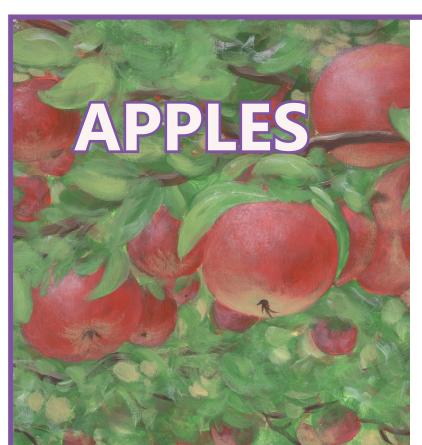
# Harvest of the Month





## **Literature Links**

- How to Make an Apple
   Pie and See the World,
   by Marjorie Priceman
- Bring Me Some Apples and I'll Make You a Pie, by Robbin Gourley
- Apple Countdown, by Joan Holub

## **Local Highlight**

The history of apples in Humboldt County is tied to the legacy of breeder Albert Etter who developed several varieties in the Mattole Valley, including Pink Pearl and Waltana.

Check out our video about apples and Clendenen's Cider Works:

vimeo.com/channels/hcoenutrition

### **Video Discussion**

Why do the Clendenens grow so many types of apples?

When do the Clendenens harvest apples?

What do the Clendenens do with apples that don't look nice enough to sell?







# Harvest of the Month \*

## **APPLES**

Malus domestica



Spanish: la manzana Hmong: kua

## **Nutrition Power**

Apples are a great source of fiber and antioxidants.



Fiber helps your digestion!



Antioxidants
help keep your cells
and heart healthy!

## **History**

The wild ancestor of the apple is from the mountains of Kazakhstan in Central Asia. In fact, the former capital of Kazakhstan, Alma Ata, roughly means "full of apples." Apples were introduced to North America by colonists in the 17th century and the first orchard was planted in Boston in 1625.

By 1905 there were thousands of varieties grown in the United States, but major apple growers focused on just a handful of varieties like red and golden delicious. Many types of apples disappeared, but today there are people working to find and save the old varieties that still exist.



## **Did You Know?**

- Plant part we eat: FRUIT
- Apples are in the rose family, and are related to strawberries, pears, plums, and of course, roses!
- It takes the energy from around 50 leaves to produce one apple.
- An apple
   grown from seed will not be anything
   like its parents. The only way to get
   the exact same apple is through a
   process called grafting.
- Washington State grows the most apples in the U.S.