

 <p>"Goshin" Chinese Junip...</p>	<p>"Goshin; Chinese Juniper Forest"  <i>Juniperus chinensis</i>        In Training Since 1953        Gift of John Yoshio Naka, 1984.        This is one of the most recognized bonsai in the world. Bonsai master John Naka created his forest with 11 trees—one for each of his grandchildren—and named it <i>Goshin</i>, meaning “protector of the spirit”.</p>	 <p>Trident Maple</p>	<p>"Trident Maple"  <i>Acer buergerianum</i>        In training since 1975        Gift of Ted C. Guyger, 1990        Bonsai created from trees collected from the outdoors start out with a thicker, more mature trunk. Before it was pruned, this bonsai was a 23-foot tall tree.</p>
 <p>Trident Maple</p>	<p>"Trident Maple"  <i>Acer buergerianum</i>        In training since 1985        Gift of Brussel Martin, 1990        Forest-style bonsai are often planted on a rock slab with the soil held in place by moss. This creates a natural-looking hillock setting.</p>	 <p>Drummond's Red Maple</p>	<p>"Drummond's Red Maple"  <i>Acer rubrum; var. Drummondii</i>        In training since 1974        Gift of Vaughn L. Banting, 1990</p>
 <p>Bougainvillea</p>	<p>"Bougainvillea"  <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>        In training since 1985        Gift of Harold M. Harvey, 1990        Even though bougainvillea is a vine, it can be grown as a bonsai by continually pruning the long growth.</p>	 <p>Blue Atlas Cedar</p>	<p>"Blue Atlas Cedar"  <i>Cedrus atlantica Glauca Group</i>        In training since 1960        Gift of Fred &amp; Ernesta Ballard, 1990        This bonsai is trained in the cascade style, in which the tree is trained to imitate those growing from the side of a cliff. Instead of growing upward toward the sun, the trunk and branches are pulled downward by gravity.</p>
 <p>Blue Atlas Cedar</p>	<p>"Blue Atlas Cedar"  <i>Cedrus atlantica Glauca Group</i>        In training since 1948        Gift of John Yoshio Naka, 1990        One reason John Naka named this bonsai “Gimpo, Silver Phoenix” was because like the mythical bird rising from ashes, even the ugliest tree can become a majestic bonsai in the hands of a master.</p>	 <p>Buttonwood</p>	<p>"Buttonwood"  <i>Conocarpus erectus</i>        In training since 1975        Gift of Mary Madison, 1990        Buttonwood is a native American species from the swamps of Florida. Its naturally twisted trunks make it popular material for tropical bonsai.</p>
 <p>English Hawthorn</p>	<p>"English Hawthorn"  <i>Crataegus laevigata</i>        In training since 1955        Gift of Bertram F. Bruenner, 1990        The artist created the unique twisting trunk on this bonsai by shaping it with wire when it was still a seedling and very pliant. Once the tree matured, the wire could be removed.</p>	 <p>Chinese Banyan</p>	<p>"Chinese Banyan"  <i>Ficus microcarpa</i>        In training since 1971        Gift of Mike Uyeno, 1990</p>

 <p>Natal Fig</p>	<p>"Natal Fig" <i>Ficus natalensis</i> In training since 1976 Gift of David W. Fukumoto, 1990</p>	 <p>Willow-leaf Ficus</p>	<p>"Willow-leaf Ficus" <i>Ficus salicaria</i> In training since 1974 Gift of Helen C. Souder, 1990 Clump style bonsai are trees that have multiple trunks emanating from a single base. Ficus make good trees for bonsai beginners because they grow quickly.</p>
 <p>California Juniper</p>	<p>"California Juniper" <i>Juniperus californica</i> In training since 1967 Gift of Kiichi Wayne Takayasu, 1990 This native juniper from the mountains in California is one of the most popular trees to collect for bonsai. California junipers grow slowly, usually over hundreds of years, and have interesting deadwood.</p>	 <p>Chinese Juniper</p>	<p>"Chinese Juniper" <i>Juniperus chinensis 'Femina'</i> In training since 1975 Gift of James &amp; Helen Barrett, 1990 This tree has been styled to look like a lone tree hit by lightning, causing the top to die. It was a style made popular by the famous American bonsai master John Naka.</p>
 <p>Pasture Juniper</p>	<p>"Pasture Juniper" <i>Juniperus communis var. depressa</i> In training since 1980 Gift of Jack B. Douthitt, 1990</p>	 <p>Japanese Garden Juniper</p>	<p>"Japanese Garden Juniper" <i>Juniperus procumbens 'Nana'</i> In training since 1975 Gift of Thomas Tecza, 1990 This dwarf type of juniper came to the United States from England about 1900 for use in gardens; however, its small size soon made it a popular choice for beginner bonsai classes.</p>
 <p>Prostrate Juniper</p>	<p>"Prostrate Juniper" <i>Juniperus horizontalis 'Prostrata'</i> In training since 1969 Gift of Kaz &amp; Kiyo Yoneda, 1990 The bonsai artists created the deadwood on this nursery tree in order to make it look like an old juniper collected from the mountains.</p>	 <p>Crapemyrtle</p>	<p>"Crapemyrtle" <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> In training since 1930 Gift of Yuji Yoshimura, 1990 This tree was started in Japan from a cutting by Yuji's father, Toshiji Yoshimura.</p>
 <p>Crabapple</p>	<p>"Crabapple" <i>Malus sp.</i> In training since 1978 Gift of Richard Meszler, 1990 Bonsai artists prefer crabapples over regular apple trees because their smaller fruits are more in keeping with the scale of a bonsai tree.</p>	 <p>Olive</p>	<p>"Olive" <i>Olea europaea</i> In training since 1963 Gift of Melba Tucker, 1990 Originally created from a 20-foot tree, this bonsai achieves the look of great age in part through the hollowed out trunk, which in nature usually indicates that the tree has lived a long time.</p>
 <p>Scots Pine</p>	<p>"Scots Pine" <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> In training since 1972 Gift of Roland Folse, 1990 Root-over-rock style.</p>	 <p>Japanese Black Pine</p>	<p>"Japanese Black Pine" <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> In training since 1970 Gift of Daniel Robinson, 1990 A very unusual bonsai! The trunk is an old ponderosa pine, but the grafted branches are Japanese black pine. Bonsai artists consider the 10-inch-long needles of the ponderosa to be out of scale for bonsai.</p>

 <p>Japanese Black Pine</p>	<p>"Japanese Black Pine" <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> In training since 1950 Gift of Haruo Kaneshiro, 1990 Every summer, pines grow new buds at the tips of their branches. In order to maintain a bonsai's styling, the buds must be removed. Because the buds look like candles, this process is called "candling".</p>	 <p>Japanese Black Pine</p>	<p>"Japanese Black Pine" <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> In training since 1955 Gift of George Yamaguchi, 1990 Most black pine bonsai are created from mature collected material. This bonsai is unusual because it has been in training since it sprouted from a seed.</p>
 <p>Cork-bark Japanese Bla...</p>	<p>"Cork-bark Japanese Black Pine" <i>Pinus thunbergii Corticosa Group</i> In training since 1964 Gift of Muriel R. Leeds, 1986 Yuji Yoshimura created this bonsai by grafting cork-bark Japanese black pine to Japanese black pine roots.</p>	 <p>Pomegranate</p>	<p>"Pomegranate" <i>Punica granatum</i> In training since 1963 Gift of Alice T. Naka, 1990 One of the goals of bonsai is to make a tree appear older and bigger than it actually is. By severely tapering the trunk, the artist is creating the illusion of a majestic old tree.</p>
 <p>Coastal Redwood</p>	<p>"Coastal Redwood" <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> In training since 1954 Gift of June M. Chambers, 1990</p>	 <p>Bald-cypress</p>	<p>"Bald-cypress" <i>Taxodium distichum var. distichum</i> In training since 1987 Gift of Guy Guidry, 1990 Before it became a bonsai this tree was 25 feet tall. The trunk of a mature tree provides the wide flare at the base of the tree so desirable in bonsai.</p>
 <p>Bald-cypress and Pond-...</p>	<p>"Bald-cypress and Pond-cypress" <i>Taxodium distichum var. distichum</i> and <i>Taxodium distichum var. imbricarium</i> In training since 1988 Gift of Jim Fritchey &amp; Dick Wild, 1990 The creators of this forest style bonsai used two different types of cypress collected in southwest Florida, planting them atop a 2000-pound natural rock slab.</p>	 <p>Catlin Elm</p>	<p>"Catlin Elm" <i>Ulmus parvifolia 'Catlin'</i> In training since 1988 Gift of Susanne Barrymore, 1990 This forest planting was created from cuttings of a mutant contorted Chinese elm developed as a cultivar specifically for use in bonsai.</p>
 <p>Chinese Elm</p>	<p>"Chinese Elm" <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> In training since 1970 Gift of Marybel Balendonck, 1990 Do you "feel" the wind blowing through this forest? The artist has arranged and styled the trees so they slant to the left, as if in the presence of a steady breeze.</p>	 <p>Japanese Zelkova</p>	<p>"Japanese Zelkova" <i>Zelkova serrata</i> In training since 1972 Gift of Doris W. Froning, 1990</p>
	<p><i>Ficus microcarpa 'Kaneshiro'</i> In training since 1975 Gift of Haruo Kaneshiro, 1990 This ficus was hybridized by Hawaii's foremost bonsai master, Haruo Kaneshiro. The styling imitates the natural look of old banyan trees in the tropics, with their aerial roots reaching down to add multiple "trunks".</p>	 <p>Ironwood</p>	<p>"Ironwood" <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> In training since 1978 Gift of Edwin S. Nishida, 1990 This tropical tree native to Australia looks like a pine, but unlike pine, its foliage grows continuously and needs to be plucked back to give it a tidy look for a bonsai.</p>

 <p>Brazilian Peppertree</p>	<p>"Brazilian Peppertree" <i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i> In training since 1973 Gift of Edward Nakanishi, 1990 This tropical tree native to South America flowers in the early winter.</p>	 <p>Trident Maple</p>	<p>"Trident Maple" <i>Acer buergerianum</i> In training since 1976 Gift of Doris W. Froning, 1994</p>
 <p>Cedar Elm</p>	<p>"Cedar Elm" <i>Ulmus crassifolia</i> In training since 1981 Gift of Arch R. Hawkins, 1996 This North American native was collected in a field in central Texas. The fine twigging and rough silvery bark are most appreciated in winter after the leaves have fallen.</p>	 <p>Coast Live Oak</p>	<p>"Coast Live Oak" <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> In training since 1986 Gift of John Y. Naka, 1997 Interesting trunks like this one are usually found in the wild. John found this coast live oak in 1986 on a cattle ranch about 55 miles northwest of Santa Barbara, CA.</p>
 <p>Northern White-cedar</p>	<p>"Northern White-cedar" <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> In training since 1989 Gift of Toronto Bonsai Society, 1996 Northern white-cedars are the oldest trees in Eastern North America. This tree was collected in Canada and styled to reflect its northern origins where heavy snows leave old trees with multiple broken, dead branches.</p>	 <p>Musk-maple</p>	<p>"Musk-maple" <i>Premna microphylla</i> In training since 1988 Gift of William &amp; Joan Clark, 1999</p>
 <p>Chinese Juniper</p>	<p>"Chinese Juniper" <i>Juniperus chinensis 'Femina'</i> In training since 1970 Gift of Mas Moriguchi, 1999 Can you imagine walking down the path in this miniature landscape? The artist styled this scene after a redwood forest. By including short trees and little plants he made the tall trees appear to be giants.</p>	 <p>Olive</p>	<p>"Olive" <i>Olea europaea</i> In training since 1972 Gift of Melba Tucker, 2000 Do you see an old olive grove on a rugged coast in the Mediterranean? Like a living postcard, these tray landscapes can conjure up distant places.</p>
 <p>Bald-cypress</p>	<p>"Bald-cypress" <i>Taxodium distichum var. distichum</i> In training since 1972 Gift of Vaughn L. Banting, 2000 You won't find this tree shape in Asian bonsai. The flat-top form is unique to the old bald cypress trees that grow in the southeast wetlands of the United States.</p>	 <p>Bird's Nest Norway Spru...</p>	<p>"Bird's Nest Norway Spruce" <i>Picea abies 'Nidiformis'</i> In training since 1956</p>
 <p>Sargent Juniper</p>	<p>"Sargent Juniper" <i>Juniperus chinensis var. sargentii</i> Training age unknown Gift of Sherwin Mitchell, 2002 Even though the trunk has a lot of twists and turns, the top of the tree is aligned over the base in a good example of the informal upright bonsai style.</p>	 <p>American Beech</p>	<p>"American Beech" <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> In training since 1979 Gift of Fred H. Mies, 2003 This species is native to eastern North America. Its smooth, silver-gray bark is a nice contrast to the foliage.</p>

 <p>Sweetgum</p>	<p>"Sweetgum" <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> In training since 1975 Gift of Vaughn Banting, 2003 This native sweetgum tree was collected in Louisiana and styled as a slanting bonsai. Its star-shaped leaves turn brilliant red in the fall.</p>	 <p>Montezuma-cypress</p>	<p>"Montezuma-cypress" <i>Taxodium distichum</i> var. <i>mexicanum</i> In training since 1948 Gift of John Y. Naka, 2004 This was the first bonsai John created after moving to Los Angeles in 1946. He gave it to the museum right before he passed away at the age of 90.</p>
 <p>Thorny Elaeagnus</p>	<p>"Thorny Elaeagnus" <i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> In training since 1960 Gift of Mike Naka, 2004 The split and gnarly old trunk on this tree conveys the spirit of survival found in very old trees in nature. John Naka found this thorny elaeagnus growing on property to be demolished for freeway construction in southern California.</p>	 <p>California Juniper</p>	<p>"California Juniper" <i>Juniperus californica</i> In training since 1964 Gift of Harry Hirao, 2004 Can you find the "lifeline" on this tree? It is the thin brown line hugging the underside of the deadwood trunk. This living tissue carries water from the roots to the foliage.</p>
 <p>Chinese Hackberry</p>	<p>"Chinese Hackberry" <i>Celtis sinensis</i> In training since 1974 Gift of Dan Chiplus, 2004</p>	 <p>Jaboticaba</p>	<p>"Jaboticaba" <i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i> In training since 1970s Gift of Edward &amp; Jean Smith, 2009 This tropical species has become popular with bonsai artists for the beauty of its multicolored, sleek bark, revealed when the outer bark sheds each year.</p>
 <p>Japanese Black Pine</p>	<p>"Japanese Black Pine" <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> In training since 1980 Gift of Janet Lanman, 2010</p>	 <p>Common Privet</p>	<p>"Common Privet" <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> In training since 1979 Gift of Jack Fried, 2010 Originally collected in a cow pasture, this privet was styled as a clump bonsai with a uniquely long lower branch.</p>
 <p>Ponderosa Pine</p>	<p>"Ponderosa Pine" <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> In training since 1966 Gift of the U.S. Forest Service, 1980 This ponderosa pine was donated to the museum in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the Forest Service. It was collected and styled by Dan Robinson.</p>	 <p>Juniper Saikei</p>	<p>"Juniper Saikei" <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Femina' and <i>Juniperus procumbens</i> 'Nana' In training since 2004 Gift of Frank Goya, 2012</p>
 <p>California Juniper</p>	<p>"California Juniper" <i>Juniperus californica</i> In training since 1982 Gift of Sze-ern Kuo, 2012</p>	 <p>California Juniper</p>	<p>"California Juniper" <i>Juniperus californica</i> In training since 1989 Gift of Sze-ern Kuo, 2012</p>

 <p>Chinese-quince</p>	<p>"Chinese-quince" <i>Pseudocydonia sinensis</i> In training since 1975 Gift of Warren Hill, 2013</p>	 <p>Chinese Juniper</p>	<p>"Chinese Juniper" <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Itoigawa' (branches grafted onto <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 'Prostrata' trunk) In training since 2006 Gift of Takashi Shimazu, 2015 This bonsai was formed by grafting branches of <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Itoigawa' onto the trunk of a large <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 'Prostrata' collected at Kobata Nursery in South Gate, California.</p>
 <p>Coast Live Oak</p>	<p>"Coast Live Oak" <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> In training since 1989 Gift of Al Nelson, 2016 Collected from a ranch in Santa Barbara, California.</p>	 <p>Scots Pine</p>	<p>"Scots Pine" <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> 'R.A.F.' In training since 1980 Gift of William N. Valavanis, 2017</p>
 <p>Prostrate Juniper</p>	<p>"Prostrate Juniper" <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> In training since 1952 Gift of Sydney Porter, Jr., 2011 John Naka styled this bonsai and included it in his first book, <i>Bonsai Techniques</i></p>		

The North American Collection is displayed in the John Y. Naka North American Pavilion and the tropical species of these trees are found in the Haruo Kaneshiro Tropical Conservatory. All of the 63 trees that make up the collection are the work of people who live in North America.

The North American Pavilion was dedicated in 1990 and it honors the work of [North American Master bonsai artist, John Y. Naka \(1914-2004\)](#). His world famous forest planting "*Goshin*" is prominently displayed at the entrance to the pavilion. The trees of this collection are on exhibit in the Pavilion from Spring until Fall. In the winter months they can be viewed in the Chinese Pavilion.



John Naka pictured with "Goshin" at the entrance to the Upper Courtyard (2003)



North American Pavilion interior

The Tropical Conservatory was completed in 1993 and is named for "*Papa*" Kaneshiro (1907-1991) who was known as the father of bonsai in Hawaii. The tropical trees are on display throughout the year in the Conservatory except for the summer months when they are moved to the North American Pavilion.