



NAPA COUNTY
Agricultural Crop Report
2020

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It is my pleasure to present the 2020 Napa County Crop Report pursuant to the provisions of Sections 2272 and 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code. The gross value of winegrape production was \$461,395,300. Overall winegrape values decreased 50.8% compared to 2019 values. Total production dropped by 60,411 tons or 37.8%. The gross value of all agricultural production was \$465,394,200. Much of this decline can be attributed to the direct damage caused by the local LNU Lightning Complex and Glass wildfires, as well as the overall economic impact brought on by the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

It is important to note that the figures provided here are gross values and do not represent nor reflect net profit or loss experienced by individual growers or the industry as a whole.

In addition to reporting on the status of agriculture in the County, we take a look at some of the changes brought on by climate change and highlight how Napa County growers are adapting and meeting those challenges. Former Agricultural Commissioner Humberto Izquierdo looks back on his many years of service in Napa County. We offer our best wishes to Humberto, who has taken the position of Ag Commissioner with Yolo County. We also say goodbye to two of our favorite UC Cooperative Extension staff who retired in 2020. John Roncoroni and Priscilla O'Connor will be truly missed, but we wish them both the very best in their new adventures!

Special recognition for the production of this report goes to Toosdi Malito, Terry Samansky, and Sommer Woolley, as well as all of the staff who assisted in compiling and analyzing the information. I would also like to express our appreciation to the producers, processors, government agencies, and others who contributed vital information to make the report possible.

Respectfully submitted,

Tracy Cleveland
Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer



A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

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DEPARTMENT OF FOOD &
AGRICULTURE

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COVER ART 2020

For the last sixteen years, the Napa County Farm Bureau's Ag in the Classroom (AITC) program has sponsored the Crop Report cover artwork contest for middle and high school students. AITC provides resources to local teachers to help students gain a greater awareness of the role of agriculture in the economy and society so that they may become citizens who support wise agricultural policies.

With a COVID-19 shelter-at-home enacted during much of 2020, many Napa County students spent the fall semester in distance learning. It was decided this was too big of a challenge to successfully implement the Crop Report cover art contest in Napa County schools. Instead, we are featuring the past five winners on our 2020 cover, with a fun twist.



2015



"CROPS OF THE SUN"
by artist Paola Delgado

2016



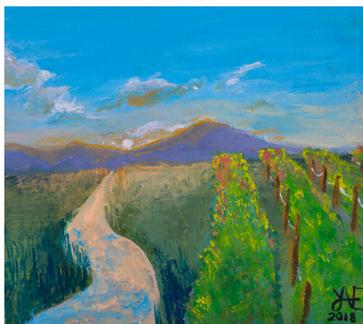
"FOCUS ON GRAPE"
by artist Natalee Saucedo

2017



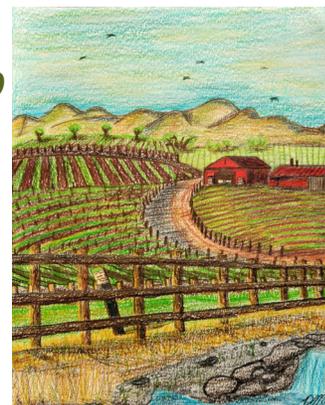
"A NAPA VINEYARD"
by artist Sarah Carleton

2018



"GOLDEN HOUR VINEYARD"
by artist Jayden Hall

2019



"HILLSIDE SERENITY"
by artist Dominick Mendez

Gross Production Values

↓ 51%		FRUIT & NUT CROPS	<u>2020</u> 2019	<u>\$461,620,800</u> \$938,490,700
↓ 52%		FLORAL & NURSERY CROPS	<u>2020</u> 2019	<u>\$313,000</u> \$650,300
↑ 16%		VEGETABLE CROPS	<u>2020</u> 2019	<u>\$198,700</u> \$171,500
↓ 12%		FIELD CROPS	<u>2020</u> 2019	<u>\$379,700</u> \$433,300
↓ 24%		LIVESTOCK	<u>2020</u> 2019	<u>\$1,742,100</u> \$2,292,300
↓ 25%		POULTRY & OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTS	<u>2020</u> 2019	<u>\$1,139,900</u> \$1,514,700
↓ 51%		Grand Total	<u>2020</u> 2019	<u>\$465,394,200</u> \$943,552,800



Fruit & Nut Crops

Like so many around the world, winegrape producers also experienced a very difficult 2020. While losses directly related to the COVID-19 pandemic would be significant on their own, Napa County growers suffered additionally from two destructive local wildfires. Total winegrape production decreased by 60,411 tons from the previous year, and the gross value of winegrapes was down by an historic 50.8%.

Because of the alternate bearing cycle of olives and a poor fruit set due to fewer flowers, total olive tonnage was down 68% in 2020. Olive fruit fly continues to be the main pest of olive orchards, but insecticides containing Spinosad provide good control. In olive orchards where no insecticide applications occurred, the fruit was often too damaged to harvest.

Crop	Year	Producing Acres	Tons per Acre*	Total Tonnage**	Dollar Value
Red Winegrapes	2020	35,863	1.99	71,223	\$383,276,900
	2019	34,824	3.27	121,100	\$828,687,600
White Winegrapes	2020	9,378	3.00	28,088	\$78,118,400
	2019	9,386	4.05	38,622	\$109,274,200
Winegrapes Subtotal	2020	45,241	2.20	99,311	\$461,395,300
	2019	44,210	3.43	159,722	\$937,961,800
Olives	2020	48	.85	41	\$116,100
	2019	152	2.75	418	\$392,500
Other Fruits & Nuts	2020				\$109,400
	2019				\$136,400
Total Fruits & Nuts***	2020				\$461,620,800
	2019				\$938,490,700

*2019 values are calculated weighted averages; 2020 values are straight averages. **All values are rounded after final calculation and based on actual values. ***Other fruits and nuts include apples, apricots, Asian pears, blackberries, blueberries, cantaloupes, cherries, citrus, figs, guava, jujubes, loquats, melons, nectarines, peaches, pears, persimmons, plums, pluots, pomegranates, prunes and other stone fruits, quince, raspberries, and strawberries.

Floral & Nursery Crops

Napa County floral and nursery production saw a decrease in production area and value in 2020, due to industry closures, COVID-19 restrictions, and wildfires affecting sales.

Crop	Year	Production Area (Square Feet)	Dollar Value
Floral & Nursery	2020	167,850	\$313,000
	2019	311,728	\$650,300

Crops include cut flowers, lavender, ornamental nursery stock, trees, and vegetable starts. All values are rounded after final calculation.

Field Crops

Napa County saw a small decrease in planted hay acreage in 2020, but an increase in overall hay values. Producers reportedly tilled less acreage into the soil, subsequently increasing the value compared to 2019. Rangeland value decreased in 2020 due to the loss of grazing acreage caused by the LNU Lightning Complex and Glass wildfires. Grazing land was also less productive in 2020 due to below-average rainfall levels.

Commodity	Year	Production Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Total Tonnage	Price	Dollar Value
Hay	2020	611	1.2	733	\$141	\$103,400
	2019	639	1.2	554	\$130	\$72,000
Pasture & Rangeland	2020	65,000				\$276,300
	2019	85,000				\$361,300
Total Field Crops	2020	65,611				\$379,700
	2019	85,639				\$433,300

Livestock & Poultry

Cattle production in Napa County declined in 2020 due to the LNU Lightning Complex and Glass wildfires. Evacuations forced the removal of cattle and many did not return for grazing due to the subsequent loss of rangeland. While cattle production was down, other livestock such as goats and sheep remained strong, as more vineyards use these animals for grass and vegetation control.

Commodity	Year	Production (CWT)	Weighted Average Price Per CWT	Dollar Value
Cattle & Calves	2020	11,200	\$136	\$ 1,339,400
	2019	15,275	\$128	\$1,953,000
Sheep & Lambs	2020	2,460	\$133	\$ 389,000
	2019	2,460	\$133	\$326,600
Other Livestock	2020			\$13,700
	2019			\$12,700
<i>Livestock Subtotal</i>	2020			\$1,742,100
	2019			\$2,292,300
Poultry & Other Animal Products	2020			\$1,139,900
	2019			\$1,514,700
Total Animal Products	2020			\$2,882,000
	2019			\$3,807,000

Red Winegrapes

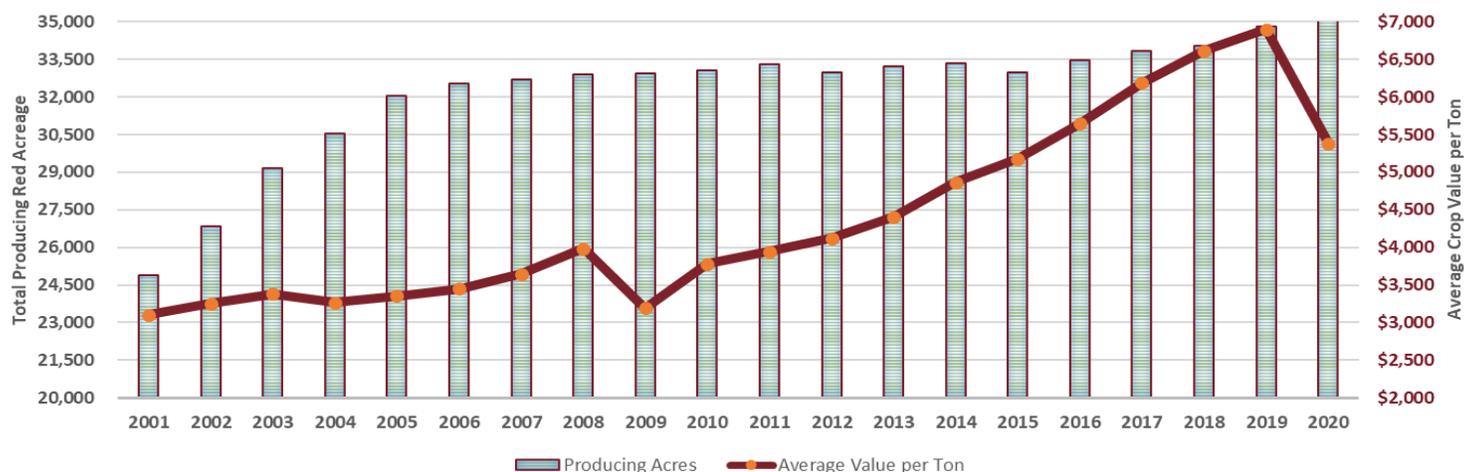
Variety	Bearing Acres	Non-Bearing Acres	Total Acres	Tons	Price Per Ton 2020*	Price Per Ton 2019*	Price Per Ton 2018*
Cabernet Franc	1,161	61	1,222	2,170	\$7,097	\$9,259	\$8,505
Cabernet Sauvignon	23,500	1,060	24,560	47,563	\$6,261	\$7,941	\$7,925
Charbono	42	--	42	76	\$3,856	\$3,955	\$3,642
Gamay/Valdiguie	20	--	20	41	\$2,272	\$2,848	\$2,575
Grenache	63	16	79	214	\$3,500	\$4,460	\$4,189
Malbec	516	34	550	1,179	\$4,324	\$6,076	\$5,964
Merlot	4,017	116	4,133	7,152	\$3,217	\$4,055	\$3,760
Meunier/Pinot Meunier	62	9	71	209	\$2,054	\$2,036	\$1,992
Petit Verdot	798	34	832	958	\$4,333	\$7,395	\$6,691
Petite Sirah	849	27	876	1,824	\$3,688	\$4,055	\$3,938
Pinot Noir	2,689	132	2,821	6,352	\$2,467	\$2,773	\$2,707
Sangiovese/Sangiovetto	115	--	115	215	\$3,793	\$4,496	\$4,252
Syrah/Shiraz	635	16	651	1,021	\$3,686	\$4,086	\$3,956
Tempranillo	33	--	33	125	\$4,201	\$4,662	\$4,438
Zinfandel	1,226	20	1,246	1,875	\$4,007	\$4,339	\$4,014
Other Reds**	137	30	167	249	\$5,088	\$4,100	\$3,387
Total***	35,863	1,555	37,418	71,223	\$5,382	\$6,843	\$6,615

*Price per ton reported by the United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service Grape Crush Report.

**Other reds are identified in the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service website: www.nass.usda.gov.

*** Values are calculated weighted averages and rounded after calculations.

**HARVESTED RED WINEGRAPE ACREAGE & AVERAGE CROP VALUE PER TON
2001 - 2020**



White Winegrapes

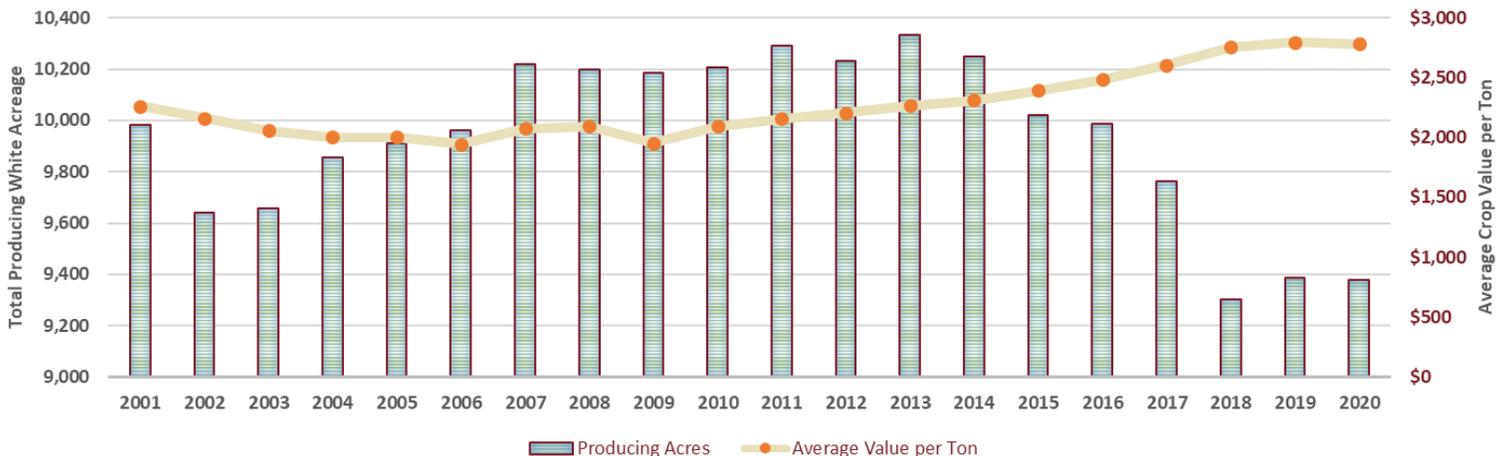
Variety	Bearing Acres	Non-Bearing Acres	Total Acres	Tons	Price Per Ton 2020*	Price Per Ton 2019*	Price Per Ton 2018*
Albariño	25	2	27	48	\$3,401	\$4,135	\$3,825
Chardonnay	5,860	126	5,986	14,882	\$3,028	\$3,032	\$2,917
Chenin Blanc	7	--	7	51	\$2,742	\$3,003	\$1,813
Muscat Blanc/Canelli	124	--	124	161	\$1,775	\$2,373	\$2,253
Pinot Blanc	18	--	18	58	\$1,895	\$1,930	\$1,891
Pinot Gris/Grigio	87	--	87	305	\$1,962	\$1,879	\$1,904
Sauvignon Blanc	2,756	54	2,810	11,289	\$2,453	\$2,485	\$2,423
Sauvignon Musque	115	2	117	236	\$2,590	\$2,461	\$2,304
Semillon	149	5	154	473	\$3,008	\$3,089	\$2,816
Viognier	81	3	84	173	\$3,574	\$3,780	\$3,813
White Riesling	58	--	58	200	\$3,512	\$2,970	\$3,179
Other Whites**	98	12	110	212	\$3,314	\$2,740	\$3,424
Total***	9,378	204	9,582	28,088	\$2,781	\$2,829	\$2,754

*Price per ton reported by the United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service Grape Crush Report.

**Other whites are identified in the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service website: www.nass.usda.gov.

*** Values are calculated weighted averages and rounded after calculations.

**HARVESTED WHITE WINEGRAPE ACREAGE & AVERAGE CROP VALUE PER TON
2001 - 2020**



Organic Highlight

The Napa County Agricultural Commissioner's Office performs inspections, on behalf of California Department of Food and Agriculture, for producers that make less than \$5,000 annual sales, and conducts spot checks and residue samples at local farmers' markets.

Crop	Year	# of Organic Registrants**	Production Acreage
Winegrapes	2020	99	--
Citrus	2020	7	--
Fruits (excluding citrus)	2020	20	--
Livestock or Dairy	2020	1	--
Nuts	2020	0	--
Vegetables	2020	7	--
Other*	2020	5	--
Total	2020	139	4,756

*Other includes, but is not limited to: apiculture, cut flowers, fallow, herbs, mushrooms, nursery stock, and pastureland.

**Some registrants produce multiple commodities.



Vegetable Crops

In 2020, Napa County vegetable crop production saw an increase in value, while the number of acres in production decreased slightly. Local producers reported seeing more visitors to farms stands and markets in 2020 - a likely unintended positive effect of the shelter-at-home order that was enacted in the County for much of the year due to COVID-19.

Crop	Year	Harvested Acreage	Dollar Value
Vegetables	2020	22	\$198,700
	2019	24	\$171,500

Vegetables include artichokes, arugula, asparagus, beans, beets, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, cucumbers, edible flowers, eggplants, endive, fennel, garlic, gourds, greens, herbs, kohlrabi, leeks, lettuce, microgreens, okra, onions, peas, peppers, potatoes, pumpkins, radishes, rhubarb, rutabaga, spinach, squash, tomatillos, tomatoes, and turnips. All values are rounded after final calculation.

MEETING THE CHALLENGES of 2020

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed all our lives in immeasurable ways. For Napa County growers, wineries, vineyard management companies, and farm labor contractors, there was an immediate and urgent need to protect personnel. With personal protective equipment in extremely short supply, the Agricultural Commissioner's Office, with the help of the California Department of Food & Agriculture, was able to procure both the disposable surgical masks for the protection of all workers, as well as N95 respirators either required by the label of some pesticides, or desired by employees for their own comfort and safety. The Ag Commissioner distributed approximately 300,000 surgical masks and 82,000 N95s free of charge to industry by both direct delivery and establishing "drive up stations."



Image: Napa Valley Grapegrowers

Just as it became clear that the pandemic was not going away easily, the LNU Lightning Complex and Glass wildfires broke out in close succession. Due to the unhealthy air conditions, we continued distributing N95 respirators to support and protect outdoor workers. The Ag Commissioner's staff also worked tirelessly to process 1,077 "access verification" requests, which allowed growers and producers to perform essential agricultural activities on their properties when conditions were deemed safe by law enforcement. With all we have been through in 2020, the Ag Commissioner's Office wishes you all a healthy and productive 2021!



In addition to supplying masks, the Ag Commissioner conducted outreach to promote appropriate physical distancing for fieldworkers, proper hand sanitation, and addressed the issue of transporting workers safely to the fields. The pandemic also halted the traditional in-person continuing education classes that license and certificate holders rely on to renew their credentials. To adapt, we conducted webinars to deliver the classes, and along with organizations such as the Napa County Farm Bureau and others, many worried license holders were able to renew in time. Since the threat of COVID-19 is likely to remain for some time, these webinars will continue.



Image: Napa Valley Grapegrowers

CHANGE IS IN THE WIND



We have all heard the saying, "The only thing that never changes is that everything will always change". Regardless of opinions, there is consensus on one basic fact: Examination of ancient rock and ice tells us that massive changes in the global climate have occurred for eons. Changes in climate adhere to patterns reflective of the Earth's position relative to the Sun, the tilt of the Earth's axis, and other regular, predictable events. These cycles have produced ice ages interspersed with warmer, more hospitable periods. The important thing to know about these cycles is that they occur slowly - from between 30,000 to 100,000 years. Based on the current cycle, we are about 6,000 years into a cooling trend, heading into the next ice age.

So why should we worry? We are seeing change now that is completely different from the slow motion change our planet has always known. Instead of taking tens of thousands of years to warm or cool, these changes are occurring in mere centuries. The rate of change is what drives the concern. Rather than a steady cooling, we are observing a rapid warming. A myriad of factors contribute to variability and uncertainty in the actual rate, and eventual limit, of warming. It is beyond the scope of this article to address the intricacies of climate science. Our intent is to look at what Napa County grapegrowers are thinking and doing about it.

Many Napa County grapegrowers are already experimenting with different rootstocks and varieties

that might withstand hotter summers and more rainy winters in the near future. Napa residents have enjoyed the characteristically Mediterranean climate of warm, dry summers, and mild, wet winters. However, we are already seeing hotter summers, longer and more severe drought, an extended wildfire season, and more powerful winter storms. Will Napa's traditional Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot continue to thrive?

Some vintners are hedging their bets with experimental vineyards to test which varieties will thrive under different conditions. Growers are examining the geography of winegrapes around the world with an eye towards finding grapes that might be a climate match for a changed Napa Valley. Predicting how and to what extent Napa may change is a scientific endeavor. Which wines to create in the future is still a delicious blend of art and science. Even though Cabernet has traditionally been a signature Napa wine, different varieties may create a new paradigm. Some of Napa's most creative wine makers are already busy producing fresh new blends. Adapting successfully to change is the definition of resilience. Climate change resilience will define Napa's innovative wine industry.

Besides predicting and adapting to climate change, the wine industry is engaged in fighting the rate of change. Environmentally conscious farming has long been a part of Napa's traditions. Some growers employ "no-till" methods or dry farming to reduce environmental impacts to the atmosphere and the land. Programs, such as Fish Friendly Farming and Napa Green, guide growers to be stewards of the land and watersheds by providing a framework for best practices based on science. Bringing farming operations as close as possible to carbon neutral has become an imperative for many growers. A long-term commitment to the land and community that sustains the farmers is crucial to adapting to a changing environment. Rather than fearing change, Napa County grapegrowers are meeting the challenge with foresight, talent, skill, and determination. The future of Napa's wine industry is in good hands.

A LOOK BACK AT *Napa County*

As I move forward in my latest capacity as Agricultural Commissioner for Yolo County, I look back fondly on my years in the Napa County Ag Commissioner's Office.

I came to Napa's Ag Office in 2002 as an Inspector Biologist. During that time, I had the opportunity to contribute by working and developing programs close to my heart including the development of safety and education classes in Spanish for farmworkers and pesticide applicators. I also enjoyed learning about the wine industry, while developing relationships with growers and the farmworker community. I most value the industry's embrace and commitment to the Spanish trainings we developed for the farmworkers and applicators.

I admire the cooperative nature between the Ag Commissioner's Office, growers, and industry organizations. I sincerely appreciate the industry's willingness to work with our office as new regulations are established by the State and how we work together to implement them in ways that are manageable by all.

I was honored to be part of a team that arduously worked to eradicate the European Grapevine Moth from Napa County. And we succeeded! This effort took the collaboration of the Federal, State, and local government in close partnership with the growers, farmworkers, and the community at large. This was only the second invasive pest ever to be eradicated once the pest had been introduced into the United States. What an achievement!

The commitment of the Ag Commissioner's Office to make valuable information available in Spanish is a legacy that I am proud of. Some of the documents we have developed in Spanish over the years include: educational pamphlets about different pests of concern; safety and training information; and the annual Crop Report, which highlights the economic impact of agriculture in Napa County. Making this type of information available in Spanish empowers workers and allows them to be active agents and partners in improving safety, regulatory compliance, as well as protecting agricultural production and the environment.

Over the last few years, Napa County has coped



with natural disasters, from earthquakes to devastating fires, from drought to the COVID-19 pandemic. I appreciate how the Napa County community has come together during these challenging times, including our department and the industry. A good example of this is the access verification program, where we worked with the Napa County Sheriff's Office to provide access to evacuated areas to allow for agricultural production to continue during the 2020 fires.

Lastly, I would like to show my appreciation for the staff of the department. Staff works diligently and professionally every day to ensure equity in the market place by inspecting commercial weighing and measuring devices; it protects citizens, workers, and the environment by enforcing pesticide regulations and keeping pests out of the County; it contributes to social justice by providing outreach and education to farmworkers while also protecting agricultural production. From the person answering the phones to the Assistant Ag Commissioner, everyone rises to the challenge and contributes to the success of the department. This is why the department has such a great reputation among growers, farmworkers, and other regulated groups. I am most appreciative of everyone's contributions.

It was an honor working with you all; no doubt, our paths will cross again in the future.

Pierce's Disease: A Persistent Problem for North Coast Grapegrowers

Pierce's disease (PD) is a non-curable grapevine disease caused by the bacterium, *Xylella fastidiosa*. Xylem-feeding sharpshooters and spittlebugs move the bacterium between hosts. Attentive management is essential to curbing the economic effects of this damaging disease.



Real-time data on our website:
<https://ucceviticulturenapa.wixsite.com/uccevitnapa/>

Vectors Sharpshooters



Blue-green sharpshooter
Graphocephala atropunctata



Glassy-winged sharpshooter
Homalodisca vitripennis

Blue-Green sharpshooter (BGSS) is the most important vector of PD in the North Coast region. **Glassy-winged sharpshooter (GWSS)** is also an important vector. Statewide containment programs reduce the spread of GWSS in California.



Green sharpshooter
Draeculacephala minerva



Red-headed sharpshooter
Xyphon fulgida



Pagaronia sharpshooters
Pagaronia spp.



Willow sharpshooter
Graphocephala confluens

Spittlebugs



Meadow spittlebug
Philaenus spumarius



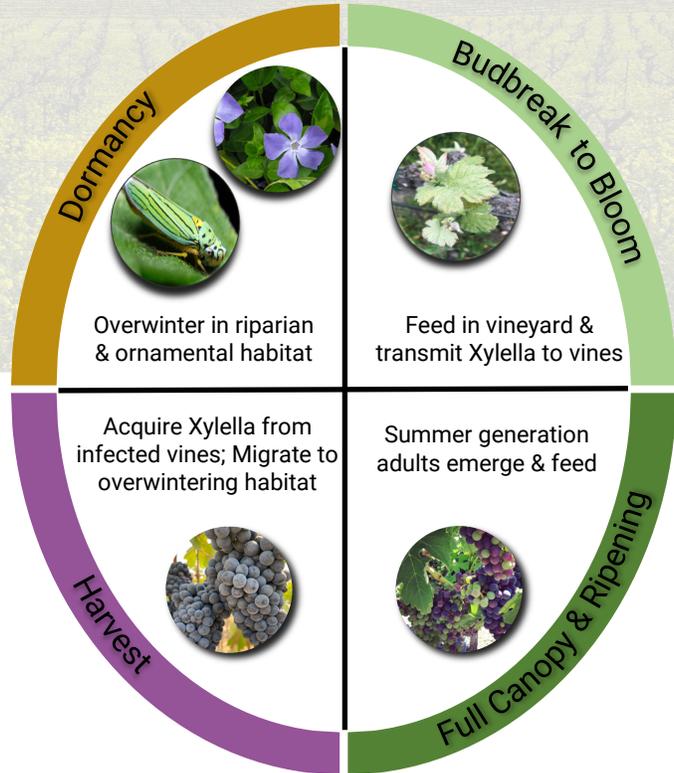
Aphrophora spittlebug
Aphrophora spp.

Spittlebugs are lesser known, but noteworthy vector under certain conditions.

More information:
<http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r302301711.html>

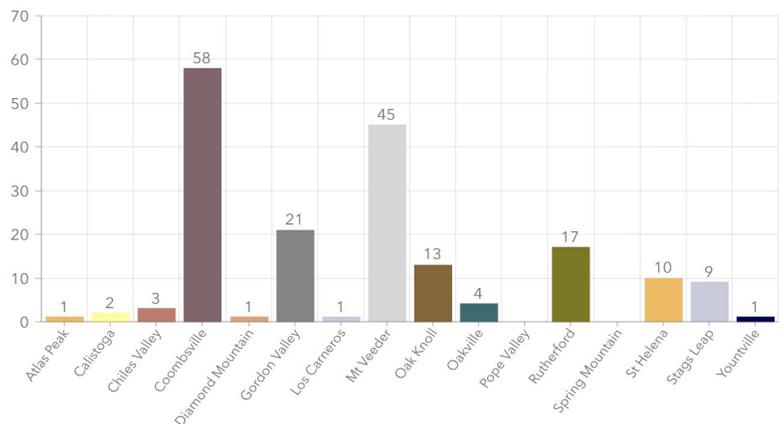
Photo credits Symptoms: M.L. Cooper, D. Fletcher, M.B. Hobbs;
 Vectors: J.K. Clark

Bluegreen Sharpshooter Cycle



BGSS Trap Counts (Napa County, Mar-Oct 2020)

Data from 192 traps placed in vineyards near riparian, ornamental & intermediate habitats



Pierce's Disease Management

Inspect incoming grapevine nursery stock to reduce the introduction of unwanted pests

Remove BGSS host plants in riparian areas & revegetate

Rouge diseased vines to reduce source of inoculum

Avoid severe pruning & retraining of infected vines as symptomatic vines cannot be rehabilitated

Monitor vectors using yellow panel traps at vineyard edges near riparian & ornamental habitat.

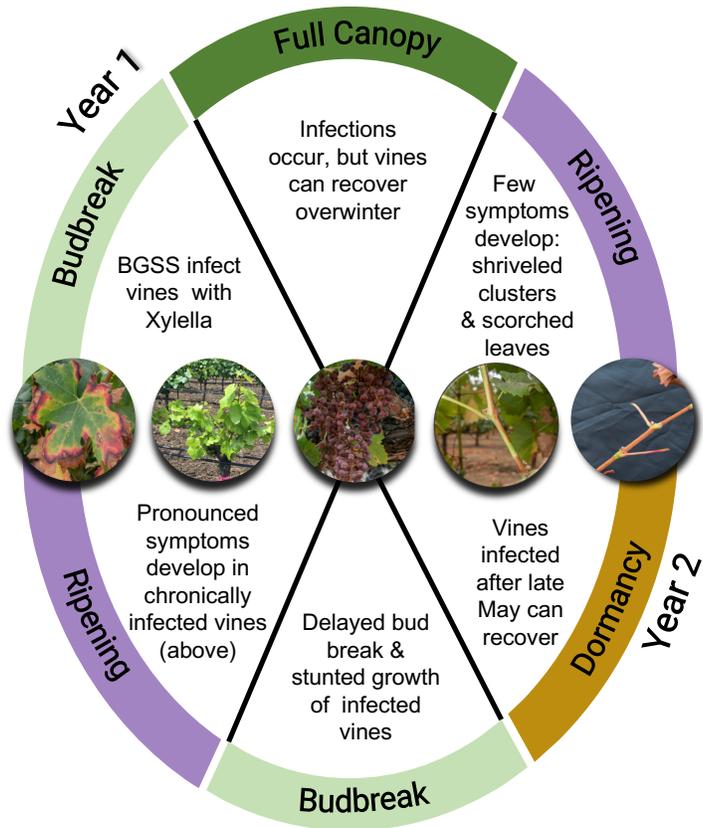
Identify symptoms; mark vines for removal and use scouting data to inform next step in management.

Buy certified plants to reduce the introduction of GWSS or other pests.

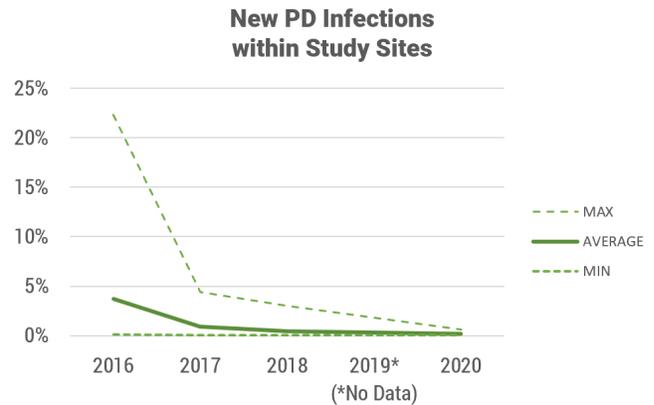
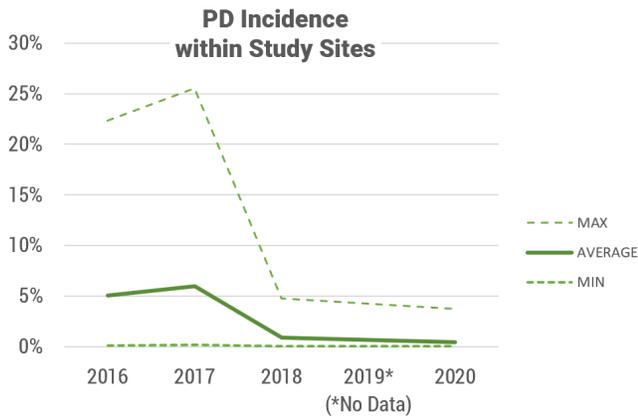
Other Practices such as insecticides, barrier sprays, insectivorous birds may reduce BGSS populations, although impacts on disease incidence have not been fully investigated.



PD Disease Cycle



UCCE Pierce's Disease Monitoring Study



Concurrent with BGSS monitoring, we are mapping Pierce's disease incidence to understand long-term disease trends. Data are from 16 vineyard blocks (2016-2018) and 23 vineyard blocks (2020).

Viticulture Team, UC Cooperative Extension, Napa County

Monica L. Cooper, Farm Advisor

Amelia Adams, Malcolm Hobbs, Sarah MacDonald, Jennifer Rohrs, Selena Vengco

Funding: CDFA PD/GWSS Program & Napa County Winegrape Pest & Disease Control District

CELEBRATING UCCE *Retirements*



UC Weed Science Farm Advisor John Roncoroni retired on July 1, 2020, after 38 years of service with the University of California. John brought a wealth of knowledge to the job because of his extensive weed control experience in forestry, row crops, alfalfa, fruit and nut trees, and turf and ornamentals.

In 2007, John became the UC Cooperative Extension Advisor in Napa County and specialized in vineyard weed management. He taught winegrape growers about effective alternative herbicides and non-chemical weed control methods. He was respected by Napa growers because of his collaborative nature and willingness to help in any way he could.

John was a true friend of the Ag Commissioner's Office. He assisted with weed identification, investigations, and continuing education presentations. John loved the open, collaborative relationship he built with the Ag Department. He could always be counted on to be the after-lunch speaker to keep any crowd

JOHN RONCORONI UC WEED SCIENCE FARM ADVISOR

awake. His sense of humor around the office and how he wove fun into any of his talks was always appreciated!

John earned emeritus status with the UC Cooperative Extension and will continue to do work for the university and the cooperative extensions throughout the state. As one of the rare breed of weed specialists, he has built relationships with his colleagues throughout the country and expects to keep in touch with them. John also has some consulting work in his future. While he will be missed around our office and in the vineyards, he is not far away and will be spreading his weed management knowledge for years to come.

PRISCILLA O'CONNOR - STAFF SERVICES ANALYST

Staff Services Analyst Priscilla O'Connor retired after 30 years of service with University of California Cooperative Extension (UCCE). Priscilla started with the County in 1974, working for various departments before she left to attend Humboldt State for a Bachelor of Science degree in Natural Resources Planning. She came back to the County and started in the UCCE office as an Office Assistant II, promoted to Administrative Secretary, and later re-classed to a Staff Services Analyst.

Priscilla's favorite part about her job was the people she worked with. She was always impressed with the vast amount of knowledge from her work family, from whom she learned so much. She was never bored with her job - the variety kept her busy and engaged. Priscilla also felt a close camaraderie with the Agricultural Commissioners' staff.

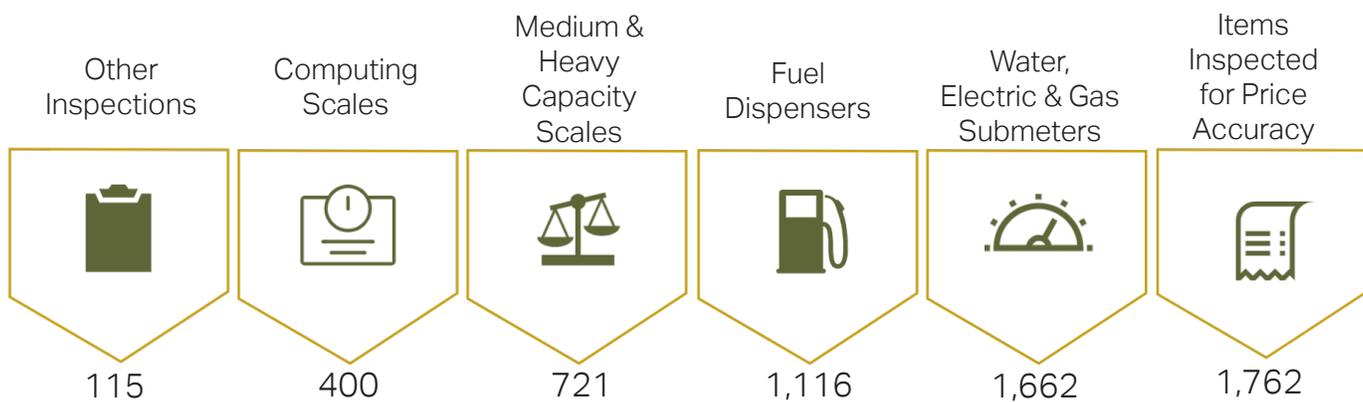
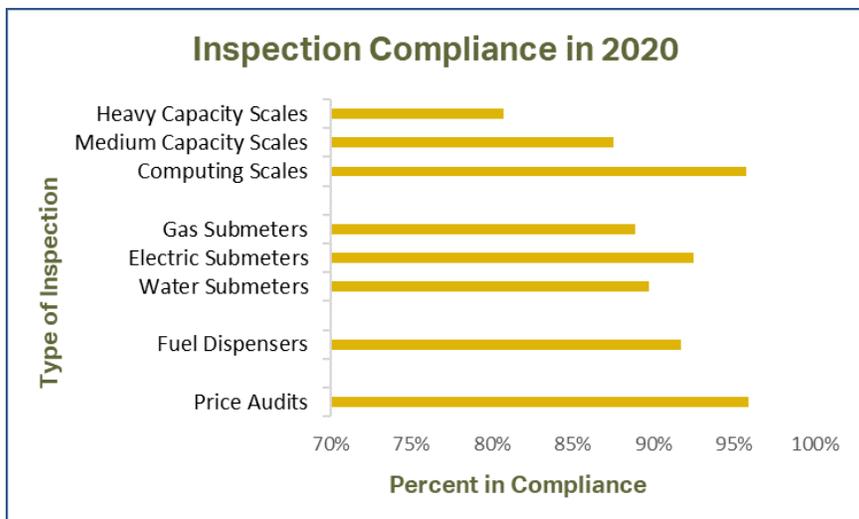
Priscilla now spends her time experimenting with new recipes, writing, gardening, and spending time with her family. The best part about retirement for Priscilla is that she finally has time to do the things she wants to do. One day, she hopes to have many adventures along the east coast and across the globe. The Agricultural Commissioner's Office wishes Priscilla all the best in her well-deserved retirement!



WEIGHTS & MEASURES *Inspections*

WEIGHTS & MEASURES

The main function of Weights and Measures is consumer protection through testing and inspecting commercial devices, and conducting price verification audits of retail stores. Our mission is to promote equity, protect consumers and businesses alike; and enforce laws and regulations when necessary to safeguard the economic health of every citizen and competing businesses within Napa County.



Inspections Completed in 2020

WEIGHTS & MEASURES HIGHLIGHTS

Weights and Measures staff started the year with new inspection seals and a plan to inspect all commercially used weighing and measuring devices in the County. Soon, COVID-19 cases grew and forced a change in our workflow and procedures. While we are accustomed to adjusting our work schedules due to staffing availability or weather, the pandemic brought a new set of challenges: social distancing, personal protective equipment, sanitation protocols, and navigating business closures while trying to maintain our essential work.

To help minimize COVID-19 exposure and ensure the protection of the public and staff, we conducted more outdoor inspections, single-employee lab inspections, and shifted assignments to off-peak hours. We are proud that our staff was able to maintain the core functions of the Department and provide service to the community, while staying healthy and safe throughout 2020. We thank our industry partners for their support and understanding throughout a very challenging year, and look forward to the return of healthy community status in 2021.

PEST EXCLUSION *Highlights*

A YEAR IN REVIEW

MARCH - Sudden Oak Death Trace Forward investigation on nursery material from Santa Cruz County potentially infested with *Phytophthora ramorum*.

JUNE - Sudden Oak Death Trace Forward investigation on nursery material from Santa Cruz County potentially infested with *Phytophthora ramorum*.

JULY - Begin trapping for the newly discovered Mediterranean oak borer (MOB), *Xyleborus monographus*, in oak trees throughout northern Napa County.

AUGUST - Unsolicited packets of seeds from China arrive in mailboxes across the United States, including approximately fifty packets collected from residents in Napa County.

SEPTEMBER - Inspectors find an abundance of glassy-winged sharpshooter (*Homalodisca vitripennis*) egg masses on nursery material from Los Angeles County (via Sonoma County); no viable egg masses discovered.



MOB trap that survived the LNU Lightning Complex Fire



Seed packet from China



Example of glassy-winged sharpshooter egg masses



Fire damage surrounding a hillside vineyard

Pest Exclusion Inspectious

6
Gypsy
Moth



27
Phytosanitary
Certificate



101
Out of
State
Nursery



1,880
Glassy-winged
Sharpshooter



PEST DETECTION *Highlights*

Trap Serviciings

- 39 Spotted Lanternfly
- 385 Mediterranean Oak Borer
- 464 Japanese Beetle
- 712 Asian Citrus Psyllid
- 1,348 Gypsy Moth
- 1,663 Western Grapeleaf Skeletonizer
- 3,696 Vine Mealybug
- 4,230 Exotic Fruit Flies
- 12,332 Sentinel Moths
- 15,877 Glassy-winged Sharpshooter
- 24,393 European Grapevine Moth



Pest Detection insect trapper; image: Clark James Mishler Photography



"Bunny Foo Foo" sculpture wearing a face mask



2020 PEST DETECTION HIGHLIGHTS

It is an honor to present the pest detection data for the 2020 season. Like the rest of the Napa community, our trappers grappled with the rapidly and ever changing landscapes of COVID-19 and two major fire disasters.

The season started late as the department pivoted to respond to create a safe work environment for staff amidst the COVID-19 outbreak. Without enough space to safely comply with social distancing measures, this incredible team chose to come to work each day and function from a parking lot through the rain, cold mornings, and high heat of the afternoon.

Later, as the fires struck the County, some of our trappers continued to work even as they were evacuated from their homes! This team pushed hard through an incredibly trying year to service traps nearly 65,000 times looking for pests that could harm Napa's agriculture and precious ecosystems.

The 2020 trapping team's devotion to public safety and deep commitment to serving as the first line of defense for our ag commodities truly deserves high praise. It is an honor to work with individuals so committed to preserving our county's lifeblood. Thank you Team 2020.



NAPA COUNTY
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A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

