

# Kentucky Fruit Facts

April-May 2021

<http://www.uky.edu/hort/documents-list-fruit-facts>

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**Note: We have ceased publishing Fruit Facts as a hard copy or mailed newsletter. If you would like to continue receiving Fruit Facts, please sign up for email delivery as described at the end of this newsletter or contact your County Extension Office to have them print a copy for you.**

## Fruit Crop News

*Daniel Becker, U.K. Extension Associate*

How rapid the transition from winter to spring is this year. It seems just in a blink of an eye the weather has changed from cold, cloudy days and freezing nights to warm and sunny. Jacket and mittens conditions to almost short sleeves weather. A couple days early this month it already reached the 80's and only the 60's at night. Summer cannot be too far behind.

Growers are juggling multiple jobs to keep up with the rapidly warming temperatures. Just about all have completed their pruning and early season sanitation work, begun their spray programs, and are watching the floral development stages speed

by incredibly fast. At the UKREC we have finished pruning apples which are in bloom (see masthead photo) and are in the process of pruning peaches that are already approaching shuck split.

The first week of April had one spray containing streptomycin go on the apple trees and a second one the following week. Rainfall elevated the risk level of U.K. Ag Weather Center Fire Blight Prediction Model into the extreme category for the coming week. When apple and pear trees are in bloom it is necessary to spray streptomycin before warm, wet weather is predicted. A marginal risk level and above will require an application when conditions are favorable for infection, during heavy dews, and especially if fire blight was a problem last year. Streptomycin provides four days of protection after which the model is rerun on a regular basis to determine when the next spray should be applied.

The Fire Blight Prediction Model is found at [http://weather.uky.edu/php/fire\\_blight.php](http://weather.uky.edu/php/fire_blight.php) and should only be run during bloom. Contact Chris Smigell at [csmigell@uky.edu](mailto:csmigell@uky.edu) if you wish to be placed on the KY-Apple-Alert listserv to receive a weekly Fire Blight Alert and Risk Map Overview sent out by Dr. Nicole Gauthier during the spring bloom season.

It looks like we dodged a bullet on Friday, April 2. Temperatures dropped into the low 20's across the state (Figure 1). At the time, peaches were in full bloom while the earliest flowers on apples and highbush blueberries had opened. Some early sweet cherry cultivars were also in full bloom. I expected the worst when cutting open blooms on April 5 but was surprised by the survival rate. Out of 349 peach blooms, 230 or 66% were still alive. Smaller samples collected from apples had 72% survival while the blueberries fared even better with 89% survival. Sweet

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cherry flowers did not fare as well, only 34% were alive when cross sectioned. While this means some cherry trees will have only a partial crop, those that bloom later and avoided the freeze are in much better shape (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Minimum temperatures (°F) predicted across the state on April 2.

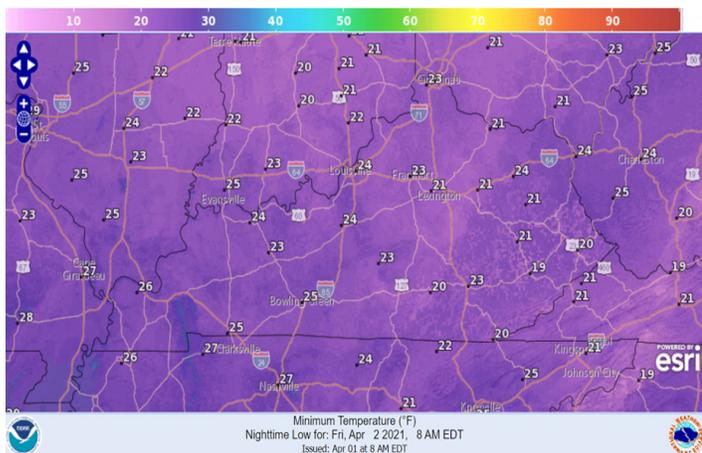


Figure 2. Differences in frost damage between earlier and later flowering sweet cherries.

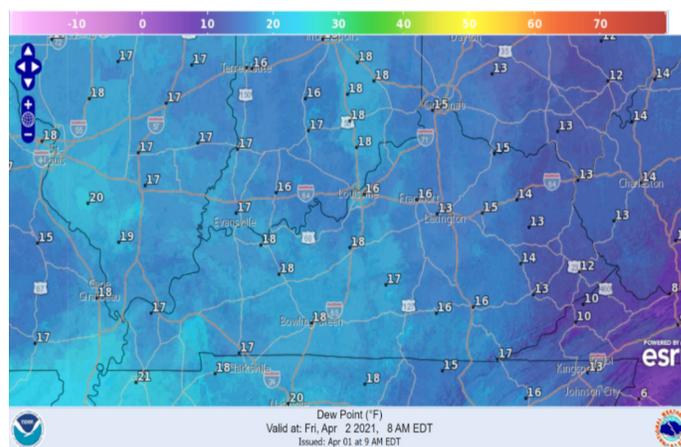


Plasticulture strawberry growers that were able to double cover ahead of the freeze also fared well. I heard from one grower that was only able to apply a single cover and they estimated a 20% loss. While certainly not always needed, this shows that it pays to have a reserve of dry frost covers in storage even if they are older and full of holes. Better to have them and not need them rather than the other way around.

I think low dewpoints overnight likely played a role in preserving flower viability through the process of supercooling (Figure 3). Under certain conditions (dry air and gradual cooling) water inside plant cells can supercool and remain in the liquid state below 32°F without freezing. Depending on the bloom stage

supercooling is reliable into at least the mid 20's. But it is important to remember that the conditions when supercooling will occur are very specific and it is always better to play it safe and apply protection if possible. Any frost formation on plant surfaces will inhibit supercooling as it will trigger ice nucleation. The danger of black frost is also increased with supercooling as eventually, over time, ice crystals will begin to form inside cells if the temperature drops low enough.

Figure 3. Dew points (°F) predicted across the state on April 2.



Some other factors may have encouraged blossom survival this time around. Prior acclimation to cold temperatures can increase future plant hardiness if conditions remain consistent; it did cool gradually before it got cold. With fruit crops, all flowers do not develop uniformly on the plant. Some will be more advanced and others less so, which is why the difference between 10% and 90% bud kill on critical temperature charts matters.

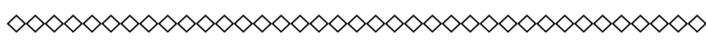
Even if blossom kill is substantial, all is not lost. Fruit trees can lose a large number of flowers and still have the potential for a full crop. The actual percentage of damage which causes crop reduction will vary. For example, apples, pears, peaches, and plums can lose 85-90% of their blooms and still have a full crop. Cherries require a higher survival rate because their fruits are smaller, well over 50-60% survival is required most years for a full crop. Higher mortality will reduce yield but even with 95% kill there is still potential for a partial crop. Any remaining fruits left on the tree will compensate by growing larger and can offset losses to some extent.

Thinning becomes more problematic in partial crop situations. Fruit clusters still need to be broken

up to promote spray coverage and to reduce summer fruit rots and insect strikes. If hand thinning, primarily remove fruits that are disfigured or are failing to size. Peaches that had minor injury or were unfertilized may reach the size of a walnut before dropping or will stay on the tree and fail to ripen. Apples that are only partially fertilized will be misshapen or lopsided due to having seeds only on one side of the fruit.

Conditions during bloom appear moderate for bee pollination, sunny and only slightly cool with low winds. The Long-Range Outlooks from the National Weather Service predict slightly below average temperatures until the end of April, then trending warmer into May. Rainfall will be slightly below average during this period for a change from previous years. Due to lighter crops last year for many apple growers, some cultivars are experiencing snowball blooms. Thinning will be extremely important if trees set heavily. The optimum time to thin is during a warming trend when temperatures are 70-80°F and fruits are in the 8-13 mm range for 11-15 days after full bloom. Chemical thinners are not effective at temperatures below 65°F. It is a good idea to make an early thinning application and then reassess the thinning in another 10 days and make another application if more fruit need to be taken off.

Looking even further ahead, the NOAA Climate Prediction Center is predicting with a 40% probability that warmer and wetter than average conditions will occur over the next 3 to 4 weeks. Over the next three months, this warm pattern is expected to continue. Models are less confident about rainfall during the three-month period, with only a 30% probability of above normal precipitation predicted, and only for the eastern and central portions of the state.



## Upcoming Meetings

All times EDT unless noted.

**3rd Monday evening May-August, 2021 Southern Illinois Summer Twilight Meeting Series.** After a year-off, plans are underway to host IN-PERSON twilight meetings across Southern Illinois during the 2021 growing season. *Meeting details TBD.*

## May 4, Fruit Grower Orchard Meeting. Evans Orchard and Cider Mill

**Kevan Evans, Owner**

**198 Stone Rd.**

**Georgetown, KY 40324**

**Phone: 502-863-2255**

**Website: <https://evansorchard.com/>.**

**This will be an IN-PERSON meeting.**

### Directions:

**From Lexington** take Newtown Pike (Rt. 922) north 8 miles from I-75/I-64. Turn right on Stone Road at the Evans Orchard & Cider Mill sign. The orchard entrance is just past Kevan's house about one block up on the left.

**I-75 from the south** take Georgetown exit 125 and turn right onto Rt. 460. Travel about 3 miles east on 460 and turn right onto Rt. 922. Proceed 0.8 miles to Stone Rd. and turn left at the Evans Orchard sign and proceed as described above.

**I-75 from the north** take Georgetown exit 126 and turn right off the exit ramp. Follow the signs to Rt. 460 through a commercial area. Turn left onto Rt. 460 at the light (don't get on the bypass), travel about 3 miles east to Rt. 922, turn right and proceed as described above.

### Program:

All times EST

10:00 a.m. Registration & Tour of Evans Orchard and Farm Market

- *Kevan and Jenny Evans*

10:50 Anthracnose Fruit Rot and Bitter Rot Disease - *Nicole Gauthier*

11:20 High Density Apple Tall Spindle Training and Thoughts on Spring Freezes - *John Strang*

**Noon Lunch will be available at cost for those that preregister.**

**Please preregister as we are very unsure about our lunch estimate due to the COVID situation.**

**Preregister for lunch by emailing or calling Pam Compton at [pscomp1@uky.edu](mailto:pscomp1@uky.edu) or 859-753-7119 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. EST weekdays by Friday, April 30 and give her a count for the Fruit Grower Meeting**

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- 12:45 p.m. Early Season Insect Management  
- Ric Bessin
- 1:15 Scouting A Blueberry Field  
- Chris Smigell
- 1:35 Grower Round Table Discussion  
- Jonathan Price, moderator

**Spray water pH testing will be offered for growers that bring a sample.**

**Jan. 2-4, 2022 Kentucky Fruit and Vegetable Conference.** Schedule TBD. Sloan Convention Center, 1021 Wilkinson Trace, Bowling Green, KY 42103. Contact Kentucky Horticulture Council at 859-490-0889; Email: [info@kyhortcouncil.org](mailto:info@kyhortcouncil.org).



### **Other Important Information**

*By Daniel Becker, Chris Smigell, and Dr. Nicole Gauthier*

If you missed the virtual orchard meeting last month the entire playlist is posted online at [https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLFS9oa3lB0b-mz6mxg0zCckyQ\\_89y5aMjb](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLFS9oa3lB0b-mz6mxg0zCckyQ_89y5aMjb). Topics included much of what is important for the season ahead, including fire blight management, fruit thinning, and mating disruption of codling moth and oriental fruit moth. Nicole Gauthier and Shawn Wright have put together an updated fact sheet regarding strawberry anthracnose fungal disease (Figure 4): <https://plantpathology.ca.uky.edu/files/ppfs-fr-s-05.pdf>. This sheet contains lots of descriptions plus management information.

The recently retired Dr. John Strang of U.K. Horticulture is still pretty involved with fruit, no surprise. He shared this and we decided to include it. This is a link to an improved version of the strawberry spray recommendation tables in the latest Midwest Fruit Pest Management Guide (ID 232): <https://ffh.hort.purdue.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Strawberry-2022-Draft-2.0.pdf>. Tables at this link are

like the revised apple tables in the updated guide, in that the FRAC/IRAC codes, efficacies against common pests/diseases, re-entry and pre-harvest intervals are all in one table. This is the new format, intended to make your pesticide decision making faster. You don't have to hunt for all this information on separate pages. We'd like to hear your feedback on how useful the tables are.

Apple growers, it was just brought to our attention that our new spray guide lists Agri-Mycin 14 at a rate of 24-48 oz per acre. This number is from the label which bases the rate on 600 gal/acre. I don't think any of our growers are spraying 600 gallons per acre! The accurate rate is 4 to 8 oz per acre for 100-gal volume. If you're using Regulaid, the rate is 4 to 6 oz Agri-Mycin + 1 pt Regulaid in 100-gal volume.

Also, appropriate to start the spray season off right is a handout titled Orchard Math 101: For Proper Spray Application. It was produced for the Kentucky Extension IPM Implementation Program, Fruit Crops Working Group by Nicole Gauthier. It covers steps in sprayer calibration and assessing spray coverage, deposition, and drift using water sensitive paper. It is available to view at <https://nicolewarduk.blogspot.com/2018/01/orchard-math.html>. If you would like a copy to print out contact Daniel Becker at his email, [daniel.becker@uky.edu](mailto:daniel.becker@uky.edu), or Dr. Gauthier at her email, [ngauthier@uky.edu](mailto:ngauthier@uky.edu), and we should be able to send out a copy if requested. The Midwest Fruit Pest Management Guide (ID-232) also covers calibration in detail on pages 7 to 10.

Figure 4. Anthracnose fruit rot





## **Invasive Pest Surveys**

*By Janet Lensing, State Survey Coordinator, Office of the State Entomologist*

Each year, I and other personnel in the Entomology Department at UK conduct surveys focused on invasive pests of concern to Kentucky's important agricultural commodities and natural resources. The pests included in the surveys each year are predetermined by the USDA. Many of these pests have never been found in the United States while others have only been found in port interceptions. A few have been detected in the US and, in those cases, eradication efforts are underway and surveys are conducted to make sure the pests have not spread. Because early detection is key for successful eradication, the goal of our surveys is to find new pests quickly if they have entered our state. These surveys generally involve setting traps equipped with a pheromone lure that attracts only the target pest(s) in the area. Some pests are not attracted to traps so, for those, we conduct visual surveys multiple times throughout the season.

In 2020, we conducted surveys in forested parks, nurseries, soybean fields, corn fields, farms growing solanaceous crops such as tomatoes and peppers, vineyards, and orchards.

We have conducted a Grape Commodity Survey each year since 2011, with the number of vineyards ranging from 6 to 20, depending on funding. In 2020, we set 3 moth traps and conducted a visual survey for 2 other insect pests, one beetle and a pest called Spotted Lanternfly, in 14 vineyards ranging from western Kentucky to central, northern, and eastern parts of the state. We submitted 83 samples for identification and no target pests were identified.

We have conducted the Orchard Commodity Survey each year since 2013, with the number of sites ranging from 6 to 11, depending on funding. In 2020, we set 6 moth traps, 1 fruit fly trap, and conducted a visual survey for Spotted Lanternfly in 11 orchards ranging from western to central and eastern Kentucky. We submitted 195 samples and no target pests were identified.

Spotted Lanternfly, which is included in both the Grape and Orchard Surveys, is a pest of great concern to Kentucky. It was first detected in Pennsylvania and has since spread to other states including West

Virginia and Ohio; however, it has not been found in Kentucky or near Kentucky's borders yet. Unfortunately, this pest could appear in the state at any time because the females lay their eggs on almost any available surface, thereby allowing them to easily hitchhike to new areas.

We will be conducting all of these invasive pest surveys again in 2021. If you would like to be included in a survey, you can contact me at [Janet.Lensing@uky.edu](mailto:Janet.Lensing@uky.edu) or at 859-218-3342 and we can discuss that possibility. You can also visit my website, [www.UnluckyForKentucky.com](http://www.UnluckyForKentucky.com), for more information on all of our surveys.



## **2021 Adverse Effect Wage Rates for H-2A Workers**

For those of you who plan to hire H-2A workers this year, the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor issued a notice in the Federal Register announcing the Adverse Effect Wage Rates (AEWRs) for 2021. As of February 23, 2021, the hourly rate for Kentucky is \$12.96.

For background, AEWRs are the minimum hourly wage the Department of Labor has determined must be paid by employers of H-2A seasonal foreign workers to perform agricultural labor or services. AEWRs for H-2A workers are established so that the wages and working conditions of similarly employed workers in the United States are not adversely affected. State AEWR's are equal to the average (weighted) annual hourly wage for field and livestock workers as published by the USDA in the 2020 Farm Labor Report. The Federal Register notice may be found at: <https://www.federalregister.gov/public-inspection/2021-03752/labor-certification-process-for-the-temporary-employment-of-aliens-in-agriculture-in-the-united>



## **Pruning Nut Trees After Freeze Damage**

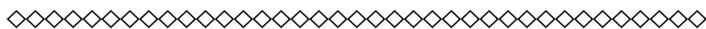
*By Sheri Crabtree, Horticulture Research and Extension Associate, Kentucky State University*

Fruit and nut tree growers across the Commonwealth suffered losses and dieback of trees due to the record-breaking late freezes of April 15-16

and May 9, 2020. Most temperate trees can tolerate cold temperatures while they are dormant. However, once growth begins in spring and the tree is no longer dormant, cold hardiness is reduced, and not only are flowers, catkins, and new growth killed, but branches can also die back, sometimes even to the trunk and roots. Young trees are especially susceptible. Pruning should be done in late winter to early spring (February-March) in Kentucky, both to remove any remaining dead wood from winter freeze events and for general maintenance.

Dead wood will appear black, dark brown, and shriveled, compared to the green color and firmer feel of live branches. When in doubt, you can wait until leaf buds start expanding slightly to cut dead portions. Trees should be pruned to the first healthy outward facing bud or branch on green, live wood below where freeze damage occurred or, if the majority of the limb is dead, back to the collar of the branch. On young trees, if dieback occurred down to the trunk, the tree may come back from low buds or from the roots, and cultivars may be re-grafted via bark inlay or cleft grafting.

While we can't control the weather, winter damage can be mitigated by ending nitrogen fertilizer applications by July to avoid new vegetative growth going into winter, using white latex paint or trunk wraps to prevent freeze damage to trunks, and delaying pruning until the coldest winter temperatures have passed but before trees begin bud expansion in the spring. Pruning too early in the winter can cause dehardening, increasing the risk of freeze damage.



## **The UK Plant Disease Diagnostic Laboratory Needs Your Input!**

*By: Kiersten Wise, Plant Pathology Extension Specialist*

The University of Kentucky Plant Disease Diagnostic Lab (PDDL) is inviting you to take part in a survey of current and future PDDL services and policies. Although you may not get personal benefit from taking this survey, your responses may help us understand more about how the PDDL can best serve agricultural clientele now and in the future. This survey should take about 10 minutes to complete. Your responses will help PDDL personnel understand what issues are important to you.

**Take the survey at [https://uky.azure.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV\\_3Ow9KJwk5wQEzdk](https://uky.azure.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3Ow9KJwk5wQEzdk).**

Participation in the survey is voluntary and your decision on whether or not to participate will not affect your affiliation with the University of Kentucky. Please fill out the survey only if you are 18 years of age or older. Your response to the survey is anonymous, which means no names, IP addresses, email addresses, or any other identifiable information will be collected with the survey responses. We will not know which responses are yours if you choose to participate. We will make every effort to safeguard your data, but as with anything online, we cannot guarantee the security of data obtained via the internet. Third-party applications used in this study may have Terms of Service and Privacy policies outside of the control of the University of Kentucky.

Please fill out the survey to the best of your knowledge. If you have questions about the survey, please feel free to contact Kiersten Wise at [Kiersten.wise@uky.edu](mailto:Kiersten.wise@uky.edu). If you have complaints, suggestions, or questions about your rights as a research volunteer, contact the staff in the University of Kentucky Office of Research Integrity at 859-257-9428 or toll-free at 1-866-400-9428.



## **Mapping Brood X Periodical Cicadas in Kentucky**

*By: Jonathan L. Larson, U.K. Entomology Extension Specialist*

### **What is happening with cicadas in 2021?**

2021 will feature the emergence of Brood X, one of the groups of periodical cicadas that lives in Kentucky. Brood X is a 17-year brood, meaning that the insects that will be aboveground as adults this year were born in 2004 and have been developing in the soil ever since. The below ground nymphs have been siphoning off sap from their host trees and now that they are surly teenagers, they are ready to become adults. The adult cicadas should begin to appear around the beginning of May, more specifically when the soil 8 inches belowground reaches 64°F, which often coincides with the blooming of outdoor irises.

### **Where will this happen?**

If you have been in Kentucky for a while, you have probably experienced periodical cicada emergences

before. The history of these cicadas in the state has been chronicled by researchers in the past and you can see some of the maps generated by them in the extension publication, ENT-52 (<http://www2.ca.uky.edu/agcomm/pubs/ent/ent52/ent52.pdf>). If you look at those maps you will notice that Broods X (10), XIV (14), and XXIII (23) are the ones with the widest historical distribution in the state.

However, when we look at sources, such as Cicada Mania (<https://www.cicadamania.com/cicadas/periodical-cicada-brood-x-10-will-emerge-in-15-states-in-2021/>) and the University of Connecticut ([https://cicadas.uconn.edu/brood\\_10/](https://cicadas.uconn.edu/brood_10/)), we will notice that the expected areas with the most cicadas in Kentucky is considerably smaller than the historical maps might indicate. According to these sources, the counties that should expect to see the most cicadas are Boone, Breckenridge, Bullitt, Carroll, Daviess, Gallatin, Grayson, Henry, Jefferson, La Rue, McLean, Muhlenberg, Nelson, Ohio, Oldham, Trimble.

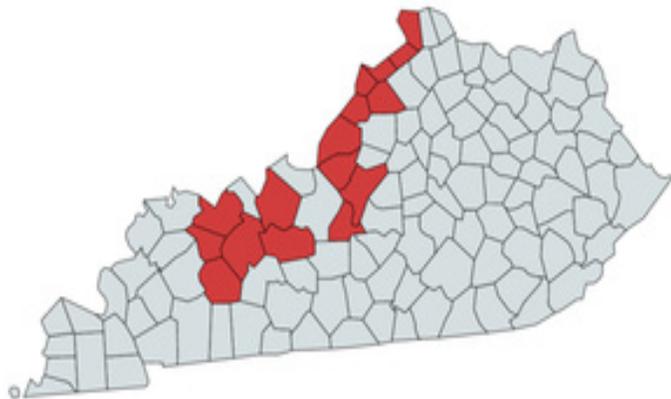


Figure 5. The counties that should expect to see the most cicadas in 2021 are found mostly in northern Kentucky, near river corridors.

That does not mean that there won't be cicadas in any other counties, and in fact, we have a lot of interest in knowing exactly where people are seeing them in the state. We would appreciate it if folks who spot a periodical cicada in Kentucky could report that sighting as part of a citizen science effort to map these critters in our state. There are multiple avenues to do this, including using Cicada Safari (<http://cicadasafari.org/>), a mapping app you can download on your phone. Users can take a photo or video of the cicadas they see and upload it to a database where they will note the location of the cicadas and confirm their species identification. This will help

with a national effort, as well as the Kentucky effort, to better map the periodical cicadas and improve understanding of their emergences. This is technology we didn't get to use the last time Brood X was aboveground, and we hope that Kentuckians will use it. Alternatively, people can also take a picture and note the location of their find in an email message to the Office of the State Entomologist ([ky-ose@lsv.uky.edu](mailto:ky-ose@lsv.uky.edu)) or to Kentucky Bugs on Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/College---University/Kentucky-Bugs-262237810453730/>).

## How can you help with cicada citizen science efforts?



We want to know more about where Brood X lives in Kentucky. Take a picture of the cicadas you find and message them and the county you spotted them in to any of these avenues!



Email the Dept. of Entomology or your local extension office

Entomology Dept: [ky-ose@lsv.uky.edu](mailto:ky-ose@lsv.uky.edu)  
Google your local county office



Message Kentucky Bugs on Facebook

Kentucky Bugs is run by entomologists from UK  
<https://www.facebook.com/KentuckyBugs>



Download "Cicada Safari" on your phone

An app from Mt. St. Joseph University in OH, designed to help map periodical cicadas

Figure 6. How can you help with periodical cicada citizen science? By going outdoors and looking for cicadas this May and June and taking pictures of them; upload those pictures to Cicada Safari or send them to one of our Extension entomology resources.

## Kentucky Fruit Grower Retail Prices for 2020

By Chris Smigell, UK Extension Associate for Small Fruits & Vegetables

Kentucky growers that participate in the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) provide their crop prices and yields from prior years to their Farm Service Agency office (FSA) so the agent can calculate the grower's crop assistance funding. If a grower does not supply these prices, national wholesale prices are used, which are substantially lower than what Kentucky growers typically receive in the retail market. The Kentucky FSA office accepts aver-

age Kentucky fruit prices provided by U.K. Extension if a Kentucky grower does not have historical price records. Below are the Kentucky grower on-farm market and farmers' market average retail prices for 2020. Wholesale price averages have been reported to the Kentucky FSA.

The prices shown in tables 1 and 4 are retail market fruit prices combining grower on-farm market and \*farmers' market prices. These tables list average tree- and small fruit prices as well as the highest and lowest prices reported as prices per-unit and per-pound. Tables 2 and 5 show average tree and small fruit prices per-pound, allowing comparisons of 2020, back to 2017. Table 3 shows average, low and high apple cider prices for 2020, back to 2017. Generally, the highest prices were obtained from Lexington, Louisville and Bowling Green area farmers' market reports. The 2020 average prices increased from 2019 for apples, peaches, and plums (Only one price report was found for pears, cherries and paw paws, so no averages given.). For small fruits, blackberries, blueberries, and raspberries had lower average prices this year than last. Matted row strawberries were just a few cents' lower than last year, and plasticulture strawberries were up this year. Apple cider prices increased, although few growers reported prices, likely due to lack of apples.

The NAP program provides financial assistance to producers of non-insurable crops that have signed up for the program when low yields/grazing loss, loss of inventory or prevented planting occur due to natural disasters including drought, freeze, hail, excessive moisture, excessive wind or hurricanes. More information can be found at: <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/state-offices/Kentucky/index>

\*Farmers market price reports can be found at: <http://www.uky.edu/ccd/pricereports/KYFM>

**Table 1. KY Grower NAP Retail Tree Fruit Prices, 2020**

Crop	Sales Unit	2020 Avg.	Highest	Lowest	Per lb. Highest	Per lb. Lowest
Apple	bu	81.40	126.00	36.00	3.00	0.88
Pear	bu	-	-	-	-	-
Peach	bu	120.80	200.00	80.00	4.00	1.60
Pawpaw	lb	-	-	-	-	-
Plum	½ bu	72.20	72.25	12.00	2.49	0.41
Cherry	½ bu	-	-	-	-	-

Pear, paw paw, cherry had only one price reported for each

**Table 2. Tree Fruit Price Averages from 2017 - 2020**

Crop	2020 Per lb. Avg.	2019 Per lb. Avg.	2018 Per lb. Avg.	2017 Per lb. Avg.
Apple	1.94	1.57	1.35	1.55
Pear	-	1.80	1.90	1.69
Peach	2.42	1.94	1.75	1.95
Pawpaw	-	2.25	2.65	2.00
Plum	1.80	1.75	2.00	2.30

**Table 3. Apple Cider Prices -2017-20**

Cider	2020	2019	2018	2017
Avg./Gal	8.50	8.10	8.55	10.10
Highest Price	9.00	8.50	12.00	16.00
Lowest Price	8.00	7.50	6.85	6.85

Table 4. KY Grower NAP Small Fruit Retail Prices, 2020

Crop	2020 Avg/qt	Per qt. Highest	Per qt. Lowest	Per lb. Highest	Per lb. Lowest
Blackberry	8.35	10.00	5.00	6.66	3.33
Blueberry	8.98	10.00	7.00	5.26	3.68
Raspberry (red/black)	9.50	10.00	9.00	6.66	6.00
Strawberry Matted Row	5.71	7.00	5.00	4.67	3.33
Strawberry Plasticulture	5.70	10.00	4.00	6.66	2.67

No table grape prices reported

Table 5. Small Fruit Average Prices, 2017 - 2020

Crop	2020 Per lb. Avg	2019 Per lb. Avg.	2018 Per lb. Avg.	2017 Per lb. Avg.
Blackberry	5.57	5.88	4.85	4.80
Blueberry	4.73	4.93	4.70	4.70
Raspberry (red/black)	6.33	8.00	6.95	5.55
Strawberry Matted Row	3.81	3.86	3.60	3.45
Strawberry Plasticulture	3.80	3.30	4.10	2.80

## FRUIT & VEGETABLE HUMOR

**April Showers Bring May Flowers  
along with Home Grown  
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables!**



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