



Fruit Growers
of SWFL

DECEMBER 2021



The December Membership Meeting of the Collier Fruit Growers will consist of three parts:
1) Nomination and Election of Offices and Directors,
2) Establishing a Path Forward for the Organization, and existing/new Outreach Programs,
3) A Round Table Discussion of Individual gardening Questions and Concerns.

Please come prepared to actively participate in all three portions of the Meeting.

Letter from President of the Collier Fruit Growers (CFG)

Dear Fellow Fruit Enthusiasts,

Despite Covid concerns and restrictions, 2021 has been a good year for CFG. In person meetings with monthly speakers continued throughout the year. The meetings, despite the scheduling change, to the third Monday of each month in the second half of the year, continued to draw a good attendance of both existing and new members. In the new year, the monthly meetings will be held at a more centralized location in the County.

The Fruit Tree Sales at Freedom Park were re-established, after the 2020 lockdown, on Saturday, February 27, our most successful sale ever. The recent November 20 Tree Sale was also well attended. In 2022, the sales will be February 26, the last Saturday in February, and November 19, the Saturday right before Thanksgiving. Members are always encouraged to volunteer and help with the tree sales.

The Thursday morning gatherings, 9:00 am to noon, at the fruit tree nursery in the garden at Extension Service Collier Facility will continue weekly throughout 2022. Persons are welcome to attend and ask questions, help with propagation, weed, or just listen to Crafton's many stories. Many of the questions have facilitated field trips to individuals' properties to address their specific questions/problems. The long-awaited Mist Propagation House was completed in September. Pond apple and mountain soursop seedlings have germinated for rootstocks for grafting in 2023. Kwai muk, edible bamboo, and a variety of yams are also being propagated under mist.

On October 9, CFG finally hosted the anticipated Mango Grafting Class conducted with Dr. Stephen Brady and accompanying lecture Dr. Noris Ledesma on the Various Mangifera Species. CFG's relationships with the Naples Botanical Garden and the UF/IFAC Extension Service – Collier continued to grow stronger in 2021. CFG participated in the November 13/14 'Yard and Garden Show' hosted by the Extension Service. Trees were provided by Lisa White, Mario Lozano, and Carl Peralte for sale during the event.

New outreach programs are being considered such as bee keeping, permaculture, youth activities and scholarships. Volunteers are always needed and encouraged to participate.

I would like to thank all those persons who came out and volunteered during the past year to make CFG a vibrant County wide organization. With everyone's help, CFG can continue as a vital and worthwhile community asset serving the overall public and area fruit growers at large.

Wishing everyone happy holidays and a prosperous new year,
Rodger Taylor

Collier Fruit Growers' next Meeting: Monday, December 20 at 7:00 pm.

Life Center, Tree of Life Church

2132 Shadowlawn Dr., Naples, FL 34112

Please practice social distancing. Wearing of masks at the participants discretion.

Please remember that it is time to pay your \$15.00 renewal dues for 2022 or risk not receiving the monthly newsletters. Please mail dues to: CFG, Inc. 1944 Piccadilly Circus, Naples, FL 34112.

Letter from the Bonita Spring Tropical Fruit Club President: Jorge Sanchez

2021 has been a year of challenges for all of us in so many ways. Each of us has had a different set of circumstance, which continue to evolve and change as I write this. We as a group have gotten to know each other better and we know that we want to move forward together to make this a tropical fruit club with many active members to resume trips to places of interest and tree sales.

Since I became President of this club in Jan 2020, we have had to move our meeting place 4 times. Our club met in the same place for 30 years at the Historical Methodist Church in Bonita Springs and in Jan 2020 we began meeting at Revive Magazine first at one location that ended up being sold, then at their new location in Bonita Bay Exec Suites. We met there for almost a year until there was a breakup in partnership and we were once again shut out. We moved on to meeting at Newport Veterinary Hospital and then two of our members graciously opened their homes for our meetings. We now have a great location/ venue to meet at the firehouse on Bonita Grande Drive.

We have not had any speakers, mostly due to COVID issues, which I believe will change for the coming year. We need not only more members, but more ACTIVE MEMBERS to make this the great club it can become. We need have members of all ages to learn from mentors and present new ideas to the group. Many new potential members want to create " food forests "including tropical fruits. Many experienced members can give advice to care for trees with soil amendments, pruning and increasing production.

What I have seen is great enthusiasm for growing fresh tropical fruit and it is time for BSTFC to grow!

Membership Dues due by Saturday, January 8, 2022, our next meeting. \$30 individual/family. You can pay cash/ check. You can download membership form from website:

www.bstfc.org. If you wish to pay dues before our next meeting, please send your check to: Janice Miller, 28026 Pisces Lane, Bonita Springs, FL 34135.

We will be able to accept membership payments online in the future, but not yet.

We will be holding elections for Board and Directors the second meeting in January Sat Jan 22,2022. Please send your list of nominees to PRIOR TO Jan. 8, 2022, meeting to:

bonitafruitclub@gmail.com

Include: Name, Position, Photo, and a Short Bio

Positions: VP, Secretary, Treasurer, 3 directors

I am running for President, but any paid member can choose to do so as well.

Let's make 2022 a year to remember with blessings of growth in members and bountiful harvest!

Please take some time to review our new website: bstfc.org a work in progress

Current paid members can expect an email in early December as to where we will have our Christmas party on Saturday, December 18, 2021.

Have a safe, healthy, fruitful holiday season,

Jorge Sanchez

President BSTFC



**The January BSTFC Meetings will be
Saturday, January 8 & Saturday the 22, 2022 at 430 pm.
Bonita Springs Fire Control & Rescue District Station
27701 Bonita Grande Drive, Bonita Springs, FL 34135**

**Note: There will be no BSTFC meetings in December due to
space being used by Toys for Tots.**

Annual Christmas Party will be held Saturday December 18, 2021 at 4:30 pm, location TBA.

Soursop Cake

Soursop is one of the most popular tropical fruits and is ideal in juices as well as in desserts. Its naturally sweet flavor is delicious, so soursop cake is ideal for those special occasions.

Time required is approximately 60-minutes.

Ingredients:

For the cake:

1/2 lb. butter

1 egg

1 cup condensed milk

1 cup soursop puree

1/4 tsp bitters

2 tsp almond essence

1 3/4 cups flour

3 tsp baking powder

1/2 tsp baking soda

1/2 tsp salt

1/4 cup rum (optional) diluted with water to taste.

For the frosting:

1/2 cup soursop puree

1 Tbs. butter

1 Tbs. honey

non-instant skim milk powder

Instructions:

Sift the dry ingredients for the cake together.

Beat the butter till creamed then add the condensed milk and egg. Whisk together well.

Stir in the soursop puree, rum, almond essence, then fold the dry ingredients into the mixture.

Pour into a greased floured loaf pan.

Bake in preheated oven at 375°F for 50 minutes or until inserted tester comes out clean.

Remove from oven, let cool for 20 minutes.

In the meantime, prepare the butter soursop frosting.

Blend butter and honey, add soursop, then skim-milk powder a tablespoon at a time, until thick and creamy.

Spread over cake and decorate with fresh fruit, then serve.

Note:

Cake recipe from Mybajan Cooking, mybajan.com.

Frosting recipe from the Australian Rare Fruit Council, 2017.



CFG Club Note

Grafting Annona Species

On December 15 Dr. Stephen Brady presented Berto Silva's slides of various Annona species, including *A. glabra* (pond apple, monkey apple), *A. muricata* (soursop, guanabana, agraviola), *A. montana* (mountain soursop), *A. purpurea* (soncaya), *A. reticulata* (custard apple), *A. salzmannii*, and *A. sclerodema*. Only the pond apple is considered native to South Florida, which is good rootstock for grafting soursop and custard apple scions. The Brazilian variety of mountain soursop, identifiable with its large leaves, is considered by Dr. Brady to be suitable rootstock for grafting most other species of Annona. [There are 169 accepted Annona species, as of April 9, 2021, according to Plants of the World Online, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK] Suitable times of the year to graft Annona are August and late February into March.

Bee Keeping Educational Program

Bee keeping is an excellent way to promote plant pollination, and therefore it should be of interest to all of us. Ms. Alexandra Bartsch in conjunction with the Collier Fruit Growers has agreed to meet and discuss the possible establishment an educational program for our members. Such a program can be both informative and fun while enabling an interactive experience that promotes the understanding and importance of honeybees, in our environment as well as our daily lives. There will be plenty of time for questions, and the program is sure to keep you entertained and provide valuable information on our pollinating friends.

Members that may be interested in such a program should make their wishes known at the December 20 Meeting or drop a brief email to the newsletter editor at rtaylorrm@comcast.net.

Club Member Participation

For any organization active participation by its members is vital. All members are encouraged to join in the various planned activities and programs of the club which are best suited to our individual members. These include assisting with the Fruit Tree Nursery at the Extension Service Collier, possible Educational and Community Outreach Programs, Interactive Website Development, Filming & Posting of YouTube videos, organizing Field Trips, contributing articles for the newsletters, planning/preparation of the fruit tree sales, etc. This is too large a mission for any one person, but together we can succeed with the mission of heightening community awareness to the growing of a larger variety of tropical fruit trees.

November Fruit Tree Show and Sale

In addition to the semi-annual tree sale on November 20 at Freedom Park, The Collier Fruit Gowers was invited to participate in the Naples Yard and Garden Show on 11/13-14 hosted by the UF/IFAS Extension Service Collier. The two CFG presentations on tree propagation. Both events were well attended. Soursop, custard apple, and sugar apple trees were offered for sale.

The fruit tree sale the following Saturday was also well attended. Thank you to all that participated and helped to make both the show and the sale successful.

Fruits which Ripen in December

Atemoya, avocado, banana, black sapote, canistel, caimoyo (begins in January), carambola, carissa, coconut, fig, jackfruit, mamey sapote, miracle fruit, orange, Otaheite Gooseberry, papaya, passion fruit, peanut butter fruit, pomegranate, soursop, strawberry tree, sugar apple.

Annual Fruits: Eggplant, winter squash (Cushaw/Seminole pumpkin), pigeon pea, bell pepper, tomatoes.

Common Fruit Tree Nutritional & Insecticidal Foliar Sprays, rev. December 2021

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount/ Gallon of Water</u>	<u>Application / Remarks</u>
<u>Nutritional Sprays:</u>		
Citrus Nutritional	1 Tablespoon	3 times/yr. [Sep/Feb/Jun]. (Nutrients: Mg, S, Mn, & Zn).
for non-citrus fruit trees	1 Tablespoon	3/yr. [Sep/after setting fruit/Jun].
Liquid Kelp Seaweed ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	2 or 3 tablespoons	3 or 4 times a year or as required to correct yellowing foliage.
Keyplex 35 OR ^{tm(3)}	2 teaspoons	3 or 4 /yr. [Sep/after setting fruit/Jun]. (micro-nutrients: Mg, Zn, Fe, Boron, Molybdenum, & S).
Epson Salts	2 teaspoons	3 or 4/yr. (manganese and sulfur).
Molasses	2 teaspoons	Add to orange oil w/ 1 cup of compost tea. ⁽⁴⁾
<u>Insecticidal Sprays:</u>		
Neem oil ⁽¹⁾	2 Tablespoons	Alternate weekly w/ sulfur &/or soap during the dry season.
Baking Soda	4 teaspoons	3 times/ yr., or as may be needed.
Agricultural Soap/ Dish Detergent	1 Tablespoon	Use in dry season, esp. before winter chills.
Sulfur (S)	2 Tablespoons ⁽⁵⁾	Alternate weekly w/ neem oil – dry season. (Note: powder does not dissolve)
Copper (Cu) ⁽²⁾	DO NOT USE	<u>WARNING: Very dangerous to eyes.</u>
Malathion oil ⁽²⁾	2 Tablespoons	3 times/3 days apart/during citrus flushing.
Thuricide (Dipel) ⁽¹⁾ (Bacillus Thuringiensis)	1 Tablespoon	Use to control worms and caterpillars.
Spinosade ⁽⁴⁾	4 Tablespoons	Use to control ants, whiteflies, Caribbean fruit flies, leaf miners, spider mites, and caterpillars.
Orthene tm Acephate ⁽²⁾	2 teaspoons ⁽⁵⁾	Use only as leaf damage dictates. Mix powder with water & shake constantly.
<u>Other:</u>		
Spreader Sticker	1 to 2 teaspoons	Add to insecticidal sprays applications to increase contact time and their effectiveness.

Additional Notes:

- (1) Certified Organic products are available.
- (2) Do not spray on flowers or fruit.
- (3) Available only in 2.5 gallon containers and larger.
- (4) The process of making compost tea is beyond the scope of this table.
- (5) Measure as level spoon full.
- (6) Some products specifically indicate that it should not be used on fruit trees and vegetable plants.

I found Coffee Leaf Rust Fungus [*Hemileia vastatrix*] in Naples, the worst coffee disease in the world, a New US Continental Record

Remarks: This rust fungus is a known pathogen of Coffee found in all production countries. Identification is based on morphology and molecular means. The rust can blow on the wind. It has been in Cuba since 1986. Hurricane Ida two months ago crossed Cuba and may have blown it into Florida.

Good pics and further info on the fungus at this link.....

Coffee rust (apsnet.org)

We would like to know if any other coffee bushes in Florida are infected.

Scott D. Krueger, [reported November 19, 2021]

Environmental Specialist, Division of Plant Industry

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

(239) 593-2773 Office (239) 825-1685 Cell

Symptoms and Signs of Coffee Leaf Rust Fungus:

Infections occur on the coffee leaves. The first observable symptoms are small, pale-yellow spots on the upper surfaces of the leaves (Figure 3). As these spots gradually increase in diameter, masses of orange urediniospores (= uredospores) appear on the undersurfaces (Figure 4). The fungus sporulates through the stomata rather than breaking through the epidermis as most rusts do, so it does not form the pustules typical of many rusts (Figure 5). The powdery lesions on the undersides of the leaves can be orange-yellow to red orange in color, and there is considerable variation from one region to another.



Figure 4

While the lesions can develop anywhere on the leaf, they tend to be concentrated around the margins, where dew and rain droplets collect (Figure 6). The centers of the spots eventually dry and turn brown, while the margins of the lesions continue to expand and produce urediniospores. Early in the season, the first lesions usually appear on the lowermost leaves, and the infection slowly progresses upward in the tree. The infected leaves drop prematurely, leaving long expanses of twigs devoid of leaves (Figure 7).



Figure 6



Figure 7

Cottonseed Meal Gardening 7-3-2: Is Cottonseed Healthy for Plants?

By Amy Grant

A by-product of cotton manufacturing, cottonseed meal as a fertilizer for the garden is slow release and acidic. Cottonseed meal varies in formulation slightly, but is generally made up of 7% nitrogen, 3% P₂O₅, and 2% K₂O. Cottonseed meal feeds nitrogen, potash, phosphorus and other minor nutrients over a period of time, eliminating runoff and promoting vigorous growth of vegetables, landscape plants and turf.

Is Cottonseed Healthy for Plants?

Is cottonseed healthy for plants? Absolutely. Cottonseed meal fertilizer is highly beneficial with a high organic content which aerates tight, dense soil and aids in retaining moisture in light, sandy soil. Due to its slow release time, cottonseed meal feed is safe to use liberally without danger of possible foliage burn, promotes healthy foliage, increases crop production and fosters profuse, spectacular blooms.

Cottonseed Meal is Best for What Plants?

Cottonseed meal is a desirable and multi-use fertilizer. So the question, "Cottonseed meal is best for what plants?" is answered by replying that most any type of garden plant can get a boost by utilizing cottonseed meal as fertilizer. Cottonseed meal fertilizer is recommended for acid-loving plants such as azaleas, rhododendrons and camellias, leading to spectacular flowering. Turf grasses, shrubs, vegetables and roses also benefit from the use of cottonseed meal feed.

Cottonseed Meal as Fertilizer for Acid Loving Plants

When cottonseed meal gardening among the truly acid loving plants, the goal is to lower the soil pH and increase the availability of elements like iron and magnesium. Yellowing leaves may be a sign that the pH needs to be reduced with an application of cottonseed meal as fertilizer.

Most acid loving plants tend to have shallow root systems, so mulch around them with 2 to 3 inches of cottonseed hulls or a mixture of cottonseed, peat moss, oak leaves or pine needles. This mulch also retains soil moisture, protects from freezing and keeps soil cool during the hot summer months. A small amount of cottonseed meal or ammonium sulfate mixed into the mulch will prevent nitrogen deficiency during the breaking down of the mulch.

Other Cottonseed Meal Gardening Uses

When using cottonseed meal on shrubs, work one cup cottonseed meal into the soil around small shrubs and 2 to 4 cups around larger specimens or, if transplanting, dig hole twice as wide as needed and backfill with a combination of soil and cottonseed. Water thoroughly and continue to use cottonseed meal fertilizer after shrubs are established. Cottonseed meal can also be used to mulch around the shrub in the amount of 1 pound per 100 square feet to conserve moisture, control weeds, hasten decomposition and prevent nitrogen deficiency. To new vegetable gardens, amend soil with 4 to 6 lbs. cottonseed meal and 1 to 1 1/2 lbs. garden fertilizer to each 100 square feet or dig in 1 to 2 inches of cottonseed meal, decomposed leaves or grass clippings, rotted hay or other organic matter. If garden is established, apply the same amount of cottonseed meal, reduce the garden fertilizer by half and continue to work in plenty of organics. Mulch around growing plants with 1 to 2 inches of cottonseed; work into soil and water in well.

Rat-Eating Pitcher Plant

By Dawn Hammon, October 31, 2018



This critically endangered plant is a unique carnivore and only grows in a small handful of places on the globe.

There are some vicious plants on the planet. Everyone knows to avoid plants that scrape, stab, and sting, and of course there are many that attract flies, moths, wasps, butterflies, beetles, centipedes, and ants. Then there are those like the rat-eating pitcher plant that can devour entire mice, frogs, and rats.

Meat Eater of the Mountain

If you're not familiar with this fascinating, fauna-feasting flora, it's likely because it was only discovered in 2007 when a group of botanists gained funding to research the plant after missionaries returned with tales of a large, meat-eating plant they'd seen in the jungle. Led by Stewart McPherson, Volker Heinrich, and Alastair Robinson, the expedition headed out and located the rumored plant on Mount Victoria in the Philippines after two months of searching. Once they returned, they spent three years comparing their mysterious specimen to similar plants before publishing their work in the Botanical Journal of Linnean Society.

Pitcher plants are nothing new to the field of botany. You may be familiar with the Venus fly trap [native to a small area around Baltimore, Maryland], for example. Pitcher plants are defined by their tubular-shaped leaves and deep cavities that are filled with an acidic mixture. Similar to stomach acid, the liquid breaks down, or digests, the animal in its grasp. Renowned for their ability to attract and subsequently capture prey, pitcher plants typically munch on unsuspecting insects that fly or crawl into their trap.

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Dubbed *Nepenthes attenboroughii*, the rat-eating variety also eats bugs, but its capacity to consume larger prey like entire rodents is a rare capability. McPherson, Heinrich, and Robinson decided to name the plant after Sir David Attenborough, a broadcaster and naturalist who inspired the trio, their team, and generations of nature lovers. No word on whether Sir David is also able to digest entire rodents.

Carnivore Hiding in Plain Sight

The pitcher plant is an impressive example nature's transformative power on display. It begins life as a leafy plant, the traps appear to be the same as any other leaf as they shoot out. Then the curled



structure unrolls, opening into a leaf shape. Next, a tendril grows out from the end of the leaf and reaches towards the ground or climbs up nearby foliage in a manner similar to a grape or hop vine. Once it touches the ground or other secure surface, the end of the innocent looking tendril expands into a cup and then a larger reservoir with a leaf-shaped lid. The shape is a little like a coffee creamer with hinged lid.

Deceptive with the colorful tropical appeal, everything about the rat-eating pitcher is designed to draw in prey. Starting at the top, the nectar-laced mouth secretes the sweet syrup to entice their victims. Coupled with benign-looking colors, animals have no idea about the trap ahead. With a waxy interior what begins as a tempting sample of nectar results in a water-slide ride to the bottom of the chute. The tubular trap, called the pitcher, is shaped like a water pitcher so once the bait is successful and the rodent slips in for a quick drink, they are unable to scramble out. Even if a mouse could claw its way to the top of the sleek-sided cavity, it would take skill and a decent dose of luck to make it past the ring of thorny barbs at the top of the structure. Then there is the fact that the enzymes begin breaking down the creature as soon as they plunge into the fluid.

Additionally, the sap like stickiness of the substance defies every effort of escape. The rat-eating pitcher plant is the second-largest discovery in the pitcher family. Technically pitcher plants include examples from a few families rather than one family and encompass around 600 species. The title for the world's largest pitcher plant goes to another variety of rat-eating pitchers, *Nepenthes rajah*, which was discovered in 1858 by British naturalist Hugh Low in Borneo.

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Scarcity

At least 30 species of pitchers are exclusive to the Borneo region. Similarly, the rat-eating variety has only been seen in Palawan in the central Philippines. The scarcity of these plants is explained by the very specific conditions in which they grow. Not only is success dependent upon a balance of temperature and humidity, but also receipt of the proper nutrients. Since much of the ground is sandy or rocky and void of quality-rich soil, many of the required nutrients needed to survive come from the animals they are able to ingest. In addition to protecting themselves from attack, enticing and digesting their prey is a key component of their survival.

This struggle in obtaining nutrients is one of many reasons that the rat-eating pitcher plant is on at least one list of the top 100 most threatened species in the world and helps explain why a plant this large and dramatic went undiscovered until the 21st century.

Mangifera (Wild Mango) Species Technical Paper Update

Dr. Noris Ledesma published a technical paper in the 2014 proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society [FGSWF July 2020 Newsletter pgs. 4-7] entitled, "Conservation and Commercial Development of Mangifera Species (Wild Mangos) in Florida." Recently [October 9, 2021] Dr. Ledesma presented additional information at the grafting class sponsored by CFG on the fifteen species (including *M. indica*) that are tolerant to the arid winters and alkaline soils that exist in southern Florida. That presentation is part of a paper that has not been published yet. It will be published in the next mango symposium and as soon as it gets published Dr. Ledesma promises to share the paper with the Collier Fruit Growers.

Dr. Ledesma reports that the best rootstocks are:

- *M. rubrapetala*: Works for many of the *Mangifera indica* (mango) cultivars,
and *M. casturi*, *M. Zeylanica*, *M. torquenda*, *M. aplanada*, *M. quadrifeda*.
- *M. casturi*: works for *M. casturi*, *M. rubrapetala*.

Note: When attempting to graft some *Mangifera* species an 'interstock' needs to be utilized with a second subsequent graft. As presented in Dr. Ledesma's 2014 paper *M. rubrapetala*, *M. torquenda*, *M. applanate* and *M. casturi* are suitable as 'interstock.' More specific information on grafting will be part of Dr. Ledesma's up coming paper.



Bonita Springs Tropical Fruit Club



Who We Are & What We Do

The Bonita Springs Tropical Fruit Club, Inc., is an educational not-for-profit organization whose purpose is to inform, educate and advise members and the public in the selection of plants and trees, to encourage their cultivation, and to provide a social forum where members can freely exchange plant material and information. The club cooperates with many organizations, and provides a basis for producing new cultivars. We function in any legal manner to further the above stated aims.

General Meeting:

The General Meetings will be held on the second Saturday of each month starting at 4:30 pm. The Meetings will be pot luck dinners at the Bonita Springs Fire Control & Rescue District Station at 27701 Bonita Grande Drive, Bonita Springs, FL Please bring a dish to share.

Workshops:

Workshops will be held on the fourth Saturday of each month starting at 4:30 pm. at the Bonita Springs Fire Control & Rescue District Station at 27701 Bonita Grande Drive, Bonita Springs, FL and will be pot luck dinners.. Please bring a dish to share. This open format encourages discussion and sharing of fruits, plants, seeds, leaves, insects, photos, recipes, etc. This is a great chance to receive answers to specific questions.

Tree Sales:

Semi-annual tree sales in JUNE and June, in the Bonita Springs area, raise revenue for educational programs for club members and other related purposes of the club.

Trips:

The club occasionally organizes trips and tours of other organizations that share our interests. The IFAS Experimental Station and the Fairchild Nursery Farm are examples of our recent excursions.

Membership:

Dues are \$15 per person for new members, and \$25 per household. Name tags are \$6 each. Send checks to: PO Box 367791, Bonita Springs, FL 34136, or bring to any regularly scheduled meeting.



Bonita Springs Tropical Fruit Club



Feel free to join BSTFC on our **Facebook group**, where you can post pictures of your plants, ask advice, and find out about upcoming events!

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/BSTFC/>

Link to the **next meeting**: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/BSTFC/events/Meetup> Link (events/meetings sync with the calendar on your phone!):

<https://www.meetup.com/Bonita-Springs-Tropical-Fruit-Club/>

Our **Website** (and newsletters with tons of info):

<https://www.BonitaSpringsTropicalFruitClub.com/>

Officers and Board of Directors:

Jorge Sanchez, President
Luis Garrido, Vice President
Dwain Kiddo, Treasurer
Talitha DeLuco, Secretary
Crafton Clift, Director
Lisa Mesmer, Director
George Kaladiny, Director



Like Us on Facebook! <https://www.facebook.com/groups/BSTFC/>

2021 CFG BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Collier Fruit Growers Inc. (CFG) is an active organization dedicated to inform, educate and advise its members as well as the public, as to the propagation of the many varieties of fruits that can be grown in Collier County. The CFG is also actively engaged in the distribution of the many commonly grown fruits, as well as the rare tropical and subtropical fruits grown throughout the world. CFG encourages its members to extend their cultivation by providing a basis for researching and producing new cultivars and hybrids, whenever possible. CFG functions without regard to race, color or national origin.

REMEMBER TO RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP!

OFFICERS:

President, Rodger Taylor - 239-384-9630
Bonnie Hawkins, Vice President
Melissa Parsons, Treasurer
Lisa Hare, Secretary

DIRECTORS AT LARGE

Crafton Clift, Director
Micah Bishop, Director
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**Wishing you the
HAPPIEST of HOLIDAYS
&
A HAPPY NEW YEAR!**

