

Invasive Shot Hole Borer and *Fusarium* in Southern California



Eskalen Lab, UC
Riverside

IUWC
June 5, 2017

Hans Sin
Senior Environmental Scientist
(Supervisor),
California Department of Fish and
Wildlife



Polyphagous and Kuroshio Shot Hole Borers (SHB)

An infestation involving the polyphagous (PSHB) and kuroshio (KSHB) shot hole borers, their associated fungi and other pathogens is causing widespread damage to trees throughout southern California. PSHB was first discovered in 2003 in LA and KSHB was first discovered in 2013 in San Diego. 2012 Avocado Industry responds.



Female



Male

PSHB probably originated in southeast Asia

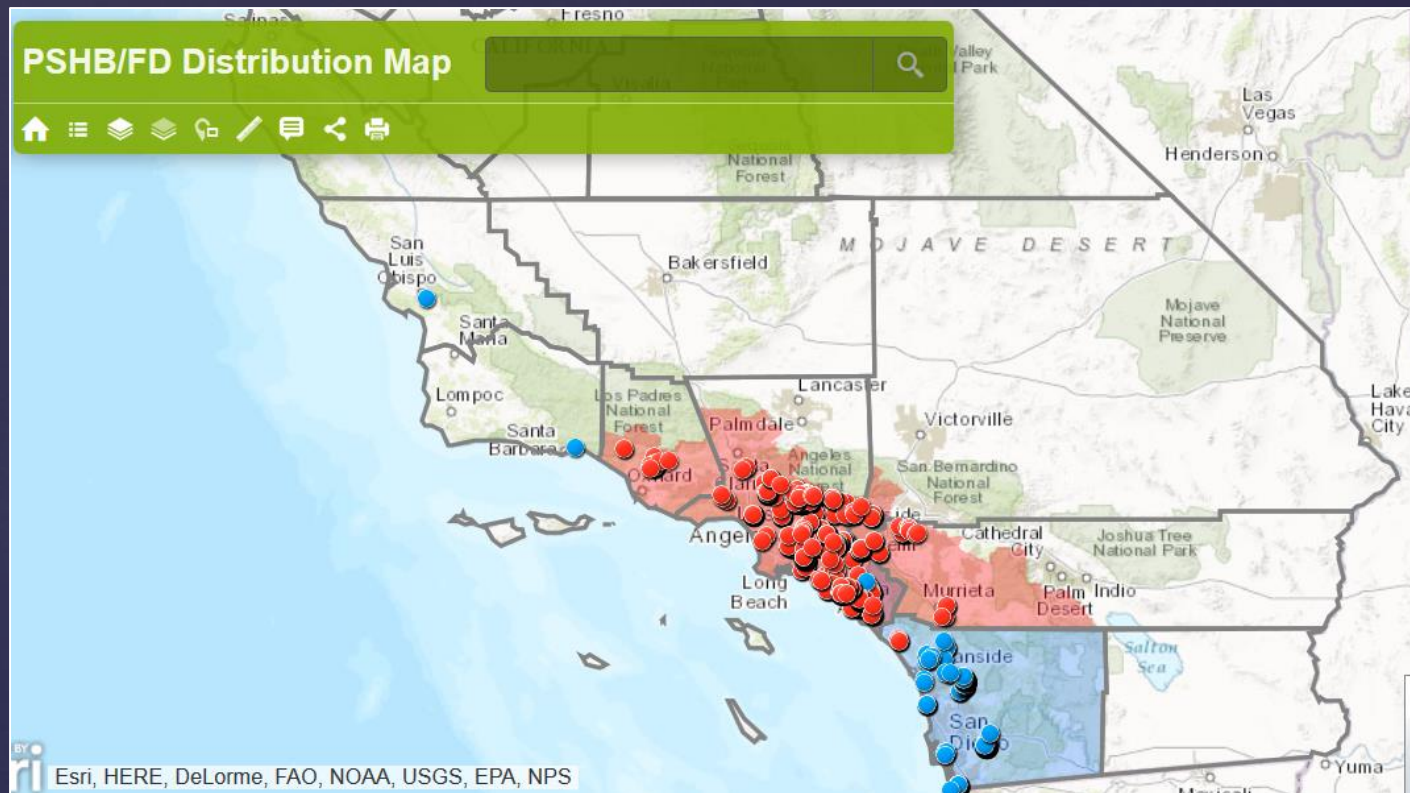
KSHB is genetically similar to a beetle population in Taiwan.



SHB bore galleries into trees, inoculate with *Fusarium* fungi for feeding; other pathogens can also be introduced at this point



Current Distribution of Positively Identified SHB or *Fusarium*



Source: Eskalen Lab, UC Riverside website, accessed 11/16/2016

<http://ucanr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Viewer/index.html?appid=3446e311c5bd434eabae98937f085c80>

Data Sources: University of California, Riverside; US Forest Service, Forest Health Protection; AG Comissioner Office Ventura and San Diego Counties; UCCE Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and San Diego Counties; and CalFire

Tijuana River Valley, Dairy Mart

May 2015

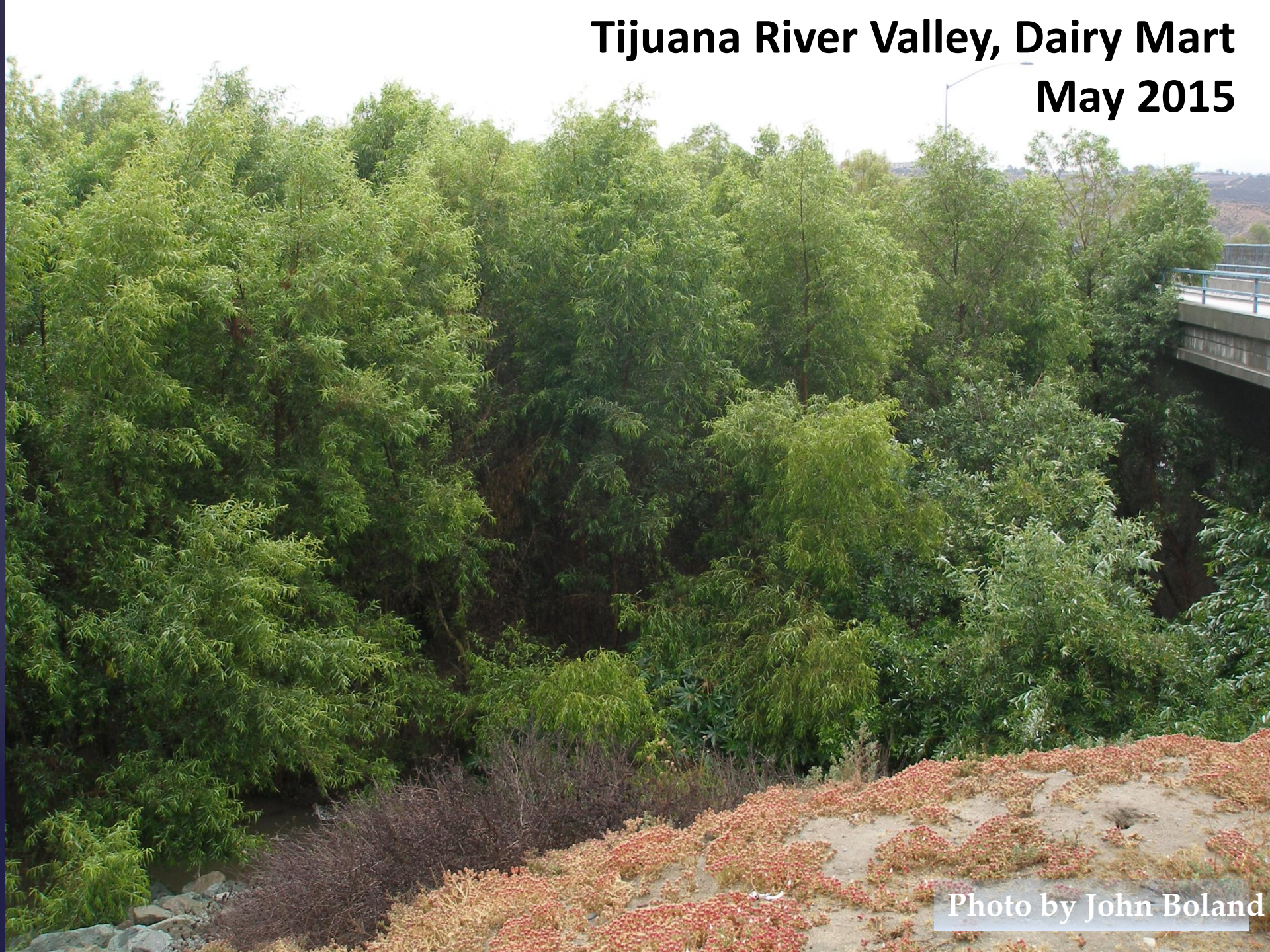


Photo by John Boland

Tijuana River Valley, Dairy Mart February 2016

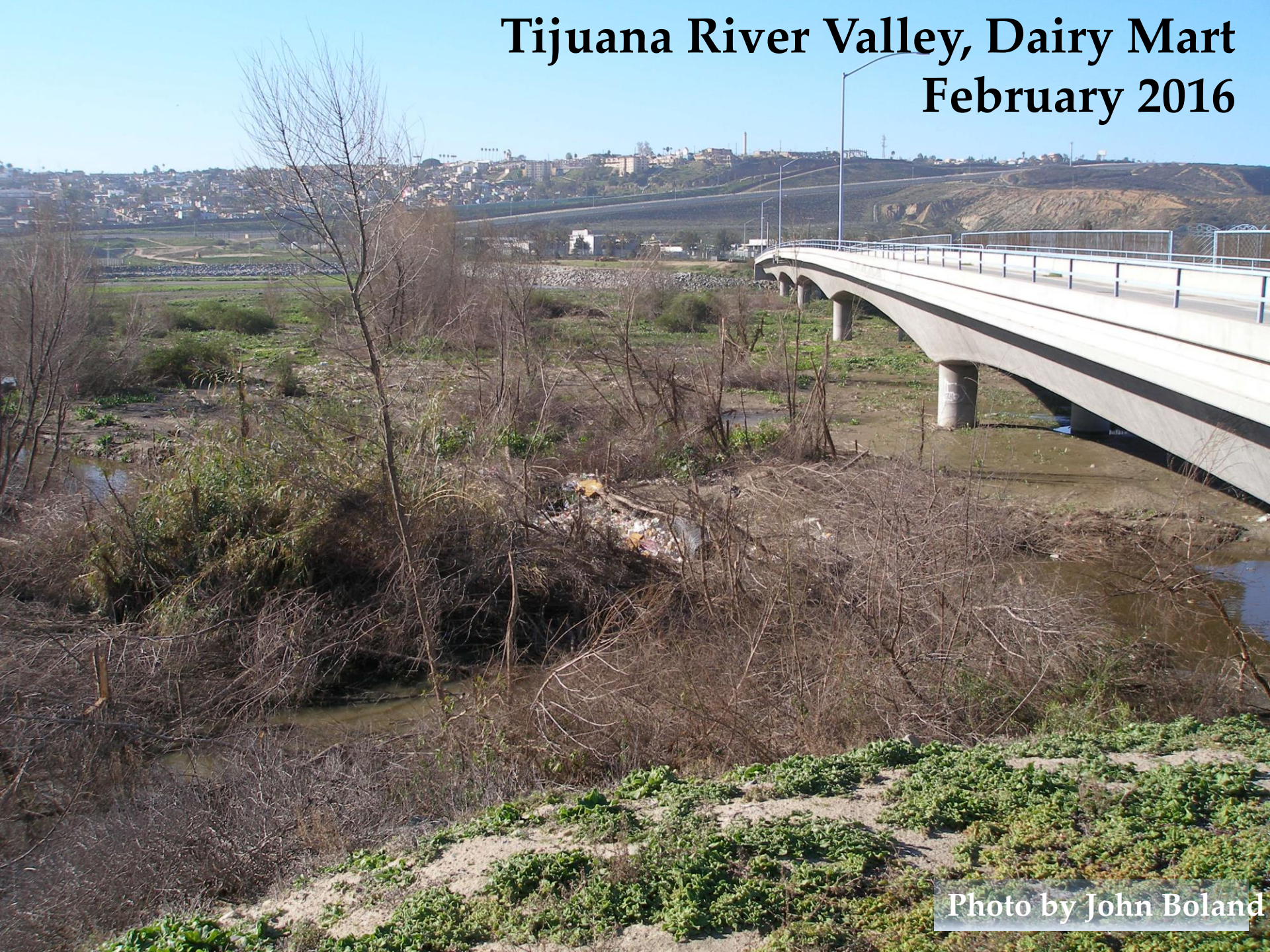
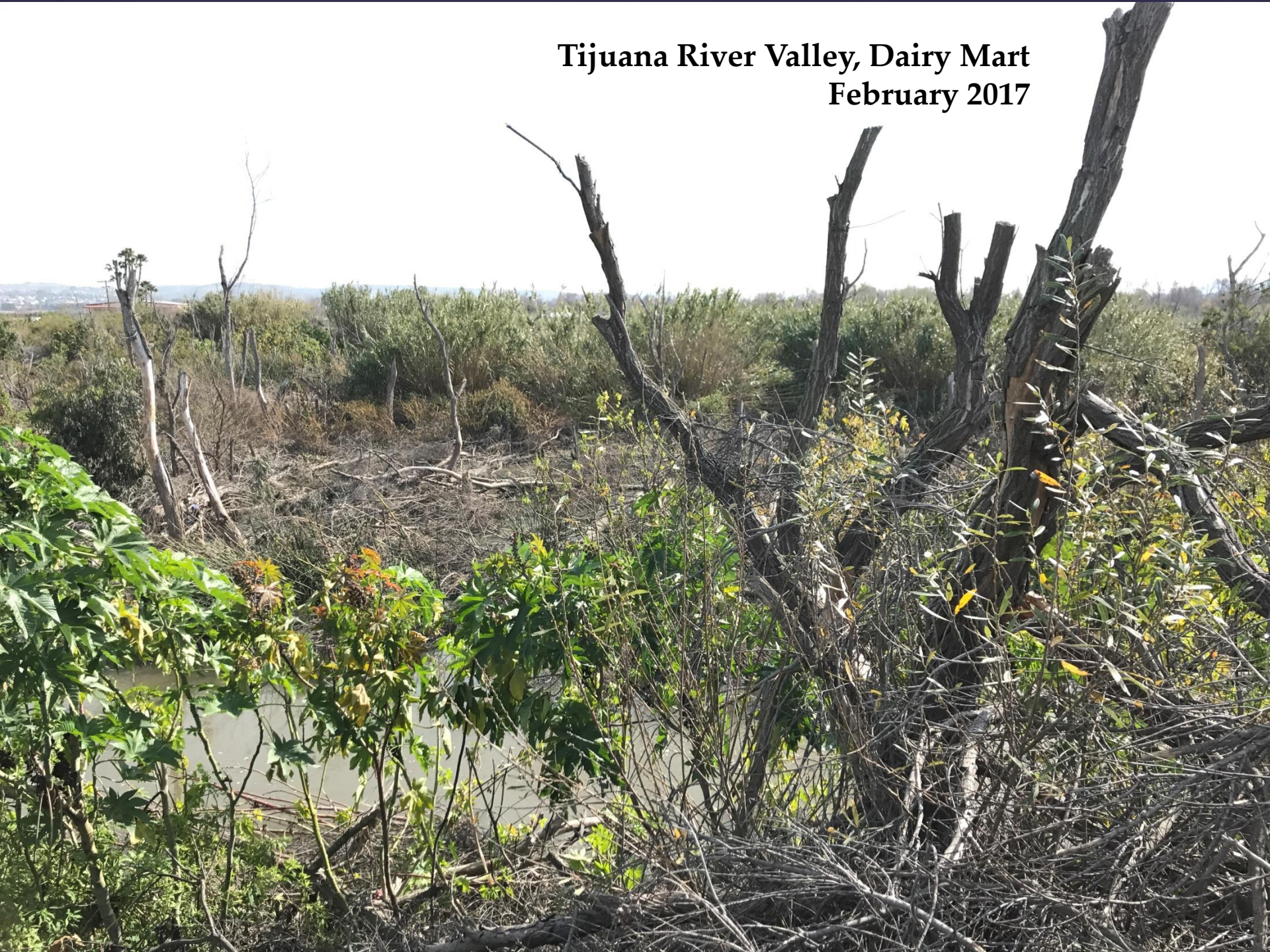


Photo by John Boland

**Tijuana River Valley, Dairy Mart
February 2017**



A photograph of a river valley. The foreground shows a white bridge railing. The middle ground is filled with dense, lush green trees and foliage. A river is visible, reflecting the sky and the surrounding greenery. The background is a hazy, overcast sky.

Tijuana River Valley, Hollister April 2013

Photo by John Boland

Tijuana River Valley, Hollister

March 2016

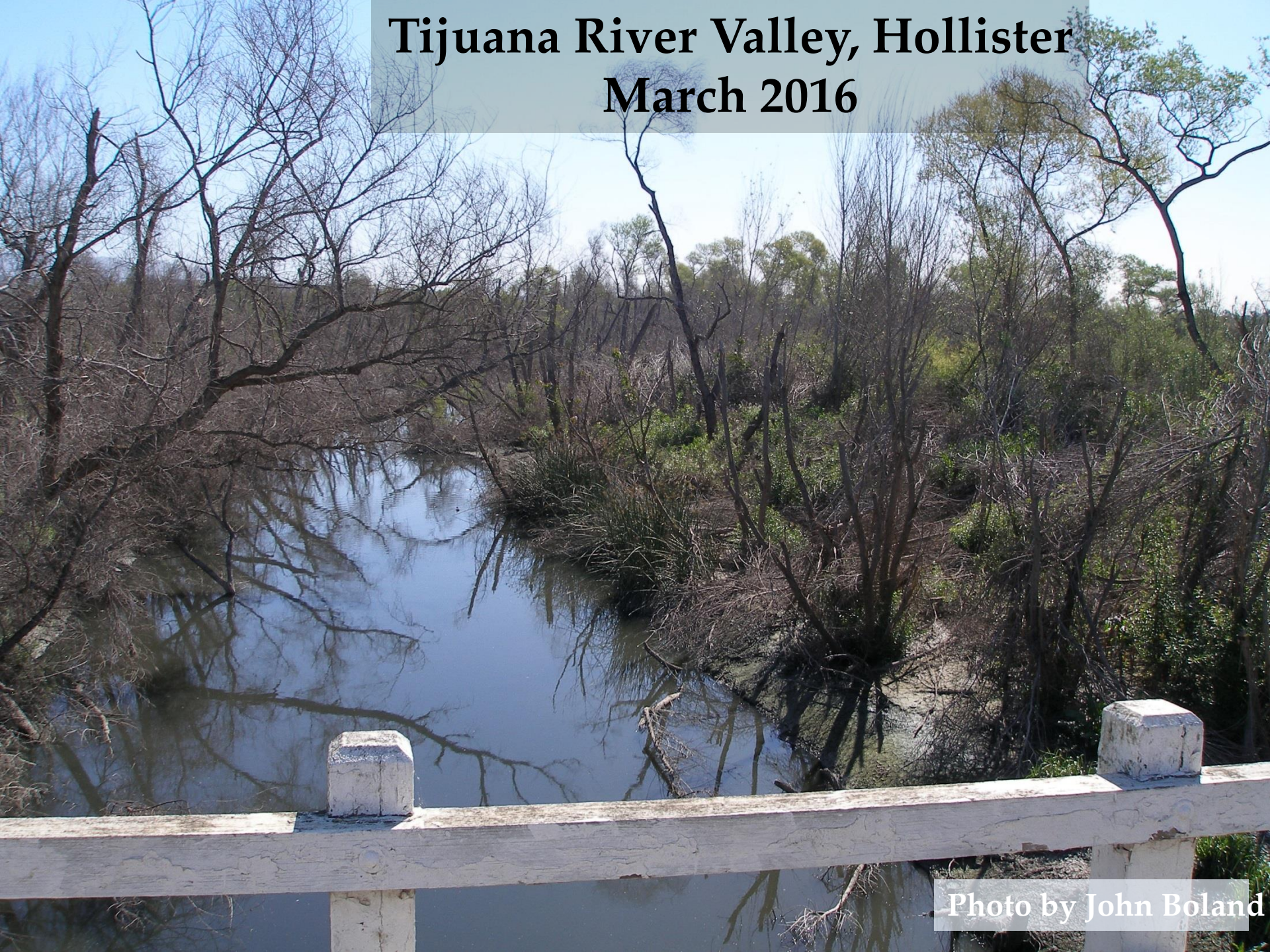


Photo by John Boland

More Examples



Robertson Ranch, Carlsbad



San Luis Rey River, Oceanside



Confirmed Reproductive Host Tree List (PSHB)

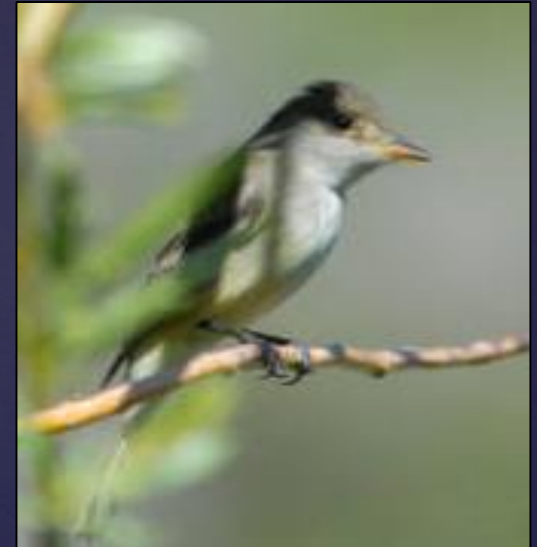
1. Box elder (*Acer negundo*)*
2. Big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)*
3. Evergreen maple (*Acer paxii*)
4. Trident maple (*Acer buergerianum*)
5. Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*)
6. Castorbean (*Ricinus communis*)
7. California Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)*
8. Mexican sycamore (*Platanus mexicana*)
9. Red willow (*Salix laevigata*)*
10. Arroyo willow (*Salix lasolepis*)*
11. Avocado (*Persea americana*)
12. Mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*)
13. English oak (*Quercus robur*)
14. Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)*
15. London plane (*Platanus x acerifolia*)
16. Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*)*
17. Black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*)*
18. White alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*)*
19. Titoki (*Alectryon excelsus*)
20. Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*)*
21. Cork oak (*Quercus suber*)
22. Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*)*
23. Coral tree (*Erythrina corallodendron*)
24. Blue palo verde (*Parkinsonia floridum*)*
25. Palo verde (*Parkinsonia aculeata*)*
26. Moreton bay chestnut (*Castanospermum australe*)
27. Brea (*Cercidium sonora*)
28. Mesquite (*Prosopis articulata*)*
29. Weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*)
30. Chinese holly (*Ilex cornuta*)
31. Camelia (*Camellia semiserrata*)
32. Acacia (*Acacia* spp.)
33. Liquidambar (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
34. Red flowering gum (*Eucalyptus ficifolia*)
35. Japanese wisteria (*Wisteria floribunda*)
36. Goodding's black willow (*Salix gooddingii*)*
37. Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)
38. Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*)
39. Black mission fig (*Ficus carica*)
40. Japanese beech (*Fagus crenata*)
41. Dense logwood (*Xylosma congestum*)
42. Mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*)*
43. Black poplar (*Populus nigra*)*
44. Carrotwood (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*)
45. California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*)*
46. Canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*)*
47. Kentia Palm (*Howea forsteriana*)
48. King Palm (*Ptychosperma elegans*)



⌘ **Known Suitable Reproductive Host Trees of Kuroshio shot hole borer in California**

- ⌘ 1. Avocado (*Persea americana*)
- ⌘ 2. California Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)*
- ⌘ 3. Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)*
- ⌘ 4. Cork oak (*Quercus suber*)
- ⌘ 5. Draft coral tree (*Erythrina humeana*)
- ⌘ 6. Black Polar (*Populus nigra*)
- ⌘ 7. Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)
- ⌘ 8. Red Willow (*Salix laevigata*)*
- ⌘ 9. Arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*)*
- ⌘ 10. Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*)*
- ⌘ 11. Mimosa (*Albizia julibrizin*)
- ⌘ 12. Castorbean (*Ricinus communis*)
- ⌘ 13. Black Willow (*Salix nigra*)*
- ⌘ 14. Strawberry Snowball Tree (*Dombeya cecuminum*)
- ⌘ 15. Mule Fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*)*
- ⌘ *Native tree species to California

SHBs impact riparian vegetation that supports least Bell's vireo, yellow-billed cuckoo, Southwest willow flycatcher, arroyo toad and Santa Ana sucker and/or their designated critical habitats.



Recovery of these species could be significantly impeded if control strategies are not implemented for this newly identified threat.



Monitoring Efforts

1. Visual Surveys
2. Trapping – Sticky traps, bottle traps, or
3. Lingrens trap with lure



Signs of Infection

& Symptoms Vary by Tree Host Species

Look for
branches . . .

Red Willow



Salix laevigata
Native reproductive host
LEAF ID >

Symptoms
Staining, frass



Castor Bean



Ricinus communis
Invasive reproductive host
LEAF ID >

Symptoms
Staining



California Sycamore

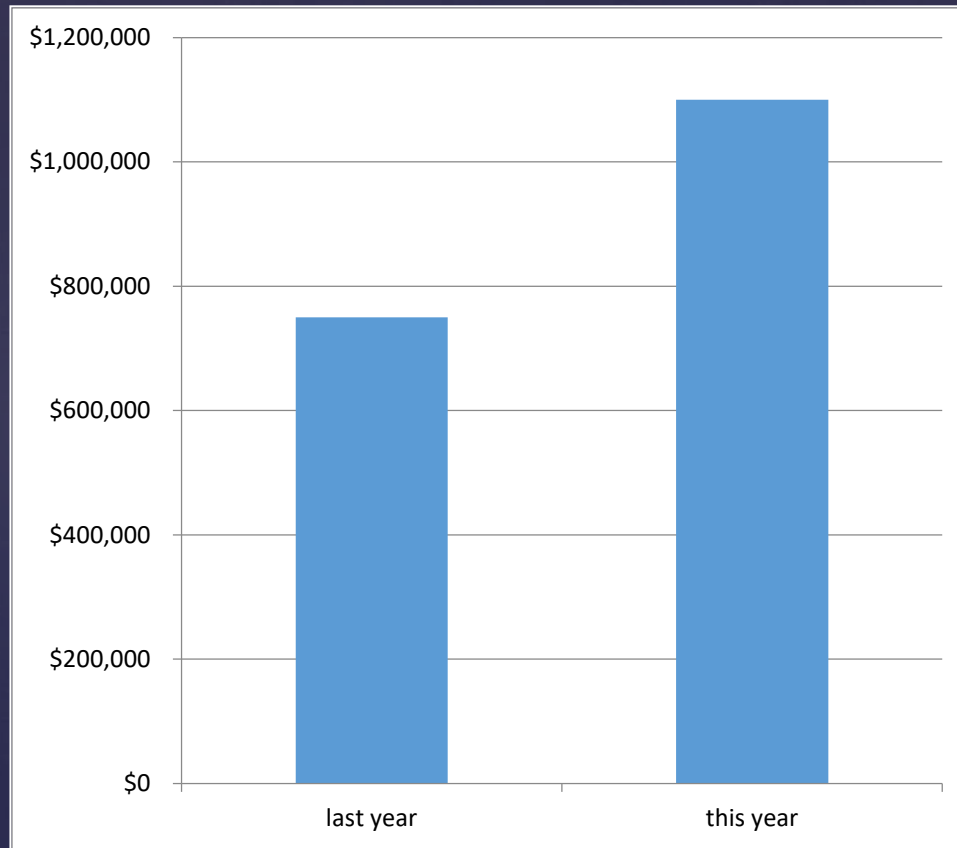


Platanus racemosa
Native reproductive host
< LEAF ID

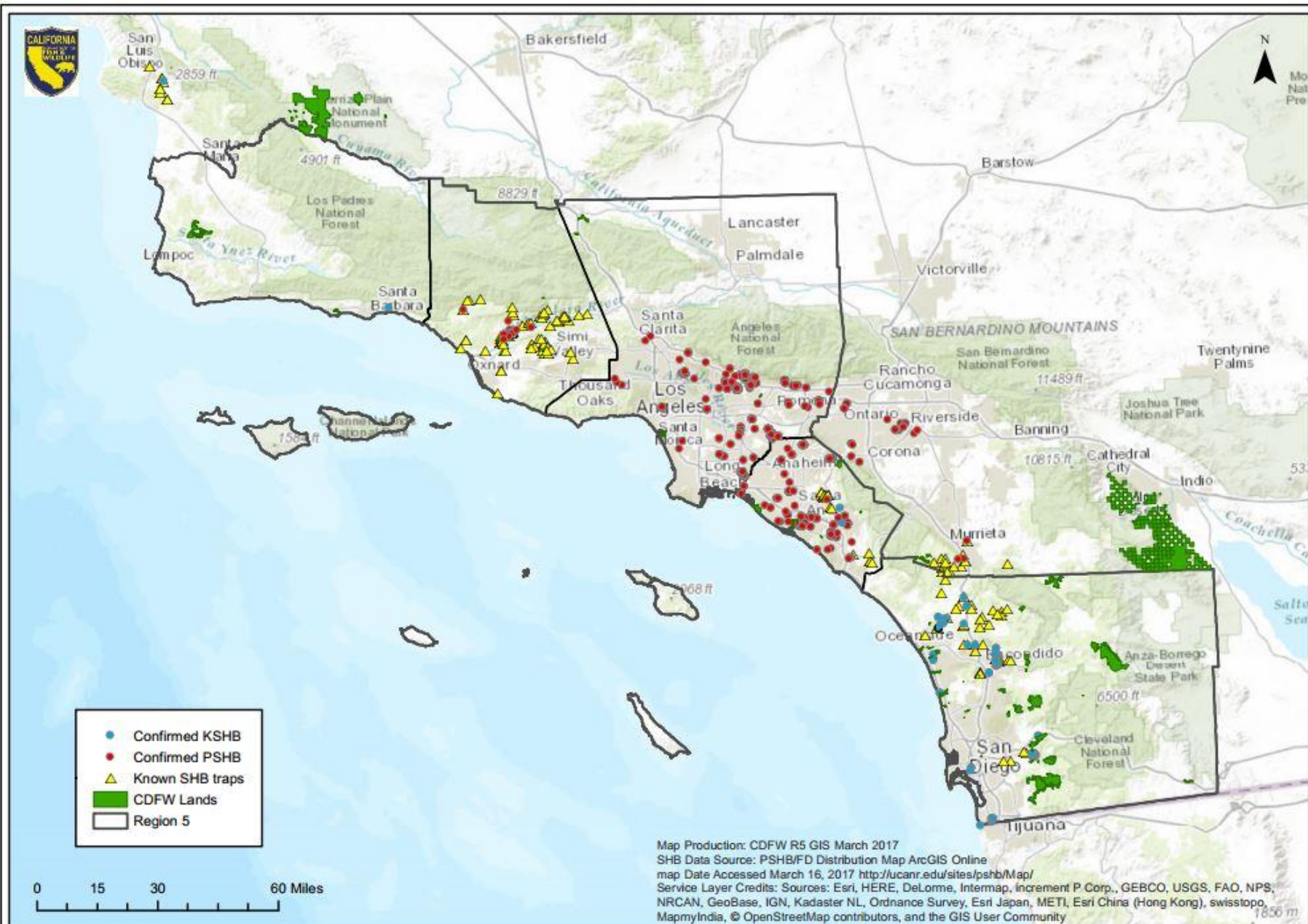
Symptoms
Staining



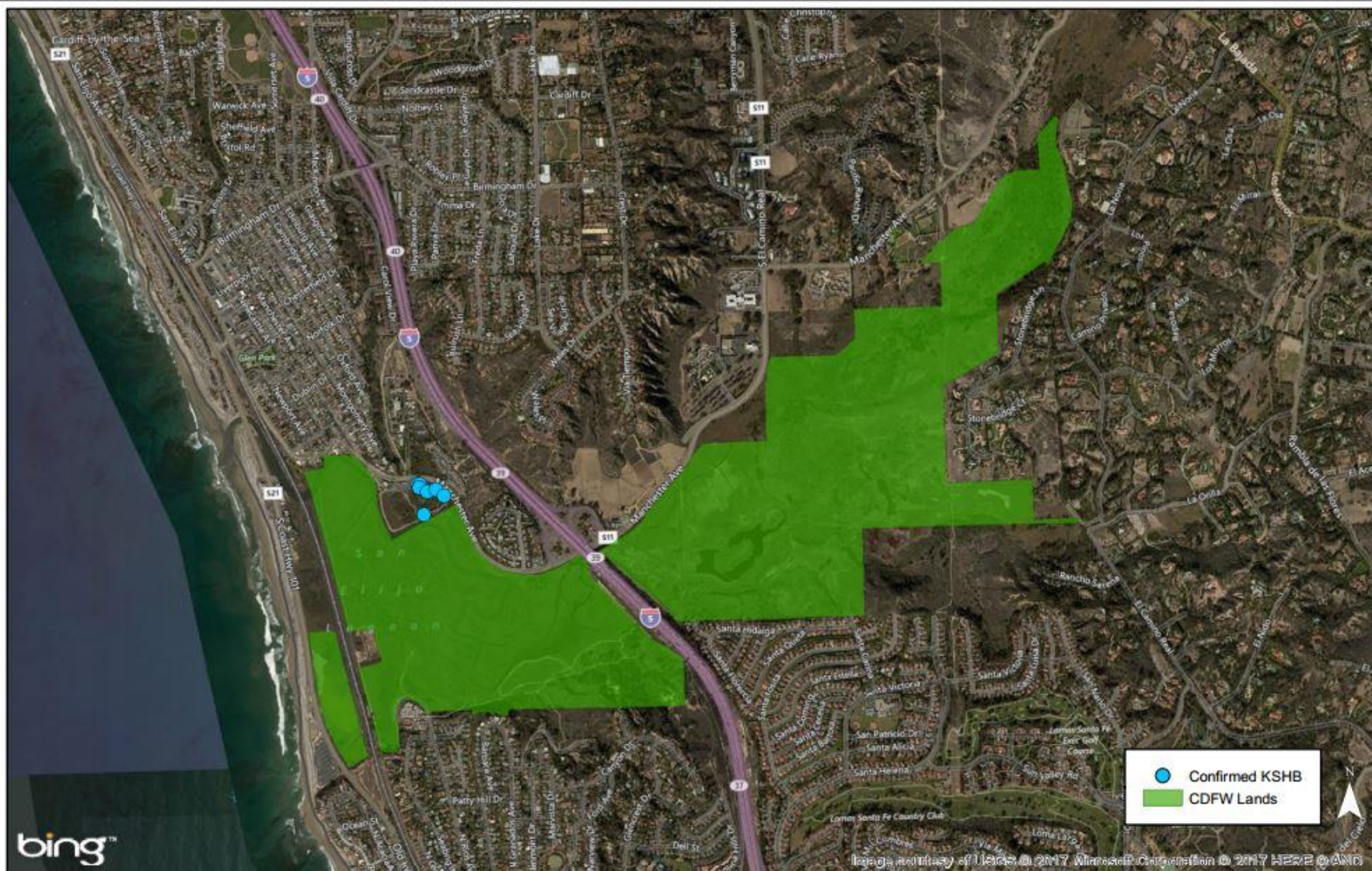
Orange County Parks – SHB Expenditures



Source: Bill Kirk, OC Parks



California Department of Fish and Wildlife Properties and Shot Hole Borer Confirmed Locations Overview



San Elijo Ecological Reserve and Shot Hole Borer Confirmed Locations

Aproximate confirmed distance to
San Elijo Ecological Reserve: < .1 mile

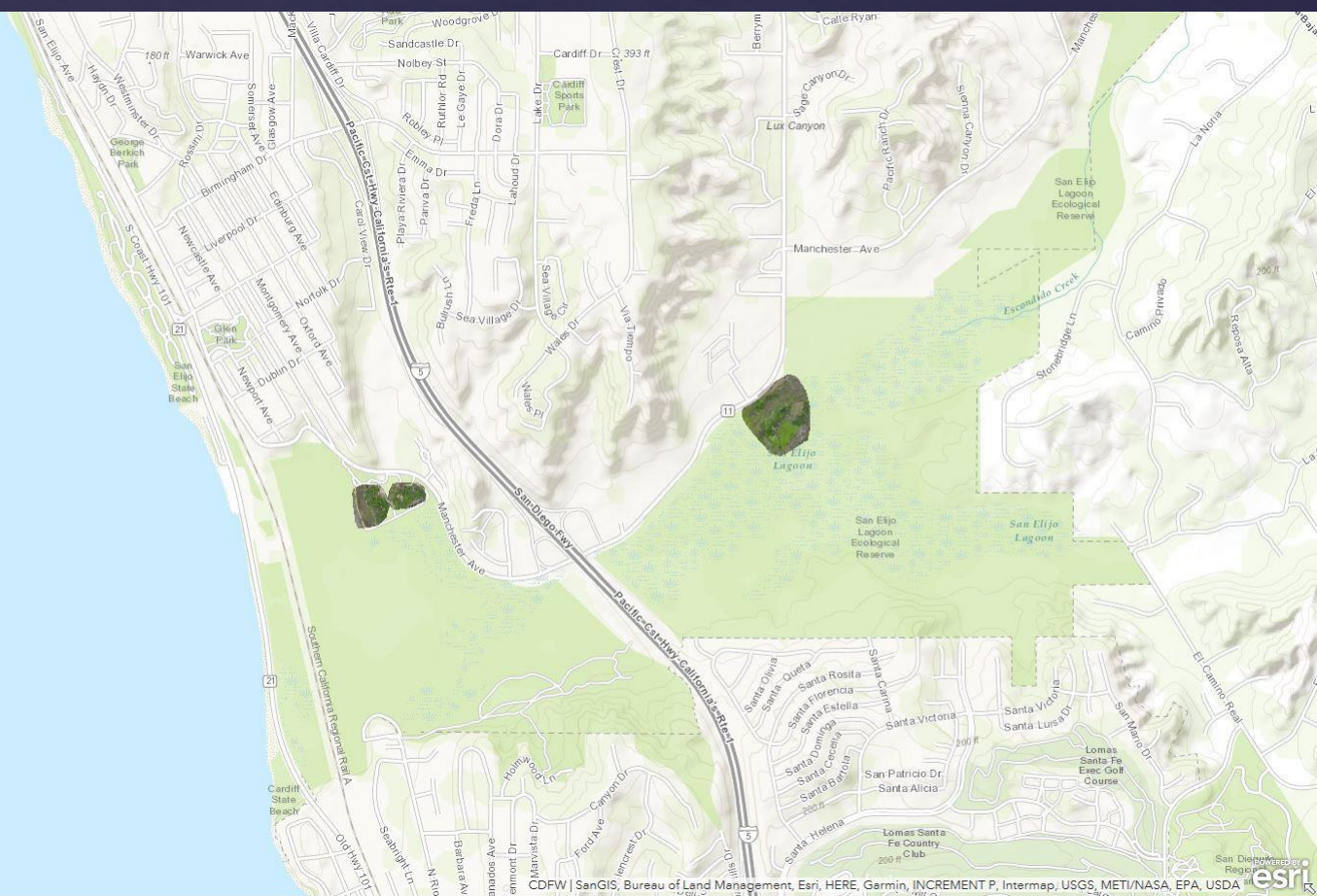
0 0.25 0.5 1 Mile

Map Production: CDFW R5 GIS March 2017
SHB location data: PSBH/FD Distribution Map ArcGIS Online map
Date Accessed March 16, 2017 <http://ucanr.edu/sites/psbh/Map/>

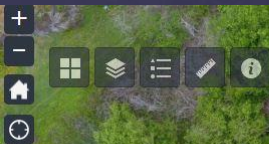




0.3mi
-117.306 33.015 Degrees



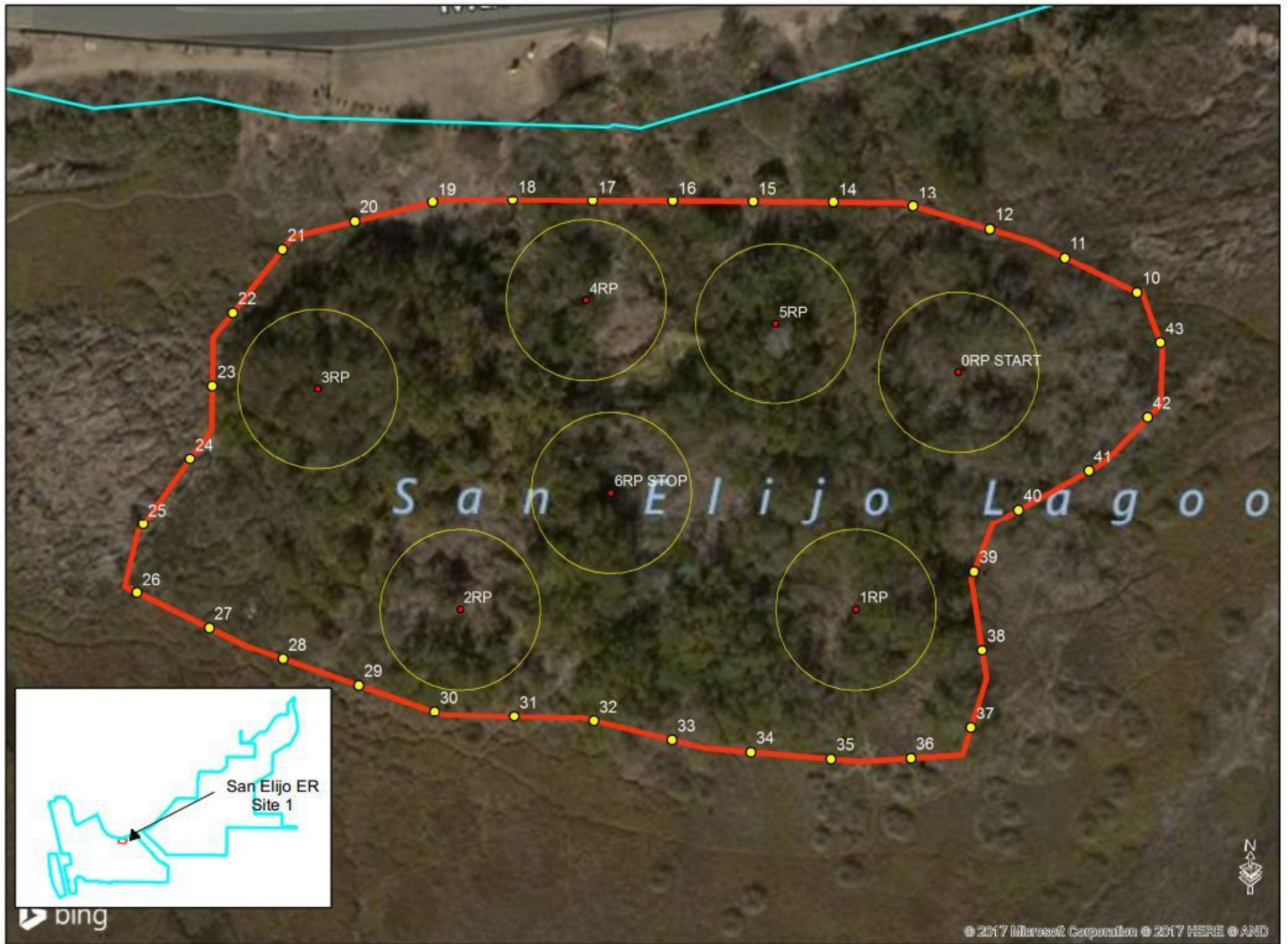


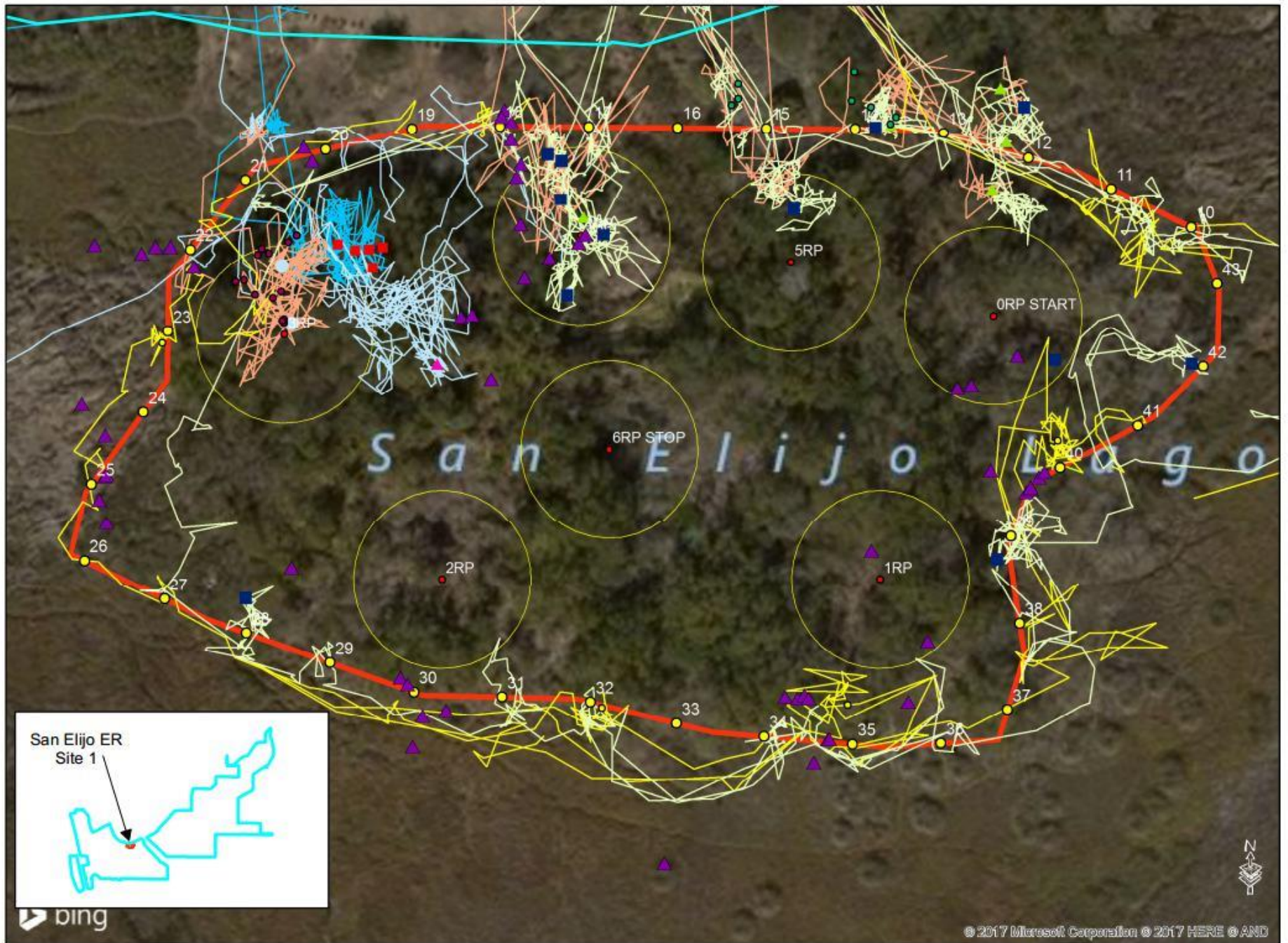




256 33.016 Degrees

CDFW | SanGIS, Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Ga





San Elijo ER Site 1 - survey tracks, waypoints and photo sites

Treatment and Research

UC Riverside, UC ANR CE, and others

Treatment:

- Mechanical – cut, chip, solarize
- Chemical – research on efficacy of chemicals still underway.
- Bio-control – still underway
- DO NOT transport infected wood offsite
- Treat early if possible



CDFW Photo by Gail Sevens

Professor Akif Eskalon shows impacted wood to land managers and regulators.

Treatment and Research

UC Riverside, UC ANR CE,
SWIA and others

Researching:

- Natural enemies—parasitoid wasp;
- Endophytes—bacteria & fungus that live between living plant cells, analogy: like your natural gut bacteria;
- Entomopathogenic fungi;
- Resprouting



Tijuana River Valley, May 2016,
CDFW Photo by Gail Sevens



Photo by John Boland

Shot Hole Borers/Fusarium Dieback Management Strategy

- Initiated by San Diego Association of Governments to solicit input for overarching strategy
- Includes actions, with rationales, implementation, and measurable objectives:
 1. Leadership & Governance
 2. Surveying
 3. Management Options–Short Term
 4. Public Outreach
 5. Research Leading to Long-Term Management
 6. Implementation Timelines
 7. Seeking and Directing Funding

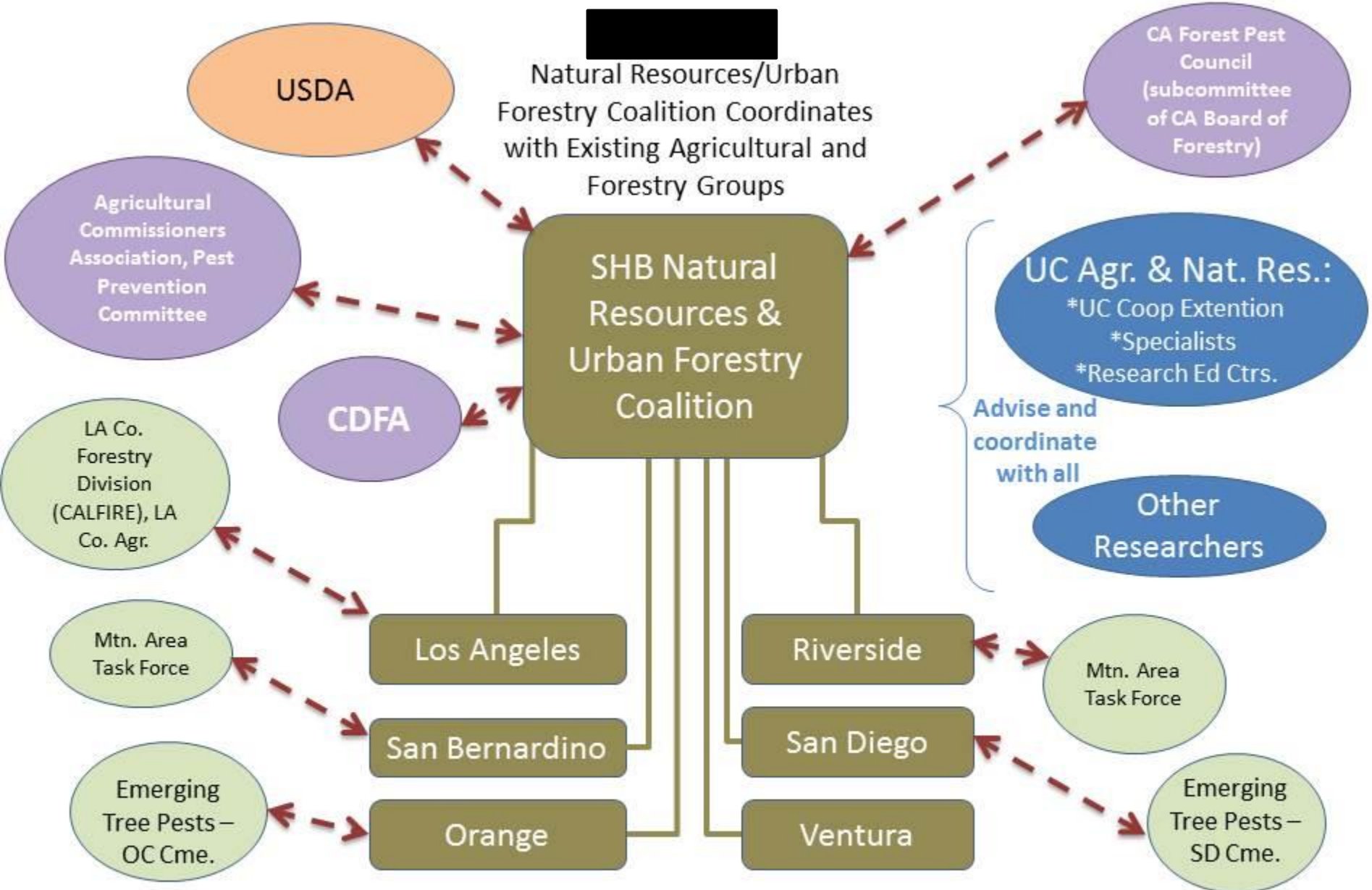
Table of Contents

PURPOSE	3
BACKGROUND	3
ACTIONS	6
1. Establish and Implement a Leadership and Oversight Coalition.....	6
2. Distribution and Density Surveys.....	6
3. Management Options – Short Term.....	9
4. Public Outreach	10
5. Research Leading to Long-Term Management	11
6. Establish a Timeline for Implementation	12
7. Seek and Direct Funding to Implementation Actions.....	13
Figures.....	14
Acknowledgements.....	16
References	16
Appendix A – Reproductive Host Lists	18
Appendix B – Natural Resources and Urban Forests Governance Structure.....	21
Appendix C – Orange County Parks Management Matrix	23
Appendix D –Bottle Trap Construction and Maintenance	24



Who is Working on Solutions in the Natural Resources Environment?

- ⌘ Emerging Pest Working Group
- ⌘ Natural Resources/Urban Forestry SHB Coalition
- ⌘ Polyphagous Shot Hole/Invasive Borer Statewide Plan
- ⌘ UC Riverside, UC Santa Cruz, UC ANR, UCI
- ⌘ Regulatory Agencies (USFWS, CDFW, USACOE, USDA)
- ⌘ Local and Municipal Groups (SANDAG, OC Parks, San Diego County, others)
- ⌘ California Forest Pest Council
- ⌘ Many others – next slide



Blue=academic Peach=federal
 Green=local
 Purple=statewide
 Brown=us



Coordination

- ⌘ Numerous groups are focusing on forestry and agricultural issues.
- ⌘ Universities are undertaking research.
- ⌘ New coalition to address natural resource/urban forestry issues. Is following the outline of the SANDAG-spearheaded strategic plan. Monthly coordination calls; two thus far; first call had >50 participants. Three subcommittees have been launched. Goal is to not duplicate existing efforts. Contact Gail.Sevrens@wildlife.ca.gov to be added to notification list.

Future Action

- ⌘ Participate in coordination efforts.
- ⌘ Surveying and management.
- ⌘ Support research efforts.
- ⌘ Assist with seeking funding.
- ⌘ Be prepared to share information with agencies, legislators, stakeholders, public.

Further resources: www.PSHB.org




sandag emp

et Explorer


University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources

Invasive Shot Hole Borers




[Home](#) [Pest Overview](#) [Distribution Map](#) [Diagnosis and Management](#) [Resources](#) [Monitoring and Research](#) [News and Events](#) [Contacts](#)

What are the Polyphagous and Kuroshio Shot Hole Borers?




The Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer (PSHB) is an invasive wood-boring beetle that attacks dozens of tree species in Southern California, including commercial avocado groves, common landscape trees, and native species in urban and wildland environments.

PSHB spreads a disease called Fusarium Dieback (FD), which is caused by pathogenic fungi. Trees



Upcoming Events

Event Name	Date
Now Hiring:	7/8/2016
Emerging Tree Pest Educ. Specialist	
Invasive Tree Pests Issues-San Diego	7/28/2016



Acknowledgements:

Jeff Brandt and Claire Ingel, CDFW – Region 6

David Zoutendyk, Eric Porter, and Patrick Gower, US Fish and Wildlife Service

Christine Sloan-Tolchin, County of San Diego

Yvonne Moore and Kris Preston, San Diego Monitoring and Management Program

Shanti Santulli, US Army Corps of Engineers

Jim Sulentic, Natural Communities Coalition (formerly NROC)

Kevin Turner and ETPSC of San Diego

Akif Eskalen and Richard Stouthamer, UC Riverside

Jan Gonzalez and John Kabashima, UC Agriculture and Natural Resources Cooperative Extension

John Boland, Southwest Wetlands Interpretive Association

Keith Greer and Kyle Rice, San Diego Association of Governments

Megan Lulow, UCI

CDFW staff – Gail Severen, Marilyn Fluharty, Tim Dillingham, Marcus Hubbell, Ken Devore, Amanda Eigner, Aidan Renner, Ryan Lawler, Joel Trumbo, John Ekhoﬀ, Tracie Nelson, Jason Price, Gabriel Penaflor, Will Patterson, Steve Goldman



© 2010 Thomas Stoughton

Mahalo!!