

Current host trees on which PSHB infestations in South Africa have been confirmed

2019-01-29

REPRODUCTIVE HOST TREES 1

Exotic species

Latin name	Common name
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black wattle
<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident (Chinese) maple
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Boxelder
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple
<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	Pink flame tree
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey locust
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweetgum
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia
<i>Pearsea americana</i>	Avocado
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor bean
<i>Salix alba</i>	White willow

Native SA species

Latin name	Common name
<i>Combretum krausii</i>	Forest bushwillow
<i>Erythrina caffra</i>	Coast coral tree
<i>Podalyria calyptrata</i>	Water blossom pea
<i>Psoralea pinata</i>	Fountain bush
<i>Salix mucronata</i>	Cape willow

NON-REPRODUCTIVE HOST TREES 2

Exotic species

Latin name	Common name
<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	Butterfly orchid tree
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Common camellia
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan nut
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Kapok
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor
<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Orange
<i>Eriobotrya japonicum</i>	Loquat
<i>Erythrina livingstoniana</i>	Aloe coral tree
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River red gum
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Common fig
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	European ash
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Syringa
<i>Morus</i> sp.	Mulberry
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American plane
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	Californian plane
<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	Frangipani
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Lombardy poplar
<i>Prunus nigra</i>	Black plum
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Peach
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Guava
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper tree

Native SA species

Latin name	Common name
<i>Bauhinia galpinii</i> *	Pride of De Kaap
<i>Buddleja saligna</i> *	False olive
<i>Calodendrum capense</i> *	Cape chestnut
<i>Calpurnia aurea</i> *	Geelkeurboom
<i>Combretum erythrophyllum</i> *	River bushwillow
<i>Cordia caffra</i> *	Septee tree
<i>Cussonia spicata</i> *	Cabbage tree/ Kiepersol
<i>Diospyros dichrophylla</i> *	Star apple
<i>Diospyros lycidioides</i> *	Monkey plum
<i>Ekebergia capensis</i> *	Cape ash
<i>Erythrina lysistemon</i> *	Common coral tree
<i>Ficus natalensis</i> *	Natal fig
<i>Grewia occidentalis</i> *	Cross berry
<i>Gymnosporia buxifolia</i> *	Spike thorn
<i>Halleria lucida</i> *	Tree fuschia
<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i> *	Wild plum
<i>Melianthus major</i> *	Honey flower/ Kruidjie-roer-my-nie
<i>Nuxia floribunda</i> *	Forest elder
<i>Olea europea</i> subsp. <i>africana</i> *	Wild olive
<i>Podocarpus falcatus</i> *	Outeniqua yellowwood
<i>Podocarpus henkelii</i> *	Henkel's yellowwood
<i>Protea mundii</i> *	Forest sugar bush
<i>Rapanea melanophloeos</i> *	Cape beech
<i>Schotia brachypetala</i> *	Weeping boerbean/ Huilboerboom

<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Swamp cypress	<i>Senegalia galpinii</i> *	Monkey-thorn
<i>Ulmus minor = procera</i>	English elm	<i>Vachellia karoo</i> *	Sweet thorn
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm	<i>Vachellia sieberiana</i> var. <i>woodii</i> *	Paper bark thorn
<i>Viburnum sinensis</i>	Viburnum	<i>Virgilia divaricata</i> *	Keurboom
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Grapevine		

1 Host trees in which both the beetles and the fungus establish, and where the beetle successfully reproduce. In most cases the reproductive hosts will eventually be killed by the fungus.

2 Host trees that are attacked by the beetle and where the fungus establishes, but where the beetle does not successfully breed. The fungus might, or might not cause disease and kill the trees.

Source: <https://fabinet.up.ac.za/pshb>