Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

Plant Health Survey Report

2024-2025

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Canada

Plant health survey report for 2024-2025

ISSN: 2563-0261

Every year, we conduct surveys to support plant health in Canada.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA) Plant Health Survey Program supports plant health by detecting new pests and by monitoring the spread of established pest populations, forming the basis for sound regulatory decisions. Surveillance data collected by trapping, visual inspection and sampling efforts contribute to policy development and trade negotiations. Plant health surveillance activities also support Canada in meeting the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.

These survey results were collected between April 1, 2024, to March 31, 2025.

Survey results

- Forest pests
  - Emerald ash borer
  - Hemlock woolly adelgid
  - Oak wilt
  - Brown spruce longhorn beetle
  - Spongy moth and flighted spongy moth complex
  - Invasive alien forest insects
  - Asian longhorned beetle
  - Red pine scale
  - Southern pine beetle
- Horticulture pests
  - Ramorum blight
  - Japanese beetle
  - Plum pox virus
  - Blueberry maggot
  - Apple maggot
  - Tobacco blue mold
  - Oriental fruit moth
  - Box tree moth
  - *Phytophthora abietivora*
- Invasive plants
  - Japanese stiltgrass
  - Seed and grain handling facilities
  - Kudzu

Forest pests

Emerald ash borer

The emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) was first detected in Canada in Windsor, Ontario, in July 2002. Since the initial detection, this species has been found in parts of Ontario, Québec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in Winnipeg (Manitoba), and in Vancouver and Burnaby (British Columbia). The primary goal of this survey is to determine whether emerald ash borer is present in areas where it is not known to occur in order to provide information in support of regulatory decisions.

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▼ **Method: visual inspection and traps**

Two main strategies were used for emerald ash borer detection in Canada:

- visual inspection of ash trees
- trapping using green prism traps baited with attractants

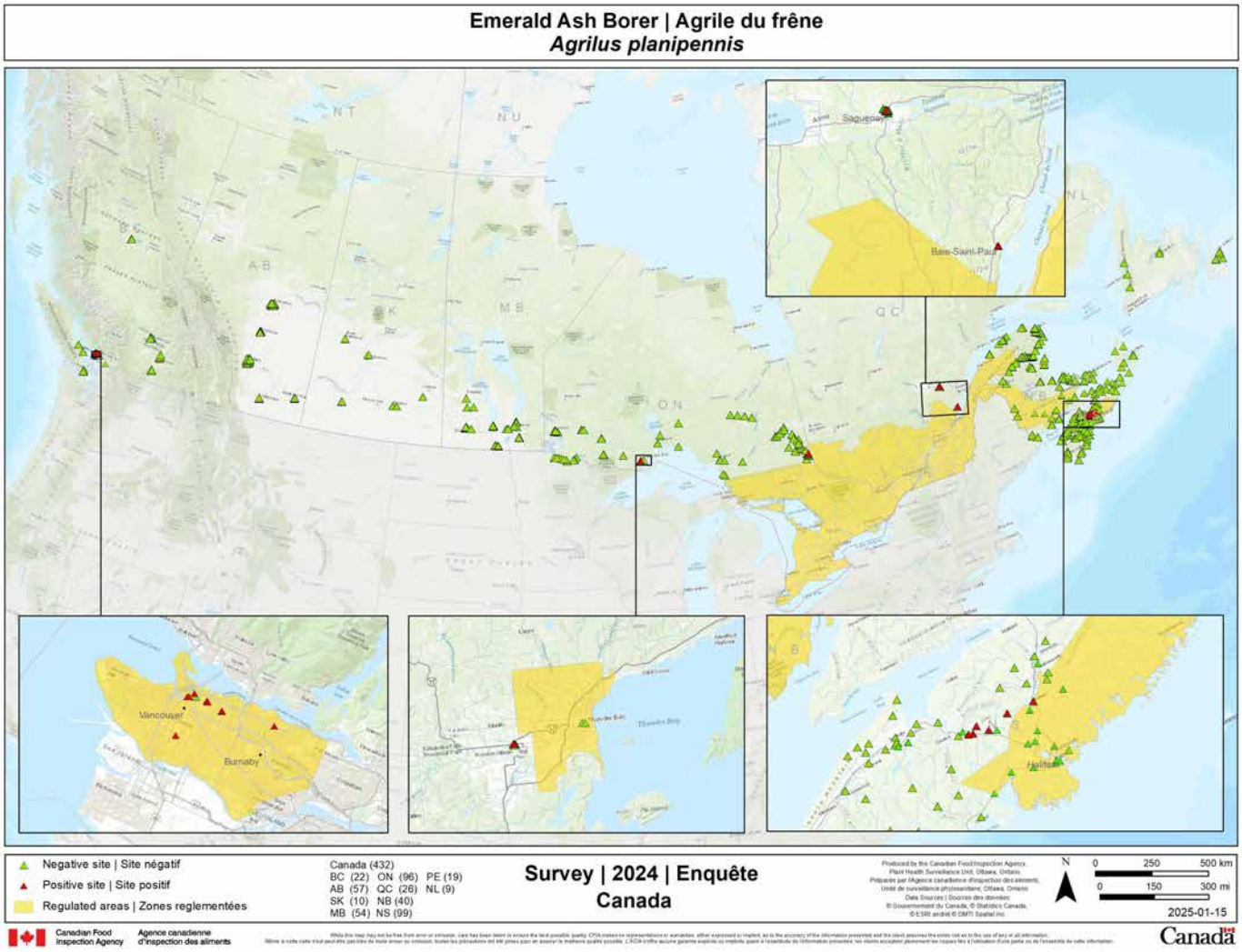
In addition, targeted branch sampling was also used in newly infested areas in British Columbia. This method increases our ability to detect newly infested trees that do not show symptoms or signs of infestation yet.

Target sites for this survey include areas showing broad-scale ash decline and high-risk sites where the pest is most likely to have been introduced through human activities, such as campgrounds, firewood dealers, rest stops along major transportation corridors, urban areas recently planted with host material, sawmills, and holiday destinations. Traps were also deployed within select urban centers using a grid-based approach.

▼ Results from 432 sites surveyed

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
British Columbia	22	Vancouver: Following the 2023 interception of a single adult beetle, follow-up survey activities in 2024 found a total of 19 infested trees (four of them were detected by the city of Vancouver). Eleven were detected by branch sampling and 8 by visual observation. A total of 120 ash trees were branch sampled, which is 1.6% of the total ash population in Vancouver. Burnaby: A single infested ash was found by branch sampling. A total of 95 ash were sampled, which is approximately 10% of the total ash population in Burnaby.
Alberta	57	No detections
Saskatchewan	10	No detections
Manitoba	54	No detections outside the regulated area.
Ontario	96	Detections in Timiskaming just west of the regulated area of Quebec and in Oliver Paipoonge just outside the Thunder Bay regulated area.
Quebec	26	Detections in MRCs of Saguenay and Charlevoix.
New Brunswick	40	No detections
Nova Scotia	99	Detections in Hants County.
Prince Edward Island	19	No detections
Newfoundland and Labrador	9	No detections
Canada	432	Collaborators surveyed over 470 sites. Regulated areas will be updated to reflect new detections.

▼ Map of results



The map shows the locations of the 432 surveyed sites for emerald ash borer in 2024, covering all Canadian provinces. The regulated areas for emerald ash borer are shaded with yellow and cover part of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, the municipalities of Winnipeg (MB), Vancouver and Burnaby (BC).

There are 417 negative sites shown as green triangles extending the entire area surveyed. Fifteen red triangles indicate positive sites where the beetle was detected outside the regulated areas, in Vancouver and Burnaby (BC), in Oliver Paipoonge and in the district of Timiskaming (ON), in Saguenay and Charlevoix (QC) and in Hants County (NS).

Hemlock woolly adelgid

The Hemlock woolly adelgid (*Adelges tsugae*) is a destructive pest of susceptible species of hemlock (*Tsuga* spp.). Native to India, Japan, Taiwan, China and western North America, it was first reported in North America in British Columbia in 1919, and occurs in Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California. The pest was first detected in the eastern United States in 1951. Since this time, it has steadily spread and is now reported from 21 eastern states. In the eastern U.S., it has resulted in

significant mortality of both eastern hemlock, (*T. canadensis*) and Carolina hemlock, (*T. caroliniana*) and threatens the existence of these 2 species in many locations. In Canada it has been detected in western Nova Scotia and in southern Ontario.

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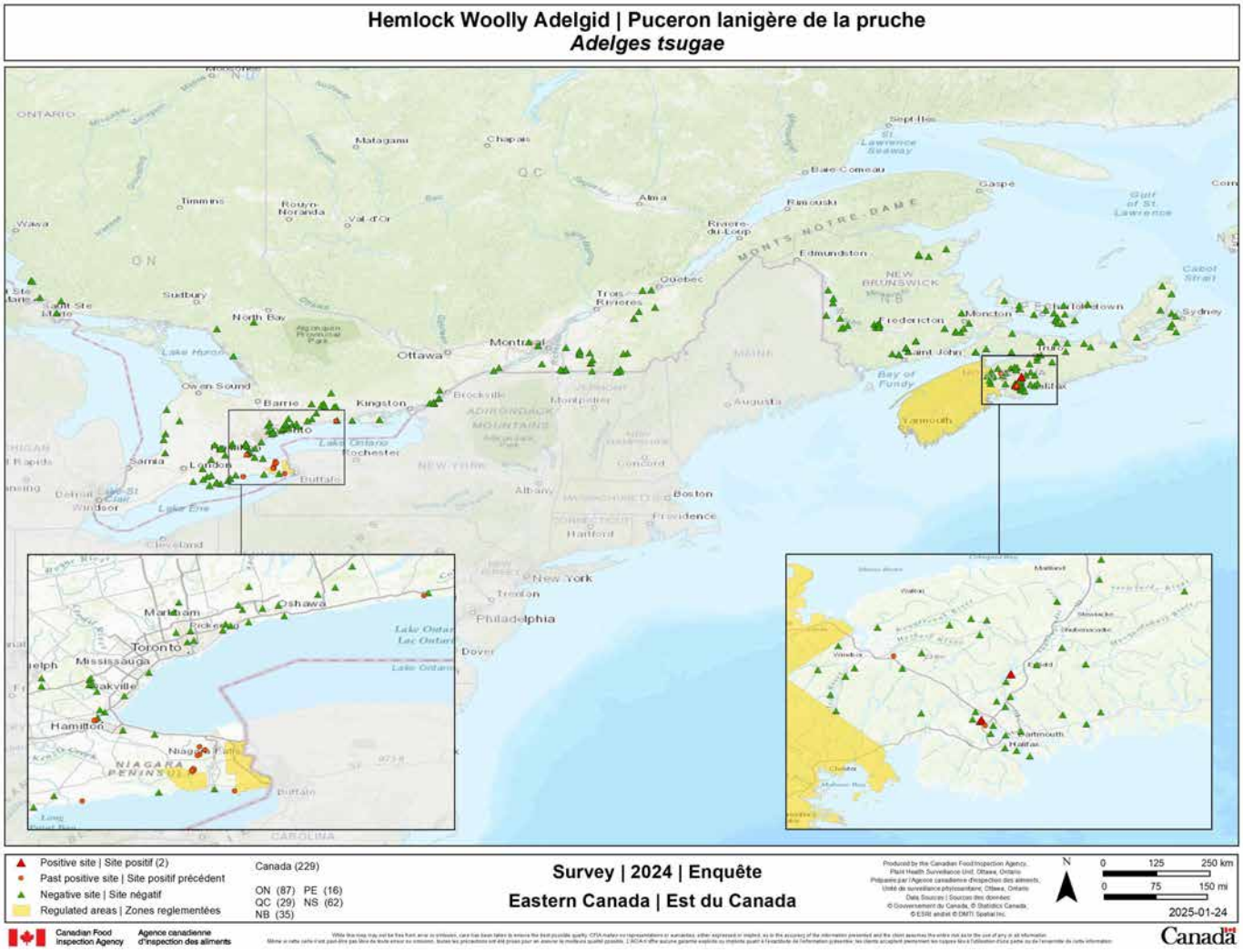
▼ **Method: visual inspection**

This survey was conducted between November and June to visually assess hemlock trees for signs and symptoms of attack. Given that the pest is most likely to spread through natural dispersal (wind, water, birds and small mammals) and through infested nursery stock, target sites included nurseries importing hemlock, urban parks and greenspaces, hemlock forest stands within 100 km of the U.S. border and/or infested counties in Canada, and hemlock forest stands along migratory bird routes.

▼ **Results from 229 sites surveyed**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
Ontario	87	No additional detections
Quebec	29	No detections
New Brunswick	35	No detections
Nova Scotia	62	Detections in Halifax Regional Municipality.
Prince Edward Island	16	No detections
Canada	229	Collaborators surveyed over 130 sites in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Regulated areas will be updated to reflect new detections.

▼ **Map of results**



The map shows the locations of site that have been surveyed for hemlock woolly adelgid in 2024, covering Eastern Canadian provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The regulated areas for this pest are shaded with yellow and cover part of the Niagara peninsula in Ontario, and the western part of Nova Scotia.

There are 212 negative sites shown as green triangles extending the entire area surveyed. Two red triangles indicate positive sites where the pest was detected outside the Regulated Area in Halifax regional municipality in Nova Scotia. The map also shows 15 red dots indicating the location of detections in previous years in Ontario and Nova Scotia falling outside of the currently established regulated areas.

Oak wilt

Oak wilt (*Bretziella fagacearum*) is a vascular wilt disease that is capable of killing trees in a single season. It was first recognized as an important forest pest in 1944 in Wisconsin and is now known to occur in 24 states within the U.S. In 2023 oak wilt was detected for the first time in Canada, at three locations in Ontario. An active management plan was implemented to support eradication of the

disease at these locations. Oak wilt is spread from diseased to healthy trees through root grafting and by oak bark beetles and sap beetles. All oak species are susceptible to oak wilt, but red oaks are more frequently infected and can die quite quickly. The primary goal of this survey is the early detection of the pest in areas where it is not known to occur.

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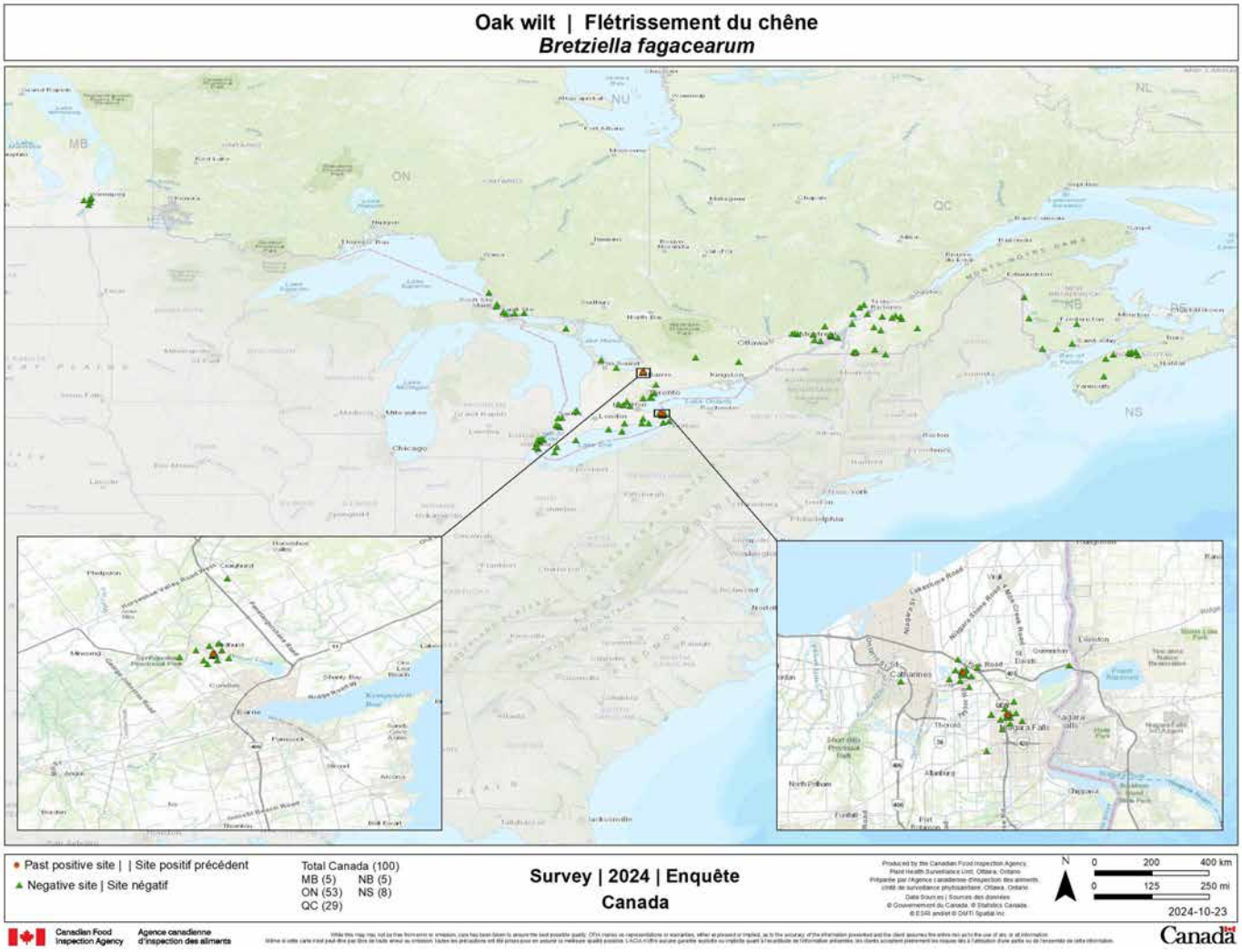
▼ **Method: visual inspection**

This survey consists of a visual inspection of host trees for signs and symptoms of oak wilt. Surveys focus on areas where oak wilt could have been introduced through human-assisted movement of infected commodities from infested areas. An emphasis is placed on campgrounds where oak firewood may be transported from infected areas, mills or other facilities importing oak logs, disposal sites and areas where recent weather events may have damaged limbs/trees.

▼ **Results from 100 surveyed sites**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
Manitoba	5	No detections
Ontario	53	No additional detections
Quebec	29	No detections
New Brunswick	5	No detections
Nova Scotia	8	No detections
Canada	100	Oak wilt was not detected in 2024. CFIA assessed more than 100 public reports for oak wilt and followed up with site visits when appropriate.

▼ **Map of results**



The map shows the locations of sites that have been surveyed for oak wilt in 2024 in the provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. On the map, 100 negative sites are shown by green triangles covering the surveyed area. Three red circles show the positive sites from 2023: in the municipalities of Niagara Falls and Niagara-on-the-Lake, and in the township of Springwater.

Brown spruce longhorn beetle

The brown spruce longhorn beetle (*Tetropium fuscum*) an introduced wood boring pest, is native to north and central Europe and Japan, where it uses stressed and dying conifers as hosts, most notably Norway spruce (*Picea abies*). All species of spruce in Canada are at risk. In 1999, the beetle was detected in Point Pleasant Park, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and confirmed to have been present since at least 1990. In 2024, it was detected in Quebec, in the Beauce-Sartigan regional county municipality.

The brown spruce longhorn beetle is considered to be a pest of quarantine significance in Canada and is regulated under the *Plant Protection Act* by the CFIA. The entire province of Nova Scotia is regulated for this pest.

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▼ Method: traps

Panel traps baited with pheromones are used for this survey. Trapping is conducted at 2 types of sites:

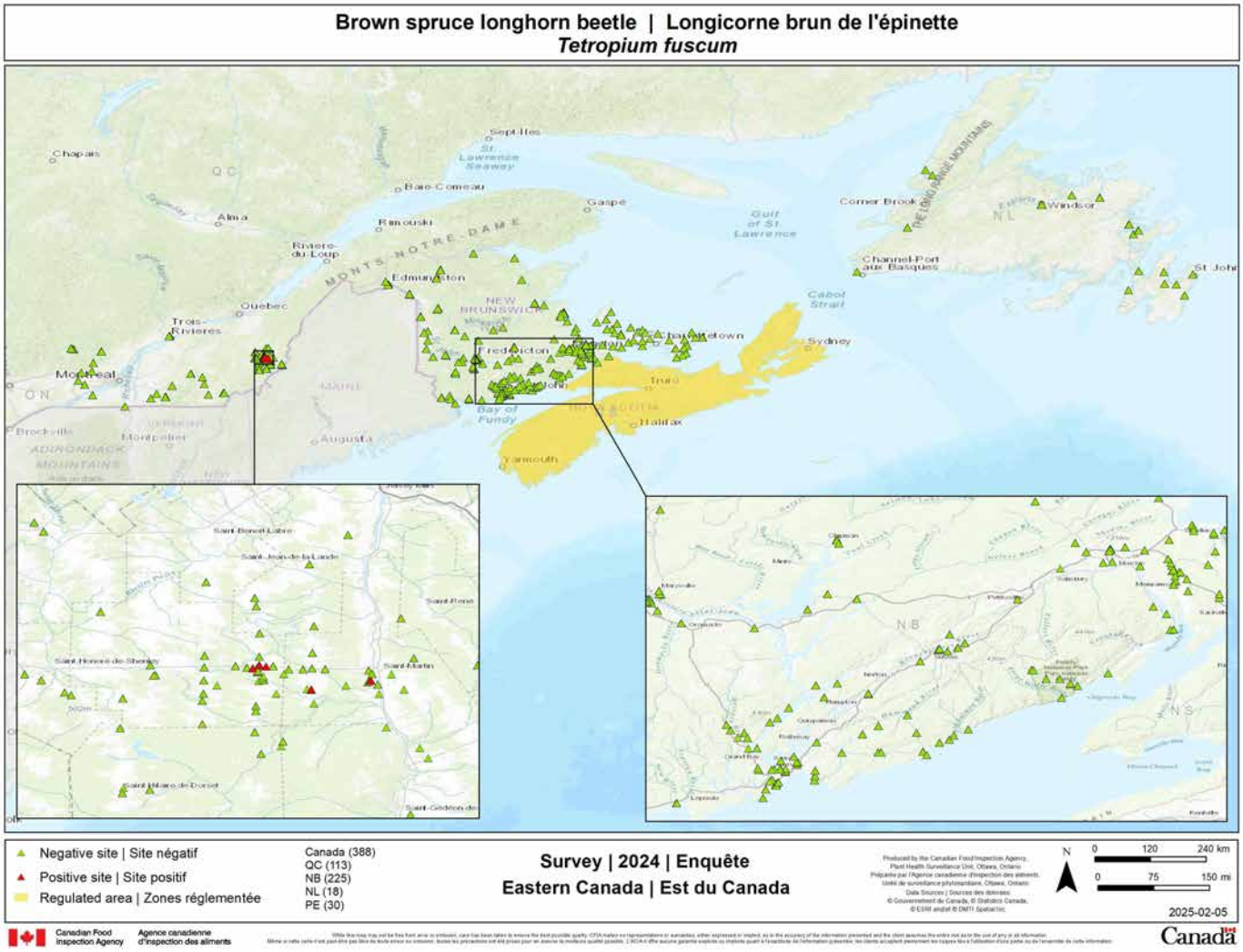
- priority sites such as sawmills, pulpmills, campgrounds and ports
- general forested areas.

This survey is performed in Eastern provinces to prevent further spread from the known infested areas.

▼ Results from 388 sites surveyed

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
Quebec	113	The beetle was detected in the Beauce-Sartigan regional county municipality. Collaborators surveyed an additional 17 sites in Quebec.
New Brunswick	227	No detections
Prince Edward Island	30	No detections
Newfoundland and Labrador	18	No detections
Canada	388	Additional monitoring in 2025 will continue to inform regulatory decisions and control measures.

▼ Map of results



The map shows the locations of sites that have been surveyed for Brown spruce longhorn beetle in 2024, covering the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Prince Edward Island. The regulated area for this pest is shown in yellow and covers the entire province of Nova Scotia.

There are 383 negative sites shown as green triangles extending the entire area surveyed. Five red triangles indicate positive traps where the beetle was detected in the Beauce-Sartigan regional county municipality, QC.

Spongy moth and flighted spongy moth complex

The spongy moth (*Lymantria dispar dispar*), formerly known as the European gypsy moth, is established in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and in Prince Edward Island. Pheromone-based monitoring surveys are conducted annually in non-regulated areas of Canada. Surveys are also conducted to verify eradication of the insect in areas where eradication programs have been undertaken.

The flighted spongy moth complex (*Lymantria dispar asiatica, Lymantria dispar japonica, L. albescens, L. postalba and L. umbrosa*) includes related species formerly grouped under the name Asian Gypsy Moth and has been introduced into North America on several occasions, but eradication programs have prevented populations from establishing. This survey is being conducted in support of D-95-03: Plant protection policy for marine vessels arriving in Canada from areas regulated for flighted spongy moth. The flighted spongy moth complex is defined for regulatory purposes as including those subspecies of *Lymantria dispar* in which the females are capable of sustained directed flight, whereas the spongy moth females are not capable of flight.

Expand All | Collapse All

▼ **Method: traps**

Trapping is performed using sticky traps baited with attractants. Two trapping systems can be used depending on the area's status to survey:

- detection trapping is used to determine if European spongy moth is present in an area currently considered free from the pest
- delimitation trapping is used to determine the extent of a population once a detection has been confirmed.

The two systems use different trapping densities. Trapping is focused on areas where the risk of introduction is greatest, for example: ports, container storage yards, intermodal terminals, industrial zones, tourist destinations, campsites and parks, some transportation corridors, etc.

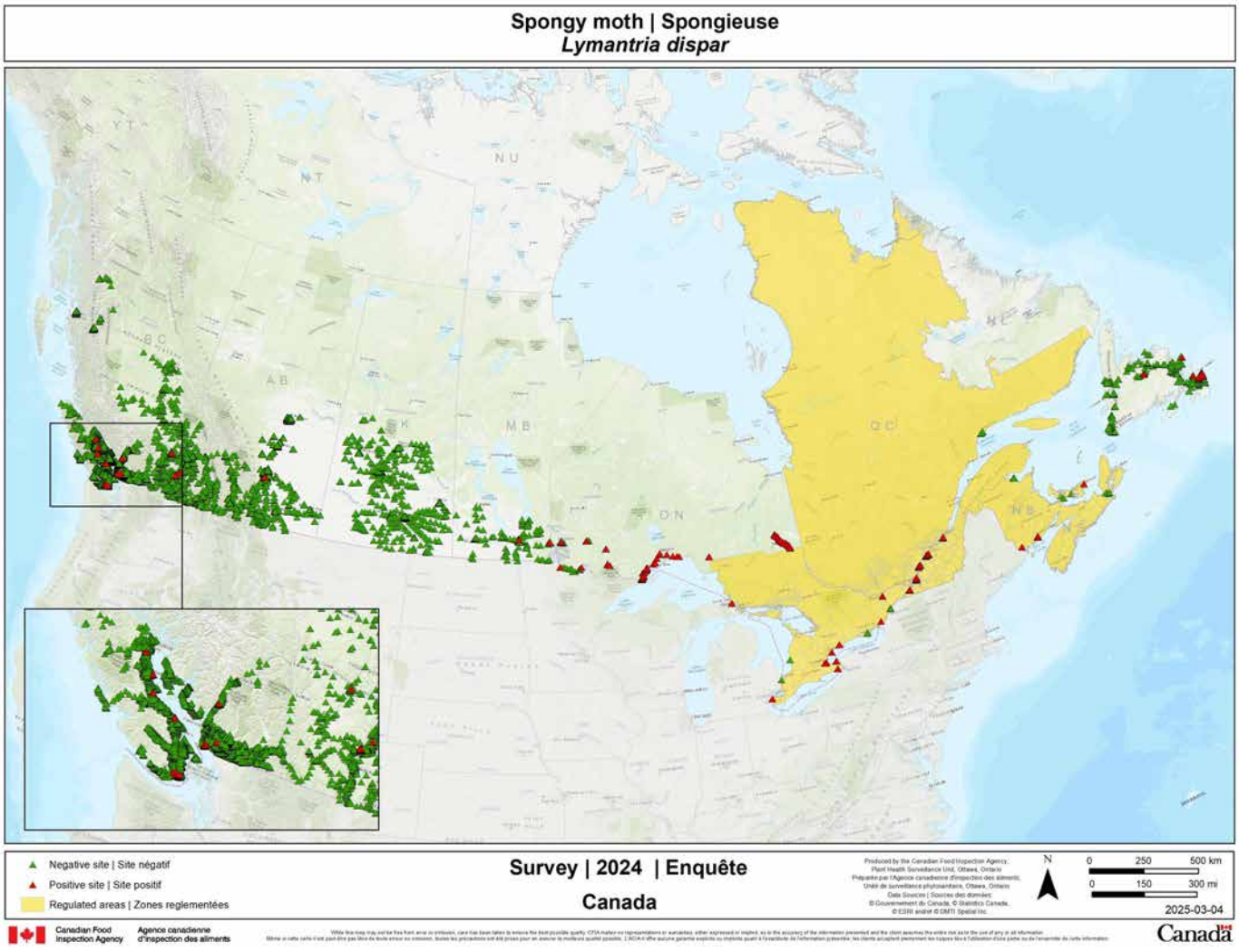
▼ **Results from 10,603 sites surveyed**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
British Columbia	8,020	One adult moth of the flight capable flighted spongy moth complex was intercepted in Tsawwassen. Belmont Park (1 moth) Campbell River (6) Comox (1) Delta (2) Kamloops (1) Lake Country (1) Langford (2) Nanaimo (2) Bowser (3) Squamish (2) Surrey (2) Tsawwassen (12) Victoria (1) View Royal (4) Westbank (6)
Alberta	871	Calgary (1)
Saskatchewan	657	No detections
Manitoba	409	West Hawk Lake (1) Winnipeg (1)

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
Ontario	210	Atikokan (10) Black River-Matheson (145) Cochrane District (48) Dorion (27) Dryden (1) Gurney (17) Ignace (1) Iroquois Falls (20) Kenora (5) Neebing (218) Nipigon (26) Pass Lake (16) Pearl (15) Pigeon River (29) Rainy River District (5) Red Rock (13) Schreiber (19) Terrace Bay (21) Thunder Bay District (1724) White River (4)
Quebec	32	
New Brunswick	10	
Nova Scotia	5	
Prince Edward Island	4	
Newfoundland and Labrador	402	Conception Bay South (30) Elliston (1) Goulds (1) Harbour Grace (2) Grand Falls-Windsor (6) Mount Pearl (1) St. John's (12)

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
Canada	10,603	One adult of the flighted spongy moth complex was found in Tsawwassen, BC. All other traps were negative for this moth, including all traps in other provinces including traps set in Spongy regulated areas of ON, QC, NB, PE, & NS. Collaborators have surveyed close to 900 additional sites for spongy moth.

▼ Map of results



The map shows the locations of sites that have been surveyed for spongy moth in 2024, covering all provinces. The regulated areas for this pest are shaded with yellow and cover the entire provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and part of the province of Ontario.

There are 10,603 sites shown as green and red triangles extending the entire area surveyed. Red triangles indicate 321 positive sites where the moth was detected. There were detections in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia.

Invasive alien forest insects

The invasive alien species forest insect survey is a pathway-based survey designed to detect a broad range of wood borers and bark beetles. The survey focusses on forests near urban areas where the risk of invasive alien insect introductions via international wood packaging and dunnage is greatest. The primary goal of this survey is to detect new introductions of non-indigenous species not known to be present in Canada. The invasive alien forest insect survey provides an early warning of the presence of potentially invasive insects in Canada as well as valuable information on the diversity of Canada's insect fauna.

Expand All | Collapse All

▼ **Method: traps**

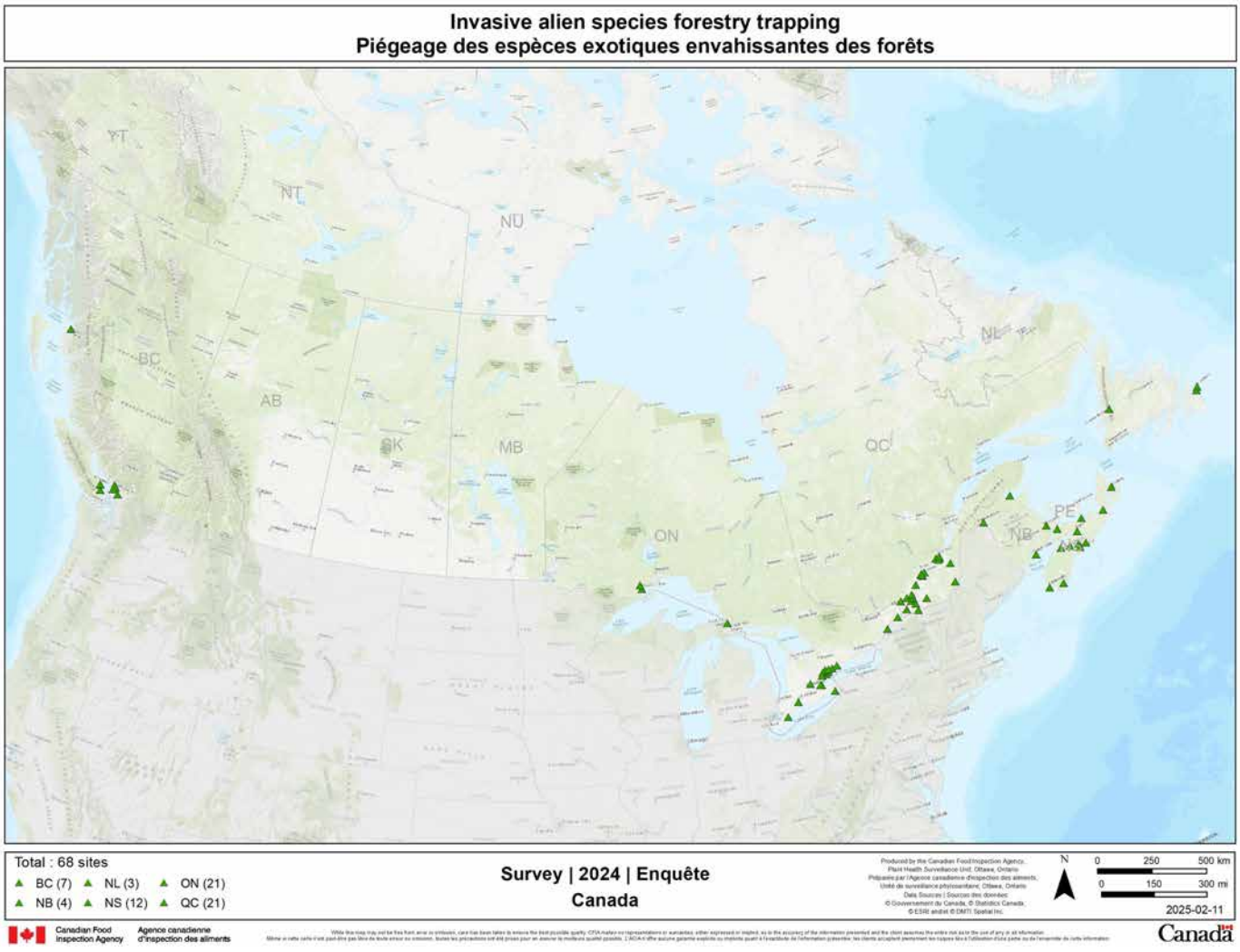
The survey uses semiochemical-baited black (ground level), or green (canopy level) multiple funnel traps. Since 2015, traps have been baited with either the general longhorn lure (fuscumol, fuscumol acetate, ultra-high release ethanol) or the pine sawyer lure (monochamol, ipsenol, ultra-high release alpha-pinene and ultra-high release ethanol).

▼ **Results from 68 sites surveyed**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
British Columbia	7	No detections
Ontario	21	No detections
Quebec	21	No detections
New Brunswick	4	No detections
Nova Scotia	12	No detections
Newfoundland and Labrador	3	No detections

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
Canada	68	No new invasive pests were detected.

▼ Map of results



The map shows the locations of sites that have been surveyed for invasive alien forest insects in 2024 in Canada. There are 68 survey sites shown as green triangles and covering the area surveyed in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Asian longhorned beetle

The asian longhorned beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) is an invasive insect that attacks and kills a wide variety of deciduous tree species. This beetle was detected for the first time in Canada in September of 2003. An eradication program was implemented and in 2020, the pest was declared eradicated from Canada based on 5 years of negative survey data and in accordance with international phytosanitary standards. Given the constant threat this pest poses to Canada, ongoing national surveillance activities are designed to ensure a high probability of detection in high-risk areas.

Expand All | Collapse All

▼ **Method: visual inspection**

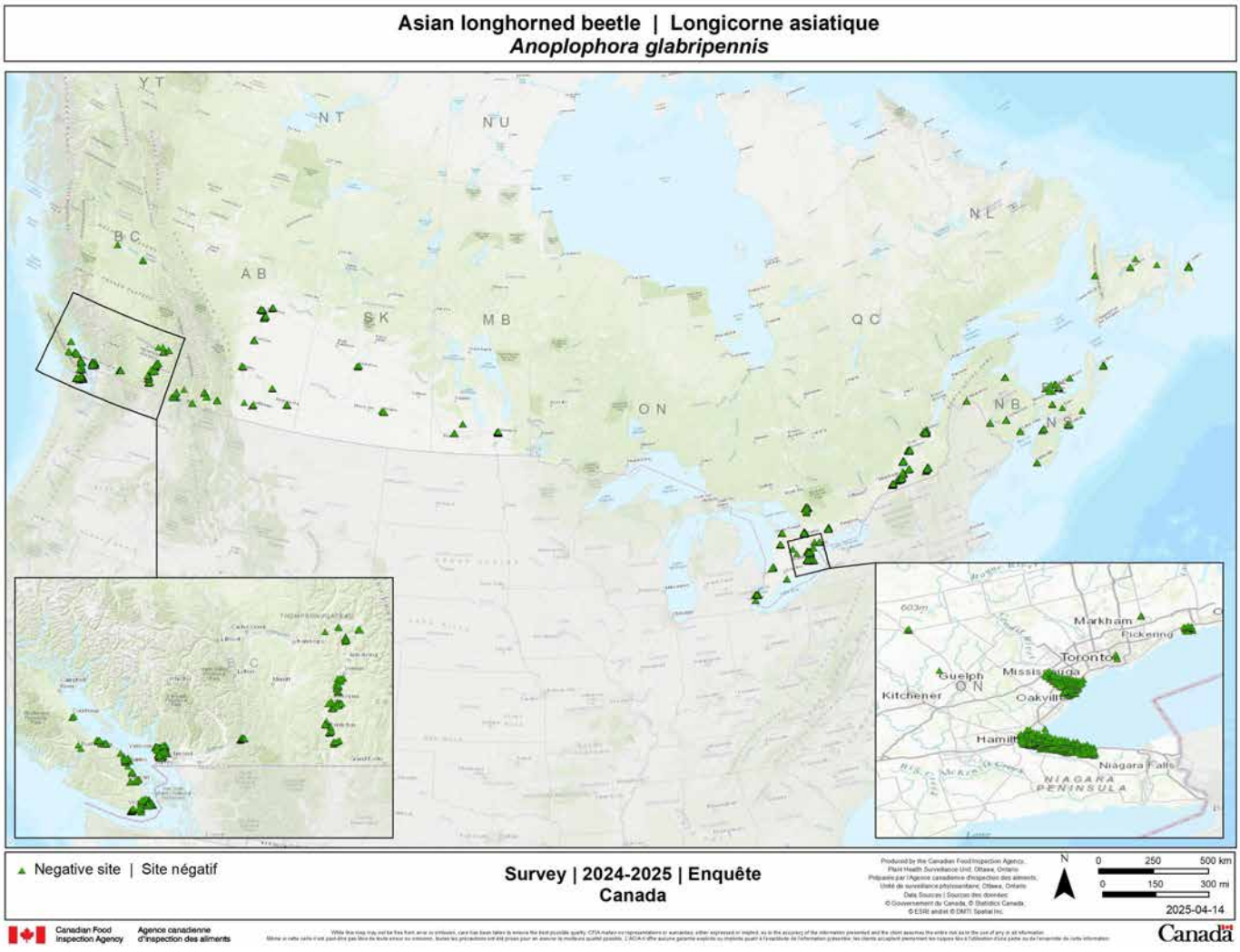
This survey is conducted through visual inspection of host trees (maple, willow, poplar, birch, and elm) looking for symptoms and signs of attack by this beetle. The survey is carried out between September and December when leaves are absent, and the bark of branches located in the canopy is visible. An area-wide grid-based approach is implemented in high-risk areas and includes a variety of landscapes: residential, commercial, and industrial areas, as well as in transportation/utility corridors, forested land, and green spaces.

▼ **Results from 1,585 sites surveyed**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
British Columbia	388	No detections
Alberta	102	No detections
Saskatchewan	12	No detections
Manitoba	41	No detections
Ontario	606	No detections
Quebec	284	No detections
New Brunswick	34	No detections
Nova Scotia	56	No detections
Prince Edward Island	42	No detections
Newfoundland and Labrador	20	No detections

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
Canada	1,585	Canada is considered free from the Asian longhorned beetle.

▼ Map of results



The map shows the locations of sites that have been surveyed for the Asian longhorned beetle in 2024 covering all provinces. On the map 1,585 negative sites are shown by green triangles covering the surveyed area.

Red pine scale

The red pine scale (*Matsucoccus matsumurae*) is a destructive pest of susceptible species of pine that is native to Japan and introduced into China, South Korea, Europe, and the United States. It was first reported in North America in 1949 in Connecticut, but has since spread to Maine, Massachusetts, New

Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. Red pine scale kills red pine (*Pinus resinosa*) trees of all ages within a few years of infestation.

Expand All | Collapse All

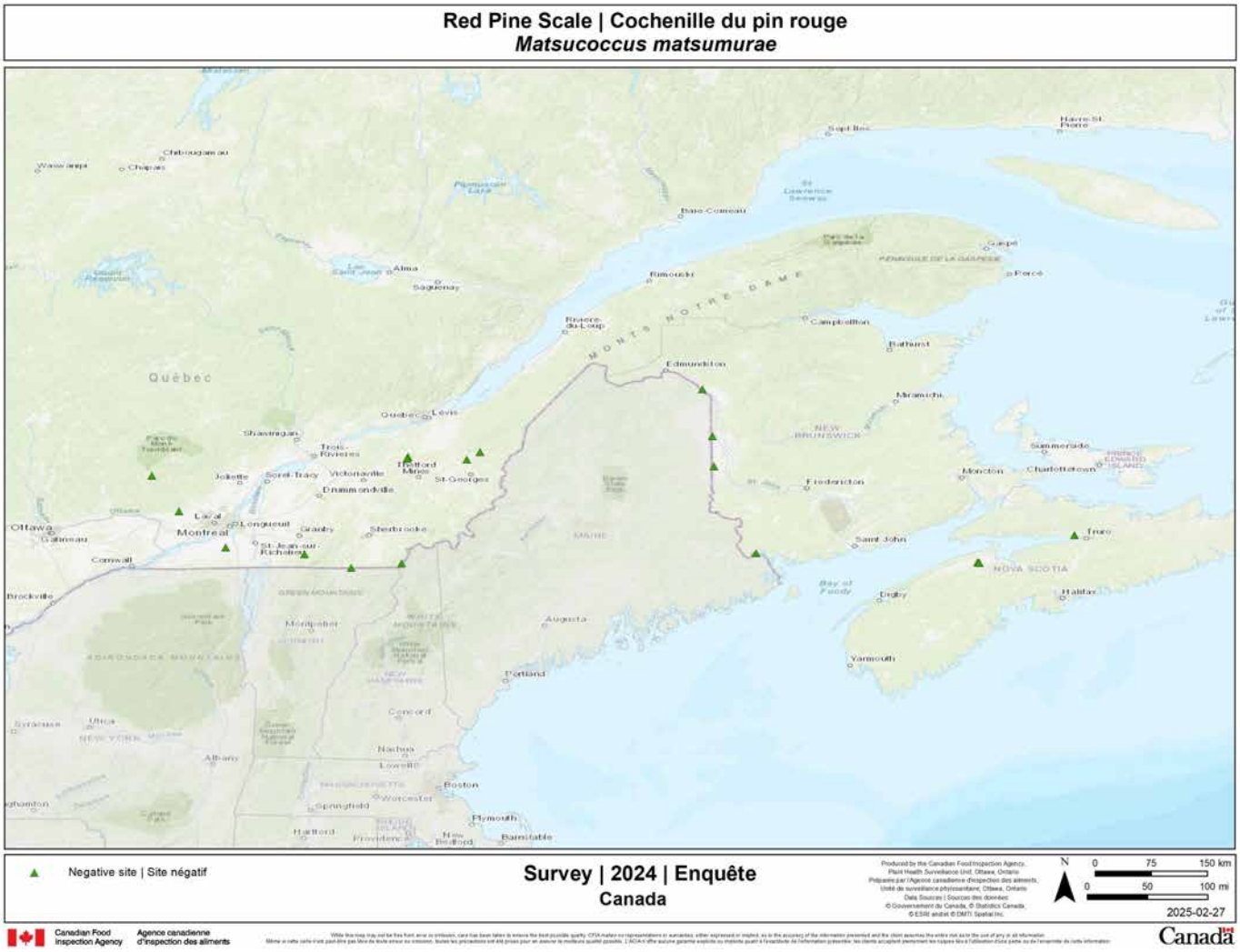
▼ **Method: visual inspection**

This is a visual survey aimed at early detection of the pest in areas of Canada at risk to introduction. Trees are visually inspected for symptoms and signs of the pest: yellow and red foliage, decline, bark beetle attack, and cottony white filaments on branches. The optimal period for this survey is from September through October. However, surveys can occur year-round. This survey targets forest stands at risk in urban areas, near importers of pine forest products and nursery stock, and in pine stands located within 100 km of the Canada and USA border.

▼ **Results from 17 sites surveyed**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
Quebec	10	No detections
New Brunswick	4	No detections
Nova Scotia	3	No detections
Canada	17	Red pine scale has never been detected in Canada.

▼ **Map of results**



The map shows the locations of sites that have been surveyed for the red pine scale in 2024 in Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. On the map 17 negative sites are shown by green triangles covering the surveyed area.

Southern pine beetle

The southern pine beetle (*Dendroctonus frontalis*) is a bark beetle native to southern USA and Mexico. It now occurs in northeastern USA, likely as a result of these environments becoming more suitable due to climate change. It has been detected in Maine, New Hampshire, and north of the latitudinal mid-point of New York. A collaborative survey occurred in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia in 2024.

Expand All | Collapse All

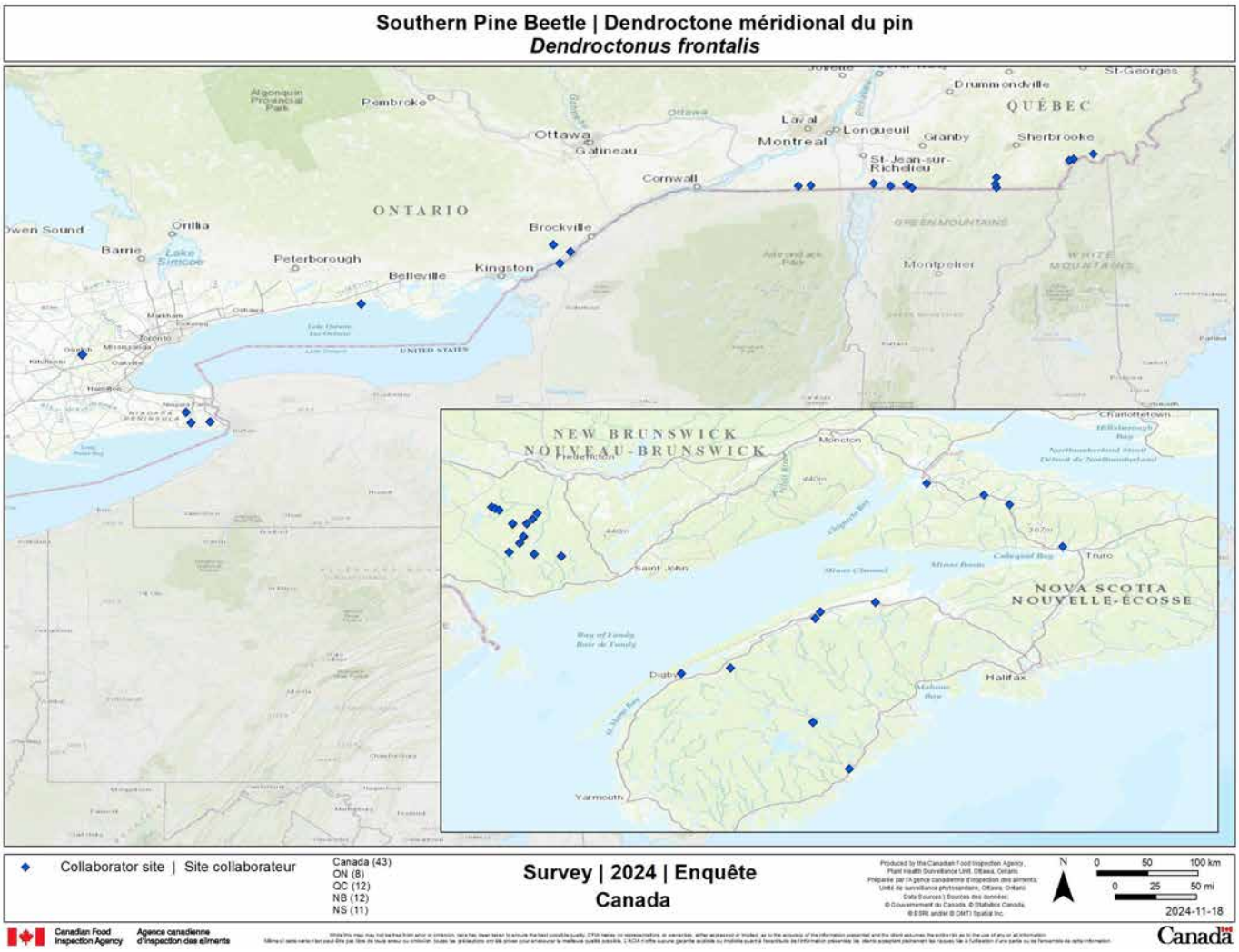
▼ **Method: traps**

Twelve-unit, black Lindgren funnel traps baited with ultra-high release turpentine, frontalin, and endo-brevicomin were set in each province from September to October.

▼ **Results from 43 sites surveyed**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
Ontario	8	No detections. Survey done by collaborator.
Quebec	12	No detections. Survey done by collaborator.
New Brunswick	12	No detections. Survey done by collaborator.
Nova Scotia	11	No detections. Survey done by collaborator.
Canada	43	Southern pine beetle has never been detected in Canada.

▼ **Map of results**



The map shows the locations of sites that have been surveyed for the southern pine beetle in 2024 in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. On the map 43 negative sites are shown by blue rhombuses covering the surveyed area.

Horticulture pests

Ramorum blight

Ramorum blight (*Phytophthora ramorum*) is a plant pathogen that causes a disease known as ramorum blight on a wide variety of nursery plants. It has also been associated with a disease of oak, known as "Sudden Oak Death", that was first observed in coastal California in the mid-1990's. Since 2003, ramorum blight has been detected in a number of retail/wholesale nurseries in the southern coastal area of British Columbia. The primary goal of this survey is to provide information on the national status of this disease in Canadian nurseries. Additional surveys are also conducted to support eradication activities following a new detection.

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▼ **Method: visual inspection**

The focus of this survey is to visually inspect high-risk host plants at target facilities and to collect samples with symptoms consistent with expression of ramorum blight infection. The survey targets nurseries that propagate the host plants listed in D-01-01: Phytosanitary requirements to prevent the entry and spread of Phytophthora ramorum and nurseries that grow ramorum blight host plants beyond the year of import or propagation, including wholesale nurseries.

▼ **Results from 23 surveyed sites**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
British Columbia	10	Detection at one nursery, in the district of North Saanich.
Ontario	9	No detections
Quebec	4	Interception at one nursery, in the municipality of St-Paul-D'Abbotsford.
Canada	23	Regulatory measures have been implemented at the infested nurseries and eradication protocols were initiated.

Japanese beetle

The Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) has been present in Canada since its first detection in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in 1939. This pest affects more than 300 plant species, including many economically important plants such as fruit trees, ornamental shrubs and roses, field crops, turf grasses and sod.

In 2017, Japanese beetle was detected in Vancouver, British Colombia, and a multi-collaborator eradication program has been ongoing since 2018. The trapping efforts in 2018 resulted in the collection of 8,276 beetles. The number of beetles caught went down, following yearly treatments, to 1,157 (2019), 214 (2020) and 79 (2021) before increasing to 201 (2022) and 644 in 2023. In 2024, a total of 574 beetles were caught in British Columbia, including detections in two new municipalities, Kamloops and Abbotsford. However, no beetles were detected in the City of Vancouver in 2024 for the first time since the eradication effort began.

A small population of Japanese beetle were also detected in the City of St. Johns, Newfoundland. Unlike previous years, these beetles were detected in the environment rather than at greenhouses or nurseries.

Expand All | Collapse All

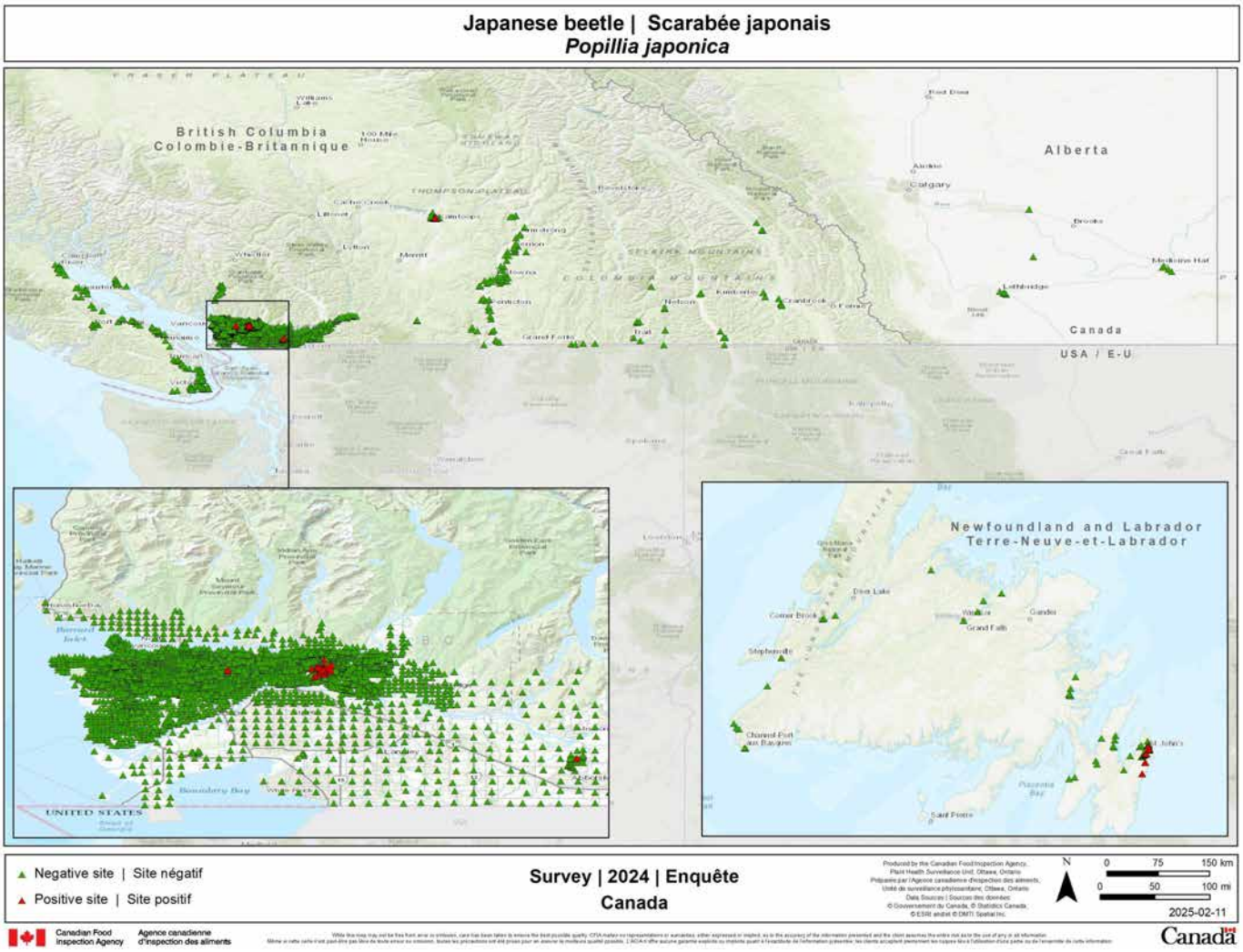
▼ **Method: traps**

This survey is conducted using pheromone traps which were installed in May and remained in the field until October. The traps contain a Japanese beetle attractant which is a combination of a floral lure and a pheromone. In the greater Vancouver area, where eradication is in progress, traps are deployed at various densities, with infested municipalities having the highest density of traps. For other locations in Canada, traps are placed adjacent to, or near importers of sod, soil or nursery stock from Japanese beetle infested areas and include sites such as nurseries, sod farms, golf courses, cemeteries, public parks and gardens, food terminals, truck and rail compounds/terminals, airports and border points.

▼ **Results from 4,625 sites surveyed**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
British Columbia	4,523	Vancouver: no detections for the first time since eradication efforts began. Burnaby: 19 beetles were caught in 3 traps. Port Coquitlam: 541 beetles were caught in 46 traps. The pest was also detected in two new municipalities: Abbotsford (1 beetle in 1 trap) and Kamloops (11 beetles in 4 traps).
Alberta	10	No detections
Newfoundland and Labrador	92	St John's: 13 beetles were captured at 7 sites. Bay Bulls: 1 beetle captured at 1 site.
Canada	4,625	We continue to support our collaborators in their effort to eradicate the pest. Trapping efforts will continue in the greater Vancouver area and around new satellite infestations in the province of British Columbia.

▼ Map of results



The map shows the locations of sites that have been surveyed for Japanese beetle in British Columbia, Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador in 2024.

There are 4,563 negative sites shown as green triangles extending the entire area surveyed. On the map, 62 red triangles indicate positive sites where the pest was detected in Burnaby, Port Coquitlam, Abbotsford and Kamloops in British Columbia, and in St John's and Bay Bulls in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Plum pox virus

Plum pox virus (*Potyvirus plumpoxi*) is a serious plant disease that affects many stone fruit species within the genus *Prunus*, including peaches, nectarines, plums, apricots, almonds and some ornamental varieties. Although it does not kill trees, it reduces the marketability of the fruit, causes early fruit drop in infected trees and drastically reduces fruit yields. Plum pox virus is present in the Niagara area. This

survey is being conducted in support of policies and programs related to D-99-07: Policy for importation from the United States and domestic movement of plum pox virus susceptible *prunus* propagative plant material.

Expand All | Collapse All

▼ **Method: leaf sampling**

Leaf sampling surveys take place at select orchard and residential properties to ensure continued monitoring along the boundary of the plum pox virus regulated area. In addition, propagation inspections are completed at select orchards and residential properties to verify compliance with the *Prunus* propagation ban. Depending on the location and site type, these activities are performed on a rotational basis, taking place every one to three years.

▼ **Results from 185 sites surveyed**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
Ontario	185	44 orchards and 141 residential properties were visited and sampled. As a result of the detection of plum pox virus along the periphery of the regulated area in 2024, the western boundary of the PPV regulated area was expanded in February 2025.

Blueberry maggot

The blueberry maggot (*Rhagoletis mendax*) is an indigenous pest of commercially grown lowbush and highbush blueberries in the Canadian Maritime Provinces. It is currently found in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and parts of Ontario and Quebec. It is not found in Newfoundland & Labrador or in western Canada.

Expand All | Collapse All

▼ **Method: traps**

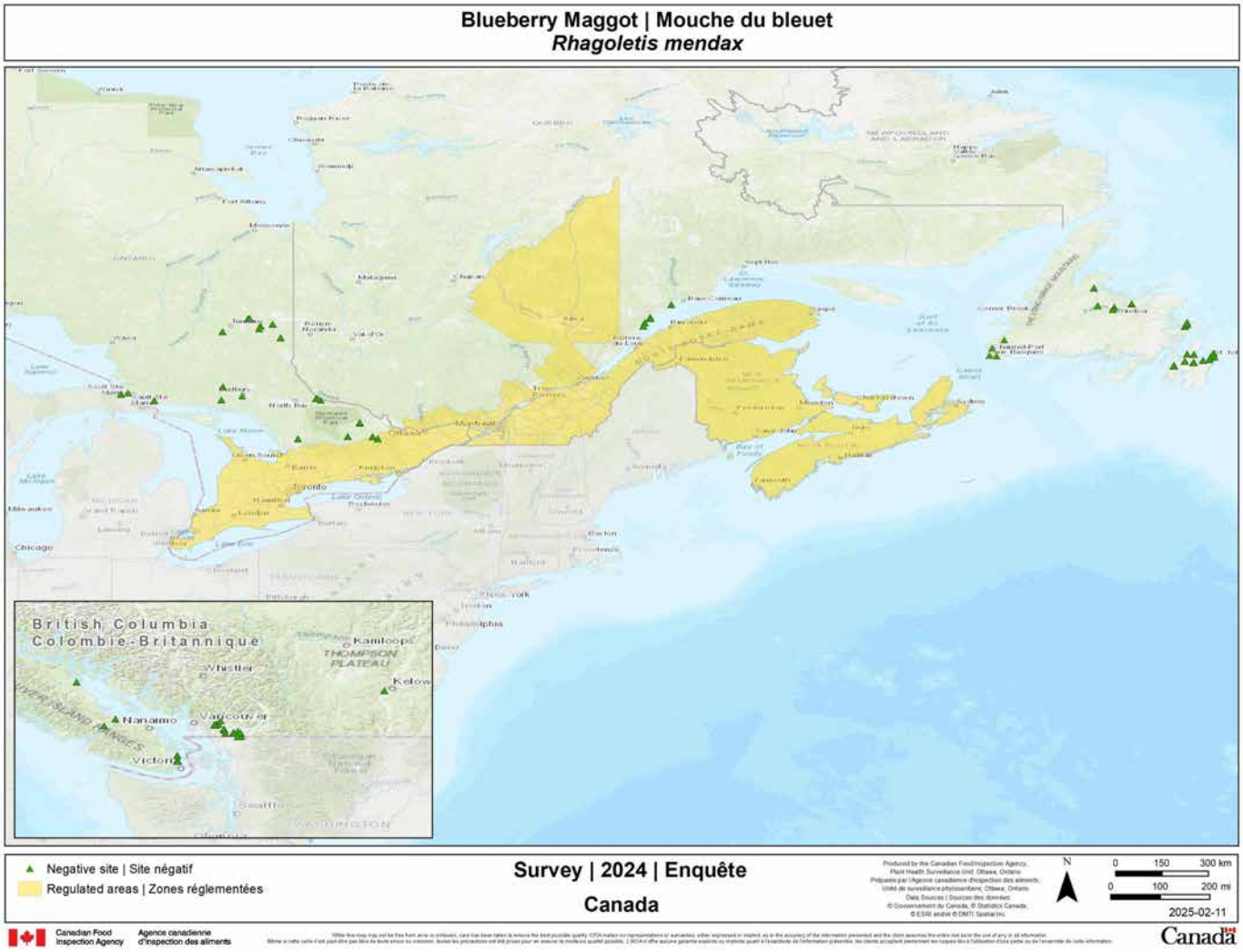
This survey is conducted with the use of baited traps which are attractive to male and female blueberry maggot adult flies. Multiple traps are placed within blueberry plantations and wild sites containing host species in areas not regulated for blueberry maggot. Traps are installed

prior to the pest's flight period in late June and collected at the end of harvest or fruit drop, in late August or early September.

▼ **Results from 70 sites surveyed**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
British Columbia	23	No detections
Ontario	16	No new detections outside the known infested areas.
Quebec	6	No new detections outside the known infested areas.
Newfoundland and Labrador	25	No detections
Canada	70	Regulated areas remain unchanged.

▼ **Map of results**



The map shows the locations that have been surveyed for blueberry maggot in Canada in 2024, in the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador. The regulated areas for the blueberry maggot are shaded in yellow and cover the entire provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and parts of Ontario and Quebec.

There are 70 negative sites shown as green triangles extending the entire area surveyed.

Apple maggot

Apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*) is an indigenous pest of apples in Canada. The BC Interior is the last major apple growing area of North America free from this pest. The objective of this survey is the early detection of apple maggot to maintain the pest-free area of the BC Interior. This survey is being conducted in support of policies and programs related to CFIA policy directive D-00-07: Phytosanitary requirements to prevent the introduction and spread of apple maggot. In 2015, a single female apple maggot was detected in West Kelowna and in 2016 another single female was detected in the city of Kelowna. Despite increased surveillance from 2016 to 2019 apple maggot has not been detected since 2016.

Expand All | Collapse All

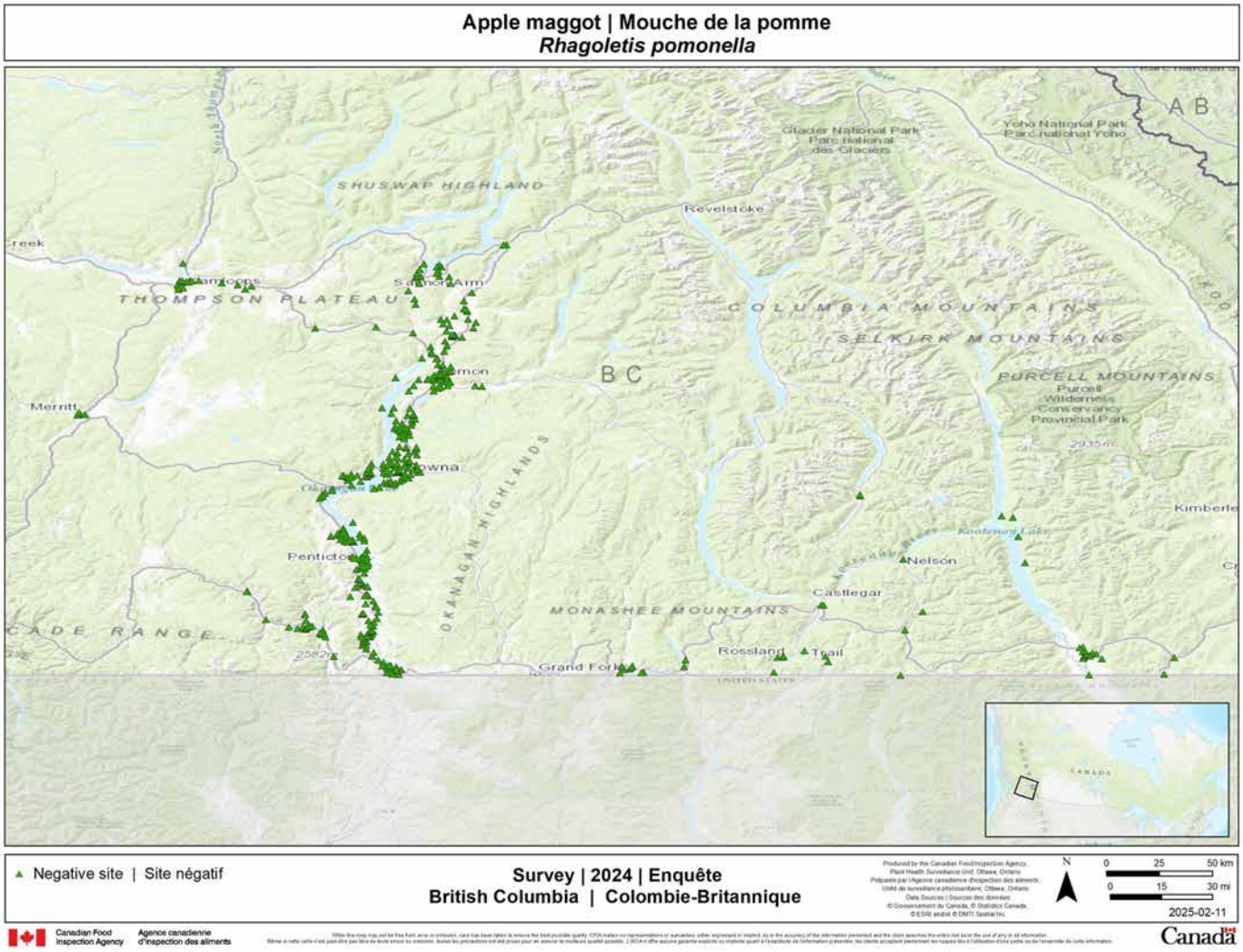
▼ Method: traps

This survey is conducted using sticky red spheres baited with an attractant and placed in host plants between June and September, when adult apple maggot flies are active. Traps are deployed to give an optimal coverage of known pome fruit production areas and associated urban and rural properties with suitable hosts, as well as riparian areas. The survey also includes selected sites that are perceived to be high risk for introduction of the pest.

▼ Results from 433 surveyed sites

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
British Columbia	433	No new detections in the pest free area and outside the known infested areas. The pest free area in the interior of British Columbia is considered free from apple maggot.

▼ Map of results



The map shows the locations of sites that have been surveyed for apple maggot in British Columbia, Canada, in 2024. There are 433 negative sites shown as green triangles extending the entire area surveyed.

Tobacco blue mold

Tobacco blue mold (*Peronospora hyoscyami* f.sp. *tabacina*) is a serious disease of solanaceous plants including tobacco, peppers, tomato and eggplant. It was reported for the first time in North America in 1921, in the States of Florida and Georgia. In Canada it was first reported in Ontario in 1938. This disease has never been reported from British Columbia. Survey activities for this pest are conducted to confirm British Columbia's pest-free status for the exportation of peppers.

Expand All | Collapse All

▼ **Method: visual inspection**

This survey was conducted in cooperation with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Visual surveys were conducted on indicator plants (Tobacco blue mold-sensitive tobacco plants, *Nicotiana tabacum*) at three sites in southwestern British Columbia.

▼ **Results from 3 surveyed sites**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
British Columbia	3	No detections There are no changes to the status of tobacco blue mold in Canada.

Oriental fruit moth

The oriental fruit moth is native to China and Korea. It was first detected in Ontario in 1925. The oriental fruit moth likely spreads to other countries in cocoons on dormant trees or in infested fruit. The principal host is *Prunus* (peach, nectarine, apricot, plum, cherry). In Ontario, apple (*Malus*) and pear (*Pyrus*) can also be infested when they are grown in proximity to peach orchards. The pest was intercepted in British Columbia in 2019 and again in 2022. In both cases a single moth was caught. Follow-up surveillance did not detect any evidence of establishment of this pest in British Columbia. This survey is done to maintain the pest-free status of British Columbia.

Expand All | Collapse All

▼ **Method: visual inspection and traps**

Two main strategies were used for oriental fruit moth detection in Canada:

- visual inspection of host plants
- traps baited with pheromones and placed on host plants

Surveys are conducted in orchards, hobby farms, ornamental nurseries and wholesale fruit handlers where target hosts are present. Adult oriental fruit moths were surveyed using pheromone-baited traps placed on target hosts by June 15th and removed by September 20th, or the first frost, whichever date was earliest. Target hosts were also visually inspected for visible signs of damage and for presence of larvae or pupae.

▼ **Results from 257 surveyed sites**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
British Columbia	257	No detections British Columbia is considered free from oriental fruit moth.

Box tree moth

The CFIA has been leading monitoring efforts to determine the distribution of box tree moth (*Cydalima perspectalis*) working with community scientists and collaborators to deploy traps across Canada. Volunteers with boxwood in key areas were recruited via social media and collaborator networks. The 2024 monitoring program focused on gathering data in areas where the pest was not known to be established, with emphasis on Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. Traps were distributed to volunteer community scientists in support of this objective, with CFIA enhancing efforts in key areas as needed.

Expand All | Collapse All

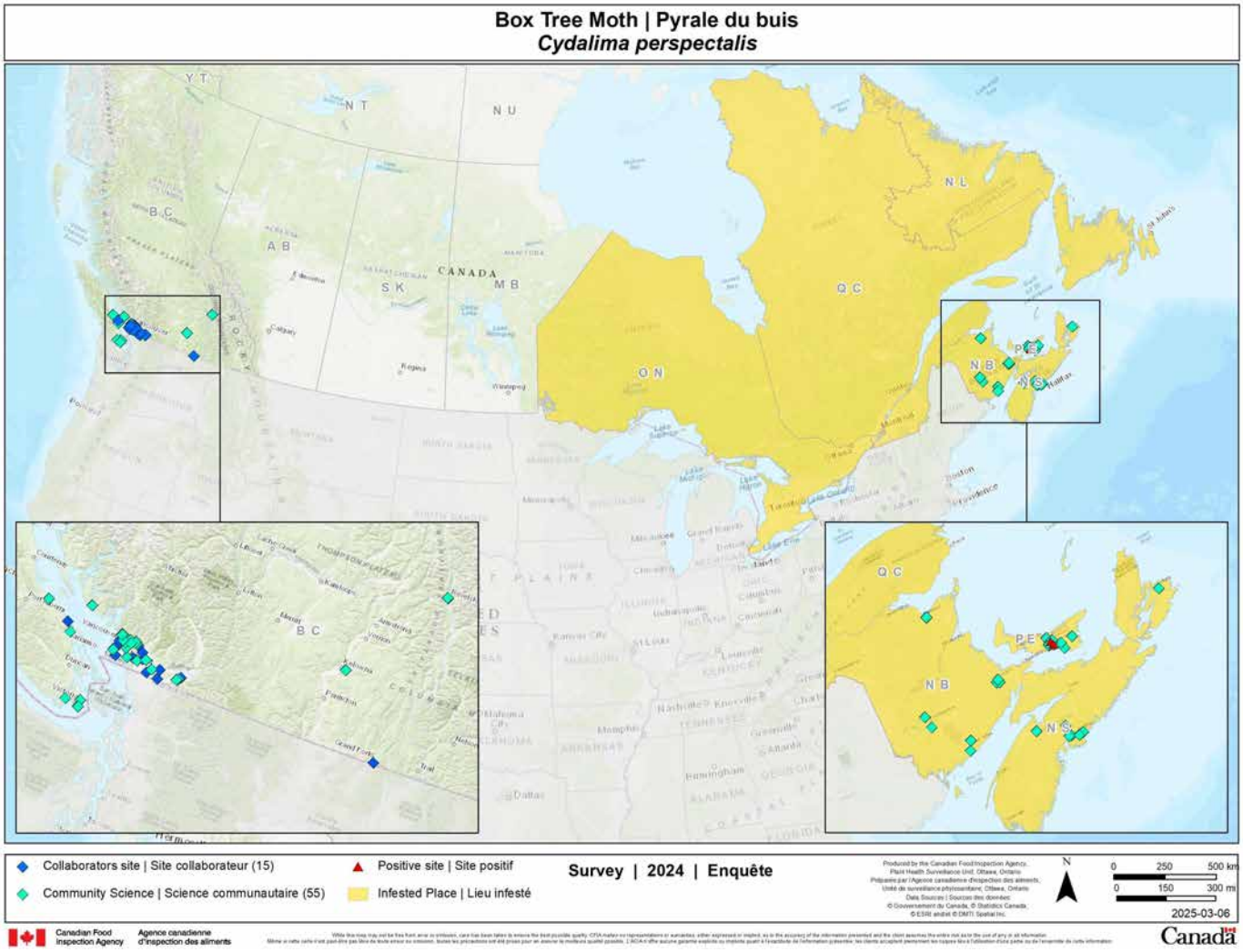
▼ **Method: Visual inspection and traps**

Monitoring kits were comprised of traps with sticky liners, lures, pest detection cards, and instructions on how to complete data entry using an online community science platform. Trapping was conducted between May and late September when adults are actively flying. A combination of pheromone lures was used to ensure coverage over the duration of the flight period; "Milk carton" traps with trap openings enlarged to enhance trap captures and optimize detection efficacy were used to ensure easy shipping and disposal. Volunteers were engaged at regular intervals to ensure timely trap checks and lure changes. Traps were checked weekly for the presence of moths and pheromone lures were changed once in August. Data entry was completed weekly and any suspect moth findings were photographed, and site visits were conducted by the CFIA to confirm reports in new areas.

▼ **Results from 54 sites surveyed**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
British Columbia	25	No detections. 25 sites were surveyed by community scientists. In addition, 96 traps were set by collaborators at multiple locations.
New Brunswick	6	The box tree moth was detected in areas previously reported to be infested.
Nova Scotia	7	The box tree moth was detected in areas previously reported to be infested.
Prince Edward Island	16	The box tree moth was detected.
Canada	54	Box tree moth was detected in Prince Edward Island. The regulated area has been expanded to reflect this detection.

▼ Map of results



The map shows the locations of sites that have been surveyed for box tree moth in Canada in 2024.

The regulated areas for this pest are shaded with yellow and cover the entire provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

There are 68 negative sites shown as dark and light blue rhombuses extending the area surveyed in British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. On the map, 1 red triangle indicates a positive site where the pest was detected in Prince Edward Island.

Phytophthora abietivora

Phytophthora abietivora is a plant disease that was originally found on a diseased Christmas tree (Fraser fir, *Abies fraseri*) in the state of Connecticut in the United States in 2019. It was later reported in Pennsylvania and Virginia. In Quebec, it has been reported from forest nurseries and Christmas tree plantations, where it is associated with root rot. In Ontario, it has been reported in environmental samples from forested areas but has not been associated with any disease.

Expand All | Collapse All

▼ Method: visual inspection and root sampling

The survey targeted sites in Eastern Canada where symptoms of *P. abietivora* were present in summer 2024. The focus was on wetter areas, such as low-lying and poorly drained areas, swales, and lower slopes in Christmas tree plantations, natural sites and nurseries producing fir transplants. Root systems from symptomatic plants have been collected for submission to the CFIA plant pathology laboratory.

▼ Results of 10 sites surveyed

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
Ontario	3	One positive site in a forested area.
Québec	4	Four positive sites confirmed in Christmas tree plantations.
New Brunswick	2	No detections
Nova Scotia	1	No detections
Canada	10	The Canadian Food Inspection Agency is working to determine its distribution and status in Canada.

▼ Map of results

The map shows the locations of 10 sites that have been surveyed for *Phytophthora abietivora* in 2024 in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There are 5 negative sites shown as green triangles and 5 positives sites shown as red triangles indicating where the pest was detected in Ontario and Quebec.

Invasive plants

Japanese stiltgrass

Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*) is an invasive plant found in a variety of habitats, including forests, wetlands, and disturbed areas. This plant's prolific seed production and rapid growth helps it dominate entire habitats, edging out native vegetation. As it spreads, Japanese stiltgrass displaces nesting sites for birds and other wildlife. Economically, Japanese stiltgrass may also cost producers due to control costs and productivity losses. Native to Asia, this plant was introduced to North America in the early 1900s and has become established across the eastern United States from

New Hampshire to Florida, as well as west to Texas and Iowa. Seven populations have been confirmed in southern Ontario: one in Elgin County, one in Middlesex County, two in Norfolk County, one in Waterloo region, and two in Niagara region. It has not been found in any other locations in Canada.

Expand All | Collapse All

▼ **Method: visual inspection**

This survey prioritizes known populations of Japanese stiltgrass and adjacent areas where seeds may have been dispersed from these locations. Sites may include pastures and fields, rails, residential properties, recreational and naturalized tourist areas, parks, shaded roadside ditches, forests, woodlands, and disturbed areas, particularly those with known deer populations. Visual inspections are conducted at preselected sites, where suspect plants are collected and sent to our laboratories for identification.

▼ **Results from 22 sites surveyed**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
Ontario	22	Japanese stiltgrass was detected at 8 new locations in Niagara region.

Seed and grain handling facilities

One of the major pathways of introduction of invasive alien plants into Canada is through contaminated lots of imported seed and grain. The main objectives of this survey are to detect new populations of the target plant species and to provide information in support of the development of regulatory policies on invasive alien plants. See the list of priority species targeted for this survey.

Expand All | Collapse All

▼ **Method: visual inspection**

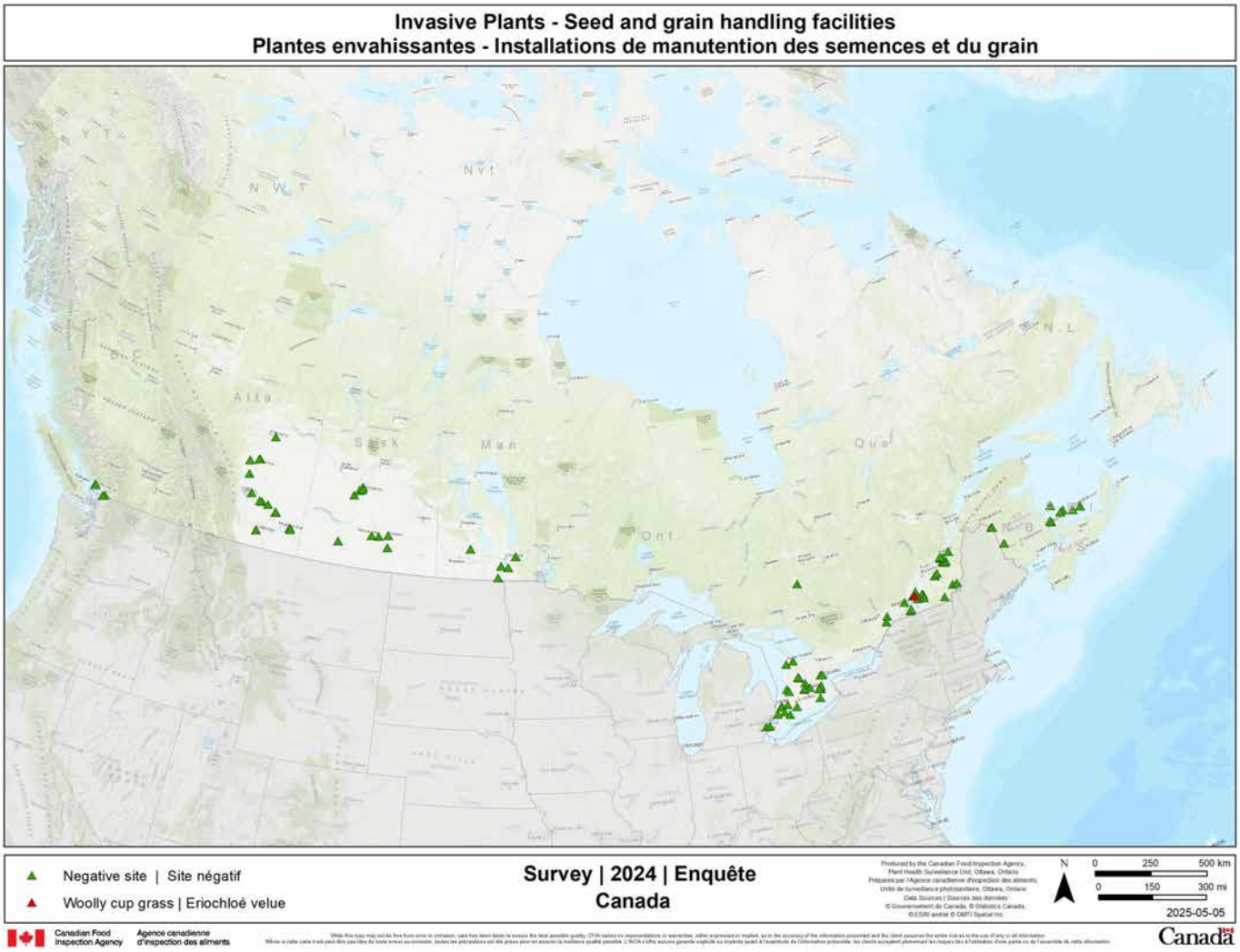
This visual survey is divided into early and late summer surveys to maximize the period during which the presence of inflorescences makes the weeds easier to detect. The survey is conducted at seed and grain storage, handling, cleaning, and processing facilities (for example, elevators, flour mills, oil crushers, seed cleaners, feed mills including bird seed, etc.). The area surveyed

includes the facility site, as well as waste areas and ditches adjacent to those sites. The inspection includes areas where auger or conveyer belt dust and debris have settled, loading and unloading sites, and composting/disposal locations.

▼ **Results from 98 sites surveyed**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
British Columbia	4	No detections
Alberta	17	No detections
Saskatchewan	10	No detections
Manitoba	5	No detections
Ontario	28	No detections
Quebec	24	Woolly Cup Grass (*Eriochloa villosa*) was detected at one site in a region where it is known to occur.
New Brunswick	5	No detections
Prince Edward Island	5	No detections
Canada	98	Woolly Cup Grass (*Eriochloa villosa*) was detected at one site in Quebec.

▼ **Map of results**



The map shows the locations of grain handling facilities that have been surveyed, in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. There are 97 negative sites shown as green triangles and 1 site positive for woolly cup grass in Quebec shown as a red triangle.

Kudzu

Kudzu (*Pueraria montana*) is a climbing, semi-woody, perennial vine. It is a serious weed that can dominate landscapes, alter nutrient cycling and biodiversity as well as impact the productivity of various industries (agriculture and forestry). Furthermore, the considerable tuberous root system makes control and eradication of this species very difficult. A 0.5-hectare population was observed in 2009 in Essex County, Ontario on the north shore of Lake Erie between Kingsville and Leamington (Waldron and Larson 2012).

No survey activities were conducted in 2024 but eradication measures are in place and the population is being monitored on an ongoing basis. Surveillance is planned for 2025/26.

Woolly cup grass

Woolly cup grass (*Eriochloa villosa*) originated in temperate Asia; it occurs in China, Indonesia, Japan, North and South Korea, some parts of Mongolia, Eastern Russia and Taiwan. It has been introduced in the United States in the 1950. It grows in cultivated fields, pastures and disturbed areas along fences, ditches and roadsides. Fifteen species of *Eriochloa* occur in southern areas of Central and North America. *Eriochloa* has limited value in terms of its use as livestock feed and several species are considered to be weeds.

To date, woolly cup grass has been reported in a number of sites in southern Quebec and eastern Ontario. One new site in Ontario was detected in the fall of 2024.

Expand All | Collapse All

▼ **Method: visual inspection**

The survey was conducted in field crops, with priority given to fields where corn or soybean was grown or had produced those crops the previous year. Priority was also given to fields that employed agricultural contractors (for example, custom combine) from the United States as well as fields close to the U.S. border. The survey was conducted during the period when the presence of the inflorescences makes the weed easier to detect, i.e. from mid-August until the first week of October or the first frost, whichever comes first.

▼ **Results from 1 site surveyed**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
Ontario	1	No detection of woolly cup grass at the target survey site but the plant was detected at a different site in Ontario, which will be monitored to determine the extent of the population.
Canada	1	Note: Woolly cup grass was also detected at one site in Quebec as part of the seed and grain handling facilities survey, in an area where the plant is known to occur. Woolly cup grass was also detected at one new site in Ontario, which will be monitored to determine the extent of the population

Jointed goatgrass

Jointed goatgrass (*Aegilops cylindrica*) is an agricultural weed, which spreads primarily as a contaminant in wheat seed. This invasive plant competes for water and nutrients, thereby reducing the quality and yield of wheat and other crops surrounding it. It is primarily a pest of winter wheat, as the two species have similar physical characteristics, growth habits and biology, making management of jointed goatgrass in production fields difficult.

Expand All | Collapse All

▼ Method: visual inspection

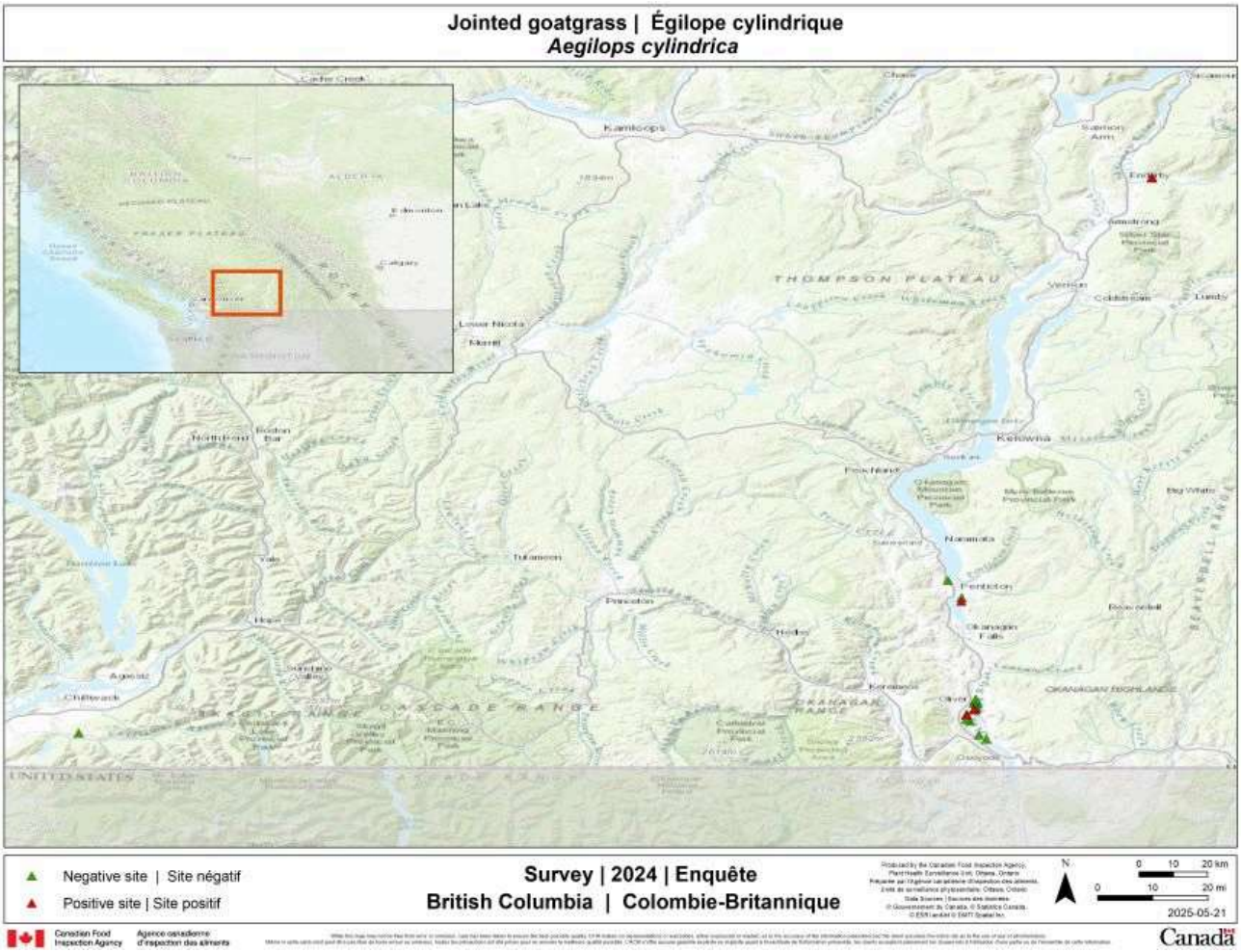
Cultivated fields containing winter wheat and grain handling facilities were visited for this survey. Fields located closest to the Canada-US border were prioritized and were surveyed prior to harvest. The survey was also conducted at seed and grain storage, handling, cleaning, and processing facilities (for example, elevators, flour mills, oil crushers, seed cleaners, feed mills including bird seed, etc.) as well as in waste areas and ditches adjacent to those sites.

Note: Jointed goatgrass has been eradicated or is one year away from official eradication in various sites in Ontario. One small population still exists in Ontario and one in Quebec. These surveys do not include regular monitoring on known populations in Canada.

▼ Results from 10 sites surveyed

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
British Columbia	10	Monitoring was also conducted in known infested areas and jointed goatgrass was detected at four sites.

▼ Map of results



The map shows the locations of sites that have been surveyed for jointed goatgrass British Columbia in 2024. Negative sites are shown as green triangles, and 4 positives sites are shown as red triangles indicating where the pest was detected.

Potato pests

Potato wart

Potato wart disease, also known as potato canker, is caused by *Synchytrium endobioticum*, a soil-borne fungus. Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) is the only cultivated host. The fungus attacks the growing points on the potato plant, such as eyes, buds and stolon tips. The fungus can remain dormant in the soil for more than 40 years as resting spores. In Canada, potato wart is present in Prince Edward Island (PEI) and in Newfoundland and Labrador. The purpose of this survey is to monitor for the presence of *Synchytrium endobioticum* outside of Newfoundland and Labrador and restricted fields in PEI. This survey is in addition to any sampling and analysis associated with potato wart restricted fields in PEI.

Expand All | Collapse All

▼ **Method: visual inspection and soil sampling**

Two main strategies were used for potato wart detection in Canada:

- visual inspection of tubers
- soil sampling and analysis

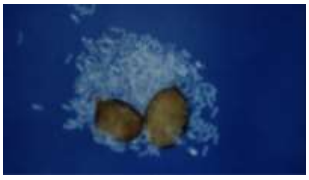
Suspect tubers and soil samples are sent to a CFIA laboratory for analysis. The survey is conducted by sampling soil from seed potato fields in areas where potato wart is not known to occur. Soil is collected using a regular grid pattern, known as grid soil sampling, or collected from underneath equipment as it falls from tubers as potatoes move into storage, known as tare soil sampling. Each soil sample collected represents approximately 1 acre of potato production.

▼ **Results from 2,240 samples collected**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
British Columbia	17	No detection. Collected from seed production fields using grid soil sampling.
Alberta	202	No detection. Collected from seed production fields using grid soil sampling.
Saskatchewan	47	No detection. Collected from seed production fields using grid soil sampling.
Manitoba	141	No detection. Collected from seed production fields using grid soil sampling.
Ontario	229	No detection. Collected from seed production fields using grid soil sampling.
Quebec	142	No detection. Collected from seed production fields using grid soil sampling.
New Brunswick	529	No detection. Collected from seed production fields using grid soil sampling.
Nova Scotia	36	No detection. Collected from seed production fields using grid soil sampling.
Prince Edward Island	883	No detection. Collected from unrestricted fields with all types of potato production using tare soil sampling.
Newfoundland and Labrador	14	No detection. Collected from seed production fields using grid soil sampling.

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
Canada	2,240	There are no changes to the status of this pest in Canada.

Potato cyst nematode



Golden nematode and pale cyst nematode are two species of potato cyst nematode that are quarantine pests in Canada. If left unmanaged, they can reduce yields of potatoes and other host crops such as tomatoes and eggplants by up to 80 percent. These pests infest the soil and are very difficult to eradicate because they can persist, dormant in the soil, for several decades. They do not pose a risk to human health. Both of these quarantine potato cyst nematodes have been confirmed in 65 countries worldwide, including the United States and Canada.

Expand All | Collapse All

▼ **Method: soil sampling**

Soil sampling is conducted each year across Canada for either regulatory purposes or to certify seed potato shipments for export. A regular grid pattern is used to collect soil samples from the fields. Each soil sample collected represents approximately 1 acre of potato production.

▼ **Results from 12,267 samples collected**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
British Columbia	68	No detection. Samples were collected for the certification of seed potato shipments.
Alberta	6,647	No detection. Samples were collected for the certification of seed potato shipments.
Saskatchewan	2,625	No detection. Samples were collected for the certification of seed potato shipments.
Manitoba	735	No detection. Samples were collected for the certification of seed potato shipments.
Ontario	150	No detection. Samples were collected for the certification of seed potato shipments.

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
Quebec	320	No detection. Samples were collected for the certification of seed potato shipments.
New Brunswick	1,477	No detection. Samples were collected for the certification of seed potato shipments.
Nova Scotia	41	No detection. Samples were collected for the certification of seed potato shipments.
Prince Edward Island	190	No detection. Samples were collected for the certification of seed potato shipments.
Newfoundland and Labrador	14	No detection. Samples were collected for the certification of seed potato shipments.
Canada	12,267	There are no changes to the status of this pest in Canada.

Other pests of concern

Khapra beetle

The Khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*) is considered one of the world's most destructive pests of grain products. At optimal temperatures, populations can grow at an extremely fast rate leading to damage rates of 30 to 70 percent. In addition, Khapra beetle found infesting Canadian grain products could severely affect export markets due to phytosanitary restrictions and increased costs of production through additional treatment measures. Canada is considered free from Khapra beetle.

Expand All | Collapse All

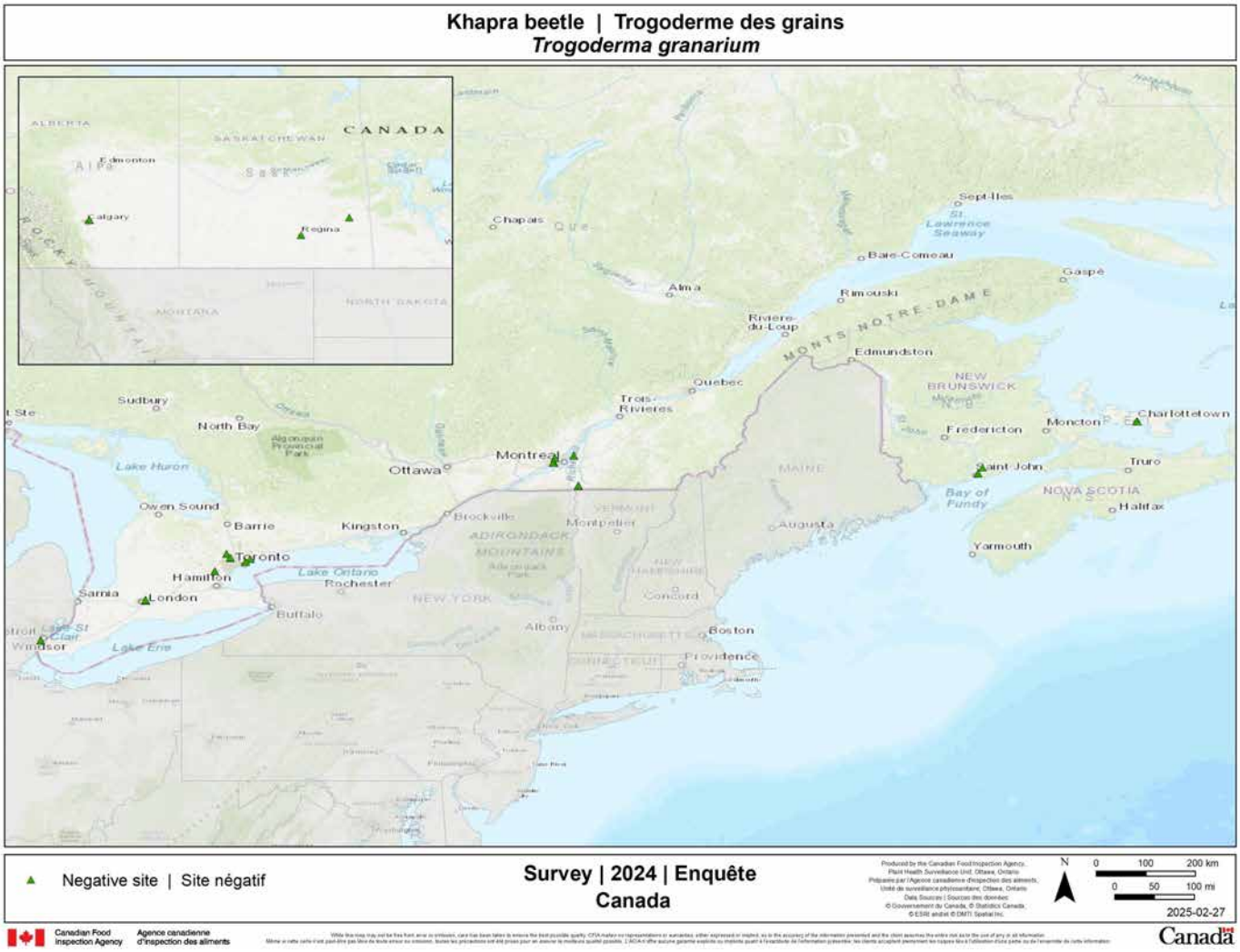
▼ **Method: traps**

Khapra beetle may be present at any time of the year in protected environments but they are only active at temperatures above 20°C. Traps were placed between June 1st to August 31. Facilities selected for this survey were those where Khapra beetle was detected during import inspections within the last five years or known to be associated with these detections. In addition, any other potential high-volume importers of risky products from infested countries were considered.

▼ Results from 20 surveyed sites

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
Alberta	1	No detections
Saskatchewan	2	No detections
Ontario	8	No detections
Quebec	5	No detections
New Brunswick	2	No detections
Prince Edward Island	2	No detections
Canada	20	Canada is considered free from Khapra beetle.

▼ Map of results



The map shows the locations of sites that have been surveyed for khapra beetle in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Québec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in 2024. There are 20 negative sites shown as green triangles extending the entire area surveyed.

Spotted lanternfly

The spotted lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*) is a colourful insect native to Asia that has been recognized as a potential threat to the grape, fruit tree and forestry industries in Canada. It was first detected in North America in Pennsylvania in September 2014. It is not known to be present in Canada and in 2018 it was added to the regulated pest list to prevent its introduction from infested areas.

Expand All | Collapse All

▼ **Method: Visual inspection and traps**

Two strategies were used for spotted lanternfly detection in Canada:

- visual inspection of plant hosts and non-plant hosts in high-risk areas

- trapping in high-risk areas using sticky traps on selected host trees

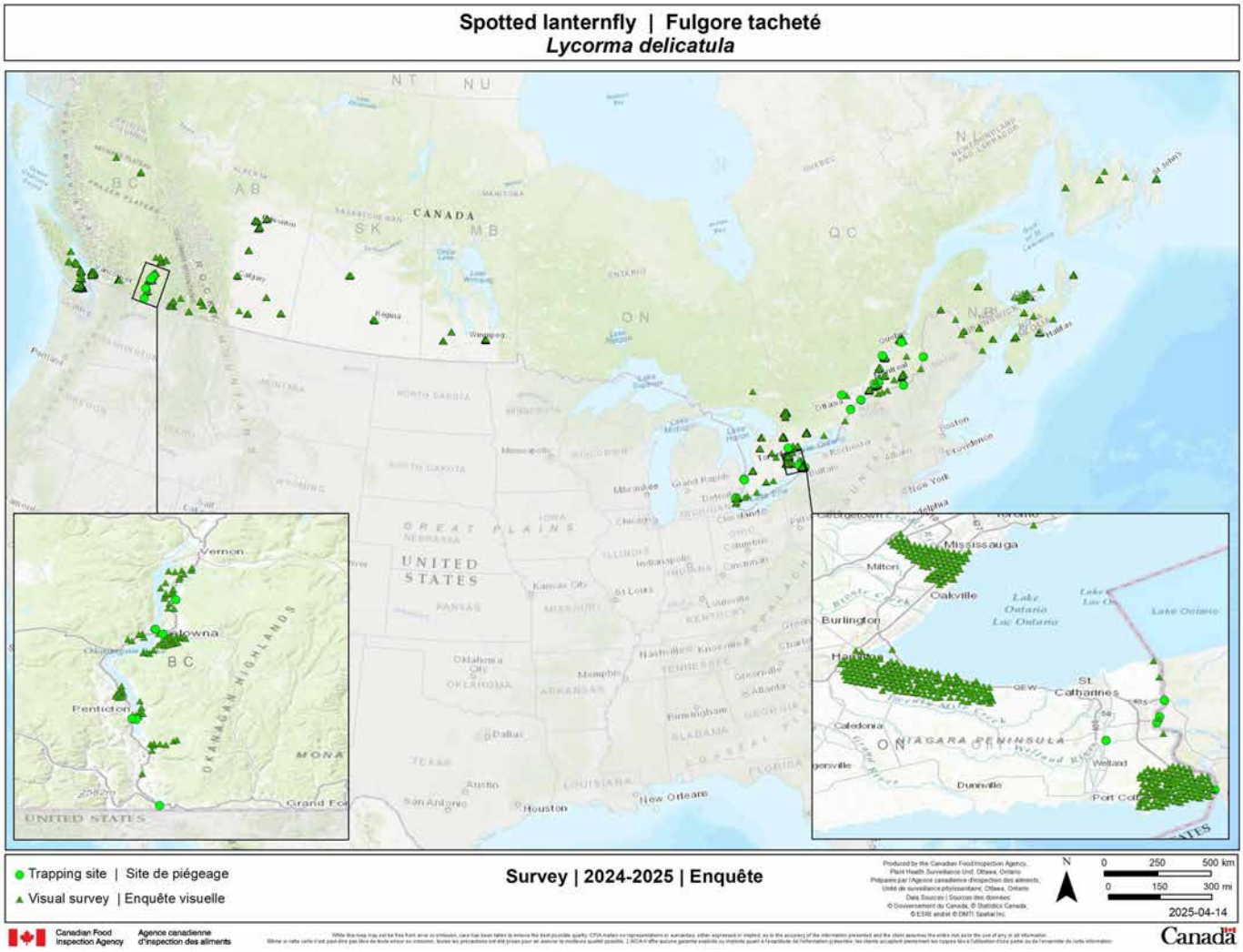
This survey targets known infestations of the non-native tree of heaven and where there is travel/tourism from United States, including but not limited to railyards, campgrounds, conservation areas, provincial parks, rest stops, forests near the U.S.-CAN border, particularly those in proximity to major transportation corridors and rail lines. Other preferred hosts can also be examined in the absence of the main host. Various survey activities are conducted year-round to coincide with the life stage of the pest.

Sites surveyed for Asian long-horned beetle were also visually surveyed for signs and symptoms of spotted lanternfly.

▼ **Results from 1,749 sites surveyed**

Provinces	Number of sites surveyed	Results
British Columbia	396	No detections. 5 traps were installed.
Alberta	102	No detections
Saskatchewan	12	No detections
Manitoba	41	No detections
Ontario	754	No detections. 13 traps were installed.
Quebec	305	No detections. 10 traps were installed.
New Brunswick	37	No detections
Nova Scotia	56	No detections
Prince Edward Island	44	No detections
Newfoundland and Labrador	2	No detections.
Canada	1,749	Canada is still considered free from spotted lanternfly

▼ **Map of results**



The map shows the locations of site that have been surveyed for spotted lanternfly in 2024, covering all Canadian provinces. There are 1,674 negative sites shown as green triangles (negative visual sites) and 28 green circles (negative trapping sites) extending the entire area surveyed.

About us

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▼ Public inquiries

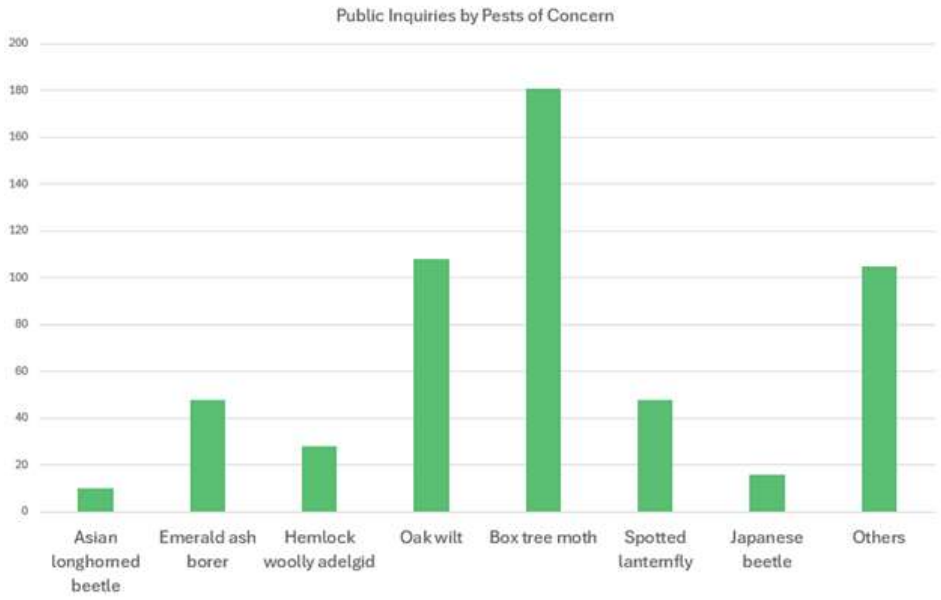
Every year, we follow up on observations submitted by members of the public who are concerned about potential invasive alien species. Reports of suspect plant pests require technical analysis and response in real-time to ensure that potential risks can be managed, particularly for new finds, outside established infestations and/or regulated areas. In 2024-2025, the Plant

Health Surveillance Unit received 543 such requests, including some significant reports that helped inform regulatory decisions related to hemlock woolly adelgid, box tree moth and emerald ash borer.

We receive reports from multiple sources: direct email or phone calls, referral through collaborators including the Canadian Border Service Agency, but also through monitoring of social platforms. These reports reflect those directed to the CFIA's Plant Health Surveillance Unit, and do not include those sent to other groups within the CFIA.

These observations highlight the important role the public can play in the early detection of pests of potential significance to Canada.

Table 1. Public inquiries by pests of concern



The number of public inquiries grouped by pests of concern: 10 inquiries were related to the Asian longhorned beetle, 48 for emerald ash borer, 28 for hemlock woolly adelgid, 108 for oak wilt, 181 for box tree moth, 48 for spotted lanternfly, 16 for Japanese beetle and finally 105 inquiries were related to other organisms.

Table 2. Public inquiries by province

Provinces	Number of inquiries	Comment
British Columbia	41	Half of the inquiries were related to emerald ash borer.
Alberta	11	
Saskatchewan	3	

Provinces	Number of inquiries	Comment
Manitoba	3	
Ontario	313	Most of the inquiries were related to oak wilt and box tree moth.
Quebec	99	Inquiries included a diverse range of species including notable pests such as elm zigzag sawfly, wood boring pests, spotted lanternfly and box tree moth
New Brunswick	12	
Nova Scotia	51	A third of public inquiries were related to hemlock woolly adelgid.
Prince Edward Island	8	
Newfoundland and Labrador	2	
Canada	543	

▼ Supporting innovation and collaboration

The CFIA's Plant Health Surveillance Unit is also dedicated to preventative science that supports risk mitigation and early detection. Projects we supported in 2024-2025 to help refine our methods and optimize detection efficacy include:

- collaborating with Natural Resources Canada-Canadian Forest Service and Invasive Species Centre on an eDNA community science initiative to support an early warning system for Hemlock Woolly Adelgid
- collaborating with Natural Resources Canada-Canadian Forest Service to improve detection survey methodology of wood boring insects by conducting field trials in Europe and North America
- evaluating operational survey techniques for the spotted lanternfly
- Supporting the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources in identifying other potential Canadian nitidulids (sap beetles) that could vector oak wilt disease and supported research to develop precise high-risk periods based on beetle and oak tree phenology
- supporting research by Natural Resources Canada-Canadian Forest Service that is assessing oak forest attributes that support vector (Nitidulids) populations; data will be used to model suitable and non-suitable habitats for these oak wilt vectors

- searching for hemlock woolly adelgid biocontrol agents and developed tools to detect and quantify predatory fly populations (*Leucotaraxis* spp.) to support ongoing response to hemlock woolly adelgid
- supporting research by Natural Resources Canada-Canadian Forest Service that improved detection of Japanese beetle by assessing environmental factors affecting trap catches.
- evaluating a LED-based light traps for surveillance in high-risk areas
- collaborating with the National Forest Center, Slovakia, to compare effectiveness of Canadian *Platypus cylindrus* (oak pinhole borer) lures to European lures; the goal is to survey for non-indigenous Platypodids in Canada
- supporting biological studies led by Natural Resources Canada-Canadian Forest Service to rear wood boring insects from suspect trees for the detection of the brown spruce longhorn beetle
- supporting Natural Resources Canada-Canadian Forest Service in development of an eDNA trap for red pine scale (*Matsucoccus matsumurae*) and research on its cold tolerance
- collaborating with the University of Winnipeg and Natural Resources Canada-Canadian Forest Service to investigate the causes of the lower ash mortality in Winnipeg compared to the rest of North America
- collaborating with partners and community scientists to enhance surveillance capacity for emerging threats
- supporting Natural Resources Canada-Canadian Forest Service-led study for optimization of spongy moth surveys
- supporting ongoing studies to mitigate risks associated with oak wilt spread via sap beetle vectors, and to improve field sampling methodology for oak wilt detection
- continuing to build and maintain collaborative networks through innovative education, outreach and awareness strategies that enhance survey capacity and strengthen response efforts
- maintaining strategic engagement for enhanced general surveillance and risk intelligence via public reporting tools, social media, distribution of outreach products and other online platforms

Collaborative projects with non-profits and federal partners have continued and several Memorandums of Understanding for data sharing with provinces have been established. The unit regularly holds training and outreach events with the public and stakeholders, in addition to providing internal training for CFIA inspectors.

Please contact us if you or your organization would like to receive support for training or public outreach events.

▼ Contact us

For any questions regarding CFIA's plant protection surveys, contact the Plant Health Surveillance Unit: cfia.surveillance-surveillance.acia@inspection.gc.ca.

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