

IPM Update – July 25, 2025

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<https://www.ipmcorner.com>

Disclaimer: Mention of commercial insecticides/products in this presentation does not constitute product endorsement, nor does it suggest products not listed would not be suitable for use. Some research results included involve the use of chemicals which are currently registered for use, or may involve use which would be considered off label. These results are reported but are not a recommendation from the University of California for use. Consult the label and use it as the basis of all recommendations.



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Oriental Fruit Moth

- 1st biofix: 18 February
 - 2nd biofix: 13 May; 2nd gen. spray timing (400-500 DD): 30 May- 3 June
-
- 3rd biofix: 17 June
 - 3rd biofix DD (7/23): 1050
 - Projected 3rd flight spray timing (400-500 DD): 2-5 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

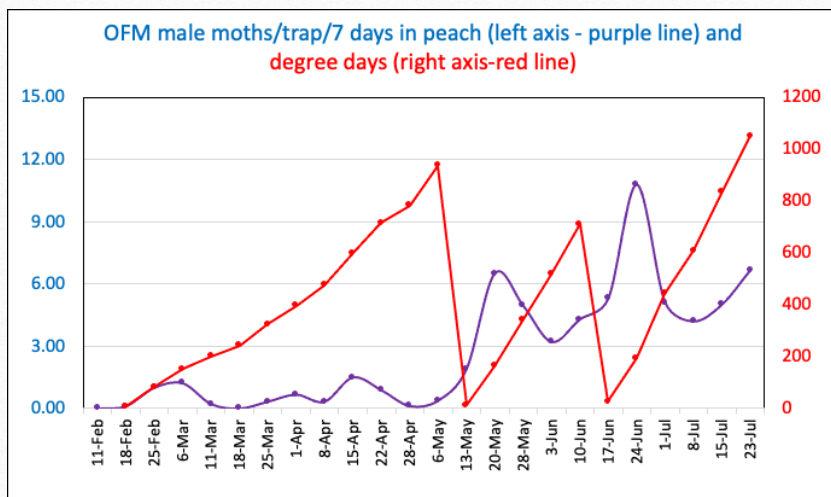


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Oriental Fruit Moth



- 3rd biofix: 17 June
- DD (7/23): 1050
- Potentially, this is the tail end of the 3rd flight, and the 4th biofix may begin soon

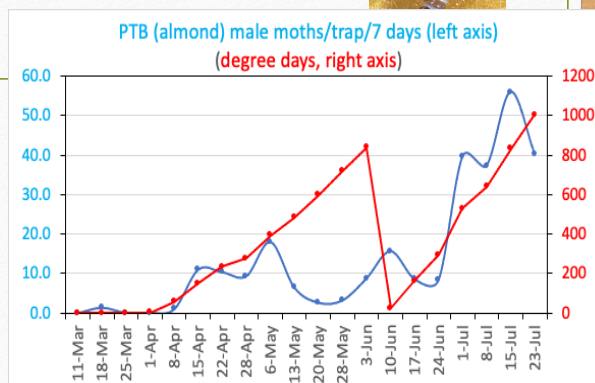
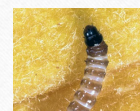
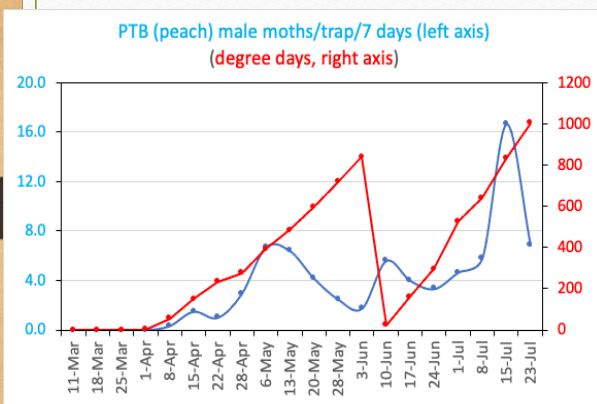


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Peach Twig Borer (PTB)



- 2nd biofix: **10 June**; DD (7/23): 1005
- Potentially, this is the tail end of the 2nd flight, and the 3rd biofix may begin soon



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Peach Twig Borer (PTB)

- 1st biofix: **8 April**
- 2nd biofix: **10 June**
- DD (7/23): 1005
- Projected spray timing (300-400DD): 24 – 29 June



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

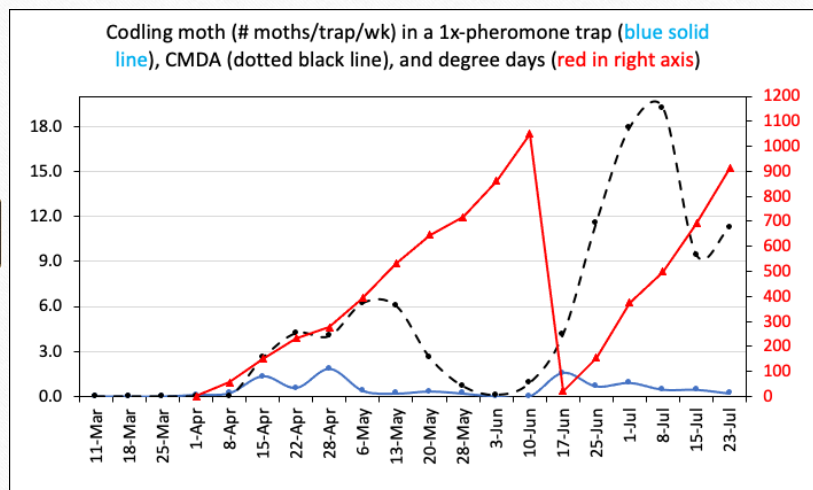


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Codling Moth



- 1st biofix: **1 April**
- 2nd biofix: **17 June**
- DD (7/23): **911**



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Codling Moth

- 1st biofix: 1 April



- 2nd biofix: 17 June
- DD (7/23): 911
- Projected 2nd gen. spray timing (250DD): 29 June

Generation Length (degree-days)				
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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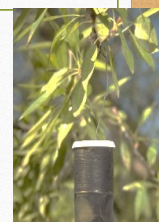
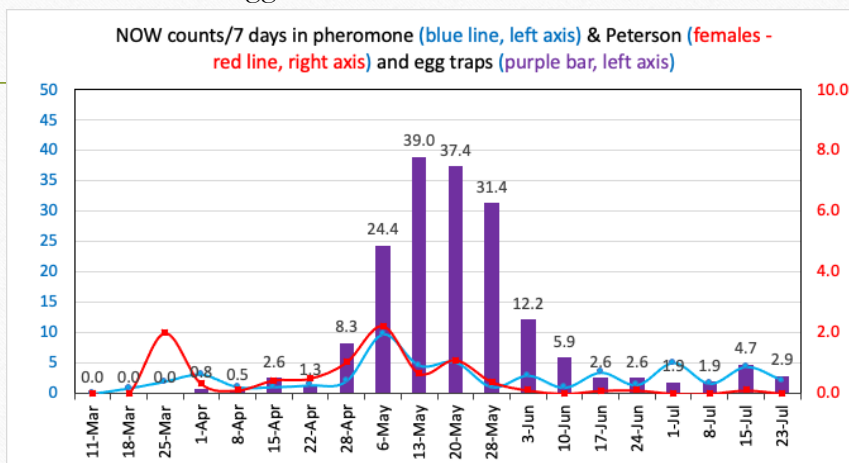
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Seasonal trap counts for navel orangeworm in almonds

Projected beginning of the 2nd generation (1056 DD): **29 June** (based on 8 April egg laying biofix based on egg traps)
Egg hatch occurs in 100DD.



Note: The pheromone trap capture rates, even during the peak period, were relatively low. I suspect that either the lure was not performing well or there was some influence of mating disruption in the area.

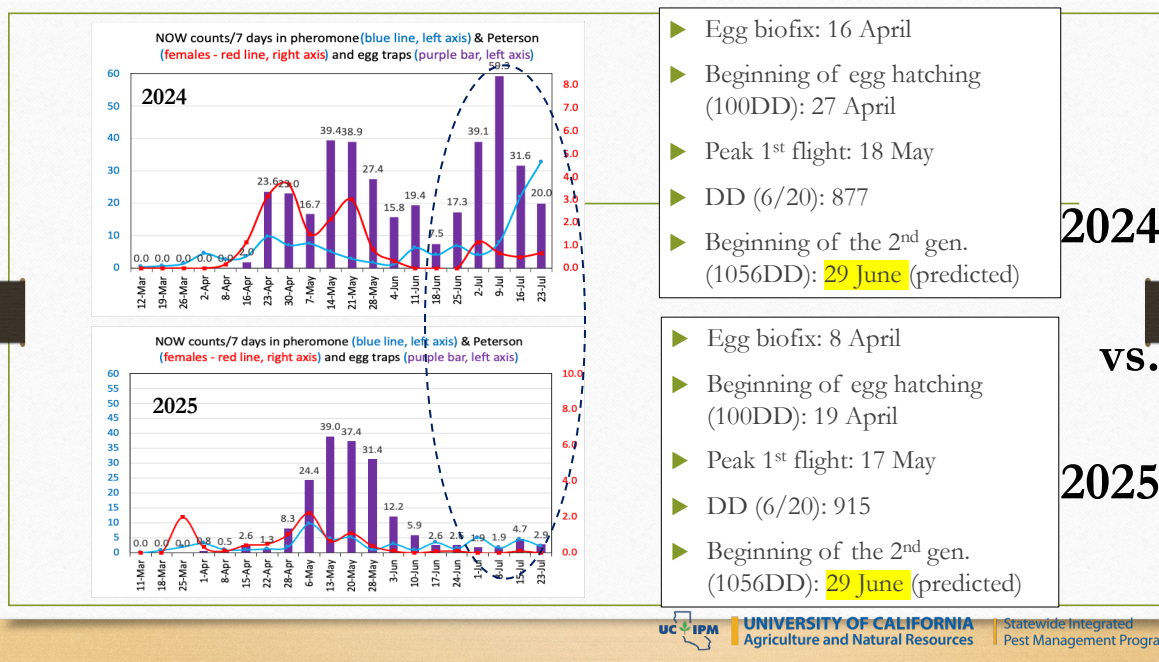


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Comparing NOW trap counts from the same orchards, the second flight, which begins around the first week of July, has been substantially lower so far in 2025 compared to 2024. It may not mean anything. I think the relatively cool summer might have contributed to this, plus winter sanitation efforts this year.

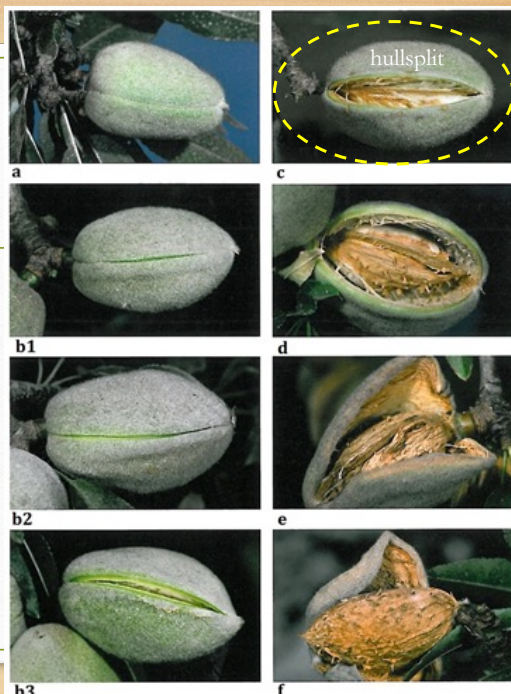


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Hullsplit for the NOW management perspective

Insecticide Options for NOW
Please read this article:

[Click here](#)



Stages of hull split

- a. unsplit hull;
- b1. initial separation;
- b2. deep V split;
- b3. deep V split, but nut pops when squeezed;
- c. split, but less than 1 cm (3/8 in);
- d. split, more than 1 cm;
- e. initial drying stages;
- f. completely dry

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Carpophilus beetle



- Inspect hullsplit nuts for carpophilus beetle activity
- Much lower CB activities have been observed this year compared to 2024 in most orchards



Photo taken: July 7, 2025, west side of Modesto

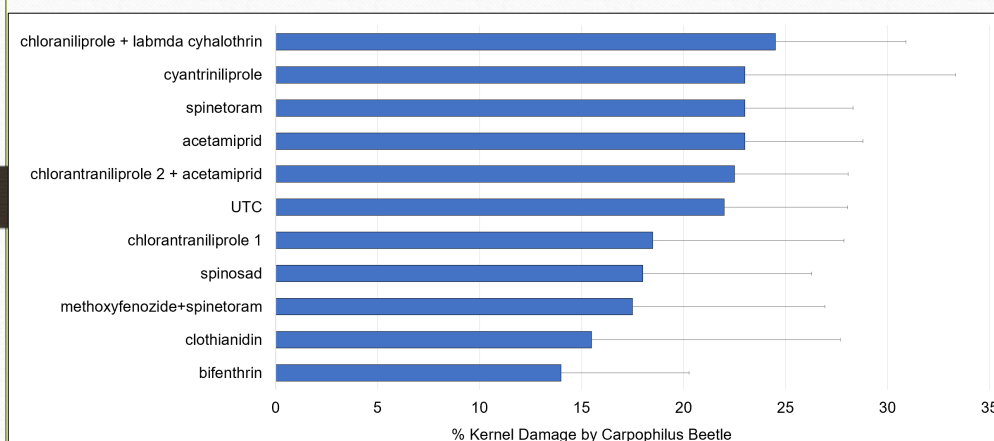


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Insecticide for Carpophilus Beetle



- All treatments were applied twice at navel orangeworm spray timing at hullsplit.
- No statistical difference among treatments

Limited Efficacy of Insecticides



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Factors Affecting Insecticide Efficacy for NOW Control

Timing of Application:

- Aligning insecticide application with the most vulnerable stages of the crop and NOW life cycle

Coverage and Application Method:

- Using appropriate equipment and techniques, speed, etc., ensure thorough tree coverage, including nuts.

Resistance Management:

- Rotating insecticides with different modes of action. Do not apply insecticide with documented resistance

Environmental Conditions:

- Considering weather factors like temperature, humidity, wind to prevent rapid degradation

Integration with Other Pest Management Practices:

- Combining insecticide use with mummy sanitation (and mating disruption)