



Vierde uitgawe -
2022

Koeda

Pretoria Bonsai Kai

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

Pretoria Bonsai Kai bestuur:

- Voorsitter – Org Exley
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- Onder voorsitter – Francois
van As 074 6011847
- Tesourier - Daan du Toit
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Duvan Horn
Martin Kruger
Johan Els
Jaco Kriek

Enige idees, artikels of terug-
voering rakende die nuusbrieff
kan gegee word aan Jaco Kriek
by:
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In hierdie uitgawe

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Van die Redakteur

Bonsai Vriende

Ek lees nou die dag van 'n sommelier. En as jy soos ek nie weet wat 'n sommelier is nie, hier is 'n veduideliking. *'n Sommelier is 'n opgeleide spesialis wat in sjiek restaurante gaste help om die beste wyn – binne hul begroting en smaak – by hul maaltyd te kies. Hulle is baie kundig oor alle aspekte rakende die voorsit en geniet van wyn.*

As jy byvoorbeeld Sjokoladepeertertjies bestel sal die sommelier vir jou aanraai om 'n "Villiera Inspiration chenin blanc" met 'n tistseltjie Riesling te gebruik, want aangesien die pere in 'n edel-laatoes geposjeer is, sal 'n soorgelyke wyn perfek wees. En as jy Lemoenbotter-piepkuike bestel sal 'n "Waterford Estate Reserve Chardonnay" die wyn wees met goeie balans en hout-, peer- en lemoengeure wat perfek sal pas by die lemoenbotter en dragon veluté.

Ek hou baie van 'n glas (of drie) rooi wyn. Ek is egter nie so fynproewer dat ek van die dienste van 'n sommelier gebruik maak nie. En ek glo ek geniet my wyn, en die prys daarvan, net soveel as die wyn wat 'n sommelier moontlik sou aanbeveel.

So is daar ook kenners in bonsai, ook in ons Kai. Hetsy oor soorte spesies, style, tegnieke ens. Ek dink aan Org se kennis oor Oliene, en

oorlede Pieter se kennis oor Akasias, en Louis wat begin uitblink in ongewone inheemse spesies. En ek glo dit is baie lekker om 'n kenner te wees.

Kan die ander van ons wat nie kenners is nie steeds ons bonsai net so geniet soos die kenners? Net soos ek my wyn geniet sonder die hulp van 'n sommelier? Ek glo so!

Geniet jou bome op die vlak waarvan jy hou!

Bonsai groete

Jaco



Always look for the smallest tree within the tree.

Vergadering van 2 April 2022

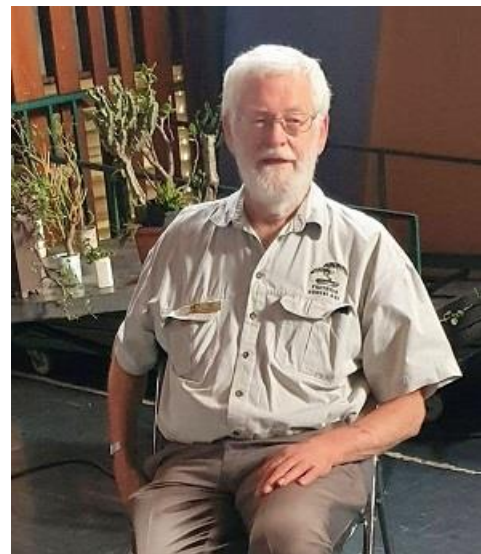
'Tip of the month' - Deur Jakkie Greyling

Om te verhoed dat voëltjies en natuurlik troeteldiere skrop in jou bonsai en die wortels en boompies beskadig, het ek van die plastiek blokkies draad gebruik. Dis nou die draad wat ons oor die gaatjies in ons bonsai potte sit. Sny dit in groot genoeg stukke om die pot bo toe te maak. Sny in die middel of waar jou boompies geplant is die grootte gat vir die stam. Sny van onder tot by die gat oop. Sit om die boom en buig effens toe om te verseker dit lig so bietjie om die bek van die voël uit te hou. Druk kort stokkies deur die gat van die draad om dit daar te hou. Siedaar, jou boompies word beskerm. Moet nie vir te lang tydperk toe hou nie want die draad hou die sonlig uit. Jou bome het son nodig. As die diertjies weer pla sit maar die draad weer op.

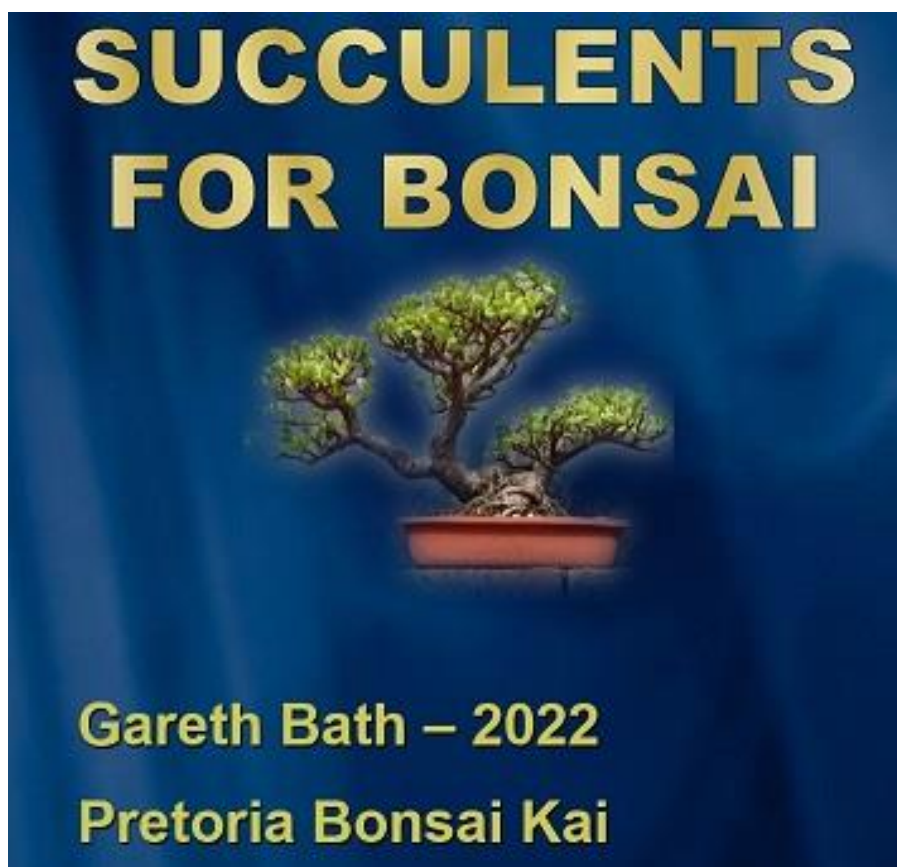


Die tema was aangebied deur Prof Gareth Bath en het gehandel oor:

SUCCULENTS FOR BONSAI



Vergadering van 2 April 2022



Some examples:

Naboom Euphorbia ingens

Candelabrum tree E. triangularis

Rubber hedge Euphorbia turicallis

Spekboom Portulacaria afra

Tree aloe Aloe bainsii

Vergadering van 2 April 2022

Portulacaria afra:

SPEKBOOM, Olifantskos

- Eastern Cape, mainly (Addo)
- Reaches 3 to 4 metres
- Girth up to 2 metres
- Appreciated all over the world
- Drought resistant (months!) *****
- Soil tolerant *****
- Pot binding tolerant *****
- Suitability for styles *****
- Slips and truncheons *****
- Indoor bonsai *****
- Heat tolerance *****
- Root exposure *****
- Trunk ageing *****
- Fine branching *****
- Leaf size *****
- Evergreen *****
- Plant insects ***
- Waterlogging **
- Frost tolerance *
- Flowering *
- Grafting nil
- Shari & gin nil

Vergadering van 2 April 2022

Examples of styles of Spekboom:

Formal upright:



Informal upright:



Broom:



Slanting:



Cascade:



Semi cascade:



Vergadering van 2 April 2022

Examples of styles of Spekboom:

Literati:



Twin trunk:



Multiple trunk:



Forest:



Root exposed:



Flat top:



Vergadering van 2 April 2022

Examples of styles of Spekboom:

Windswept:



Fallen trunk:



Miniature:



Root connected:



Bushveld:



Umbrella:



Vergadering van 2 April 2022

Examples of styles of Spekboom:

Weeping:



Pierneef:



Root over roack:



Rock planted:



Baobab:



Vergadering van 2 April 2022

Tips— Spekboom:

- There is only one species, but several varieties
- Chose a promising, good trunk to start with
- Plant a cutting with all its leaves!
- Roots grow quickly
- Prune end of winter
- Pinch and grow - good
- Leaves alternate opposite
- Wiring easy - leave on for a long time
- Wire marks not a problem, easily removed (cut away)
- Carve the trunk to shape
- Remove “Michelin man” growth rings
- Snap (half-break) and wire for acute angles
- Use appropriate landscaping (grey moss, gravel, stones)

- **Experiment!**

OTHER PROVEN SUCCULENTS:

- **Crassula sarcocaulis—Krantz bonsai**
- Other styles:
 - ◇ Double trunk
 - ◇ Triple trunk
 - ◇ Windswept
 - ◇ Literati
 - ◇ Miniature
 - ◇ Rock-planted



Vergadering van 2 April 2022

- **Crassula sarcocaulis—Krantz bonsai**
 - ◇ Truncheons strike easily
 - ◇ Fairly hardy
 - ◇ Leaves can be reduced
 - ◇ Wiring possible
 - ◇ Die-back is common
 - ◇ Pinch back growths

- **Crassula ovale—Jade tree, Friendship tree**
 - ◇ Difficult to reduce leaves
 - ◇ Breaks very easily
 - ◇ Not many styles possible
 - ◇ Extremely hardy



PROMISING CANDIDATES

- **Euphorbia triangularis**
Eastern Cape River Candelabrum



Vergadering van 2 April 2022

PROMISING CANDIDATES

- **Euphorbia triangularis - Eastern Cape River Candelabrum**
 - ◇ Demands a new style: “Candelabrum style”?
 - ◇ Frost sensitive
 - ◇ Toxic white sap
 - ◇ Sharp thorns
 - ◇ Pinch - and - grow



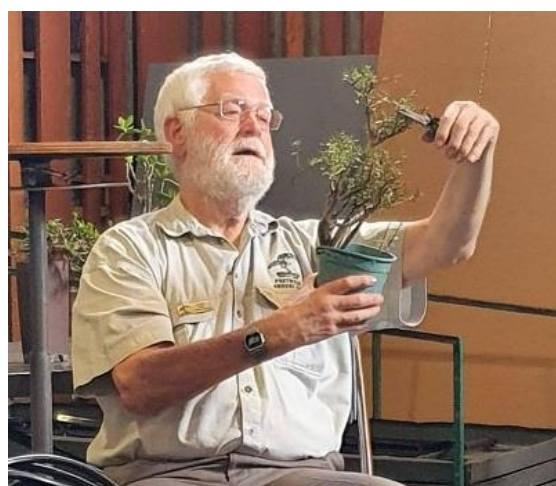
Euphorbia turicallis - Rubber hedge



Vergadering van 2 April 2022

PROMISING CANDIDATES

- **Aloe ciliaris - Bush aloe**
 - ◇ “Palm style”
 - ◇ Other aloes?
- **Dwarf cactus**
- **Other cacti?**
- **“Noors”**



THE FUNCTIONS OF THE ROOT SYSTEM

The following article is part of a comprehensive research piece and is drastically edited to omit all the scientific and technical research information. Only the portions related to potted plants and bonsai is reproduced. The article was published in 2008 on the website mentioned below.

The article was obtained from the following website:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/agricultural-and-biological-sciences/bonsai>

The root is the first organ to emerge from the germinating seed. In fact, it is packed in the seed in an emerging position.



Root elongation is a continuous process that is essential for healthy plant growth. It allows the plant to explore new soil volumes for water and nutrients and as a support for the growing plant. Any reduction in the rate of root elongation negatively affects the growth and function of aerial organs which, eventually, is translated into restricted plant development. Continuous root elongation is needed for mechanical anchoring, water uptake, nutrient uptake and the avoidance of drought conditions. Environmental conditions known to impair root growth involve physical factors such as soil compaction, shortage of water, insufficient soil aeration and extreme soil temperatures, and chemical factors such as saline and sodic soils, soils with low pH (which causes toxicity and an excess of exchangeable aluminium), shortage or excess of plant macronutrients and shortage or excess of heavy metals. Oxygen plays a critical role in determining root orientation, as well as root metabolic status.

In container-grown plants, the role of the roots in maintaining water and nutrient uptake and production of growth-regulating hormones is essentially the same as in field-grown plants. The main difference is that in containers, the entire root system is exposed to every environmental change, whereas in the field, deep roots sense changes in daily root temperature and moisture more slowly than the surface roots. Therefore, in container-grown plants, there is no room to escape human-imposed mistakes, especially those involving critical temperature and moisture values, or nutrient deficiencies and salt accumulation: the smaller the root container, the higher the risk of root damage due to human mismanagement in the greenhouse. The most extreme example is the Bonsai (literally ‘plant in a tray’), a plant-growth system that is based on severe limitation of plant root growth by confining the roots to a small container with rigid walls.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE ROOT SYSTEM

Common consequences of mistakes in container-grown plants are as follows: root death due to oxygen deficiency as a result of over-irrigation, especially during hot growing periods, salt accumulation when the root zone is not sufficiently leached by irrigation water, ammonium toxicity due to high concentrations of fertilizer during periods of high temperature, or exposure of the plant container to direct radiation from the sun which can cause over-heating, and consequently root death.

Seedlings growing in containers, especially tree seedlings confined to containers for long periods, frequently develop roots in the space between the medium and the container wall and at the bottom of the container. This is due to compaction of the growing medium, which causes oxygen deficiency and root death at the centre of the container. This phenomenon can be even more pronounced when the medium contains organic matter which is subject to decomposition by oxygen-consuming microorganisms. In containers this frequently results in a root mat developing at the bottom, where it may be exposed to oxygen deficiency due to competition among the roots for oxygen associated with the frequent accumulation of a water layer at the bottom of the container.

The container material and its colour affect the absorbed radiation and have an important effect on the temperature to which the roots are exposed. Clay pots keep roots cool due to evaporative cooling from the container walls. Plastic or metal containers cause root temperature to rise above ambient air temperature, with devastating implication on hot days, especially when high ammonium-N is present. Sand used as a growing medium ingredient may cause aeration and compaction problems in container-grown plants. Each physical impact on the container, during frequent handling, causes the sand to compress and reduces air spaces, increasing the mechanical resistance to root penetration. The successful use of light-weight growing media, for example peat, pumice, artificial stone- or glass-wool, is due to their high water-retention capacity while maintaining sufficient aeration for the root zone. It has been shown that even a 10-min. shortage of oxygen supply can stop root growth, and a 30-min. shortage results in death of the elongation zone above the root tip.

Soil control of root penetration is relevant to growing medium conditions, and special care should be taken to prevent compaction while filling the growing pot and before the root reaches the container wall, which mechanically changes the direction of its growth. Once a sandy soil is compacted, it is very hard to reverse the compaction stage. In containers, sand tends to become compacted due to careless handling of the pots, physical impact on growing surfaces when moving the pots and over-irrigation. Once sand is compacted in a pot, the process is essentially irreversible and root growth is restricted. ♣

How does one explain the appeal of bonsai? Do we need to explain? Isn't the old "Satchmo" Armstrong kind of reaction adequate? Louis Armstrong is said to have once responded to a young reporter who asked him to define jazz, "Son, if you have to ask, you ain't never gonna know."

Vergadering van 7 Mei 2022

Mini uitstalling



'Tip of the month' - Deur Carl de Beer

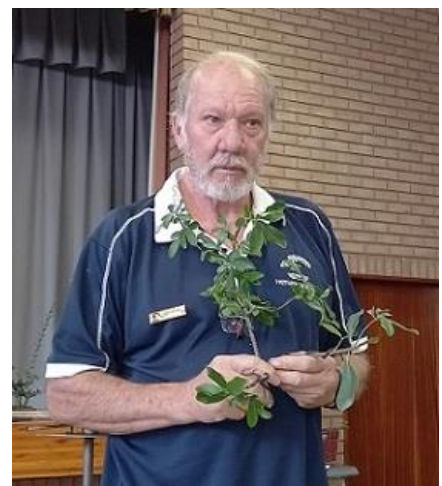
Carl sê dat, net soos hy beplanning doen om sy bome te styl, doen hy ook beplanning oor hoe hy hulle gaan bedraad. Hy beplan voor die tyd watter takke hy wel gaan bedraad.

Carl bedraad nie kort takkies met kort stukkies draad nie. Die draad is te moeilik om weer later af te haal. Hy bedraad kort takkies as deel van langer takke sodat hy langer stukke draad kan gebruik. Hy herwin nie kort stukkies draad nie.

Dit is raadsaam om dalk die takke te ontblaar voor jy bedraad, dit help om mooi te sien wat jy doen.

As jy nie baie selfvertroue het om te bedraad nie, oefen dit eers. Carl vat takke van bome in die tuin en oefen sy bedrading daarop. Hoe meer jy oefen hoe beter word jy. Jy kan mooi sien watter kant om die draad te sit afhangende van hoe jy die tak wil buig. Jy kan ook op verskillende soorte bome oefen want hulle takke buig verskillend.

Beplan en oefen bedrading.



Vergadering van 7 Mei 2022



WHERE DOES THE FALLEN TREE OR RAFT STYLE FEATURE?

The raft or Fallen tree (Ikadabuki)

THIS STYLE EMULATES A FALLEN TREE IN NATURE, WHO THEN RECOVERS AND RE-GROWS INTO INDIVIDUAL TREES.....CONNECTED BY THE MAIN TRUNK

DIFFERENT BUT SIMILAR STYLES

THERE ARE A COUPLE OF STYLES THAT COULD AT A GLANCE BE THOUGHT OF AS RAFT BUT IS NOT.

ROOT CONNECTED OR SINOUS STYLES THAT IT IS MORE INFORMAL DUE TO THE VARIOUS TRUNKS SPROUTING FROM THE MAIN ROOTS.

THE RAFT IS MORE FORMAL DUE TO THE UPWARD GROWING BRANCHES ON THE TRUNK.

ALSO A FOREST OR GROUP PLANTING IS LESS FORMAL THAN BONSAI AND THEREFORE THERE IS MORE FREEDOM OF COMPOSITION.



Vergadering van 7 Mei 2022

THE ADVANTAGES OF RAFT OR FALLEN TREE STYLE

THE ADVANTAGE IS THAT THE PLANT CHARACTERISTICS EXAMPLE THE LEAVE SIZE AND AUTUM COLOURS ARE THE SAME

THE DISADVANTAGES OF RAFT OR FALLEN TREE STYLE

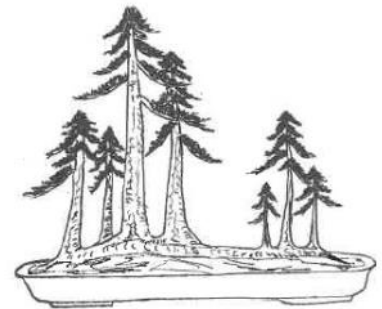
THE DISADVANTAGES ARE THAT THE ARTIST CANNOT RECONSTRUCT THE STYLE EASILY DUE TO LIMITATIONS OR BRANCHES, ALSO REGARDING PERSPECTIVE, NEGATIVE SPACE, FOCAL POINT SILHOUETTE LINES AS WOULD HAVE BEEN EASY TO ACHIEVE IN A GROUP PLANTING

STYLES OF IKADABUKI:

FORMAL:

The two strongest branches are used as the focal point and the two supporting trees of various are placed close to them. On the far side, a group of tree trunks form a smaller triangle, and gives depth to the composition.

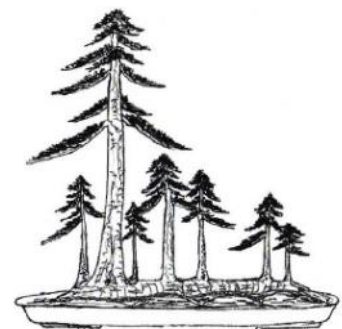
CONTAINER: An oval or rectangular container is recommended.



FORMAL WITH ONE DOMINANT TREE AS FOCAL POINT:

To create the necessary depth, one should place the trunks in a single line, but some should be placed to the front and some to the back.

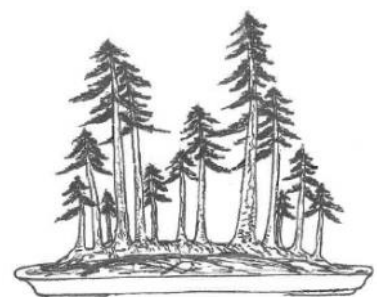
CONTAINER: An shallow oval container will compliment the style.



FORMAL GROUP:

The longest and strongest branches are placed in the foreground and the smallest branches at the back, to create the correct dimensions. To avoid a monotonous appearance, the trunks are placed at various distances from each other.

CONTAINER: An oval or rectangular container is recommended.



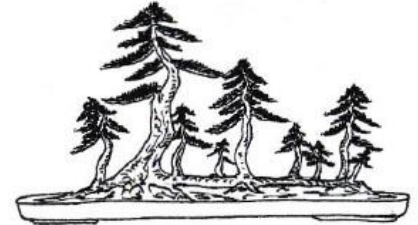
Vergadering van 7 Mei 2022

STYLES OF IKADABUKI:

INFORMAL:

The original trunk is buried half-way into the ground, to suggest the fallen tree. The trees follow the same movement of the major trunk.

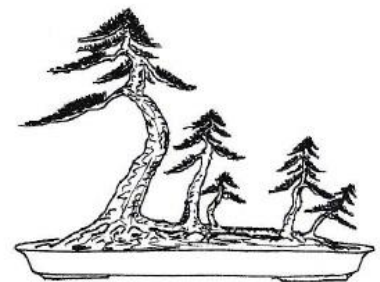
CONTAINER: The sharp corners of the rectangular container contrasts with the soft curves of the trunk.



INFORMAL WITH ONE DOMINANT TREE AS FOCAL POINT:

The spaces between the various trunks vary, and it is often necessary to build up the soil level to cater for the roots. Take care as to not place it too high as this will spoil and take away from the scene.

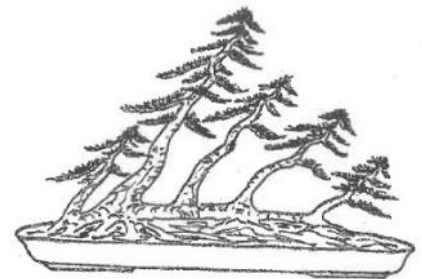
CONTAINER: Rectangular or oval containers are suitable.



SLANTING:

For optimum effect, the various trunks flow in the same direction. To create the necessary depth the lengths of the trunks become shorter to the end.

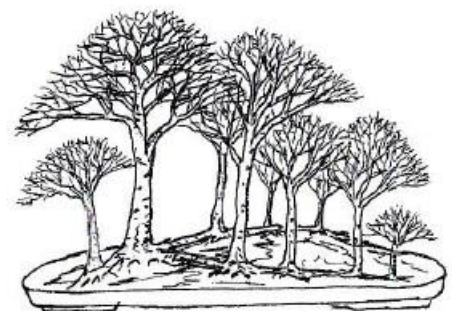
CONTAINER: A shallow oval container captures the feeling of grace and elegance, which is being radiated by the composition.



NATURAL WITH TWO TRUNKS:

Sometimes it happens that a double trunk tree is blown over by strong winds, and the result is that a very natural grove starts to develop.

CONTAINER: A shallow but broad oval container displays the style well.



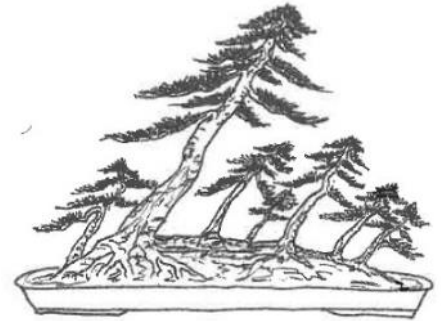
Vergadering van 7 Mei 2022

STYLES OF IKADABUKI:

DOMINANT SLANTING:

This style simulates a big tree in a close-up scene, and the individual trunks must be artistically grouped to result in a pleasing end result.

CONTAINER: Rectangular or oval containers are suitable.



PINE SHAPE:

Trees of approximately the same length form a harmonious ensemble. The small tree is in the centre and creates depth.

CONTAINER: Rectangular or oval containers are suitable.



WINDSWEPT:

An interesting windswept feeling can be created with the correct plant material. Conifers are excellent for this purpose. To simulate windy conditions, the foliage should be sparse.

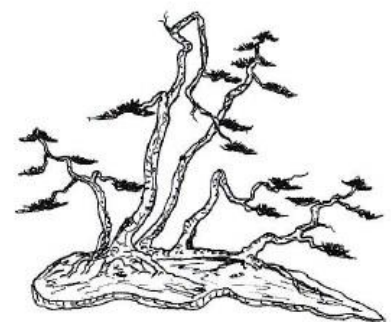
CONTAINER: An oval container, or flat stone or slate, will compliment the style.



LITERATI:

The literati style requires elegant and slender trees with minimal foliage.

CONTAINER: Choose either a flat stone or slate, because an oval or rectangular container would look too formal.



Vergadering van 5 Junie 2021

HOW TO EXAMPLES:

Material to use:



Take pieces of bark off for root growth



Plant in container:



Richard discussed the progress of the tree



Example by Richard Wright: Below original tree. Next page progress.



Vergadering van 5 Junie 2021

Tree reduced in size



Raft root

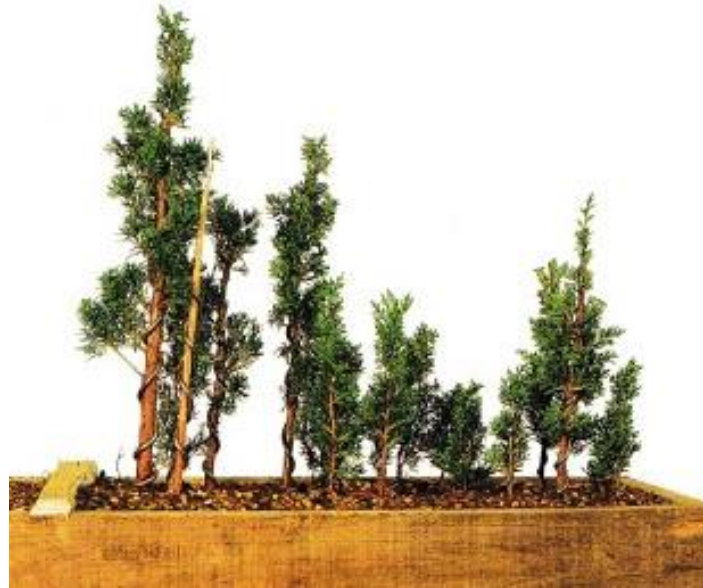


More how to:



Vergadering van 5 Junie 2021

From previous page.



More how to:

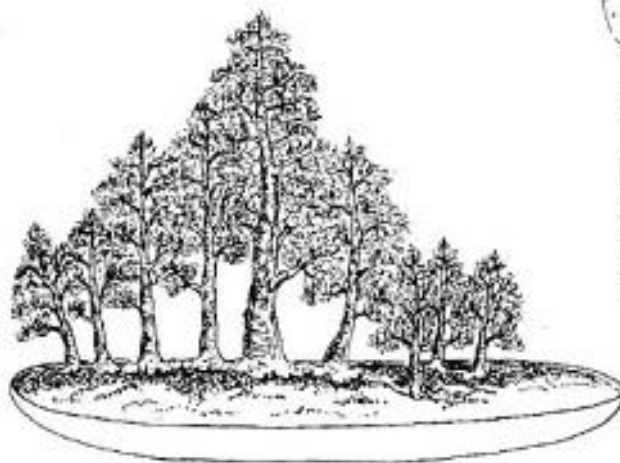


FIGURE 152

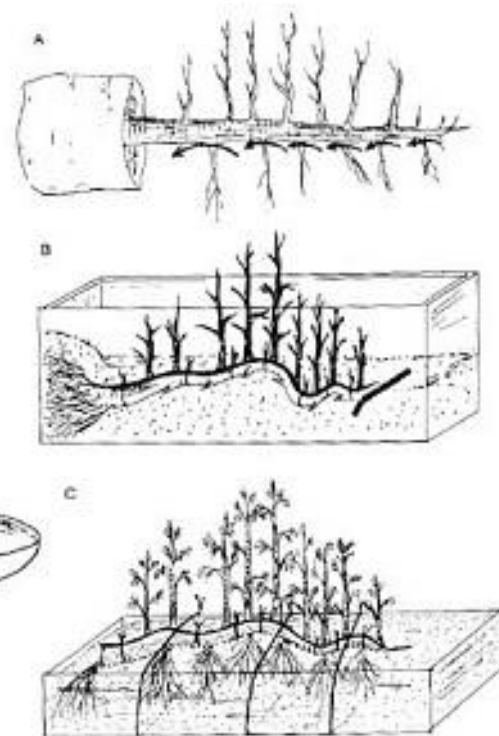


FIGURE 153

Vergadering van 5 Junie 2021

EXAMPLES FROM THE INTERNET AND BOOKS:



After the presentation by Johan, Richard showed some trees that he intends to style into the raft style. Photo's below and following. We would like to see the trees in the future.



Vergadering van 5 Junie 2021

More photo's of trees that Richard intends to style into the raft style.



Johan styled the tree below into a raft style. We would like to see the future progress.



REFERENCES:

BONSAI STYLES OF THE WORLD -
By Charles S Ceronio.

Photo's from:

Understanding Bonsai - Pieter Loubser

Master Bonsai - Rudi Adams

The Bonsai School — Craig Cousins

The Complete Practical Encyclopaedia of BONSAI
- Ken Norman

The complete book of Bonsai - Harry Tomlinson

The Bonsai Handbook - David Prescott

Richard Wright

Snippets

OUR ENVIRONMENT

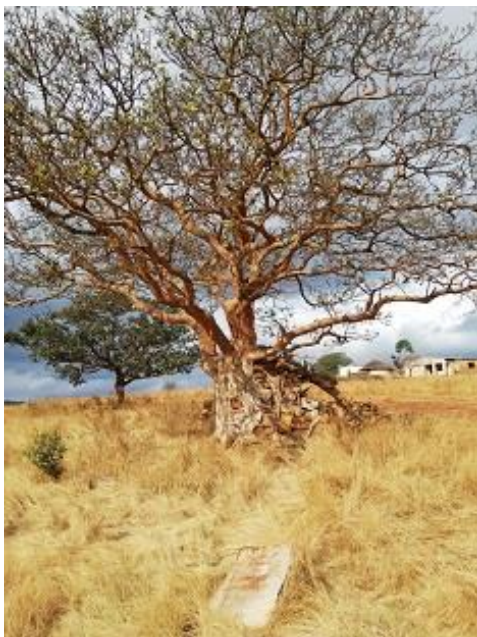
Any plastic product that is made to throw away needs to be examined, and we must consider how to replace it. Disposable razors cannot be recycled. Luckily re-usable safety razors exist! Metal safety razors are available in a wide price range, and replacement blades are cheap. Long term, it is a more economical choice than buying plastic razors and much better for our planet!



Inspirasie uit die natuur

Janco Kriek (nie n lid van die kai nie) het hierdie boom naby Pongola in Noord Natal afgeneem. Dit is, as gekyk word na die wortels, heel moontlik een van die wilde Vy spesies. Heel moontlik het n voëltjie die saadjie op die ou klipmuurtjie 'geplant', baie jare gelede.

So skepping op 'n muurtjie kan nageboots word in bonsai.



Bonsai Kalender – Deur Dr Francois van As

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.



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

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>

Terugvoering oor demonstrasie/werkswinkelbome

By die vergadering van 7 Augustus 2010 het Org Exley gepraat oor Elms. As deel van sy praatjie het Org aan die vergadering 'n Elm gewys waarop hy die 'air layer' tegniek toegepas het. Org het die boom toe afgesny waar die 'air layer' was en in 'n bonsai bak geplant. Die onderste foto links is van die boom met die plastiek bak waarin die wortels van die 'air layer' gegroei het. Die foto onder in die middel is nadat Org die boom afgesny het en in die bonsai bak geplant het. Die fotos is in uitgawe vier 2010 van Koeda gewys. Heel regs is hoe die boom na 'n jaar en drie maande gelyk het, in November 2011, en heel onder links is die boom afgeneem by die skou op 25 September 2016, dus ses jaar na die 'air layer' gedoen is. Heel onder regs is die boom afgeneem op 17 Oktober 2022, dus twaalf jaar na die "air layer" gedoen is.



Bo: 7 Augustus 2010



Bo: 7 Augustus 2010



Bo: November 2011



Bo: 25 September 2016



Bo: 17 Oktober 2022

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			Bereid vir 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:		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
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							

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