INSECT PEST MONITORING FOR TREE & NUT CROPS IN NORTH SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

4 OCTOBER UPDATE

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4 Oct. 2021

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Pest Activities/DD in Traps (Denair II CIMIS #206)

■ Peach twig borer (PTB)

1st flight biofix: 6 April;

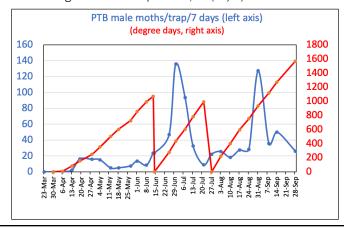
• 2nd flight biofix: 14 June

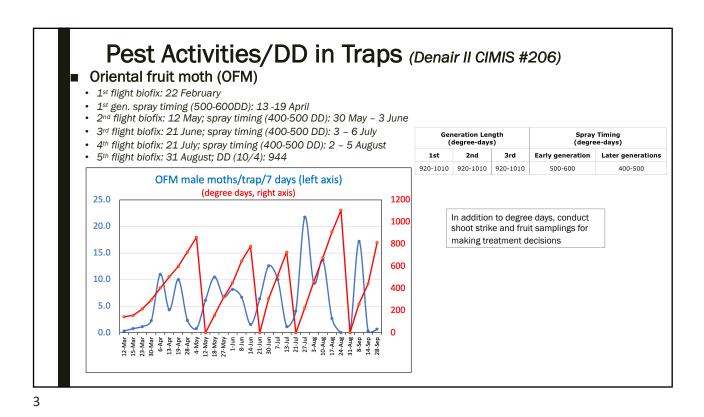
 Generation Length (degree-days)
 Spray Timing (degree-days)

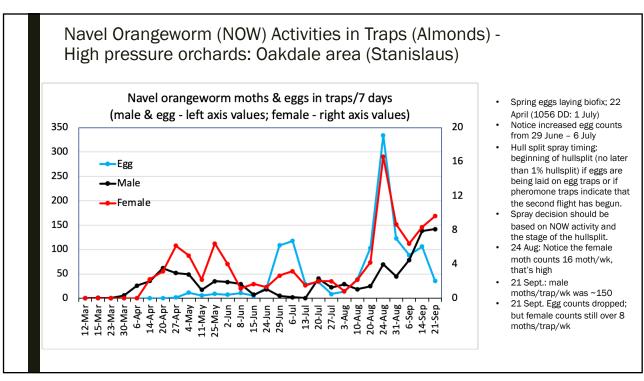
 1st
 2nd
 3rd
 Early Generation
 Later Generations

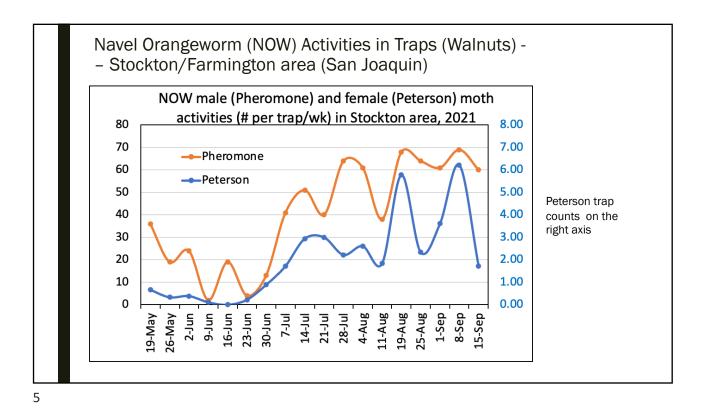
 1030
 1030
 1030
 400-500
 300-400

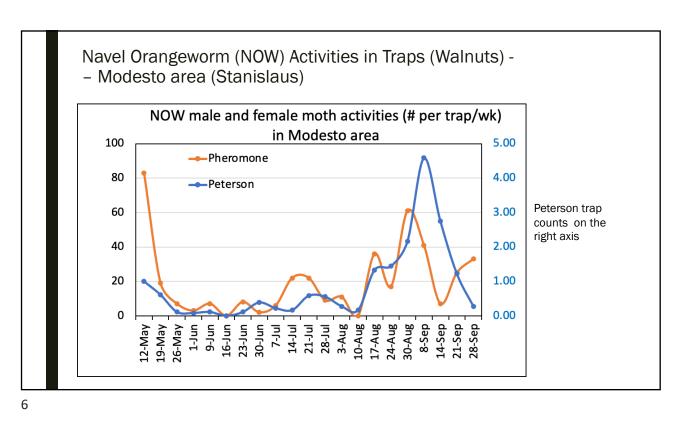
- 3rd flight biofix: 27 July; spray timing (300 400DD; peach): 6 10 August
- 4th flight biofix: 14 September; DD(10/4): 422











Pest Activities/DD in Traps (Denair II CIMIS #206)

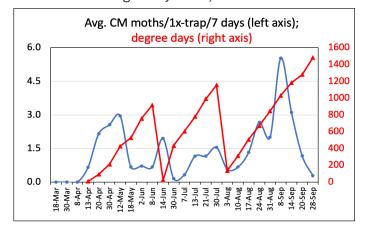
Codling moth (Stanislaus)

• 1st flight biofix: 13 April;

2nd flight biofix: 14 June; spray timing (300DD): June 26

• 3rd flight biofix: 30 July; spray timing (300 DD): August 9

· Accumulated degree-days at 10/4: 1481

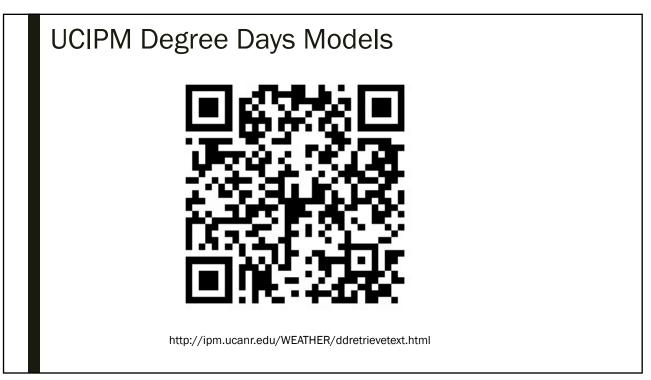


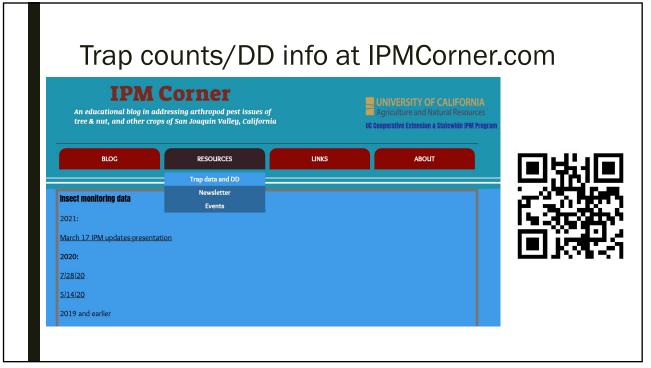
Generation Length (degree-days)			Spray Timing (degree-days)	
1st	2nd	3rd	Early generation	Later generations
1060	1100	1200	1A Peak: 300 1B Peak: 600-700	300

- These trap counts are from walnuts in West Modesto area. CM pressure haver built up even moderate levels this year in my monitoring sites. I have received similar feedbacks from local Pest Control Advisers as well
- Overall CM counts have been very minimal this year, including current flight (3rd flight) which is pretty much done now.
- 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. Unless we start to see significant increase in number, I think we are done as far as CM activity for this season!

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Disclaimer:

The information provided here is for your reference purpose only. Every orchard is different regarding the insect activity and damage history. We highly encouraged to use your own monitoring tools, biofix dates, and degree-days for making pest management decisions.

The average numbers of insect captured may not represent what you are observing in your orchard(s). The average trend is more important than the exact number. All insect monitoring/DD information provided here are derived from the traps/weather stations located in Modesto area (Stanislaus county) in general, and may not be fully applicable to other geographic region/locations