throughout the plant — in the roots, stems, leaves, flowers, pollen and nectar.

The EFSA assessment covered the three neonicotinoids of greatest concern to bee health — clothianidin, imidacloprid and thiamethoxam. The agency considered more than 1 500 studies, including all the relevant published scientific literature, together with data from academia, chemical companies, national authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and beekeepers' and farmers' associations. The assessment found that each of the three chemicals posed at least one type of high risk to bees in all outdoor uses.

Harmful exposure

The agency found that foraging bees are exposed to harmful levels of pesticide residues in pollen and nectar in treated fields and contaminated areas nearby, as well as in dust created when treated seeds are planted. It also concluded, on the basis of more limited evidence, that neonicotinoids can sometimes persist and accumulate in the soil, and so can affect generations of planted crops and the bees that forage on them.

"EFSA's advice is often criticized by interested parties such as NGOs and companies, but this is a good demonstration of how EFSA gives scientifically sound and impartial advice," says José Tarazona, head of the agency's pesticides unit.

A spokesperson for the global biotechnology firm Syngenta, which produces neonicotinoids, says that EFSA's conclusions are overly conservative. "When regulators make decisions about crop-protection products, what should matter is science, data and that the processes in place are respected and that the public interest is served," the spokesperson says. "Any further restrictions based on this report would be ill-conceived."

The influence of pesticides on bees

EU member states were scheduled to vote on the proposal to outlaw outdoor uses on 13 December 2018, but postponed it partly because many wanted to wait until EFSA completed its evaluation.
Member states plan to discuss the EFSA assessment at a meeting of the commission's Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed sometime in March 2019, says Păduraru. "The protection of bees is an important issue for the commission since it concerns biodiversity, food production and the environment."

Article obtained from:

naturebriefing

We as Bonsai lovers and nature lovers must take note of these findings. Bees are an integrate part of nature to pollinate plants and must be protected at all cost. Follow the advice given by Tharina in the previous edition of the Koeda on using more natural ways to protect our environment. Consult the labels on pesticide and insecticide containers to see if any of the harmful chemicals mentioned above are present, and attempt to refrain from using it.

REKLAME

Vergadering van 1 Junie 2019

Vergadering van 1 Junie 2019

'Tip of the month' - Deur Christa Vermaak

Ons weet dat een van Christa se groot liefdes in bonsai die Azalea is.

Christa het vertel dat haar Azalea's nie op die oomblik goed blom nie. Om te sorg dat hulle volgende seisoen goed blom verwyder sy alle knoppe en blomme van bome wat nie nou mooi blom nie. Dit sorg ook dat die plant se blomme die volgende keer op dieselfde tyd blom. Dit is raadsaam om goed te bemes nadat die blomme verwyder is.

Christa het die vergadering gewys hoe ons die blomme moet "afskroef". Jy moet die hele groeibeginsel van die blommetjie saam met die blom verwyder.

Onthou dat as jy in 'n seisoen al die blomme van 'n Azalea verwyder dan 'rus' hy van blomme vir die volgende seisoen. Hy dra die volgende seisoen geen blomme nie. Die seisoen daarna wat hy/sy dan wel blom kom al die blomme gelyk uit, wat baie mooi is. ♣

The topic of the meeting was 'Japanese Aesthetics' and was done by Prof Gareth Bath. The presentation used, and shown on the next couple of pages, was merely an aide and very interesting information was shared by Gareth which is not in the presentation. It is a pity that the information shared cannot be published here. (See why you should attend meetings). Gareth did not show any trees or worked on a tree, yet had us all listening intensely and everyone learned a lot and enjoyed the meeting. The talk highlighted the difference between Japanese and western cultures.
Gareth says that his intention with the things he made us aware of regarding the Japanese art principles and the difference to western art is not for all to apply but to take note of.

Vergadering van 1 Junie 2019

Japanese Aesthetics

PRETORIA BONSAI KAI

Gareth Bath
1 June 2019

Why knowledge of Japanese aesthetics is useful to Bonsai artists

- Aesthetics is a branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of art, beauty and taste and with the creation or appreciation of beauty.
- The Chinese “invented” Penjing or container plants.
- The Japanese “perfected” it as Bonsai.
- The 1195 scroll Saigyo Monogatari Emaki was the earliest known to depict dwarfed potted trees in Japan
- The Portuguese reached Japan in 1543.
- Limited contact with the Shogunates after 1603
- Europe first learnt of Bonsai through contact with Japan.

Vergadering van 1 Junie 2019

Why knowledge of Japanese aesthetics is useful to Bonsai artists

The Portuguese landed in Japan in 1543 and became the intermediaries in 'Nanban' ('Southern Barbarian') trade between China and Japan and other European countries.
The Jesuits were expelled and Christianity banned in 1614.

The Japanese were in isolation, sakoku or "locked-up country" until 1853-4 when Commodore Perry of the USA arrived in his "black ships", a diplomatic and military expedition intended to establish contact and trade between Japan and the United States of America.

A Painting of US commodore Matthew Perry's visit to japan in 1854, believed to have been painted by

Vergadering van 1 Junie 2019

Philosophy

- Japanese aesthetics guide the creation of most admired Bonsai.
- In traditional Japanese aesthetics, wabi-sabi is a worldview centred on the acceptance of transience or transitoriness and imperfection.
- The aesthetic is sometimes described as one of beauty that is "imperfect, impermanent and incomplete".
- It is a concept derived from the Buddhist teaching of the three marks of existence, specifically impermanence, suffering and emptiness or absence of self-nature, where all things are considered as either evolving from or dissolving into nothingness.

7 Zen Principles

- Fukinsei - asymmetry, irregularity
- Kanso - simplicity
- Koko - basic, weathered
- Shizen - without pretense, natural
- Yugen - subtly profound grace, not obvious
- Datsuzoku - unbounded by convention, free
- Seijaku - tranquility, silence

These 7 principles achieve wabi-sabi.

History

- The final years of the Tokugawa shogunate were marked by growing internal discord and political challenges against the ruling classes.
- The arrival of Perry's fleet of four 'black ships' in present-day Yokosuka forced Japan out of its sakoku ('locked-up country') status.
- The modern state of Japan came into being on 23 October 1868, when the Edo Shogunate era ended and the Meiji emperor ascended the throne.

Vergadering van 1 Junie 2019

Japonism

- Japanese art and culture ('Japonism') burst onto the European scene in the late 1800s - the study of Japanese art and, more specifically, its influence on European works.
- It influenced and transformed European art, especially Impressionists like Claude Monet and Vincent van Gogh.

Eight Elements of Japanese Aesthetics:

Harmony

Elegance

Simplicity

Austerity

Naturalness

Asymmetry

Transitoriness

Surprise

Vergadering van 1 Junie 2019

Ensõ

Ensō (円相) is a Japanese word meaning "circle". It symbolises the Absolute, enlightenment, strength, elegance, the Universe, and the void; it also may be taken to symbolise the Japanese aesthetic itself.

1 Harmony

Japanese terms:

- Wa, Daiwa, Yo jo, Yūgen

Elements:

Balance

Resonance

Subtlety

Unification

Mystery

Profundity

Vergadering van 1 Junie 2019

Western Castle

2 Elegance

Japanese terms:

Fûryû, Aji

Elements:

- Tasteful
- Worthy
- Modest (not opulent)
- Imperfect
- Minimal
- Refined
- Graceful

Victorian house

Vergadering van 1 Junie 2019

3 Simplicity

Japanese terms:

Wabi, Kanso

Elements:

- Less is more
- Solitude
- Fragility
- Uncluttered
- Restriction
- Restraint
- Empty space
- Delicate

Victorian interior

Vergadering van 1 Junie 2019

4 Austerity

Japanese terms:

Koko, Shibui

Elements:

- Greatly reserved
- Astringent
- Sober
- Controlled understatement

Austerity versus Opulence

Vergadering van 1 Junie 2019

Western landscape painting

Japanese landscape

5 Naturalness

Japanese terms:

Kimochi, Shizen, Aware

Elements:

- Feeling for nature
- Closeness to nature
- Imitate nature
- Nature in its various moods

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French garden and topiary

6 Asymmetry

Japanese terms:

Fukinsei

Elements:

Unequal

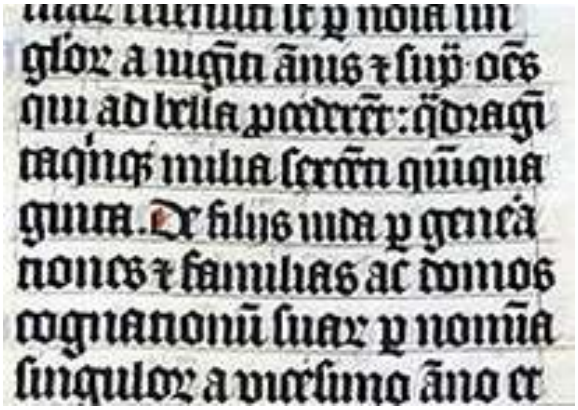
Contrast

Combined

Dynamic

Irregularity

Western Calligraphy



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Alcove

Tokonoma

7 Transitoriness

Japanese terms:

Sabi

Elements:

Fragility

Change

Fleeting moments

Venerable

Patina of age

Impermanence

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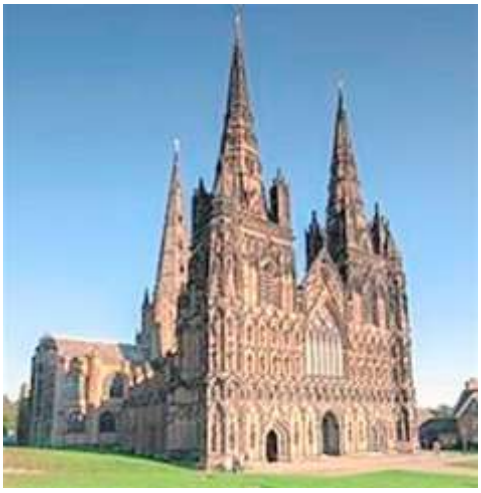
Temple

Lichfield Cathedral



8 Surprise

Japanese terms:

Datsuzoku

Elements:

- Surprise in creativity
- Not predictable
- Original
- Different
- Unexpected
- Break from convention

Ikebana

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Contrast

Freshness

Antitheses

•Iki - the ideals of a refined, clear, stylish manner and blunt, unwavering directness

•Yabo - something that is unaesthetic or unappealing, the antonym of iki.

•Busui, literally "non-iki”, synonymous with Yabo; a non-iki thing is not necessarily yabo but probably is. Something that is yabo is usually unrefined, gigantic, coarse, childish, colourful, self-conscious, permanent, loud, superficial, vulgar, snobbish, boorish, etc.

Vergadering van 1 Junie 2019

International

- Japan's artistry continues to intrigue the modern mind and Japanese arts and entertainment dazzle not only Asia but also the Western countries
- Bonsai challenges our gardening skills, artistic aesthetics and design capabilities

Wishes for a long life

Thank you

Ikebana – Spirit and Technique, by Shusui Komoda and Horst Pointner

The Edo Inheritance, by Tokugawa Tsunenari

Saikei and Art, by Lew Buller

This presentation was put together with much assistance from Wikipedia and other Internet sites

Bonsai Kalender – Deur Dr Francois van As

Wat doen ons in Julie en Augustus?

Hierdie twee maande verteenwoordig middel- en laat-winter. Dit impliseer dat ons boompies hulle nog in 'n dormante stadium bevind. Water moet matig toegedien word - ons wil slegs die grond klam hou. Moet verkieslik nie na sononder natmaak nie. Geen bemesting word nou gegee nie. Wees versigtig om gedurende die winter te bedraad aangesien vinnige lentegroei die draad kan laat ingroei. Boompies kan laat winter gesnoei word, maak net seker alle wonde word geseël. Dit is nou die tyd om jou boompies te evalueer en aantekeninge te maak van wat jy met elke boompie beplan wanneer die groeiseisoen aanbreek. Boompies wat begin bot moet herpot word voordat blare ontwikkel. Gebruik ook hierdie tyd om jou gereedskap skoon te maak en te olie, maak leë potte skoon, berei jou grondmengsel voor en lees 'n paar bonsai boeke en tydskrifte.

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
Julie	20	5	10	1	0-5mm
Augustus	22	8	10	2	0-5mm

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

Determining the optimal care for your trees in winter will depend on where you live and the tree species you have. During autumn trees start preparing for the coming winter by hardening up and dropping leaves to reduce moisture loss. This period of dormancy is important for Bonsai trees; don't overprotect them.

Snippets

OUR ENVIRONMENT

Many people uses dishwashers. Dishwashers not only use a lot of water but also electricity.

If you can't live without your dishwasher, then at least cut the pre-rinse. With a decent detergent your dishes will be just as clean and you can save on water.

So: Don't Pre-Rinse the Dishes.

Inspirasie uit die natuur

Hierdie mooi boom staan in 'n ou mielieland. Dit is nie bekend waar die foto geneem is nie of watter boom dit is nie. Dankie tog dat daar boere is wat bome spaar, al staan hulle waar gewasse geplant moet word.

Die boom se vorm kan gerus in bonsai nageboots word.

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		
Aksie / Action	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:**		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
Maand: **Month:**		**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Okt**	**Nov**	**Des** **Dec**
Die boom se jaarsiklus **The tree's yearly cycle**		Dormant gedurende die winter Winter dormancy			Herontwaking, nuwe groei Reawakening, new growth			Nuwe groei New growth
Aksie / Action	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							