# PESTS & DISEASES IN SOUTH AFRICAN FORESTRY 2015/16

## PESTS

### Phoracantha binotata
**Orange kulpmont**
- Distribution: Throughout South Africa.
- Biology: This small, thornless, white and pink-streaked weevil is a serious pest of Eucalyptus. It feeds on young leaves and tender shoot tips, causing leaf blisters and respiratory blisters to form on the tips of branches.
- Management: Hand picking and contact insecticides can control populations. Chemical control measures should be used only as a last resort.

### Phoracantha kirbyi
**Black kulpmont**
- Distribution: Throughout South Africa.
- Biology: This weevil is similar to P. binotata, but larger and darker in color. It feeds on young leaves and shoots, causing leaf blisters and respiratory blisters to form on the tips of branches.
- Management: Hand picking and contact insecticides can control populations. Chemical control measures should be used only as a last resort.

### Lyctus brevicorpus
**Black powderpost**
- Distribution: Throughout South Africa.
- Biology: This woodboring beetle feeds on all species and hybrids of Eucalyptus. It prefers sapwood and can cause significant damage to trees.
- Management: Monitor for infestations and treat with appropriate insecticides to prevent damage.

### Oxycoryphia eucalypti
**Eucalyptus borers**
- Distribution: Throughout South Africa.
- Biology: These beetles feed on Eucalyptus species and hybrids, causing significant damage to trees.
- Management: Monitor for infestations and treat with appropriate insecticides to prevent damage.

### Oxycoryphia pecora
**Eucalyptus borers**
- Distribution: Throughout South Africa.
- Biology: These beetles feed on Eucalyptus species and hybrids, causing significant damage to trees.
- Management: Monitor for infestations and treat with appropriate insecticides to prevent damage.

### DISEASES

### Acacia mearnsii (Wattle rust)
- Distribution: Throughout South Africa.
- Biology: This disease affects Acacia, causing yellowing of the foliage and galls on the stems.
- Management: Select disease-tolerant material.

### Acacia nilotica (Wattle wilt)
- Distribution: Throughout South Africa.
- Biology: This disease affects Acacia, causing yellowing of the foliage and galls on the stems.
- Management: Select disease-tolerant material.

### Neofusicoccum macrosporum (Botryosphaeria blight)
- Distribution: Throughout South Africa.
- Biology: This disease affects Eucalyptus, causing dark brown lesions on the branches and trunk.
- Management: Remove infected stumps and dry stumps.

### Fusarium circinatum (Fusarium canker)
- Distribution: Throughout South Africa.
- Biology: This disease affects Eucalyptus, causing discolored bark and wood decay.
- Management: Remove infected stumps and dry stumps.

### Teratosphaeria zulensis (Eucalyptus canker)
- Distribution: Throughout South Africa.
- Biology: This disease affects Eucalyptus, causing dark brown lesions on the branches and trunk.
- Management: Remove infected stumps and dry stumps.

### Neofusicoccum acuminatum (Botryosphaeria blight)
- Distribution: Throughout South Africa.
- Biology: This disease affects Eucalyptus, causing dark brown lesions on the branches and trunk.
- Management: Remove infected stumps and dry stumps.

### Phomopsis pinus (Pinus inner bark blight)
- Distribution: Throughout South Africa.
- Biology: This disease affects Pinus, causing yellowing of the foliage and death of the tree.
- Management: Select disease-tolerant material.