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Bonsai tree images free

Although bonsai tree can be grown from seeds, started from cutting or harvested in the wild (in areas where you can get permission to do so), the most common way to get a new plant for bonsai is through a reliable nursery. Start looking for a tree or bush for bonsai trees in early spring. Choose a pattern that is 6 to 8 inches tall (15 to 20 cm) and has a thick, tapered trunk that is free of scars and stains [source: Lesniewicz]. The style you have in mind for your new bonsai tree, such as upright, oblique, cascade or other traditional form, will help you choose a variety of plants with a good basic shape and characteristics you need. Pruning and wiring bonsai usually starts in the second year and beyond, but choosing a good basic shape will save you time and extra work later. Choose a pot that complements the color of the leaves and balances the emerging design of the tree. Bonsai pots are usually shallow and always contain drainage holes. Pot and tree work together to create bonsai design, and although bonsai tree can be planted in many pots during their lifetime, each pot helps to create balance and harmony in the overall design. After selecting the sample, watering the young tree is the first step to turning it into bonsai trees. The following steps will help you turn a tree, bush or other plant into bonsai in training. The process of growing real bonsai will take years, but these first steps are important because they will help your tree adapt to a shallow pot and a smaller root system. Make sure that the young plant is well watered before watering. Prepare the pot by feeding the length of a small gauge of bonsai wire through the drainage hole to support the tree until it becomes established. Place a thin layer of gravel in the bottom of the drainage pot, temporarily blocking the drainage hole if too much gravel escapes. Remove the bonsai from the old pot and remove the soil from around the roots. Bonsai root hook and rake can help make this part of the process easier. Check the roots and throw away any dead or damaged bits. Trim roots by about two-thirds. This seems extreme, but controlling root growth is an essential element in creating and maintaining bonsai. Due to time and care, the tree adapts to new circumstances. If you want to continue with water, soil and sun for your bonsai, go to the next page. I love to share my knowledge of bonsai and Am an ardent writer on bonsai art! This article will help you take care of you first bonsai tree. Starting your first bonsai is an exciting hobby to begin with. This is a unique art form because your canvas is vibrant and constantly changing. Mastering the art of bonsai is a never-ending journey, and knowing how to get started is the key to success! When you start with your first bonsai, it is essential to have a basic knowledge of what bonsai is to make the right decision for you about what you would like to achieve. Creating nature in a miniaturized form, dedicated to its daily and shaping in a beautiful art form is very rewarding and is an inspiration to many bonsai enthusiasts. Below is a step-by-step guide to get you started with the first tree.1. Choosing the right treeChoosing the right tree can sometimes be difficult. There are many different types of trees that can be used, such as deciduous, wide types of leaves and evergreens. I recommend starting with evergreen varieties for your first tree like juniper. Juniper varieties are very easy to increase and respond well to pruning and other forms of training, such as shaping with wire. In winter, they do not lose leaves, because they are evergreen trees. Other coniferous varieties include pine, spruce, and cedar varieties.2. Decide whether you want indoor or outdoor BonsaiGrowing needs of indoor and outdoor bonsai can vary a lot. Not all types of trees are suitable for growing indoors, but all are suitable for outdoor use. Growing indoors will mean you have a cleaner environment with less light. Varieties of trees suitable for indoor bonsai include: ficus, serissa, and boxwood. Note that some trees must go into winter peace and can not be grown indoors for a long time.3. Choosing a tree of the right size I recommend to start with a small tree that is not older than five years. These are common tree sizes in the nursery and are easy to work with and shape. Older trees are expensive and require an experienced artist to work on. I would recommend that you do not get a starter tree for the first tree, which is not more than 30 centimeters. Smaller trees require very small work and trained hands for work, and large trees are very bulky and hard to work with. Note: Growing bonsai from seeds is a timely process and I would not recommend getting into art this way. While you can control every stage of your tree's growth, it will take at least five years to get to the stage where it can be trained. I'd grow bonsai seeds as a side job. Starting from seed may not be the best method for beginners Growing bonsai seeds is an early process, and I wouldn't recommend getting into art this way. While you can control every stage of your tree's growth, it will take at least five years to get to the stage where it can be trained. 4. Visualize the finished product when choosing a treeThere are many factors to look at when choosing a tree in a plant or bonsai tree. First of all, you need to identify trees that are healthy and have a bright green color of leaves. Look at the structure of the tree branch, because it will provide you with different styling options for the tree later in its development. You will also need to monitor whether the tree has any visual signs of pests and whether it has a good root system. One way to test whether a tree has a healthy root system is to twist slightly - if it remains solid, you know it has a healthy root system. The tree is felt in the container if the root system is weak.5. Choosing a pot for your Pot can sometimes be confusing at best. There are so many types and sizes to choose from. Ideally, you would like a pot large enough to allow enough soil for the roots to grow inches The general rule when choosing the right pot size is that the oval or rectangular pot length should be roughly 2/3 of the height of the tree-and in the case of round pots, it should be 1/3 tree height. There is a great selection when it comes to bonsai pots and choosing the one that best suits your tree profile is crucial. According to Japanese artists, the pot should never be stand out, because the tree should be a feature that attracts the eye. But having a nice pot, either glazed or unglazed, is still important for the overall look of bonsai. Colorful glazed pots work well with deciduous and flowering bonsai, while your unglazed pots work well for evergreen varieties. Choosing the pot that best suits your tree profile is crucial According to Japanese artists, the pot should never be a stand out feature because the tree should be a feature to attract the eye. But having a nice pot, either glazed or unglazed, is still important for the overall look of bonsai. Colorful glazed pots work well with deciduous and flowering bonsai, while your unglazed pots work well for evergreen varieties. 6. Watering your tree in your Bonsai PotYou have now chosen the tree type for your first bonsai and obtained a suitable bonsai pot. Now it's time for you to set your tree in bonsai. Styling and pruning should be done before the tree transplant (and I will cover it in a later article on styling and bonsai care). Trees have seasonal life cycles and only a certain period of the year are most suitable for repot trees. I advise you to research the best times in your region to repot your particular tree before going for it. Normally, most trees are best repotted just before and during the growing season in early spring to late summer. When in doubt, I advise at this time of year. Start by removing the tree from the current container and cleaning the roots from the old soil. This can be done with a wand by gently scraping the soil from the roots. Start near the trunk and scramble towards the ends. Root rakes for bonsai also work well, but to start with a wand will initially be more than sufficient. (In all my years doing bonsai, I still work with a wand while cleaning the roots.) Work away all the old soil until you can clearly see the structure of the root in order to prune them. Cut off the taproot and all the large roots that are not needed, making the feeder roots that are the roots most suitable for your bonsai tree. If the roots are not regularly pruning, they can easily overgrow bonsai and become tied to the roots, which can lead to your bonsai weakening. Before placing the tree in the pot, make sure that you have placed the container net through the drainage holes and wire holes to keep the tree in place. Add a layer before placing the tree in a pot. Place the tree in a saucepan and secure it with wire through the roots and gently tighten it, as shown below. Make sure you keep your roots moist throughout the watering. If they die, they will die back, and the tree can die as a result. After securing the roots with wire, begin to add the soil to the pot. Work the soil between the root with a wand, eliminating all air pockets under the root base. Fill the pot until all the roots are well covered. 7. Aftercare and maintenancelt is important to water your tree well after its oversteer. It does not place the tree in full sunlight for several weeks and make sure to water daily. Refrain from pruning and shaping until your bonsai starts to show signs of growth. Research is your most valuable asset when you start, and there are thousands of educational programs and books to collect research from. Thorough research is the difference between good bonsai and big bonsai! Happy planting! This content is accurate and true to the best of the author's knowledge and does not replace formal and individual advice from a qualified expert.© 2020 Tyrone du Toit Toit