

MONTHLY TIPS

(This month's tips are courtesy of the "Bonsai News", the monthly newsletter of the Greater Louisville Bonsai Society. Their web address is www.louisvillebonsai.com. This article is especially timely with the current high temperatures we have been experiencing. I have a remote temperature/humidity sensor on my benches located in full sun and the highest recorded temperature I have seen is 105° F during the late afternoon. I also have a thermometer located in my raised vegetable beds and at 9:00 am, I have seen the soil temperature above 80° F at six inches deep. -Ed's. Note)

HEAT AND HIGH TEMPERATURE DAMAGE TO BONSAI

Now that we are getting into the hottest part of the year here in the Ohio Valley, I thought it pertinent to run this article that I found on the Bonsai4me web site. The article refers to temperatures in the upper 80's, but bear in mind that in this area it is not uncommon for daytime temperatures to reach 100°F and nighttime temperatures to stay in the 80's. There was no author listed for this article -ED.

During one of the hottest summers on record in the UK and Europe this year, much effort had to be made to keep our bonsai shaded and sufficiently watered, particularly as temperatures hit the upper 30°C (100°F) mark. In addition to the need to keep the soil in bonsai pots from drying out, are there any other possible effects of heat on bonsai? Is there any possibility of longer lasting damage than a few scorched leaves on our Japanese Maples?

Temperatures, humidity and transpiration

Trees have optimum growing temperatures according to species varying from around 20°C to 30°C (70-86°F). Hotter temperatures can start to injure or even kill living tree systems. An upper temperature limit of around 45°C exists above which thermal death can occur in a tree. The exact upper limit is dependent on factors such as the duration of hot temperatures, the highest temperature reached, tissue age, water content of the tree tissue and the ability of the tree to adjust to the temperature change. Tree temperature is usually around or slightly above the ambient air temperature. Trees can dissipate enormous heat loads if allowed to function normally and have adequate soil moisture available to them. Heat is dissipated (lost or reduced) by release of heat into the air and primarily, through transpiration (water, and therefore heat, is released through the leaf tissues). Unfortunately, hot temperatures are also often associated with dry air/low humidity levels that cause the leaf stomata to close because of rapid water loss and this can greatly reduce transpirational cooling. When transpiration is limited by hot weather and bonsai are kept in low humidity areas (hard standing areas, patios etc) leaf temperatures may rise above the tree's thermal death threshold.

Watering Problems During Hot Periods

An additional problem associated with rapid water loss and temperature increases in leaves is the delay in water uptake by the root system. Leaves can lose water/transpire much faster than roots can absorb water. This time difference can greatly amplify the effects of heat. Water shortages during the day are normally corrected by additional water uptake at night (assuming the soil is holding sufficient quantities of moisture). Night temperatures can therefore be critical for enabling the tree to rehydrate itself and recover from the daytime temperatures; however, if night time temperatures remain high and a high transpiration rate continues, the tree is unable to replace all lost moisture. This can then be fatal if high temperatures are repeated the following day. Wilting is the first major symptom of excessive water loss in the leaves. Leaves under heavy heat load may enter their dormancy cycle early (as though it were autumn), browning and falling from branches. This affects the inner and lower leaves first and can be witnessed on field-growing trees such as Birch and Hawthorn after hot, dry summers.

Additional Stresses

Since Nitrogen is ordinarily physiologically demanding, even mild concentrations of Nitrogen fertilizer can damage trees that are under large heat loads. The normal processing of Nitrogen by a tree requires stored reserves to be used.

MONTHLY TIPS

If no new food is being produced by the tree due to high temperatures and accelerating transpiration, nitrogen feed should be withdrawn to avoid excessive use of the storage of foods in the root system. Heat stress problems also make trees more susceptible to pests and fungal attack. The loss of leaves and twigs, sunburn on branches and trunks, and root/shoot growth inhibition causes a loss of defensive capabilities and the opportunity for pests to effectively attack bonsai.

Root Problems Caused by Overheating

The surface of the soil can be both a reflecting and an absorbing layer. In full sunlight, ground-soils can reach temperatures of up to 60°C (150°F). Within the confines of a relatively small bonsai container or black plastic nursery pot, this heat can easily cause enormous heat loading onto the roots and base of a bonsai. This heat can cause lesions on areas of the nebari and base of the trunk but more importantly can cause death of the fine or even major roots within the root system. The death of parts of the root system then exacerbates the effects of heat on the upper areas of the tree above soil level. Areas of burnt roots are easy prey to root-rotting pathogens. It is more than feasible to say that some cases of root rot could be found to originate from summer heat damage rather than over-watering.

Protecting Bonsai Against High Temperatures

There are a number of simple measures that can be taken to protect bonsai against high temperatures and heat during the summer. These precautions are worth taking when temperatures threaten to exceed 30°C/ 90°F; Place bonsai in a shaded position out of direct sunlight, alternatively make use of shade netting. Avoid placing trees on surfaces that will radiate excessive heat such as stone or cement flags. Keep air around bonsai humid to reduce transpiration. Mist both bonsai and wet ground around them. Ensure that additional watering is carried out so that the bonsai soil does not dry out. A heavy watering during the late morning will ensure the soil is still moist at the end of the hottest part of the day. It will also ensure that the tree is loaded with moisture in preparation for the increased transpiration during the hottest part of the day. Midday watering will also help keep the pots and roots cooler. Ensure that bonsai pots are completely shaded, if necessary by crowding trees together; this will also increase local humidity levels. Avoid using high/medium Nitrogen fertilizers during prolonged periods of high temperatures.



FROM THE MASTERS

The Ten Rules of Wiring

(I have received many requests to reprint the "Ten Rules of Wiring" as told by Marco Invernizzi during his visit to our club in April of this year. So here they are for those of you that either missed his demonstration or would like another opportunity to store this information away. -Ed's. Note)

- 1) Size of wire (copper) must be 1/3 the size of the branch, where the circumference of a group of three wires equals the circumference of the branch.
- 2) Most of the time, wire 2 branches of equal size with 1 wire.
- 3) The gap between wire spirals must be about 45 degrees.
- 4) There must be no gap between the wire and the branch.
- 5) As the size of the branch decreases, the size of the wire must decrease as well.
- 6) When you wire, your body should face at 45 degrees to the branch, with your right forearm (for right-handed people) in line with the branch.
- 7) With your right hand, hold the wire by its end.
- 8) Support the branch with your other hand, move it along the branch as you wire.
- 9) Always loop back at the end, so you can grip it safely with pliers when you remove it.
- 10) Check all wires when you are done.

Lysol and Pruning Cuts

What does a common cleaning/disinfectant product have to do with bonsai? Quite a bit according to Roy Nagatoshi. For those members that were unable to attend Roy's demonstration at the May meeting, here is a synopsis of his ideas for using Lysol when pruning your trees.

Roy keeps a container of liquid Lysol handy while pruning and dips his tools into it between cuts. He says that he has less dieback and that the wounds tend to heal cleaner. He goes on to say that it is extremely important to disinfect your tools after cutting dead wood, as you never know what killed that branch and you don't want to spread any disease to another part of the tree. He also mentions that you can use alcohol or a diluted bleach solution to accomplish the same thing, that is if you can stand the smell.

One other important point that Roy mentioned is to be sure and keep your tools sharp and clean. Dull, dirty tools are an open invitation to disease and fungus infiltration.