

## HOW TO USE THIS CHART

This chart is intended to help inform PSHB management decisions. Consider potential safety hazards, tree value (economic and ecological), available resources and other factors unique to each situation when using this tool.

## REPRODUCTIVE HOSTS

A reproductive host is a species that supports 1) PSHB reproduction & 2) growth and development of the beetle's symbiotic fungi. These species are currently the priority for control efforts as they can produce more beetles that may spread the infestation. Some of the more susceptible reproductive hosts appear to be London plane, box elder, English oak and .

## LIMB FAILURE HAZARD

The point of attachment between a tree branch and the main stem is called the branch collar. PSHB infestation in this area poses a serious safety hazard: a weakened collar may not be able to support the weight of the branch, creating potential for limb failure.

Infested trees - including those that have been treated or pruned - must be regularly monitored so that hazards can be identified and removed. When monitoring, consider beetle attacks in the branch collar as part of the branch.

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### Changes made to suit South Africa

## IDENTIFYING + MANAGING PSHB: SUGGESTED STEPS

