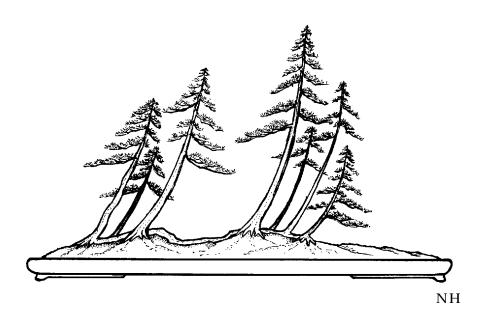
INTERMEDIATE BONSAI

A COURSE SYLLABUS



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N.H.

Intermediate Bonsai - A Course Syllabus

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CONTENTS

SUBJECT MATTER	CHAPTER - PAGE
Table of Contents	vii x
PART I: ART, AESTHETICS and HARMON	Y in BONSAI
Chapter 1: Art and Aesthetics of Bonsai Elements of Bonsai Aesthetics Aging Visual Speed Proportion Balance Unity Simplicity Evolution of Design Display in Presentation Harmony	
Chapter 2: Harmony in Bonsai	
Chapter 3: Formal Upright Style Bonsai Formal Upright Style Bonsai Defined Styling the Tree	3-3 3-4
Chapter 4: Informal Upright Style Bonsai Informal Upright Style Bonsai Defined Styling the Tree	4-1 4-2

SUBJECT MATTER	CHAPTER PAGE
Chapter 5: Slanting Style Bonsai	5-2 5-3 5-5
Chapter 6: Broom Style Bonsai Broom Style Bonsai Defined Styling the Tree Potting the Tree PART III: CASCADE STYLES of BONSAI	6-1 6-2
Chapter 7: Semi Cascade Style Bonsai Semi Cascade Style Bonsai Defined Styling the Tree	7-2 7-3
Chapter 8: Cascade Style Bonsai Formal Cascade Style Bonsai Defined Informal or Vertical Cascade Style Bonsai Styling the Tree	
PART IV: MULTIPLE TREE STYLES of BO	NSAI
Chapter 9: Two-Tree and Twin Trunk Style B Two-Tree and Twin Trunk Bonsai Define Styling the Two-Tree or Twin Trunk Bons Potting the Tree	d 9-2 sai 9-2
Chapter 10: Forest Style Bonsai	

SUBJECT MATTER	CHAPTER PAGE
Chapter 11: Raft Style Bonsai Raft Style Bonsai Defined Styling a Straight Raft Style Bonsai Styling a Sinuous Raft Style Bonsai Styling a Clump Raft Style Bonsai	
PART V: BONSAI with SPECIAL CHARACT	TERISTICS
Chapter 12: Miniature Bonsai	
Chapter 13: Literati Style Bonsai Literati Style Bonsai Defined Styling the Tree Potting the Tree	
Chapter 14: Driftwood Style Bonsai	
Chapter 15: Weeping Style Bonsai	
Chapter 16: Exposed Root Style Bonsai Exposed Root Style Bonsai Defined Styling the Tree	16-2

SUBJECT MATTER

CHAPTER PAGE

PART VI: COLLECTING, REFINING and DISPLAYING BONSAI

Chapter 17: Sources of Material for Bonsai	17-1
Collecting Material from the Ground	
Buying Material	
Propagating Bonsai Material by	
Seeds	17-11
Cuttings	17-14
Dividing	
Grafting	
Layering	
Chapter 18: Refining Bonsai	
Review the Basic Styles	18-1
Species	18-3
Roots	18-3
Trunk	18-4
Branches and Foliage	18-7
Container	18-11
Soil	18-12
Displaying	18-13
Chapter 19: Displaying Bonsai	. 19-1
Displaying in a Private Collection	19-2
Displaying in a Public Exhibit	19-9
APPENDICES	
Recommended Audio Visual	
Glossary of Terms	
Harmony in Bonsai	
Group Planting - Elements of the Two Extremes	
Miniature Bonsai	
A Brief History of the Literati Style of Bonsai	. F-1
INDEX	dex-1

ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustration	Description	Page
1-1	Trunk Posture	1-3
1-2	Rhythm	1-5
1-3	Leaning trunk	
1-4	Branch placement (proper)	
1-5	Branch placement (improper)	1-6
1-6	Equilateral triangle	1-7
1-7	Asymmetrical triangle	1-7
1-8	Asymmetrical bonsai outline	
1-9	Two off-centers balance eachother	1-8
1-10	Focal point illustration	1-9
1-11	Unity in trunk line	. 1-10
3-1	Formal upright style bonsai	
3-2	Relation trunk diameter to height	
4-1	Informal upright style bonsai	
5-1	Slanting style bonsai	5-1
5-2	Placement in container	
5-3	Lower trunk attitude	5-3
5-4	Slanting style bonsai	5-4
5-5	Windswept style bonsai	
5-6	Placement in container	5-5
6-1	Broom style bonsai	6-1
6-2	Configurations of broom style	
7-1	Semi-cascade style bonsai	
7-2	Lower trunk attitude	
7-3	Informal upright with semi-cascading bran	ch 7-3
7-4	Extremely slanted semi-cascade style bonsa	
8-1	Cascade style bonsai	8-1
8-2	Formal cascade style bonsai	8-2
8-3	Front of a cascade style bonsai	8-3
8-4	Angle of descent	8-3
8-5	Branch placement	
8-6	Alignment of elements in formal cascade .	8-7
8-7	Alignment of elements in vertical cascade	8-7
9-1	Two tree/Twin trunk bonsai	9-1
9-2	Complementary trunks	9-2
10-1	Forest style bonsai	. 10-1
10-2	Trunk height/girth ratio	
10-3	Focal point in arrangement	. 10-4

Illustrations

Illustration	Description Page	ge
10-4	Outline of single group 10-	5
10-5	Outline of double group 10-	5
10-6	Outline in triple group 10-	6
10-7	Trunk placement 10-	8
10-8	Contour of soil	8
10-9	Attitude of trees	0
10-10	Fronts of trees	0
10-11	Branch placement 10-1	1
10-12	Container size 10-1	2
10-13	Anchors	3
10-14	Anchors	3
10-15	Anchors	3
10-16	Anchors	4
10-17	Anchors	4
11-1	Raft style bonsai	1
11-2	Sinuous raft style bonsai 11-2	2
11-3	Sinuous raft style bonsai 11-5	3
12-1	Miniature bonsai 12-	2
12-2	First Cut	3
12-3	Second cut	3
12-4	Basic shape 12-5	3
12-5	Styling by reduction	
12-6	Miniature display stand 12-5	5
13-1	Literati style bonsai	2
13-2	Literati style bonsai	2
13-3	Literati style bonsai	3
14-1	Driftwood style bonsai 14-	
14-2	Jin, shari and uro	5
15-1	Weeping style bonsai 15-	
16-1	Exposed root style bonsai 16-3	
16-2	Aerial roots	2
16-3	Technique to develop exposed roots 16-	4
17-1	Side graft 17-1	7
17-2	Cleft graft	8
17-3	Inarch graft 17-19	9
17-4	Drill graft	
17-5	Air layer - prepared stock 17-2	0
17-6	Air layer - rooting medium in place 17-2	1
17-7	Air laver - roots developed	

Illustrations

Illustration	Description I	Page
19-1	Display shelves and supports	9-6
19-2	Picnic table type shelves	
19-3	Individual stands 1	
19-4	Slatted bonsai shelf	
E-1	Stages in styling miniature bonsai	
E-2	Stages in styling miniature bonsai	
E-3	Stages in styling miniature bonsai	
E-4	Stages in styling miniature bonsai	
E-5	Stages in styling miniature bonsai	
F-1	Composite of literati bonsai	

The principal use of this *Syllabus*, is as a workbook to accompany hands on learning sessions for the intermediate student of bonsai. Instruction is offered on the basic art and aesthetics of bonsai, the design and maintenance of various styles of bonsai, the practice of several special techniques used in creating a bonsai, and finally on the effective display of finished trees.

One group instructional technique which I have found to be effective is to begin with the students becoming familiar with the *Syllabus*. I encourage them to thumb through it, then I cover the highlights of aesthetics in Chapter 1. This is followed by a slide/tape presentation on *Harmony*. After a break, I show bonsai from my collection as examples of the various styles covered in the *Syllabus*. The students are then instructed to place on the table before them the plant they brought and to study its structure with a view toward deciding the style for which it is best suited. Students refer to sections of the *Syllabus* while instructor(s) circulate and gently guide the student's decision making until an appropriate style is agreed upon. Then the students are asked to read the chapter pertaining to the agreed upon style and instructor(s) provide detailed guidance in the completion of the styling.

Often bonsai artists use words from the Japanese language when referring to bonsai styles or unique features on bonsai. Because this *Syllabus* is written in English and is intended for use by English speaking persons, Japanese language terms are used sparingly. For the curious there is a glossary of terms in the Appendix which includes translations of some of the more frequently used Japanese bonsai terms.

There are various audio visual presentations which may be used to supplement this text and to reinforce learning. A list of these materials is included as an Appendix to this *Syllabus*.

Specific credit for materials in this text include:

The drawings of bonsai styles on the Title Pages and in illustrations 3-1, 4-1, 5-1, 5-4, 5-5, 6-1, 7-1, 7-3, 7-4, 8-2, 8-4, 9-1, 10-1, 11-2, 12-1, 13-1 through 13-3, 14-1, 14-2, 15-1, 16-1, 16-2, the grass on page 19-5 and illustration F-2 were created by Norman Haddrick and are reproduced with his permission.

All other information is this *Syllabus* was acquired over a period of years of studying, learning, teaching and practicing the art of bonsai.

My thanks go to my many teachers and students who have so willingly shared their time, knowledge and talents.

By Definition

By Definition

Bonsai is the art of creating a miniature replica of a mature tree or group of trees which could be found in nature. The bonsai artist attempts to create that replica by changing normal plant material into a miniature tree which exhibits the illusion of maturity.

In Review...

In order to accomplish this, the artist must understand that both horticultural principles and artistic principles must be followed.

Introduction to Bonsai - A Course Syllabus discussed the horticultural aspects of bonsai as well as basic techniques, rules and principles used in creating a bonsai. When doing more advanced bonsai work, keep these rules in the back of the mind, but do NOT be a slave to them. Approach each new piece of material with an open mind. Do not force the tree into a style, rather give it style. Use the basic rules as needed. Let the material tell you how it may best be treated.

This <u>Intermediate Syllabus</u> takes the student more into the artistic realm of bonsai, discussing the creation of styles other than the basic informal upright bonsai.

Imagination...

Imagination, we all have it, to some degree or other. But in styling a bonsai we all too often don't call on our imagination and attempt to recreate a bonsai in the image of some basic bonsai icon, stoically following styling traditions which came from Japan some 50 years ago. These basic "rules", or principles, ARE important and ARE essential in getting one started on the road to creating good bonsai; but they are only the beginning of the journey, they are not the end all to bonsai design. The Japanese do not continue to copy the Chinese; they took what China had to offer and, using their imagination and skills, created their own bonsai based on what they see growing in their own land. If we are to progress in our chosen art, we too must evolve, develop, digress, deviate, exercise free thinking and adapt the best history has to offer and use examples in our own landscape on which to build.