



President's Message:

Sue Carter, President and CEO

Hello Fellow Club Members,

Bonsai Club for another year. It has been an honor working with the 2020 Board of Directors, and I am enthusiastic about getting to know and work with our new Board of Director officers, Carla Marasco and Markel Farley.

It's finally 2021! Although we are not out of the woods, we're already looking forward to getting back to normal club activities. In the meantime, our volunteers are waiting patiently for the gates to open back up at the San Diego Safari Park Bonsai Pavilion and the Japanese Friendship Garden so our precious trees can be lovingly and tenderly maintained. Our VP of Programs, Ignacio De La Torre, is continuing to work on plans for more interactive activities. Our VP of Education, Bill Graham, has identified a host of online learning opportunities. Our *Bonsai Wire* contributors are writing interesting and informative articles, including the excellent one on wiring. Our new Board of Directors will be identifying club goals for 2021 and making sure we are prepared to spring into action as soon as we get the green light.

If you have ideas on how the club can stay connected while we're shut down or if you have thoughts about what you'd like to see the club plan or offer when we can meet again, please send me a note. It's the energy and enthusiasm of the club members that make this such a great club.

The Holiday Bonsai Tree Decorating Contest The call for decorated trees was answered. Club members decorated and submitted trees. They were posted on our website and over 40 members cast their votes for their favorite trees. See the winning trees and their owners in the *Bonsai Wire*. Thank you, Ron Kaelberer, for making that great display on our website. Not only are you technically talented to build and edit our site, but your clever names for the trees shows another side of your creativity.

From Sue's heart I can't begin to count all the times over my life that I have said or written the words "Happy New Year." Many, many times. But this year that message takes on a whole new significance for me. I think we all agree that 2020 has been a difficult year. While we mourn everyone and everything lost over this past year, with vaccinations beginning there are glimmers of hope that this year will, indeed, be the year that knocks out this pandemic and gives us an extra special reason to celebrate 2021.

Please continue to stay safe and have a hopeful, **Happy New Year!**

*What you think you become.
What you feed you attract.
What you imagine you create.*

BUDDA

Feature Article see page 3

"Wiring with copper" by Carla Marasco, Cathy Edgar and Mark Edgar

Free day at JFG Jan 15 see page 9

Holiday Bonsai Winners: see page 10

Back-to-Fundamentals Series see Ignacio's article page 11



Education: Bill Graham, VP Education

Welcome to 2021! Happy New Year! Let's hope that things will improve, we find a sense of normalcy and we will finally be able to get back together and spend time with our friends and work on

bonsai together. I miss meeting with you and talking about the trees that are our passion. The temperature continues to be down, and we finally got some rain. Enjoy the free water but still pay attention to your trees and do not let them dry out.

Classes are still cancelled until further notice. Until then, there is great information to be found on the web at sites like

- Jonas Dupuich's website and blog <https://bonsaitonight.com> ,
- Ryan Neil's website <https://www.bonsaimirai.com>
- Bjorn Bjorholm's website <https://bjornbjorholm.com>
- Bonsai Nut <https://www.bonsainut.com>
- Bonsai4Me <http://bonsai4me.com/index.html>
- Bonsai Empire at <https://www.bonsaiempire.com>... Information, tools and other bonsai related material
- Eastern Leaf is at <https://www.easternleaf.com> by San Diego Bonsai Club member, Jason Chan.
- Walter Pall, <http://walter-pall-bonsai.blogspot.com>
- BonsaiHunk http://www.bonsaihunk.us/public_html/

I look forward to when we can meet again and resume our classes!

If you have any ideas that can improve our programs or have skills that you would like to share please contact me at wfgraham3rd@gmail.com.

Library: Sonya Holmquist, Librarian

Members, you have the opportunity to check out and return material from/to our library. Email your requests to me at sonyaanneh@gmail.com and I'll contact you about availability and delivery. A list of most of our collection can be found on our website ([https://www.sandiegobonsaiclub.com/club-](https://www.sandiegobonsaiclub.com/club-library.html)

[library.html](https://www.sandiegobonsaiclub.com/club-library.html)). We also have recent issues of Bonsai Focus, International Bonsai, and Bonsai & Stone Appreciation.

Teachers: Several San Diego Bonsai Club members have offered to teach bonsai. This service is independent of the Bonsai Club. Detailed background information for each teacher can be found on the club website under RESOURCES. Contact the teacher for further details.

- John Jackson, Lakeside - bonsaijohn@cox.net
- Nazim Colak, San Marcos- nazimcolak@yahoo.com
- Ryan Haines, Hillcrest - ryanhaines88@yahoo.com,
- Gary Jones, Clairemont - twoopenhands@yahoo.com
- Fred Miyahara, SDSU area - tmiya@cox.net
- VanMoch Nguyen, Mira Mesa - vanmoch@gmail.com
- Christian Reha, Lemon Grove - christianreha@gmail.com
- Abe Far, Santee- abe_far@yahoo.com
- 'lyn Stevenson, Poway- inthegrove@cox.net
- Glenn Jensen, Encinitas - glenn@bajaphotographer.com)
- John Voss, Vista, 442-224-4423

Feature Article: Wiring with Copper by Carla Marasco, Cathy Edgar and Mark Edgar

Wiring is a basic bonsai skill that is essential in developing raw bonsai stock into a mature bonsai. Wiring can be used to train all types of bonsai specimens, but is critical for developing conifers. This article will focus on junipers, but the wiring concepts discussed here are applicable to other types of trees. Also, this article focuses on copper wire, but the methods of application for copper are applicable for aluminum as well. It is often hard to use copper after learning to wire with aluminum, but the reverse is not true. This article was written to focus on basic wiring principles which will help to provide a good foundation so that future articles can build on this foundation. Learning wiring takes time and study.

Carla's Wiring Tips Carla is participating in the Takanashi grant program offered at the San Diego Bonsai Club. As part of the grant program, Carla is studying wiring at the Safari Park Bonsai Pavilion. Carla has demonstrated excellent wiring skills which she has applied to two bonsai at the Pavilion. Here is a list of tips from Carla to remember when you begin to wire your trees:

Before You Start Wiring

- Decide on the style of your finished tree, which side will be the front and where do you want the branches to end up when the tree is completed
- Remove branches that will not be used in your final design (remember once they're cut off, you can't put them back so choose carefully)
- It is much quicker and easier to wire a clean branch, so remember to clean any growth in the crotches, on the underside of branches, etc. before wiring
- Wire size and type will change with the size of branches and the type of trees (Copper holds more rigidly, aluminum is more pliable and less expensive making it ideal for trees that grow quickly that will require more frequent wire changes or for trees that have a thin, soft bark like deciduous trees.)

Tips for Wire Application

- Start from the base of the tree and work upwards and outwards towards tips (large to small)
- Wire should be applied at a 45° angle for aluminum and about 55 – 60° for copper
- Wire should lay snugly (not too tightly) on the branch without gaps between the wire and branch
- Use care when placing wire to avoid causing damage or additional stress to the tree
- Wire should either be connected to a sturdy anchor point opposite of the location of the branch being wired or be anchored to an opposing branch (one wire for two branches) (1 ½- 2 turns are needed for a secure anchor)
- When applying large wire, use the diamond application technique (Up, over and away, down, under and back, repeat)
- Wire direction is determined by where the branch needs to be moved (move branch up-wire underside (bottom) of branch; to go down-wire over top; move branch left the wire winds counterclockwise; move branch right the wire winds clockwise)
- Crotch and weak areas of branch (knots, etc.) should be carefully supported when wiring to avoid splitting

Tips for Wire Monitoring and Removal

- Check wire regularly for placement (sometimes branches get bumped), broken branches, wire that is biting in



Wiring Details - Expanded

Cleaning the Tree

The first task is to prepare the tree to be wired. This involves weak or unneeded foliage and branches. For each branch on the tree, remove foliage that is:

- hanging from the bottom of the branch (note that wiring can be used to change the orientation of a branch so the “bottom” of a branch may change,
- growing from the top of the branch, but not all of it because this foliage can be used to fill in empty spots on the top of the branch,
- growing from the crotches of intersecting branches, but some of this foliage can be kept on the part of the branch that is near the trunk because this foliage can be used in the future if the branch needs to be shorten,
- within about ¼” of branch intersections (with exception of some interior crotch foliage) – this facilitate wiring, and
- weak, yellow or leggy foliage.

Also, remove dead twigs/branches and knobs on branches that would hinder how wire lays on a branch. Lastly, remove branches to form an alternating branch pattern (**Figure 1**).



Figure 1.

Once the tree is cleaned it is easier to see the structure of the trunk and branches which in turn allows a design for the tree to be defined. Defining a design for the tree is essential for wiring the tree since position and shape of the branches should conform to the proposed design. Branches that are not necessary in the proposed design can be removed, but extra branches can also be maintained to serve as backup.

Wire Types

Two types of wire are readily available for bonsai: aluminum and copper. Aluminum wire is often black or bronze-colored to disguise the bright silver color of aluminum. Aluminum is softer (easier to bend) than copper and is easier to apply to a tree. Because aluminum is softer its power to hold a branch in position requires a larger size than copper which in turn make aluminum wire more visible than copper.

Copper wire is purchased annealed which means that the wire is heated (very hot) then cooled to make it soft. Copper “work hardens” as the wire is applied to the bonsai. Work hardening means that the orderly crystal structure of the annealed wire is disrupted causing irregularities in the crystal structure which makes the wire harder and less easy to bend. Because of this characteristic, copper wire is soft and easy to bend as it is applied to the tree. It hardens during the application and branch-bending process which makes the wire hold a bend in the branch more effectively. Since copper wire has better holding power than aluminum, a smaller size wire can be used to hold a branch in position. New copper has a bright finish, but oxidizes to a darker dull finish over time which makes it harder to see on a conifer.

The better holding power and less visible nature of copper wire makes it a great choice for wiring conifers. The drawback of copper wire is that it is more difficult to apply to a tree than aluminum, but with practice and some helpful hints wiring with copper can become a useful bonsai tool.

For this article copper wire will be the focus, but the overall goals for all wiring are to:

- have function (ability to bend the branch wherever you want),
- be aesthetically pleasing,
- have the same angle for every turn,
- have the same space between every turn, and
- have no gaps between the wire and the branch.

Copper wire uses a larger angle (55 to 60°) in comparison to aluminum (45°). See **Figure 2**.

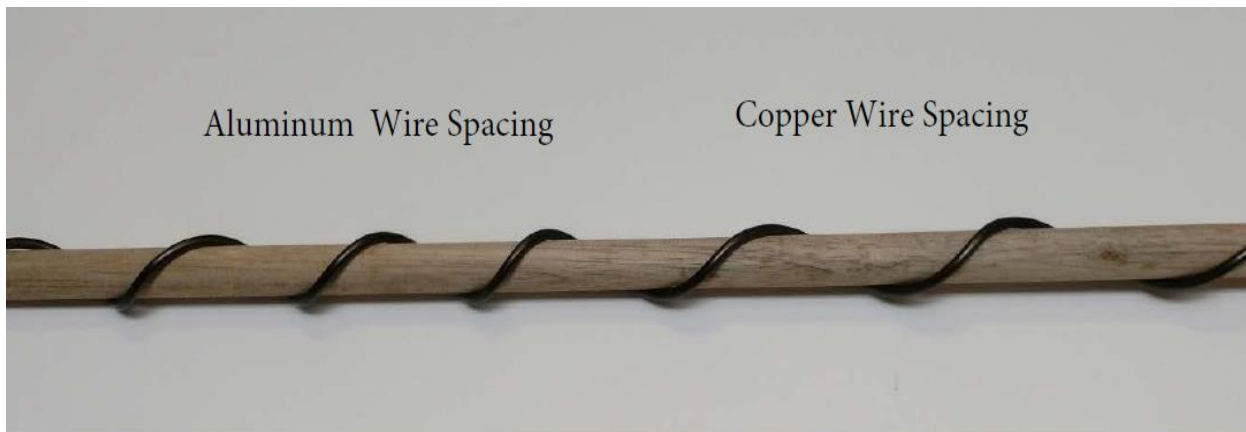


Figure 2.

Selection of Wire

The right size of copper wire is the size that will move the branch as desired, but not damage the branch by being too big. Obvious, perhaps, but wiring beginners often select wire that is too small. Picking the right size wire takes practice. As wiring skill improves, the size of wire that can be smoothly applied to a branch increases. As a rough guideline, smaller size wire is around 1/3 the size of the branch to be wired. The wire for large branches tends to be a bit less than 1/3 the size of the branch. The size of wire needed for copper wire is a bit deceiving because the holding power of the wire increases during the wiring and bending processes (work hardening).

Wire Gauge

Aluminum wire sizes are given in millimeters usually 1.5 mm through 6 mm, the bigger the number the larger the wire size. Copper wire is given in gauge sizes, usually 20 through 4, the smaller the number the larger the wire. Copper wire for bonsai is available in even number gauges (20, 18, 16, etc.). Gauges 20 – 16 are mainly used on the ends of the branches (secondary and tertiary branches). Gauges 14 – 10 are often used on the thicker parts of the secondary branches and the thinner parts of the primary branches. Gauges 8 – 4 are most often used for setting structural branches (trunk and primary branches).

Wiring Process

Wiring is divided into three parts (**Figure 3**):

- structural (includes the trunk, if wired, and primary branches - those connected to the trunk),
- secondary branches (connected to primary branches), and tertiary branches (connected to secondary branches).

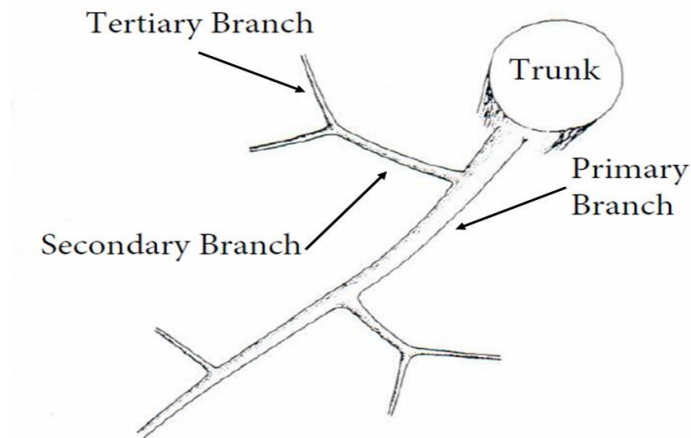


Figure 3.

Structural Wiring (trunk and/or primary branches)

Wiring begins with setting the structure of the tree by wiring the primary branches and trunk (if needed). To begin structural wiring, stand at the side of the primary branch as opposed to standing in front of the branch. You should be looking at the side of the branch.

Most of the time two branches are wired with one piece of wire. Branches to be wired with the same wire should be roughly the same diameter and relatively close to each other. The wiring process is started by selecting a length of wire that is about 1/3 longer than the length of the two branches to be wired added together. The wire is positioned on the trunk behind the branches to be wired so that about one half of the wire is available for each branch. One half of the wire is held to the trunk at the mid-point of the wire while the other half of the wire is wound around one of the branches to be wire. Initially, the wire should touch the point where the primary branch joins the trunk (shoulder) on top of the branch if the branch is to be lowered (or on the bottom if the branch is to be raised). From this point, the wire is wound around the branch with the following considerations:

- One hand is used to hold the wire and the branch together at the point where the wire is being turned onto the branch – the other hand holds the wire about 4 to 6" from the part of the wire that last

touches the branch. The reason for this is to provide leverage to help turn the wire onto the branch. It makes using large copper wire much easier.

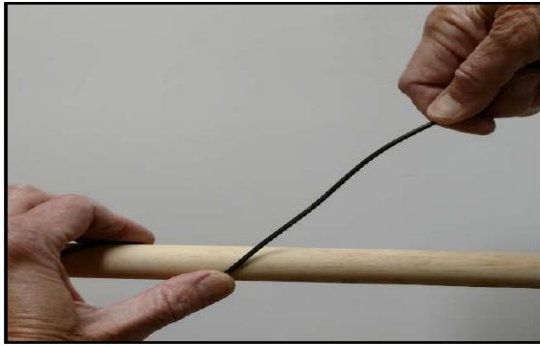


Figure 4a. Wire Up

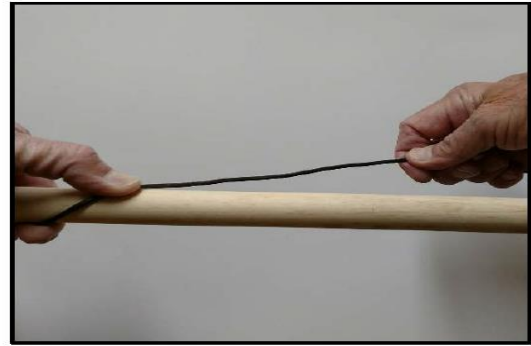


Figure 4b. Wire Back

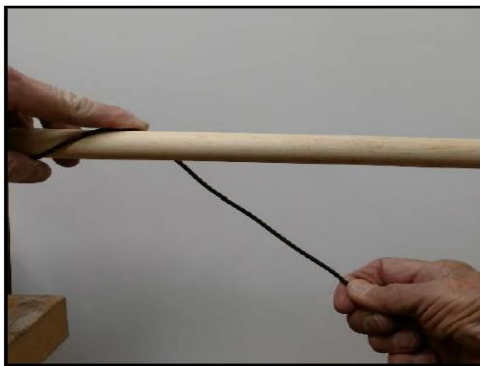


Figure 4c. Wire Down



Figure 4d. Wire Toward

- The wire is applied in quarter turns around the branch (in a diamond shape, **Figure 4**). Since the person doing the wiring is standing on the side of the branch, the motion (with respect to the person) is away, down, toward and up. After each quarter turn, the hand holding the wire moves to the new point on the wire where the branch last touches the wire. To prevent gaps, it is also helpful to hold the branch and wire together at two places. This is usually done using the thumb and forefinger placed at different parts of the wire/branch at the same time. If the wire has gaps between the branch and wire it means that hand holding the wire and branch is not working correctly.

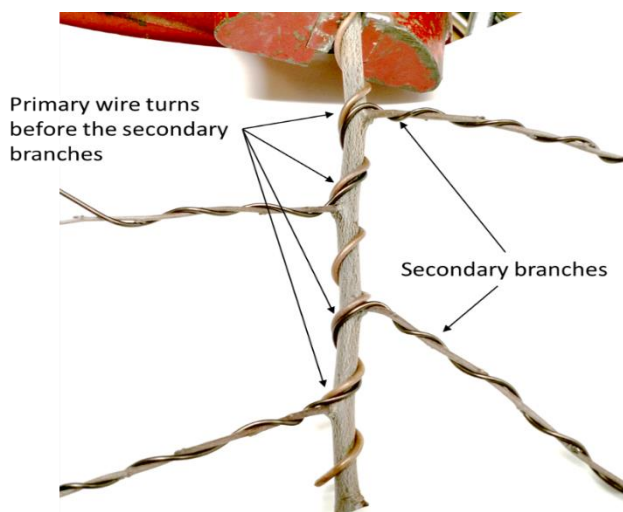


Figure 5.

- As a primary branch is wired, try to make sure that when the wire comes to a branch (secondary branch) it turns before the branch (**Figure 5**). If this is done in every case then wiring the secondary branches is easier. This applies to secondary/tertiary wiring as well.
- Structural wire on a primary branch rarely goes to the end of the primary branch (See **Figure 6**). A primary branch becomes progressively less thick as the wiring proceeds to the end of the branch. At or before the point where the wire becomes too big for the primary branch, the primary wire is continued a turn and one half beyond the nearest secondary branch junction. Continuing a turn and one half provides an anchor point for the finer wire that is used to complete wiring the remaining portion of the primary and the secondary branch that will ultimately be wired.



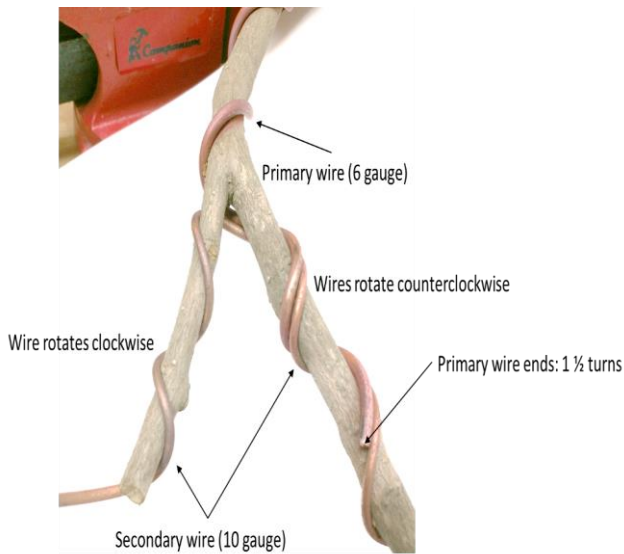


Figure 6.

- To lower a primary branch, the wire must touch the shoulder (junction of branch and trunk) on top of the branch. To raise a primary branch, the wire must touch the shoulder on the bottom part of the branch.
- If a branch is to be moved to the left then the wire should wind counterclockwise on the branch. The opposite is true for a branch to be moved to the right.
- All primary branches (and trunk if needed) should be wired and moved into place before secondary and tertiary wiring is completed.
- The key to applying copper wire is to not over manipulate the wire during application. If the wire becomes too difficult to apply, start over with a new wire.

Secondary / Tertiary Wiring

To complete secondary and tertiary wiring, the end of the branch should point directly at the person doing the wiring. As with structural wiring a single wire is used to wire two similar sized branches. Secondary/tertiary wiring begins with the bottom branches of the tree then proceeds to the top as lower branches are completed. The wire is applied to interior branches first and progresses to the branch tip. The first branch to wire is the main branch which is usually the lowest branch on the tree. This branch sets the style for the entire tree. Style means, for example, the angle of the branch (up/down/level), and the size of the foliage pad (broad/narrow). The characteristics of the first branch are reflected in the other branches on the tree. Wire application considerations include:

- As for primary wire, two similar sized secondary/tertiary branches are wired as a pair with one wire with one end of the wire turning clockwise while the other turns counterclockwise. Whichever way the wire is turning it must continue turning the same way through completion of applying the wire.
- As with primary wiring, try to make sure that when the wire comes to a branch (tertiary branch) it turns before the branch (Figure 5). If this is done in every case then wiring the tertiary branches is easier.
- For secondary branches the wire follows the structural wire on the primary branch for some distance to get from one secondary branch to the other secondary branch. See Figure 6 for an example.
- Note that wires should not cross (overlap) each other. This looks bad and causes the wire to lose function.

Other Wiring Considerations

Wiring takes practice, lots of practice. Practicing on branches of any size taken from your trees and plant trimmings from your yard, or cheap nursery stock is very helpful and will save you time and money in the long run. As with any technique, there are nuances and variations that one will learn with time and practice.

For excellent videos on wiring see Bonsai Mirai Live Library: <https://live.bonsaimirai.com/library>

Bonsai Pavilion at Safari Park:

'Lyn Stevenson, Liaison

Safari Park is currently closed to all including the Bonsai Pavilion volunteers. We were able to have limited access for most of 2020 so the trees were maintained, the grounds weeded and we are thrilled that the new pedestals are now in place! The bonsai are currently flourishing with help from

Safari Horticulture Staff who are attending to the current watering needs. In spite of restrictions from the State, County, and Zoo/Safari Park during these past weeks, our ninth year is this relocated and reopened Pavilion, have really been a great time for all. We are thankful for the members who were able to participate on different days and times.

Here is the list 2020 Honor Roll of Pavilion Volunteers:

Neil Auwarter

Tom Burke

Alan Burrows

Sue Carter

Keith Carter

Julia Chow

Sally Dischinger

Stephen Dischinger

Cathy Edgar

Mark Edgar

Markel Farley

Chuck Fasilis

Janice Hale

Bob Hale

Roberto Herrera

Sonya Holmquist

John Jackson

Jaya Kaelberer

Jim Kirchner

Susan Kirchner

Janet Liggett

Bob Liggett

David Meyer

Sandi Marasco

Carla Marasco

Charlie Mosse

Sylvia Mosse

Janet Palmer

Ron Palmer

Shawn Palmer

Udaykant Pandey

Sally Prestele

Wendy Pollock

Clare Roberts

Ron Roberts

Chiyo Saiki

Dan Sola

'Lyn Stevenson

Mori Suemori

John Voss

Kathy Wagner

Dennis Wagner

Dave Woodall

Lysa/ Mark Woodall

Ken Zito

Some of these volunteers have been mentioned in the monthly articles in the Bonsai Wire but all are appreciated and hope to see everyone of this list continue in 2021! For eleven months of 2020, we donated almost 3800 hours of joyful work in the Pavilion! If we had been able to be in the Pavilion in December, we would have undoubtedly had over 4000 hours! **Our thanks to all** and we all look forward to a more active time at the Bonsai Pavilion in 2021. Curator John Jackson and Assistants Dennis Wagner and Mark Edgar have been super leaders with all the projects. Cathy Edgar and 'lyn have also been teacher-guides to our Newcomers to the cadre of volunteers. Everyone involved in the Pavilion activities are helpful to everyone as we all enjoy and learn this wonderful art form from each other. Thanks always to the support of all SDBC members and the SDBC Board for encouragement and attendance and financial support!

Happy New Year and Happy Bonsai Times to All!! !

Japanese Friendship Garden:

Barbara French-Lee, Liaison

If you were unable to visit the Japanese Friendship Garden on the free day offered to Bonsai Club Members there will be a free day for all San Diego County Residents and active duty Military members on **Tuesday,**

January 15, 2021. Their phone number is 619-232-2721 so you can verify they will continue to be open. The Garden is observing covid safe distancing and wearing a mask is required. Hope you will be able to see the new bonsai exhibit area, a joint venture between the San Diego Bonsai Club and the Japanese Friendship Garden.

Thanks to Curator Neil Auwarter and Club members; Ignacio de la Torre, Mori Suemori, Charlie Mosse, Susan Ronan, Aaron Mathankara and consultant Fred Miyahara who helped care for the trees this past year. The collection continues to be an outstanding asset to the Garden.

As an aside, many of us are enjoying reading while we are socially distancing. Do we know the scientific names of our trees? An interesting and informative book about plant hunting and the friendships, arguments and personal ways plants and trees are named is: 'The Brother Gardeners' by Andrea Wolf. Here's to Ilex vomitoria!



Holiday Bonsai Tree Decorating WINNERS:

There was something very different about this year's SDBC holiday tree-decorating contest. Instead of in-person viewing and voting, participants submitted photos of their trees for judging and members cast their ballots online.

The competition was spirited, with eight decorated trees presented for review. They ranged from a snowy Tecate cypress forest to a blue-themed Chinese elm, all sporting highly imaginative and creative decorations.

A total of 45 ballots were cast, with voters choosing one entry each for first, second and third place.

Congratulations to all who participated and shared their wonderful creations with the club. Thanks also go to Webmaster

Ron Kaelberer, who put together the webpage showing off the entries. All eight submissions can be seen at

<https://www.sandiegobonsaiclub.com/holidaycontesthome.html>



Capturing the first-place prize of \$50 was Cathy Edgar, who submitted "Bountiful," a beautiful candle-festooned foemina juniper.



Taking the \$40 second prize was Mark Walters who's cypress forest, dubbed "Stately," offered a unique design highlighted by a flock of colorful cardinals.



Topping the voting for third and capturing the \$30 prize was Keith Carter and his candy cane bedecked ficus, known as "Show-Off."

Please note:

The Bonsai Wire (TBW) is published monthly by the San Diego Bonsai Club (SDBC) except for May. TBW and the SDBC logo are properties of SDBC. Articles are provided by SDBC members. Any articles submitted by non-SDBC members—if published—become property of SDBC. All submitted articles are subject to editing. No part of this publication may be reproduced without written permission from the SDBC

Programs: Ignacio De La Torre, First Vice President

Just in time for spring, as part of our Back-To-Fundamentals series, we will hold a Facebook Live session with Bob Hale, one of our longtime members. Bob will cover repotting and related topics. The session will be held in the coming weeks. We will send out an announcement as soon as a date is confirmed.

The session will cover repotting basics such as when to repot different types of trees; the appropriate soil mix and where to buy soil components; pot options for different stages of plant growth and development; pot preparation; tree preparation prior to repotting; and, using soil top dressing. As you can see, it will be a very comprehensive session. If time permits, Bob may include a garden tour.

Start preparing your questions and keep an eye out for an announcement via Facebook, a post on our website, and an email reminder. And for those members who do not use Facebook, the video will be posted to our website a few days following the event.

Membership: Udaykant Pandey, VP membership

No update for the January Wire

To help keep the club financially strong, the club gratefully accepts voluntary payment of dues and/or donations as a way of supporting the club through the pandemic. Please consider these options if you are able. You can make payments through the club's website or by sending a check to the club at P.O. Box 86037, San Diego, CA 92138. We would like to remind you that because club activities are restricted (and will continue to be limited) during the COVID-19 pandemic, the SDBC Board has decided that all current memberships will be rolled over to 2021. If your membership is current, you won't need to worry about paying dues (\$30 for an individual membership, \$35 for family membership) for the next year.



The best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago. The second best time is NOW Chinese proverb

Board Minutes: by Carla Marasco Secretary

December 15, 2020 SDBC Board Meeting Minutes President Sue Carter called the Zoom meeting to order at 7:10pm

In attendance: Sue Carter (President), Ignacio De La Torre (First VP), Bill Graham (VP for Education), Markel Farley (VP for Special Projects), Jaya Kaelberer (Treasurer), Uday Pandey (Membership), Carla Marasco (Secretary), Barbara French-Lee (Past President)

OFFICER REPORTS

- Education (Bill Graham)
 - › December 13th several volunteers worked on maintaining club trees. Thirty-five Black Pines were repotted along with several Junipers
 - › Until COVID-19 mandates lessen, the club will postpone any classes including the February class that was planned to be held at Fred Miyahara's
 - › The club trees will continue to be maintained by volunteers as needed until classes begin again
- Treasurer (Jaya Kaelberer)
 - › There was some club income in October that included donations and funds from the sale of a donated tree
- Programs (Ignacio De La Torre)
 - › The Facebook live video that was scheduled for December 5th at the Safari Park Pavilion was cancelled due to access issues with the Public Affairs department of the park. Rescheduling will happen once the COVID-19 mandates have been lifted and the park is allowed to have visitors.
 - › A repotting class may be videoed for continued interest for members when things open up (Nothing is likely to happen in January due to COVID-19 restrictions)
 - › The club hopes to have guest speakers by mid-year as well as hosting the fall show if safe to do so.
- Miscellaneous Club Topics (Sue Carter)
 - › 2021 Goals will be discussed and set during the January board meeting. These items will include future classes, speakers, shows, trips, supply sales and how we will start back up after the COVID-19 regulations are lifted.
 - › Junk e-mails are sometimes received. Members with emails listed on SDBC website & the Bonsai Wire should be cautious and not open suspicious emails.
 - › Help for new Board members to understand their new roles will be available if needed.
 - › It was agreed by all that starting in January 2021 the Board Meetings will continue to be on Zoom on the 2nd Tuesday, every other month from 6:30pm-7:30pm. Once everything opens back up meeting more frequently will be evaluated.
- New Board Members Installation (Barbara French-Lee)
 - › All bylaws and roles of each position for the new 2021 SDBC Board were read and all board members accepted their nominations. This was recorded and will be made available for viewing on the club website. 2021 Board Members are as follows:
 - Sue Carter (President)
 - Ignacio De La Torre (First VP)
 - Bill Graham (VP for Education)
 - Markel Farley (VP for Special Projects)
 - Jaya Kaelberer (Treasurer)
 - Uday Pandey (Membership)
 - Carla Marasco (Secretary)

The meeting was adjourned at 8:06pm.

Treasurers Report: Jaya Kaelberer, Treasurer

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB - TREASURER'S REPORT			
Jaya Kaelberer as of November 30, 2020			
Accounts have been reconciled with Union Bank statements			
BANK ACCOUNT BALANCES		Change from m/e October	
SDBC Checking	\$41,889	\$62 amzn, \$230 donation, \$68 membership	
Japanese Friendship Garden	\$2,343		
Bonsai Pavilion Checking	\$11,013	\$500 Donation	
TOTAL FUNDS:	\$55,246	Was \$54,386	
The following income statements have been split between SDBC and Pavilion.			
This highlights the \$14k moved from SDBC to Pavilion - an expense in the SDBC and an income in the Pavilion account			
SDBC Income	Actuals	Change from m/e October	budget
Total Donation Income	\$607	\$292: \$62 amzn, \$230 donation	
Total Education Income	\$1,999		
Total Membership Income	\$4,009	\$68: 1 single, 1 3-member family	
Guest Artist Workshops	\$0		
Total Raffle & Auction	\$728		
Spring and fall show income	\$0		
Total Special Projects Income	\$1,461		
Total Tool Sales	\$1,312		
Total SDBC Income	\$10,118	\$44,575	
SDBC Expenses		Change from m/e October	budget
Moved to Pavilion checking	\$14,000		
Donations and contributions	\$0		
* Total Education	\$4,495		
Total Japanese Friendship Garden	\$1,957		
Total Library	\$122		
Total Mas Takanashi Grant	\$110		
Total Membership	\$455		
Total Monthly Program	\$1,122		
Total Newsletter	\$482		
Total SDBC Club Expenses			
Total GSBF Liability Insurance	\$1,760		
Other	\$1,080		
San Diego Fair	\$0		
Power of one scholarship	\$0		
Total SDBC Spring Show	\$154		
Total Fall show			
Total Special Projects	\$1,560		
* Total Taxes	\$525		
Total Tool Table Expenses	\$225		
Total SDBC Expense	\$28,048	\$38,575	
Net SDBC Income (Loss)	(\$17,930)		
Pavilion Income	Actuals	Change from m/e October	
* Donations to PPP 2020	\$6,350		
Bonsai Pavilion Donation	\$500	Donation to Pavilion general	
Moved from SDBC checking	\$14,000		
Total Pavilion Income	\$20,850	\$19,000	
Pavilion Expense			
Total Maintenance & Improvements	\$434		
Pavilion Capital Improvements	\$0		
Supplies	\$0		
* Total Pavilion Pedestal Project	\$22,426		
Total pavilion expense	\$22,860	\$25,000	
Net Pavilion Income (Loss)	-\$2,010		
Net SDBC and Pavilion Income (loss)	(\$19,940)	\$360	
Net SDBC Income (loss) w/o Pedestal project	(\$3,930)	\$360	
Net Pavilion Income (loss) w/o Pedestal Project	\$66		
Net SDBC and Pavilion Income (loss) w/o Pedestal Proj	(\$3,864)	\$360	

San Diego Club Board

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Past President:	Barbara French-Lee barbflee@hotmail.com

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Refreshment Coordinator:	Christina Vargas
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Japanese Friendship Garden

Bonsai Curator:	Neil Auwarter neilauwarter@hotmail.com
Liaison :	Barbara French-Lee barbflee@hotmail.com

Safari Park Bonsai Pavilion

Curator:	John Jackson bonsaijohn@cox.net
Assistant Curator:	Dennis Wagner denisW@cox.net
Liaison:	'lyn Stevenson inthegrove@cox.net

Society Member makes “Scientific” Discovery

While working in my garden these last several years I have observed a most remarkable phenomena. My college geology professor had led me to believe that the formation of rocks is a lengthy process. I have observed that this is not necessarily so.

Each year I have carefully prepared my garden by turning over the soil and removing the rocks. Then I add 250 pounds of processed manure. Each year when I set out my plants or plant my seeds, I have beautiful, fine soil in my garden. By the end of the growing season I am able to observe some rocks, and by the next spring, I must again toil to remove the rocks from the garden where there were no rocks the previous spring. This year I weighed those rocks that I had dug out of my garden, and I learned that I had precisely 250 pounds of rocks. This has led me to conclude that manure applied to gardens will act as a catalyst to turn soil to rock. My theory of this is that manure, being an organic material, gives off heat. It has long been known that manure can burn the roots of plants. Compound this with the heat of the sun – after all, the garden is placed in a sunny location – and the pressure of walking through the garden as the gardener tends the crops, with the weight of the soil itself, and there is sufficient ingredients to form small igneous rocks.

This year I intend to prove this theory scientifically. I have set aside a part of the garden to which I have not added manure. This plot will serve as the control mechanism. If my theory is correct, this section of the garden will not form rocks, but the section to which I added the manure will.

I plan to keep careful documentation of this experiment as the results will be of great interest to farmers everywhere. Watch for the results of the experiment to be published next year. I plan to submit my documentation to “modern Science” or “Science Today” for publication. The article will be entitled “How to grow a Rock Garden Successfully.” If through some oversight, neither of these journals will publish my findings, I will submit them to Erma Bombeck. I have noticed that Ms. Bombeck never fails to give space to important items such as these.

Oh, yes my husband has asked me to make it clear publicly that he was misunderstood when he said that my garden isn’t the only thing with rocks in it.

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(If you are too young to know who Erma Bombeck is, ask your mother)



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