

# North San Joaquin Valley IPM Update – 12 August 2026

Jhalendra Rijal  
UC Cooperative Extension, Stanislaus County

[jrijal@ucanr.edu](mailto:jrijal@ucanr.edu)  
209-525-6800



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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
- 2<sup>nd</sup> biofix: 22 April
- 3<sup>rd</sup> biofix: 10 June
- 4<sup>th</sup> biofix: **14<sup>th</sup> July**
- DD (8/12): 981



- 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<br>(degree-days) |          |          | Spray Timing<br>(degree-days) |                   |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1st                                | 2nd      | 3rd      | Early generation              | Later generations |
| 920-1010                           | 920-1010 | 920-1010 | 500-600                       | 400-500           |

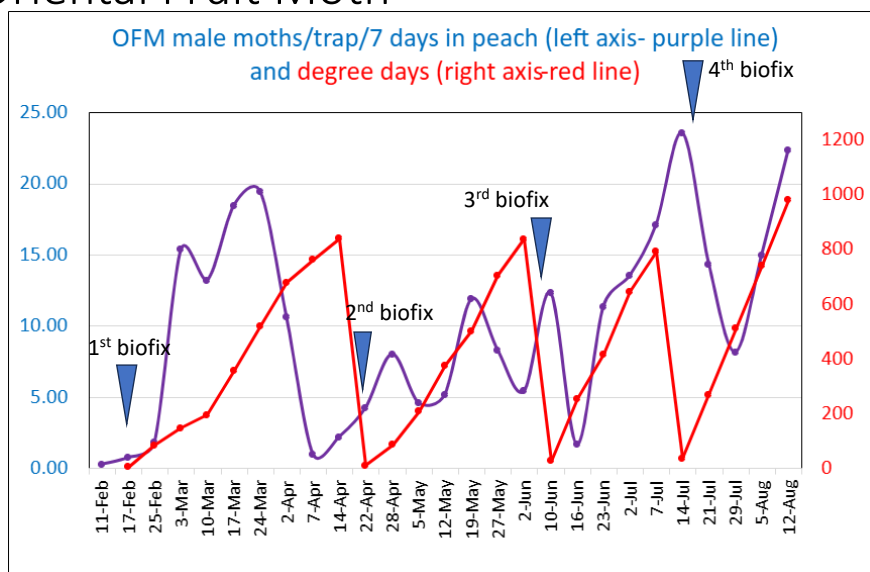


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## Oriental Fruit Moth



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- 1st biofix: 17 February
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- 4<sup>th</sup> biofix: **14 July**
- DD (8/12): 981

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## Peach Twig Borer (PTB)

- 1st biofix: 24 March
- 2<sup>nd</sup> biofix: 10 June
- 3<sup>rd</sup> biofix: 12 August
- DD (8/11): 54



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

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

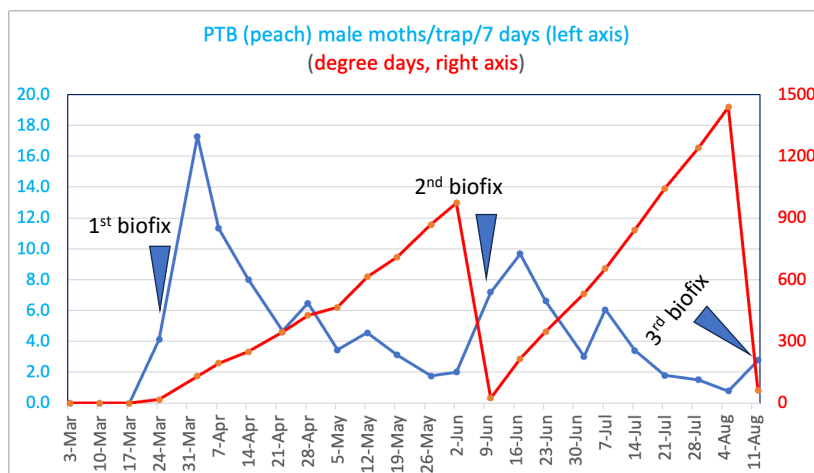


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## Peach Twig Borer (PTB)



- 1st biofix: 24 March
- 2<sup>nd</sup> biofix: **10 June**
- DD (8/12): 62

**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.



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## Codling Moth

- 1st biofix: 24 March
- 2<sup>nd</sup> biofix: 10 June
- 3<sup>rd</sup> biofix: **21 July**
- DD (8/12): 573

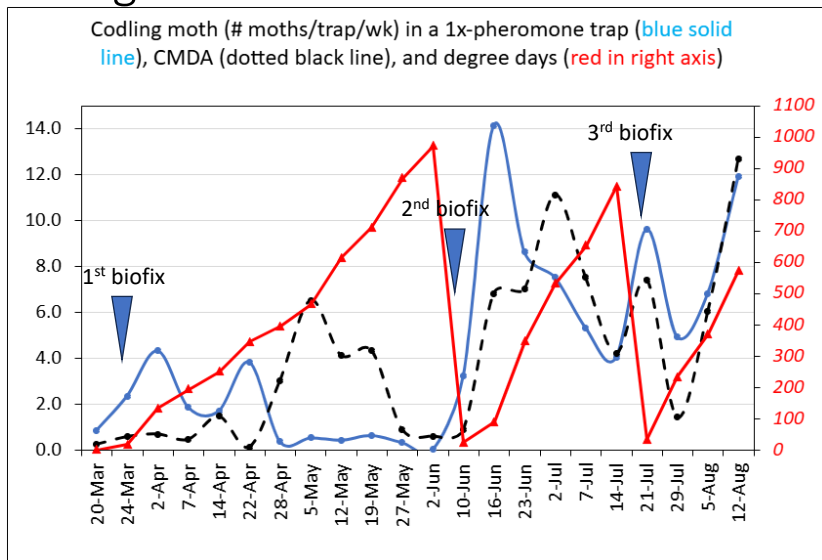


- Projected 1st gen. 1A spray timing (250 – 300 DD): **April 17**
- Projected 1st gen. 1B spray timing (600 DD): **May 14**
- Projected 2<sup>nd</sup> gen. spray timing (250 DD): **June 21**
- Projected 2<sup>nd</sup> gen. spray timing (250 DD): **August 2**

| Generation Length<br>(degree-days) |      |      | Spray Timing<br>(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
- 2<sup>nd</sup> biofix: 10 June
- 3<sup>rd</sup> biofix: **21 July**
- DD (8/12): 573

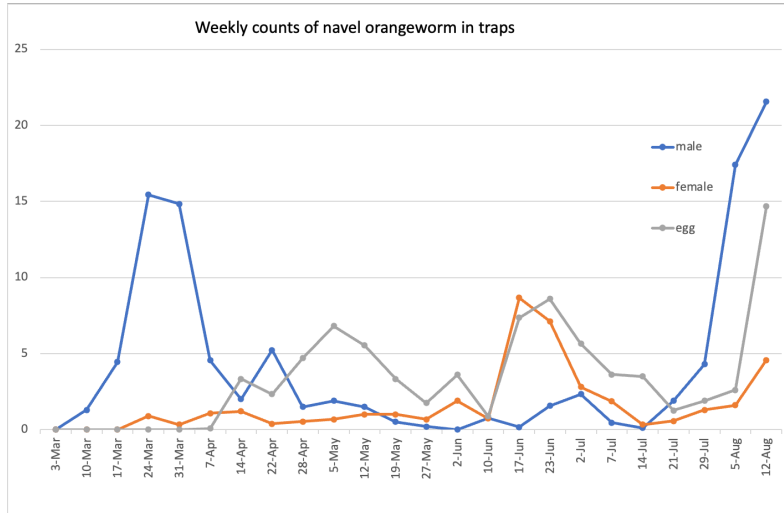


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# Navel orangeworm in almonds, 2026



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 (3<sup>rd</sup> flight), indicating that the population is increasing and may pose a greater risk of late harvest Nonpareil and most importantly pollinizer varieties. The increasing trend continued into the following week as well.