2025 Stone Fruit Commodity
Annual Accomplishment Report
FAIN: AP25PPQFO000C197

Year:	2025
State:	California
Cooperative Agreement Name:	Stone Fruit Commodity Survey
FAIN:	AP25PPQFO000C197
Project Funding Period:	July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026
Project Report:	**Survey Report**
Project Document Date:	July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026
Cooperators Project Coordinator:	Joanna Fisher
Name:	Joanna Fisher
Agency:	California Department of Food and Agriculture
Address:	1220 N Street
City/ Address/ Zip:	Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone:	(916) 202-0879
E-mail:	Joanna.fisher@cdfa.ca.gov

Quarterly Report	☐
Semi-Annual Accomplishment Report	☐
Annual Accomplishment Report	☒

2025 Stone Fruit Commodity
Annual Accomplishment Report
FAIN: AP25PPQFO000C197

A. Purpose

California is extraordinarily susceptible to the introduction of invasive species given the increased risks associated with the number of international ports of entry, international passengers, the vast amount of cargo entering the state, population and population growth, and our varying geographic and climatic conditions throughout the state.

The Stone Fruit Commodity Survey is a pro-active approach to enable the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) to detect priority diseases and insect pests of stone fruits before they become established and spread into agricultural production areas in California. California produces nearly two-thirds of the nation's fruits and nuts. Stone fruits (*Prunus* species) produced in California, excluding almonds, are worth approximately $1.5 billion and stone fruit production covers over 145,000 acres. The export value of California stone fruits is worth $507 million. This survey protects California's substantial stone fruit export market by providing trading partners with evidence that California is free from these stone fruit pests. The Plum Pox Virus (PPV) can seriously damage fruit production by adversely impacting tree health. This virus, along with other pests surveyed, could cause devastating losses to the agricultural stone fruit industry and to urban landscapes if they become established in California.

The purpose of the survey is to detect the presence of invasive stone fruit pests, including false codling moth (FCM), European cherry fruit fly (ECFF), summer fruit tortrix (SFT), plum pox virus (PPV) and European stone fruit yellows (ESFY). This survey will increase the chances that these priority pests and PPV will be detected early, thereby allowing the CDFA to take immediate and effective eradication action. Negative survey data supports the validity of existing state and federal regulations while promoting California's export program.

B. Activities

1. Monthly activities:

July – September: Conducted survey site selection; made initial contacts with growers to arrange for survey activities. Trained permanent personnel; obtained supplies needed for field activities. Solicited and evaluated prospective seasonal employees, hired and provided training to seasonal personnel. Obtained supplies needed for field activities. Trapped for FCM and SFT. Performed ESFY survey.
October – December: Finished processing of samples and curation of specimens, completed identifications, prepared annual report, cleaned and repaired equipment, and furloughed seasonal personnel.
January – February: Solicited and evaluated perspective seasonal employees. Hired and provided training to seasonal personnel. Obtained supplies needed for field activities, survey site selection, and made final contacts to arrange for survey activities.

March – June: Trapped for FCM and SFT. Performed the PPV survey and trapping for ECFF.

2. Survey methodology

Traps for FCM and SFT were placed and serviced from July-September 2025, and an ESFY visual survey was conducted from August-October 2025 in urban stone fruit trees and commercial stone fruit orchards across 10 counties (Table 2). Traps were serviced every two or three weeks depending on staff availability and placed at a density of up to 6 traps per square mile at chosen sites. In Fresno County, traps were serviced through September, and trap removal began in October and was completed in November since staff were responding to an emergency project. FCM and SFT traps were placed and serviced again in seven counties in June 2026 since there was sufficient funding and staff to extend the survey season to begin trapping during calendar year 2026 one month early (Table 3). The ECFF trapping was conducted in Fresno, Kings, and San Joaquin counties. Traps were serviced in Kings and San Joaquin counties from April-June 2026 (Table 3). Traps were placed early in Fresno County due to early warm weather and heavy rains affecting cherry harvest and were removed in June. The PPV survey was carried out in March-May 2026 in Fresno, Sacramento, Stanislaus, and Tulare counties targeting commercial stone fruit orchards and urban trees (Table 4).

Table 1. Trapping method by targeted pest

Scientific Name	Common Name	Abbreviation	Trapping Method
Adoxophyes orana	Summer fruit Tortrix moth	SFT	Paper Delta Trap
Candidatus Phytoplasma prunorum 16SrX-F	European stone fruit yellows	ESFY	Visual
Potyvirus Plum Pox Virus	Plum pox virus	PPV	Tissue Sample
Rhagoletis cerasi	European cherry fruit fly	ECFF	Sticky Card - Yellow Panel
Thaumatotibia leucotreta	False codling moth	FCM	Large Plastic Delta Trap Kit

C. Benefits and results of survey

During the 2025 survey period, a total of 1,737 FCM and 1,737 SFT traps were deployed, and 126 sites were surveyed for ESFY in 10 counties. Traps were removed from the field in September. In spring 2026, 391 ECFF traps were deployed in three counties. A total of 6,612 stone fruit leaf samples were collected from 1,437 sites in four counties and analyzed for PPV. All plant samples were found to be negative for PPV.

Table 2: 2025 Trapping Information by County

2025 Trapping by County

2025 Stone Fruit Commodity
Annual Accomplishment Report
FAIN: AP25PPQFO000C197

County	Insects Surveyed	# Traps Placed/ Sites Surveyed	Months Surveyed
Fresno	FCM	316	July-September
	SFT	316	July-September
	ESFY	25	September-October
Kings	FCM	50	July-September
	SFT	50	July-September
	ESFY	9	September
Madera	FCM	25	July-September
	SFT	25	July-September
	ESFY	25	September
Sacramento	FCM	54	July-September
	SFT	54	July-September
	ESFY	9	August-September
San Joaquin	FCM	25	July-September
	SFT	25	July-September
	ESFY	4	September
Solano	FCM	6	July-September
	SFT	6	July-September
	ESFY	4	August-September
Stanislaus	FCM	25	July-September
	SFT	25	July-September
	ESFY	2	September
Sutter	FCM	234	July-September
	SFT	234	July-September
	ESFY	13	August-October
Tulare	FCM	183	July-September
	SFT	183	July-September
	ESFY	26	September
Yuba	FCM	33	June-September
	SFT	33	June-September
	ESFY	9	August-September
Total	FCM	951	
	SFT	951	
	ESFY	126	

Table 3: 2026 Trapping Information by County

2026 Trapping by County			
County	**Insects Surveyed**	**# Traps Placed/ Sites Surveyed**	**Months Surveyed**
Fresno	FCM	316	June
	SFT	316	June
	ECFF	31	March-May
Kings	FCM	50	June
	SFT	50	June
	ECFF	50	April-June
Madera	FCM	25	June
	SFT	25	June
San Joaquin	FCM	25	June
	SFT	25	June
	ECFF	310	April-June
Stanislaus	FCM	25	June
	SFT	25	June
Sutter	FCM	162	June
	SFT	162	June
Tulare	FCM	183	June
	SFT	183	June
Total	FCM	786	
	SFT	786	
	ECFF	391	

Table 4: Plant Disease Information by County

2026 PPV						
County	**Disease Surveyed**	**# of Sites Surveyed**	**Types of Sites Surveyed**	**# of Samples Submitted for Analysis/ID**	**# Positive Samples**	**Months Surveyed**
Fresno	PPV	6	Commercial	1148	0	March-May
		982	Urban	1438	0	
Sacramento	PPV	1	Commercial	250	0	May
		121	Urban	206	0	
Stanislaus	PPV	1	Commercial	285	0	April

Tulare	PPV	18	Commercial	2857	0	March-April
		308	Urban	428	0	
Total	**PPV**	**1437**		**6612**	**0**	

D. Training

Staff were trained in symptomatology, survey sampling techniques, proper sample submission, and sanitation techniques.

E. Database submissions

No suspect moth or ECFF specimens were submitted to the CDFA's PPDC for identification. From the plant disease surveys 6,612 samples for PPV were submitted to the PPDC for analysis. All plant samples were negative for PPV. The plant samples which were submitted for analysis and all samples were found to be negative for PPV results are summarized in Table 4. All positive and negative data will be entered into the National Agricultural Pest Information System prior to the submission of the final report by October 28, 2026.

Approved and signed by:

Victoria Hornbaker, ROAR Date
California Department of Food & Agriculture
Plant Health & Pest Prevention Services

Beth Stone-Smith, ADODR Date
United States Department of Agriculture
AHPIS, Plant Protection & Quarantine