Seasonal IPM Update -Northern San Joaquin Valley

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Updated: September 15, 2023



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Pest Monitoring

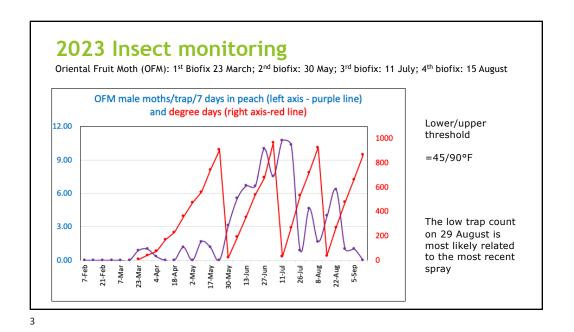
- ▶ Use traps to monitor insect pests
- ▶ Keep trapping records
- ▶ Use biofix, *UCIPM guidelines*
- ▶ Use degree day models for making treatment decisions



Run Degree Days-UCIPM

For all of our degree-days calculation, we used CIMIS Station #206, Denair, Stanislaus County

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2023 Insect monitoring

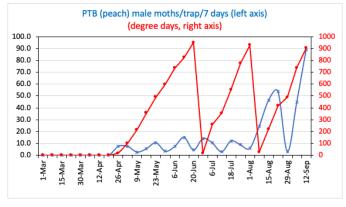
- ▶ Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM):
- ▶ 1st gen. biofix: 23 March
 - ▶ 1st gen. spray timing (500 600DD): 13-17 May
- ▶ 2nd gen. biofix: 30 May
 - ▶ 2nd gen. spray timing (400-500 DD): 15-19 June
- ▶ 3rd gen. biofix: 11 July
 - ▶ 3rd gen. spray timing (400-500 DD): 22-25 July
- ▶ 4th gen. biofix: 15 August (DD as of 9/12): 866
 - ▶ 4th gen. spray timing (400-500 DD): 26-30 August

| | _ | Spray Timing (degree-days) | | |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 2nd | 3rd | Early generation | Later generations | |
| 920-1010 | 920-1010 | 500-600 | 400-500 | |
| | egree-days 2nd | | egree-days) (degree 2nd 3rd Early generation | |

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2023 Insect monitoring

▶ Peach Twig Borer (PTB): 1st Biofix: 22 April; 2nd biofix: 27 June; 3rd biofix: 8 August



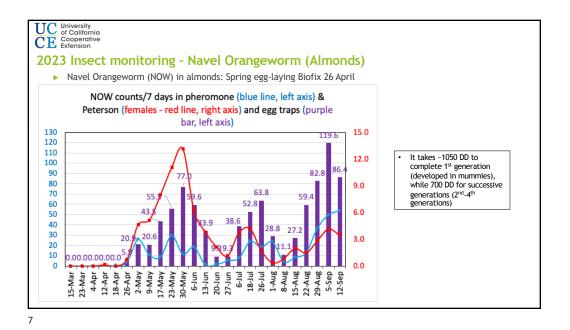
Lower/upper threshold =50/88°F

The low trap count on 29 August is most likely related to the most recent spray

2023 Insect monitoring

- ▶ Peach Twig Borer (PTB):
- ▶ 1st biofix: 22 April
 - ▶ 1st gen. spray timing (400 500DD): 19-24 May
- ▶ 2nd biofix: 27 June
 - ▶ 2nd gen. spray timing (300 400DD): 8-13 July
- > 3rd biofix: 8 August
 - ▶ 3rd gen. spray timing (300 400DD): 18-22 August
 - ▶ DD as of 9/12: 901

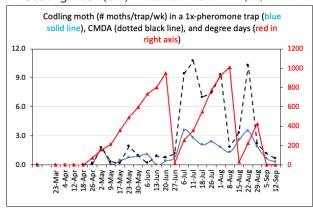
| Generation Length (degree-days) | | _ | Spray Timing (degree-days) | |
|---------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1st | 2nd | 3rd | Early Generation | Later Generations |
| 1030 | 1030 | 1030 | 400-500 | 300-400 |



UC University of California Cooperative Extension It takes ~1050 DD to complete 1st generation (developed in mummies), while 700 DD for successive generations (2nd-4th generations) This year, a significant number of 2nd flight 2023 Insect monitoring - Navel Orangeworm (Almonds) adults laid eggs in mummies due to a late hullsplit, which resulted in added adults Navel Orangeworm (NOW) in almonds: Spring egg-laying Biofix 26 April toward the end of the 3rd flight. The third flight population began Aug 8 and continued to climb up until Sept. 5 Currently, we have 4th flight adults flying and NOW counts/7 days in pheromone (blue line, left axis) & Peterson (females - red line, right axis) and egg traps (purple laying 4th gen. eggs. bar. left axis) 130 15.0 Projected based on degree-days 120 1st flight 2nd flight 3rd flight 1050 DD 700 DD 1050 DD 700 DD 700 DD 110 Emerged 1st 2nd 3rd flight 12.0 4th flight 100 flight flight 90 Added 80 numbers 70 From From due to 60 fresh mummy mummv 50 nuts Regular adults nuts 40 26-Apr 6-Jul 5-Aug 22-Aug 6-Sep 28-Sep 30 9-May 10-Jul 8-Aug 25-Aug 10-Sep 4-Oct 20 23-May 19-Jul 17-Aug 5-Sep 22-Sep 20-Oct 10 30-May 22-Jul 21-Aug 27-Sep 6-Jun 26-Jul 25-Aug 4-0ct 15-Mar 12-Mar 18-Apr 18-Apr 26-Apr 2-May 17-May 23-May 30-May 6-Jun 27-Jun 27-Jun 6-Jul 18-Jul 27-Jun 6-Jul 6-Jul 27-Jun 6-Jul 27-Jun 6-Jul 8-Aug 15-Aug 27-Jun 6-Jul 6-Jul 6-Jul 8-Aug 15-Aug 18-Jul 7-6-Jul 6-Jul 7-Jul 7-Jul 7-Jul 7-Jul 8-Aug 7-Aug 8-Aug 1-Aug 13-Jun 30-Jul 29-Aug 9-Oct 20-Jun 9-Aug 5-Sep 20-Oct ©Jhalendra Rijal, UCANR

2023 Insect monitoring

▶ Codling Moth (CM) in Walnuts : 1st biofix 22 April; 2nd biofix: 27 June; 3rd biofix: 15 August



- The 3rd biofix was set as August 15 since we check traps every week. But if you check traps in the middle of the week. The biofix can be anytime after August 8 and before August 15, and 1100 DD needed to complete 2nd generation has also been reached between these dates. So, take this biofix info and adjust yours based on your trap counts
- In most years, the third generation's latestage (i.e., mature) larvae drop from the infested fruits to the ground and diapause (winter dormant state) inside the thick, silken cocoons under loose bark and soil or debris around the base of the trees. These larvae pupate in the next spring and emerge as adult moths.

Codling moth: Lower/upper threshold= 50/88°F

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2023 Insect monitoring

- ► Codling Moth (CM):
- ▶ 1st biofix: 22 April
 - ▶ 1st gen. spray timing:

1A flight (300 DD): 12-14 May

1B flight (600 - 700 DD): 29 May - 3 June

- ▶ 2nd biofix: 27 June
 - ▶ 2nd gen. spray timing predicted (300 DD): 9 July
- ▶ 3rd biofix: 15 August; spray timing (300 DD): 25 August
 - DD as of 9/15: 783

| (| Generation Length (degree-days) | | Spray Timing (degree-days) | |
|------|---------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1st | 2nd | 3rd | Early generation | Later generations |
| 1060 | 1100 | 1200 | 1A Peak: 300 1B Peak: 600-700 | 300 |

F CALIFORNIA Statewide Integrated atural Resources Pest Management Program

