

Technical Bulletin for: **Polyphagous Shothole Borer**

Euwallacea spp. nr. fornicatus (Eichhoff) • Coleoptera, Scolytidae • EUWALL



DISTRIBUTION	Invasive in California, Israel and South Africa, native to South East Asia or Africa
HOSTS	Various species, notably Box Elder, Castor Bean, Avocado, English oak, California Coast Life Oak, Big Leaf Maple, Silk Tree, Liquidambar, Coral Tree, Titoki Tree, California Sycamore, and Blue Palo Verde.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT	Adult females are range between 1.9-2.5 mm long. They are bulky, dark brown or black and the frontal edge of the pronotum has a row of saw-like projections. Males are significantly smaller with non-functional wings.
LARVAE	Legless, c-shaped, whitish
EGGS	
LIFE HISTORY	Mated females bore into host trees and create galleries in the Xylem region. Galleries are infected with a symbiotic fungus that the beetle carries in its mouth parts. Fungus grows on gallery walls and spreads through the tree. After 8 days, females lay eggs in clusters within the end of the galleries, which hatch in a few days. The resulting larvae feed on the spores of the fungus. Adults emerge from the trees in roughly one month. The sex ratio of offspring is heavily female biased, and one single mated female may create an entirely new population, making control difficult.

MONITORING INFORMATION

Quercivorol in a Coaster Lure Packet. Lure longevity: 30 days.
Panel Trap
Hang traps in stands of host trees in areas especially prone to infestation. Check with local forestry service, cooperative extension or master gardener for information and recommendations.
Check for entry holes and xylem leakage, as well as dying branches on the host tree. If infestation/infection is significant enough, complete removal and incineration of the tree may be necessary.

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