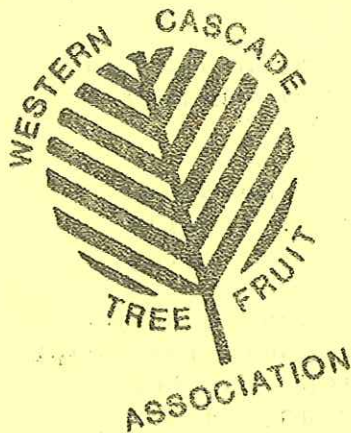


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# WCTFA

## SPRING 1989

### SPRING MEETING AGENDA

SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH  
 WSU/SNOHOMISH COUNTY EXTENSION EDUCATION CENTER  
 SOUTH EVERETT

- 9:00 am Business Meeting, includes election of board members and bylaw change
- 9:30 am short coffee break
- 9:45 am Rejuvenating Old Fruit Trees by Dan Douglas, Edmonds Community College instructor and owner of his own pruning service
- 11:30 am brown bag lunch, bring fruit desserts to share
- 12:30 pm Edible Landscaping in Puget Sound by Shery Litwin, from Edible Landscape Services
- 2:00 pm Grafting Lesson by Joe Dupre, Skagit County Master Gardener and Skagit Men's Garden Club expert
- 2:00 pm rootstock and scionwood sale (will last long enough so you can attend grafting lecture first)
- 4:00 pm WCTFA Board Meeting

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## UPCOMING EVENTS

- Feb 25th  
Saturday 10 am - 2 pm Grafting workshop by Peninsula Fruit Club, Kitsap Regional Library, central branch, rootstock and scionwood available for \$1.
- Feb 25th  
Saturday Seattle Tree Fruit Society meeting at Ravenna-Bryant Senior Center; Levi Strauss, WSDA, will speak on Apple Ermine Moth; 523-6363 for info.
- Feb 25th  
Saturday 9 am Raintree Nursery offers free classes near Morton at Onalaska Grade School for beginning fruit growers, Asian pears, fruit varieties, nut trees, rejuvenating old orchards, landscaping, nursery visit, grafting--496-6400 for more information
- Feb 28th  
Tuesday Commercial tree fruit workshop for apple growers in western Washington at Mt. Vernon. For more information, contact extension office in Skagit or Whatcom counties.
- Mar 4th  
Saturday 9 am Annual WCTFA spring meeting-scionwood/rootstock sale, at WSU/Snohomish County Extension Education Center in south Everett
- Mar 11th  
Saturday 9 am Cloud Mountain Nursery offers free classes on growing tree fruit, small fruit, kiwis, Asian pears and figs and on edible and ornamental landscapes. Everson--966-5859 for information
- Mar 14th  
Tuesday 10 am and 7 pm Fruit varieties for the Puget Sound area by Nancy Jo Cushman, WSU/Extension Education Center in south Everett
- Mar 25th  
Saturday 12:20 to 2:30 free pruning workshop at Cloud Mountain Nursery, Everson, 966-5859
- Mar 28th  
Tuesday 10 am and 7 pm Gardening without chemicals by Sharon Collman, WSU/Extension Education Center, Everett
- April Commercial workshop on orchard management by Tom Thornton of Cloud Mountain Nursery, second day will be field work in July. Charge, 966-5859.
- Aug 9-11 NAFEX meeting near Toronto, followed by visit to New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative at Geneva, we hope. Let us know if you're interested.
- Sept 21-Oct 5 14 day fall horticultural tour of Japan led by Dr. Norton. For more information, contact Asian Sky Travel Service, 100 NE 56th, Seattle, 98105; 527-4852.
- Oct 13-14 All About Fruit Show in Hillside Mall, Victoria by B.C. Fruit Testers Association
- Oct 21-22 WCTFA Fruit Show (tentative date)

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## WINTER DAMAGED FRUIT TREES?

by Nancy Jo Cushman

The consensus from the experts is that apricots, peaches and possibly Asian pear buds have been damaged by the recent cold snap and will not bear fruit this year. The amount of damage will depend upon how far out the buds were when the zero or lower temperatures appeared. Warmer areas will have more bud damage, in this case, than typically colder outlying areas.

Dr. Norton listed the cold damage at the Mt. Vernon research station as:

apricot buds--20% survived  
 Frost peach buds--40% survived  
 plum buds--80% survived (should still have full crop)  
 Asian pears buds--90% (should still have full crop)  
 apple buds--OK  
 cherry buds--OK  
 European pear buds--OK

There was little damage to raspberries in Skagit County with the possible exception of some high vigor varieties. Strawberries appear to be OK, except for some damage on the Hood variety if the snow cover blew off. Dr. Norton estimated that only 30% of Marion blackberry buds survived if the canes were trellised, but appeared OK if the canes were left on the ground and snow covered. He suspects damage will be more severe in Whatcom County since they did not have the snow cover we did.

George Pinyuh, from King County Extension, expects to see damaged apricot, peach and Asian pear buds. He feels that Asian pear buds were out far enough in the mild Seattle area to be damaged by the cold.

Dr. Ralph Byther, from the Puyallup research station, was concerned about apricot and peach buds surviving, but thought other fruit tree buds were not far enough out to be damaged. He was more concerned about "southwest disease"--a condition where the trunk and lower branches split from the extreme temperature differences on a cold, sunny day. Once the sun goes down, the temperature can drop 40 degrees fairly rapidly. To prevent this damage, trunks need to be shaded--either by hanging something in front of them, or wrapping the trunk or painting them with white latex house paint.

According to the experts, bud damage will not be visible until bloom time. This is because it was the connective stem tissue to the bud that was damaged. To determine the amount of damage at this time, they bring branches into the lab, stick them in water and "force" them for 10 days or so. They then cut open the bud stem and look for damage. The rest of us will have to wait for bloom time.

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## ANOTHER GROWER SPEAKS UP

By Max Meyers

I enjoy reading this newsletter and going to the fruit shows, but get tired of this fixation on apples. I do admit that my collection is mostly apples, but I enjoy the other fruits as much as apples.

This year I had a few new plants produce fruit which I thought were exceptional--a pear by the name of Tyson has the taste of cinnamon and sugar. a grape called Swenson Red which is very fruity flavored, and a plum called Early Gold that is similar to an apricot.

What I want to cover here is the Actanida arguta variety Issai. I get most of my information from reading what others have done. They indicate that Issai is a fuzzless, small, self fertile kiwi which produces fruit in its second year. The name Issai in Japanese means "one year", which is to say they produce fruit one year after planting.

In the spring of 1987, I purchased two Issai kiwi plants. They were very young, freshly rooted cuttings and had only two or three leaves per plant. I grew these plants in pots the first year. I got several runners off each plant about 1 to 1 1/2 feet long.

The spring of 1988 both plants bloomed. I used a small paint brush to pollinate the flowers, using its own pollen since Issai is self fruitful. These plants were in an unheated greenhouse, so had no access to insects. Each plant set about 15 fruit. The fruit continued to grow and ripened mid to late September, ready to eat.

The fruit doesn't have much eye appeal. They are about one and a half inches long and one inch in diameter, pointed at the blossom end and green without fuzz. The flesh is green, similar to the fuzzy fruit. The fruit seemed to lack seed. I don't know if there were just a few seeds or no seed. The literature suggests having a male to increase fruit set. This may also increase the size of the fruit, and the amount of seeds in the fruit.

The flavor is quite good. The skin is a little too thick but pleasant. I enjoyed picking the fruit off the plant and popping them into my mouth without the need for removing the fuzz.

I would recommend the Issai kiwifruit to anyone who wants a smaller plant that produces a fuzzless fruit, with no male plant needed. And you don't have to wait four to five years for fruit.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Be fair Max, nobody would believe me if I wrote an article on kiwifruit. However, all articles on "strange" fruit are cheerfully accepted and printed. One fact which Max didn't mention, probably because he assumed it was common knowledge, is that Issai is one of the hardy kiwifruits--reportedly hardy to -25 F. We'll be trying the Issai, as well as other hardy kiwifruit, in the WSU/Snohomish County Extension Demonstration Garden in Jennings Park, Marysville, thanks to a donation from Meyers Maritime Nursery.*

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## TIDBITS FROM THE CORE

by Nancy Jo Cushman

It's not true that I eat, drink and dream about apples only. I was suitably impressed with a couple of pear varieties Walt Lyon brought for us to sample at WCTFA events. Seckle and a seedling pear were ripened on the tree, according to Walt, and tasted excellent. Walt mentioned that Flemish Beauty could be almost tree ripened too.

I might even plant a couple more varieties of pears, if the problem of picking when green, storing until rotten could be avoided. Walt suggested I should check my stored pears a little oftener. I'll make a note to put that on my schedule.

Dr. Norton has promised us a couple more tours of the Mt. Vernon research station this summer. He says they have ripped out the trellised apple trees behind the quonset hut and replaced them with 30 different scab resistant apples on M-9 rootstock. This will be a non-spray section. (Sure hope they find an edible one.) Also, they've finished the peach leaf curl spray trials and have torn out the peach trees.

Pat Field, a King County Master Gardener, is quite willing to share her expertise on mole catching to groups of 25 or less. We tried to get her to speak at the spring meeting, but since her talk includes hands on exhibits, it wasn't feasible. You can contact Pat at 12305 NE 37th St, Bellevue 98005.

There's a new extension bulletin available on "Choosing Pear Rootstocks for the Pacific Northwest" (PNW 341) by Robert L. Stebbins, extension horticulture specialist, Oregon State University. It's available from any extension office for 25 cents or it can be obtained at the spring meeting.

Ok you guys, not one of you has written to me saying you could supply scionwood for the Green Cheese or Watermelon apple. Surely, someone out there is as intrigued by the names as I am.

In case you wanted to know, I not only collect apple varieties, but also apple memorabilia--81 apple books (as of last count), apple cups, serving plates, dishes, cookie jars, salt and pepper shakers, imitation apples (wooden, wax, ceramic, glass, plastic, silk), pins and earrings, apple thermometers (cute, but tacky), and apple clocks (totally tacky). My collection is rivaled only by the apple exhibitor at the Puyallup fair and WSU/Snohomish County hort agent Sharon Collman's bug and slug collection. She's the only one I know of who has TWO pairs of slug earrings and ACTUALLY wears them.

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WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY  
1468 Memorial Hwy.  
Mt. Vernon, Washington 98273

RESEARCH PROGRESS REPORT

TITLE: ASIAN PEAR EVALUATION - 1988 Season

The following is a subjective impression of 18 cultivars fruited in the 1988 season. Some of these varieties fruited for the first time. These cvs. are listed in the order in which they ripened.

YAKUMO harvested Aug. 29-Sept. 23; fruit set: good; fruit size: medium; flavor: sweet, good; skin color: yellow, thin with unpronounced lenticels, very few skin blemishes, attractive; quality still acceptable on Nov. 28, when taken out of regular cold storage.

KOSUI harvested Sept. 9-23; fruit set: heavy; fruit size: small to medium; flavor: excellent; skin color: 90% smoothly russeted with a greenish-yellow background on the other 10%; quality deteriorated when taken out of storage on Nov. 28, fruit had become spongy and had lost flavor. The tree appears to be susceptible to *Pseudomonas* blight.

HOSUI harvested Sept. 12-23; fruit set: very light which contributed to the medium to large fruit size; skin color: russeted with conspicuous white lenticels; flavor: good, even when taken out of storage. The tree appears to be quite susceptible to *Pseudomonas*, and also has thus far failed to flower heavily.

SHINSEIKI harvested Sept. 23; fruit set: good. skin color: yellow with conspicuous lenticels, attractive; fruit size: medium; flavor: mild and sweet and it maintained a good flavor even after taken out of storage at the end of November. Must be handled gently as skin abrasions will show.

SHINSEIHO harvested Sept. 23; fruit set: good. skin color: similar to Shinseiki, however, with a thick stem (fruit is attractive); flavor: poor but seems to improve slightly in storage (the main problem is it lacks sugar); fruit size: medium;

SEIGYOKU harvested Sept. 23; fruit set: light to moderate; skin color: yellow with tinges of green at the lenticels; flavor: good at harvest but deteriorated in storage.

KIKUSUI harvested Sept. 23; fruit set: moderate; skin color: green blotched with russet--not highly attractive;

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fruit size is moderate; flavor is good but deteriorated in storage.

UC-8-46 harvested Sept 23 - Oct. 10; fruit set: moderate to good; fruit size: large to very large (450-600 grams); skin color: yellowish-green blotched with russet--not very attractive; flavor: good to very good, maintained a good flavor after being stored, however, there was some internal cork-spotting.

UC-12-43 harvested Sept. 23 - Oct. 10; fruit set: good. fruit size: medium to large; skin color: similar to UC-8-46 but the fruit is more pyriform in shape; flavor: spicy bordering on astringent after storage, has grainy texture;

NIJISSHIKI (20th century) harvested Sept. 27; fruit set: very heavy; fruit size: small to medium; skin color: greenish-yellow (not as attractive as Shinseiki); flavor is good even after storage.

UC-12-44 harvested Oct. 10; fruit set: moderate. fruit size: medium; skin color: fruit is very similar to UC-12-43; flavor: poor to fair;

UC-12-61 harvested Oct. 10; fruit set: heavy; size: large; color and shape: very similar to UC-8-46; flavor: good even after storage, very mild, refreshing and pleasant.

SEURI harvested Oct. 10; fruit set: moderate; size: medium; color: 20% yellowish-green with 80% russet, slightly pyriform, very long stem; flavor: very spicy with strong brandy-type flavor; quality deteriorated in storage.

YONGI harvested Oct. 10; fruit set: heavy; size: medium to large; skin color: smooth russet colored to orange; flavor: sweet and spicy, very good; it held up well in storage and maintained good quality;

CHOJURO harvested Oct. 18; fruit set: heavy; size: medium to large; skin color: very similar to Yongi as is shape and size; flavor: good sweet and can be somewhat spicy; held up well in storage.

SHINKO harvested Oct. 18; fruit set: moderate to heavy; fruit size: medium to large; skin color: greenish tan color; flavor: mild and pleasant; held up very well in storage.

NIITAKA harvested Oct 20; fruit set: heavy; fruit size: medium to large; skin color: similar to Shinko; flavor: mild, fair to good; held up well in storage.

AR-BI-RANG harvested Oct 20; fruit set: moderate; fruit size: medium to large; skin color: similar to Shinko except a

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little darker; flavor: got better with storage; not too good at harvest.

### Summary

The most promising varieties included: Kosui, Shinseiki, UC-8-46, UC-17-63, Yongi, and Chojuro. Shinko, Niitaka, and Ar-Ri-Rang looked fair. However, it seems that these varieties may have difficulty ripening in some western Washington locations. UC-12-43 and Seuri were described as spicy (very strongly so). However, some palates may find such a fruit very acceptable. Hosui and Seigyoko were of good dessert quality but both seem to be shy bearers at this location. Yakumo is an attractive fruit but only fair in flavor. Nijisseiki (20th century), and Kikisui both have good flavor but both tend to be small and unattractive. Kikusui also tends to be shy bearing.

G. A. Moulton, J. King and  
R. A. Norton 1/89

### NEW CHAPTER MEETING IN SOUTH PUGET SOUND

About 50 fruit enthusiasts met in Olympia on Feb. 18th to form the newest WCTFA chapter--the South Puget Sound Chapter. Vice President James Stephenson said they were pleased with the unexpectedly large turnout and felt they had a really good group. He expressed appreciation to WCTFA President John Parker and other board members who helped with the first meeting.

The new chapter has tentatively scheduled a grafting workshop/scionwood exchange for March 18th at the South Puget Sound Community College. Any interested fruit growers in the south Puget Sound area are invited to attend. For more information contact James Stephenson, 352-8861, or President Norm Schut, 866-0245.



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## EUROPEAN APPLE PRODUCTION

by L. D. Tukey  
PennState Horticultural Reviews

Golden Delicious continues to be the leading European apple cultivar, being first in production in Italy, West Germany, France, Spain, The Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and Austria. Red Delicious is first in Greece, and second in Italy and Spain.

Spartan generally is the leading apple cultivar in Denmark, and Idared second in Switzerland. Jonagold is mostly grown in Belgium, The Netherlands and West Germany (Lake Constance area); Gloster in The Netherlands and West Germany (Lake Constance and Jork areas), and Elstar in the Netherlands.

By countries, percentages are: Italy, 44.3% Golden Delicious, and 22.6% Red Delicious; West Germany, 17.4% Golden Delicious, 16.9% Boskoop, 12.3% Gloster, 11.1% Cox Orange and 7.9% Jonagold; France, 60.5% Golden Delicious; Spain, 45.9% Golden Delicious and 25% Red Delicious; The Netherlands, 20.8% Golden Delicious, 17.8% Boskoop, 14.6% Jonagold, 13.6% Cox Orange and 10.8% Elstar; Greece, 72.8% Red Delicious; Belgium, 30.9% Golden Delicious and 29.0% Jonagold; United Kingdom, 34.0% Cox Orange; Austria, 33.3% Golden Delicious; and Switzerland, 31.2% Golden Delicious and 11.6% Idared.

These values are based on data reported in "Prognosfruit-Datenbank", August 8, 1986, prepared by Dr. F. Winter, Research Station At Bavendorf, West Germany.

## COMMERCIAL APPLE PRODUCTION IN NEW MEXICO AND TEXAS?

by L. D. Tukey  
PennState Horticultural Reviews

Yes, there is, and it is growing, too. Dwarf fruit trees are playing an important role. Production in New Mexico in 1985 was 304,762 boxes from 260 orchards with 100 or more trees. New orchards are primarily dwarf and semi-dwarf plantings, but are not yet in full production. Red Delicious is the leading cultivar with 51% of the trees. Golden Delicious has 16%, Rome Beauty 9%, Jonathan 8% and Stayman 5%, according to Craig Mapel, Agricultural Statistics Service, New Mexico Department of Agriculture. Marketing is largely at roadside stands, 39%. Hail and freeze damage are a concern, causing fluctuations in production.

Texas apple production is increasing in the Hill Country south to Encinal and east to San Antonio, and is located as far south as in the Rio Grand Valley. There are about 20,000 fruit trees no more than 7 feet tall growing on a trellis.

Cultivars are mostly Golden Delicious, Red Delicious, Jonathan and Molly Delicious. Although red coloring is not as bright as in cooler climates, fruits are big, sweet, juicy and tree ripened. Marketing is mainly local, beginning around mid-June and extending through mid-September. (Fruit South 9(4):16 and 18, 1988.)

## PENN STATE SYSTEM STILL BEST

by L. D. Tukey

*PennState Horticultural Reviews*

The Penn State low trellis hedgerow system for intensive apple production is still a superior system, based on continuing research at Penn State. This training form, enables maximum development and utilization of bearing-wood volume per acre. Of the various systems, the low trellis hedgerow is the simplest to construct, train and manage.

Cultivars on M-27, M-9 or M-26 are handled as oblique palmettes with scaffolds from adjacent trees overlapping in the tree-row plane. Bearing wood is developed and managed on this framework. A 4-wire trellis 6 feet in height is employed in tree training.

Trees are spaced between 5 and 7 feet, depending upon tree or stionic vigor. The breadth of the hedgerow at its base is 3 to 4 feet and slightly narrower at its top.

All labor operations are performed from the ground level without the need for ladders or a platform. Because of tree form, efficiency of pest control is high, reducing air pollution problems. Wind damage to the crop and trees is virtually eliminated because of supported scaffolds and a close row spacing.

The cost of trellis itself is less than that for a slender spindle and for complex trellis forms. Further details on the system are described in the article "The Penn State Low Trellis Hedgerow System in Apple Production" in Fruit Varieties Journal 37(3):62-79, 1963.

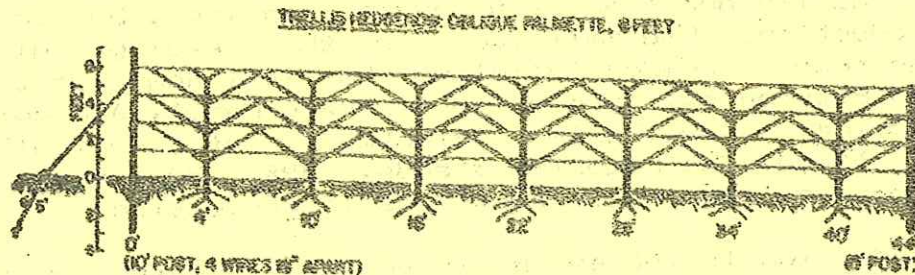


Fig. 3. Design of an end section of a trellis row showing the location of posts and trees in a 4-wire system of oblique palmettes at a 6 ft spacing. Trees actually overlap as much as 80%.

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## FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS . . .

**BY-LAW CHANGE**--the board voted to change Article V, Section I as follows:

The officers of the association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer (or combined Secretary-Treasurer). Officers may be elected from the board or the membership and shall be elected each year by a majority vote of the Board of Directors to serve for one (1) year.

The change will include the deletion of:

or until removed by the Board of Directors, provided that no officer shall serve more than two (2) consecutive terms in the same office, and provided further that the office of Secretary shall not be so limited.

This by-law change will be voted on by the general membership at the spring meeting. Also three new board members will be elected to replace retiring board members.

**CHAPTER GUIDELINES**--the board is in the process of writing guidelines for WCTFA chapters and would appreciate seeing copies of any chapter by-laws.

**CHAPTER NEWS**--the newsletter editor would appreciate receiving information about upcoming chapter events, elections, etc. The newsletter is printed in mid-February, June 1st, September 1st and December 1st. Deadline for information is two weeks before publication.

**DUES PAID UP?**--check the address label on your newsletter to find out when your membership expires. If you wish to renew your membership at the spring meeting, please fill out the enclosed membership application and place it with your check for \$10 made out to WCTFA in an envelope and deposit it in the "dues box" by the door. This will simplify the treasurer's job and eliminate the long lines we've had at past meetings which have delayed the start of the program.

**NAME CHANGE**--an adhoc group of board members submits the following three names as appropriate for our group:

- Puget Fruit Growers
- Northwest Fruit Growers
- Puget Sound Fruit Growers

We're still looking for input from the membership, so let us know what your opinion is. Many of us liked "Home Fruit Growers", but finally decided the word "home" was too limiting since many of our members have extensive orchards and could be considered experts, not amateurs. "Orchard" was rejected since we wanted to include berries, grapes and kiwis; "nuts" was not under consideration, although it's included in our interests; society and club were rejected as being too frivolous.

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ROOTSTOCK TIME

If you would like to put in an order for rootstock to be picked up at the spring meeting on March 4, 1989, now is the time.

We have on order:

400	MARK	Apple
300	P-22	Apple
300	EM 9	Apple
100	PIXIE	Plum
100	Citation	Plum and Peaches

In addition we can get small quantities of M 26 and M 7A.

Was unable to get any ORKP 333 for pears this year. Carlton didn't have any and every other nursery I have contacted was already sold out. However, I have already ordered 200 for next year and believe we will get them.

A brief description:

- MARK - approximate size of EMILS 26, hardy, free-standing and precocious.
- P-22 - approximate size of EMILS 27, hardy, resistant to some diseases, precocious, but not self-supporting.
- PIXIE - about 35% of seedling size, hardy precocious, not compatible with peaches, but does well with all plum varieties.
- CITATION - about 50% of seedling size, compatible with plums and peaches.

-----  
 Those of you who came to the last open house at Mt. Vernon on Oct. 21 may remember tasting an apple named Karmijn De Sonnaville. I think most everyone who tasted it was favorably impressed. Through Warren Manhart we have managed to get from Carlton 140 trees! of it. These are grafted on M 9, and are graded into three sizes, 3/8", 1/2", and 5/8". The 3/8" will sell for \$6.00, the 1/2" for \$6.50 and the 5/8" for \$7.00. If interested in any of these trees please include on your rootstock order, and you can pick them up with the rootstock at the spring meeting on March 4.  
 -----

ROOTSTOCK ORDER BLANK

PRICES: MARK & P-22 \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10, 25 or more \$1.25 each  
 EM 9, M7A, M26 and Citation - \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10, 25 or more \$1 each  
 PIXIE - \$2 each.

	No.	Cost		No.	Cost		No.	Size	Cost
MARK	<u>1</u>	<u>1.75</u>	M26	_____	_____	KARMIJN	<u>1</u>	<u>3/8</u>	<u>6.00</u>
P-22	<u>5</u>	<u>8.75</u>	M7A	_____	_____	Sub-total			<u>16.50</u>
EM 9	_____	_____	PIXIE	_____	_____	Tax (7.8%)			<u>1.29</u>
			CITATION	_____	_____	Total			<u>17.79</u>

Your name, address and phone number Dick Tilbury 723-9009  
4916 52nd Av S, Seattle 98118

Please fill out the form and return with check (made out to WCPFA) which must include sales tax. Mail to Walter L. Lyon, 19717 60th NE, Bothell, WA 98011, (206)483-5574.

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## DWARFING ROOTSTOCK POPULAR

by L.D. Tukey  
PennState Horticultural Reviews

The apple dwarfing rootstock cultivar M-9, once a novelty, is accepted today in many fruit regions of the world as commonplace. M-27 is seriously being considered as commercially acceptable in certain situations as orchard systems change and necessity demands.

Discovery and invention will continue to make changes provided freedom of thought and application are allowed to prevail. What would it be like today if it were not for novelties?

## SAVE SCIONWOOD FOR SPRING MEETING

Scionwood will again be sold in conjunction with the rootstock sale at the annual spring meeting on March 4th. The price will be \$.50 each. All members are asked to save scions of their favorite varieties, and any others they think members would like to have.

Save only wood from healthy, non-patented varieties. Also, please don't bring wood from Geneva numbered selections. Pick only new wood, preferable about lead pencil size. Label carefully, wrap in plastic bags and store in the refrigerator until the meeting.

Remember, profits from these sales will help to support research at Mt. Vernon.

### ROOTSTOCK REPORT

Right now the picture is gloomy! We still have left the following numbers of rootstock.

MARK	313	CITATION	63
P22	123	KARMIJN 3/8"	38
EM9	93	KARMIJN 1/2"	30
PIXIE	80		

Obviously we need to sell a lot of rootstocks in a hurry or we are going in the hole this year. Of course I will bring all the left overs to the spring meeting and some will doubt be sold there. But it is real nice to have them all bundled up for delivery when we come to the meeting.

Walt Lyon

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### B WCTFA OFFICES AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Parker, President (NOFC President)  
60 Tala Shore Dr, Port Ludlow 98365; 437-2313

John Davey, Vice President (1989)  
3519 SW 171st St, Seattle 98166; 246-6144

Paul Donaldson, Secretary (1989)  
916 NW 122nd, Seattle 98177; 364-0161

Walt Lyon, Treasurer (1990)  
19717 80th NE, Bothell 98011; 483-5574

Nancy Jo Cushman, Newspaper Editor (not a board member)  
9210 131st NE, Lk. Stevens 98258; 659-6087

Dave Battey, Historian (not a board member)  
40404 SE 70th Dr, Snoqualmie 98065; 888-2504

Dr. Robert Bordeau (1990)  
15211 Wash. Av NE, Bainbridge Is. 98110; 842-4865

Kristan Johnson (San Juan Island President)  
2308 N 59th St, Seattle 98103; 522-3663

Robert Kuper (Tahoma Chapter President)  
28316 80th AV E, Graham 98338; 847-7213

Ben LaLonde (1990)  
491 Lotzgeessel Rd, Sequim 98382; 683-4055

Emory Leland (1989--replaces Gene Lewis who  
resigned--Seattle Tree Fruit Society President)  
7014 29th Av NE, Seattle 98115; 523-6363

Ed Lewis (1991)  
9615 NE 14th, Bellevue 98004; 454-3615

Don McDonald (Kitsap Chapter President)  
1213 SE Lider Rd, Port Orchard 98366; 876-8785

Pat Rothenberg (1991)  
744 Wallin, Bremerton 98310; 377-0652

Ron Schaevitz (Piper Orchard Chapter President)  
1227 NW 117th St, Seattle 98177; 362-1227

Dick Tilbury (1991)  
4916 52nd Av S, Seattle 98118; 723-9009

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# MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION WESTERN CASCADE TREE FRUIT ASSOC.



### PURPOSE

To bring together persons for the purpose of disseminating information on growing fruit and nuts west of the Cascades.

To provide financial aid for tree fruit research at the Northwestern Washington Research and Extension Unit, Mt. Vernon, Washington.

### NCTFA MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Spring -- one day seminar, rootstock/scionwood sale

Fall -- orchard tour, Fruit Show

Newletter -- (included in \$10 annual membership fee) four issues: spring, summer, fall, winter

DUES: \$10 per year

For this amount you can also become a member in a local chapter in your area. For information about chapters, please see the reverse side.

Please make checks payable to NCTFA and mail to Walt Lyon, 19717 80th NE, Bothell, WA 98011.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER \_\_\_\_\_

What is your fruit specialty or interest?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

WESTERN CASCADE TREE FRUIT ASSOCIATION  
9210 131st N.E.  
Lake Stevens, WA 98258

Bulk Rate  
U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
Marysville, WA 98270  
Permit No. 16



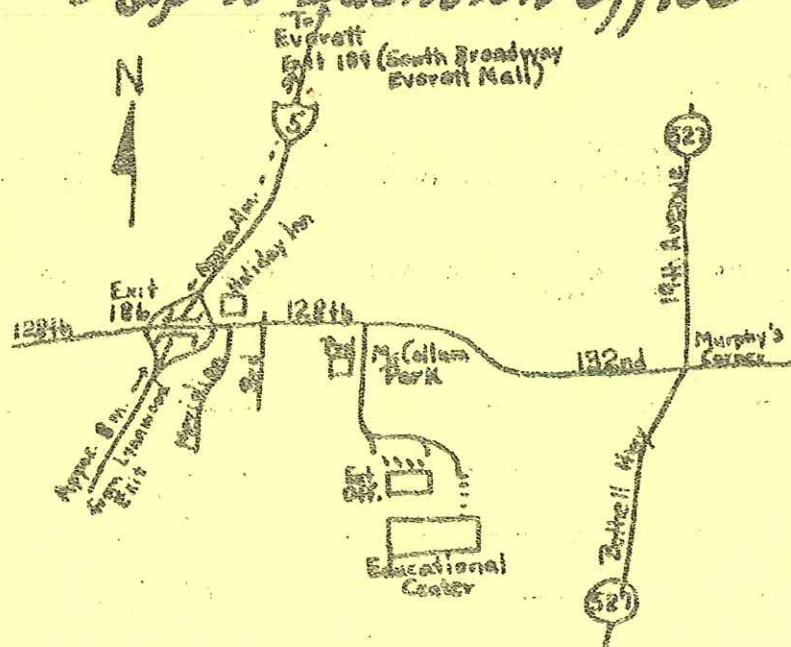
Address Correction Requested

DICK & MARILYN  
TILBURY  
4916 52ND AVE S  
SEATTLE

DEC89

WA 98118

## Map to Extension Office



The Snohomish County office is just east of I-5 on 128th Street (2 exits north of the I-5/405 interchange and south of Everett). Proceed east for approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to McCollum/Pioneer Park. We are at the back beyond the swimming pool and park work area.