



ORCHARD LINK *NEWS*

Wildlife Special!

Whilst waiting for the harvest, go out and enjoy your orchard. You'll be amazed at the range of wildlife a traditional orchard can contain. In this issue we focus on the special wildlife which orchards can support and review the findings of the first ever national conference on orchards and wildlife. As Robin Williams, a team leader for English Nature explained:

'Nationally, English Nature has notified 15 SSSIs in 12 Natural Areas, where interest features are associated with orchards and the deadwood of old orchard trees. Above all, orchards are important to the fabric of what we value as a diverse countryside; at their best an interface between old trees, species rich grassland and scrub which supports a huge range of invertebrates, birds, lichens and fungi. They are microcosms of what we want our countryside to be.'

Why Apples don't have Maggots

James Marsden, English Nature General Manager explains Orchards are not natural:

An apple tree is genetically coded to reproduce itself. Unattended by man it will produce thousands of small, bitter apples containing just enough starch, protein and carbohydrate to develop ten seeds inside each apple that will fall into the earth to make more trees.

So over the centuries we have modified wild apple species and now apple trees are grown. The commercial apple grower wants high tonnage per hectare (orchard structure) and good quality (pest and disease control).

Orchard structure determines fruit quantity. Modern commercial orchards are typically planted in large blocks of single varieties on M9 dwarfing rootstock at 900 trees per acre (2200 trees per hectare) with 11ft between rows, 4ft between trees, mown grass between the rows and a herbicide strip beneath the trees. Trees



reach a maximum stem diameter of 6in and are grubbed out at 14-15 years (or earlier if you can afford it!).

What constitutes good quality is determined by the power of cosmetics in the fruit business. Despite a stated preference for the flavour of old fashioned varieties, most apple eaters have been conditioned to like biting into the large, perfectly shaped, perfectly coloured apples found on supermarket shelves. To meet this demand, an apple grower must strip off up to two thirds of the infant apples that form at blossom time and engage in sophisticated chemical warfare with the multitude of insect pests and fungal diseases that attack the tree and fruit from March to July.

Increasing costs of pesticides and consumer concerns about the amount of chemicals being used in commercial fruit production have led fruit growers to explore ways of reducing chemical dependency, largely through Integrated Pest Management (IPM). IPM seeks to optimise pest control to minimise pest damage and hazards to people, animals, plants and the environment.

A typical IPM scheme will involve use of different pheromone traps placed in orchards to provide a sample census of which insect pests are present and how close they are to egg laying. Computer controlled temperature and moisture sensors in the orchard determine if the weather conditions favour spread of specific insect pests

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- The value of rotten wood.
- What's on? Summer orchard events.
- Prepare for Autumn's harvest.



Please note Orchard Link's new address see back cover

and fungi (eg warm, wet conditions favour rapid spread of scab, whereas hot, dry summers favour fruit tree red spider mite). The aim is to avoid spraying with pesticides, fungicides and mildicides until insects, mites and fungi have reached a critical threshold, and to encourage beneficial insect predators which overwinter in tree bark, hedges and on the orchard floor.

One well known IPM scheme, which is used by supermarkets to achieve traceability at individual orchard level with an audit every two years, specifies standard spray applications of 5-7 gallons per acre for standard trees and 20 gallons per acre for bush and dwarf trees. Typical spray cycles are 7, 10 and 14 days. So even with IPM. The average Cox's Orange Pippin will receive 15-20 sprays before it leaves the orchard!

Associated habitats (eg ponds and watercourses, grassland, hedges and their associated invertebrates) are often affected by these sprays because the method of application by air blast spraying is not target specific and the spray application windows for particular pests are in some cases only a few days, and so spraying may take place despite adverse weather conditions.

"Children don't understand the concept of maggots in apples, because apples don't have maggots (BBC Radio 4 'Today Programme' 31 August 1999).



In total contrast, in **traditional orchards** the trees will be larger than those in modern commercial orchards and they will be planted further apart. Many traditional orchards are centuries old and contain several very old trees, together with 'replacement' trees of different ages.

These characteristics produce a habitat very similar to lowland wood pasture. In contrast to modern commercial orchards, the mixture of fruit species and of early and late flowering varieties reduces the risks of total crop loss through pests and disease. For this reason, few if any chemical sprays are used in many traditional orchards. Natural predators of pest species (eg ladybirds, hoverflies, earwigs, tits and finches) build up in high enough numbers to balance the potential problem. So if you can tolerate the odd maggot in your apple, you'll be doing your local wildlife a favour. If there are maggots, insects and butterflies you will have birds, studies prove the case; a systematic survey of 109 Herefordshire orchards carried

out by the Central Science Laboratory (CSL) for the UK Pesticides Safety Directorate in 1996 found that unsprayed orchards held more birds than sprayed orchards (Crocker et al, 1998). Less than a quarter of traditional orchards received any sort of pesticide treatment, whereas more than 90% of modern orchards received approved pesticides. In consequence, there were more than twice as many birds counted in traditional versus modern orchards and the range of species seen was significantly more diverse.

This same study found that both modern and traditional orchards held common birds such as blue tit and chaffinch, but the traditional ones also held less common birds. Traditional orchards had proportionately more wood pigeon, great tit, jackdaw, tree sparrow (rarely found in modern orchards), long-tailed tit, mistle thrush, spotted flycatcher, little owl, treecreeper, starling, great spotted woodpecker, stock dove and collared dove. Most of these species nest in holes or crevices in trees (eg great spotted woodpecker, spotted flycatcher, treecreeper and tree sparrow) and are totally or partially dependent on invertebrate food. So when an orchard is sprayed much of these bird's food sources simply disappear.

Mammals, flying and four footed

Those insects are the food source for yet more wild visitors, orchards are often important feeding habitats for greater horseshoe, brown long-eared and pipistrelle bats. Other mammals found in orchards include fox, brown hare, rabbit, stoat, weasel, hedgehog and badger.



The Partial Tale of Golden Haired Lichen

Golden Haired Lichen, (the common name for *Teleschoistes Haricous*) sounds far more poetic, like a character from a fairy tale. Unfortunately, although this lichen is rare and threatened by air pollution, we can't tell you the whole of its story, or whether it will have a happy ending.

Currently found and being monitored by the Devon Wildlife Trust as part of Devon's Biodiversity Action Plan, it appears to occur along the South Devon Coast. It's been recorded at Start Point, Prawle and Bolt Head and the apple trees in old orchards in that area seem to provide a habitat for it.

If you live in the Southernmost tips of Devon and own an orchard, take a close look at your trees. Whilst we can't describe or show the lichen in this newsletter (it takes a good field guide to identify) you could call Liz Kenderdine at the Wildlife Trust, on 01392 279244 if you think you may have it growing on your trees.

Conserving Creep Crawlies

Although most of us are thrilled to have birds and butterflies in our patch of land. We pay scant attention to the species which really indicate a diverse and wildlife rich environment: insects. There are over 20,000 species in Britain and really we know little about them, most lead incredibly specialised lives and often we fail to conserve species because we do not understand their specialisms. Another difficulty in their conservation is that many insects are like two species rolled into one. For example, the adults of some longhorn beetles, which are specialised feeders on nectar and pollen in open grassy spaces such as orchard margins, enjoy warm sheltered microclimates with plenty of flowers for their food source. The longhorn beetle grub of the same species requires cool, moist, decaying wood, usually in contact with the soil, during the dispersal phase of the adult. The critical aspect of such interdependent invertebrate habitats is that they need to be close to each other. An orchard is very often effectively a combination of a number of different habitats, a wood standing within a flowery meadow with a hedge around it, which itself may have more and different flowers.



In conservation terms; the sum of the parts is much greater than the component parts. Within orchards are important micro-habitats: a tussock within short grassland could harbour bush crickets, which leap into the short grass for their prey, perhaps a grasshopper of some sort, which will quickly return to the tussock before being seen by a predator, such as a jackdaw. In this sense, a very varied orchard with patches of nettles and grass tussocks as well as hedges and grassland may be very good for invertebrate diversity.

Some invertebrates, such as woodland molluscs, which are readily found in orchards, do not naturally travel about very easily. It is therefore important to have corridors connecting their habitats. In Devon, where we still have mixed farms and a landscape of banks, hedgerows, and small woods, we have a valuable mix of what's needed. Together all the components of a traditional orchard have value for insect life.

In the grassland – you may see cockchafer beetles, which in turn are a food source for bats. You may also find beautiful green-bronze metallic click beetles, or soldier beetles in longer grass with flowers. Bumblebees and solitary bees in particular are very important in orchards in that many are more efficient as pollinators than domestic hive bees. A good hedge bottom with tussocky grassland for bumblebees will aid fruit blossom pollination.

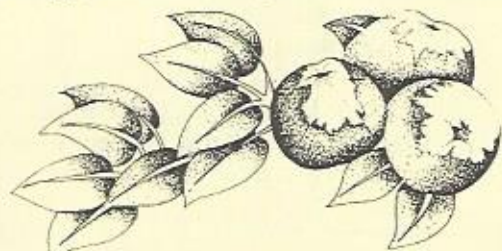
Hedgerows provide shelter, a sun trap and diversity of plants for insects. Flowering plants in the hedgerow also extend the nectar season; bramble provides nectar from July and is the main food source for the buff arches moth.

Plant buckthorn in your hedge and you may attract the burnstone butterfly.

Wildlife on apple trees. The trees in unsprayed traditional orchards can be oasis for wildlife. Professor Richard Southwood at Oxford University compiled a hierarchy of the most important trees for plant feeding invertebrates, which included apple among the top ten. The good news is that many predators, such as lacewings, small soldier beetles and hoverfly larvae, which exist among the orchard foliage, assist with the biological control of pests such as aphids and plant hoppers.

The blossom feeds many benign beetles. One pest species, however, the blossom weevil (*Anthonomus pomorum*), is particularly targeted for spraying by growers. Unfortunately, there are about seven other harmless species of *Anthonomus* associated with fruit blossom which suffer from sprays aimed at *Anthonomus pomorum* and these are now nationally scarce or Red Data Book listed.

Windfall fruits attract a variety of invertebrates including butterflies, and sap-feeding beetles such as the red spotted *Glischrochilus hortensis* which feeds in holes pecked in the fruit by birds. Wasps, which are beneficial biological control agents for most of the year, love fallen apples but tend to become inebriated and aggressive after feeding on fermenting fruit! Hornets, which are much scarcer and much less aggressive than wasps, also feed on windfalls.



Even the bark offers a special habitat; apple bark consists of plates gently held on at the middle, with lots of nooks and crannies to scuttle around under. The nocturnal darkling beetle (*Cylindrinotus laevioctostriatus*) is another highly specialised invertebrate, which lives in the tussocks at the base of apple trees during the day and emerges at night to graze the green *Pleurococcus* algae off the surface of the bark. Ladybirds, which are so important in aphid control, overwinter under loose bark.

A Lot of Old Rot?

Think twice before removing that dying apple tree... benignly neglected old orchards offer much to invertebrates. All trees eventually decay internally; it is a natural part of their biology and usually of no harm to the living tree. Internal decay fungi are present throughout a tree's life but they only start to decay the wood when it is exposed as in a pruning wound or snapped twig. Early colonists of this area are bark beetles, of which fruit trees have their own species, *Scolytus mali*. These eventually loosen up the bark and allow other species, such as the cardinal beetles to follow. On trees where the wood is exposed, various wild equivalents of the woodworm beetle, bore into the dry timber, leaving various sized

small holes. Once the beetles have finished with these, they are used by solitary wasps as nursery holes, in which they stock up prey items such as plant hoppers or aphids as food for their grubs, and then cover the hole with mud. However, raiders such as ruby-tailed wasps (*Chrysididae*), may enter the hole before the solitary wasp has sealed it, kill the egg and lay its own and fly off before the solitary wasp return to cap it off; a whole community exists simply in the holes left by the bark beetles.

Decay will eventually get into the heart of the timber. Rot holes offer nesting opportunities for hornets as well as birds and bats. Wet rot-holes, 'rot-pools', constitute a separate habitat for species of, for example, hoverflies. Particular bumble-mimicking hoverflies live only on exposed rot-holes in tree roots.

Once decaying wood starts to become soft it offers habitat for the larvae of many wood feeding insects and their predators. Species such as the various longhorn beetles, the stag beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), the rhinoceros beetle (*Sinodendron cylindricum*) and the lesser stag beetle (*Dorcus parallelepipedus*), are all species which particularly like white-rotted timber, as is common in apple, where both the cellulose and lignin decay away equally, leaving a soft spongy textured material.

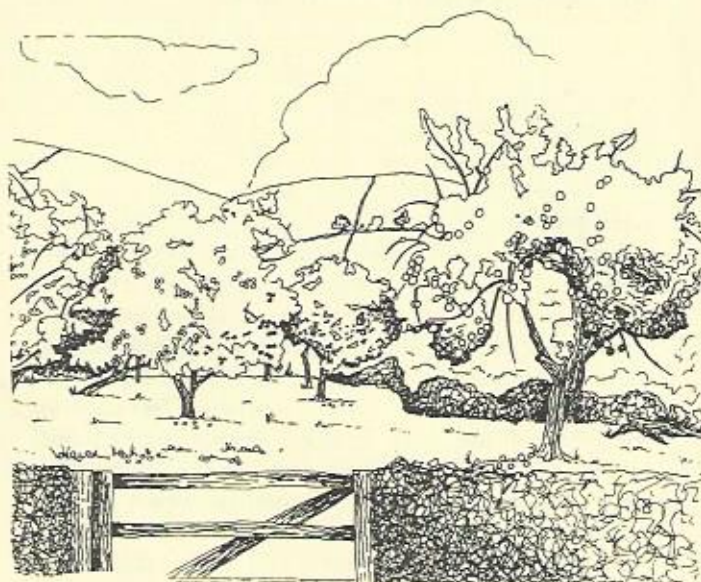
Eventually the wood in the heart of the tree is broken down into wood mould which is then particularly attractive to the rarer species. Unfortunately, many trees, once they reach this stage of decay, will be removed by the orchard owner even though they may attract rose chafer beetles (*Cetonia aurata*) or the very rare noble chafer (*Gnorimus nobilis*), it is almost exclusive to ancient fruit trees. Letting a little gentle decay happen, in this case, doing nothing, can do a great deal for your local wildlife population.

Leave a Few Nettles

If you have a nettle patch in your orchard think twice before you spray or cut them. Usually nettles will only grow where there is a high level of phosphate in the ground. They often develop where stock leave their dung or quantities of apples are left to rot. They will not however spread right across the orchard, unless there is adequate phosphate throughout. Nettles are a very important food plant for many creatures including butterflies such as small tortoiseshells, peacocks and commas. Areas of nettle can be positively managed within the orchard for overwintering butterflies, which need young nettles when they emerge on which to lay their eggs and on which the larvae will feed. Later in the season when the second generation of larvae are hatching, big patches of the taller, tougher nettles can be cut back to promote regrowth of more tender shoots, for the next generation of breeding butterflies to lay on.

An Event That Didn't Blossom!

Responding to members requests for more events, after the wonderful cidemakers picnic at Heron Valley Cider last Autumn, we arranged a Blossom Walk around Berry Pomeroy's six acres of orchards, on 30th April. We asked you to book places in advance, but apart from three



members no one booked up for the guided tour with expert Charles Staniland, followed by a hot pasty and cider lunch.

Why we wondered? Was it too near the Spring Bank holidays? Did you all forget? Whatever the reason, we cancelled the morning's event and our gardens benefited from a few hours TLC instead.

We'll still plan an Autumn event of some kind, but do let me know what you would like to do and when. Orchard Link is your organisation and we'd be happy to hear from anyone who would like to invite others to their orchard for a look around – so let's hear from members!

Name that Apple?

The complex task of tracing old Devon apple varieties is akin to detective work. Many names are only memories, the trees long gone, still we're excited to have good descriptions of old varieties.

Hubert Snowden, now in his 82nd year is still an expert craftsman and teaches hurdle making. Remembering an orchard in Thurstlestone, he described three apples which he believes have no living stock. It would be wonderful if Orchard Link members could prove us wrong, or give any leads to identifying the 'lavender apple'!

Hubert describes:

'Redstreak Flat medium, skin green with red stripes, flesh whitish medium soft. Cider.

Royal Redstreak Large round, skins green to yellowing, red stripes. Very juicy sharp to sweet, dessert or cider, non-keeping.

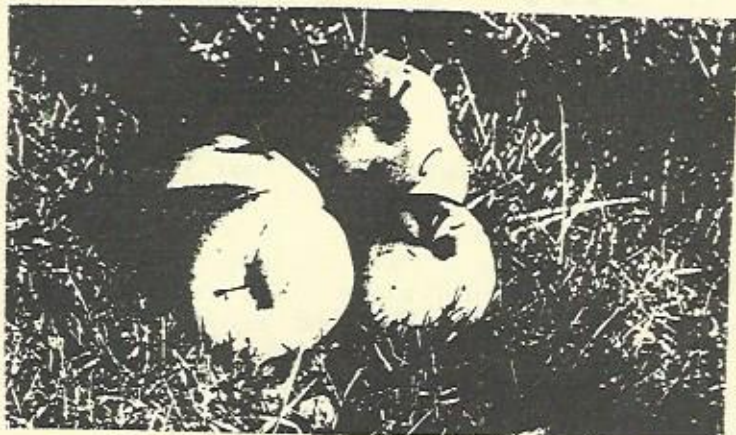
Also a small round apple, its skin fairly hard, white flesh, medium sweet flavour, dessert. But the skin colour I have never seen anywhere else, a pale lavender is the best description I can think for it, and have no idea of a name.'

Any ideas? Write to us at the address on the back page.



Getting to the Root of the Problem?

Summer pruning and orchard advice from Ben Pike, South Hams Orchard Services.



An old book arrived in the post a few days ago, "Pruning, Grafting and Budding Fruit Trees" by D T Fish, price one shilling, dating from the late 19th century. It is amusing to read how things have changed since then, as the following extract shows:

'Many of the old cultivators might almost be said to have lived to prune. They went about fully furnished with various instruments of tree torture, in the form of chisels, billhooks, saws, knives, seeking what they could prune. Cutting was their easy cure for growth and the want of it, fertility or barrenness, health or disease. Did a tree make too much wood, let the knife into it; too little, run the saw through its neck. Nor leaf, nor flower, nor twig, nor bole, nor branch, nor bark escaped.'

This criticism of over-enthusiastic pruning is perhaps understandable, but what follows next is more surprising.

'Moderns have completely changed their tactics. Instead of a system of direct repression, they merely take fruit trees gently in hand by the roots and lead them into fertile ways. There is no doubt nor mystery about it. The top cannot be cut into fertility, but the roots can be led with ease in that direction.'

The main (and rather obvious) problem with root pruning is the inaccessibility of the roots. Even modern books such as 'The Fruit Garden Displayed' by Harry Baker (RHS) suggest root pruning as a means of treating over vigorous unproductive trees. There are photos of a determined looking man digging a trench around a fairly large tree and then sawing through large roots. I can understand the theory but it seems to be a great deal of backbreaking work as well as very disturbing to the tree. I have not tried root pruning but would love to hear from anyone who has.

Summer pruning in orchards is very limited, but there are three main categories of trees pruned at this time of year.

The first are all members of the *Prunus* family (cherries, plums, almonds and peaches). These are never pruned during the winter because of the danger of spreading diseases, especially silverleaf disease. Pruning this family of trees can be fairly limited, with only dead, diseased and crossing or rubbing branches needing to be cut.

The second category is limited pruning of over vigorous apple and pear trees. Winter pruning encourages new growth more than summer pruning, so some removal of vigorous upright shoots may be done now. This can include water shoots growing from the trunk as a result of previous pruning.

The third category is trained trees such as espaliers and cordons. This is a complicated subject, but the general principle in pruning mature trees is to cut all mature laterals to 3 leaves above the basal cluster. Shoots emerging from the existing spurs can be cut hard to one leaf above the basal cluster. This can be done around mid-August.

The other important job at this time of year is extreme watchfulness. All kinds of bugs and diseases will be surveying your orchard, wondering whether to take up residence for the summer, so keep your eyes open, as many insect pests multiply rapidly once established, and will need prompt remedial action. One important reminder is that many insecticides are harmful to bees, so if you use them try to do so in the evening when the bees are safely tucked up in bed. It has been a cool, damp start to the summer, not ideal for fruit trees (or humans!). So let's hope that by the time you read this those, hot balmy days will have returned.



Flying the Flag for Apple Day

Preparing for the big day, artist Sue Misselbrook is enthusing the whole village into making door sized banners. She writes

'Apple day 2000 is being held at Woolston Green in the Parish of Staverton on Saturday 21st October. Preparations are underway to include 6 large festive banners which will feature the 'pleasures' of the apple as their theme! Each banner is to be made in 'medieval style' decorated with fabric dyed art work, and hung from bamboo poles, strung with ribbons and bells.'

Banner 1 (featuring Eve, the serpent and that apple) has been designed to use as an example to show to our local schoolchildren who will work on Banner 2 during their summer activities week.

During the latter part of the summer, the remaining four banners will be painted and made by a group of artistic parishioners, who have already demonstrated their enthusiasm, making the parish map.'

You can have a sneak preview at the Great Wood Fair in September. Meanwhile I'm looking forward to some spectacular results. Sue's last project to co-ordinate the parish map a painted and stitched patchwork created by over a hundred people and is utterly beautiful.

What's on?

For Coast and Countryside events call 01803 861140. For Tresillian & SHOGS (South Hams Organic Gardeners Society) call Liz Collins or Anna Brindley - 01548 853220

July

Wed 5th Volunteer work day Tresillian Gardens
Sat 8th Composting Workshop at Tresillian with Nicky Scott of Devon's Community Composting Network £7.50 (£5 to SHOGS members)

Tue 11th Meeting for anyone interested in Beekeeping. Join **Totnes and Kingsbridge Beekeepers** for a visit to see inside local beehives. Ring David Shingleton for details Tel: 01548 830788. You can meet members at the **Totnes and Kingsbridge Agricultural Shows**, where they will have a stall and honey on sale.

Sun 16th Volunteer work day at Tresillian.

Wed 26th Yealmpton Agricultural Show. See Orchard Link details in the Coast and Countryside Service display trailer.

Thur 27th Totnes Agricultural Show. See Orchard Link details in the Coast and Countryside Service display trailer.

Sat 29th Marldon Apple Pie Fair. Appropriately our information will be in the Coast and Countryside Service display trailer!

August

Sun 6th Tresillian Garden Open Day FREE ADMISSION 2pm - 5pm as part of HDRA's open organic gardens weekend. Come and see the newly planted fruit trees: Espalier Greengage, Nectarine, Peach and Morello Cherry. Also the green willow work structure around the new compost demonstration area.

Sun 13th 'Pork, Eggs, Apples and Honey' a Guided tour around Dittisham Farm. A 20 acre smallholding where a new traditional orchard was planted last winter. Also a chance to see how the owners keep Black Berkshire pigs, sheep, cows, ducks, geese and chickens and grow herbs and produce honey, all sold locally. 2pm. Follow signs to 'Prehistoric Hill Settlement Museum' (there's also a reconstruction Iron Age hut on the site!) from the A3122 Halwell to Dartmouth road. Adults £1.50, Children 50p. No dogs please. A Coast and Countryside event.

September

Sat 2nd Cidermaking in the Tamar Valley - Drop in on Countryman Cider just before the busy apple harvest. See how the cider will be produced and there will be a chance to try a taster of last year's produce. Bring a picnic and enjoy. Meet Countryman Cider, Felldown, (Grid Ref: SX 377 801) at 11am till 12.30. Booking essential on 01822 610676. Organised by the Tamar Valley Countryside Service

Sat 2nd Kingsbridge Agricultural Show. Look out for Orchard Link's own Stall (a green and white gazebo, close to the Coast and Countryside Service trailer!). We'll be selling early apples and help will be most welcome.

Sat 9th The Great Wood Fair an extravaganza of stalls, displays and activities, everything to do with wood from woodturning to woodland tales. 10am-5pm. Follaton House grounds, Totnes. Orchard Link will be there under the gazebo, selling apples. Again, offers of help please! Why not come for the day and just spend an hour with us?



October

Sat 21st Apple Day 2000 at Landscope. Whatever you do don't miss this! Come and see Orchard Link's stand, press apples and taste the juice, learn to prune, buy rare apple trees from Thornhayes Nursery, taste cider at the cider bar and try out two apple cafés. Let the kids make apple-inspired crafts or try the apply olympics, listen to folk songs and wassails, have a go at turning apple wood. You can even travel there by steam train and classic bus. Full details in the Autumn Coast and Countryside events leaflet and in the Autumn edition of Orchard Link News.

Sun 22nd Apple Day at Cockington, offering an array of apple food and drink, crafts, stalls, storytelling, a hog roast and barn dance. 10am - 5pm. Cockington Court, Torquay. Call 01803 606035.

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Looking ahead to the Harvest

Building on last year's system we shall again be operating our collection scheme and 'Harvestline' phone line, again skillfully staffed by Nicola Herbert. Soon we'll be sending you full details of this year's collection procedure and Harvestline opening times. The system will be much the same as last year's formula. If you have apples in your orchard (at least 6 sacks) contact Nicola Herbert on Harvestline tel: 01548 550516 (until set up Trudy Turrell on 01803 861140 or George Lacon on 01548 821668). Then Nicola will either visit or discuss your orchard. We need to know:

- What type of apples you have: cider, dessert or cooking?
- Roughly how much fruit you expect.
- When it will be ready for collection.

We'll deliver collection bags to you and will later arrange to collect them from your gate during a certain week in the Autumn. As we are currently planning to rent yard space at Staverton, you'll also have the option of dropping off apples yourself here, or at Combe, Loddiswell (Nicola's farm). We'll send full details and directions when you contact us.

The fruit will be sold to local cider, juice or preserve makers. The manufacturers generally pay Orchard Link for the fruit after Christmas and as soon as we receive payment you will receive a cheque for 50% of the value of your fruit.

All you need to do is to call us and to arrange to pick and bag the fruit by the agreed date. If the apples in your orchard just rotted away last year, now's the time to start thinking about turning 2000's windfalls into cash!

Do Some 'Housework' Before the Harvest.

At the risk of repeating ourselves, here's some gentle advice to help you prepare for the harvest in good time.

1. In August and early September, consider how you will keep the grass (and especially nettles!) down around the trees, to enable you to easily find and pick your fruit. You'll need either to let sheep graze, before any fruit falls, or strim or scythe around each tree under the canopy.
2. Check that you can easily get sacks of apples in and out of the orchard to your drive or gateway where we can collect them. Do you need to cut a path through long grass or move things about a bit, so you can maybe get a wheelbarrow through?
3. Make sure you have contacted Orchard Link in good time and that you have arranged for us to drop collecting bags off to you.
4. Organise someone to do the picking. If you are unable to do it yourself, how about 'giving' the fruit to a local charity, or the PTA to pick and sell.
5. Sit back, relax and wait for the fruit to ripen!



Please note our new address

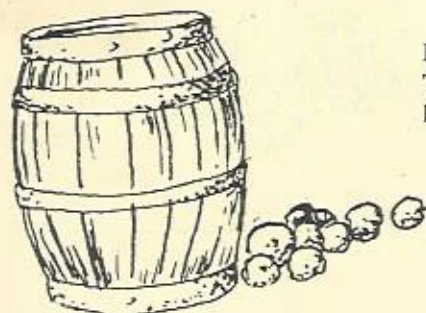
From 3rd July, Orchard Link's address will be:

Orchard Link
PO Box 109
Totnes
TQ9 5XR

Since our establishment, the Coast and Countryside Service (who are still supporting us with my time and an office base) have handled all our mail too. Because we are an independent organisation, not part of South Hams District Council, we've decided to have our own PO address from where mail can reach me, Nicola and the other directors wherever we are working from. So please make a note in your address book, if however mail is sent via the Coast and Countryside Service, don't worry, it will still reach me and be dealt with. Thank you. Trudy Turrell

Orchard Link News is produced by Orchard Link. It is free to members. For details on membership contact Trudy Turrell at Orchard Link, at the address above. Tel: 01803 861140
Visit our website on:
<http://telematics.ex.ac.uk/fr-mp.htm>

Orchard Link is supported by South Devon & Dartmoor Leader II Project, MAFF (The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food) and the Coast and Countryside Service.



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harvest season!**

