2025 Grape Commodity
Annual Accomplishment Report
FAIN: AP25PPQFO000C072

Year:	2025
State:	California
Cooperative Agreement Name:	Grape Commodity Survey
FAIN:	AP25PPQFO000C072
Project Funding Period:	July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026
Project Report:	Annual Accomplishment Report
Project Document Date:	July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026
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Quarterly Report	☐
Semi-Annual Accomplishment Report	☐
Annual Accomplishment Report	☒

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A. Purpose

In accordance with the Food and Agricultural Code, Sections 24.5, 403, 5006, 5301, 5322, and 5721, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) is legislatively mandated to “protect California from the damage caused by the introduction or spread of harmful plant pests.” Because California’s climate will sustain plant pathogens and invasive insect pests, it is likely they will establish a permanent presence in the state if new infestations are not eradicated.

The grape industry in California is worth an estimated $84.51 billion including the value of wine production, tourism, job creation, taxes and other economic impacts. California is the nation’s primary wine state and the source of 89.4% of the U.S. wine production. Grapes grown in California represent 94.6% of the United States grape industry. The California grape industry is the second largest agricultural industry in the state with grape cash receipts valued at $5.21 billion in 2025. Additionally, grapes cover approximately 751,000 acres of land across the state. CDFA conducted a commodity-based survey of grapes for the following priority pests: false codling moth (FCM), European grape berry moth (EGBM), Christmas berry webworm (CBW), and three phytoplasma pathogens: Australian grapevine yellows (AGVY), Bois noir (Stolbur) and *Flavescence dorée* (Table 1).

These key grape pests and diseases pose significant threats to California's agriculture, export markets, and the environment if they were to become established. They can lead to lower grape crop yields and increased production costs for fresh grapes, raisins, and wine. Additionally, the need for new treatments in vineyards and urban grape plantings could result in increased pesticide usage, impacting the environment due to the mitigation measures required to control these pests and diseases. The state’s $8.07 billion wine tourism industry could face disruptions, while export markets may be affected by quarantine restrictions on the movement of fresh grapes, raisins, or the need for costly post-harvest treatments. Furthermore, the grape industry may be forced to implement phytosanitary treatments and establish internal and external quarantines to ensure grape nursery stock remains disease free. These issues could ultimately result in reduced or lost sales due to foreign and domestic trade barriers, further threatening California's position in the global grape market.

This survey focused on vineyards in the top grape producing counties in California. These counties included Amador, El Dorado, Fresno, Kern, Madera, Monterey, Napa, Riverside, Sacramento, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Solano, Sonoma, Tulare, and Yolo. The grape commodity survey’s goal was to help protect the California grape industry against these key pests. Assistance is needed due to the challenges associated with monitoring high volumes of material flowing into California, conducting detection activities over large regions, and integrating new strategies into conventional exclusion methods. This survey increases the chances that these pests will be detected early, thereby allowing the CDFA to take immediate and effective eradication action. Negative survey data is also beneficial because it supports the validity of existing state and federal regulations while promoting

California's export program. Therefore, it is critical to detect and mitigate the impact of any new infestations.

B. Activities

1. Monthly activities:

July – October 2025: Conducted survey site selection; made initial contacts with growers to arrange for survey activities. Obtained supplies needed for field activities. Trapped for FCM, EGBM, and CBW. Conducted visual survey for phytoplasma pathogens.

November – December 2025: Processed samples and curated specimens, completed identifications, cleaned and repaired equipment and furloughed seasonal personnel.

January – June 2026: Trapped for FCM, EGBM, and CBW. Prepared annual report, completed processing of samples and curating specimens.

2. Survey methodology

Beginning in July 2025, traps for FCM, EGBM, and CBW were placed in commercial grape vineyards in 12 counties and visual phytoplasma surveys for AGVY, Stolbur and *F. dorée* were conducted in 10 counties. Traps were serviced every two weeks and placed at a density of one trap per square mile at chosen sites. In Sacramento County, FCM traps were removed earlier than planned due to limited staff availability. The visual phytoplasma survey was conducted two days per month during the trapping season and a total of two to four vineyards were surveyed per month in each county depending on each vineyard's size and accessibility. Each vineyard where the visual survey occurred was surveyed once during the survey season. Traps were re-deployed in the spring to maximize the efficacy of the survey since sufficient staff and funding were available at this time. The 2026 survey occurred during the flight season of the target pests. Traps were placed in commercial grape vineyards in 15 counties.

Table 1. Trapping method by targeted pest

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abbreviation	Method
Thaumatotibia leucotreta	False Codling Moth	FCM	Wing Trap Kit
Eupoecilia ambiguella	European Grape Berry Moth	EGBM	Wing Trap Kit
Cryptoblabes gnidiella	Christmas Berry Webworm	CBW	Plastic Bucket Trap
Candidatus Phytoplasma australiense 16SrXII-B	Australian Grapevine Yellows	AGVY	Visual
Candidatus Phytoplasma solani 16SrXII-A	Stolbur disease	Stolbur	Visual
Candidatus Phytoplasma vitis 16SrV-C	*Flavescence dorée*	*F. dorée*	Visual

C. Benefits and results of survey

A total of 760 EGBM traps were deployed, including 419 in 2025 and 341 in 2026. A total of 761 CBW traps were deployed, including 420 in 2025 and 341 in 2026. Additionally, 761 FCM traps were deployed including 420 in 2025 and 341 in 2026 across 12 counties in California in 2025 and 11 counties in 2026. A total of 24 suspect moths were caught and submitted to the CDFA's Plant Pest Diagnostics Center (PPDC) in Sacramento for examination and identification by an insect biosystematist. All the moths were determined to be non-target moths (Table 2).

Table 2: Trapping Information by County per Year

Trap by county 2025						
County	**Pests Surveyed**	**# Traps Placed**	**# Sites/ Vineyards**	**# Samples Submitted for Identification**	**# Positive Samples/Specimens**	**Months Surveyed**
Fresno	CBW	55	55	2	0	July-October
	EGBM	55	55	0	0	July-October
	FCM	55	55	0	0	July-October
Kern	CBW	40	37	0	0	July-October
	EGBM	40	37	0	0	July-October
	FCM	40	37	0	0	July-October
Madera	CBW	50	50	0	0	July-October
	EGBM	50	50	0	0	July-October
	FCM	50	50	0	0	July-October
Monterey	CBW	30	30	0	0	July-October
	EGBM	30	30	2	0	July-October
	FCM	30	30	0	0	July-October
Napa	CBW	40	40	1	0	July-October
	EGBM	40	40	1	0	July-October
	FCM	40	40	1	0	July-October
Riverside	CBW	8	4	0	0	July-October
	EGBM	8	4	0	0	July-October
	FCM	8	4	0	0	July-October
Sacramento	CBW	40	37	1	0	July-October
	EGBM	40	37	1	0	July-October
	FCM	40	37	1	0	July-September
San Joaquin	CBW	30	30	0	0	July-October
	EGBM	30	30	0	0	July-October
	FCM	30	30	1	0	July-October
	CBW	30	30	0	0	July-October

San Luis Obispo	EGBM	30	30	0	0	July-October
	FCM	30	30	0	0	July-October
Sonoma	CBW	40	38	1	0	July-October
	EGBM	40	38	3	0	July-October
	FCM	40	38	3	0	July-October
Tulare	CBW	50	50	0	0	July-October
	EGBM	50	50	0	0	July-October
	FCM	50	50	0	0	July-October
Yolo	CBW	7	7	0	0	July-October
	EGBM	6	6	0	0	July-October
	FCM	7	7	0	0	July-October
Totals	**CBW**	**420**	**408**	**5**	**0**	
	EGBM	**419**	**407**	**7**	**0**	
	FCM	**420**	**408**	**6**	**0**	

Trap by County 2026						
County	**Pests Surveyed**	**# Traps Placed**	**# Sites/ Vineyards**	**# Samples Submitted for Identification**	**# Positive Samples/Specimens**	**Months Surveyed**
Amador	CBW	29	15	0	0	May-June
	EGBM	29	15	0	0	May-June
	FCM	29	15	1	0	May-June
El Dorado	CBW	17	10	0	0	May-June
	EGBM	17	10	1	0	May-June
	FCM	17	10	0	0	May-June
Fresno	CBW	45	45	0	0	May-June
	EGBM	45	45	0	0	May-June
	FCM	45	45	0	0	May-June
Kern	CBW	30	30	0	0	May-June
	EGBM	30	30	0	0	May-June
	FCM	30	30	0	0	May-June
Madera	CBW	40	40	0	0	May-June
	EGBM	40	40	0	0	May-June
	FCM	40	40	0	0	May-June
Monterey	CBW	20	20	0	0	May-June
	EGBM	20	20	0	0	May-June
	FCM	20	20	0	0	May-June
Sacramento	CBW	40	20	1	0	May-June
	EGBM	40	20	1	0	May-June
	FCM	40	20	0	0	May-June

San Joaquin	CBW	20	20	0	0	May-June
	EGBM	20	20	0	0	May-June
	FCM	20	20	0	0	May-June
San Luis Obispo	CBW	20	20	0	0	May-June
	EGBM	20	20	0	0	May-June
	FCM	20	20	0	0	May-June
Solano	CBW	40	19	0	0	May-June
	EGBM	40	19	1	0	May-June
	FCM	40	19	1	0	May-June
Tulare	CBW	40	40	0	0	May-June
	EGBM	40	40	0	0	May-June
	FCM	40	40	0	0	May-June
Totals	**CBW**	**341**	**279**	**1**	**0**	
	EGBM	**341**	**279**	**3**	**0**	
	FCM	**341**	**279**	**2**	**0**	

A total of 637 sites in 10 counties were surveyed for AGVY, Stolbur and *F. dorée*. A total of 21 suspect plant specimens were collected and sent to the CDFA's PPDC in Sacramento for testing by a plant pathologist. All samples tested negative for AGVY, Stolbur and *F. dorée* (Table 3). More sites were surveyed than originally planned since staff devoted full days to conducting the visual survey instead of piggy-backing this survey onto the trap-based survey. This change improved the overall efficiency of the survey.

Table 3: Visual Survey Information by County

County	Visually Surveyed	# Sites Surveyed	Plant Samples Submitted for Analysis	# Positive Samples	Months Surveyed
Fresno	AGVY, Stolbur, *F. dorée*	8	0	0	July-October
Kern	AGVY, Stolbur, *F. dorée*	5	3	0	July-October
Madera	AGVY, Stolbur, *F. dorée*	7	0	0	July-October
Monterey	AGVY, Stolbur, *F. dorée*	19	3	0	July-October
Napa	AGVY, Stolbur, *F. dorée*	214	5	0	July-October
Sacramento	AGVY, Stolbur, *F. dorée*	140	0	0	July-October
San Joaquin	AGVY, Stolbur, *F. dorée*	5	1	0	July-October
San Luis Obispo	AGVY, Stolbur, *F. dorée*	8	0	0	July-October
Sonoma	AGVY, Stolbur, *F. dorée*	221	5	0	July-October
Tulare	AGVY, Stolbur, *F. dorée*	10	4	0	July-October
Totals	**AGVY, Stolbur, *F. dorée***	**637**	**21**	**0**	

D. Training

Staff were trained in symptomatology, pest identification, survey sampling techniques, proper sample submission, and sanitation techniques.

E. Database submissions

A total of 8 FCM, 10 EGBM, and 6 CBW suspect specimens were submitted to the CDFA's PPDC for identification (Table 2). All submitted samples were identified as non-target moth species. A total of 21 suspect samples from visual surveys were submitted and no positive samples were found (Table 3). All positive and negative data will be entered into the National Agricultural Pest Information System prior to the submission of the final report by October 28, 2026.

Approved and signed by:

Victoria Hornbaker — Digitally signed by Victoria Hornbaker Date: 2026.10.16 17:49:39 -07'00'

Victoria Hornbaker, ROAR Date
California Department of Food & Agriculture
Plant Health & Pest Prevention Services

BETH STONE SMITH — Digitally signed by BETH STONE SMITH Date: 2026.10.21 14:53:15 -07'00'

Beth Stone-Smith, ADODR Date
United States Department of Agriculture
AHPIS, Plant Protection & Quarantine