

Eucalyptus Long-Horned Borer (*Phoracantha semipunctata*)

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Eucalyptus long-horned borer (ELB) was first reported in 1984. This beetle is a devastating pest of Eucalyptus plants. ELB is a native of Australia. In Australia, the beetle appears to be controlled by a complex of natural enemies that attack all life stages.

Systemic insecticides are not effective and contact insecticides are not practical because of the size of the trees. Therefore, cultural controls, such as, proper irrigation and pruning practices and the planting of resistant species are the recommended control strategies (Table 1).

Table 1. *Eucalyptus* spp. that are resistant or susceptible to the *Eucalyptus* long-horned borer.

Resistant species	Susceptible species
<i>camaldulenses</i>	<i>diversicolor</i>
<i>cladocalyx</i>	<i>globulus</i>
<i>robusta</i>	<i>grandis</i>
<i>sideroxylon</i>	<i>nitens</i>
<i>xtrabutii</i> (syn. <i>E. rameliana</i>)	<i>saligna</i>
	<i>viminalis</i>

Drs. Tim Paine, Jocelyn Millar, and Larry Hanks (UC Riverside Dept. of Entomology) are conducting research to establish parasites in infested counties. The natural enemies of ELB are small wasps that are highly specialized parasites, but entirely harmless to other species. *Syngaster lepidus* parasitizes the larvae of the beetle. Two species of *Jarra* parasitize the larvae of the beetle. *Avetianella*