



Krige Tree Services cc

Town & Country Arborists

P.O.Box 1438 Gansbaai 7220

CC REG. NO CK9663075/23

Vat Reg. No: 4400172765

Phone/Fax – 021-4471369

Mobile: 082 658 0427

PSHB - POLYPHAGOUS SHOT HOLE BORER BEETLE

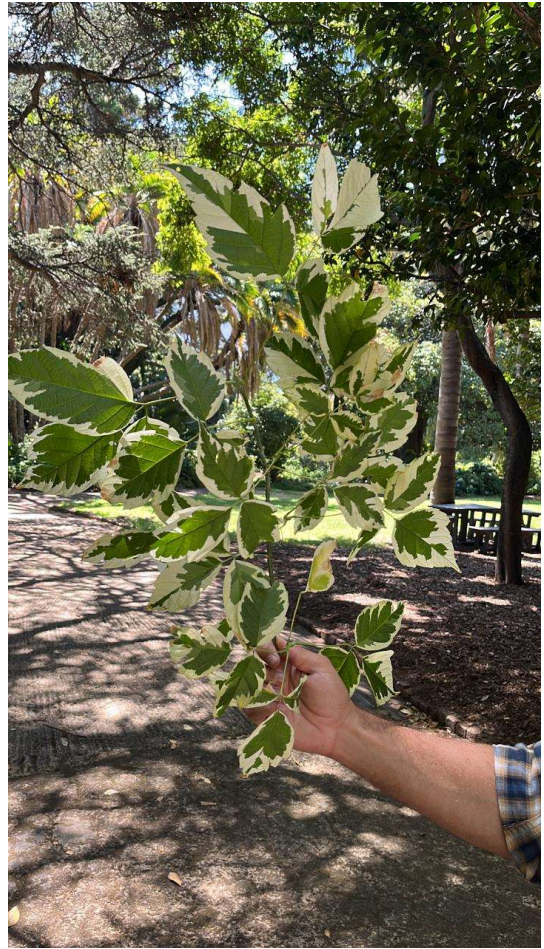
The infestation in the Southern Suburbs of Cape Town cannot be stopped or contained, there are no licensed treatments for PSHB nor any peer reviewed studies showing that any treatment is effective.

The disease can however be slowed. Its breeding sites can be removed. By a huge margin, *Acer negundo* “ Box Elder ” a common species of maple, is an amplifier of this disease. The beetle prefers it to any other species. By removing this species from your property, you are removing the most potent lure from your property. I would advise this as the most effective step you can take at this point to protect your other trees, and your community’s trees. The City of Cape Town’s parks branch has undertaken to fell *Acer negundo*’s on their land but are not allowed to assist with trees in private land. The waste arising should not be burnt, but should be chipped, this kills most of the beetles, and covered with black plastic to solarise and kill the survivors. If the material must be moved, it should be transported in a closed vehicle to an incinerator plant. Please don’t move firewood or plant material out of this area unless you are sure that it is not from an affected species. *Eucalyptus* (Gum) is safe.

Google FABI PSHB for a list of reproductive host species and affected species. Reproductive host species should not be planted, and existing specimens should be inspected regularly. Affected species are trees that the beetle entered and failed to breed in. They can still be planted and are of least concern.

TOOTHPICK TEST

Take a chisel or knife and cut back the bark until sapwood around the borer entry point is exposed, 2.5x2.5 centimetres or similar. One third of the way of the taper into *Xylobours* perforans. There is often a purple stain around the hole. This is an indigenous species that targets sick and stressed trees only. Two thirds of the taper inserted before it gets stuck is unfortunately PSHB/*Euwlacea fornicates*. All the way in is *platyplodonae* an indigenous lookalike. Attacks weakened and stressed trees.



Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer host list

Species are only added to this list if the identity of the beetle and/or the fungus was confirmed by DNA sequencing

REPRODUCTIVE HOSTS

Hosts in which both the beetles and the fungus establish, and where the beetle successfully reproduces. In many cases the reproductive hosts will eventually be killed by the fungus.

Alien Species (and Listed Invasive Species)			Indigenous Species	
Scientific name	Common name	Category	Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	long-leaved wattle	1b	<i>Acalypha glabrata</i>	Sand buchu
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	black wattle	2	<i>Afzelia quanzensis</i>	pod mahogany
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	blackwood	2	<i>Anisodonteia scabrosa</i>	rough-leaf African mallow
<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	trident (Chinese) maple	3/-	<i>Bauhinia galpinii</i>	pride of de Kaap
<i>Acer negundo</i>	boxelder	3	<i>Brachylaena discolor</i>	coast silver oak
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	-	<i>Calpurnia aurea</i>	wild laburnum
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore maple	-	<i>Combretum erythrophyllum</i>	river bushwillow
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple	-	<i>Combretum krausii</i>	forest bushwillow
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Orchid tree	1b/3	<i>Diospyros glabra</i>	Cape star-apple
<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	pink flame tree	-	<i>Diospyros whyteana</i>	bladdernut
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	pecan nut	-	<i>Erythrina caffra</i>	coast coral tree
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	beefwood	1b/2	<i>Erythrina lysistemon</i>	common coral tree
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden raintree	-	<i>Ficus trichopoda</i>	Swamp fig
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	honey locust	1b	<i>Indigofera jucunda</i>	River indigo
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	liquid amber (American sweetgum)	-	<i>Kiggelaria africana</i>	wild peach
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	southern magnolia	-	<i>Podalyria calyptata</i>	water blossom pea
<i>Pearsea americana</i>	avocado	-	<i>Psoralea aphylla</i>	leafless fountain bush
<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>	Christmas berry	-	<i>Psoralea pinata</i>	fountain bush
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London plane	-	<i>Salix mucronata</i>	Cape willow
<i>Populus alba</i>	white poplar	2	<i>Sparmannia africana</i>	African hemp
<i>Populus x canescens</i>	grey poplar	2	<i>Sterculia murex</i>	Lowveld chestnut
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Lombardy poplar	-	<i>Trema orientalis</i>	pigeon wood
<i>Populus simonii</i>	Chinese cottonwood	-	<i>Trichilia emetica</i>	Natal mahogany
<i>Prunus nigra</i>	black plum	-	<i>Vepris lanceolate</i>	white ironwood
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	pin oak	-	<i>Virgilia oroboides</i> subsp. <i>ferruginea</i>	Keurboom
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak	-		
<i>Quercus suber</i>	cork oak	-		
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean	2		
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	1b		
<i>Salix alba</i>	white willow	-		
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm	-		
<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	sweet viburnum	-		
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese wisteria	-		

The category refers to the listed invasive species in the NEM:BA Alien and Invasive Species Regulation. Some species have different listings in different circumstances or Provinces.

← Eucalyptus fornicatus

