

Bonsai Techniques II

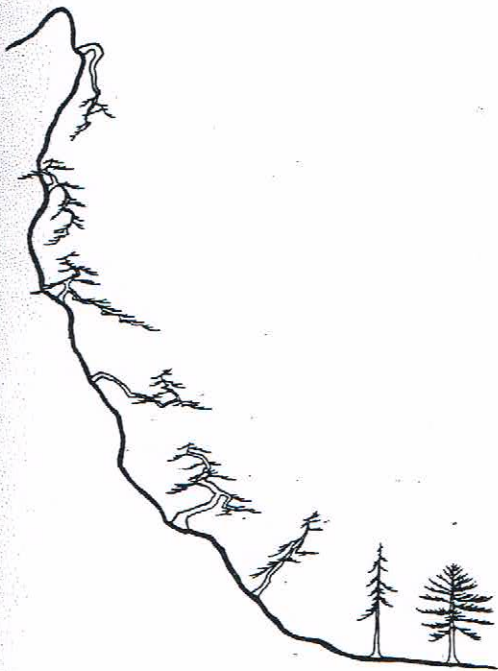


Figure 25.

The damage has been repaired for now. It is usually the dried dead part of the trunk that starts to decay. If it happens, care must be taken immediately before the whole base crumbles.

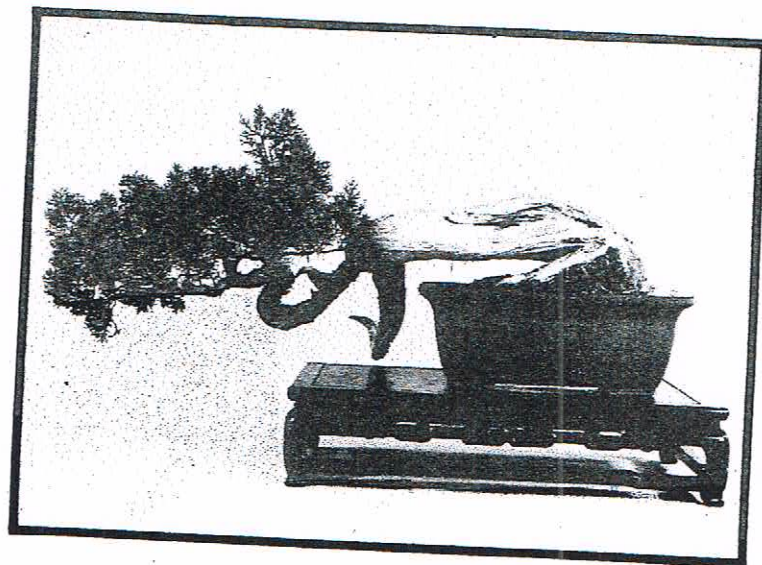


Figure 26.

This is the way the tree looks today.

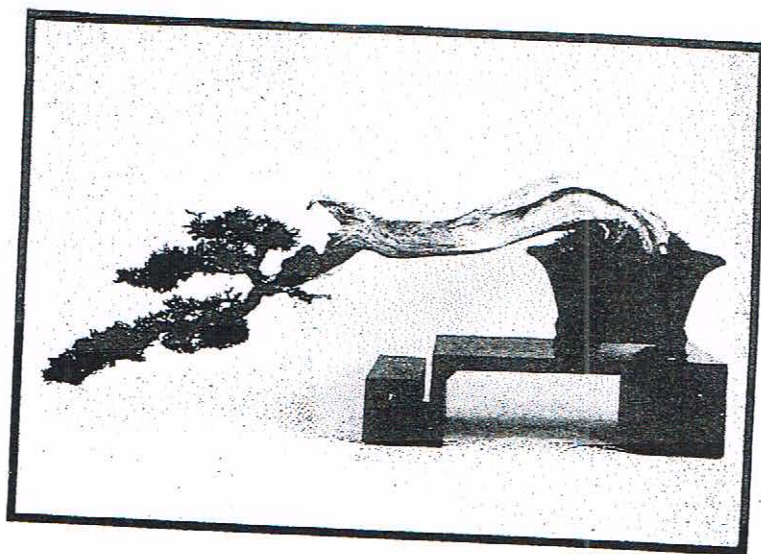


Figure 27.

The future look.
With the base repaired the whole tree has regained its stability. The rootage has a firm hold in the pot against the strong pull of the trunk.

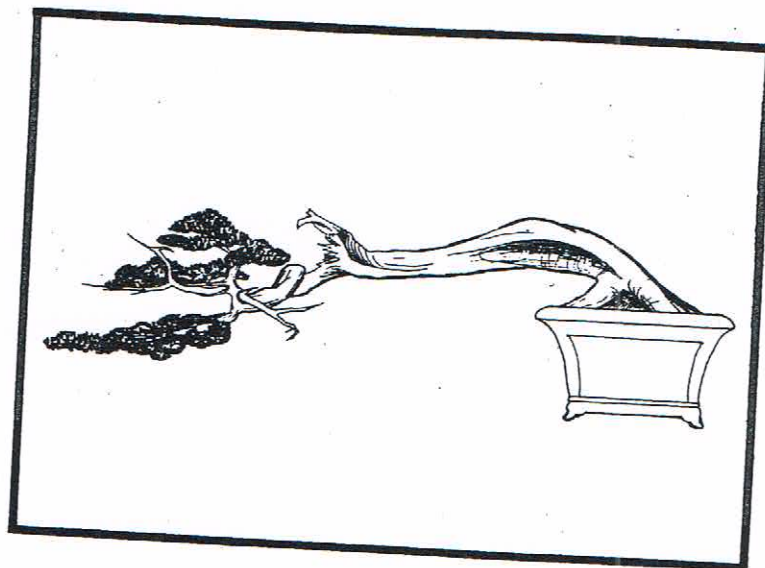


Figure 79.

Another typical problem is the long gangling young pine. These can be trained into a cascade BUNJIN style by bending and curving the trunk into position. However just bending the trunk will create another "S," so notch the trunk at points shown, and bring the notched area together tightly. Use wires large enough to hold the notched areas together.



Figure 80.

Remove wires after joints (A) and (B) have completely fused together and healed. This will avoid another "S" form and create a different feeling. The crown is pointed away from the trunk base.

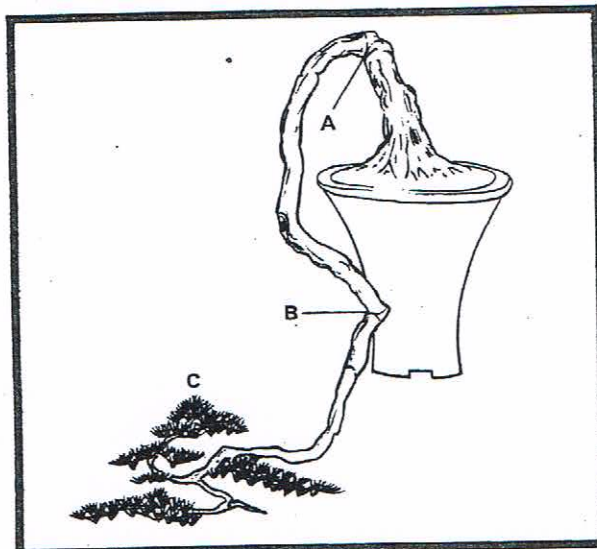


Figure 81.

Another long trunk styled into a cascade, but the crown is swinging back under the trunk towards the base.

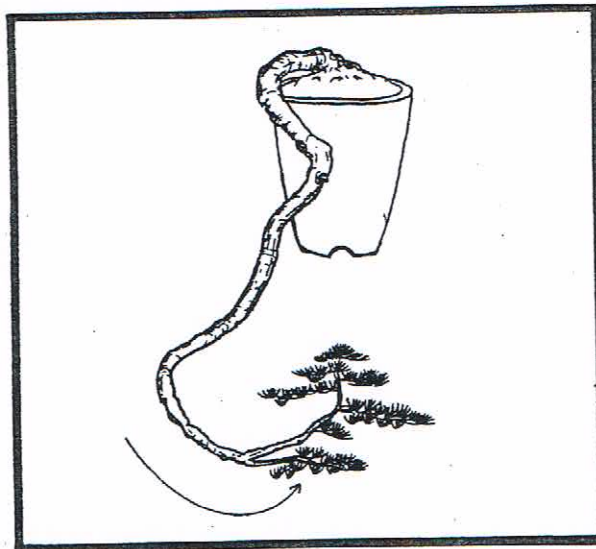


Figure 311.

The focal points on this side sweeping semi-cascade are the curves (C) and (D), made by the notching method (Fig. 79). The distance between (A) and (B) is very short, and the tips of (E), (F) and (G) should form an obtuse triangle. Plant in a deep pot to emphasize the side sweeping movement.

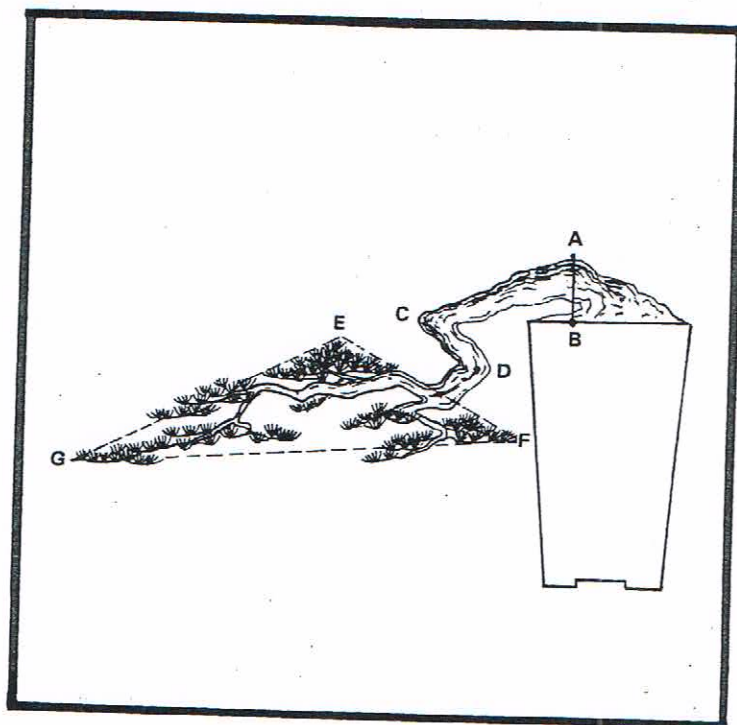
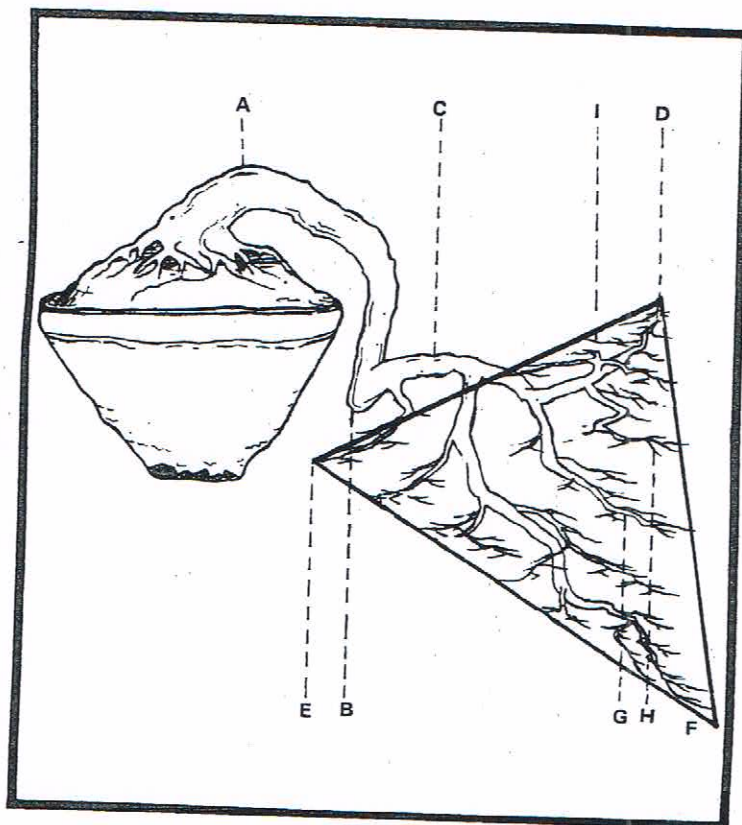


Figure 312.

The downward curve of the trunk at (A) plus the upward curve at (B) add unique qualities to this cascade. All the secondary branches on (F) hang below the main trunk. Keep points (D), (E) and (F) in a triangle. Planted in a primitive container originating in Southern China and called NANBAN-BACHI.



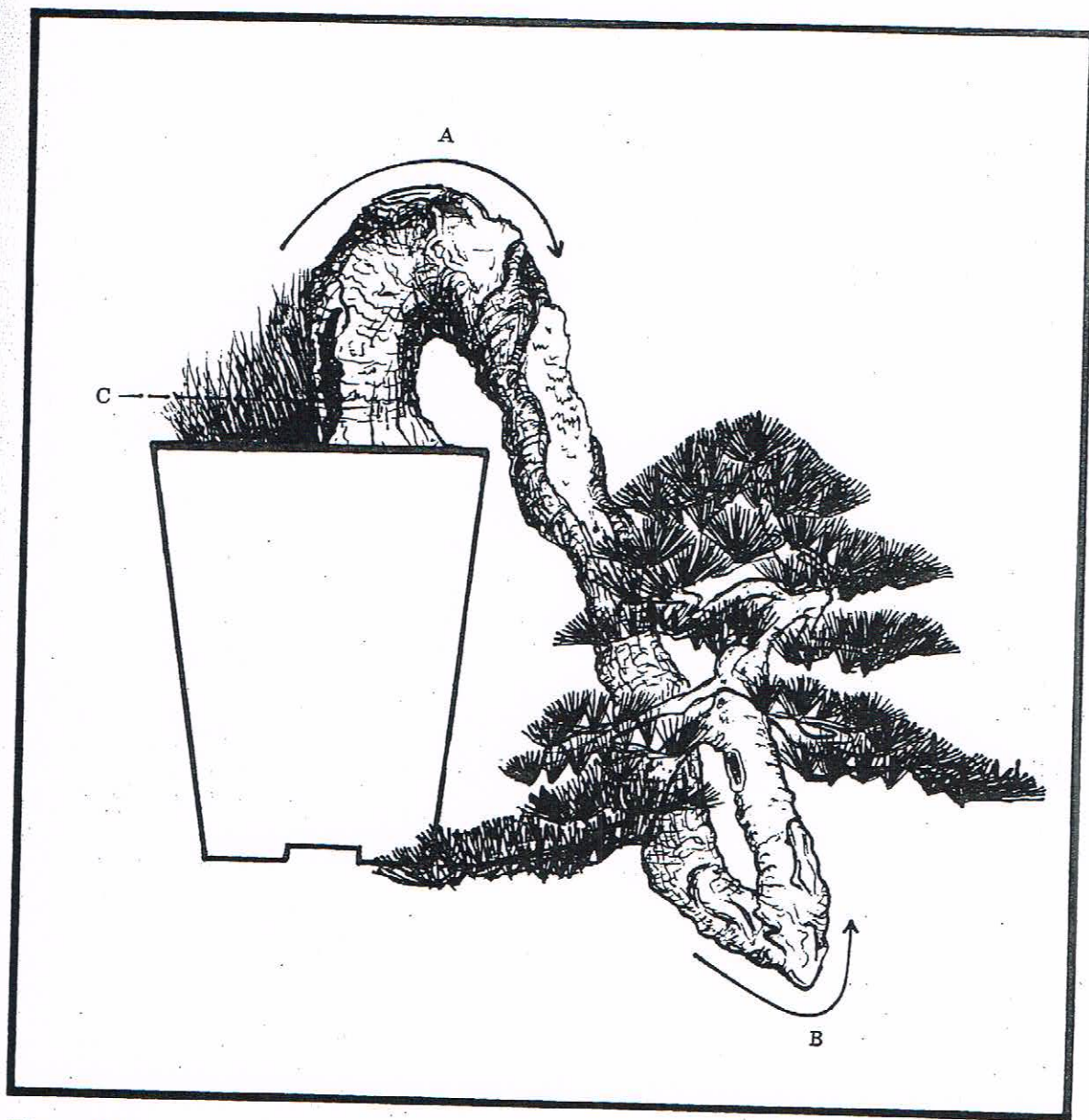


Figure 313.
An example of a well balanced cascade.
With force the tree drops into a cascading
position (A), but with equal force it comes
back again to balance itself (B). Put grass
or stone at (C) for NEJIME (see Fig. 29
and Fig. 30).

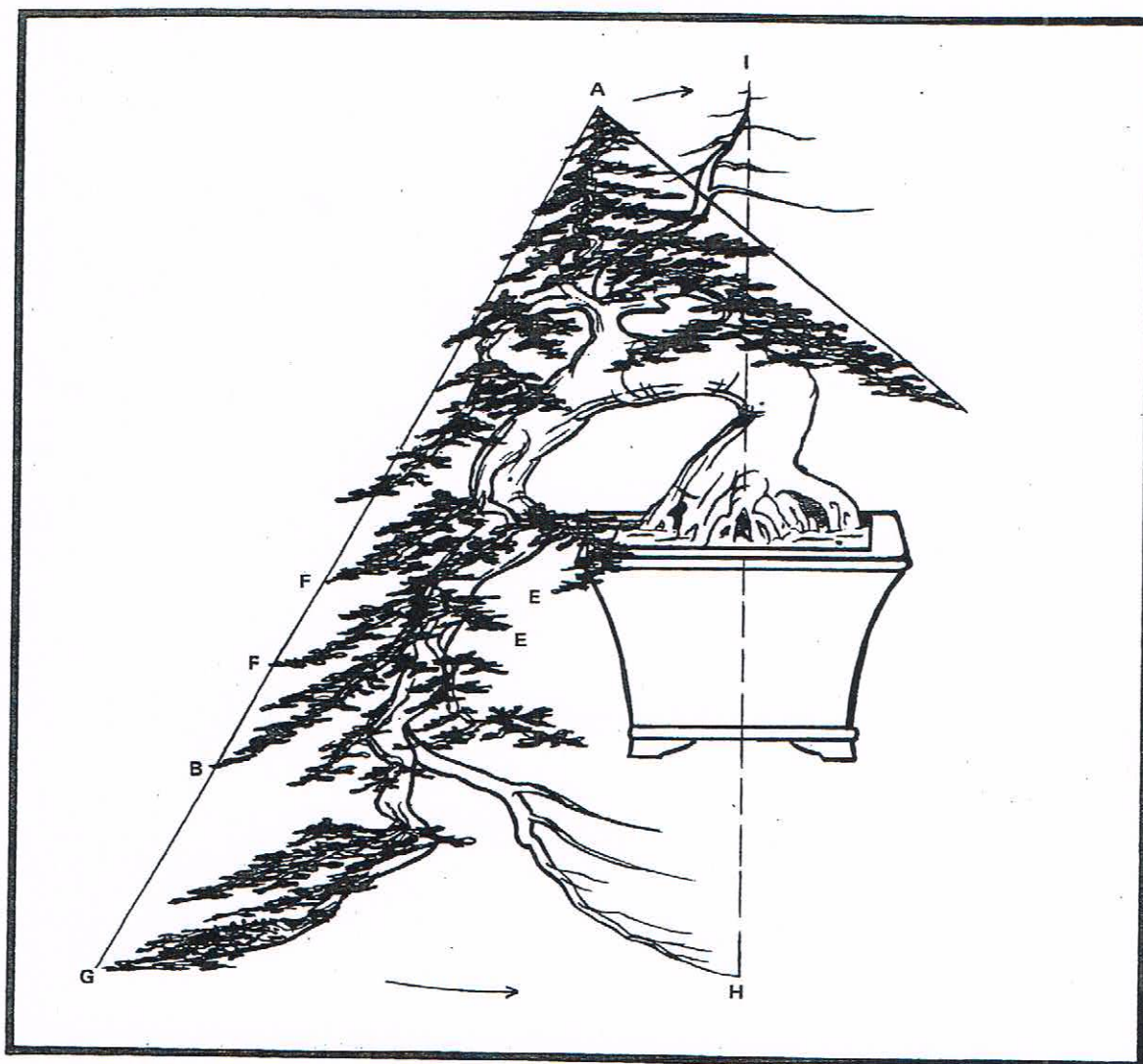


Figure 368.

Even a cascade KENGAI can be styled using the same arrangements. The principle difference is that the first branch (A) is now the crown called UKE* which means to receive. The second branch (B) is coming down over the trunk which makes (C) and (D) unnecessary (see Figs. 366 and 367). All secondary branches (E), (F) are still used to fill in any space. If tips (A) and (G) are brought to points (I) and (H), the style becomes a very formal cascade.

* The cascading part is called the NAGARE which means "The flow or flowing."