

North San Joaquin Valley IPM Update – 1 September 2026

Jhalendra Rijal
UC Cooperative Extension, Stanislaus County

jrijal@ucanr.edu
209-525-6800



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Agriculture and Natural Resources

Statewide Integrated
Pest Management Program

1

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>

2

Oriental Fruit Moth

- 1st biofix: 17 February
- 2nd biofix: 22 April
- 3rd biofix: 10 June
- 4th biofix: **14th July**
- DD (9/1): 1568



- 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

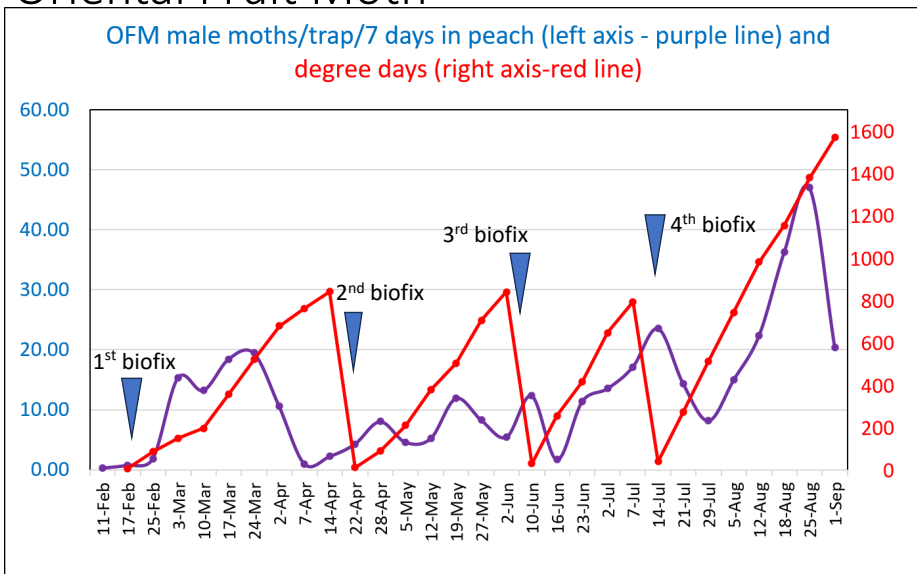


UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Agriculture and Natural Resources

Statewide Integrated
Pest Management Program

3

Oriental Fruit Moth



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Agriculture and Natural Resources

Statewide Integrated
Pest Management Program

1st biofix: 17 February
2nd biofix: 22 April
3rd biofix: 10 June
4th biofix: **14 July**
DD (9/1): 1568

4

Peach Twig Borer (PTB)

- 1st biofix: 24 March
- 2nd biofix: 10 June
- 3rd biofix: 12 August
- DD (9/1): 541

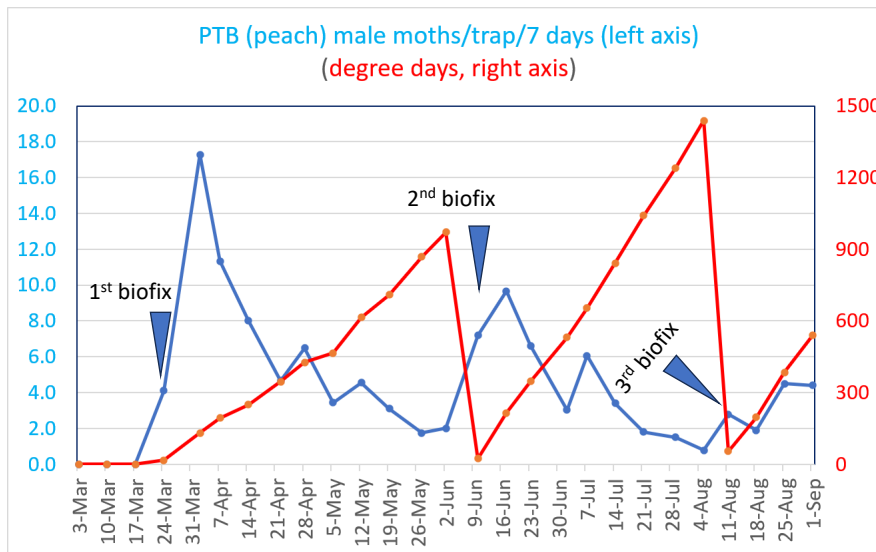


- Projected 1st gen. spray timing (300 - 400 DD): **21-29 April**
- Projected 2nd gen. spray timing (300 - 400 DD): **23-27 June**

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

5

Peach Twig Borer (PTB)



- 1st biofix: 24 March
- 2nd biofix: **10 June**
- **3rd bio fix: 11 August**
- DD (9/1): 541

Note: I was finally able to set the 3rd flight biofix based on the slight increase in trap counts on August 11 compared with the previous week. However, one out of three orchards appear to have reached biofix about two weeks earlier, at the end of July. Since I use the average trap counts across all three orchards as the criterion, I set the biofix based on the overall trend.

Please check your trap counts and use your orchard-specific data to determine when to set the biofix.

6

Codling Moth

- 1st biofix: 24 March
- 2nd biofix: 10 June
- 3rd biofix: **21 July**
- DD (9/1):

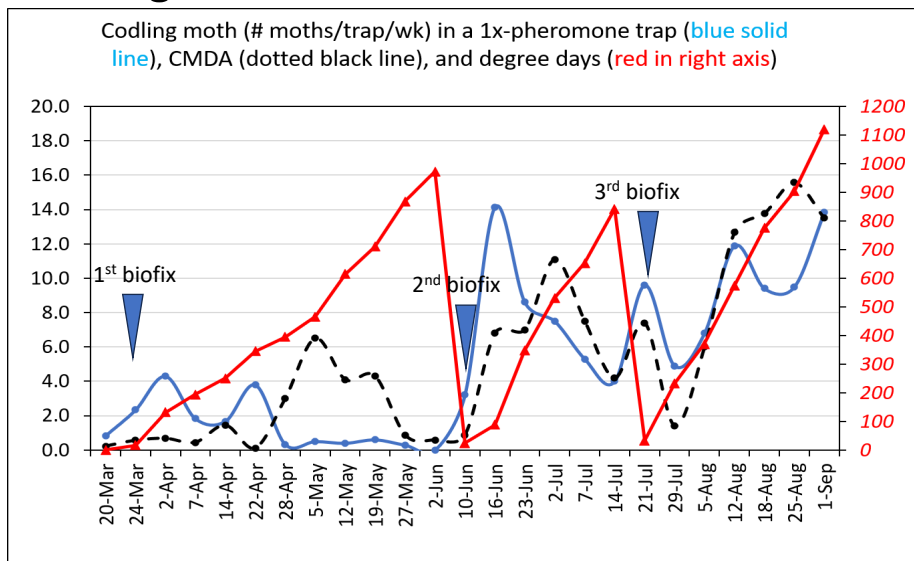


- Projected 1st gen. 1A spray timing (250 – 300 DD): **April 17**
- Projected 1st gen. 1B spray timing (600 DD): **May 14**
- Projected 2nd gen. spray timing (250 DD): **June 21**
- Projected 2nd gen. spray timing (250 DD): **August 2**

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

7

Codling Moth



- 1st biofix: 24 March
- 2nd biofix: 10 June
- 3rd biofix: **21 July**
- DD (9/1): 1120

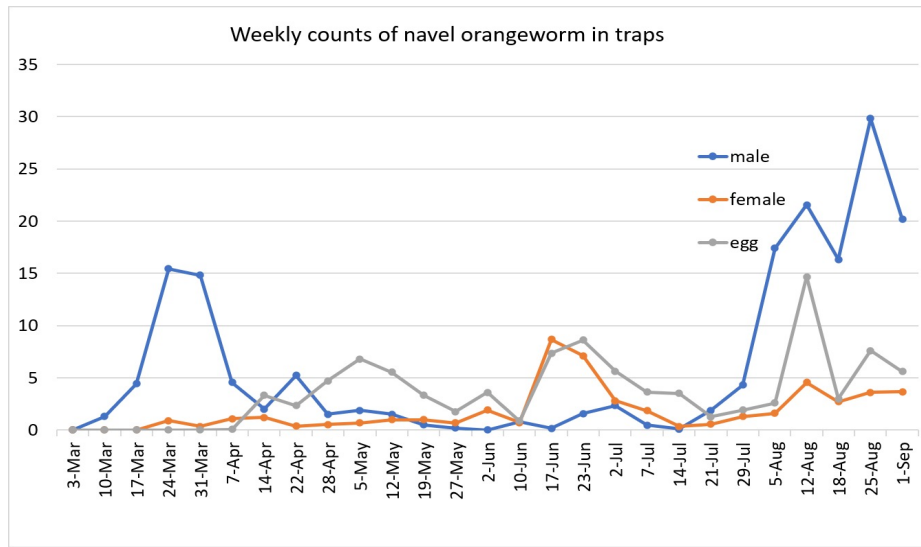


UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Agriculture and Natural Resources

Statewide Integrated
Pest Management Program

8

Navel orangeworm in almonds, 2026



- Beginning in early August, NOW activity increased substantially. During the week of August 5, male captures increased sharply, followed by a further increase to a seasonal high on August 12.
- All male and female captures, and egg counts also increased during this period, with egg counts reaching a pronounced peak on August 12. Although female and egg counts declined during the week of August 18, male captures remained relatively high. This pattern indicates substantial third-flight activity and an increased risk of late-season NOW infestation, particularly in late-harvested Nonpareil and, most importantly, pollinizer varieties.
- Given the higher temperatures expected over the next two weeks (See next slide), I expect the fourth flight to occur fairly soon. It takes only ~700 degree-days (DD) to complete one generation when they feed on fresh nuts, compared with ~1,050 DD when they feed on mummy nuts.

9

Temperature in September 2026

<https://www.accuweather.com/en/us/modesto/95354/september-weather/327145>

September 2026							10-DAY →
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
30	31	1	2	3	4	5	
89° 59°	82° 60°	78° 54°	83° 56°	83° 59°	81° 62°	84° 60°	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
86° 59°	89° 62°	96° 72°	98° 73°	105° 68°	95° 61°	91° 60°	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
91° 59°	90° 61°	91° 63°	92° 63°	90° 62°	89° 61°	88° 60°	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
99° 61°	83° 59°	83° 58°	85° 60°	88° 58°	88° 59°	84° 59°	

10

This is time for harvest, meaning time for harvest sampling....

- Here is an article about it:

<https://www.sjvtandv.com/blog/ipm-task-at-harvest-identifying-insect-pest-damage-through-harvest-sampling>