

PLANT HEALTH SURVEILLANCE

2017-18
ANNUAL
REPORT

What is a Plant Protection Survey?

- A scientific process to collect and record data on plant pests – where they are and are not – by trapping insects, sampling soil or plant tissue, observing plants, using laboratory diagnostics, and other procedures.
- Plant pests include insects, invasive plants or micro-organisms that can threaten Canada's environment and economy.

The Team

The CFIA is dedicated to preventing and limiting the spread of pests to protect Canada's plant resources.

Our team of survey biologists design new surveys, improve how we monitor for pests and train inspectors.

Inspectors collect data and submit specimens to CFIA plant laboratories across Canada.

Plant laboratory scientists and technicians perform tests on specimens to identify insects, diseases and invasive plants.

Our Work

The CFIA looks for signs of plant pests and monitors whether they have spread and if so, where and how much.

Each year, we decide which pests to survey based on probability of pest presence in new areas and their potential impact on the environment, economy and trade.

Our annual report provides a summary of survey results and is available to all stakeholders.

- We monitored more than 12,900 sites and looked for agricultural and forestry pests in 22 different national surveys.
- We worked with provinces, municipalities and other partners on 9 of our surveys. These partners monitored an additional 3,899 sites.

To request the report: inspection.gc.ca/plantsurvey

Why Surveys Matter

Preventing and limiting the spread of plants pests is important to protect Canada's forests, agriculture, trade, economy and livelihoods of growers and producers.

Plant health surveillance is used to maintain a claim of "pest-free" status for an area. This allows Canadian producers to export their agricultural and forestry products or sell their products in other provinces and territories.

Detecting pests early on and having reliable information about their populations is important for making decisions about how to respond to new plant pests.

What We Found | Highlights

British Columbia



Japanese beetle was found in Vancouver.



We support partners, through regulation and surveillance, in their effort to eradicate the beetle.



Plants and soil must not be moved outside the infested areas in order to limit the pest's spread.

All Areas



No detections of Asian longhorned beetle, pink gypsy moth, oak wilt, oriental fruit moth or apple maggot.



Pest-free areas are maintained. We'll continue to look out for these pests.



Good news! Our environment is still safe from these pests. Canadian producers can export agricultural and forestry products or sell their products to other provinces within Canada.

Quebec



Emerald ash borer (EAB) was found in the City of Québec, in the City of Sherbrooke, in the City of Trois-Rivières and in MRC Matawinie and MRC Drummond.



We expanded the EAB regulated area to include these areas.



Plants, wood and other material must not be moved outside the infested area in order to limit the pest's spread.

Nova Scotia



Hemlock woolly adelgid was found in the counties of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne and Queens.



We created a regulated area that includes the five infested counties.



Plants, wood and other material must not be moved outside the infested area in order to limit the pest's spread.

Manitoba



Emerald ash borer (EAB) was found in Winnipeg.



We expanded the EAB regulated area to include the City of Winnipeg.



Plants, wood and other material must not be moved outside the infested area in order to limit the pest's spread.

How you can help

Moving untreated firewood is a common way for plant pests to spread. We all play a part in helping to prevent and control the spread of invasive species.

WHAT THE GENERAL PUBLIC CAN DO:

- Learn how to identify plant pests and how they spread.
- Report suspected sightings to the CFIA.
- Spread the word, not the bug. Share information about invasive species.
- Don't move firewood, keep firewood local. Buy it where you will burn it.

WHAT INDUSTRY CAN DO:

- Know and respect the regulated areas for the pests present in your region.
- Do not move logs or untreated firewood outside of regulated areas.
- If you are in a regulated area or sourcing wood from a regulated area, inform your clients of the risks of moving purchased firewood to another location.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: [INSPECTION.GC.CA/FIREWOOD](http://inspection.gc.ca/firewood)



Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Canada