

Azalea City Bonsai Society

ACBS Meeting September 6th

Program: Junipers by Lawrence LeClair

Host: John Lee

Tokonoma: Joe Kuhn

September 2011 Issue



Upcoming Events:

- 08/13/2011 Greater New Orleans
Bonsai Society Auction
- 09/06/2011 Azalea City Bonsai
Monthly Meeting
- 10/??/2011 Azalea City Bonsai Society
Auction

What's New is Old

This newsletter is new in the sense that it is being set-up by the Azalea City Bonsai Society (ACBS) without its main and only author; Joe Day. Joe is taking a well-deserved sabbatical from the monthly activities of ACBS. In his place the monthly newsletter has arrived at my doorstep. Whose doorstep, mine, Joe Kuhn the current Club President. Those who know me know that the reason I am the club president is that I was not present when the selection was made and I have not been able to find a willing victim (nee volunteer) to take over.

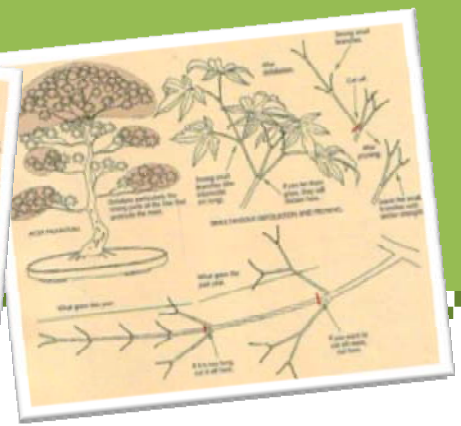
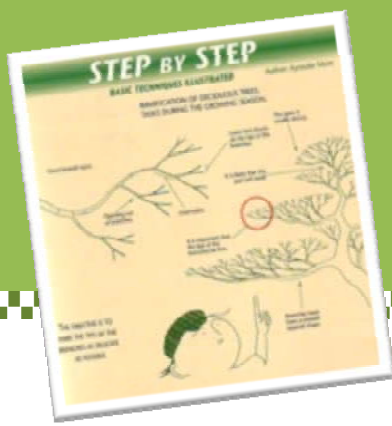
So with that in mind the plan is to incorporate input from any and anyone interested in providing material that can be put into the monthly newsletter. Do you have any bonsai pics that you like, onsite links, articles, club happenings, etc? If so, please pass it on and I will add it in.

ACBS's newsletter is old and has a great history and following. What is new is the authorship and I look forward to hearing from everyone.



Snow Covered Trident Maple

It makes me feel ten degrees cooler just looking at it.



Pruning and Pinching

Pruning and Pinching
By Brent Walston

Introduction

Pruning and pinching deciduous plants is an integral part of bonsai. It is how we create and maintain the fine branch structure and the pleasing outline that is essential to the beauty of the plant. Most people learn how to do this by rote, not really understanding the growth principles behind the methods they practice. This article explains in excruciating detail the why of pinching and pruning.

Pinching versus Pruning

First, let's discuss the role of 'pinching' as opposed to 'pruning'. Pruning is used (with reference to branches) to shape the branch, change the direction of the branch, and create taper within the branch. This is all done by pruning back to a bud aimed in the direction that you want it to go. This is usually done to a shoot with several internodes to be removed or with a larger lignified (woody) existing branch. It doesn't matter if you use concave cutters, your fingers, pruners, or chain saw, as long as you do a neat job.

Pinching can achieve the above for

very small branches on some species, but for the most part, when we speak of pinching, we are talking about achieving ramification, or twiggy. When pinching the scaffolding of the branch is complete, it only needs detail work or ramification. This is done by removing the tip of the growing branch, usually removing two nodes of a three-node shoot (a node is where buds appear or leaves grow). This does two things: 1) it shortens the branch. 2) it releases the buds behind it, interrupting apical dominance. The buds are held from opening by the release of a hormone (auxin) manufactured by the last (terminal) bud. Now the remaining bud is free to open and the buds behind this one. The result is that by pinching out the terminal bud, or removing a two or three bud shoot, several of the buds remaining on this stem are free to open. Usually one or two will open before the new terminal bud starts forming the hormone and stops the process. Thus, where you once had a soft straight shoot with increasing internodes (usually), you now have two buds opening forming a forked branch with shorter internodes and achieving ramification.

Achieving Shorter Internodes

I emphasized increasing above, because what most people have never bothered to observe (at least I never see it mentioned) is that the first two or three internodes of a released bud (achieved by pruning) are shorter than the internodes of the rest of the expanding shoot. By pinching back to one or two buds, we take advantage of this phenomenon, keeping the short internodes sections and discarding the strong shoot with the longer internodes. This is most important as we reach the outer portions of the branch which, like the branches on the trunk itself, should have leaves and nodes closer together as we approach the extremities. Internode length is also influenced by the season and growth rate. Recently repotted plants will form longer internodes. Plants heavily fertilized in the spring, or pruned in the winter will also form longer internodes. Plants fertilized and/or pruned in early summer (but not spring), will form shorter internodes. Armed with this knowledge, you will be able figure out how to achieve your goal. But of course you have to know what your goal is, and that is always the most difficult part, especially for beginners, who have not seen enough trees to know what they want to do.



Pruning and Pinching (cont)

Alternate versus Opposite

In addition to this, some knowledge of the species is important, because not all woody species react in the same way to pruning (although in general they do). There is also the major distinction that divides the woody species, those that have alternate leaves (buds), and those that have opposite. Alternate species are in general easier to work with, since the last bud will open before the one before it. This creates a strong main branch extension from the last bud and a weaker, smaller branch fork (secondary) from the next to last bud. Just keep this in mind and nature will do the rest. In opposite species, the two buds are directly opposite each other and will often open simultaneously with equal strength. If not corrected this will give a fan pattern rather than a strong branch, weak secondary pattern usually desired for bonsai. If one bud is nipped out as they expand, one can mimic an alternate species. The same thing is achieved in the training of Black Pine, where great care is taken to make sure that all the branches fork, whereas in nature they would form whorls. Only after many years of wear and tear would they be reduced to forked branches.

Creating Branches

You must form a branch before you can ramify it. It doesn't matter how many internodes are in the first section of the branch, the only thing that matters is whether the branch will sprout from where you cut it to form a bend or create a secondary (side branch) and a new main extension. In general, if you remove the end of a branch, or otherwise prune it, you will change its direction, since a bud on the side of the branch will break and start the new extension in a different direction. The same is true for chopping the trunk. If you want a straight branch, don't prune it. Pinching buds at the end of the branch, means just that. Remove the one terminal (and its leaf) and leave the other buds and leaves alone. The bud at base of the next leaf will be the first to open and form a new shoot in a new direction. The rest of the branch may or may not have leaves; it is of no concern to us here. A branch for pinching purposes constitutes one straight section, or twig, with buds and possibly leaves but with no side branches. Each branch, twig, or shoot if you prefer has only one terminal bud, at the very end of the shoot.

Consider the Species

The other thing that you need to know is how each species grow. For example, how *Ulmus Parvifolia* grows in response to pruning. This species is dense with dormant buds embedded in the bark as well as the single bud contained in the leaf axil. When you prune this species, you



Beautiful Chinese Elm

get branches all over the place. This is the beauty of this species for bonsai, and also the reason I tell folks not to worry about branches until the trunk is formed, since you can easily get branches wherever you want them by simply pruning it

Continued

hard. Pruning this species hard will give you a little fuzz ball of branches. These are very soft and succulent, and there are very many more than you need. If you begin to prune them off as they emerge you weaken the plant and many of them will die back. Let them grow out about six to eight inches, or more, so they can harden and have a better chance of surviving. Then you can remove the ones you don't want and start thinking about what to do with the ones remaining. If you want one to fork at a certain location, prune it there. You can see that you must have an image of the tree that you want to obtain before you can proceed.

And finally, in a beginning bonsai book, you might get the advice, "let a shoot grow three sets of leaves and pinch it back to one or two". While this, in fact, may be good advice, you can see from the above that it's not quite that simple. Knowledge is power.



Favorite Links

Dallas Bonsai - <http://www.dallasbonsai.com>

Bonsai Monk - <http://www.bonsaimonk.com/index.html>

Internet Bonsai Club - <http://ibonsaiclub.forumotion.com/>

Bonsai Experience - <http://www.bonsaiexperience.com/index.html>

Bonsai Study Group - <http://bonsaistudygroup.com/index.php>

Hollow Creek Bonsai - <http://www.hollowcreekbonsai.com/>

Brussel's Bonsai - <http://www.brusselsbonsai.com/>