



DATE: February 5, 2013
TO: County Agricultural Commissioners
FROM: Pest Detection/Emergency Projects
SUBJECT: **PEST DETECTION ADVISORY NO. PD01-2013
European Grapevine Moth Detection Contracts**

The parameters for the EGVM detection contracts, covering calendar year 2013 (Jan 1- Dec 31) which covers fiscal years 2012-13 and 2013-14, are attached. The District Entomologist for your region may have already provided you with these files which are also accessible via <http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/PDEP/library/documents.html>. Note, the file with the work plans contains six sheets, each for a different scenario, as described in the EGVM Guidelines.

Upon review of the EGVM Guidelines, please note that not all counties fit the criteria for submitting a proposal. If, after review of the packet, you have questions regarding the terms and eligibility, contact the PD/EP District entomologist for your region, see below.

If eligible, please e-mail the completed, electronic work plan and Trapping Hours Worksheet to your District Entomologist by *Friday, February 15*.

Note – Contracts will not be processed by CDFA without a work plan and Trapping Hours Worksheet.

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European Grapevine Moth (EGVM) Detection Trapping Guidelines
FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14
January 2013

Napa, Solano, and Sonoma Counties (Use “Reg” Work Plan)

- **Regulated Area within Three Miles of Detection Sites in Napa County**
 - Place 100 traps per square mile (1 trap per 6.4 acres) in grape production areas and 25 traps per square mile (1 trap per 25.6 acres) in urban areas in a three-mile radius around all detection sites in Napa County.
 - Use a 10x10 subgrid overlay for the core and a 5x5 subgrid overlay for all other miles. For the core, a 5x5 subgrid overlay can be used as well, by placing four traps in each subgrid.
 - Full deployment should be completed by March 15, 2013.
 - Place traps in grapes, if possible. Use secondary hosts if grapes are not available (see Hosts section below).
 - Service traps every two weeks, removing them during the first servicing after October 1, 2013.
 - Do not relocate or rotate unless access to the trap is impaired for more than one servicing.
 - In the event of a new detection, service traps weekly for the remainder of the flight, then resume servicing every two weeks.

- **Grape Production Beyond Three Miles of Detection Sites in Napa County**
 - Place 25 traps per square mile (1 trap per 25.6 acres) in commercial grape vineyards.
 - Use a 5x5 subgrid overlay. Do not place more than one trap per subgrid.
 - Full deployment should be completed by March 15, 2013.
 - Place traps only in grapes.
 - Service traps every two weeks, removing them during the first servicing after October 1, 2013.
 - In square miles with a mix of vineyards and non-vineyards, the number of traps deployed in the vineyards is prorated based on the equivalent density of commercial grape acreage in that square mile.
 - Do not relocate unless access to the trap is impaired for more than one servicing.

- **At-Risk Urban Areas Beyond Three Miles of Detection Sites in Napa County**
 - Piggyback up to five traps per square mile (1 trap per 128 acres) onto Medfly sites in urban and rural residential areas. Do not add traps to rural Medfly sites.
 - Deployment should be completed by May 1, 2013.
 - Follow the Medfly trap servicing and relocation intervals. Always use a new EGVM trap when relocating.

- Place traps in grapes, if possible. Use secondary hosts if grapes are not available (see Hosts section below).
- When combining EGVM traps with any other traps in a single host plant, keep 10 feet between traps keeping in mind that Medfly traps have host and placement priority. If no EGVM host is present, place trap in whatever tree is available.
- Service traps every two weeks, removing them during the first servicing after October 1, 2013.

Grape Production Trapping Outside Regulated Counties (Use “Non-Reg” Work Plan)

- **Counties with Previous EGVM Detections or That Export Grapes Internationally - Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mendocino, Merced, Monterey, Nevada, Riverside, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Tulare Counties**
 - Place 25 traps per square mile (1 trap per 25.6 acres) in commercial grape vineyards.
 - Use a 5x5 subgrid overlay. Do not place more than one trap per subgrid.
 - Full deployment should be completed by March 15, 2013, or for colder areas, as soon as weather permits after that date.
 - Beginning June 15, reduce the 25 traps per square mile to 9 traps per square mile for the remainder of the trapping season. In order to accomplish this, remove 16 of the traps, leaving 9 at even density throughout the square mile. Keep the existing trap numbers of the remaining 9 traps.
 - Place traps only in grapes.
 - Service traps every two weeks, removing them during the first servicing after October 1, 2013.
 - In square miles with a mix of vineyards and non-vineyards, the number of traps deployed in the vineyards is prorated based on the equivalent density of commercial grape acreage in that square mile.
 - Do not relocate unless access to the trap is impaired for more than one servicing.

High Hazard Trapping Outside Regulated Counties (Use “Proc Fac” Work Plan)

- **Counties with Grape Processing Facilities within ½ Mile of Commercial Grape Production Areas That Receive Grapes from the Regulated Area and Which are not Otherwise Conducting Grape Production Trapping**
 - See Table 1 for those facilities which have been identified by CDFA as fulfilling the above criteria. Other facilities may be added on a county by county basis if they meet these criteria.
 - Place 25 traps in commercial vineyards within the square mile (1/2 mile radius, 1 trap per 25.6 acres) around the grape processing facilities.

- Use a 5x5 subgrid overlay centered on the facility (Figure 1). Do not place more than one trap per subgrid.
- Full deployment should be completed by March 15, 2013, or for colder areas, as soon as weather permits after that date.
- Beginning June 15, reduce the 25 traps per square mile to 9 traps per square mile for the remainder of the trapping season. In order to accomplish this, remove 16 of the traps, leaving 9 at even density throughout the square mile. Keep the existing trap numbers of the remaining 9 traps.
- Place traps only in grapes.
- Service traps every two weeks, removing them during the first servicing after October 1, 2013.
- In square miles with a mix of vineyards and non-vineyards, the number of traps deployed in the vineyards is prorated based on the equivalent density of commercial grape acreage in that square mile.
- Do not relocate unless access to the trap is impaired for more than one servicing.

General Trapping Instructions

Trap

- The trap consists of three parts: the red delta trap body (red is not attractive to honey bees), lure (rubber septum) and the trap hanger or zip tie.

Attractant

- The attractant for EGVM is a male sex pheromone. This lure acts primarily as a male attractant. The lure does not contain any insecticide.

Data Entry into IPHIS

- Trap data must be entered into USDA's Integrated Plant Health Information System (IPHIS).
- All sites trapped must be GPS'd using Datum NAD83 in decimal degrees to 6 decimal points (e.g., 34.423314, -119.825056). If there are more than 6 digits, please truncate the figures (do not round up or down). The minimum information recorded in the GPS unit is trap number, placement date, and degree decimal waypoint reading. New GPS points must be recorded if EGVM traps are relocated.
- New GPS values must be taken and recorded for 2013. Do not re-use the 2012 GPS coordinates even if the 2013 trap site is utilizing a previously used map and trap card.
- All GPS points will be verified by the USDA prior to being entered into IPHIS. Following completion of trap placement, submit GPS points on an Excel spreadsheet (include county, trap number and GPS points) to debby.tanouye@cdfa.ca.gov.

Maps

- Counties must use maps displaying the square mile grid and appropriate subgrids as determined by CDFA or USDA. If needed, maps or the GIS layers will be provided. If the county has the ability to produce these, verify the accuracy with CDFA.

Hosts

- Grapes (*Vitis* spp.) are the primary host, and should be used when available.
- Secondary fruiting hosts which may be used within the Regulated Area and in At-Risk Urban Areas in the absence of grapes are:
 - Olives (*Olea europaea*) (only when flowering)
 - Stonefruit (*Prunus* spp., e.g., apricot, cherry, plum)
 - Kiwifruit (*Actinidia chinensis*)
 - Persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*)
 - Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)
 - Jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba*)
 - Currant (*Ribes* spp.)
- Secondary ornamental hosts which may be used within the Regulated Area and in At-Risk Urban Areas in the absence of grapes are:
 - Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)
 - False baby's breath (*Galium mollugo*)
 - European privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*)
 - Aaron's beard (*Hypericum calycinum*)
 - Bladder campion (*Silene vulgaris*)
 - Red clover (*Trifolium pratense*)
 - Carnation (*Dianthus* spp.)
- Other secondary hosts which are unlikely to be encountered but which could be used within the Regulated Area and in At-Risk Urban Areas in the absence of grapes are:
 - Spurge flax (*Daphne gnidium*)
 - Sea squill (*Urginea maritima*)
 - European barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*)
 - Old man's beard (*Clematis vitalba*)
 - Smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*)

Trap Assembly and Numbering

- Traps will arrive fully assembled and the lure will be placed inside the trap by the trapper.
- Write the trap number and date of deployment on the trap body prior to placing the trap.
- Trap numbers for EGVM will include either:
 - The six-digit grid number, subgrid designation, and the identifying letters "EGVM." For example: 075045-10-EGVM; or
 - The five-digit alpha-numeric number, subgrid designation, and the identifying letters "EGVM." For example: BD201-15-EGVM.

- To prevent contamination of other surfaces, avoid direct contact with the pheromone septa or the inside surface of the pouch.
- Open the septa pouch; squeeze the septa directly into the trap, securing it onto the stickum on the bottom of the trap or use forceps to place it. Discard the empty packet in a manner approved by the trapping office.
- Do not dispose of lures or lure packages in the field. All trapping materials are to be disposed of at the inspector's field station.

Trap Placement

- Vineyards – Place traps at the end of the rows of the major vineyard throughways, preferably at canopy height. Hang them from the vine support wires using zip ties or support poles away from the branches of the vines (unobstructed). As the vine grows, move the trap up higher so that it is in proximity of the flowers and fruit. It is also acceptable to hang the trap from metal JB poles or from the branches of the vines. Avoid hanging any trap from small branches or cordons to minimize trap loss due to harvest, maintenance, pruning, or vine growth.
- In cases where the shortest dimension of the vineyard (width or length) is more than 1066 feet (325 m), place the traps within the vineyard in order to space them as uniform as possible within the square mile.
- Place traps in open spaces, unobstructed by branches or leaves. Align traps so that they are parallel to the vine row.
- Open the ends of the trap. The openings must be free from obstructions; this will allow airflow and dispersal of the pheromone.
- When using a secondary host, hang the trap from the branches of a host or near a host. Place inside the canopy of the tree, 2/3 up and 2/3 out from the trunk.
- In residential areas, place the trap out of the reach of children.

Inspection Frequency

- Two-week servicing interval, unless directed otherwise (see Deregulation Trapping section). If pesticide treatments or other factors in the vineyard preclude servicing a trap, document the missed servicing in both the trap book and the provided electronic data base Integrated Plant Health Information System (IPHIS).

Baiting Interval

- Every four weeks replace the septa. Old septa can be left in the trap. If too many septa accumulate in the trap, replace the entire trap.

Trap Replacement

- Replace the trap when the trap body deteriorates or the stickum becomes excessively dirty.

Trap Relocation

- Vineyard traps-- Do not relocate unless access to the trap is impaired for more than one servicing.

- Traps do not need to be relocated; however, as the vines grow, move traps to the upper third of the vine, as practical.
- Follow all pesticide regulations before entering a vineyard that has been treated.
- GPS the new site and enter into the IPHIS database.

Submitting Specimens for Identification

- The entire trap containing the suspect moth(s) should be collected and returned to the office for supervisory inspection. Before leaving the site, replace the old trap with a new one.
- Immediately contact the district entomologist after trapping a suspect moth(s). Send suspect specimens to Sacramento by the quickest means possible.
- Submit the entire trap, leaving the suspect EGVM adult(s) in the trap, for identification to the CDFA Plant Pest Diagnostics Laboratory. If the suspect moth is alive in the trap, place the trap in the freezer for at least one hour to kill the moth(s). Do not send live specimens!
- All suspect specimens should be submitted along with Form 65-020, the electronic version of the Pest and Damage Report (e-PDR). The website for the e-PDR is <http://phpps.cdfa.ca.gov>. Persons completing this form will need a username and a password.
- Notify Kevin Hoffman (kevin.hoffman@cdfa.ca.gov) upon all submissions. Include the e-PDR number in this communication.

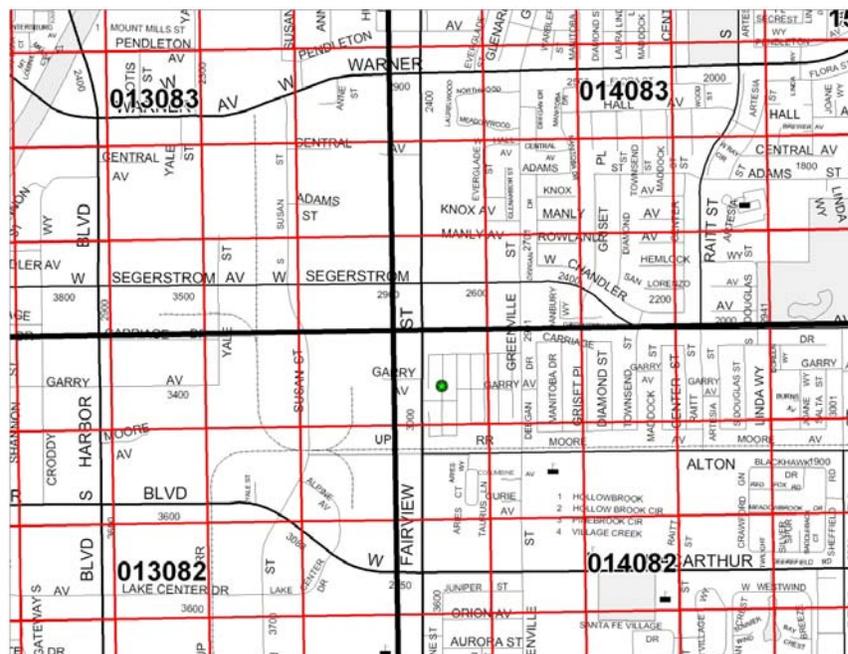


Figure 1. 5x5 Subgrid Overlay, Covering Four Grids. The dark lines are the square mile grid lines. The red lines are the 5 x 5 subgrid overlay (at 25 subgrids per square mile). The green dot is a high hazard location. The subgrid lines must “line up” with the grid lines.

Table 1. Grape Processing Facilities Identified by CDFA as within ½ Mile of Commercial Grape Production Areas That Receive Grapes from the Regulated Area and Whose Counties are not Otherwise Conducting Grape Production Trapping.

<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>
Alameda	33853 Palomares Road	Castro Valley
	1960 S. Livermore Avenue	Livermore
	5564 Tesla Road	Livermore
	5937 Graham Court	Livermore
	6646 Mines Road	Livermore
Amador Lake	11270 Shenandoah Road	Plymouth
	16520 Davis Street	Clearlake
	3275 Stone Drive	Finley
	3495 Benson Lane	Kelseyville
	4825 Loasa	Kelseyville
	5625 Gaddy Lane	Kelseyville
	4150 Soda Bay Road	Kelseyville
	7850 Soda Bay Road	Lakeport
	13633 Point Lake View	Lower Lake
	15897 Spruce Grove Road	Lower Lake
Placer	4590 Bell Road	Auburn
Sacramento	1010 Twin Cities Road	Walnut Grove
San Benito	385 Panche Road	Paicines
Santa Babara	5017 Zaca Station Road	Los Olivos
Stanislaus	6342 Bystrum Rd.	Ceres
Yolo	49762 Hamilton Road	Clarksburg
	595 Hilgard Lane, UC Davis	Davis
	11220 County Road 94	Zamora

SCOPE OF WORK

AGREEMENT SPECIFICATIONS FOR STATE-COUNTY EUROPEAN GRAPEVINE MOTH (EGVM) TRAPPING JANUARY 2013

Section 1 -- The California Department of Food and Agriculture shall:

1. Provide trapping materials for European Grapevine Moth (EGVM) detection: including traps, lures and handouts.
2. Provide technical assistance and training to county agricultural commissioner personnel on the use of traps and detection procedures.
3. Provide GPS units or reimbursement for GPS units up to \$250. Reimbursement will require a copy of the receipt.
4. Ensure timely payment of invoices following confirmation of agreement compliance.
5. Provide quality assurance of program.

Section 2 -- The County Agricultural Commissioner shall:

1. Submit a completed budget display and Trapping Hours Worksheet using the provided files and following the trap density described in the European Grapevine Moth (EGVM) Trapping Guidelines (January 2013).
2. Hire and/or train personnel.
3. Ensure that trapping procedures are followed.
4. Ensure that all documentation of work is complete and accurate.
5. Following completion of trap placement, submit GPS points on an Excel spreadsheet (include county, trap number and GPS points) for verification to Debby Tanouye at debby.tanouye@cdfa.ca.gov.
6. Enter weekly trapping data reports into the USDA's Integrated Plant Health Information System (IPHIS).
7. Submit monthly invoices (using the template provided) and a Report 1 no later than 30 days past the end of the month in which the invoiced activity occurred. Invoices must list the names of the staff that were paid for the monthly activities. Reimbursement will not occur unless weekly reports are submitted in a timely manner into IPHIS.

8. Provide one set of trapping records for all traps. This set, in the form of a "Trap Book," shall indicate the exact trap location using a site map and all information regarding trap placement, servicing, baiting, relocation and removal.
9. Counties must use maps displaying the square mile grid and appropriate subgrids as determined by CDFA or USDA. If needed, maps or the GIS layers will be provided. If the county has the ability to produce this, verify the accuracy with CDFA.
10. Allow state detection personnel and/or federal Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) officers to perform quality control inspections on EGVM county trap lines.
11. Allow state detection personnel and/or federal PPQ officers to accompany trappers and/or supervisors in the field. This will be credited as field training for county personnel.
12. Provide and maintain trapping vehicles.
13. Submit EGVM samples to the Plant Pest Diagnostics Laboratory in Sacramento via approved methods. See **Submitting Specimens for Identification** in the European Grapevine Moth (EGVM) Trapping Guidelines (January 2013).

Section 3 -- Description of Work

1. Trapping activities will be conducted by County personnel following the guidelines and direction found in the European Grapevine Moth (EGVM) Trapping Guidelines (January 2013).
2. Commercial trapping not in conjunction with any other detection activity will be fully reimbursed.
3. Trapping performed in conjunction with existing detection trapping routes and/or sites (piggybacked) will be reimbursed at six minutes per trap. These traps are serviced and maintained by existing general detection trappers.
4. Mileage reimbursement is not allowed for EGVM traps piggybacked onto other pest detection sites.
5. Delimitation trapping may be required upon detection of new finds, but only with the approval of PD/EP project management.

6. If EGVM traps are piggybacked onto other detection sites, incorporate the documentation (data card, maps, etc) for EGVM traps into the books used for pest detection programs.
7. Complete a Daily Trapping Summary (DTS) (Form 60-210) for each trapper. This will serve as official documentation of work performed. This form must be available for review by the district entomologist or CDFA audit office for three years. To facilitate program audits, the DTS must be signed by the individual who performed the work indicated on that summary.
8. Provide vehicle accountability in the form of a log to include vehicle license plate number (or other identifying number), dates vehicle used on the EGVM project, daily mileage, and employee name.

Section 4 -- Basis for Payment

1. Submit invoices by postal mail or e-mail to: Joanne Shimada:

CDFA- PD/EP, Joanne Shimada
1220 N Street, Room 315
Sacramento, CA 95814

OR: joanne.shimada@cdfa.ca.gov.
2. If the invoice carries a signature block, the block must be signed. Invoices with blank signature blocks cannot be processed.
3. Only authorized charges matching the work plan will be reimbursed; for example salaries, benefits, overhead, supplies, vehicle mileage and vehicle leasing costs. These expenditures must be itemized on the invoice with documentation to support the charges in the event of an audit (federal or state). Any expenditure that is not listed in the work plan is considered unauthorized and cannot be reimbursed.
4. A sample invoice is included with the agreement. The county may use this form or submit their own invoice, but the invoice must contain the following:
 - County name
 - County address
 - Remit to address
 - Date of submittal
 - Contract name
 - Contract number
 - Billing period

- Allowable itemized charges as listed on the work plan.
 - Employee name (or other unique identifying number), classification, hours worked on the EGVM project, hourly rate, benefit rate.
 - Vehicles license plate number (or unique identifying number), driver name, ownership of the vehicle (county, state, or leased), allowable mileage rate for the vehicle, and if leased, the monthly lease rate for the vehicle.
- 5. Payment of the invoice is contingent upon data entry into IPHIS, or sending CDFA weekly reports (for entry into IPHIS), submission of the Report 1, and compliance with the required information as listed in #4.
- 6. Payment is contingent upon receiving weekly reports (either data entry into IPHIS or Excel spreadsheet) and listing the names of staff receiving payment on the invoice.
- 7. To insure payment of work performed, all invoices must be received no later than 45 days after the agreement expires.
- 8. Payment will be made monthly, in arrears, upon receipt and approval of invoice.