

Upcoming Events

March 2021

Virtual BSOP Meeting:

March 23, 7-9pm, Monthly Meeting- Jonas Dupuich on long term pine development April 10, 10am - 11:30am, Marija Hajdić presents Deciduous Yamadori Development April 27, 7pm - 9pm, Andrew Robson presents Deciduous Growth Management **National Meeting:**

September 11-12, 2021, US National Bonsai Exhibition. Rochester, NY 14445

Programming Report

Hello, BSOP! I am still missing our in-person events and community but I am delighted to bring you news for what is coming up soon. It is certainly repotting season in my yard and I can only imagine you are busy thinking, doing, and creating in your hobbies as well.

First, I want to apologize for the cancellation of the February 13 event. While I cannot control the weather and power outages, I do want you to know the cancellation and communication about that did not go as smoothly as you BSOP members deserve. Thanks for your understanding and patience! Please remember we plan to continue virtual events every second Saturday, typically in the mornings, through the rest of the year.

Up next, President Andrew Robson ran a March 13 event about seasonal work, specifically repotting, timing, aftercare, and related discussions. A recording of the event will be available in the members only part of our website. If you do not have access to this part of the website then please get in touch with us!

Later in March, on the 23rd, Jonas Dupuich will return to the virtual BSOP lectern to guide us through his long term pine bonsai development methods, process, and learnings. Join us with an open ear for how you can incorporate his more than 20 years of experience into your practice!

With a background as a horticulturist and writer, Jonas is now a professional bonsai artist with a popular book and well known online presence. Check out his work by visiting <u>https://bonsaitonight.com/</u>

I will leave you with an exciting teaser for our April 10 event: deciduous yamadori development from a cutting edge bonsai artist.

In the meantime, keep your tool sharp and go get some grit under your fingernails!

Reid Parham, VP, Programs

What kind of soil should I use for my bonsai?

Jonas Dupuich, Bonsai Tonight, I hear the question a lot, and it's a good one.

In my garden, I use mixes based on the species I'm growing and my development goals for the tree. I make adjustments for the health of the tree, my budget, and the availability of the ingredients I'd like to use.

If I'm working with trees in other people's collections, I ask about the conditions in which the trees grow. This includes the climate, sun or wind exposure, and whether the trees are more likely to be overwatered or underwatered on a regular basis.

The answers to these questions provide all of the information I need to get started.

Refined bonsai – conifers and deciduous species

When I'm working with refined bonsai or trees where the main goal is to improve branch development, I start by identifying a target percentage of akadama to use.

•For most conifers, I use between 30% - 60% akadama

•For most deciduous species, I use between 50% – 80% akadama

Within these ranges, I make some adjustments. I use less akadama:

•When trees are sick or when I want to increase vigor

•When trees are more likely to be overwatered

I use more akadama:

•When I want the tree to produce slower growth or shorter internodes

•When trees are more likely to be underwatered

For the non-akadama portion of the mix, I use straight pumice or occasionally a mix of pumice and lava rock.

Although pumice and lava rock have different water holding characteristics, I have yet to see enough of a difference between pumice and akadama mixes, lava rock and akadama mixes, or mixes of pumice, lava rock, and akadama to make a strong recommendation one way or the other.

One reason for this is that there is great variation among volcanic soils like pumice and lava rock. As mined products, the color, shape, and density can vary greatly from mine to mine or from the surface of a given vein within a mine to the lower depths of the same vein.

For example, the Japanese pumice used for bonsai is yellow in color compared with the white pumices mined across North America. Its surface is relatively smooth compared with the crenulated, irregularly shaped particles found in some North American mines.

Despite these differences, I have yet to see enough difference among tree health and root development to make strong recommendations for one kind of pumice over another. Japan has been able to create beautiful and healthy trees with Japanese pumice.



Japanese maple planted in a 50% akadama mix

Pre-Bonsai

For seedlings, cuttings, or trees at any of the earlier stages of development, the decision of what soil mix to use is less important than it is for refined trees as it will be switched out, possibly multiple times, before these trees make it into bonsai pots.

Straight perlite or perlite mixed with peat moss, coir, or other organic ingredients is fantastic for rooting cuttings or sprouting seeds.

Pumice mixed with organic mulches can make a good mix for young trees, and I've experimented with 1-1 mixes of pumice and lava rock and even 100% lava rock as this approach has been used to great effect in some gardens in Japan.

For trees collected from gardens or from the mountains, the popular mix of 100% pumice is my favorite as it's lightweight and I can control the moisture content by using larger or smaller particles (smaller particle mixes hold more moisture than large particle mixes).

I sometimes use akadama-based premixes, but I rarely use more than 30% akadama for conifers or more than 50% akadama for deciduous pre-bonsai. What I've found is that more akadama slows growth and I often want faster growth in these early stages of development.



Black pine pre-bonsai in a 30% akadama mix

Tropical Bonsai

I've found that tropical bonsai can do well in a variety of mixes. Around the country, I've seen different mixes used to good effect. One reason for this is the variety of environments in which tropical bonsai grow.

Many of these trees are grown indoors for at least part of the year which can have a big effect on both the temperature and the humidity they experience. In general, the higher the temperature, up to a point, and the higher the humidity, the easier it will be to keep a tropical bonsai healthy.

I usually use 30% - 50% akadama mixes (the remainder can be pumice and/or lava rock) for tropical bonsai. If a tree stays too wet I'll use less akadama, and if I want the soil to retain more moisture, I'll use more akadama.

That said, I have far less experience with tropical bonsai than I do with temperate trees. If this approach doesn't yield the results you're looking for, check with others growing tropical trees in your area and experiment until you get the results you want!



Green island ficus planted in a 50% akadama mix

Broadleaf Evergreens

Broadleaf evergreen bonsai covers a diverse group of trees including native species like live oaks or Yaupon holly, exotic species like eleagnus or privet, and subtropical species like gardenia.

In general, I treat broadleaf evegreen species like deciduous species, but there may be exceptions for the species you're working with.

Unhealthy live oaks, for example, benefit from drier mixes with high percentages of pumice. Once these trees are healthy again, I'll increase the percentage of akadama.

Watching for signs of over- or underwatering is the best guide for making adjustments to your basic mixes so you can always make changes until you find what works best for your trees.



Coast live oak in a 50% akadama mix with 80% akadama top dressing for looks

Azalea Bonsai

The soil mix for azalea bonsai, including satsuki azaleas, is simple: 100% kanuma. This goes for cuttings, young trees, and refined specimens.

It's possible to grow azaleas in a variety of mixes, but I find it's easiest to keep them healthy in mixes of 100% kanuma.



Nikko satsuki azalea in 100% kanuma

Notable exceptions

There are more exceptions than I can possibly include in this post, but I'd like to mention a few common ones (feel free to suggest additional exceptions in the comments).

- Coast redwoods grow well in 30% akadama mixes but they can dry out quickly. Increasing the akadama content in the mix can make it easier to keep redwoods from drying out. I usually use between 30% 50% akadama mixes for redwood pre-bonsai and 50-80% akadama mixes for more refined specimens.
- Like coast redwoods, cryptomeria and hinoki can benefit from higher akadama mixes.
- Higher akadama mixes are common for rock plantings and sometimes forest plantings or other arrangements where the trees are repotted less frequently than other bonsai. The additional akadama provides more opportunities for root growth over long periods of time without introducing fresh soil.
- 100% akadama mixes are popular for some species, but I have yet to see demonstrated benefits from this approach over mixes of 50% 80% akadama, and it can really slow growth in cooler areas where the soil dries out slowly. This becomes even more noticeable as the akadama breaks down which can lead it to hold even more moisture.



Wisteria in a 60% akadama mix

Final thoughts

If this level of detail sounds challenging and you only have one tree in your collection, you can make just about any soil mix work for your tree if you water carefully and repot regularly (roughly every 2-3 years).

If, however, you're trying to refine your approach, the above tips may provide a starting point for experimenting with different soils in your garden.

Trees For Sale

Evergreens include native and Itoigawa junipers, black and lodgepole pines, mountain hemlock and spruces, moderately priced, variety of sizes from hold in your hand to all one person wants to carry. Also maples, elms and accent plants. Plums are leafing out.

Call 503 704 3891 to see the trees. Please wear your mask.



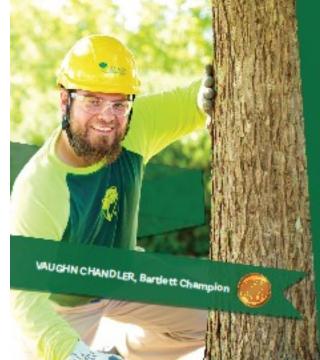
Oh, I'm sorry. Did I not mention





Ron Yasenchak Call ahead for delivery

at BSOP meetings.



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The Bonsai Society of Portland meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month.

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