

European Grapevine Moth



Partial Host List

Apricot
Barberry
Blackberry
Carnation
Cherry
Clover
Currant
Daphne
Dewberry
Gooseberry
Grape
Jujube
Kiwi
Olive
Persimmon
Plum
Pomegranate
Privet
Rosemary

- The European Grapevine Moth (EGVM), also known as *Lobesia botrana*, is a destructive pest of grapes (wine, table, raisin, and wild grapes); however, it will also feed on a number of other hosts.
- The EGVM was recently discovered in the Napa Valley of California, the first ever recorded find in the United States, and has already caused considerable crop damage. Larvae prefer to feed on flowers and the inside of berries, causing significant damage and possible exposure to fungal infections.
- It is important to detect and eradicate EGVM infestations while the population is still small. Grapes are ranked second among agricultural commodities in California. Establishment of this pest can be catastrophic to our vineyards. Places in Europe, the Mediterranean, Africa, the Middle East, Japan, and Chile are already dealing with the negative impacts of this pest.
- Your backyard fruit is at risk if this pest gets established. You can help by not transporting fresh fruits, vegetables, and plants out of the area, especially if you are within a quarantined area.
- For more information, please visit our website at www.cdfa.ca.gov



Photo credit: Chilean Wine Corporation A.G.

Adults have wings that are tan-cream in color, mottled with gray-blue, brown and black blotches.



In the early larval stages, the body is tan to yellow brown. It later becomes transparent.

Photo credit: M. Cooper



Pupa is greenish-brown and generally encased in a thin white silken cocoon.

Photo credit: UC IPM

CALIFORNIA DEPT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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To Report A Suspicious Pest, Please
Call Our Exotic Pest Hotline at:
(800) 491-1899



EGVM Damage

Larvae prefer to feed on flowers and berries rather than leaves. They enter more mature berries and feed on the inside, reducing the fruit yield. EGVM has 2-4 generations per year depending on temperature, and the later generations are

the most economically damaging as they directly and severely affect mature berries through larval feeding. Feeding on maturing grapes also makes them vulnerable to secondary fungal infections, most prominently *Botrytis cinerea*. These infections cause the berries to turn brown and rot, and can cause the loss of the entire grape cluster.

