



Western Washington Fruit Research Foundation

September, 2013

President's Message

By Sue Williams,

Fall Greetings to fellow WWFRF orchardists. After a wonderfully warm summer, the fall harvest is upon us! How did your garden grow? Was spotted wing drosophila, SWD, a problem in your garden as it was in my marion berries? On July 13th the Cherry Day event found us all looking at the cherries carefully knowing that about 1-5% were infected by this pest. Carol Miles gave a talk supported by Dr Norton and the Tilburys. We still enjoyed many great and tasty varieties that day. Have you seen the new cherry trees in the Fruit Garden that are part of the project to investigate growing and training methods?

Please join us in the Fruit Garden on Saturday October 12th for our Apple and Pear Harvest. Besides picking fruit, we will have informative sessions on current subjects. Mike Ewanciw is beginning the planning for our Winter Field Day. Is there a particular subject or area of fruit growing you wish we would present or someone you think might be a good presenter? Let Mike know so that we can make this the best ever Field Day.

The Garden Committee continues to move forward with our Garden Management plan, demonstrating sustainable practices. More summer pruning has been accomplished to promote healthier trees. Less spraying occurred this year with a visible difference. We are moving towards documenting all "testing" or changes desired in the garden though this does represent a big change for garden volunteers. It is our desire to be able to share this information in our newsletter and on our website in the future.

As always, volunteers are needed to continue our mission. Do you have web experience and are you willing to work on our internet presence? Please let me know. Are you interested in particular subjects? Let us know that so that we can better focus our events and newsletter.
See you in October!

Sue Williams, President

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How to Find and Destroy Tent Caterpillar Casings

and lower next year's population

By Kim Siebert

Fall is a great time to seek out and destroy tent caterpillar egg casings in your fruit trees. This year was the first time in several years that I have had any tent caterpillars in my fruit trees, and I didn't even notice them until they had apparently already been eaten by birds, and they did very little damage. But the number of caterpillars is cyclical, so over a period of several years they increase in number and then they decrease. I remember a time, quite a few years ago when they seemed to be everywhere, like a plague of locusts, and then suddenly the next year they were gone and I didn't notice them for a long time.



The approximately one half inch long casings are of a brown material that looks something like Styrofoam stuck on or wrapped around branches or twigs. They can easily be peeled off and dropped on the ground where they will be exposed to the weather and die. After you peel it off you can see the tiny eggs on the inside of the casing.



Check NWFruit.org for the online version of this newsletter to see these photos more clearly!

WWFRF Financial Report: January to June 2013

By Mike Ewanciw, WWFRF Treasurer, Board Member

Beginning Balance (1/1/2013) \$39,462.15

Revenue

Membership Dues	\$ 2,670.00
Donations	245.00
Field Days	2,642.00
Other	7.77
Fruit Booth	256.00

Total Revenue \$ 5,820.77

Expenses

Newsletter Expense	\$ 609.52
Field Day Expense	1,062.21
Insurance	891.00
Flower & Garden Show	94.17
Other	10.00
Fruit Garden Expense	391.63

Total Expenses \$ 3,058.53

Net Income \$ 2,762.24

Fruit Garden Update

by De Arbogast

August has been a very busy month for us. The volunteers continue aggressively pruning all fruit trees to a smaller, shorter size in an effort to eventually eliminate the use of ladders for pruning and harvesting.

We've discovered another insect infestation this year: the pear leaf blister mite. Many infested leaves were removed and destroyed in an effort to slow its spread. An organic oil spray will be applied next Spring at stage 2 bud development.

So far, Codling Moth and Apple Maggot pressure is slight, even without a spray program. Aggressive hand removal of tent caterpillar eggs and webs has worked well. Weekly sanitation measures (picking up fruit drops, pruned branches, and lots of hand mowing) are well worth the effort in controlling insects and voles.

Blueberry fruit load and size equaled 2012's tremendous production, but taste was poor. Next year we'll try a foliar calcium spray to see if that improves the taste.

Peach trees were not sprayed this year. Betty and Township, the two curl-resistant peach trees, produced disease-free peaches and had no signs of leaf curl. All the other peach cultivars were a dismal failure.

Shiro and Beauty plums were loaded with fruit while Imperial Epineuse produced none.

All apples and pears looked good, except for some scab (again –no spray). Anthracnose is still being controlled via torching of first-year cankers.

Western Washington Fruit Research Foundation (WWFRF)

WWFRF Fruit Garden Management Plan

Excerpt – For full plan go to NWfruit.org

Purpose

This Garden management plan will detail how WWFRF volunteers will maintain the fruit trees and plants growing in the seven acre Fruit Garden under the guidance of WSU-NWREC horticulture program. We will move towards sustainable practices for pest management which includes the least toxic methods.

Change Management of this document

This is a living document which, as new information is available, will be reviewed and considered for updating. The guidelines for accepting changes will be changes to be reviewed first by the Garden Committee and an assessment of the impact provided. If the change is controversial or there is uncertainty of the impact of the change, the requested change shall be sent to a third party for review. Final acceptance of the change will be with Carol Miles or WSU-NWREC representative.

Introduction

The 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, related commercial interests, and the home gardener/orchardist.

WWFRF goals include but are not limited to:

- Support fruit research in the Pacific Northwest maritime region.

- Maintain the WWFRF Fruit Garden to demonstrate fruit growing methods and fruit varieties and provide education to home gardeners/orchardists.
- Hold events with a focus on education and demonstrations to advocate good fruit growing practices and showcase the Fruit Garden.

The WWFRF Fruit Garden is located at the WSU Mount Vernon Northwest Washington Research and Extension Center (NWREC). The Fruit Garden is open to the public seven days a week from dawn to dusk. WWFRF is responsible for all costs associated with the maintenance of the garden.

The Fruit Garden is maintained by WWFRF volunteers. Garden managers direct, supervise and train volunteers as well as guide overall garden health, field trials and future planning. Work parties currently are conducted every Thursday throughout the year (except December). Garden fruit is available to active volunteers. General WWFRF members are allowed to harvest fruit at two annual harvest events. Harvest Events are open to non-members for one-day-only fees.

The Fruit Garden Committee will determine when and which plant varieties are added or removed from the garden. The Fruit Garden Committee will submit the list of changes to a qualified fruit garden designer (professional background in park design). The fruit garden designer will subsequently respond to the Fruit Garden Committee by confirming the proposed changes or presenting alternative designs integrating the requested changes while maintaining the integrity of the originally approved overall Fruit Garden design. Fundamental principles for successful large scale park design include consideration of circulation (path layout and related functions i.e. tractor access), maintaining view corridors and open space for events (oval), space for future growth, variety disease and insect pest resistance, and tree maintenance compatibility especially in regards to pesticide applications. An agreed upon design modification will then be presented to the WWFRF Board for ratification. WSU faculty liason will be advised.

The guiding principles for deciding what to add or remove are:

- Replacement of trees lost due to disease, with a preference given to heritage varieties to replace heritage apple trees
- Provide a home to fruit plant varieties from research trials that might be destroyed if not moved into garden
- Interest in new varieties of edible fruit plants appropriate to the Northwest climate, i.e: tree size (root stock), cultural methods (training), cultural (historical value), pest and disease resistance, pollination potential, flavor, culinary, nutritional value, fruit storage capability, plant growing habit, unique beauty of plant (e.g. red leaved plum).
- Types of plants under or over represented in the Fruit Garden
- When appropriate, the Fruit Garden will focus on representing the selections listed in the *Fruit Handbook for Western Washington WSU* (EB0937) and *New Alternative Fruit Crops for Western Washington WSU* (EB2002)
- Garden design and space available for new material
- Effort it takes to maintain the Fruit Garden, i.e. volunteer time to maintain existing trees as well as new plants/trees

Since the focus is on home gardening/orcharding and gardener safety, tree height will be kept to 10-12 feet where possible, and disease and pest control methods, whether mechanical or chemical, will be appropriate for home gardens/orchards. The exceptions will be the antique apple trees and nut trees.

The WWFRF Garden Committee reserves the right to make specific changes as warranted, i.e. due to insect pest infestation. *For full plan go to NWFRUIT.org*

Growing Cherries in Western Washington

Transcript of Cherry Day talk By Dr. Robert A. Norton

Of all the tree fruit species we might like to grow in Western Washington, sweet cherries rank near the top in difficulty of achieving consistent satisfaction. In most areas that have reasonable good drainage, the cherry tree (*Prunus avium*) grows vigorously even in the wild. In the spring, on Vashon Island just west of Seattle, wild Mazzard (*P. avium*) trees bloom profusely in the open forest; but come fruiting time, you seldom see a crop due to poor pollination, brown rot (*Monilinia*), bird predation and the occasional climbing raccoon. Homeowners attempting to get a crop on a sweet cherry tree purchased from a nursery often have the same problem – the tree gets too tall too quickly, birds harvest the upper branches, lack of fruit set unless the owner has honey bees, mason bees and bumblebees, or our humid climate allows brown rot to destroy blossoms and later ripening fruit just before it's ready to pick.

So how do we improve our chances of getting reasonable satisfaction from growing sweet cherries in this region? Here are some points to think about.

Our climate, soil and rootstock

Our annual rainfall in the region varies from 14 (in the Sequim region) to 100 inches. The area along the I-5 corridor usually gets between 30 and 60 inches of annual rain fall. The higher the rainfall, the greater the chance for brown rot infection of flowers and developing fruit and of fruit cracking just prior to harvest. More on that later.

Cherries grow well in a variety of soils, provided there is reasonable drainage. The standard cherry tree is grafted on Mazzard rootstock that tolerates a wide range of soils. Avoid so-called semi-drafted rootstocks, usually Maheleb. Most of my trees are on Gisela 5 dwarfing rootstock, and some are on Krymsk 5. These trees will produce early and heavily and can be kept to 9-10 feet in height with summer pruning. The more dwarfing the rootstock, the greater the need for supplemental irrigation since these trees will have a more limited root distribution. Judi Stewart and others of the Western Cascade Fruit Society are conducting research on cherry rootstock with members of the various chapters of WCFS. The study will help determine the best rootstock / variety combination for cherry growers throughout the region.

Varieties (Cultivars)

Everybody's favorite cherries, Bing and Rainier, commonly will be found in garden centers and nursery catalogs. They are wonderful, but 9 out of 10 years, a shower will hit just as they ripen, and most of the fruit will crack and subsequently, rot. There are some varieties that have greater resistance to cracking: Regina, Lapins, Sweetheart, Kristen, White Gold, Black Gold, Benton and Hudson. A good research project for someone in Western Washington would be to evaluate varieties for resistance to *Monilinia* (brown rot). Later ripening varieties, e.g., Hudson, Lapins and Sweetheart, may be less affected only because the chances of rain are less in mid to late July than in late June, when Bing ripens. Another point to think about is the relationship of variety to rootstock. In eastern Washington, growers would avoid planting the heavy bearing Sweetheart on the dwarf rootstock Gisela 5. Such trees would soon over crop and "runt out". Most of my trees are this combination but because our pollination and fruit set conditions are much less favorable, we end up with just the right sized crop most years.

For the full transcript go to NWFruit.org

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 our website and click on *support-donate* to make a donation through PayPal.

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 Fruit Garden
 On sampling and field days
 By doing work that can be done from my home

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Email address _____ Phone # _____

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, Membership
2609 Cedarwood Ave
Bellingham, WA 98225

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

Credit cards accepted through PayPal! Just go to our website and click on *support-donate* to make a donation.

WWFRF Board Meeting
July 13, 2010 2:30 pm – 4:35 pm
Held at Skagit Valley Food Co-op

Invitees: (attendees are underlined) Sue Williams, Bob Baines, Kim Siebert, Christy Nieto; Jay Score, Hazel Sittner; Kristan Johnson; Sam Benowitz, John Valentine; Mary Jo Hilgart, Darlene Granberg, Carol Miles, Mike Ewanciw; Ira Collins; Bill Pierce

Review of Cherry Event – Our general feeling is that this was a very successful event. Feedback from participants was very good. Many were very pleased with the educational portion. The SWD warning was handled successfully so that when participants were in the cherry block it was evident there were plenty of cherries that

were not infected with SWD.

Finance Committee – Mike distributed the 2012 Financial Statement (already in the June, 2013 newsletter and the recommendations and observations from the Financial Review committee. Bob moved to accept the Financial Review report, Kristan seconded. Accepted by unanimous vote.

\$270 was collected for sale of bags today at the Cherry Day event, \$95 from Fruit Booth sales.

Mike will identify the 3rd non BOD member for the Financial Review committee by the next BOD meeting.

Mike was asked to give an annual statement of income and operating expenses. The board is interested in understanding the potential funds available for projects now that we have finished paying off the WSU addendums; due next BOD meeting.

A \$300 donation needs to be made to Cloud Mountain Farm Center to acknowledge Tom Thornton's review of the Garden Management Plan.

Membership – Christy provided her report by email. Here are the highlights: 187 newsletter sent in June. At the Winter Field Day, we had 53 new or renewed memberships, slightly up from last year. Sue provided historical membership numbers gathered from past newsletters beginning in 2007 and ending 2013: 238, 202, 180, 196, 232, 143, 150. Although many new members are received at each event, a significant number do not renew. Sue suggested that a simple survey be completed to understand member expectations. More Garden volunteers are needed!

Ira will explore marketing improvement and how we can improve the marketing aspects of the web site.

The fall BOD retreat will focus on membership to determine the plans for 2014.

Fruit Garden Committee – BOD members were asked to read the Fruit Garden management Plan and be familiar with its direction and recommendations. It has come to light that the Garden Volunteers are not following the plan which essentially nullifies the work. Carol will not spend any more of her time working to write a document that does not accurately represent how the Fruit Garden is managed. Hazel asked to be part of the Fruit Garden Committee. Each revision will go to Carol and back to the Committee for approval. All revisions must be made to conform to what can realistically be done in the Garden. Jay will take the lead to capture all of the existing pest management practices in the garden and add to the document and submit to Carol. Bob will work with the Fruit Garden Committee to add language on how decisions are made before the next BOD meeting and to take comments out of the Management Plan. Sue will draft a Garden Research template and submit to Kristan and Carol for their input within the next couple of weeks.

Honoree Plaques – Larry Crum has presented a proposal to have a plaque in the Fruit Garden to honor Dr. Norton. Kim also reminded the board that we have a commitment to provide a plaque for the donors who provided the money to create the Garden. Bob Baines and Kim Siebert will work with Larry Crum to come up with a plan for the plaques by the Fall Retreat.

Fruit Garden "Research" - Sue asked for BOD comments on how anecdotal research could be documented and reviewed by the Fruit Garden Committee. This way there would be visibility into activities in the Garden. Research could be communicated in the newsletter to increase the value to WWFRF members. Research would be approved by the same process as changes to the Fruit Garden Management Plan and would be attached as addendums to the Fruit Garden Management Plan.

Apple Pear Harvest – We do not have a coordinator for this event! Bob feels that another person should be found and that he will assist that person.

Winter Field Day 2014 – Mike requested ideas for the Winter Field Day 2014.

BOD Retreat – Scheduled for Saturday, November, 23, at NWREC 9am – 4pm. Carol will request the room. We will be able to use the kitchen for a potluck lunch.

Newsletter – Each of us should make an effort to send Kim articles for the next newsletter or for other future newsletters. If anyone gets an idea for something for the newsletter they can send it to Kim and she will put it into the appropriate newsletter. Personal experience articles are great.

Pest Control: An Accidental Experiment with Apples

By Ira Collins

As fruit growers, I believe each of us sometimes longs for that mythical time when one planted a tree, watered and fertilized it sporadically as our mood dictated, and then harvested a bumper crop of perfectly formed apples from a sturdy tree. This is my childhood memory.

Modern psychology experimentation now tells us that memories are not filed away intact within our brain as we would think. Instead, we store not the actual memory, but rather metadata - abstracted data about an experience - that we use to rebuild a memory. Each time we recall something from memory, we reconstruct it a bit differently, so that over time the memory varies more and more from the original. What we think of as an accurate picture turns out to be more a connect-the-dots picture whose dots aren't always in the same place nor connected in exactly same way each time.

Our deceptive memories may explain why fruit growing, more specifically in this case, apple growing, can appear much more difficult than in our predecessors' time, and it drives home the importance of two highly effective and simple fruit-growing tools: keeping records, and creating and following a fruit-growing plan.

This past year, with full knowledge of my faulty memory, yet obstinately challenging all odds, I neither kept records nor followed my plan, and this article and my upcoming miserable apple harvest will be the results.

Nestled in among other plants and trees in our western-facing Seattle garden that drops some eighty feet to the street are apple espaliers and semi-dwarfing apple trees. The names are familiar: Liberty, Akane, Gravenstein, Melrose, Spartan, Honeycrisp, Ellison's Orange, RubINETTE, Foxwhelp, Cox's Orange Pippin, and Unknown. Unknown is possibly the most common apple tree planted. I'm not quite certain why it should be, as in nearly all cases it disappoints with its tasteless, mealy fruit, its thuggish growth that overtakes its allotted space, and its attractiveness to all pests and varmints. In conferring with others, it was always planted by a previous property owner.

However, in these apple maggot times, Unknown does have one beneficial attribute in addition to its welcome shade on a hot summer's day. It is the sacrificial tree that lures the predating insects away from the desirable apples, so ensuring their insect-free bountifulness. Or, so I thought.

In past years, I methodically recorded a daily narrative in my gardener's ten-year journal, purchased from a well-known gardener's supply company. Daily high and low temperatures were noted. Tree planting, fertilization, and pruning days were marked. Bud break and pollinator observations were commented upon, and terse comments about the weather "Drizzly in the morning, sunny afternoon" were recorded for posterity. These notes also alerted me to when I should hang out my apple lures, those red plastic balls coated with Tanglefoot that not only ensnared any insect with designs on my apples, but also any gardeners' clothing or skin that ventured too close. A few weeks after deployment these traps would be coated with a layer of unidentifiable insect bits and pieces. As a side note, I keep honey bees, and was initially concerned that some might also be ensnared. During the past seven years,

not a single honey bee, bumble bee, native bee, lady bug, or other known beneficial has been trapped.

Having learned from presentations by learned Western Washington Fruit Research Foundation members that a fruit barrier is an effective means to non-maggoty apples, I dutifully purchased box after box of footies, then spent hours in the drizzly spring rain encapsulating each quarter-sized apple within its protective covering. While this approach is cost prohibitive for the commercial grower, it has numerous advantages for the home orchardist, who can say, "I have 681 apples this year" and be highly confident of the number's accuracy. Additionally, this is an opportunity for additional thinning any pruning and a general check on each tree's well-being.

Having taken these measures, I would then sit back and watch as the apples grew in size, watch the red lures turn more black than red as their insect coating thickened, and watch Unknown's fruit become struck with maggot holes after which I would gather these fruit and dispose of them. Then in early autumn, on a late September's morning, we would walk down the garden path, pluck a chilled apple from a shapely espalier, peel off the footie, and enjoy the crisp crunch of an organic, no-carbon-footprint apple.

This year I did nothing. This year I have next to nothing for apples. What happened?

Perhaps I was a bit busier than in past years, and the orchard paid the price. Perhaps my gardener's journal, untouched and gathering dust this past year, had its revenge for being unwanted. Perhaps my ego, quietly subverting my rational mind, convinced my subconscious that all that work was unneeded. "Go on", it said, "Apple trees have been pumping out fruit for millennia. You take that break. Nothing will happen." Nothing is what my harvest will be. The Honeycrisp apples somehow have experienced almost a 100 percent infestation. Liberty has been more fortunate, but some 40 percent are still infested. The remaining varieties are infested as well. Ellison's Orange seems to have escaped, perhaps because neither I nor the apple maggot could find any fruit.

We do have something, though, despite this poor showing. We have the results of an accidental experiment. Our control is the preceding seven years during which pests were trapped, and physical barriers applied, and the resultant pest-free apple harvest. And, we have our experimental year with no controls applied and the resultant failed harvest. Failed may be too strong a word, as there will be a few apples to enjoy, and I've made apple chutney from the clear sections of the maggoty apples. There does exist, however, a limit to how many jars of chutney one can make and use, even when planning to foist them off on unsuspecting recipients as holiday gifts.

I've dusted off the journal and asked its forgiveness for my neglect. I've stockpiled footies, and readied the red plastic balls and sticky goo for next year. I've resolved to create a plan, add documentation to it as I progress through the growing year, and most importantly, follow my plan. And, what about the ego? Well, I'm still working on him.

WWFRF would like to thank our commercial members.

Bee Diverse - www.beediverse.com

Beez Neez - www.beezneeziary.com

Northwoods/One Green World - www.onegreenworld.com

Raintree nursery - www.raintreenursery.com

Skagit Farmers Supply - www.skagitfarmers.com

Apple and Pear Day

Saturday, October 12th

11:00am – 2:00 pm

Sample apples and pears!
Learn about hard cider research!
Learn about apple diseases and pests!
Sample cider fruit!

Volunteer in the Fruit Garden!

Thursdays at 9:00 am

Volunteering in the Fruit Garden is a great way to learn more about how to grow fruit and get to know other fruit loving volunteers!
Contact Tom Wake:
thomas.wake@att.net

Board Meeting Retreat

Saturday, November 23, 9am - 4 pm.
at NWREC

All members are welcome to attend board meetings.

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 in 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.

HARVEST DAYS are free to members, and open to non-members @ \$15/ Individual and \$30.00/ Family (Parents with their minor children) at **each** event:

- **Sample the Harvest Days** are held in July and October. The following fruit is harvested in season: cherries, pears 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 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)



Western Washington Fruit Research Foundation Membership Form

Please check one box ONLY: Renewal New Member

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ 9-DIGIT ZIP: _____

TELEPHONE: (_____) _____ EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

I would prefer to receive email newsletters instead of by regular mail when WWFRF is prepared to send them.

I allow notice of membership meetings to be given to me by email.

Please check all applicable lines to designate type of membership, extra donation, and/or individual or family open house/field day:

_____ \$25 FOR ANNUAL **INDIVIDUAL** MEMBERSHIP (*One person only*)

_____ \$40 FOR ANNUAL **FAMILY** MEMBERSHIP (*Parents with their minor children*)

_____ \$ _____ FOR **GIFT** MEMBERSHIP FOR: (Please note for Whom Above)

_____ \$60 FOR ANNUAL **SUSTAINING** MEMBERSHIP (*Individual or family membership with higher level of financial support*)

_____ \$125 FOR ANNUAL **COMMERCIAL (List Only)** MEMBERSHIP (*Includes 3 people, and also includes business name on our website*)

_____ \$200 FOR ANNUAL **COMMERCIAL (Full)** MEMBERSHIP
(*Includes 3 people, and also includes a link from our website to the commercial members' website*)

_____ AN **EXTRA DONATION** of \$ _____ for WWFRF

_____ \$15 FOR **INDIVIDUAL One-Day** OPEN HOUSE/FIELD DAY **ONLY**

_____ \$30 FOR **FAMILY One-Day** OPEN HOUSE/FIELD DAY **ONLY** (Parents with their minor children)

SIGN ME UP TO HELP WWFRF AS CHECKED BELOW (please check all applicable lines):

_____ FIELD WORK IN THE **WWFRF FRUIT DISPLAY GARDEN**

(usually held every Thursday from 9am-12noon; March-Nov.)

_____ A **FIELD DAY** such as our Winter Field Day , Cherry Day, or the Apple and Pear Day

_____ **NORTHWEST FLOWER & GARDEN SHOW** in Seattle (usually held in late February every year)

_____ **FRUITBOOTH EVENTS** (Throughout the year)

_____ **SELLING APPLES AT VARIOUS FALL FRUIT SHOWS** (Seattle & Port Townsend)

_____ **BY DOING WORK I CAN DO IN MY OWN HOME USING MY COMPUTER OR TELEPHONE**

_____ **SERVING AS A BOARD MEMBER** (4 meetings a year)

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

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

Western Washington Fruit Research Foundation (WWFRF)

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

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In This Issue

Apple and Pear Day!

Accidental Experiment with Apples!

Growing Cherries in Western Washington!

**Check out our 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.