

IPM Update – 5 August 2026

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Degree days calculation from UCIPM website

Weather Models and Degree Days

Access weather station data for your location and use the pest weather models to make pest management decisions and time pest management activities.



On This Page: [Pest and Plant Weather Models](#) [Degree-Day Calculator](#) [California Weather Data](#) [Resources](#)

Pest and Plant Weather Models

Type to search for model



[Beet armyworm](#)



[California red scale](#)



[Codling moth](#)



[Conspire stink bug](#)



[Fire blight](#)



[Fuller rose beetle](#)



[Lygus bug](#)



[Navel orangeworm](#)

<https://ipm.ucanr.edu/weather/#gsc.tab=0>

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Oriental Fruit Moth

- 1st biofix: 17 February
- 2nd biofix: 22 April
- 3rd biofix: 10 June
- 4th biofix: **14th July**
- DD (8/5): 743



- Projected 1st gen. spray timing (500 - 600DD): 23-28 March
- Projected 2nd gen. spray timing (400 - 500DD): 16-21 May
- Projected 3rd gen. spray timing (400 - 500DD): 24-28 June
- Projected 3rd gen. spray timing (400 - 500DD): 25-29 July

Generation Length (degree-days)			Spray Timing (degree-days)	
1st	2nd	3rd	Early generation	Later generations
920-1010	920-1010	920-1010	500-600	400-500

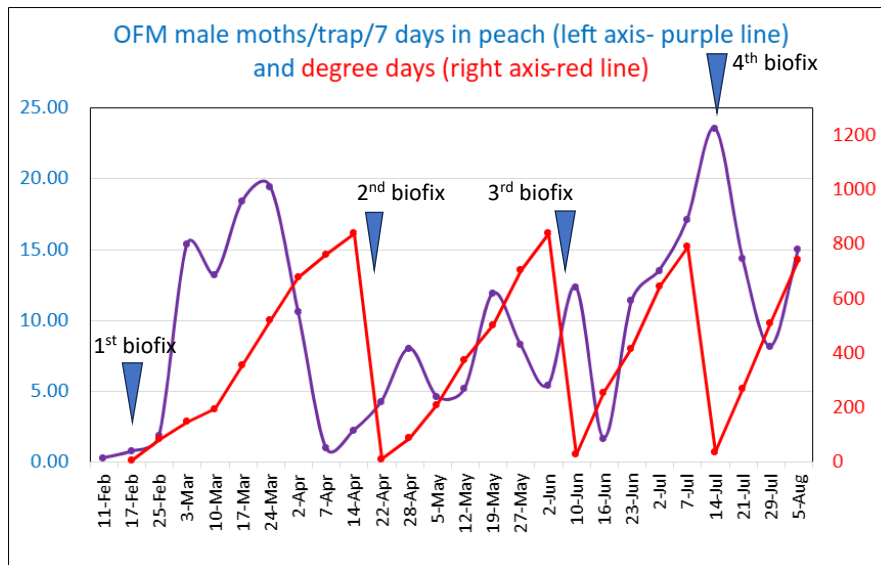


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Oriental Fruit Moth



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Peach Twig Borer (PTB)

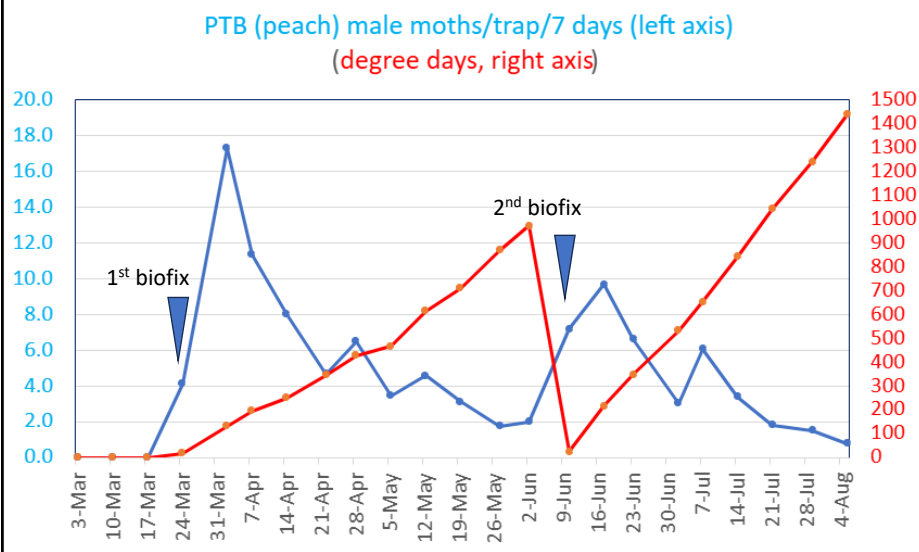
- 1st biofix: 24 March
- 2nd biofix: **10 June**
- DD (8/5): 1438* (no biofix set yet due to low counts)
- Projected 1st gen. spray timing (300 - 400 DD): **21-29 April**
- Projected 2nd gen. spray timing (300 - 400 DD): **23-27 June**



Generation Length (degree-days)			Spray Timing (degree-days)	
1st	2nd	3rd	Early Generation	Later Generations
1030	1030	1030	400-500	300-400

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Peach Twig Borer (PTB)



- 1st biofix: 24 March
- 2nd biofix: **10 June**
- DD (8/5): 1438

Note: Not sure what's going on here. There has been no increase in trap captures over the last several weeks, so no 3rd Biofix has been set yet. However, the accumulated DD for the 2nd generation has passed the average 1,030 DD required for generation time (about two weeks ago). It could be that the expected increase in trap captures has not been obvious due to the spray?

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Codling Moth

- 1st biofix: 24 March
- 2nd biofix: 10 June
- 3rd biofix: **21 July**
- DD (8/5): 370

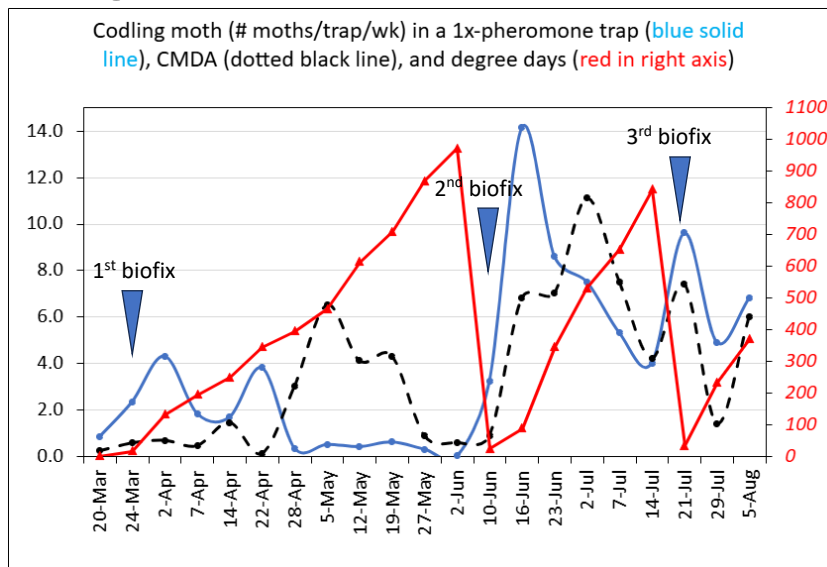


- Projected 1st gen. 1A spray timing (250 – 300 DD): **April 17**
- Projected 1st gen. 1B spray timing (600 DD): **May 14**
- Projected 2nd gen. spray timing (250 DD): **June 21**
- Projected 2nd gen. spray timing (250 DD): **August 2**

Generation Length (degree-days)			Spray Timing (degree-days)	
1st	2nd	3rd	Early generation	Later generations
1060	1100	1200	250-300	250

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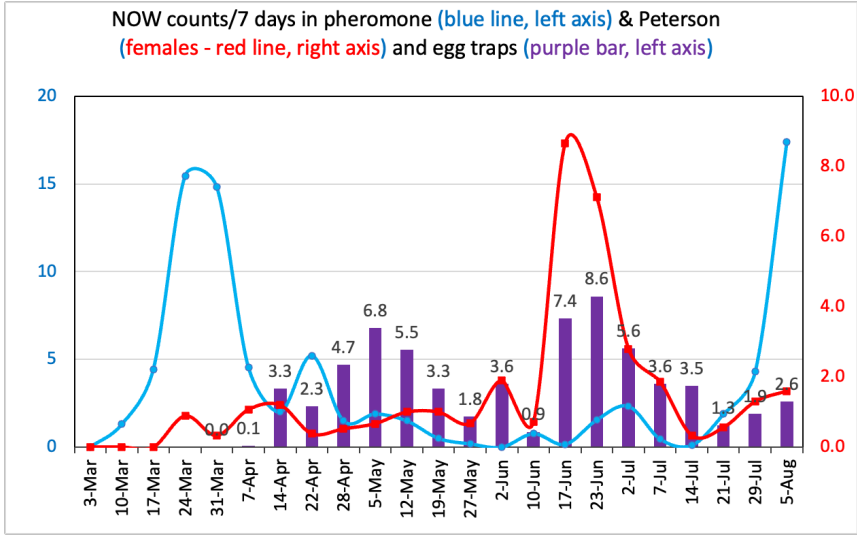
Codling Moth



- 1st biofix: 24 March
- 2nd biofix: 10 June
- 3rd biofix: **21 July**
- DD (8/5): 370

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Navel Orangeworm in almonds, 2026



In the graph: As expected NOW activity varied considerably throughout the season. Pheromone trap captures peaked in late March, declined through May and early June, and remained relatively low through July. In contrast, female captures and egg counts (both better indicators of active egg laying) increased sharply in mid- to late June. In the northern San Joaquin Valley, this occurred at least 10–15 days earlier than in an average year. Because the majority of egg laying occurred on mummy nuts, with little hullsplit at that time, the risk of damage to nonpareil was relatively low. However, during the week of August 3, we observed increased activity in all traps (3rd flight), indicating that the population is increasing and may pose a greater risk of late harvest Nonpareil and most importantly pollinizer varieties.