



2018

Napa County Agricultural Crop Report



PEOPLE ~

THANK YOU

AGRICULTURE ~ ENVIRONMENT

The Napa County Department of Agriculture is a regulatory agency dedicated to sustaining a healthy agricultural industry, while protecting the environment, the agricultural workforce and the community.

The mission of the Napa County Department of Weights and Measures is to provide fair competition and equity in the marketplace and to ensure that the interests of the buyer and seller are protected through education, inspection and enforcement.

Humberto Izquierdo
Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer

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DEPARTMENT OF FOOD
& AGRICULTURE

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It is a pleasure to present the 2018 Napa County Crop Report pursuant to the provisions of Sections 2272 and 2279 of the California Food and Agricultural Code. The Napa County winegrape industry had an exceptional year. For the first time in the County's history, the gross value of winegrape production was over one billion dollars at \$1,038,600,100 – an increase of \$287,767,700 compared to 2017. This increase in gross value was primarily due to a 29.6% rise in winegrape production and a 6.7% increase in the average price paid for all Napa County winegrape varieties compared to the previous year. The total value of all agricultural production was \$1,043,192,400.

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, this year's crop report is highlighting the Napa Valley Farmworker Foundation, the Napa County Winegrape Pest and Disease Control District and the Napa Community Animal Response Team (NapaCART). We are happy to present brief summaries of the important work that these three organizations provide to the agricultural community and overall success of Napa County.

Special recognition for the production of this report goes to Terry Samansky, Joy Hilton, Nelly Castro, Sommer Woolley, and Jose Chang, 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.

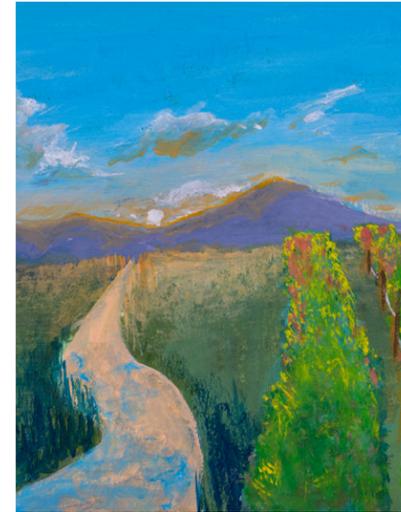
Respectfully submitted,

Humberto Izquierdo
Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer



A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

ART CONTEST



First Prize: \$250 and Cover
Artist: Jayden Hall
Title : "Golden Hour Vineyard"
Medium: Acrylic

Jayden Hall is in eighth grade at Blue Oak School. Her art teacher, Kim Harrington, encouraged Jayden to submit her work for the art contest. She has always loved to draw and create art. Jayden has lived in Napa for most of her life and loves it more with every passing season.

Jayden hopes to become an animator and an author so she can express her creativity everyday.



Second Prize: \$150
Artist: Ava Dominguez
Title : "La Pisca"
Medium: Acrylic

Ava Dominguez is a freshman at Napa High School. Her art teacher, Kristi Crickmore, recommended that Ava submit her beautiful work for the art contest.

When Ava is not painting and drawing she is busy playing soccer.



Third Prize: \$100
Artist: Megyn Dougherty
Title : "Sunflowers in the Sun"
Medium: Photography

Megyn Dougherty is in sixth grade at Sunrise Montessori School. Her teacher, Amanda Hallahan, encouraged Megyn to submit her work for the art contest.

When not working on her photography, Megyn stays very busy playing softball and practicing Taekwondo. Megyn also enjoys spending time riding her bike.

2018 CONTEST

The Crop Report Cover Artwork Contest is sponsored by the Napa County Farm Bureau's Ag in the Classroom (AITC) program. 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.

This marks the 15th year that the Crop Report has highlighted

artwork submitted by Napa County middle and high school students who participate in AITC.

The 2018 Artwork Contest prize money was generously donated by Michael Wolf Vineyard Services.

GROSS PRODUCTION VALUES

↑ 38%		FRUIT & NUT CROPS	2018	\$1,038,794,900
			2017	\$751,571,600
↑ 8%		FLORAL & NURSERY CROPS	2018	\$704,500
			2017	\$651,700
↓ 32%		VEGETABLE CROPS	2018	\$170,500
			2017	\$249,900
↑ 9%		FIELD CROPS	2018	\$539,200
			2017	\$493,400
↓ 43%		LIVESTOCK	2018	\$1,926,700
			2017	\$3,382,300
↑ 38%		POULTRY & OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTS	2018	\$1,056,600
			2017	\$766,200
↑ 38%		Grand Total	2018	\$1,043,192,400
			2017	\$757,115,100



FRUIT & NUT CROPS

Breaking one billion dollars for the first time, 2018 proved to be another record setting year for Napa winegrape producers. Favorable growing conditions helped spur another successful year for the region. While production acreage remained relatively steady, total production, average tons per acre and average price per ton were all up this year, driving the overall winegrape crop to record status.

It was a tough year, however, for olives, other fruit and nut crops. Olives were especially affected, as warmer than usual weather in February prompted early activity of olive fruit fly, which led to an extra generation of the pest. In addition to higher populations of olive fruit fly, periods of rain during olive bloom resulted in poor fruit set. By the end of the season, much of the fruit was so damaged that many olives remained unharvested.

Crop	Year	Producing Acres	Tons per Acre*	Total Tonnage**	Dollar Value
Red Winegrapes	2018	34,061	3.73	137,335	\$908,490,400
	2017	33,822	2.95	106,046	\$656,088,600
White Winegrapes	2018	9,304	4.90	47,238	\$130,109,700
	2017	9,762	3.74	36,367	\$94,743,800
Winegrapes Subtotal	2018	43,365	3.98	184,573	\$1,038,600,100
	2017	43,584	3.13	142,413	\$750,832,400
Olives	2018	88	0.6	51	\$104,300
	2017	133	2.4	321	\$520,300
Other Fruits & Nuts	2018				\$90,500
	2017				\$218,900
Total Fruits & Nuts***	2018				\$1,038,794,900
	2017				\$751,571,600

*Values are calculated weighted 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, other stone fruits, peaches, pears, persimmons, plums, pluots, pomegranates, prunes, quince, raspberries, and strawberries.

FLORAL & NURSERY CROPS

Napa County floral and nursery production saw an increase in value during 2018, while the production area remained the same.

Crop	Year	Production Area (Square Feet)	Dollar Value
Floral & Nursery	2018	348,590	\$704,500
	2017	348,590	\$651,700

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

FIELD CROPS

Napa County saw an increase in total acres of planted oats. While the price per ton was down, there was an increase in value. Rangeland was down as producers pulled cattle off grazing areas to let them recover from the 2017 fire.

Commodity	Year	Production Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Total Tonnage	Price	Dollar Value
Hay	2018	643	1.2	1,763	\$114	\$201,700
	2017	470	1.2	471	\$140	\$65,900
Pasture & Rangeland	2018	75,000				\$337,500
	2017	95,000				\$427,500
Total Field Crops	2018	75,643				\$539,200
	2017	95,470				\$493,400

LIVESTOCK & POULTRY

2018 saw decreased numbers across all types of livestock, primarily due to reduction in placement of livestock due to the 2017 wildfires and its effect on rangeland. There has also been a reduction in producers in all segments as well.

Commodity	Year	Production (CWT)	Weighted Average Price Per CWT	Dollar Value
Cattle & Calves	2018	12,450	\$128	\$ 1,599,800
	2017	21,100	\$131	\$2,757,600
Sheep & Lambs	2018	2,100	\$145	\$ 304,800
	2017	4,430	\$135	\$598,600
Other Livestock	2018			\$22,100
	2017			\$26,100
Livestock Subtotal	2018			\$1,926,700
	2017			\$3,382,300
Poultry & Other Animal Products	2018			\$1,056,600
	2017			\$766,200
Total Animal Products	2018			\$2,983,300
	2017			\$4,148,500

ANIMAL DISASTER RESPONSE



Even before the wildfires of 2017 ravaged Napa and Sonoma Counties, an emerging local organization devoted to sheltering, evacuation, and care of animals during any type of disaster was gearing up to meet the challenge. Preparations and operating procedures were still in the discussion phase when the Atlas, Tubbs, and Partrick fires held the region under siege. With the memories of the Lake County fires still lingering, a team of trained volunteers from the Napa Community Animal Response Team (NapaCART) leaped into action to assist many other similar organizations in October of 2017.

The 2017 fires served to galvanize NapaCART to expedite training and operational readiness. Founded by Claudia Sonder, DVM, NapaCART is a volunteer led non-profit organization with a 2018 roster of 20 fully trained volunteers, and 330 more in the process of completing training. The group is comprised of Large and Small Animal Evacuation teams with trucks and trailers certified by a professional instructor for safe operation. Sheltering

teams for large and small animals are ready to convert space into secure facilities to hold and care for all types of animals displaced in disaster. Hundreds of corral panels, animal crates, and veterinary supplies are ready to deploy.

NapaCART responds to emergencies when activated by the Napa County Office of Emergency Services (OES). Once deployed, the Team remains in contact with the OES, and volunteers deployed in the field and shelters maintain contact with radios. A hotline is set up to receive calls for animal assistance. Although more work remains to coordinate and integrate the various volunteer animal response teams in the region in an emergency, NapaCART was able to help during the recent fires in Butte County. A top strategic planning goal for NapaCART is facilitating timely, unified, and effective deployment of qualified sister organizations across surrounding counties in an emergency. Ideally, all of California's 58 counties should have an integrated response plan for animals caught in a disaster. This

will always be the ultimate goal.

NapaCART hosts continued training throughout the year to keep the volunteer base competent and motivated. Just as important, NapaCART's mission includes training for the public on the human and animal component of disaster preparedness. The Napa County Agricultural Commissioner's Office, serving as the County liaison for NapaCART, can provide this training for any group upon request. Let us help you help yourselves, your family, and your animals! You will learn how to make a solid plan, and how to construct "go bags" for emergency evacuations. Having the supplies and preparations in place for people and animals before you need them is critical to weathering a disaster safely and successfully. To schedule an emergency planning presentation for your group or organization, contact Agricultural Inspectors and NapaCART members Lisa Stewart (Lisa.Stewart@countyofnapa.org) or Jen Borgen (Jen.Borgen@countyofnapa.org).

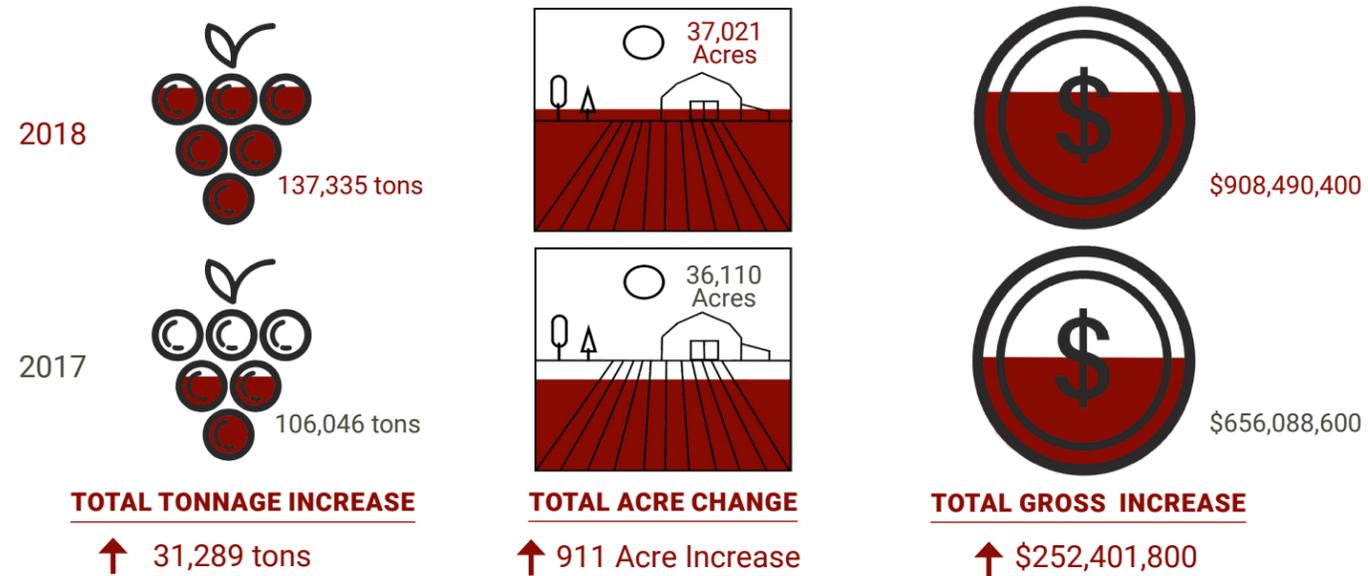
To learn more about the NapaCART, including how to become a volunteer, please visit www.napacart.org.



RED WINE GRAPES

Variety	Bearing Acres	Non-Bearing Acres	Total Acres	Tons	Price per Ton 2018*	Price Per Ton 2017*	Price Per Ton 2016*
Cabernet Franc	1,096	112	1,208	3,421	\$8,505	\$7,871	\$7,144
Cabernet Sauvignon	21,747	2,298	24,045	89,097	\$7,925	\$7,498	\$6,830
Charbono	44	4	48	159	\$3,642	\$3,450	\$3,194
Gamay/Valdiguie	20	--	20	83	\$2,575	\$2,608	\$1,646
Grenache	62	--	62	368	\$4,189	\$4,165	\$4,155
Malbec	480	41	521	2,543	\$5,964	\$5,726	\$5,351
Merlot	4,154	140	4,294	16,459	\$3,760	\$3,390	\$3,352
Meunier/Pinot Meunier	63	9	72	284	\$1,992	\$1,981	\$1,823
Petit Verdot	732	60	792	2,977	\$6,691	\$6,519	\$6,024
Petite Sirah	824	43	867	3,665	\$3,938	\$3,846	\$3,579
Pinot Noir	2,615	206	2,821	11,045	\$2,707	\$2,798	\$2,779
Primitivo	38	--	38	54	\$3,493	\$3,584	\$3,349
Sangiovese/Sangiovetto	121	--	121	453	\$4,252	\$3,770	\$3,463
Syrah/Shiraz	670	19	689	2,050	\$3,956	\$3,738	\$3,606
Tempranillo	30	3	33	123	\$4,438	\$4,232	\$4,191
Zinfandel	1,275	18	1,293	4,229	\$4,014	\$3,624	\$3,522
Other Reds**	90	7	97	327	\$3,387	\$3,809	\$4,329
Total***	34,061	2,960	37,021	137,335	\$6,615	\$6,187	\$5,647

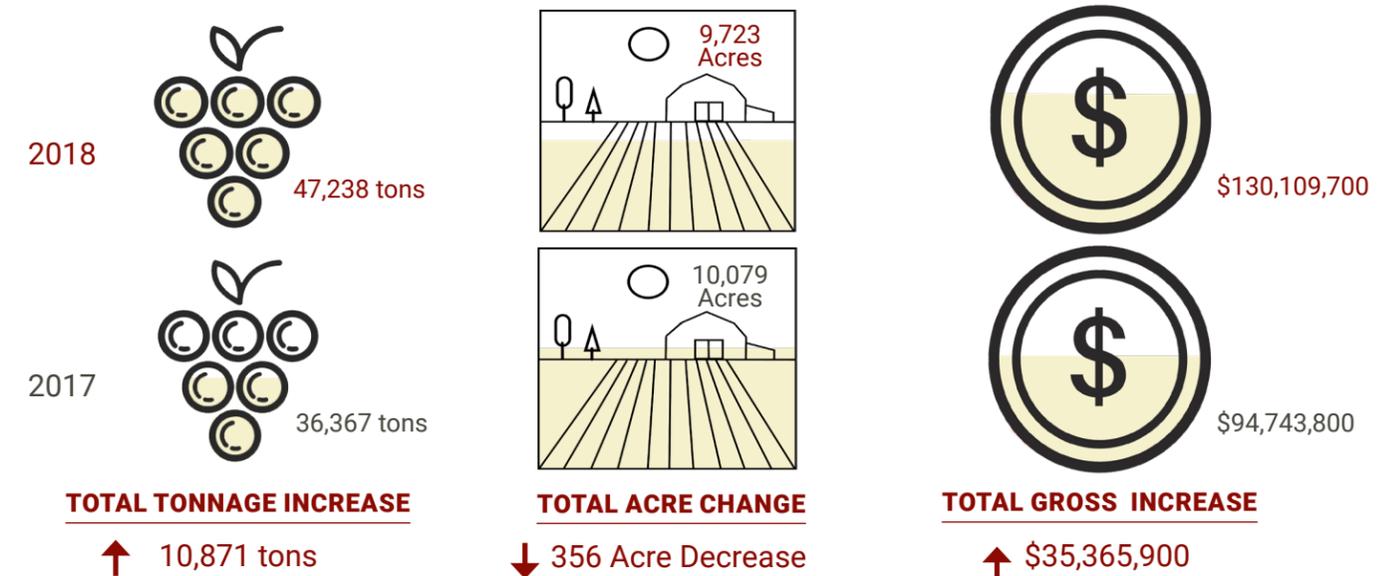
*Price per ton reported by the United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service Grape Crush Report
 **Other reds are identified in the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service website: www.nass.usda.gov/
 *** Values are calculated weighted averages and rounded after calculations.



WHITE WINE GRAPES

Variety	Bearing Acres	Non-Bearing Acres	Total Acres	Tons	Price per Ton 2018*	Price Per Ton 2017*	Price Per Ton 2016*
Albarino	25	2	27	94	\$3,825	\$3,769	\$3,439
Chardonnay	5,900	230	6,130	29,874	\$2,917	\$2,811	\$2,673
Chenin Blanc	8	--	8	61	\$1,813	\$2,427	\$1,755
Muscat Blanc/Canelli	114	11	125	352	\$2,253	\$2,146	\$1,991
Pinot Blanc	18	--	18	83	\$1,891	\$1,857	\$1,823
Pinot Gris/Grigio	90	--	90	447	\$1,904	\$1,845	\$1,830
Roussanne	14	--	14	60	\$3,590	\$3,765	\$4,250
Sauvignon Blanc	2,662	150	2,812	14,466	\$2,423	\$2,282	\$2,141
Sauvignon Musque	114	2	116	303	\$2,304	\$2,441	\$2,193
Semillon	139	12	151	726	\$2,816	\$2,643	\$2,478
Viognier	77	1	78	271	\$3,813	\$3,427	\$3,108
White Riesling	59	3	62	257	\$3,179	\$2,899	\$2,818
Other Whites**	84	8	92	246	\$3,424	\$2,537	\$2,534
Total***	9,304	419	9,723	47,238	\$2,754	\$2,605	\$2,485

*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.



NAPA COUNTY WINEGRAPE PEST & DISEASE CONTROL DISTRICT

A LOT OF BANG FOR THE BUCK



In the 1990s, the Temecula winegrape growing region in Riverside County was being ravaged by Pierce's Disease, the same plague, then known as Anaheim's disease, that wiped out winegrape growing in Southern California in the 1880s. The vector of the disease outbreak was the newly introduced Glassy-winged sharpshooter (GWSS), an insect native to southeastern United States and northeastern Mexico.

The California Department of Food and Agriculture took notice and formed the Pierce's Disease Control Program in 1999. While Pierce's Disease has been established for over 100 years in California, the native vectors are not as effective as GWSS in transmitting the disease. The Napa County Agricultural Commissioner's Office and the local winegrape industry realized that to protect Napa's world-renowned winegrape industry, more local support would be necessary. Thus, the Napa County Winegrape Pest

and Disease Control District was formed.

In 2002, growers voted overwhelmingly in favor of assessing landowners with one acre or more of winegrapes to implement the local GWSS program. Outlined in the Food and Agricultural Code statutes, the Pest District has a five-member Board of local growers that make decisions at quarterly meetings held at the Ag Commissioner's Office on the second Wednesdays in March,



June, September, and December. At the March meeting, Board members approve a budget and work plans to be carried out by Ag Commissioner staff the following fiscal year. All Pest District meetings are open to the public.

According to the statutes, the Pest District can assess growers a maximum of \$20 per planted acre, the amount originally determined necessary to fully fund a robust GWSS program should funds dry up from California Department of Food and Agriculture and Napa County resources. Throughout the years, assessment rates have varied from \$1.75 to \$8.80 per acre, with the fiscal year 18/19 rate set at \$8.80.

In 2006, growers enthusiastically voted in support of enhancing the mission of the Pest District to make funds available to fight any pests of winegrapes, not just GWSS.

Regarding the projects, Ag Commissioner staff inspect all

plants delivered to plant retailers and local landscapers for signs of GWSS lifestages. Inspectors go through each shipment plant by plant looking on the underside of leaves for egg masses, the primary way that GWSS is moved throughout the State. Grower assessments cover the cost of inspecting plants from areas of California not known to be infested with GWSS and enhanced trapping for GWSS in vineyards.

Following the second vote of growers in 2006, the vine mealybug (VMB) program was established to assist growers in managing the threat of this new pest that was discovered in Napa County in 2002. A county-wide trapping program was developed to educate growers on the spread of the pest to help them make pest management decisions.

The Pest District has focused its efforts on sustainable projects. A three-year project (2010-2012) utilizing VMB mating disruption in selected areas within the County showed growers that this is an effective component of an overall integrated pest management (IPM) strategy. Beginning in 2013, and ongoing, the Pest District has been releasing parasitic *Anagyrus* wasps to help establish populations throughout the County and show that this biological control method is another pillar of an IPM program. In years when availability of *Anagyrus* from insectaries is



limited, *Cryptolaemus* (mealybug destroyers) are also released.

In 2014, as the European Grapevine Moth (EGVM) eradication program was showing great progress, the Pest District launched the "sentinel program" to trap for four grapevine lepidopterous pests that are not known to be established in the United States, and in one case, of limited distribution in the Eastern part of the country. The idea is catch new exotic pests before they become widespread and costly to eradicate, as was the case with EGVM.

In recent years, research projects have been supported by the Pest District. The UC Cooperative Extension - Napa County Viticulture Farm Advisor has worked on projects investigating the vectors of grapevine red blotch disease as well as an efficient ant bait delivery method to assist in VMB control. Growers will soon benefit from this research project.

Education and outreach has also been a hallmark of the Pest District. Updates on the programs are regularly addressed at continuing education classes hosted by the Ag Commissioner and the industry groups as well as at Pest District-sponsored seminars. Additionally, information is presented in the department newsletter, web page and Facebook posts.

Napa County's agricultural industry and environment has benefited greatly from the Pest District's work to exclude and manage serious winegrape pests. This mission could not have been accomplished without the support of the growers and their willingness to authorize the Pest District. Gratitude goes out to all of the Pest District board members, past and present, for their dedication, direction and sound management of District. Finally, thanks go out to the hard work of the Ag Commissioner's Office staff for diligently carrying out the important work of the District.

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
Citrus	2018	8	--
Fruits (excluding citrus)	2018	101	--
Livestock or Dairy	2018	1	--
Nuts	2018	0	--
Vegetables	2018	10	--
Other*	2018	1	--
Total	2018	121	4,569

*Other includes, but is not limited to: apiculture, fallow, herbs, mushrooms, cut flowers, and nursery.
 **Some farms produce multiple commodities.



VEGETABLE CROPS

Napa County vegetable crops saw a steady decrease in value due to a reduction in the amount of vegetable production in 2018.

Crop	Year	Harvested Acreage	Dollar Value
VEGETABLES	2018	24	\$170,500
	2017	25	\$249,900

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, okra, onions, peas, peppers, potatoes, pumpkins, radishes, rhubarb, spinach, squash, tomatillos, tomatoes and turnips. **All values are rounded after final calculation.**

LOCAL FOODS



The Napa County Local Food Advisory Council, established in 2010, is working to nurture a more sustainable local food system. 2018 was a year of education and change for the Local Food Advisory Council. They held several educational forums on topics ranging from school food procurement to the Napa watershed to food waste recovery. Council members participated in three Health and Human Services Emergency Food System Study

meetings, met with partner North Bay food policy councils, and hosted a public panel discussion about cottage foods, approved source, and egg handling. The council also updated its bylaws to reflect their focus on partnership, policy regulation, and food access. The Food Council continues to work with external stakeholders to identify food related issues; to explore, educate, research, and review current policy and regulation

hurdles; and to prepare responsive outreach. The Food Council is tracking state and federal legislation with partners like CA Food and Farming Network. In 2019, the Food Council is working on a community garden survey, County food purchasing policies, small-scale food production regulations, and an interactive food map. The map will be hosted on NapaLocalFood.com and should have a farm trail as well as food access and donation locations.

Napa County saw an increase in early development of new food farms. In the hope of supporting farmers, artisans, and the community the Napa Farmers' Market has extended their Saturday market to year round. Information about the Local Food Advisory Council, Napa County food producers, and farmers' markets are on NapaLocalFood.com.

FARMERS' MARKETS

Market	Location	Season	Days Open	Hours
Calistoga Farmers Market	1235 Washington Street	Year Round	Saturday	9:00AM - 1:00PM
Farmers Market at Long Meadow Ranch	738 Main Street St. Helena	Year Round	Friday - Sunday	9:00AM - 2:00PM
Napa Farmers Market	195 Gasser Drive	April 6 - November 20	Tuesday	8:30AM - 1:00PM
		Year Round	Saturday	8:30AM - 1:00PM
St. Helena Farmers Market	Crane Park	May 4 - October 26	Friday	7:30AM - 12:00PM

NOTES FROM UCCE

DR. MONICA COOPER - VITICULTURE FARM ADVISOR

Overall, we experienced favorable growing conditions in 2018. The most notable change was an absence of the heat spikes that have characterized recent seasons – disappointing for those with shade cloth or sprinkler cooling trials!

Precipitation patterns through the winter were sporadic as a high-pressure ridge sat over northern California in December 2017 and February 2018, resulting in dry soil conditions by mid-February (neutron probe readings at one site on the valley floor recorded soil moisture ~80%, or similar to what might be expected in mid-May, not February). The sixth wettest April in the last 30 years put us at 63% of mean annual rainfall by the end of that month.

WHY CONTROL WEEDS? JOHN RONCORONI - WEED SCIENCE ADVISOR

Napa is known world-wide for the *quality* of the grapes produced not the *quantity*. Many grape regions yield two to four times the grape tonnage than Napa, but at what quality? One thing that conventional, sustainable, organic or biodynamic growers can agree on is that weeds need to be managed, one way or another. Below I have listed some reasons for vineyard weed management:

1. Weeds are very competitive to young vines. Weed control in the first 2-3 years of vineyard establishment can determine the first full year of production.
2. Tall weeds can restrict air

Following a normal bud break, the growing season progressed smoothly. Concerns developed in Lake and Mendocino counties in late July/early August, as they experienced wind-driven wildland fires that sent high level smoke into the skies over Napa.

August and September were both marked by widespread symptoms of potassium deficiency and sugar accumulation disorder, late-season spider mites and variegated leafhoppers. There is also widespread concern about vine mealybug. Its continued spread into new locations has prompted discussions about the potential for regional management programs. Leafroll and red

movement. This is especially important in early spring when frost is a concern for new buds and later in the year when air movement may help reduce humidity and fungal pathogen pressure.

3. Weed growth encourages vertebrate pests such as voles and gophers. They can cause drastic losses by girdling the vines or eating the grape roots.
4. Weeds can interfere with harvesting making an already expensive operation more costly.
5. Irrigation during harvest (late fall) is tricky. Many growers use 'deficit irrigation' to limit excessive

blotch disease visual symptoms were quite severe in 2018, with symptoms appearing earlier than expected in the growing season.

Harvest returned to a more average start date compared to recent years, and it proceeded sporadically with periods of high and low activity, continuing into mid-November, with anecdotal reports from longtime growers (52 vintages!) as one of largest yielding vintages in their memory (a statistic that could be either confirmed or denied by this crop report—further highlighting the importance of gathering long-term crop data). Here's to a restful dormant season with plentiful rainfall and chill hours to recharge for 2019.

vegetative growth and improve fruit quality. If a dry north wind is expected, growers will often increase irrigation to reduce the chance of 'raisined grapes'. Any weeds growing in the vineyard will impede this irrigation.

6. Weeds may be harvested along with the grapes, especially when mechanically harvested, and may add off-flavors to the wine, reducing its quality.

Hopefully I have helped explain why vineyard weed control is important to the premium grapes found in Napa even if it isn't as obvious.

THE NAPA VALLEY FARMWORKER FOUNDATION



The Napa Valley Farmworker Foundation, created by the Napa Valley Grapegrowers in 2011, is the first of its kind in the United States. Founded on the principle that education is the key to success: it is limitless; provides a high return on investment; and once attained, can never be taken away.

Since its inception, the Farmworker Foundation has raised over \$4.5 million to support educational and professional development opportunities, reached over 18,000 vineyard workers and their families, and provided over 2,300 hours of education. Through the generosity of many, the Farmworker Foundation has been able to provide top quality educational programs such as English and Math literacy, leadership & management courses, Día de la Familia, summer mentor programs, advanced viticultural seminars, and more. The Foundation has provided opportunity to those who otherwise wouldn't have it – and the feedback

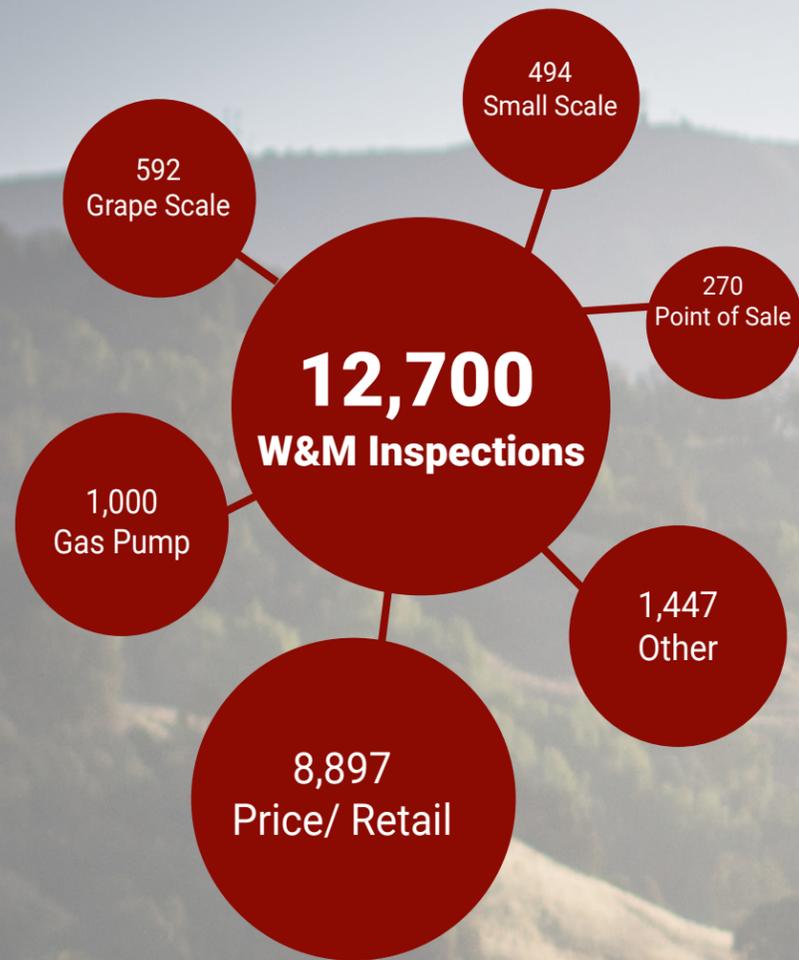
received from the students demonstrates that the Farmworker Foundation is not only changing their lives, but is also having a profound impact on their families as it begins to provide classes that focus on the entire person and their family. Students are interested in not only increasing their skill set in their careers but have also asked the Farmworker Foundation to expand the programs to include



courses on family, navigating the American school system, financial planning, parenting, leadership, advanced English literacy courses, basic math, health & nutrition, and much more.

The Farmworker Foundation provides critical support and the tools Napa County farmworkers need to become successful leaders and vineyard workers, and to help them play a bigger role in the Napa Valley wine industry and the community-at-large. The work of the Napa Valley Farmworker Foundation is critical to achieving this goal and to the continued success of the Napa Valley wine industry.

The Farmworker Foundation has a Board of Directors and a Farmworker Education Committee dedicated to the mission to support and promote Napa Valley's vineyard workers through education and professional development.



W&M HIGHLIGHTS

In January 2018, SB7 took affect requiring new multi-unit properties to have water sub-meters installed to monitor water usage. There are currently 4088 water meters registered and certified in the County of Napa.

At the end of 2018 there were 39 hydrogen fuel stations operating in California. With new stations being added California distribution is becoming better.

Electric Vehicle Supply System code is being developed to verify electric charging accuracy standards.

Temperature Compensation of motor fuel delivery code is being developed to adjust volume to a 60 degree temperature to maintain volume consistency through temperature ranges.

2018 DETECTION HIGHLIGHTS

One Western Grapeleaf Skeletonizer (WGLS) discovered near Tubbs Lane in Calistoga. We will continue to monitor for WGLS with increased trapping density in the region.

Zero finds as we completed the second of our three-year European Grapevine Moth (EGVM) post-eradication monitoring plan!

Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) undetected for 2018. Multiple infestations identified in nearby Solano County increasing the likelihood of trapping ACP in our county.

Zero exotic fruit flies, Japanese beetle, or gypsy moth discovered in 2018!



WEIGHTS & MEASURES

All businesses using weighing and measuring devices commercially, in addition to Point of Sale Systems, are required to register with the County Sealer. There are two Napa County Weights and Measures Inspectors that conduct annual inspections, ensuring devices are working properly and that accuracy is being maintained. Inspectors respond to complaints by conducting investigations to ensure fair

competition between businesses and consumer protection for all. The Weights and Measures Department is also responsible for checking the accuracy of gas station pumps, fuel sampling for quality, enforcing petroleum and weighmaster regulations, and verifying the quantity of packaged goods.

In Napa County, the wine industry is the largest user of weighing

devices. The Weights and Measures Department inspects winery scales from June to October every year, often with over 700 inspections conducted, including initial and re-inspections after needed service. In 2018, the wine industry produced 184,573 tons of winegrapes, with a value of \$1,038,600,100 that were processed over a scale certified by the Napa County Weights and Measures Department.

PEST DETECTION & EXCLUSION

Napa County's insect trapping program monitors for invasive pests that can cause potentially devastating crop, forest, and ornamental plant damage. If left unchecked, these pests can cause millions of dollars of damage to agriculture and trigger an increase in pesticide usage within the county. Napa County pest detection trappers place traps throughout the county using species-specific

pheromones, food lures or visual attractors to detect insects of quarantine significance.

As an additional layer of protection and prevention, our office physically inspects shipments of plants and household items arriving from outside Napa County. Our primary pests of concern include hitchhikers like the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter (*Homalodisca*

vitripennis) and Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*) insects; and plant material infected with Sudden Oak Death (*Phytophthora ramorum*) disease.

Early detection allows us to take quick actions to ensure the pest population does not become established.



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A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

