

President's Message

By Sue Williams, WWFRF President

It is time to look forward and plan for the growing season approaching and time to talk about WWFRF's future direction. As many of you remember this last summer garden managers and board members were faced with the future of the garden and how it would be managed for pest control. WSU and Washington State Dept of Agriculture were concerned that volunteers were trained for safe pesticide management. Many changes have been made to make sure that volunteers and visitors to the garden are well informed and safe. All garden volunteers must take a quick but important training prior to working in the garden. That training will also be made available to all members at the Winter Field Day.

The Board and Fruit Garden Committee have been considering how and with what chemicals, (organic and not) we will manage pests on the trees and bushes. Many of you have told us that you would prefer an organic approach, which has its positive and negative impacts. We may lose trees because the varieties are susceptible to our common Western Washington pests. Most likely it will take more effort and trial of different techniques but that is what this garden is all about, a learning opportunity as well as demonstration for those that work in the garden and visitors alike.

The Board is also concerned about membership and how we can grow the organization and the garden volunteers. We are looking at the many horticulture schools and inviting students and their professors to join us. We want to strengthen our relationship with WSU to communicate research findings (some anecdotally from our garden) on growing fruit in Western Washington.

Thanks to the many volunteers for the work you do for the Foundation not only in the garden but for our events, board leadership, speakers and the crew out in the parking lots for events alike, your passion and caring shows. Many of you have continued long after your assigned 'term'. Let's look forward to a great fruit growing season and growing WWFRF.

Sue Williams

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WWFRF MEMBERSHIP REGISTRATION FORM	

Winter Field Day / Open House: March 2, 2013

Western Washington Fruit Research Foundation



in cooperation with

Washington State University, Northwest Washington Research and Extension Center

16650 State Route 536, Mount Vernon, WA 98273

8:30 AM and after:	Registration-All members & non-members must first register & pa
8:30 AM and after:	Registration—All members & non-members must first register & pa

Admission Fee for WWFRF Members: Included in annual paid dues Admission Fee for Non-Members: \$15.00/ Individual; \$30.00/ Family (Parents with non adult children only); Free/ Caregivers

Please be on time for each talk so as not to disrupt the presentation.

West Room

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X · 401 — 1 / · 401 P VI	Rootstock and Scionwood Sales
8:30 –12:30 PM	Rootstock and Scionwood Sales

9:00 – 1:30 PM Grafting of Purchased Scions & Rootstock)
10:00 – 10:15 AM Volunteer Training Class (Hazel Sittner)

1:20 – 2:10 PM **Grafting Class**

2:30 – 2:45 PM Volunteer Training Class (Hazel Sittner)

Workshops, Lectures and Panels

(Held in the Auditorium):

9:00 – 9:10 AM Welcome (Sue Williams, WWFRF President)

9:15 – 9:55 AM Controlling Apple Pests at the WWFRF Orchard (Jonathan Roozen)

10:00 – 10:50 AM Organic Pest Control (Beverly Gerdeman)

11:00 – 11:55 AM Panel on Organic Fruit Production (Moderated by Dr. Robert Norton)

Lunch and Social Time

12:00 – 12:30 PM, Auditorium (Please bring your own lunch & beverage)

Annual Business Meeting

All Members are encouraged to attend

12:30 – 1:30 PM, Auditorium (Election of Board Members) Followed by the Board Meeting to elect officers

1:40 – 2:30 PM Cherry Production with the UFO System (Tom Thornton)

2:40 – 3:30 PM Unusual Fruits You Can Grow (Sam Benowitz)

Demonstrations in the Fruit Garden

1:30 – 2:20 PM Fruit Garden Tour (Tom Wake)

Pruning Bush Fruits (Zsofia Pasztor)

2:30 – 3:20 PM Winter Pruning of Apples and Pears (Bernie Hilgart)

Cherry Training Systems (following Tom Thornton's talk)

3:00 – 3:30 PM Fruit Garden Tour (Tom Wake)

Rootstocks available at the Winter Field Day

This year there will be a limit of 4 rootstocks of each variety per person. Later in the afternoon you may buy more of a particular variety after everyone has had a chance to buy some. Available varieties are:

Apple, from smallest to largest: EMLA 27, BUDAGOVSKY 9, EMLA 26, EMLA 7, MM 111

Plum: MARIANNA 2624, KRYMSK 1

Pear: OHxF 333, QUINCE BA29C (much more dwarfing than OHxF 333, but you must graft an interstem (Comice works

well) for many European pears).

Cherry: KRYMSK 5

2013 WWFRF Scionwood List

APPLE	APPLE	PEAR	CHERRY	PLUM
Akane	Karmijn	Bosc	Angela	Beauty
Alkmene	King	Bella de Guigno	Bing	Coe's Golden Drop
Ananas Reinette	Liberty	Clapp's Favorite	Danube	Early Golden
Arkansas Black	Melrose	Comice	Early Burlat	Early Laxton
Ashmead's Kernel	Mother	Concorde	Glacier	Imperial Epineuse
Belle de Boskoop	Newtown Pippin	Conference	Hartland	Kuban Comet
Ben Davis	Northern Spy	Highland	Hudson	Methley
Beni Shogun	Pristine	Orcas	Kristin	Mirabelle
Blue Pearmain	Roxbury Russet	Rescue	Lapins	Seneca
Braeburn, Hillwell	Rubinette	Spalding	Montmorency	Shiro
Brown Russet	Silken	Starkrimson	Rainier	Valor
Calville Blanc d'Hiver	Spartan	Taylor's Gold	Schneider	Victoria
Dayton	Tsugaru, Homei	Warren	Surefire	Victory
Elstar, Daliest	Twenty Ounce		Sweetheart	
Enterprise	White Winter Pearmain	ASIAN PEAR	White Gold	
Esopus Spitzenberg	Wagener	Atago		
Fall Pippin	Wealthy	Chojuro	Almond	
Golden Russet	Westfield S-no-F	Hamese	Halls Hardy	
Grand Alexander	Williams Pride	lchiban Nashi		_
Gravenstein	Winesap	Mishirasu	1	
Hatsuaki	Yellow Bellflower	Shinseiki	1	
Honeycrisp		Shinsui	1	
Hudson's Golden Gem	QUINCE		_	
Jonagold	Aromatnaya	1		
Jonagold, DeCoster		1		

Volunteers Needed for the Seattle Flower and Garden Show!

February 20-24, 2013

Come represent the Western Washington Fruit Research Foundation at the 2013 Northwest Flower and Garden Show. This is your opportunity to promote fruit growing to the general public from all over the Puget Sound region. There are currently shifts available on all days, but the spots fill up fast. The show is a lot of of fun and volunteers get **free admission** to the show for the entire day. For more information, or to volunteer, please send an email to **info@wwfrf.org**.

Johnny Apple Seed and the American Orchard, A Cultural History

by William Kerrigan, Distinguished Professor of American History at Muskingum University in New Concord, Ohio. John Hopkins University Press, 2012

Visit his website at http://americanorchard.wordpress.com/

This compilation of excerpts by Kristan Johnson with permission by the author

The art of grafting to produce trees with consistent qualities was an ancient one and had been practiced in England for centuries, but most New England farmers opted to raise seed-grown trees instead. This was not for lack of knowledge of the science of grafting, but for practical reasons. Edward Chapman [Johnny Appleseed's Great-Great-Great-Grandfather] and his neighbors lived in a land-abundant, but capital- and labor-scarce world. Shipping grafted fruit stock of favorite English varieties took up valuable cargo space, and keeping that stock alive on a long sea journey was difficult. As a result, any grafted stock arriving from England would fetch a high price. Also Edward and his neighbors depended on family labor in building a farm and could scarcely afford the time required to graft and tend to expensive apple trees. Furthermore, many of the English apple varieties carried across the ocean did not fare well in the harsher climate of New England. Planting from seed not only preserved scarce capital and labor, but it also enabled farmers to "laboratory test" their trees. Those seedlings that proved their climate hardiness in the farmer's nursery they transplanted to the orchard, planted in a dooryard, or scattered about meadows while those that withered they discarded. Edward Chapman and his neighbors preferred climate-hardiness over fruit quality or yield, something traditional farmers in premodern societies where food security was paramount have always favored. (1)

Farmers had learned to use their varied soils and terrain to their maximum potential....Apple growing was relegated to lands most difficult to exploit, the rocky clay soils....This emphasis on efficiency also accelerated the transition from beer to cider drinking.....The result was a dramatic increase in cider production in the early eighteenth century. One village....of two hundred families produced almost three thousand barrels of cider per year, or...fifty barrels per family per year. Tax valuations often undercounted orchards. Tax assessors often failed to count apple trees randomly scattered throughout a pasture or small aggregations of trees clustered on a rocky hillside. (2)

Behind every cider mill in the fall one can find a pile of discarded pomace, the pressed, seed filled pulp that constituted the waste product of cider-making. John [Johnny Appleseed] understood that the seeds it contained would have more value in new settlements across the [Appalachian] mountains. His method of collection was likely a sticky one: fishing through the discarded pomace...pressing his hands down into the still slightly moist pulp and liberating the seeds. Gathering the seeds into a sack, he would not be too particular about separating seed

from pulp, as a little pomace left attached would help keep the seeds moist and serve as a kind of fertilizer when they were eventually planted. (3)

Every farm....had an orchard. It was generally planted in the first cleared field, perhaps because other crops could be raised in the same field while the trees were growing. In a region [Pennsylvania] where legal title to virtually every piece of land was contested, an orchard marked one's claim, and a mature orchard could provide evidence of the longevity of that claim. As a result, two- or three-year old seedling trees could demand a price of six pence apiece....as settlers sought to buy time toward a mature orchard. (4)

Ohio's Indian peoples were not prepared to surrender their land to the newcomers....The....solution was to persuade Congress to grant a "donation tract"....and offer up hundred-acre parcels to "war-like Christian men" who were willing to hold their claim with rifle and plough. These men were required to acquire arms and ready supply of ammunition and, within three years, build a cabin, clear fifteen acres of land for pasture, and set out an orchard with at least twenty peach trees and fifty apple or pear trees. (5)

In 1794, Israel Putnam returned from the Connecticut Valley with several saddlebags filled with apple grafts, carefully coated in bees wax to keep them alive. Within a few years, cuttings from his Westfield Seek-No-Furthers, Road Island Greenings, Rockbury Russetts, and late and early Chandlers were available for grafting onto....maturing seedling apple orchards if they so desired. (6)

Poor farmers...continued to see the value of an old, neglected, low-maintenance seedling orchard for meeting their personal needs. When the Ohio and Erie Canal was completed....in 1830, one of the first canal boats....contained a cargo of grafted apple trees. Most farmers in the area appeared content to keep their seedling orchards, and the disappointed peddler was forced to sell the whole lot off at a significant loss. (7)

For improvement-minded federalists, the seedling tree had become a symbol of the idle and lazy subsistence farmer, in their mind the core constituency of a Jeffersonian Republican Party that idealized the simple yeoman farmer.... A few years later, down in Rome Township, Lawrence County, along the Ohio RIver, Zebulon Gillette discovered a sucker growing below the graft of a tree he had purchased from Israel Putnam's nursery upriver at Marietta. He cut the sucker off, and handed it to his son Joel, telling him "this one's a Democrat, you can have it." Perhaps Zebulon should not have been so disdainful of the wild sucker. Joel rooted it and planted it. The tree thrived and eventually bore beautiful deep red round apples, and the Rome Beauty variety was born. (8)

As cultural symbols, the grafted and seedling apple tree were crude stereotypes. But they nonetheless had resonance in the early nineteenth century. Seedling apple trees at various times were associated with the poor, the idle, the unambitious, the primitive frontier family eking out a subsistence, those who sought isolation from markets, the common southerner, and the cider-drinker. Grafted apple trees were associated with the man of capital, the industrious, the striver, the gentleman farmer, the improver, the Yankee, and the teetotaler....Yankee John Chapman [Johnny Appleseed] maintained a lifelong attachment to the seedling tree. Furthermore, personal circumstances often dictated the kinds of trees a family planted, and the choice of seedling stock was not immutable. A poor but ambitious family might set out a seedling orchard with the aspiration to top-graft these trees with marketable varieties at some later date. But even after fruit grafts became readily available, the ungrafted seedling orchard persisted in Ohio for decades. Some Ohioans would be forever content with their seedling orchards.

John Chapman earned his reputation as a purveyor of trees that sprang from *seeds*, rather than from a nursery of transplanted grafted stock. It was not "Johnny Apple *Tree*" that he became, but Johnny Apple *Seed*. (9)

Article notes:

- (1) Donahue, 165-66; Noel Kingsbury, Hybrid: *The History and Science of Plant Breeding* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2009), 399-400 page 10
- (2) Johnny Apple Seed and the American Orchard, A Cultural History by William Kerrigan, John Hopkins University Press 2012 page 19
- (3) Ibid. page 40
- (4) Henry B Plumb, History of Hanover Township and the Wyoming Valley (Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1885), 237. page 38
- (5) W. E. Peters, *Ohio Lands and their History* (Athens, Ohio: messenger printery, 1930), 180-85; "Ohio Company Donation Tract." page 68
- (6) Robert Leslie Jones, *History of Agriculture In Ohio to 1880* (Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 1983), 213-14,217-18 page 68
- (7) Hill, History of Coshocton County, 293 page 150
- (8) Morgan and Richards, New Book of Apples, 262 page 82
 - (9) Johnny Apple Seed and the American Orchard, A Cultural History by William Kerrigan, John Hopkins University Press 2012 page 82

Top Working Grafting Class in the Fruit Garden in April!

Learn how to change the variety of an existing tree!

Bill Davis will be having a grafting class covering top working an existing fruit tree on one of the Thursdays in April starting at 12 noon. Which day will it be depends upon the weather and when the trees are ready for top working. We will have a notice posted on the homepage of our website at NWFruit.org so be sure to check there each Wednesday in April to see if the class will be held the next day.

PLEASE SEND YOUR DONATION ALONG WITH THIS FORM Enclosed is my gift of: \$5000 \$1000 \$500 \$100 \$50 \$25 \$ (Make check payable to WWFRF) To make a donation by credit card go to: NWFruit.org and click on support. Please designate my monetary gift toward: Where it is needed most! Fruit Display Garden ___Fruit Variety Trials ___Sampling and Field Days I would like to volunteer! ___In the Display Garden ____To help with Summer Fruit Festival On sampling and field days By doing work that can be done from my home Name ______ Address _____ City_____State___Zip____ Phone # Email address Please make my gift: In Honor of: In Memory of:

(Name of person)Address of person or person's family				
(So we can notify them)				
Thank you Please send to:	WWFRF C/O Christy Nieto 2609 Cedarwood Ave			

Your gift is tax-deductible to the fullest extent allowed by law. Please consult your tax accountant for details.

Credit cards accepted!

Here's how to donate to WWFRF or renew your membership through Network for Good:

Bellingham, WA 98225

- 1) Go to www.networkforgood.org (we now have a direct link on our website to Network for Good.)
- 2) On the first screen, type 'Western Washington Fruit Research Foundation' in the box labeled 'charity'
- 3) On the second screen click 'donate now'
- 4) On the third screen, type in the amount you wish to give and specify whether this is a one-time or recurring donation. Also, in the box labeled 'designation', please specify whether you are paying membership dues or giving a donation, or giving a donation specified for the demonstration garden.
- 5) The fourth screen gives you the option to change the information you have given. Click 'proceed to checkout'.
- 6) Subsequent screens ask you for your email address, credit card information and other relevant data. You also have the option to add an additional 4.75% of your donation to your total to cover the amount we pay Network for Good for processing.
 - 7) You will receive an acknowledgment of your donation by email.

WWFRF Board Meeting Retreat November 17, 2012 9:00 pm – 4:00 pm Held at Sue Williams' home in Seattle.

Board members present: Sue Williams, Mike Ewanciw, Kim Siebert, Kristan Johnson, Christy Nieto,

Hazel Sittner, Ira Collins, Bob Baines

Other WWFRF member present: Bill Davis Special Guests: Carol Miles, Jim Gilbert

Planning for the next year — Carol talked about how WWFRF can give added value for NWFEC by helping to write fact sheets which will be formalized through WSU. Kim, Bill and Carol will work on making fact sheets including a template for fact sheets. We need to increase membership and volunteer participation. Ira spoke about marketing. Kristan mentioned that by the end of this year we will have paid our past debts and that will free up some future income that could be used for advertising. We will be advertising ourselves as "the" experts in fruit growing for the area. Sam has offered to put our events in his catalog if we get it ready in time. There needs to be consensus between the fruit garden volunteers and the BOD as we move forward. The Garden needs to be managed by the people who do

the work (the volunteers). The Fruit Garden Committee will write a Fruit Garden Management Plan. Jim Gilbert is interested in working on a marketing plan. Bob suggested that we be involved in mini events at various locations to give more opportunity to contact the public. Carol needs someone to give a 10-15 minute presentation at the cultivation class about WWFRF and how to become a member.

Presentations – Carol suggested that we need to have members of our group prepared to make educational presentations to other groups to transfer our knowledge to new people. Bob said that there are horticulture lectures frequently in Seattle; we could prepare Powerpoint presentations that different people in WWFRF could give at these lectures. The target audience would be the home grower. There could be a once a month training even in the Garden during the work party.

Flower and Garden Show – We need to contact Marlene Falkenbury about the use of the church for the next Board Meeting.

Winter Field Day – Mike to coordinate. We may have Tom Thornton speak on local and organic. Tom Wake may speak on tent caterpillars. Soil amendments may be another topic. We can have pesticide training for volunteers as another session. We may simplify format to keep people together. Perhaps sell boxed lunches. We will have cider scionwood to well.

General events – We need to have feedback sheets at events with questions such as "How did you hear about the event?" etc. We can have an orientation to volunteering at some events. Should we be involved in the Festival of Farms in October? We need to decide which events to continue. We will discontinue the Summer Fruit Festival, continue the Cherry day. Bob Norton will be asked to speak at the next Cherry day. Carol wants to be involved in the planning. The apple and pear day will have identification. We need to have opportunities for people to contribute to specific research projects.

Website – We need to give feedback to Sarah on what the website should say and do. We need a process for updating and how to get the information on the website. We need to clarify what our goals and objectives for the website are for both members and for the public.

Student involvement in WWFRF – Bob suggested that we try to bring students into the organization through:

- o Discount first year memberships for horticulture students for \$5 plus two work parties.
- o Internships for Garden support and to mine research data into usable form.
- o Carol writes grants for students and suggests that we write a proposal for an internship.

Fruit Garden management – The position of Garden manager is too big for one person so we need to divide the position into three parts so the responsibilities are easier to handle. Tom and De might be willing to take two of the positions if the job is divided in this way.

Budget — Mike presented the budget and went over each item with the board members responsible for the item and made changes accordingly.

Feb 23rd Board Meeting 10 AM – 1 PM

Broadview Public Library 12755 Greenwood Ave N Seattle, WA 98133

All members are welcome to attend board meetings.

March 2nd General Membership meeting agenda Followed by the Board meeting

12:30 - Financial Report - Mike Ewanciw

12:40 - Reports from the Garden Management Committee

12:50 – Other Committee Reports (membership)

1:00 –1:15 – Presentation/Vote of Board nominees by the Nominating Committee

Board Meeting

1:20 - Nomination of Officers - Vote

1:25 - Board Orientation - Committee Assignments

Hazelnut Dried Fruit Crisps

Yield: about 64 crackers for 2 small loaf pan (3"wide x 5 ½ "long)

These are twice baked, more successful using a dehydrator for the second bake since we really want the crackers dried out and crisp.

Ingredients:

1 cup unbleached flour or whole wheat flour

1 tsp baking soda

½ tsp sea salt

½ dried fruit (cranberries, apples, apricots, pears)

1/4 cup unsalted pumpkins seeds

½ cup hazelnuts

2 Tablespoons flax seeds

1 Tablespoon sesame seeds

1 tsp minced rosemary

½ cup buttermilk or plain yogurt

1 ½ Tablespoon honey

½ cup water

½ cup brown sugar

Directions:

Preheat oven to 350 degrees F

In a large bowl stir together flour, baking soda and salt. Combine buttermilk, water, brown sugar and honey, then add to flour stirring a few strokes only. Add dried fruit, hazelnuts, pumpkin, sesame, flax seeds and rosemary. Stir just until blended (over beating will toughen crisps). Pour into two small loaf pans sprayed with non stick spray. Bake for about 30 minutes until springy to the touch.

Remove from pans and cool on wire rack.

Second Bake: Slice the loaves to about 1/8" or thinner. This is easier if the bread has been very cold or slightly frozen. Place the slices on a flat pan or wire racks and bake at about 180 degrees in the oven or in a dehydrator for up to 4 hours. If baking in the oven and on a pan, it may take a bit more watching and turning the slices over for consistency

When cool, store in an air tight container.



Learn to Prune at the Winter Field Day!

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP

Annual memberships cost \$25/year for Individuals and \$40/year per Family (Parents with their minor children). Membership entitles you to the newsletter, participation at all Field Days/Open Houses and Sample the Harvest Days, at no additional charge; other types of memberships are also available. Visit nwfruit.org to download the membership form OR use the membership form found on page 11 of this newsletter.

The WWFRF Newsletter is printed 3x/ year in February, June, and September and mailed to all members.

FIELD DAYS/ OPEN HOUSES are free to members, and open to non-members for One-Day only fees of @ \$15/ Individual and \$30.00/ Family (Parents with their minor children) for each event.

- The Winter Field Day/Open House is the first Saturday of March, and consists of hands-on pruning, grafting and budding, talks on insects and pests, scion wood sale, and root stock sale.
- The Summer Fruit Festival is the 3rd Saturday of August and covers various topics, some of which may be best fruit varieties for our area, harvest techniques, preservation and storage, orchard mason bees, fertilizer and nutrition, home wine and cider production, cooking tips and of course, fruit tasting and Sample the Harvest from pre-picked fruit.

<u>HARVEST DAYS</u> are free to members, and open to non-members @ \$15/ Individual and \$30.00/ Family (One household only) at **each** event:

- Sample the Harvest Days are held in July and October. The following fruit is harvested in season: cherries, pears, plums, and apples. Paid members and non-members are allowed to keep their portion of the harvested fruit.
 - Special Volunteer Harvests occur on an as-needed basis to assist the WSU NWREC staff in harvesting specific fruit for data collection. This harvest is open to paid members only, and paid members are allowed to keep a portion of the harvest.

Have you renewed your membership yet? WWFRF membership is valid for 12 months from the date your check is received. Your membership expiration date is printed above your name on the mailing label indicating the month and year that your membership expires. Renew your membership before it expires by completing the Membership Form and mailing it in. You can also renew online. (see credit cards on page 6)

WWFRF would like to thank our commercial members.

Bee Diverse - www.beediverse.com
Beez Neez - www.beezneezapiary.com
Northwoods/One Green World - www.onegreenworld.com
Raintree nursery - www.raintreenursery.com
Skaqit Farmers Supply - www.skagitfarmers.com



Western Washington Fruit Research Foundation

wwerf wembership Form	Please check one box ONLY: ☐ Renewal ☐ New Member
NAME:	DATE:
ADDRESS:	
	STATE: 9-DIGIT ZIP:
TELEPHONE: ()	EMAIL ADDRESS:
·	ership, extra donation, and/or individual or family open house/field day:
\$25 FOR ANNUAL <u>INDIVIDUAL</u> MEMBERSHIP (O	ne nerson only)
\$40 FOR ANNUAL FAMILY MEMBERSHIP (One im	
\$FOR GIFT MEMBERSHIP FOR: (Please	
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\$200 FOR ANNUAL COMMERCIAL (Full) MEMBE	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
(Includes 3 people, and also includes a link from ou	
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I WOULD LIKE TO VOLUNTEER TO DO THE FOLLOWING	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Nov.)	RUIT DISPLAY GARDEN (usually held every Thursday from 9am-12noon; March-
TO HELP WITH FIELD WORK AT THE WSU NWRE	EC in Mount Vernon
TO HELP SET UP THE DAY BEFORE THE WINTE	
TO HELP AT A SAMPLING DAY : Please check Al	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
TO HELP AT FRUIT TASTING/ROOTSTOCK SALE	
TO HELP WWFRF ON AN ONGOING BASIS	
TO HELP WWFRF AT THE NORTHWEST FLOWE	R & GARDEN SHOW in Seattle (usually held in February every year)
TO HELP WWFRF AT VARIOUS DISPLAY BOOTH	
TO HELP WWFRF SELL FRUIT at the FALL FRUIT	SHOW
TO HELP WITH SUMMER FRUIT FESTIVAL	
TO HELP BY DOING WORK I CAN DO IN MY OW	N HOME USING MY COMPUTER OR TELEPHONE

WWFRF C/O Christy Nieto, Membership 2609 Cedarwood Ave Bellingham, WA 98225

Please make your check payable to: WWFRF and MAIL your completed membership form and check to:

Western Washington Fruit Research Foundation (WWFRF) C/O Christy Nieto 2609 Cedarwood Ave Bellingham, WA 98225

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Please check your label to see if your membership needs renewing.



In This Issue
Johnny Apple Seed!
Winter Field Day!
Grafting Class!

Check out our wonderful newly revised website at: Nwfruit.org, where you can see the color version of this newsletter

Mission: WWFRF exists to advance fruit horticultural programs for our unique Western Washington maritime climate through advocacy, research, education, and demonstration for the benefit of the general public and the small farmer.