



Integrated Pest Management Program

Department of Plant Science and Landscape Architecture

Fruit Update – 5/14/26

Evan Lentz – Assistant Extension Educator

Apple Scab:

Ascospore Maturity Summary

[Download CSV](#)

Daily Discharge Thresholds: ≥ 10% > 20%

Date	Ascospore Maturity	Daily Ascospore Discharge	Cumulative Ascospore Discharge
May 12	96%	0%	67%
May 13	97%	0%	67%
May 14 Forecast	97%	27%	95%
May 15 Forecast	98%	2%	96%
May 16 Forecast	98%	<1%	96%
May 17 Forecast	99%	0%	96%
May 18 Forecast	99%	0%	96%
May 19 Forecast	99%	0%	96%

Infection Events Summary

[Download CSV](#)

Events: Dry Wet

Date (2026)	Infection Events	Average Temp (°F) for wet hours	Leaf Wetness (hours)	Hours > 90% RH	Rain Amount
May 12	no	-	0	0	0
May 13	no	48	4	4	0
May 14 Forecast	combined	55	21	19	0.16
May 15 Forecast	yes	52	8	8	0.03
May 16 Forecast	no	50	2	2	Night: 0% Day: 0%
May 17 Forecast	no	-	0	0	Night: 3% Day: 14%
May 18 Forecast	no	-	0	0	Night: 7% Day: 2%
May 19 Forecast	no	-	0	0	Night: 6% Day: 6%



Integrated Pest Management Program

Department of Plant Science and Landscape
Architecture

The rain this week brought us another large infection event, with about 27% spore release over May 14-15. Cumulative totals put release at about 95%. Again, this means we are close to the end of primary scab season. This is our last major infection event. If we can get through this week protected, we should look good for the rest of the year. That being said, there is always some variability to account for. It would be beneficial to remain covered for at least a week after the predicted end of primary scab season. I'll keep you posted.

For more information on rates and materials, please consult the [New England Management Guide](#).

Fireblight:

The fireblight models have been quiet this spring, mostly due to our cooler temperatures. We are mostly out of bloom. This means we'll have made it through bloom without any major fireblight infection events. However, there is a high risk of infection over the next 5 days, with an extreme risk predicted for May 19. This will be the first time that I will recommend applying chemical control for fireblight this year. This only goes for individuals with later varieties that still have open blooms.

Materials and rates can be found [here](#).

Date (2026)	Cougar Blight V8 Daily TRV	Infection Potential EIP value
	Risk Levels: Marginal High Extreme	Risk Levels: Low Moderate High Infection
May 12	9	0
May 13	12	0
May 14 Forecast	7	0
May 15 Forecast	8	0
May 16 Forecast	52	24
May 17 Forecast	203	78
May 18 Forecast	292	111
May 19 Forecast	442	165



Integrated Pest Management Program

Department of Plant Science and Landscape Architecture

Thinning:

There will be a new apple thinning guide in the upcoming issue of our Crop Talk Newsletter. Until then, I'd like to share a few notes on thinning materials based on questions I received.

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 from WSU: [Check it out here.](#)



Integrated Pest Management Program

Department of Plant Science and Landscape Architecture

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).



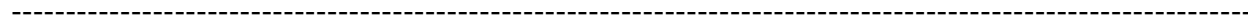
This picture is likely early Anthracnose or Phomopsis. For information on rates and materials please visit the [NE Small Fruit Management Guide](#).

Grape Disease Infection Events

[Download CSV](#)

[Forecast Details](#)

DATE (2026)	PHOMOPSIS	POWDERY MILDEW	BLACK ROT
May 12	No	No	No
May 13	No	No	No
May 14 Forecast	Yes	No	Yes
May 15 Forecast	No	-	No
May 16 Forecast	No	-	No
May 17 Forecast	No	-	No
May 18 Forecast	No	-	No
May 19 Forecast	No	-	No





Integrated Pest Management Program

Department of Plant Science and Landscape
Architecture

2026 Fruit Pricing Survey

It is that time of year. Please respond to the fruit pricing survey (linked below). Many of you find this information very valuable. I will keep this open for a week or so and then share the results back with you in time for the beginning of strawberry picking season.

[Please click here to complete the survey.](#)

Frost Damage Reporting:

This is just reminder to everyone that you should be reporting any losses from the April frost/freeze event to FSA as soon as you discover them. We understand that it was tough to make a thoughtful determination about losses right after the event. However, regional partners are working on a disaster declaration for the Northeast. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other states have reported catastrophic losses. We are lucky to not be on that list. The extent of damage was highly location/micro-climate specific. So, there may be some of you in our state who do have a high degree of loss. Reporting to FSA will allow regional partners to make more thoughtful decisions about any support or relief.

The information in this document is for educational purposes only. The recommendations contained are based on the best available knowledge at the time of publication. Any reference to commercial products, trade, or brand names is for information only, and no endorsement or approval is intended. UConn Extension does not guarantee or warrant the standard of any product referenced or imply approval of the product to the exclusion of others which also may be available. The University of Connecticut, UConn Extension, and College of Agriculture, Health, and Natural Resources are equal opportunity program providers and employers.