

Don't miss these dates!

February 28th All Society Meeting ~ Bonsai vines / February 24th Saturday Workshop

FEBRUARY MEETINGS & WORKSHOP

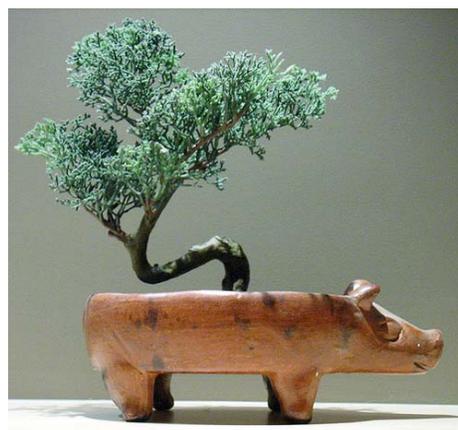
A Year to Really Shine!

By Mike Simmons

Only six weeks into the New Year and many AABS members have already begun learning new bonsai skills and techniques. Jack Wikle's wiring workshop at the January Meeting was instructional and well attended. (More on that in this newsletter.)

For some, the New Year is just beginning. On the Chinese calendar, the Lunar Year, 4704-4705, will debut right about the time this newsletter goes to press. On **February 18, 2007** — **The Year of the Pig** will begin. For those born in 1923, 1935, 1947, 1959, 1971, 1983 or 1995 - you were born under the sign of the pig. And, according to the Chinese zodiac, you are highly regarded for your chivalry and pureness of heart, and you often make friends for life. Predictions for pigs in 2007 are good. Any recent setbacks or obstacles can be overcome so look forward to a year in which to really shine, either personally or professionally.

This of course applies to bonsai cultivation as well! Don't worry too much about that Serissa that got



(www.Flickr.com / public domain photo)

a little too dry, wiring marks on the Chinese elm or the Crassula that got just a little too much water. Maybe this is the year when that prized black pine is ready for the August Show. Whatever the obstacle or the goal, the best way to prepare and to truly shine is by attending the AABS monthly meetings and workshops.

AABS Meetings are much more than simple social hours. Much can be learned to put you on the path of personal bonsai success.

For example, February's Meeting will provide first-hand presentations on the use of vines in bonsai cultivation. Lively discussion of vines used for bonsai by Connie Crancer, George

Randall, Dustin Mann & Bill Heston will be combined with slideshow presentations.

As if that wasn't enough! There is also a very affordable set of workshops (5 to be exact!) planned beginning Saturday, February 24th at greenhouse #5 of the Matthaei Botanical Gardens. The first of these workshops is hands-on instruction focusing on bonsai soil mixtures. This is an excellent opportunity to take in the warm humidity of a greenhouse in the middle of winter, enjoy the company of like-minded individuals and learn the intricacies of what many consider the most vital component of successful bonsai.

Following the February workshop and being offered every Saturday until 03/24/07, these subsequent workshops covering all essential aspects of selecting, caring and maintaining bonsai will be provided. These are great classes not only for the novice bonsai enthusiasts, but also as a refresher for everyone else. The first workshop is 'free of charge' and the following four workshops will have a total cost of \$20.00 per person. Truly a bargain! Make reservations by contacting Alfonso Tercero at: bonsai_cho@comcast.net

JANUARY MEETING MINUTES

Notes from the Sidelines

By Paul Kulesa

Society members began gathering in the auditorium at 6:30 PM. Old friendships were renewed with discussions centering on personal updates and bonsai (what else!). By the time the meeting started, thirty-five members and visitors were in attendance enjoying coffee with light snacks and an unannounced demonstration arranged by Jack Wikle. With the assistance of three or four members, Jack orchestrated quite a show rearranging tables and chairs for his wiring workshop to suit his presentation style.



At 7:30 PM, Wild-Bill Heston opened the meeting, welcoming members and visitors. He welcomed all who brought in something for “show & tell”. Eric, a visitor from a Kalamazoo bonsai club showed seven shohin bonsai.



Trudy Bulkley also stepped forward with two shohin and Robert Bishop showed off a rolled wire-caddy that he had found to be useful.



Bill Heston was the last person to present his offering for the evening. He proudly presented the versatile and economical, \$7 turntable (a lazy-Susan in a former life) from IKEA®.

Bill took a moment to introduce Mike Simmons who agreed to act as the 2007 newsletter editor (the Corresponding Secretary as described in the AABS Constitution and Bylaws). Mike said his objective is to provide a quality newsletter in a timely manner. And he hopes to convert the delivery of the newsletter by the US Postal Service to the economical electronic delivery offered over the internet. This cost cutting initiative should be considered by all members (an editorial note by this writer).

Alfonzo Tercero discussed some future programs. The next bonsai class for beginners is to be held on February 24th. Connie Crancer and several assistants will offer this class at Matthaei. On the same day another group will gather to learn how to mix bonsai soil. Alfonzo mentioned that the AABS library is now managed by our librarian, Luciani Carvalho. Publications from our lending library are available for personal use and should be returned the following month. If you have checked out a publication and have not yet returned it, please do!

The “Vines as Bonsai” program for the February meeting (2/28/07) will be presented by a diverse group from our Society. The scheduled March 24th workshop, Maple over Rock, will be rescheduled for mid-April.

Jack Wikle began the evening program with plenty of assistance and a short story of a former AABS President who was never quite comfortable with wiring. Betty Ann Duff was the inspiration for and to whom this program was dedicated. Jack invited everyone to take seats at the rearranged table closer to the front of the room within easy reach of those helping Jack. Those who initially took seats at the rear of the room were pulled into the re-arranged seating plan and encouraged to participate. This was to be a hands-on demonstration encouraging full participation; everyone was given wire and branches to work with.



A copy of the notes provided by Jack for this presentation may appear in a future newsletter in response to an expressed interest.



Several elements of this presentation that I found interesting include the following.

- Spiraling wire on a limb is an effective means to;
 - Shorten and compress a branch.
 - Add movement to a limb.
 - Convert (what John Naka called) a “toilet brush branch” into a mass of foliage closer to the trunk as the limb is lowered.
- Generally, a bonsai should be wired when it is dormant.

- New tender shoots from a deciduous bonsai may be wired to quickly and easily place a branch in position.



When choosing wire to hold a limb in position effectively, several factors should be taken into consideration.

- Compare the flexibility of the limb to that of the wire.
- It is more effective to use a heavier gauge wire than a lighter gauge.
- The length of the wire used on a particular limb should allow for “a handle” to comfortably maneuver the wire around the limb.



Basic wiring can be described as fixing one end of the wire to the base of the trunk or limb. Then wrap and rotate the wire onto and around the limb or trunk, while being careful not to damage the bark or cambium. If I can be allowed a personal comment, I would say an effective way to develop your wiring skill is to wire as much as your patience will allow. Take a short rest and then wire some more.



There is no particular downside to this activity.

- If your wiring is not effective – take it off and re-wire.
- If your wiring is too tight – take it off and re-wire.
- If your wire proves to be costly to you - take it off, straighten it and re-wire something else.
- Before the wire cuts into the limb or trunk – take it off and re-wire.

With practice your skills will blossom. But in the end you will still have to remove the wire you put on earlier. So turn this “wiring” into a learning experience with the goal of improving your wiring skills. Think of it! You will develop your skills, for the price of wire and the time you have set aside to feed your addiction.

The wiring handouts provided by Jack Wikle will be available on the AABS Web site. See [Education](#).

ABBS Web Site Gets Facelift

Updated and Revised

By Mike Simmons

The Ann Arbor Bonsai Society Web pages have been updated and revised. The site has been split into major categories of interest; *About US*, *Calendar*, *Contact*, *Join AABS*, *Links*, and *Newsletter Archives*. There are additional plans to include an *Education* category. AABS members produce a wealth of information that has appeared in this and other society newsletters, as well as on the web sites of others. Plans are to bring this information together, organize it and provide a repository of knowledge. Currently, too much of this information is scattered and difficult to locate.



Trident Maple Over Rock Workshop

Mark Your Calendars!

By Bill Heston

A trident maple over rock workshop is being planned for April 14th at the Matthaei Botanical Gardens at 9:30am – 1:00pm in room 139.

Trident maple is an excellent tree for bonsai. Its only drawback is marginal hardiness in our climate; however, I think that I have found a source for trident maple that has been successfully grown in our zone. They are small, bare root specimens that will be an excellent medium to work with. Attendees can plant them in their garden or in pots for development as future bonsai. More details on costs and what to bring will appear in this newsletter and on the AABS Web site. Stay tuned; this will be an informative hands-on workshop.

Now That's HOT!

Thai Pepper Plant Under Lights!

By Robert Bishop

Dear AABS members, I have found an aesthetic lighting system that holds one plant. You now can display that bonsai on your coffee table, without it dying !!! I bought 4 for family members for holiday presents. I got tired of them killing my bonsai I would give them. The "Timely Lighting Care " light has a built in timer, telescoping stem, full spectrum 9-watt fluorescent lamp and a soil moisture sensor. A humidity tray is the base. I display mine in various areas of the house, changing the bonsai for variety. The light adjusts from 7" up to 14". This item is found easily on Ebay.



I currently have a Thai pepper bonsai underneath it. Preya from Bonsai House has the super small Thai

pepper plant. I'm training it into a bonsai informal upright. These plants grow very small red Xmas bulbs within a month and make great Christmas bonsai trees (photo shown). I'm also growing dwarf "1000 year fruit" plants that look like orange trees that produce fruit that stay 3 to 4 months on the tree. Both plants are easy to grow and fun to style.

All my tropicals and sub tropics are doing well in the basement, no bug problems like last year, hope all is well with my outdoor-bonsai. Can't wait for the harsh February days to go away. Thank God I discovered indoor bonsai for the winter blues. That would not be possible without the education from AABS, Jack Wikle, and Bonsai House.

If any AABS members are chili heads like myself, <http://www.chilepepperinstitute.org> is a great site for growing, buying, etc. I also subscribe to <http://www.chilepepper.com> a magazine that has wonderful articles on chili peppers. I just bought 10 seeds from the above-mentioned Chile Institute - the hottest chili peppers ever grown. The Capsicum chinense - " Bhut Jolokia" pepper were just discovered in India / China region and make habaneras taste like pickles by comparison. I don't know why, but certain peppers can make good bonsai. I can't wait to show my experiments to the club!

On the Web

Bonsai Notables on the Internet

By Mike Simmons

From time to time this newsletter will include mention of bonsai-related Web sites and other information that is available on the Internet.

Included here this month is an on-line "book" by Andy Rutledge titled Artistic Foundations of Bonsai Design: Elements of Meaningful Composition. You can enjoy this site and learn a great deal by pointing your Web browser to:
<http://www.andyrutledge.com/book/>

This work really takes the reader into the artistic realm of bonsai design considerations. The book is written in the language of artistry, of line and form, color and texture and of course, aesthetics. There are

many photos demonstrating what the author is conveying and how size and perspective can be applied to bonsai form. Utilizing other art forms, such as landscape paintings and nature itself one can learn the concepts of good bonsai design. Although even here, the author cautions us on "Nature's Irrelevancies" (chapter 4) and states,

"Blasphemy, you say? Actually, bonsai art gets more of its design license from artistic concerns than from natural ones. This is an important premise that you'll need to cozy up to in order to produce more meaningful bonsai art. Don't forget - artists don't chronicle; they interpret and describe."

In chapters 5-7, the connection between artist and audience is explored. The concepts of the "viewer's perspective" and "points of interest" are given special considerations. Design integrity, as it applies to communication, focuses on the "multi-dimensional concept of artistic communication". The bonsai artist, much as with human communication, must "take advantage of every means of message consistency." Composition and relationships between the different elements of a tree are the means by which successful design is communicated to your audience.

This website and several others can be viewed by following the links in this newsletter or by visiting the AABS Web pages.

Please send your suggestions for "On The Web" for inclusion in this Newsletter to aabsnewsletter@yahoo.com Preferred suggestions are of an educational nature and not of commercial interests.

Also, your contributions to this Newsletter are most welcome!

The following article is a detailed study on lighting for growing indoor bonsai. Bill Heston wrote this a few years back and it is still very relevant today. The article is long, but worthy of a serious read. Settle in, grab a warm beverage and enjoy!

Lighting For Indoor Bonsai

by Bill Heston
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Introduction

Bruce Baker suggested that fine bonsai is 55% health, 20% growth, 15% display, and only 10% styling. Good health of a tree is essential. All progress is dependent on good health. Although horticulture was not the scope of his talk, Bruce reminded us that the following must be considered for good plant health: proper light, water, good media (good water retention and good porosity), regular and complete fertilizing, and good temperatures. These all add up to creating fine bonsai. If you are uncomfortable with these aspects, take the time to learn about them.

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This discussion will emphasize proper light and touch on other environmental and horticultural principles as well. Four major plant functions are important determinants of plant growth and development:

- 1. Photosynthesis:** Produces food using solar energy. Uses carbon dioxide and water as raw materials. Occurs only in cells containing chloroplasts. Releases oxygen. Occurs only in light.
- 2. Respiration:** Oxidizes food, releasing energy within the plant. Occurs in all living cells. Uses Oxygen. Produces water and carbon dioxide. Occurs in the dark and in the light.

The term respiration as used here should not be confused with what we usually refer to as respiration with animals when we talk about breathing. We inhale oxygen that is transported to cells where the process of oxidation occurs. We exhale carbon dioxide, which is a by-product of oxidation.

Roots live in the dark, and they need to absorb and use oxygen. Oxygen transfuses through air 10,000 times faster than it does through water. A soil mix contains soil particles, water, and air. Too much water means too little air. Insufficient air in the soil retards plant growth. The only common agreement about bonsai soil is that it must be well drained (well aerated). Animals and plants will drown if sufficient oxygen is not available because of excess water.

- 3. Assimilation:** Builds more complex compounds. Assimilation is costly in terms of energy consumption, so, if you see a bud or a branch starting to grow where you don't need or want it to grow, cut it off as soon as you notice it before it consumes more of the trees stored energy. This technique is referred to as energy management by some authors.

- 4. Transpiration:** The process by which a plant loses water, primarily through pores (stomata) in the foliage. 90% of the water that enters the plant escapes in transpiration. The other 10% is used in chemical reactions and in plant tissues.

Since the primary topic of this discussion is light, our emphasis is on photosynthesis.

A leaf or a needle is, among other things, a solar panel. The active component in this solar panel is chlorophyll. Energy released from chlorophyll that is "excited" by sunlight is captured in the production of carbohydrate, and oxygen is released. This carbohydrate is analogous to a pile of wood that can be burned (respiration) or used for construction (assimilation).

On earth almost all energy ultimately comes from or came from sunlight. Almost all life depends on photosynthesis that converts solar energy into food. Without chlorophyll we would all die. The plants don't need us. We need the plants, because we can't convert solar energy into food. We do respiration (oxidation), and assimilation but not photosynthesis.

Fossil fuel was once vegetation. It has been changed into its present form by millions of years of geologic process, and the carbon dioxide that was converted to carbohydrate millions of years ago by photosynthesis is now being released as we burn (oxidize) the fuel.

Roy G. Biv is a handy mnemonic to help remember the color of the visible spectrum or electromagnetic radiation.

Visible Light Spectrum

Infra Red	Red	Orange	Yellow	Green	Blue	Indigo	Violet	Ultra Violet
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Warm, Low Energy

Cool, High Energy

Longer Wave Length

Shorter Wave Length

650 nanometers (Red)

to

455 nanometers (Violet)

Light striking a particle or surface is either reflected or absorbed. Chlorophyll absorbs light from both ends of the visible spectrum but not from the middle (green). It reflects the green part of the spectrum. Seeing a green what the non-colorblind human brain perceives is reflected green light waves. It takes chlorophyll, a specific wavelength of light, and a visual center in the brain to "realize" green. So where does the "green" exist?

Chlorophyll cannot use green light. Plants do not need to be exposed to the warm side of the spectrum for vegetative growth (roots, shoots, and leaves). The warm side of the spectrum may be necessary for maximum fruiting and flowering, which is rarely a concern for the bonsai grower. Some fruit may be desirable, but too many flowers or too much fruit will weaken a miniaturized tree confined to a bonsai container. Thus, it is possible to grow very healthy green plants that will produce some flowers and fruit with just the cool end of the spectrum (cool white fluorescent light).

Light from Electric Power

Definitions:

The basic unit of electric power is the watt

A kilowatt represents 1000 watts

A kilowatt-hour represents 1 kilowatt used for one hour. This is the standard unit for calculating electric power cost. In Michigan the utility charges about \$0.10 per kilowatt- hour.

Light intensity generated at its source is measured in lumens.

Light falling on a surface is measured in foot-candles.

How efficiently a light source (bulb) converts electric power to light be expressed as lumens per watt. The more lumens produced per watt the more efficiently a bulb coverts electric power to light.

Lumens per watt for various light sources

100-watt incandescent - standard tungsten	17.5
Tungsten halogen	22
40 watt fluorescent	22.3
1000 watt metal halide	100
1000 watt high pressure (HP) sodium	140

Lumens per watt information is usually clearly printed on the package of most commercially available light bulbs. Notice that the standard tungsten (incandescent) bulb is the most inefficient source of artificial light available.

The lumens emitted at a light source will be distributed over a progressively larger surface as the light source is moved further from the surface. The amount of light illuminating the entire surface will not change, but the intensity of light at a given area such as a square in will diminish. It will diminish in proportion to the square of the distance from the light source to the lighted surface. So if surface B is twice as far from the light source as surface A the illumination per unit of area of surface B (measured in foot candles) will be 1/4th of the illumination of surface A inverse square rule.

An artificial lighting system places the light source within 1 inch to several feet from the top of the tree; so the foliage on the lower branches receives (reflects and absorbs) much less light than the foliage at the top of the tree. The further the light source is from the top of the tree the lower the impact of the inverse square rule, but the whole tree is exposed less overall light.

The sun is millions of miles away so the impact of the inverse square rule is infinitesimal. Metal halide lights are usually placed at least one foot above the top of the plant so the inverse square rule effect applies. Cool white fluorescent tubes are placed one or two inches from the top of the plants so the effect of the inverse square rule is considerable. Thus the height limit for small plants, including the pot, under cool white fluorescent lights is 8 inches assuming that only top lighting is used.

Jack Wikle positions fluorescent tubes about 9 inches above his bench surface and about 1 inch from the top of his tree. It follows that the tree-pot height limit with Jack's system is about 8 inches. Since cool white fluorescent lights emit mainly the blue end of the visible spectrum, the top of a plant will not burn if placed very close to the bulb.

Metal halide lights emit a full spectrum of light. The red end of the visible spectrum is warm, and the light emitted at a metal halide source creates so much heat that the plants must be placed at least 6 inches and usually a foot or more from the bulb. In fact, so much heat is generated that a ventilation system may be necessary depending on the total wattage of the metal halide lights and the size of the room.

Light, oxygen, water, temperature level, soil aeration, and nutrients need to be present within optimum ranges for maximum health to be realized. Why waste electricity on a waterlogged, under fertilized plant? Fortunately all living things are adaptable so a range rather than an exact number is sufficient.

The indoor gardener has some advantages over the outdoor gardener. If she is willing to incur the necessary expense, she can

achieve a much higher level of control of critical factors such as heat, light, moisture, carbon dioxide level, air movement, and pest exposure (including human thieves) than the outdoor grower can hope to achieve.

However, the most effective HID lights produce only half the light intensity of the sun on a cloudless day, so the indoor grower must deal with limited light intensity. During S. E. Michigan winters days are short and usually cloudy, so the indoor gardener may achieve more light intensity with artificial lights than is available in a greenhouse.

The brightest source of indoor light is High Intensity Discharge (HID) lighting, either high pressure (HP) sodium or metal halide light bulbs. Metal halide lighting most closely simulates sunlight. HP sodium lighting has an unpleasant yellow color and is best for supplementing sunlight in a greenhouse.

How much light is enough? The total light to which a plant is exposed is a function of light intensity times light duration. There are several ways to measure light. Let us use foot-candles. The question then becomes how many foot-candles for how many hours?

The most efficient use of supplemental artificial light is to turn it on when the sun goes down and thereby increases the duration of light (photoperiod) and to stop using the supplemental light when the sunlight reaches the intensity of the HID light.

Sunlight is free, and artificial light is expensive. How expensive is it? In 2004, electric power cost about \$0.10 per kilowatt-hour. When it went from 9 cents to 10 cents per kilowatt-hour a spokesman from DTE claimed that the increase was only a penny per kilowatt-hour. He neglected to mention that a penny was a 10% increase!

OK, I'm excited! I want to get into indoor bonsai growing. How much is it going to cost me?

80-watt shop light system

Shop light with 2 cool white fluorescent tubes	\$20
Annual tube replacement cost *	\$5
Monthly operation cost @ 16 hrs/day	\$3.84

400-watt metal halide system

Fixture, ballast, and 1 bulb	\$210 to \$250
Bulb replacement about every 6500 hours*	\$50
Monthly operating cost at 16 hr/day	\$19.20

1000-watt metal halide system

Fixture, ballast, and one bulb	\$280-\$250
Bulb replacement about every 6500 hrs*	\$80
Monthly operation costs @ 16 hrs/day	\$48

**Standard tungsten lights burn out suddenly. Fluorescent and metal halide lights will loose significant lumen output after a certain number of hours and the lumens /watt ratio will be reduced accordingly. They must be changed at regular intervals. Don't wait for them to completely fail, or you will waste expensive electricity.*

Watts	Kilowatts (Watts/1000)	Hrs/Day	Cost/HR @ \$0.1/KWR	Cost/ Day	Cost/Month
80	0.08	16	\$0.01	\$0.13	\$3.84
400	0.4	16	\$0.04	\$0.64	\$19.20
1000	1	16	\$0.10	\$1.60	\$48.00

Two 40-watt fluorescent bulbs 9 inches above bench surface will effectively illuminate an area of 4 ft. by 1.75 feet or 7 square feet. So it costs \$3.84 to light 7 square feet for one month or \$0.55/sq.ft. /month.

A 1000-watt metal halide light will effectively light 100 square feet, which would cost \$48/100 square feet or \$0.48/square foot.

The above cost estimates will vary with hours of operation, the use of a light-moving device, and the optimum use of reflection. Remember, light intensity diminishes according to the inverse square rule. If its reflected back to the foliage significant increases in efficiency can be achieved.

Reflector Materials

Material	% Light Reflected
Reflective Mylar	90-95
Flat White Paint	85-93
Semi-gloss	75-80
Flat yellow	70-80
Aluminum foil	70-75
Black	Less than 10

A 4 by 25 foot sheet of 1 mil Mylar costs about \$25. A small amount of flat white paint is nearly as effective. The gloss on semi-gloss paint absorbs some light. A surface painted with flat white paint is rougher than a glossy surface, so there is more surface area to reflect the light.

Plants can adapt to different intensities of light within certain limits. The limits are different for each species. Many bonsai enthusiasts will put their trees in the shade for several days before a show. The trees adapt by producing more chlorophyll to compensate for the lower light level, so the amount of photosynthesis occurring will tend to stabilize. When the trees arrive at the show they look healthier because they are greener.

Some times when these trees go back into full sunlight without a gradual period of adjustment the leaves will "burn" do to the intense photochemical reaction of the direct sun with the elevated levels of chlorophyll.

The bonsai enthusiast is well advised to select plants that are well adapted to his indoor environment. He can manipulate the environment to suit his plants, or he can select plants to suit his environment. Little progress will be made struggling to keep unhealthy, mal-adapted plants alive in an unsuitable environment.

There are many lighting systems available that are not discussed in this article such a small metal halide systems and high intensity fluorescent systems. Once the reader understands the basic principles of indoor lighting he can design his own system and calculate the light intensity, set up costs, and operating costs of his system.

Experiment. The successful system with appropriate plant materials will reward your efforts. If your plants are not healthy, change your system or try different plants.

Printed References

Meislik, Jerry FICUS The Exotic Bonsai: All you need to know about ficus is compiled in one source. Also discusses indoor growing and lighting.

Van Patten, George F., New Revised Gardening Indoors Easy, complete "how to" guide on high-tech indoor gardening.

Online Resources

<http://www.bonsaihunk.us> Meislik's web site contains Jack Wikle's latest revision of his article explaining his technique for growing bonsai under cool white fluorescent light

<http://www.bonsai-bsf.com>

<http://www.fukubonsai.com>

<http://www.jimsmithbonsai.com>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fig>

Addendum

I used New Revised Gardening Indoors by George F. Van Patten as my primary source. One of my tables lists lumen per watt ratings for various light sources. Readers should be cautioned to read the label information since values may vary. A rule of thumb is 10 watts per foot for cool white fluorescent tubes, but I have recently seen some 4 foot tubes rated as 60 watts.



Cyril Grumm's fluorescent light placed on homemade wooden stand.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

January Meeting.....Jan 24th
Wiring Techniques --- Jack Wikle

February Workshop.....Feb. 24th
Beginners Class Series (5 sessions) &
Soil Mix Session – Get Together

February Meeting.....Feb. 28th
Vines Used for Bonsai -- Connie Crancer,
George Randall, Dustin Mann & Bill
Heston

March Meeting.....Mar. 21st
Trident Maples Grown in this Region ---
Bill Heston

April Workshop.....Apr. 14th
Trident Maple Over Rock – Bill Heston .

April Meeting.....Apr. 25th
Repotting Trees Demonstration.

May Meeting.....May 23rd
An Evening with Suthin Sulosolvisit &
Special MBG Outdoor Bonsai Collection
Exhibit.

June Get Together.....June 16th
BBQ / Topiary / Bonsai Gathering at
Robert Bishop's place.

June Meeting.....June 27th
An Evening with Pauline Muth: Shohin
& Mame Demonstration

July Meeting.....July 25th
Bonsai Tropical Indoor Trees
Demonstration.

July Workshop.....July 28th
Penjing Workshop with Robert Bishop

August Meeting.....Aug. 22nd
AABS Show Preparation

August Bonsai Show -Aug.25th & 26th
2007 AABS Bonsai Show

September Club Meeting... .Sep. 26th
2007 AABS Club Auction

October Club Meeting.....Oct. 24th
Winter Storage Presentation

November Club Meeting.....Nov. 12th
AABS Annual Banquet and Mini-Exhibit

**NOTE: Always check the AABS website
for changes and added details to this
calendar.**

<http://annarborbonsaisociety.org>

2007 AABS EXECUTIVE BOARD

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7922 & Pete Douglas (313) 867-8644

AABS AD HOC COMMITTEES

The AABS President, Bill Heston, is
exofficio

member of all committees except
the Nomination Committee.

Auction Chair: TBD

Membership Chair: TBD

Show Staging: Paul Kulesa

Demonstrations: John Parks

Ways and Means Chair: John
Parks

Web Master: Mike Simmons
(webmaster@annarborbonsaisociety.org)

The Ann Arbor Bonsai Society is
affiliated with the American Bonsai
Society (www.absbonsai.org) and the Mid
American Bonsai Alliance.

Deadline for submissions to the
newsletter is the 5th of the month.

Contact us at:

aabsnewsletter@yahoo.com.

You can pay your Club's dues at
the next AABS meeting or mail it to:

Joan Wheeler

2295 North Harris

Ypsilanti, MI 48198

(734) 485-6306

Email: owheeler5@hotmail.com

Please make your check payable to
AABS for \$25.00.

FOR SALE OR WANTED

10% of sales go to AABS
Club.Member Ads are free

Send the information of your items for
sale or wanted to aabsnewsletter@yahoo.com
include a small digital file if available.

Wanted. If you have a tree, bonsai
pot, tool or anything else bonsai
related that you don't need anymore
and it is still in good condition,
consider donating it to our club.

Donations to the club are always
accepted. In most cases many donated
trees or other materials have been
raffled among the attending members
during our monthly meetings.

*Please note: A reminder to all club
members that everyone is required to
give 10% of the total sales for any
items that sell at our monthly
meetings.*

*This is a long standing policy that
has not been consistently observed,
since it is starting to fade from our
collective memory.*

*The 10% fee will apply to all sales
at our meetings or through this
newsletter until the board approves a
change.*

Please send your comments or
documents to aabsnewsletter@yahoo.com.
Don't worry if you don't have a
"finished" article, we'll help you to
make it right. We will publish them
going forward in the member's corner
section.

Together we can further improve
this newsletter for our reading
pleasure.



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Ann Arbor Bonsai Society
1800 North Dixboro Road ~ Ann Arbor, MI 48105-9741
The Ann Arbor Bonsai Society is affiliated with the American Bonsai Society and the Mid-American Bonsai Alliance.

Send To:



**AABS Next Club Meeting is Wednesday
February 21st ~ Bonsai Vines
at 7 pm ~ Matthaei Auditorium**

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