



Integrated Pest Management Program

Department of Plant Science and Landscape
Architecture

Fruit Update – 5/23/25

Evan Lentz – Assistant Extension Educator

Fruit Pricing Survey Results:

2025 Connecticut Fruit Pricing Survey Results - Conventional		
Tree Fruit:		Notes/Locations:
PYO Apples:	\$5-13 per 1/2 peck (5 lbs) \$24 per peck (10 lbs) \$40 per 1/2 bushel (20 lbs)	
PYO Peaches/Nectarines:	\$3 per lb \$25 per peck	
PYO Pears:	\$14 per 1/2 peck \$26 per peck \$40 per 1/2 bushel	
PYO Sweet Cherries:	\$3 per lb	
Retail Apples:	\$1.99-3.00 per lb \$3.49 per lb \$8 per 1/4 peck \$3.49 per 3 lb bag \$5-13 per 1/2 peck \$24 per peck \$40 per 1/2 bushel	Lowest in Hartford County, Highest in New Haven Honeycrisp and Macoun (New Haven County) Hartford County
Retail Peaches/Nectarines:	\$2.99-3.49 per lb \$4.99-8.00 per quart \$3.99 per lb	Highest in New Haven County White Peaches and Nectarines
Retail Pears:	\$2.99-3.00 per lb \$14.00 per 1/2 peck \$26.00 per peck \$40.00 per 1/2 bushel	
Retail Sweet Cherries:	\$3.00 per lb \$9.00 per quart	Litchfield County New London County
Retail Plums:	\$3.99-4.00 per lb \$5.00 per pint	Hartford County
Berries:		
PYO Strawberries:	\$4.50-5.00 per lb	Windham County low, Litchfield County High Tolland County Windham County low, Litchfield County High Litchfield County low, Hartford County High
PYO Blueberries:	\$4.50-4.99 per lb \$5.00 per pint	
PYO Raspberries:	\$3.00-5.50 per lb \$3.00-7.00 per pint	
PYO Blackberries:	\$5.75 per lb	
Retail Strawberries:	\$4.00-7.00 per pint \$8.00-10.00 per quart	
Retail Blueberries:	\$4.00-6.00 per pint	Hartford County Hartford County Hartford County
Retail Raspberries:	\$6.00 per half pint \$5.00 per pint	
Retail Blackberries:	\$5.99 per half pint	



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2025 Connecticut Pomological Society's Summer Field Day

Tuesday June 17, 2025

Rogers Orchard, Southington, CT

Free to Attend, Please RSVP

Schedule of Events:

- 3:00 – Arrival at Retail Store (336 Long Bottom Rd.)
- 3:15 – Opening Remarks/Welcome/Tour of Packing Facility
- 4:00 – Head to Longview Ciderhouse (36 Long Bottom Rd.)
- 4:30 – Brief Overview of Farm History and Planting Modernization
- 5:00 – Time to Visit Vendors/Equipment; Cider Truck Open
- 5:30 – Dinner
- 6:15 – Start Educational Meeting (~1 CEU requested)
- 7:30 – Adjourn

Educational Meeting:

- “Entomopathogenic Nematodes for Plum Curculio Control” (~15 minutes)
 - Jaime Pinero – UMass Extension
- “Codling Moth and Oriental Fruit Moth Management” (~15 minutes)
 - Ajay Giri – UMass Extension
- “Managing Summer Fruit Rot Diseases in Tree Fruit” (~15 minutes)
 - Elizabeth Garafalo – UMass Extension
- “UConn Fruit and IPM Update” (~15 minutes)
 - Evan Lentz and Mark Nelson – UConn Extension

Please use this link to RSVP so we can plan for food.

If you would like to have a vendor/information table or demonstrate equipment, contact Erica at ctpomsoc@gmail.com



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Notes on Sevin [Carbaryl] Usage (from the label):

Rates: 1-3 quarts per acre. Carbaryl is for use in fruit up to 16mm in size. Higher rates should be used for your hard-to-thin varieties, but only early on, up to 6 mm in size. Lower rates should be used for the easier to thin varieties and can be used when fruit is 10-16 mm in size.

Climatic Factors: For best results, applications should be made under good drying conditions, with daytime temperatures between 70 and the low 80's for the following three days. Applications made when temperatures are in excess of 80°F.

Notes on Fruitone [NAA] Usage (from the label):

Varieties	Thinning Rates	Application Timing
Easy-to-thin: Braeburn, Cortland, Empire, Ginger Gold, Paulared, Idared, Jonathan, Northern Spy, McIntosh, Red Delicious, Winesap and others.	5-10 ppm	Petal Fall (3-7 mm) and/or early fruit set (8-10 mm) Use lower concentrations for weaker trees, cooler weather, less food reserves and lower fruit set potential and slow drying conditions.
Moderate-to-thin: Jerseymac, Rome, Jonamac, Spartan, Gala, Mutsu and others.	10-15 ppm	
Difficult-to-thin: Fuji, Golden Delicious, Lodi, Wealthy Spur Delicious, Macoun, York, Rhode Island Greening, York Imperial and others.	15-18.6 ppm	

Notes on tank Mixing Sevin and Fruitone (from the label):

“Tank mix combinations of Fruitone N (5 to 7.5 ppm) and Carbaryl (e.g. Sevin® 4F and Sevin® XLR Plus) have successfully thinned several early maturing, heavy-setting varieties as well as hard-to-thin apple varieties. A petal fall application of Fruitone N followed 7 to 10 days later by an application of Fruitone N (5 to 7.5 ppm) + Carbaryl (0.5 lbs. AI per 100 gallons) has improved thinning of hard-to-thin apple varieties. Fruitone N should not be mixed with any product containing a label restriction against such mixing. Always apply in accordance with the limitations and precautions of the most restrictive label.

Another Great Thinning Resource for WSU:

I found this resource helpful when fielding some of your questions. It has a lot of good information condensed and organized for your review. [Check it out here.](#)



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Grapes:

Early Fungal Infections: Now that we have green tissue out on our grapes, they are susceptible to early infections of various fungal pathogens. Given the right climactic conditions, infection will occur. To help understand what these conditions consist of, NEWA has a neat [Grape Disease Model](#) for Phomopsis, Powdery Mildew, and Black Rot (see below).



This picture is likely early Anthracnose or Phomopsis. For information on rates and materials please visit the [NE Small Fruit Management Guide](#).

Grape Disease Infection Events

[Download CSV](#)

[Forecast Details](#)

DATE (2025)	PHOMOPSIS	POWDERY MILDEW	BLACK ROT
May 20	No	No	No
May 21	No	No	No
May 22 Forecast	Yes	No	Yes
May 23 Forecast	No	-	No
May 24 Forecast	No	-	No
May 25 Forecast	No	-	No
May 26 Forecast	No	-	No
May 27 Forecast	No	-	No

Phomopsis - calculates when weather conditions may allow spores to infect susceptible tissue.

Powdery Mildew - calculates primary infection when weather conditions may allow overwintered, primary spores (ascospores) to infect susceptible tissue; runs from bud break until pre-bloom. Once primary infections have occurred, secondary infections (disease spread) are possible every day. The threat is greatest when temperatures are between 65 to 90 degrees F and is particularly high when conditions are cloudy.

Black Rot - calculates when weather conditions may allow spores to infect susceptible tissue.



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