

WESTERN CASCADE FRUIT SOCIETY NEWSLETTER SPRING 1991

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We are concerned about the status of research at the Mount Vernon Research Station following Dr. Norton's retirement. Will WSU delete or cripple tree fruit research programs there? Will WCFS need to reconsider its ten year commitment of funds allocation to WSU for research?

I sought information from Dr. Arlen Davidson at the WSU Research and Extension Center in Puyallup; he followed our phone conversation with a letter that included copies of related documents.

The position and salary allocation that Dr. Norton's retirement affects are to be kept open to meet the needs for his salary at 40 percent of full-time, his retirement benefits such as unused vacation leave, and funds for recruitment of his replacement if the administration decides to keep his vacated position at Mount Vernon. Decisions regarding Dr. Norton's vacated position will consider the possible research programs at Mount Vernon in fulfilling the needs of the agricultural industry. We can expect that the research administrator's salary in the Mount Vernon station's budget will not be eliminated immediately.

WSU is facing a twenty-six million dollar cut in Booth Gardener's proposed budget. If adopted in this form by the legislature, at least 400 university jobs, state wide, will be lost. Not filling positions as they are vacated is considered a partial 'solution' to this problem.

A new twelve million dollar program proposed by the WSU College of Agriculture and Home Economics was also cut.

Dr. Davidson remarked that citizens pushing for specific programs or positions can create problems. As I interpret his concerns, WSU administrators fear that if people should lobby legislators with specific interests, the legislature could be diverted from dealing with the larger issues of the WSU budget and associated new program cuts.

Paul Donaldson - WCFS President

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

This is the first newsletter I have edited, and I hope that I can live up to the standards set by my predecessors. Nancy's many years of dedicated editorial excellence and Ed's ability to artfully step in when needed are tough acts to follow. My major asset is a laser printer, which should make our newsletter easier to read.

Readability will be my initial focus, so we will generally stick with single column composition rather than the double column format found in many publications.

Most of my fruit growing experience has been on my farm, at 725 feet above sea level, just outside the city of Snoqualmie, Washington. As many of you know from my past contributions to the WCFS Newsletter, horticultural/pomological history is one of my major areas of interest, and will be reflected in a new "History Corner" section.

Dave Battey - Snoqualmie

WHO HAS THE ANSWER

This column started in the Winter Newsletter as a clearinghouse for questions and knowledge from our readers. Do you have a favorite fruit? Have you found a new book? Do you know of a promising seedling or bud-sport? Are you looking for propagation material from a specific variety? Do you need carpooling to a meeting? Please send your question/information to the WCFS Newsletter editor or to:

Edward M. Lewis, 9615 NE 14th Street, Bellevue, WA 98004

ARE YOU AN APPLE (COMPUTER) EXPERT?

We are looking for guidance on how best to transfer information between WCFS president Paul Donaldson's Apple II E computer and editor Dave Battey's IBM compatible clone. If you know of a utility that will allow us to pass data in either direction between these machines, please call Paul in Seattle on (206) 364-0161, or Dave in Snoqualmie on (206) 888-2504. Thanks!

ARE YOUR WCFS DUES DUE?

Check the upper right-hand corner of your WCFS Newsletter mailing label. If you find a big mean green reminder label on your bulletin or if the month and year on the mailing label are past, you are in danger of being dropped from our mailing list. If the date is up to three months in the future, you have one more newsletter coming. Please remit dues to Charles Parkman, P. O. Box 128, Carlsborg, WA 98324 or to your chapter treasurer.

INVITATION TO MEMBERS FOR DESIGN OF AN OFFICIAL LOGO FOR THE WESTERN CASCADE FRUIT SOCIETY

Though WCFS has used various logos over the years for Newsletters, name tags, program flyers, etc., none has been officially accepted by the board or the membership. You may remember one logo that was a stylized tree consisting of a circle with figurative branches radiating from the lowest point on its circumference, where a trunk was indicated. Another was a young slender spindle apple tree bearing several apples.

We are now requesting ideas from members for a new WCFS emblem. A rough sketch of your concept should be sufficient to get us started, since we have dedicated members with artistic talent who can refine your ideas. Please send your ideas to Paul Donaldson (address inside Newsletter cover).

If your logo is chosen, you will receive five years of membership in WCFS.

WSU - MOUNT VERNON RESEARCH STATION FIELD DAY

Doctor Norton has informed us that the WSU Research Station at Mount Vernon is planning a Field Day. The proposed, but not yet firm date, is July 12. Stone fruits will be the primary emphasis.

NEW INFORMATION FORM FOR MEMBERSHIPS

A new information form for the use of new and renewing members is being developed. This new form is designed primarily to integrate the information about membership status with the WCFS treasurer, the chapter treasurers, and our computerized newsletter mailing list. It will also allow members an opportunity to indicate various talents that they may wish to contribute to the nuts and bolts of the Society.

Methods of getting these blank forms to prospective and renewing members will be one of the items on the agenda of the WCFS Board Meeting on April 13.

FALL ORCHARD TOUR

We are working to arrange a tour of Walt Lyon's orchard near Bothell, and one other, yet to be named facility, for the Fall Orchard Tour. Dates have not been set. Please see the next WCFS Newsletter for specific information.

PIPER ORCHARD CHAPTER - STATUS REPORT

Between ten and twenty workers have been coming to the monthly Piper Chapter work parties at Carkeek Park in North Seattle. The parties are consistently scheduled for the third Saturday of each month. During the last year, volunteers have planted, watered, and nurtured about twenty apple trees to replace trees that were lost prior to the time we rescued Piper Orchard from blackberries and neglect. This has involved grafting antique varieties onto hardy MM111 rootstock, transplanting them from their nurseries,

PIPER ORCHARD STATUS (CONTINUED)

and watering them during the dry months. Pruning of Andrew W. Piper's original fruit trees and removing alder and maple stumps is ongoing.

The relationship between the Piper Chapter and the Seattle Parks Department becomes closer as METRO approaches the environmentally challenging work of putting in a new twenty-four inch sewer trunk through the area. Access to the orchard will be practically blocked for visitors after work on the project begins this Summer.

The orchard is beautiful in the Spring, with its fruit blossoms, Companion grass covered hillside grounds, and flowers. Phone (206) 364-0161 for more information.

REPORT OF THE 72ND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK FRUIT TESTING COOPERATIVE ON SEPTEMBER 20, 1990

The New York Fruit Testing Cooperative Association, Geneva New York, started small fruit research in 1889 and was the first research station doing small fruit research in the world.

ROOTSTOCKS: The Association is trying to develop new virus and disease resistant rootstocks for apples to replace the Malling apple rootstocks. Their efforts include developing an M-9 sized rootstock that will produce a tree that is self-supporting. A field research technician at Geneva said that they hope to release several new rootstocks in the near future.

They presently have twenty different dwarf cherry rootstocks under development and are optimistic that several good cherry dwarfing rootstocks will be released soon.

NEW VARIETIES: At the meeting, the Association announced the release of several new apple varieties, including *Northern Lights*, a cross with Haralson as the pollen parent and McIntosh as the seed parent. Northern Lights was formerly known as NY 17-207. It is very cold hardy and was developed in cooperation with North Dakota State University. It is semi-firm, sub-acid, has good eating qualities, ripens in the early Fall, and keeps well. It will not be patented.

A sport of Empire, called *Royal Empire*, will also be released soon.

A new wine grape, to be named *Chardonel* was also announced. It is a cross between Seyval and Chardonnay and was developed in cooperation with Arkansas and Michigan State Universities. A plant patent has been applied for.

VALUABLE FRENCH RESEARCH: A French entomologist, temporarily stationed in Geneva, is doing research to develop insect and disease resistance in French fruit. He stated that insect and disease problems in France are from two to three times worse than at Geneva. He announced the release by French researchers of four new varieties named *Florina*, *Baujade*, *Jugeline*, and *Judaine*. He did not give any details on these varieties.

Charles H. Parkman

APPLE IDENTIFICATION AT THE FALL FRUIT SHOW

Five members of the Home Orchard Society came to Seattle for the two days of our show to assist with fruit identification. Wayne Huffstutter was the organizer of this group which included Morris X. Smith, Warren Manhart, Loren Mills and John W. Walker. We deeply appreciate their valuable contribution to our show.

Sixty-four parties brought fruit specimens. Forty-two varieties were identified from their 132 samples. About two-thirds of the samples were from Seattle and its suburbs. Steilacoom, Kingston, and Lopez were the most remote locations. The following list names the varieties identified and their frequencies:

AKANE	1	JONATHAN	1	SEEDLINGS	4
BALDWIN	6	KING	13	SOPS OF WINE	1
BEN DAVIS	1	MACOUN	1	SPIZENBERG	2
BUCKLEY GIANT	3	MELROSE	1	STRIPED JONAGOLD	1
DELICIOUS	3	MIGNONNE	1	SWEET BOUGH	1
FALLAWATER	1	NORTHERN SPY	11	TWENTY OUNCE	1
GALA	1	OPALESCENT	1	UNIDENTIFIED	13
GOLD DELICIOUS	18	OREGON RED	1	VICAR OF WINKFIELD (PEAR)	1
GOLDEN RUSSET	1	PACIFIC GOLD	1	WEALTHY	1
GOLDEN SWEET	1	RED ASTRACHAN	2	WH. WNTR PEARMAN	1
GRAVENSTEIN	2	RED DELICIOUS	4	WINESAP	6
HAWAII	1	RED GRAV'STEIN	1	WINTER BANANA	3
HARALSON	1	R. I. GREENING	3	WOLF RIVER	1
JEWETT RED	1	ROME	5	YEL. BELLFLOWER	2

Submitted by Paul Donaldson

KING COUNTY MASTER GARDENER'S PLANT SALE

Come to the University of Washington's Center for Urban Horticulture on Saturday, April 20, from 9 to 4, or on Sunday from 10 to 3. Fruit trees, small fruits and edible landscaping will be for sale, along with annuals, native plants, perennials, ornamentals, and unusual and standard vegetables. Meet with George Pinyuh and the Master Gardeners to discuss horticultural issues.

There will be free lectures and demonstrations, tips on mole control, diagnosis of plant problems (specimens welcome), tissue culture, and gardening activities for children. Phone (206) 522-2273 for further information.

FLOWERING CRABAPPLE DISPLAY AT MOUNT VERNON

Drop by the WSU Mount Vernon Station, weekdays, between 8am and 4pm from April 15 through May 3, to see the collection of sixty-four flowering crabapples discussed in the next article. Dr. Norton, in conjunction with the Skagit Valley Tulip Festival, is extending an open invitation for us to see the collection in bloom.

ORNAMENTAL CRABAPPLE TRIALS
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY - RESEARCH AND EXTENSION UNIT
 Mount Vernon, Washington 98273
R. A. Norton and J. King

In connection with a National Crabapple Evaluation Program (NCEP) coordinated by Dr. Tom Green at the Morton Arboretum in Lisle, Illinois, we are growing over 60 varieties (cultivars) of ornamental crabapples at Mount Vernon. The primary purpose of this test is to evaluate their disease resistance and aesthetic qualities for the Northwest.

Listed below are the cultivars on trial at Mount Vernon. Most of these were planted in 1984 and 1985, although about 10 of them have been growing here for more than 10 years.

We have attempted to describe 20 of the ornamental crabapple cultivars which appear to have the greatest promise for this area. In addition, we have listed some which are satisfactory for processing or even fresh eating. Finally, and most important, we have listed 16 cultivars which have serious drawbacks, usually susceptibility to apple scab, which often results in premature defoliation in the more humid climate of Western Washington.

Crabapple Cultivars on Trial at WSU - Mount Vernon

Adams	Indian Summer	Rosedale
baccata v. jackii	Jewelberry	Royal Ruby
Beverly	Liset	Royalty
Bob White	Manchurian	Ruby Luster
Candied Apple	Martha Dolgo	sargentii
Centennial	Mary Potter	Schiedecker
Centurion	Micromalus	Selkirk
Chestnut	Molten Lava	Sentinel
Christmas Holly	Ormiston Roy	Silver Moon
David	Pink Perfection	Simpson
Dolgo	Pioneer Scarlet	Snowdrift
Donald Wyman	Prairifire	Strawberry Parfait
Dorothea	Professor Sprenger	Sugar Tyme
Eleyi	Profusion	Sundog
Evereste	Radiant	Tea
floribunda	Ralph Shay	tschonoskii
German	Red Barron	Van Eseltine
halliana Parkmanii	Red Flesh	Velvet Pillar
Harvest Gold	Red Jade	White Angel
Hopa	Red Splendor	Winter Gold
Indian Magic	Robinson	yunnanensis v. veichii
		zumi Calocarpa

Promising Ornamental Crabapples for the Pacific Northwest

* = Patented Or Patent Applied For

1. * **CHRISTMAS HOLLY** - small bright red buds, white flowers, moderately fragrant; tree low, spreading, green small leaves remaining green to late fall; numerous small bright red fruits, persistent through winter. Disease resistant.
2. **DAVID** - showy pink buds, white flowers, moderately fragrant; tree compact, rounded, green glossy leaves; large, numerous, bright red fruit, persistent. Questionable hardiness. Scab slight.
3. **DONALD WYMAN** - red buds, dense brilliant white flowers, mildly fragrant; tree rounded, green attractive leaves; fruits numerous, small, bright red, persist until spring, annual bearer. Scab moderate.
4. **M. FLORIBUNDA** - large showy bright buds, pink and white flowers, moderately fragrant; tree densely branched, semi-weeping habit, green small leaves; fruits yellow blushed red, non-persistent. Scab slight.
5. **INDIAN MAGIC** - maroon buds, pink flowers, very profuse massed bloom, petal color fades slightly; tree spreading, dense, leaves copper shading to purple-brown; fruits bright red, numerous, colorful, persistent. Scab moderate to low.
6. **INDIAN SUMMER** - maroon buds, pink flowers, petal color fades gradually but remains attractive, slightly fragrant; tree spreading, leaves copper shading to purple-brown; fruits bright red-orange, numerous, colorful, persistent. Scab high, but leaves retained for good appearance.
7. **JEWELBERRY** - very small bright red buds, small white flowers, slightly fragrant; tree low, shrubby, non-vigorous, small bright green leaves; fruit small, red, non-persistent. Suitable for miniature gardens, bonsai. Scab slight.
8. **MARY POTTER** - red buds, large showy white flowers, very fragrant, tree low spreading, leaves green; fruits dark red, very numerous, persistent. Excellent for smaller yards. Scab variable, usually moderate.
9. * **MOLTEN LAVA** - pink buds, large white flowers, abundant, mildly fragrant bloom cascades attractively. Tree vigorous, excellent weeping habit, green leaves; small, persistent red-orange fruit. Disease resistant.
10. **ORMISTON ROY** - pink buds, pink-and-white flowers, profuse bloom, mildly fragrant; tree spreading, rounded, leaves green; fruits small, very numerous, yellow blushed pink, persist until spring. Scab slight.
11. **PRAIRIFIRE** - maroon buds, vivid rose-pink flowers, very profuse bloom lacks fragrance; spectacular late-season display; tree shrubby, dense, leaves bright coppery purple; fruits non-persistent. Observed scab low to moderate.
12. **PROFESSOR SPRENGER** - red buds, pink-and-white flowers, very fragrant; tree upright spreading, leaves green; fruit bright yellow-orange, very numerous, large and attractive, persistent. Disease resistant.
13. **RALPH SHAY** - pink buds, white flowers, moderately fragrant; trees upright spreading, green leaves; fruits very large, bright red, numerous and colorful, persist until spring. Scab moderate, appears tolerant (Mount Vernon observations). Edible, see next page.

14. **SARGENTII** - pale pink buds, intense pure white flowers; abundant, very fragrant bloom covers low, broadly spreading tree. Bright green leaves tend to drop in early winter; dark red fruit is non-persistent. Scab slight.
15. **SILVER MOON** - large pale pink buds, white pendant flowers, moderately fragrant, bloom very late, profuse; tree upright, columnar, small green leaves; fruits small, dark red, profuse, somewhat persistent. Scab moderate to low.
16. **SNOWDRIFT** - deep pink buds, white flowers, dense clustered bloom, mildly fragrant; tree compact, rounded, well balanced, green leaves; orange-red fruits tend to drop. Scab moderate.
17. * **SUGARTYME** - bright pink buds, white flowers, dense attractive bloom, moderately fragrant; tree upright, oval, leaves green; fruits small, very numerous, attractive bright red, persist until spring. Scab slight to moderate.
18. * **WEeping CANDIED APPLE** - carmine buds, large showy deep pink flowers, slightly fragrant; tree weeping, leaves dark green tinged brownish red; fruits small, bright red, attractive, may persist 'till spring. Scab moderate.
19. **WHITE ANGEL** - pink buds, white flowers, dense precocious bloom habit, very fragrant; tree upright spreading, glossy dark green leaves; fruits very numerous, orange-red, attractive, persistent. Scab slight.
20. **ZUMI CV. CALOCARPA** - large bright pinkish red buds, white, very fragrant flowers; tree attractive, dense, spreading, leaves green; fruits bright orange-red, small, numerous, persistent. Scab moderate.

EDIBLE CRABAPPLES

1. **CENTENNIAL** - pale pink buds, white flowers, mildly fragrant; tree spreading, leaves green. Fruit yellow blushed bright red, sweet, edible fresh from tree or use for culinary. Size 1" to 1 1/2" diameter, elongated. Low scab.
2. **CHESTNUT** - red buds, white flowers, moderately fragrant, tree low spreading, leaves green. Fruit dull yellow, blushed and striped orange, sweet nutlike flavor, edible fresh from tree. Size 1 1/2" to 2" diameter, roundish-oblate. Low to moderate scab.
3. **DOLGO and MARTHA DOLGO** - red buds, white flowers, moderately fragrant, early bloom; tree upright spreading, open, leaves glossy green. Fruit red, edible but tart, culinary use. Size 1 1/2" diameter, elongated. Somewhat scab susceptible.
4. **RALPH SHAY** - (See previous page, #13) - 1" to 1 1/4" red fruits very tart and astringent, not yet evaluated for culinary purposes.
5. **WHITNEY** - red buds, white flowers, moderately fragrant; tree upright spreading, vigorous, heavy producer. Fruit yellow blushed red and striped, edible from tree though somewhat tart. Size very large for crab, 2" to 2 1/4" diameter, roundish conic. Scab low to moderate.
6. **GERMAN** - red buds, white flowers, mildly fragrant; tree upright spreading, leaves green, very productive. Fruit red blushed over yellow, good for jelly. Size 1" to 1 1/4", long ovate. Scab moderate to low.

CRABAPPLE CULTIVARS WITH SERIOUS LIMITATIONS

1. **ALMEY** - extreme disease susceptibility.
 2. **BETHEL** - (Kiehm's Improved) - scab susceptible.
 3. **DOROTHEA** - scab susceptible, unattractive tree habit.
 4. **ELEYI** - scab susceptible.
 5. **ECHTERMAYER** - scab susceptible.
 6. **HOPA** - extreme disease susceptibility.
 7. * **PINK PERFECTION** - extreme disease susceptibility.
 8. **RADIANT** - scab.
 9. **RED BARON** - scab.
 10. * **RED JADE** - scab.
 11. **RED SILVER** - scab.
 12. * **ROBUSTA** - scab.
 13. * **ROYAL RUBY** - scab.
 14. **ROYALTY** - scab, flowers don't show against red leaves.
 15. **SCHIEDECKER** - scab.
 16. **VAN ESELTINE** - scab, unattractive tree habit.
-

'HISTORY CORNER' - WHERE DID OUR APPLES COME FROM?

The apple is truly the premier fruit of temperate North America. Each of us has our own memories of the tastes, textures and smells of apples consumed in our childhood. Many of us can name varieties from our past that are no longer available in the supermarkets of today. Where did America's apples come from? What varieties did our ancestors prize, and why? What varieties were best for Western Washington pioneers? In the first series of 'History Corner' articles we will strive to answer these questions.

When Europeans first landed in the New World they did not find apples or peaches or cherries or pears or plums as we know them today. Superior fruit in Europe was the consequence of tens of thousands of years of selective horticulture by people in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. Starting with small, tart and ugly fruit, hundreds of generations of humans had enhanced the wildlings by selecting the seeds of the best for planting and trading with others. Later, when the art of grafting was learned, the rate of change grew as the number of trees selected as optimal for human needs rapidly increased.

In North America, humans had migrated from Asia just a few tens of centuries before. They were still quite nomadic, and had not had the opportunity to settle down and do much selecting from native fruits. North America had crab apples, small plums, small sour cherries, and native grapes. There were no indigenous pears or peaches.

The first European fruits brought to North America were most likely introduced as seeds (not trees), and their planting was probably an afterthought by someone consuming fruit on the long voyage from Europe. One thing is certain. Once the Native Americans were introduced to the superior European fruit, they spread it like wildfire throughout the East. One raid during the Revolutionary War destroyed forty Iroquois apple orchards and over 1500 peach trees.

So the apple came to America. It was still, generally, smaller, tarter, and certainly not as pretty as today's supermarket varieties. Grafting was not an art understood by most colonists or early pioneers, so seedlings were raised and culled to choose the best. There were, in fact, religious reasons for some to avoid grafting, the only way to clone a superior fruit for mass distribution. The legendary Johnny Appleseed (Jonathan Chapman, 1774-1857) who traveled on an extensive walking circuit through the wilderness from Pennsylvania to Illinois planting apple seedlings, caring for them and practically giving them to settlers, believed that both pruning and grafting were wicked and violated God's natural laws.

From these many seedlings Americans began doing their own variety selection. But as early as 1650, history records the availability of London Pippin (a pip is a seed) and Holland Pippin, which demonstrates that the best European grafted varieties were being introduced. Soon, the choice fruits from both continents were available from American nurseries. In 1817, William Coxe Esquire published the first American book on North American fruit, *A View of the Cultivation of Fruit Trees and the Management of Orchards and Cider with Accurate Descriptions of the Most Estimable Varieties of Native and Foreign Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums and Cherries*, including such 'superior' apples as Early French Reinette, Summer Queen, Paradise Apple, Maidens Blush, Gloucester White, Rambo, Monstrous Pippin, Esopus Spitzenberg, Seek-No-Further, Royal Russet, Cathead and Newton Pippin. Several of these varieties are still available today, and Royal Russet is likely the Brown Russet grown by several WCFS members (including myself), which was first mentioned in text in England in 1597. The last apple on the list, Newton Pippin, founded the North American apple export business in 1759, when Benjamin Franklin requested that barrels of them be shipped to him in London, so that he could share them with friends and royalty. Unlike others on the list, the Newton Pippin can still be found in some supermarkets (but, unfortunately, will only mature in high-heat areas West of the Cascades) under the synonym Newtown or Yellow Newton. Try one and taste the still superior quality of a living American antique.

Dave Battey - From an article previously printed in the Snoqualmie Valley Reporter

CHECK YOUR LABEL TO SEE IF YOUR WCFS DUES ARE DUE

WCFS OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PAUL DONALDSON , President 916 NW 122nd Street, Seattle, WA 98177	(206) 364-0161
JOHN DAVEY , Vice President (1992) 3519 SW 171st Street, Seattle, WA 98166	(206) 246-6144
DICK TILBURY , Secretary 4916 52nd Avenue S, Seattle, WA 98118	(206) 723-9009
CHARLES PARKMAN , Treasurer P. O. Box 128, Carlsborg, WA 98324	(206) 452 6600
DAVE BATTEY , Newsletter Editor 40404 SE 70th Drive, Snoqualmie, WA 98065	(206) 888-2504
MIKE BARNES , (1993) 5460 NE Laura Loop Rd, Poulsbo, WA 98370	(206) 598-4681
JOE BULLOCK , (San Juan Island Chapter President) P. O. Box 109, Deer Harbor, WA 98243	(206) 376 2071
BILL DAVIS , (1992) 21611 92nd Avenue W, Edmonds, WA 98020	(206) 771-8978
MARLENE FALKENBURY , (Seattle Tree Fruit Society Pres.) 7547 32nd Avenue NE, Seattle, WA 98115	(206) 522-2273
THOMAS HILL , (Tahoma Chapter President) 13207 McCutcheon Road E, Orting, WA 98360	(206) 845-9134
LYLE KNUDSON , (1992) 6228 129th Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98006	(206) 746-9980
RAY MATHISEN , (1994) P. O. Box 336, Poulsbo, WA 98370	(206) 779-7468
ERNIE MAZZEI , (1991) 4427 Boston Harbor Rd, Olympia, WA 98509	(206) 943-2504
JOHN PARKER , (North Olympic Fruit Club Chapt. President) 60 Tala Shores Drive, Port Ludlow, WA 98365	(206) 437-2313
PAT ROTHENBERG , (Peninsula Fruit Club Chapt. President) 744 Wallin, Bremerton, WA 98310	(206) 377 0652
RON SCHAEVITZ , (Piper Orchard Chapter President) 1227 NW 117th Street, Seattle, WA 98177	(206) 362-1227
GIL SCHIEBER , (1994) 7016 Jones Avenue NW, Seattle, WA 98117	(206) 325-8174
NORM SCHUT , (South Puget Sound Chapter President) Unit 58, 3300 Carpenter Road SE, Lacey, WA 98503	(206) 459-3575
JOE ZEPPA , (1993) 7014 58th Ave NE, Seattle, WA 98115	(206) 524-8943

WESTERN CASCADE FRUIT SOCIETY EDITOR
40404 SE 70th DRIVE
SNOQUALMIE, WA 98065

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

NON-PROFIT ORG
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
BELLEVUE, WA
PERMIT # 369

DICK & MARILYN
TILBURY
4916 52ND AVE S
SEATTLE WA 98118
DEC91
S

WESTERN CASCADE FRUIT SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION
(Please indicate whether you wish standard WCFS membership or affiliation with a chapter. Yearly dues for standard or chapter memberships are \$10, except as noted)

NAME(S) NEW
 RENEWAL

STREET ADDRESS

CITY, STATE, AND ZIP

PHONE PLEASE CHOOSE ONE CATEGORY BELOW

STANDARD \$10() NORTH OLYMPIC \$10() PENINSULA/KITSAP \$10()
PIPER \$10() SAN JUAN ISLAND \$18() SEATTLE TREE FRUIT \$18()
SOUTH PUGET SOUND \$10() TAHOMA \$10()

Check to receive "opportunity descriptions" for society participation.

Make checks payable to WESTERN CASCADE FRUIT SOCIETY and mail to:
WCFS Treasurer, P. O. Box 128, Carlsborg, WA 98324.
YOU MAY PAY YOUR CHAPTER TREASURER FOR BOTH CHAPTER & SOCIETY DUES