

## **Overview of plant pest surveillance activities in Canada**

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- 2017 CFIA Plant Pest Survey Results- Some highlights!
- Plant Health Surveillance Unit (PHSU) Research and Outreach Activities

## 2017 Forestry Surveys

- Asian longhorned betle (grids)
- Emerald ash borer
- Brown spruce longhorn beetle
- Gypsy moth (Asian and European)
- Pink gypsy moth
- Hemlock Woolly Adelgid
- Oak Wilt
- Pine Shoot Beetle
- IAS Trapping and Rearing Surveys



## Asian Longhorned Beetle National Survey (Anoplophora glabripennis)

Grid-based survey designed to ensure high probability of detecting ALHB or CLHB infestations with a radius of 750 m or greater in the target cities



## Asian Longhorned Beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis)

#### **2017 Detection Survey Plans**



Asian Long-horned Beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis) 2014 Regulated Area and 800 m Removal Zone

Ongoing surveys will cover each cell 3 times over 5 years to declare eradication

- 2013: 7500 trees removed: Maple, poplar, willow, birch
- Remaining hosts surveyed

#### All maple surveyed

## Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*)



- Surveys conducted to provide information in support of regulatory decisions
- Trapping at high risk sites, including urban grid locations
  - Prism traps baited with green leaf volatiles and pheromone
- Visual ash decline surveys along transportation corridors
- Visual ground surveys at trap sites



## **Emerald Ash Borer (Agrilus planipennis)**



## Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (Adelges tsugae)

- Visual detection surveys on *Tsuga* spp. across Canada:
  - Nurseries importing hemlock from infested/regulated areas (BC & US)
  - Urban parks & green spaces containing hemlock
  - Hemlock forests within 100 km of US border
- Detected in Nova Scotia in 2017





## Oak Wilt (Ceratocystis fagacearum)

- Not known to occur in Canada
- Recent US detection in Detroit, Michigan
- CFIA is working with Canadian and international partners to mitigate risks and promote early detection
- Survey conducted in 2016 and 2017 with OMNRF



## Invasive Alien Species Trapping and Rearing Surveys





- <u>Trapping Survey</u>: Targets high risk pathways for introduction of forest IAS:
  - Wood packaging and loose dunnage pathways
  - International seasonal foliage and handicraft importers
  - Industrial and municipal disposal facilities/landfills



 Two lure types, attracting *Monochamus* and other longhorns, as well as other wood boring beetles

# Container (Rearing) survey for the early detection of invasive alien species

- WHAT: Modified marine containers with controlled atmosphere filled with logs from declining trees acquired through municipal hazard tree removal programs
- WHY: Many insects are not captured in traps: containers are another tool for detecting invasive alien wood-boring insects
- WHERE: 4 municipalities with a high level of importations



## Container (Rearing) survey for the early detection of invasive alien species

- Criterias for sourcing the logs (public trees through municipal hazard tree removal programs):
  - Trees alive or recently dead
  - Signs of insect activity or exhibit symptoms of decline or stress
  - Prominent tree genera (conifer or deciduous)











## 2017 Horticulture Surveys

- Ramorum blight
- Japanese beetle
- Oriental Fruit Moth
- Blueberry maggot
- Apple maggot
- Tobacco blue mold
- Plum pox virus



## Japanese Beetle (Popillia japonica)

- Native to the main islands of Japan
- Introduced, New Jersey, 1916
- First interception in Canada 1939 in Yarmouth, NS
- Detected in Vancouver, BC in 2017





## 2017 Invasive Plants Surveys

- IAS Plants (seed/grain handling facilities)
- Woolly Cup Grass
- Kudzu delimitation survey



## RESEARCH TO IMPROVE SURVEILLANCE

## **Collaborative Research**

- IAS trapping, EAB, AM, BSLB, ALHB
  - Target new pests (CFS, international)
  - Agrilus trapping Slovakia
  - GC-EAD (China)





## **Collaborative Research**

- Hemlock woolly adelgid
  - Difficult to detect at low levels
  - CFS/Cornell/CFIA
    - Ball sampling
- Genomics
  - International vessels (Asian gypsy moth)
  - CFS/UBC/Laval and others
  - Increase diagnostic precision
    - Identify other threats
      - Dendrolimus (Pine moths)
      - Malacosoma (Forest tent caterpillars)







## **Integrating Emerging Technologies: Drones**

- Proof of concept
- Evaluating potential survey efficiencies for specific pests
  - Early detection of HWA
  - Follow-up surveillance for ALHB
  - Landscape level risk assessments using remote sensing technology
  - Rapid screening via image recognition software



# TRAINING, OUTREACH, & PARTNERSHIPS

## **Training Activities**

 Training and Information for CFIA inspection staff as well as municipal and provincial staff



Training session for municipal forestry staff on Asian Longhorned Beetle using simulated damage sites



CFS technician creating mock oviposition sites using a dremel tool.

#### Outreach: Asian Longhorned Beetle Simulation Sites

Real



#### Simulated



## **Products and Tools**

- Surveillance education and outreach products
- Enhance surveillance capacity
- Novel and creative ways to engage citizen scientists and the general public





## **Pest Detection Cards**





#### www.pinterest.com/CFIACanada/plant-pests



## **Don't Move Firewood Campaign**



## Enhancing surveillance via partnerships

- Other Federal Departments (e.g. Parks Canada, Natural Resources Canada)
- Provinces, NGOs, citizen scientists
- Ontario's Invasive Species Centre
  - Working to incorporate CFIA data and information into ISC project websites and programs for Ontario





## For more information

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