

How You Can Help

We all have a stake in the effort to keep California safe from EGVM and other harmful pests and diseases that may negatively impact our agricultural crops, environment, and quality of life.

With that in mind, please:

- ✂ Don't transport or mail fruits or plants into California unless agricultural inspectors have cleared them beforehand. Pests can hitch a ride on uninspected plants or produce.
- ✂ Cooperate with any quarantine restrictions or rules enacted in your area, including keeping homegrown produce and plants on your property. You will be notified of quarantine activities in your area.
- ✂ Allow authorized agricultural technicians access to your property to inspect fruit, plants and traps for signs of an EGVM infestation.
- ✂ If you have host material or cultivating equipment from an EGVM-infested area, follow regulations to prevent artificial spread of this pest. Never remove fresh host fruit from your property when your area is under a quarantine—you could be moving the moth to an uninfested area.

**HELP PROTECT CALIFORNIA'S
AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT**

Your California Agricultural Commissioner is an excellent source of information on the European Grapevine Moth. (EGVM)

Find your local county agriculture department at:
www.cdffa.ca.gov/go/reportapestm



To report a suspicious pest, please call the CDFA Pest Hotline at: (800) 491-1899 or visit the REPORT A PEST website:
www.cdffa.ca.gov/go/reportapest

June 2010

California Agricultural Commissioners
California Department of Food and Agriculture
United States Department of Agriculture

European Grapevine Moth (*Lobesia botrana*)



Jack Kelly Clark, courtesy UC IPM



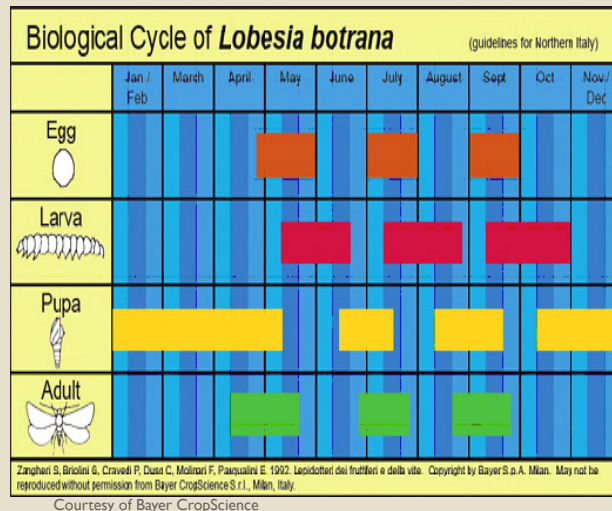
Jack Kelly Clark, courtesy UC IPM

General Information

The European Grapevine Moth (EGVM), also known as *Lobesia botrana*, was first reported in North America in Napa County, California vineyards in September 2009. Global distribution of this pest includes Europe, the Mediterranean, southern Russia, Japan, the Middle East, near East, Chile, and northern and western Africa.

The larvae of this moth feed primarily on the flowers and fruit of grapevines, and the flowers of olives and rosemary. In the absence of the preferred hosts, larvae will feed on the fruit and/or flowers of other nearby plants, but larvae populations are not known to rise to damaging levels on these plants.

EGVM has 2-4 generations per year, depending on the temperature. Larvae in later generations cause economic damage by feeding directly on mature grapes on the vine.



It is important to detect and treat EGVM infestations while their populations are still small. Establishment of this pest could have a significant impact on our vineyards and agricultural economy. Grapes rank second among agricultural commodities in California.

Identifying Features

Life Stages

Adult. The tiny, 0.25-inch long moth has tan-cream colored wings, with bluish-gray blotches, brown and black markings and a wingspan of 0.4 to 0.5 inches.



Jack Kelly Clark, courtesy UC IPM

Egg. Flat, 0.03 inches in diameter, whitish, laid singly on developing flower clusters in spring and on berries later in the year.



Jack Kelly Clark, courtesy UC IPM

Larva. From 0.04 inches at emergence to 0.5 inch when fully grown. Young larvae are creamy white with black heads. Older larvae are tan to yellow-brown, turning dark green or maroon as they mature.



Jack Kelly Clark, courtesy UC IPM

Pupa. Hardened, brown pupae are 0.2 to 0.4 inches long and encased in thin whitish silken cocoons. Pupation occurs in protected places such as a rolled up leaf or under bark. Pupae of the last generation overwinter, giving rise to adults in the spring.



Jack Kelly Clark, courtesy UC IPM

Damage

The EGVM larvae feed directly on grapes and grape flowers. This feeding makes the grapes unmarketable due to direct damage and makes the fruit subject to decay. Establishment of EGVM could impact the quality and yield of both homegrown and commercial grapes



Kris Blaser

European Grapevine Moth Program

The CDFA, together with California County Agricultural Commissioners and the USDA, are working cooperatively to respond to the threat posed by the EGVM. The primary objective of the program is to swiftly survey the state to determine the distribution of EGVM and prevent further spread from infested areas. Once this is done, the program will have the necessary information to determine the next steps.

Detection. Traps (pictured below) are being placed in both known and potentially threatened areas so that local, state and federal agricultural officials can determine the distribution of EGVM and take appropriate action to control moth populations. Suspect specimens from these traps are identified by CDFA scientists at the Plant Pest Diagnostics Center.



Mark Lubinski, courtesy CDFA

Control Efforts. If EGVM is confirmed at a property site, owners are notified and treatment options will be evaluated.

Quarantine. Based on confirmed EGVM detections beginning in September 2009, CDFA has established a state interior quarantine to restrict the movement of EGVM host materials and thereby prevent the spread of this pest.

Map. A map of the CDFA regulated area is available at www.cdfa.ca.gov/go/egvmq