European Grapevine Moth
2025 Annual Accomplishment Report

Survey Report

Year:	2025
State:	California
Cooperative Agreement Name:	European Grapevine Moth
Cooperative Agreement Number:	AP25PPQFO000C394
Project Funding Period:	January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025
Project Report:	**Survey Report**
Project Document Date:	January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025
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Quarterly Report	☐
Semi-Annual Accomplishment Report	☐
Final Report	☒

A. Background

In 2009, the European grapevine moth (EGVM), *Lobesia botrana* (Denis and Schiffermüller), (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae), was detected in Napa County. This detection represented the first detection of EGVM in North America. In 2010, an eradication program was initiated, along with a statewide survey to delimit the infestation in Napa County and to determine if EGVM existed in other grape growing areas of the state. At the conclusion of 2010, EGVM had been detected in the following counties: Fresno, Mendocino, Merced, Monterey, Napa, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma. It was apparent that EGVM was moving via host material and equipment moved by humans from infested areas, and a quarantine was implemented to minimize this artificial movement. In 2011, EGVM was detected in the following counties: Napa, Nevada, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma. In 2012 and 2013, EGVM was detected in Napa County. In 2014, one EGVM was detected in Sonoma County. There were no EGVM detections from 2015 to-date.

The EGVM can have between two and four generations per year in California. The main hosts of EGVM are grapes and olives, however, EGVM does have other minor hosts. The EGVM is a significant pest of grape with a reported range across much of Europe, western Asia, northern Africa, and parts of South America; crop losses of 80 percent have been reported. Young larvae can penetrate grape berries and hollow them out leaving the skin and seeds. This causes direct damage to the berry and predisposes the grape clusters to fungal infection (mold).

To determine if EGVM exists in grape growing areas of California, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) in collaboration with the County Agricultural Commissioners (CAC) deploys and monitors pheromone traps in counties with commercial grape production. The results of the survey can effectively determine the distribution of EGVM in California, if an infestation is present, the intensity of any infestation, and determine the effectiveness of any needed eradication activities and/or regulatory enforcement. Additionally, negative data facilitates trade with other states and countries. This information will enable the CDFA to select an appropriate response strategy to mitigate the damage caused by EGVM to grapes and other specialty crops grown in the state. Deployment of the traps increases the likelihood that EGVM will be detected at incipient levels and that populations of EGVM can be eradicated at lower costs and impacts to the environment can be mitigated.

B. Activities

1. Monthly Activities:

The start of the trapping season was delayed in some counties due to delays in receiving notification about funding from the United States Department of Agriculture in early 2025. Traps in some counties were also serviced monthly or

every three weeks instead of bi-weekly due to staffing shortages and program limitations.

January - June – Met and conferred with cooperating agencies to develop work and financial plans for the 2025 season using the TWG recommendations as a guideline. Made operational and logistical plans and procured supplies. Conducted the selection of survey sites and made initial contacts to arrange for survey activities. Solicited and evaluated perspective seasonal employees, hired and provided training to seasonal personnel. Deployed traps and began trap servicing and processing of samples.
May – July - Continued servicing traps and processing samples. Began process of working with County Agricultural Commissioners (CAC) to process and execute county cooperative agreements.
August – September – Completed processing county agreements and finished servicing traps, began removing traps and processed samples.
October – December – Finished removing traps, processing samples and curation of specimens, completed identifications, prepared reports, cleaned and repaired equipment (as needed).

2. Survey Methodology

The EGVM program was transitioned from a post-eradication monitoring program to a statewide detection program in 2017. The detection trapping is conducted in grape production counties statewide. This includes counties that were previously within EGVM quarantine areas. The foundation for the statewide detection trapping program is contained in the CDFA Insect Trapping Guide (ITG). The ITG provides information/protocols for trap placement, inspection, and maintenance. The ITG is available on the website: www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/PDEP/Insect_Trapping_Guide/index.html.

Traps were placed at densities of up to 25 traps per square mile when possible, throughout production areas beginning in March. Due to reduced funding relative to 2020 and in line with the post-eradication guidelines, the CAC prioritized which square miles would be trapped based on locally assessed risk. Square miles that contain wineries, crush facilities, and other likely receivers of EGVM host material were prioritized, while areas with isolated vineyards unlikely to receive host material were not trapped or trapped at reduced densities.

C. Benefits and results of the survey

A total of 22 suspect moths were submitted for identification, but all were confirmed to be non-target moths. With no detections since 2014, California's negative survey data continues to support the validity of existing state and federal regulations while promoting California's export program. The following 39 counties placed and serviced traps for EGVM in 2025: Alameda, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Imperial, Kern, Kings, Lake, Los Angeles, Madera, Marin, Mendocino, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San

Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tehama, Tulare, Ventura and Yolo counties. A total of 18,202 traps were deployed statewide (Table 1).

Table 1: EGVM traps deployed by county.

County	2025 EGVM Traps Placed	Survey Season 2025
Alameda	50	April-July
Amador	25	March-August
Butte	25	March-September
Calaveras	118	March-July
Colusa	57	March-September
Contra Costa	123	March-September
El Dorado	158	March-October
Fresno	2,187	March-September
Glenn	4	March-September
Imperial	22	March-September
Kern	1,993	February-September
Kings	146	February-September
Lake	146	April-September
Los Angeles	47	April-August
Madera	572	April-August
Marin	12	March-September
Mendocino	475	March-September
Merced	860	March-September
Monterey	1,053	March-September
Napa	1,493	March-October
Nevada	66	March-September
Placer	35	April-September
Riverside	338	March-July
Sacramento	1,008	March-August
San Benito	188	April-September
San Joaquin	1,756	March-September
San Luis Obispo	186	March-September
San Mateo	18	March-September
Santa Barbara	164	March-August
Santa Clara	239	March-October
Santa Cruz	30	April-August
Shasta	21	April-September
Solano	370	March-September
Sonoma	2,483	February-September

Stanislaus	169	April-September
Tehama	17	March-September
Tulare	1,004	March-September
Ventura	17	April-October
Yolo	527	March-September
Total Traps Placed	**18,202**	

D. Training and quality control

Prior to the start of the trapping season, the CDFA Environmental Scientists (district entomologists) provided training for participating counties as needed. The training included trap assembly and placement, survey techniques, insect identification and sample submission procedures. To ensure that the trapping programs are biologically sound and follow the ITG protocols, quality control (QC) inspections are conducted by the Environmental Scientists. These QC inspections review trap placement, host selection, servicing schedule and record keeping. District Environmental Scientists performed quality control inspections at a total of 12 counties in 2025.

E. Data collection and maintenance

The USDA is phasing out the IPHIS database, so USDA has approved the use of the PD/EP EGVM SharePoint site for CDFA to share EGVM data with the USDA. EGVM survey data for 2025 will be uploaded to the PD/EP EGVM data SharePoint site located at: https://cdfao365.sharepoint.com/sites/EGVMDataSharing
Access has been provided to individuals for the PD/EP EGVM data SharePoint site facilitated and maintained by PD/EP. USDA can directly access EGVM trapping data uploaded by counties into their individual county folders. Data includes all trap servicings by date in formatted excel spreadsheets. Data regarding the number of traps placed per county and samples submitted for identification are reported above.

Approved and signed by:

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