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# Mendoza authorized 6 billion pesos more for its grapevine moth campaign

The increase lifts the province’s total commitment to 20 billion Argentine pesos for the 2026/2027 vineyard protection effort

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Mendoza’s provincial government authorized an additional 6 billion Argentine pesos for its 2026/2027 campaign against Lobesia botrana, the grapevine moth that poses a major risk to vineyards across the province, according to Decree 2413 published in the official bulletin on Friday, November 13.

The new funding is supplemental to a previously established 14 billion Argentine peso contribution, bringing the total amount committed for the campaign to 20 billion Argentine pesos. The measure was published in the Boletín Oficial del Gobierno de Mendoza, the province’s official gazette.

Lobesia botrana is one of the most damaging pests for grape production because it attacks bunches and can reduce both yields and fruit quality. In Mendoza, Argentina’s main wine-producing province, control programs have been a recurring part of public agricultural policy because of the pest’s direct effect on vineyards and the wider rural economy linked to grapes.

The decree adds resources for the 2026/2027 control effort at a time when growers are preparing for another season of treatment and monitoring. Provincial campaigns against the moth typically involve coordinated actions across production areas, including surveillance, prevention and pest-control measures intended to limit infestation levels and protect harvest volumes.

Although the decree summary published through the official bulletin did not spell out a detailed breakdown of how the new money will be spent, the increase suggests the provincial government sees the existing budget as insufficient for the scale of the campaign. The added funds also indicate that authorities are maintaining the pest as a priority issue for the coming growing season.

The decision matters beyond farm production. Mendoza’s wine industry depends on stable grape supply and sanitary conditions in vineyards, and stronger pest control can help reduce the risk of crop losses that may later affect wineries, grape processors and other businesses tied to the beverage chain. Any improvement in vineyard health could also support output in products such as wine and grape must, both of which are central to the province’s economy and exports.

Mendoza has long been at the center of Argentina’s viticulture, and any public spending aimed at protecting grapes is closely watched by producers, exporters and agricultural service companies. Vineyard pests can raise production costs, disrupt quality targets and force additional private spending on treatment. For that reason, public financing for regional control campaigns often has significance beyond immediate field operations.

The publication of Decree 2413 adds to a broader pattern in which provincial authorities use budgetary tools to sustain agricultural health programs seen as strategic for local production. In the case of Lobesia botrana, the issue has had particular relevance in Mendoza because of the concentration of vineyards and the importance of the wine sector to employment, investment and foreign sales.

With the latest authorization, the province has reinforced its financial backing for one of its main crop-protection efforts for the 2026/2027 cycle. Producers and industry participants will now be watching how the additional funds are deployed in the field and whether the expanded budget translates into broader coverage or more intensive control measures in the areas most exposed to the pest.