



Fog City Bonsai

Newsletter of the Bonsai Society of San Francisco
Hall of Flowers, 9th Avenue and Lincoln Way

Bonsai Events at-a-Glance...

Fri., Sat., Sun., February 3-5.
California Shohin Seminar
2012, Santa Nella

Thurs., Feb 9.
BSSF General Meeting

Thurs., Feb 16.
BSSF February Workshop.

Sat., Sun., February 25-26.
GSBF Bonsai-A-Thon XVI,
San Marino.

Sat., Sun., February 25-26.
Mammoth Fundraiser 2012
GSBF Bonsai Garden at Lake
Merritt, Oakland

March 21-25.
BSSF at the San Francisco
Flower and Garden Show



In the Bonsai Garden at Lake Merritt (photo John Edwards)

General Meeting February

Repotting and Preparing for the March Show

It's time to start getting ready for the March Show as well as tending to all those jobs that need to be done on your trees. Our February meeting is devoted to helping you make that happen. There will also be a pot exchange/sale to help you find the perfect pot.

The Bonsai Garden in Winter

by John Edwards

This time of year offers unique viewing opportunities in the Bonsai Garden at Lake Merritt. The first blooms of the year on Japanese quince (above) and several apricot trees (right) can be enjoyed now.

As well the bare branches of Japanese maple reveal the delicate structure and design, which is hidden by foliage for a good part of the year. The junipers are in great form, many having recently received attention to the placement of the live branches but also the cleaning up of dead wood to bring it into beautiful contrast. This is a good time to observe pines as their buds are tight and proportions balanced. As well as the delightful visuals careful observation of garden trees reveals much about training and design of a bonsai. There is much more to take away than a glance.



See photos by John this page and on page 2.

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Your Winter Bonsai Care Calendar

From the Prez—John Edwards

February General Meeting at BSSF will be a workshop on preparing your trees for our upcoming March 21-25 bonsai display at the San Francisco Garden Show at the San Mateo Convention Center.

Most of us who are veterans of at least a casual bonsai show or two are aware that the trees are cleaned or dressed up. In other words their design or style is fine tuned for a public showing. This enhanced version of a bonsai tree is not the same as the daily condition of the tree in your back yard where its main purpose is to grow. Granted we always want our trees to look good but this is especially true during a public display.

All members are encouraged to bring in trees they are planning to show this year to share with and learn from other member's tips and techniques for preparing your bonsai for close scrutiny. All BSSF members should have at least one tree for the show. We still will have 6 weeks to go before the show and light pruning, wiring, soil surface treatments, pot and stand cleaning and polishing will all be discussed and demonstrated. Bring your tree, tools, pots and table covers and be prepared to work.

In addition to preparing our trees we have begun signing up members for shifts at the show. **members** are expected to spend one **three hour shift minimum** during the five days of the show. A sign up list will be at our next two General Meetings before the show. Free

admission to this event is guaranteed only for members who commit to a shift. The club will provide parking passes for any member who attends at least one shift everyday. There are; morning, afternoon and evening shifts each day but any three hours you can give during the day would be welcome. On as many of these days as you can find the time we need members to watch the displays and engage the public. During your time at the Garden Show you can develop a better understanding of bonsai through observation and discussion with other members and the public. You can also schedule to demonstrate a bonsai technique you have familiarity with. We will have sign up list for that too.

Before or after your shift you can explore the garden displays and many vendors offering everything related to gardening, and outdoor living. Check your schedules and see when you can spend time at this coveted venue where we have been showing our work since 1999. We have always put every effort into making it an enjoyable experience and hope to continue in that spirit. The show is a focusing event for all members new and seasoned alike.

Our January workshop was again well attended with most members concentrating on getting trees repotted and reassessing direction and style while the seasons is good.

As it is prime repotting season members are encouraged to bring surplus pots to offer to other members in an informal pot swap with no club fee taken on the sales. This is one other way we can all benefit from our association.





(photo Alison Seaman)

All About Oaks

Demonstration and Talk by John Boyce January 2012; by Alison Seaman

Scrub Oak (*Quercus berberifolia*) is one of the best California oaks to make beautiful, natural native bonsai. And understanding the nature of how California oaks grow is critical to nurturing healthy trees and styling realistic trees. Previous articles "Oaks as Bonsai" and "Styling Oaks", written by Eric Shrader, follow this article to complete the discussion.

John Boyce uses Oaks of California (Cachuma Press) for information on oaks and their chaparral ecosystems. Typically oaks survive every condition from drought to wet, wind, storm and animal damage, as well as any trauma-inducing stress, such as fire. Energy distributed within the tree canopy can return quickly into the base of the trunk after fire, so that new trunk and branch growth can resume. Interestingly the top-most, outer leaves of a canopy have a triple layer of photosynthesis cells, while the lower leaves only have a single layer. This means that the tree can take all levels of light without affecting inner leaf growth, and therefore adopt graceful "clouds" or crowns of foliage. Oaks will always seek light so they take on a twisted shape, which should be followed when

wiring out branches. Oaks can also sustain many injuries so it is natural to see trees with fallen or broken limbs, as well as newly formed ones. Many oaks have multiple trunks, formed low down near the soil. All these natural features should be emulated in the design of an oak bonsai.

The scrub oak is no exception. There are three types in California based on location: Catalina; South to Monterey and Northern California. Normally scrub oaks don't exceed 20' under normal conditions, and often reach less. Typically scrub oaks grow under the canopies of other, taller oak species. Their main attraction is that they dwarf nicely, and exhibit naturally small leaves that are in nice proportion to their branches and trunk(s). In nature, scrub oaks rarely have the typical "first, second, third" branch formation that is desirable for bonsai, but their gracious, soft curves create an exciting yet "quiet" movement with lots of interest for the observer.

The scrub oak that John used in his demonstration had been collected by him ten years ago. After he had potted the tree in bonsai soil, it "sulked" for three years and produced no new growth. Undaunted, John tended it and developed it into the current tree, encouraging as much back-budding as he could to create strong foliage pads.

Tips for care and maintenance are based on real-life experience of what worked well over the last seven years for his tree.

This oak requires well-draining bonsai soil, and should be repotted in late Fall. John adds a layer of coarser soil to the bottom of the pot, some soil, then amendments which include carbon, 0:10:10 granular fertilizer, bonemeal and a final layer of soil. To stabilize the tree and ensure really strongly supported wiring over the rootball, John advocates the use of bamboo sticks laid across lattice style, around the trunk.

The tree loves sun and develops good foliage with strong light. Wiring should be done in Fall, and checked in July to ensure that it's not damaging any bark. Ideally, the wiring should be done with copper, and the branches twisted to simulate a stressed look. Any branches cutting should be done around January. Finally, John likes to use a monthly feed of Whitney Farms tomato food (4:5:4), except between October to January.

Oaks as Bonsai

by Eric Shrader August 2006

For our August meeting John Thompson spoke about how to use oaks for bonsai. Oaks are a common species for bonsai which can be quite rewarding; many types of them are well adapted to our climate. John brought examples of different styles and species which he has in his collection. Cork oaks are native to Europe, evergreen with gray green leaves and wonderfully deeply fissured bark, which is actually the source of wine corks. Coast live oaks, the most commonly used species in bonsai locally, are readily available for collection in our area and have smooth bark and leaves with a slight curl and spines on the edge.



The English Oak (*Quercus suber*), like the valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), is a white oak and is deciduous; both species have larger and more lobed leaves than the evergreens; they also tend to have bark that is rough, splitting into small plates when the tree is older. There are many more species, however in John's experience these four are the easiest to collect and grow. Blue oaks grow quite slowly as do most scrub oaks, although in both cases the leaves are smaller and possibly more attractive for bonsai if

one has sufficient skill and patience. Oaks are entirely different beasts when it comes to styling. The typical model for bonsai, a pine tree, has branches that leave a single trunk and swing downward, where an oak has multiple trunks splitting from a massive trunk which are much like a water fountain. The branches are crooked and gnarly and after rising they head outward before, in many cases, starting to weep back downward. John encouraged members to collect and start acorns, saying that it is quite easy and will reward you with a bonsai in less time than you might imagine. John says that the young trees don't need to be fertilized for the first year because the acorns contain all the nutrients that are needed for fast growth. He wires the small seedlings after they get to be about 6 inches high, twisting the trunks and putting a little movement into them. The twist is the more important part since it introduces a slight spiral to the trunk of the tree which will increase the interest in the bark and the shape of the trunk later, giving it a "muscular look." Oaks are not readily grown from cutting, although air layering is not difficult.

Collection of wild oaks is best accomplished between January and April, although if you have a chance, and the trees are being removed, it can be done with some success at any time of the year. Remove nearly all the foliage when you collect a tree, leaving a few leaves at the tips of branches. This will force the tree to bud out from the trunk and reduce the transpirational loss of water thereby reducing the stress caused by a lack of roots. Collect as many roots as possible, even if you have to go deep into the soil, they can be removed later as the tree sends out new roots closer to where the nebari should be. Flat cutting, (removal of all roots and chamfering of the edge of the cut with a razor) even with the best aftercare including bottom heat and a misting system in a greenhouse, is a coin toss with oaks.

John addressed concerns about powdery mildew and other fungal diseases on oaks, especially in San Francisco where the weather is cooler and more damp, saying that a tablespoon of hydrogen peroxide to a quart of water sprayed occasionally on the leaves will control their spread. Oaks are subject to water molds, which typically attack weakened trees or roots which have died from summer heat and then started to rot during the winter rain. Root heat, although not a severe problem in SF, can be avoided by wrapping the pot in reflective bubble wrap (commonly found in heating/plumbing supply

stores) and covering the soil surface with shade cloth. Make sure that trees are planted in coarse soil and tip large pots up slightly to avoid soggy conditions during prolonged winter rains.

Repotting of evergreen oaks can be done at any point when the tree is dormant. This happens during times of prolonged hot weather (uncommon in SF) and during the winter. If all the growth on the tree has hardened off (is not supple and new, but contains wood) then it is typically safe to repot. Major root work is still best left for spring, right before new growth begins. Deciduous oaks are best repotted in spring as well. Evergreen oaks can be defoliated in August/September either partially or by cutting 50-80% of each leaf to stimulate new growth. This procedure should only be done to healthy oaks and only when you want

more, shorter branches. If you need the branches to elongate to fill out the crown it is not a good idea to use this technique since it slows the growth of the branches.

Oaks should be fertilized like almost any other tree, regularly; John uses any of the Whitney Farms organic mixes and applies the fertilizer by spreading it across the soil surface and working it into the top with a chopstick. Because the fertilizer breaks down, it will eventually form a crust on the soil, preventing water from entering properly. When, or before, this happens, rake off the top layer of soil and replace it with fresh soil. John cautioned against the use of Osmacote, a chemical-based time-release fertilizer which is temperature sensitive, because when it is too hot it can burn the trees.

Styling Oaks

by Eric Shrader July 2006

The common natural shape of an oak resembles in some way the shape of a water fountain. The main trunk or trunks typically come almost straight up out of the ground and slowly head outward, each little twisty section heading up until it starts heading out and finally the smaller branches head back down again.



For a bonsai-ist this makes things easy at the outset and more difficult as the tree becomes more refined. The branches should be wired upward if they are coming directly out of the trunk. The tips of the branches, once the tree is nearing completion, except for the middle of the crown, should be heading outward and down toward the ground. The main branches should also be quite a bit larger than on many other trees since they are, in most cases,

simply sub-trunks. A large trunk with tiny branches coming out of it is only seen in oaks in the case of fire damage or other catastrophe and is contrary to the normal look of the tree. In many respects the oak form closely resembles broom style but the main branches do not usually exit the trunk all at once.

Styling an oak to look like an oak takes some persistence and some neglect. The branches that you bend down will become weaker at the tips, sprouting back and heading up again. Bending them down repeatedly will give the branches better movement and will create a series of arches that should become smaller as they approach the outside of the canopy. Oaks do not have a single crown, but are instead like a head of cauliflower with many bumps making up the overall canopy. The character of these bumps and negative spaces in between them is harder to create than a traditional pine branch structure. In fact, it is better if the trunks as they split off and become limbs and smaller branches look almost random in arrangement. Too much time spent trying to design this part of the structure will result in a less natural look. If you are raising a tree from a seedling you should neglect it and allow it to go wild for a while, then cut back and wire, and follow with a period of wild growth again. All this will lend a more natural feeling to the tree, whereas too much cutting and designing will lead to a simplified structure lacking depth and character.

Seasonal tips

This is a busy season for bonsai enthusiasts. Check the complete Care Calendar at back as well.

Styling and shaping

The winter season is the time to assess your trees and in many cases do heavy styling work.

Wiring, bending and heavy cutting is done during this time when most trees are growing slowly or not at all due to the short days and cold weather. Care should be taken with deciduous, flowering and fruiting trees which may already be running sap which makes for more brittle branches. In our early spring climate some flowering trees such as apricot and quince start blooming before the end of January with deciduous maples and elms following closely behind by early February. Except for very small branches it is best not to cut these trees once new growth has begun.

Watering

While we enjoy occasional rain and short cool days during this time trees should be observed to be sure they are not drying out. Some times a light rain or warm or day can leave your trees with inadequate water.

Fertilizing

Other than 0-10-10 it is still to soon to fertilize most trees unless you have a growing evergreen, live oak or some tree other than a deciduous tree you can feed lightly. We only feed trees that are showing new growth with the exception of deciduous trees which have their own stored up food. Giving deciduous trees additional food can lead to rank or explosive growth making the proportions of the branches hard to achieve. Don't feed deciduous trees any nitrogen until they **stop** growing, usually late spring, and exhaust their stored food.

Repotting

Many things can be repotted during this time and this activity gets busier in the coming three months. Deciduous trees should be repotted before the new leaves open. Evergreens, should be repotted while the weather is still cool and the days short and before they start pushing new growth.

What should I repot and shape in February?

By John Boyce

Maples, Elms, Zelkovas, Beech, Liquidamber should be repotted in February. If these trees (except Beech) have budded out too much to repot, then wait until May, when you should defoliate before repotting.

When Maples bud out wait until the second leaf group appears before pinching out the new tip. this will cause shorter internodes and more branching closer together, with smaller leaves. Maples bud out horizontally and vertically, with buds opposite each other. Select a bud growing in the direction you wish the branch to develop, and cut a little above it.

Elms can be shaped by cutting in the direction where you want the leading bud to grow. Let 4 or 5 leaves grow before cutting back to two or three leaves.

Beeches and Zelkovas may bud very late so wait until buds begin to move. When Beech buds begin to open and the leaves start to separate, break off the two or three top leaves to get second strong budding in a month at the base of the leaves. If the leaves are out, it is too late to pinch. Feed the trees only when the first burst of growth has stopped, indicating the Spring energy is exhausted. Strong water shoot growing vertically and large should be removed as they are too coarse for use.

More repotting and styling notes to follow in March

Upcoming Events

February 3-5

Santa Nella, California

California Shohin Seminar 2012 at the Hotel de Oro. Registration forms and information will be available starting October 30, 2011. Visit the website at www.calshohin.org or email calshohin@yahoo.com.

February 25-26

San Marino, California

GSBF Bonsai-A-Thon XVI at The Huntington Library and Botanical Gardens, 1151 Oxford Road. This is the annual fundraiser for the GSBF Collection at The Huntington. Admission to the event and to the Huntington Gardens is free with Bonsai-A-Thon "Early Bird" Registration. Hours are 7:30AM-4:30PM, both days. A pancake breakfast, a tour hosted by Jim Folsom (Director of the Garden), demonstrations, lunch, bonsai exhibits, large sales area, raffle, and an auction will all be featured. For more information contact Marge Blasingame, 626-579-0420 or margeblasingame@att.net.

February 25-26

Oakland, California

GSBF Bonsai Garden at Lake Merritt:

Mammoth Fundraiser, 2012 at the Lakeside Garden Center, 666 Bellevue Avenue. On Saturday an auction of fabulous bonsai will be from 1-4PM, with preview at 12Noon. Sunday hours are from 9AM-4PM and will feature demonstrations by Collection Curator, Kathy Shaner and Team, many vendors, a large consignment sale of bonsai and bonsai related items and several raffle drawings throughout the day. For general information email www.bonsailakemerritt@gmail.com, visit www.gsbfbonsai.org/lake-merritt/NewHome.htm or phone Randi Keppeler 650-598-0127.

March 21-25

San Mateo, California

BSSF Show: San Francisco Flower and Garden Show, 2012 at San Mateo Event Center is located at 2495 South Delaware Street in San Mateo. Weekdays 10am to 7pm and Sunday 10am to 6pm. The club will display bonsai, give demonstrations and have bonsai trees for sale.

March 24 - 25

Scotts Valley, CA

Santa Cruz Bonsai Kai: 24th Annual Bonsai Exhibit and Show at the Scotts Valley Community Center, 360 Kings Village Road from 10:30 AM - 4:30 PM both days. Demonstration by Mr. Katsumi Kinoshita will be at 2:00 PM each day. Plant sales and door prizes each day as well as raffle of demonstration trees and member prepared, well established bonsai material. For more information call 877-610-9038 or e-mail dakine45@comcast.net

Mar. 31 - Apr. 1

Sacramento, California

Bonsai Sekiyu Kai of Sacramento: 35th Annual Bonsai Show at the Sacramento Betsuin Buddhist Church, 2401 Riverside Blvd. Hours are: Saturday, 12-Noon - 5:00 PM, and Sunday, 10AM - 3:45PM. Demonstrations at 2PM, both days, by Bonsai Master Johnnie Uchida. Amenities include refreshments, light snacks, door prizes, raffles and a Silent Auction. Plant and bonsai tool sales also will be available. For more information contact Dareld Binns, dwbphoto9op@yahoo.com

BSSF Meetings and Workshops

Feb 9, 2012- Repotting Workshop and Pot Exchange

Starting at 7.30pm there will be an opportunity to start/continue repotting trees. Bring pots to exchange/sell, and look for pots to buy. The club waives commission.

Feb 16, 2012 - Third Thursday Members Free Workshop.

Make plans to stop by the Free Third Thursday Workshop. It begins at 7PM and is a lot of fun for everyone. Bring a couple trees by the Hall of Flowers and get free advice from advanced members of the club.



**BONSAI
SOCIETY
SAN
FRANCISCO**

2011 Board Members and Officers

President:	John Edwards
Vice President:	Gerard Lespinette
Treasurer:	Daryl Quijano
Secretary :	Diana Lum
Newsletter Editor:	Alison Seaman
Librarian:	Debra Bleemer

General Meeting Hospitality Host:
Tim Kong (415) 387 7398

Board Members at Large:
Robert Smith, John Dale, Bernard Marque, Scott Piatanesi, Luz Preciado, James Frank, Rachmael Ben-Avram. Past President, Lawrence LeClair.

About our Club

The Bonsai Society of San Francisco exists to perpetuate the enjoyment of the art of bonsai. BSSF General meetings are on the **2nd Thursday** of the month at **7:30PM**.

The **members' workshop** is the following Thursday (**3rd Thursday of the month**) at **7:00PM**. BSSF Board meetings are held on the **4th Monday** at **7:00PM**.

All of the meetings occur in the **Hall of Flowers (Strybing Arboretum)** at the corner of **Ninth Ave and Lincoln Way**. Enter through the parking lot at Tenth Ave and Lincoln and walk along sidewalk behind the building to the doorway to the garden club meeting room.

BSSF Announcements

Bonsai Garden at Lake Merritt The GSBF collection in Oakland needs volunteers to be docents on **every 3rd Saturday afternoon** in each month. It is a fun and educational opportunity for all bonsai hobbyists. No matter your skill level, you can help care for these wonderful trees and educate the public about the art of bonsai. Please sign up at a meeting, check the docent calendar at <http://www.gsbf-bonsai.org/lake-merritt/NewDocent.htm> or call Kay Hardy at (952) 933-9543.

Membership Dues 2012 membership fees are \$30 for individuals, \$50 for families and \$20 for seniors.

Bonsai Sales at Monthly Meetings Please remember that any time during the year you wish to sell bonsai trees, the BSSF welcomes you to bring the trees to our monthly meetings or workshops. The club will receive 20% of the purchase price.

BSSF Bonsai Library The BSSF has on hand a large assortment of books, magazines, and other literature about our favorite hobby. To access the library, arrive early at either the monthly meeting or the monthly workshop and speak to Debra Bleemer. Checking out materials requires a \$5 deposit per item.

FOG CITY BONSAI is the monthly newsletter of the Bonsai Society of San Francisco. Images and articles are the property of BSSF and permission must be granted before reproduction of any kind.

If you have articles, topics for discussion, advertisements or announcements for the BSSF or local bonsai community and would like them published in Fog City Bonsai, please contact Alison Seaman at alisonseaman@sbcglobal.net.

Contributors: John Boyce, John Edwards, Alison Seaman, Eric Shrader.



BSSF Guide to Winter/Spring Bonsai Care in the San Francisco Bay Area

Bonsai care is ultimately based on the weather and on the health and condition of the tree that you are working on. Please consult a qualified person before performing any stressful procedure. Generally, feeding can be done on all but just repotted trees, other work may or may not be performed depending on the condition of the tree. Remember that wiring, repotting, pruning, defoliating, needle pulling, etc. causes stress to a tree, so use discretion and allow trees to regain strength after large amounts of work are done. Darker shading indicates better times or increased activity. Please see www.bssf.org/guides for the complete Year-Round Care Guide. Please see www.bssf.org/guides for the complete Year Round Care Guide or ask for a copy at our next meeting.

	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Black Pine (including any two needle pine; red pine delay 1 week)	0-10-10 Heavy Pruning and Wiring Needle Removal	finish wiring finish needle removal	Feed Repot as candles begin to elongate	
Maple Japanese / Trident / Natives	0-10-10 Heavy Pruning and Wiring	finish wiring	Pinch buds / Remove water shoots Repot as buds swell	
Elm & Zelkova Including Hornbeam, Hackberry, Willow (all alternate budding trees)	0-10-10 Heavy Pruning and Wiring		Pinch buds continually	
Junipers-Common (not california or sierra)	0-10-10 Heavy Pruning and Wiring	Finish Heavy Pruning & Wiring	Feed all year Repot all year - best time is Spring/Pinch and Wire all Year	
Spruce and Cedar	0-10-10 Heavy Pruning and Wiring	Loose Wiring Leave wire on Spruce -2years Cedar -3years	Pinch 1/2 of emerging tips Repot as buds swell	
Oaks E: Evergreens D: Deciduous	E: 0-10-10 Heavy Pruning and Wiring	Wire Pinch buds / Remove water shoots	Wire D: Repot	
Azaleas	0-10-10		Fertilize with 5-5-5 Fish Emulsion every two weeks	
White Pine (5 needle pines)	0-10-10 Heavy Pruning and Wiring Cut needles, leave sheath on.		Feed Repot as buds swell	
Fruiting and Flowering all apple, plum, ume, quince, cherry, etc	0-10-10 Heavy pruning, repotting, wiring	Do Not Feed until done blooming Wire before blooming	Remove water shoots	
Beech			Pinch before leaves open as buds form crescent shape	
Redwood	0-10-10		Pinch Buds - Feed to promote Vigorous Growth, Light feeding for established trees Heavy Pruning and Wiring Repot as growth begins	
Wisteria		0-10-10	Repot as growth begins Flowering	
Olive	0-10-10 Heavy Pruning and Wiring		Feed / Pinch new growth Repot	
Willow (weeping-style training)	0-10-10 Heavy Pruning and Wiring		Feed Prune to Vertical Leaf Place pot in water	
Hinok Cypress	0-10-10	Feed	Wire Pinch back Hard Repot	
All Quince	0-10-10 Heavy Pruning and Wiring		Repot, Prune to shape & Wire Wire Remove flowers as they fade	
Hornbeam	0-10-10 Heavy Pruning and Wiring		Remove Wild or Strong Growth Wire	

Bonsai Society of San Francisco
Ninth Ave and Lincoln Blvd
San Francisco, CA 94122



BONSAI SOCIETY OF SAN FRANCISCO
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION OR RENEWAL

(PLEASE PRINT)

NAME(S) _____ DATE: _____

Membership (check one): Individual _____ Family _____ Seniors _____

ADDRESS _____

HOME PHONE: () _____ WORK PHONE: () _____ FAX: () _____

EMAIL ** _____ Year you joined BSSF _____

**Your email address is important so you can be kept up to date on last minute shows and events. Please print clearly.

The BSSF newsletter—Fog City Bonsai—is posted on the club website and a notification emailed to our members. Please check if ___ you do not wish to receive an email notification ___ you would like the newsletter sent by USPS mail.

Membership Fees: Single \$30 Family \$50 Seniors \$20

Make checks payable to **Bonsai Society of San Francisco**.

Send check and application to: **BSSF, c/o Bernard Marque, 1639 26th Ave, San Francisco, CA 94122-3213**

As a member of Bonsai Society of San Francisco, we ask that you volunteer in as many areas where you can be helpful to the Club. You will also be asked by our Hospitality host to bring refreshments once a year.

Please indicate which areas you are interested in:

Monthly Meeting / Workshop Activities Annual Activities

- _____ Hospitality host and cleanup management
- _____ Raffle events
- _____ Field trip coordination
- _____ Publicity
- _____ Newsletter contributor
- _____ Website assistant
- _____ Photographer
- _____ Welcome Committee
- _____ Holiday party set up and take down
- _____ Annual Auction Committee
- _____ Signing up members for San Francisco Garden Show