

Western Australian *Euwallacea fornicatus*, Polyphagous Shot-Hole Borer (PSHB) Host List

The Western Australian Polyphagous shot-hole borer (PSHB) Host List has been derived from the most current data available from the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development's (DPIRD) PSHB Response from September 2021 to date. Host species are added to this list when PSHB or its fungal symbiont (*Fusarium* sp. [AF-18]) is detected and confirmed by molecular testing techniques. DPIRD has developed a susceptibility index based on several variables. For a full breakdown of the methodology used, please see [PSHB WA Host List Methodology](#).

This document is intended as a **guide only**, indicating the potential for listed host plant species to become infested with PSHB. Consideration should be given to the risks and reward of planting species that may be susceptible to PSHB but also provide a demonstrated ecosystem service. This includes WA natives that provide food resources and/or habitat for threatened species, and trees which are keystone species that contribute to improved ecological outcomes and biodiversity.

Many plant species in WA remain of unknown PSHB susceptibility. DPIRD therefore advises regular referral to this host list, which is updated frequently.

The higher the host species' susceptibility rating the more prone it is to PSHB attack.

Host type	Susceptibility to PSHB attack	Details
Reproductive hosts	Extreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extremely susceptible to infestation. Can amplify PSHB populations, increasing the infestation risk to surrounding trees.
	Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very/Highly susceptible to infestation. Can increase surrounding PSHB populations if left untreated for too long.
	High	
	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderately susceptible to infestation.
Non-reproductive hosts	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly less prone to PSHB attack. PSHB can attack but not successfully reproduce within these trees (non-reproductive). Trees are generally not expected to die due to infestation. Infestations are likely incidental due to proximity to a more susceptible infested host tree.
	Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few infestations recorded. PSHB may attack but not successfully reproduce within these trees (non-reproductive). Trees are generally not expected to die due to infestation. Infestations are likely incidental due to proximity to a more susceptible infested host tree.

Hosts are listed in alphabetical order by scientific name within each susceptibility rating.

Reproductive host trees

Reproductive host tree species are those proven to support PSHB reproduction and allowing the growth of the associated *Fusarium* sp. [AF18] fungus, which serves as food source for the beetle offspring.

The most highly susceptible reproductive hosts are preferred by PSHB, and infestations have been confirmed multiple times, typically associated with moderate to heavy infestation.

Host scientific name*	Host common name/s	Susceptibility
Introduced species		
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box elder maple	Extreme
<i>Erythrina x sykesii</i>	Coral tree	Extreme
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Robinia, mop top robinia, black locust	Extreme

Host scientific name*	Host common name/s	Susceptibility
Introduced species		
<i>Delonix regia</i>	Poinciana	Very High
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Common fig	Very High
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Chinese hibiscus	Very High
<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	Very High
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane tree	Very High
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor oil	Very High
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese Wisteria	Very High
Australian Native species		
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River sheoak	Very High
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay fig	Very High
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson fig	Very High
<i>Ricinocarpus pinifolius</i>	Wedding bush	Very High
Western Australian Native species		
<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>	Swamp paperbark	Very High
<i>Talipariti tiliaceum</i> (syn. <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>)	Sea hibiscus, cottonwood	Very High

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Host scientific name*	Host common name/s	Susceptibility
Introduced species		
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> var. <i>candida</i> (syn. <i>Bauhinia alba</i>)	Orchid tree	High
<i>Brugmansia suaveolens</i>	Angel's trumpet	High
<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Golden shower tree	High
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror bush	High
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey locust	High
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden rain tree	High
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet gum, Liquidambar	High
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango	High
<i>Morus alba</i> 'Pendula'	Weeping mulberry	High
<i>Morus nigra</i>	Black mulberry	High
<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado	High
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery pear	High
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak	High
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork oak	High
<i>Salix humboldtiana</i>	Humboldt's willow	High
<i>Triadica sebifera</i> (syn. <i>Sapium sebiferum</i>)	Chinese tallow	High
Australian Native species		
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra flame tree	High
<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	Moreton Bay chestnut	High
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping fig	High
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Green Island fig	High
Western Australian Native species		
<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	Broome Raintree, Lebbeck Tree	High
<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	Swamp banksia	High
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri	High
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red flowering gum	High

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Host scientific name*	Host common name/s	Susceptibility
Introduced species		
<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	Copperleaf	Moderate
<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident maple	Moderate
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Orchid tree	Moderate
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Caucasian boxwood	Moderate
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Common camellia	Moderate
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	Moderate
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Queen of the night, Night jessamine	Moderate
<i>Citrus x aurantium</i>	Bitter orange, Seville orange	Moderate
<i>Citrus x latifolia</i>	Tahitian lime	Moderate
<i>Dombeya tiliacea</i> (syn. <i>Dombeya natalensis</i>)	Cape wedding flower	Moderate
<i>Dovyalis caffra</i>	Kei apple	Moderate
<i>Dracaena reflexa</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>	Song of India	Moderate
<i>Dracaena</i> sp.	Dracaena	Moderate
<i>Duranta erecta</i>	Golden dewdrops	Moderate
<i>Erythrina caffra</i>	African coral tree	Moderate
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Rubber tree, Rubber Fig	Moderate
<i>Ficus sycomorus</i>	Mulberry fig	Moderate
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf ash	Moderate
<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i>	Kaffir plum	Moderate
<i>Heptapleurum arboricola</i> (syn. <i>Schefflera arboricola</i>)	Dwarf umbrella tree	Moderate
<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>	Confederate rose	Moderate
<i>Inga edulis</i>	Ice-cream bean	Moderate
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet	Moderate
<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Lychee	Moderate
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	Moderate
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	Moderate
<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	Common frangipani	Moderate
<i>Plumeria</i> sp. 1	Frangipani	Moderate
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern cottonwood	Moderate
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black poplar	Moderate
<i>Populus simonii</i>	Simon's poplar	Moderate
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry plum	Moderate
<i>Quercus lusitanica</i>	Lusitanian oak	Moderate

Host scientific name*	Host common name/s	Susceptibility
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast oak	Moderate
<i>Rhaphiolepis loquata</i> (syn. <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>)	Loquat	Moderate
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping willow	Moderate
<i>Salix matsudana</i>	Corkscrew willow	Moderate
<i>Sapindus saponaria</i> subsp. <i>drummondii</i>	Western soap berry	Moderate
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Brazilian pepper-tree	Moderate
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych / Scots elm	Moderate
<i>Ulmus</i> sp. 1 cf. <i>glabra</i> or <i>minor</i>	Wych or Scots or Field elm	Moderate
<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	Japanese Wisteria	Moderate
<i>Wisteria</i> sp. 1	Wisteria	Moderate
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Zelkova , Japanese elm	Moderate
Australian Native species		
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Golden wattle	Moderate
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow palm, King palm, Illawara palm	Moderate
<i>Auranticarpa rhombifolia</i>	Diamond-leaf pittosporum	Moderate
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong, Bottle tree	Moderate
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar gum	Moderate
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Southern blue gum	Moderate
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	South Australian blue gum, Yellow gum	Moderate
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp mahogany	Moderate
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak	Moderate
<i>Heptapleurum actinophyllum</i> (syn. <i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>)	Australian umbrella tree	Moderate
<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia nut	Moderate
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Paperbark	Moderate
<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i> (syn. <i>Callistemon viminalis</i>)	Creek bottlebrush	Moderate
<i>Syzygium smithii</i>	Lilly pilly	Moderate
Western Australian Native species		
<i>Banksia prionotes</i>	Acorn banksia	Moderate
<i>Bossiaea linophylla</i>	Narrow-Leaved Bossiaea	Moderate
<i>Casuarina obesa</i>	Swamp sheoak	Moderate
<i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i>	Karri	Moderate
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	Flooded gum	Moderate
<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	Stout paperbark	Moderate

Host scientific name*	Host common name/s	Susceptibility
<i>Melaleuca teretifolia</i>	Banbar	Moderate
<i>Ricinocarpus tuberculatus</i> x <i>cyanescens</i>	Ricinocarpus bridal star, Wedding Bush.	Moderate
<i>Spyridium globulosum</i>	Basket bush	Moderate
<i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>	Western woody pear	Moderate

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*Some hosts could not be identified to species level; these are listed as 'sp.' against their genera.

Non-reproductive host trees

Non-reproductive host tree species can be attacked but do not support PSHB reproduction. The beetles can not establish breeding galleries, the fungus may or may not cause disease and trees are generally not expected to die.

Host scientific name*	Host common name/s	Susceptibility
Introduced species		
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	Low
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Scottish maple	Low
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver maple	Low
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Persian silk tree	Low
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry tree	Low
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch	Low
<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Lesser bougainvillea	Low
<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.	Bougainvillea	Low
<i>Camellia oleifera</i>	Tea-oil camellia	Low
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan	Low
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern redbud	Low
<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Grapefruit	Low
<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Mandarine tree	Low
<i>Citrus x limon</i>	Lemon	Low
<i>Dombeya acutangula</i>	Bois Bete	Low
<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	Cockspur coral tree	Low
<i>Erythrina lysistemon</i>	Common coral tree	Low
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>oxycarpa</i>	Claret ash	Low
<i>Fraxinus griffithii</i>	Himalayan ash, Evergreen ash, Griffith's ash	Low
<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.	Ash	Low
<i>Grewia occidentalis</i>	Crossberry	Low

Host scientific name*	Host common name/s	Susceptibility
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Common holly	Low
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Low
<i>Kigelia africana</i>	Sausage tree	Low
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet	Low
<i>Magnolia figo</i>	Banana shrub	Low
<i>Olea europaea</i>	European olive	Low
<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental plane	Low
<i>Salix alba</i>	White willow	Low
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper-tree	Low
<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Bird of paradise tree, wild banana, giant white bird of paradise	Low
<i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i>	Weeping saphora, Sappora	Low
<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	Cape honeysuckle	Low
<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Australian red cedar, toon	Low
<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Field elm	Low
<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian elm	Low
<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Sweet Viburnum	Low
Australian Native species		
<i>Acacia retinodes</i>	Silver wattle	Low
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Coastal sheoak	Low
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Bull oak	Low
<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Indian coral tree	Low
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Redbox gum, Red box.	Low
<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Moreton Bay tulipwood	Low
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding heart tree	Low
<i>Howea forsteriana</i>	Kentia palm	Low
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native frangipani	Low
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Orange jasmine	Low
<i>Pipturus argenteus</i>	Native mulberry	Low
<i>Vitex trifolia</i>	Simple-leaf chaste tree	Low
Western Australian Native species		
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Orange or Golden wattle	Low
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River red gum	Low

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Host scientific name*	Host common name/s	Susceptibility
Introduced species		
<i>Alnus jorullensis</i>	Mexican alder	Negligible
<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Bullocks heart	Negligible
<i>Calodendrum capense</i>	Cape-chestnut	Negligible
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese hackberry	Negligible
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor tree, Camphor laurel	Negligible
<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>	Spiny fiddlewood	Negligible
<i>Citrus x meyeri</i>	Meyer / Eureka lemon	Negligible
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cabbage tree	Negligible
<i>Dyopsis decaryi</i>	Triangle palm	Negligible
<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	African milkbush, naked lady, firesticks	Negligible
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese Aralia	Negligible
<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Indian banyan	Negligible
<i>Hibiscus martianus</i>	Heartleaf rose-mallow	Negligible
<i>Lantana</i> sp.	Lantana	Negligible
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Privet	Negligible
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Common privet	Negligible
<i>Lycianthes rantonnetii</i>	Blue potato bush	Negligible
<i>Malus</i> sp. 1	Crab apple	Negligible
<i>Morus rubra</i>	Red mulberry	Negligible
<i>Oncoba spinosa</i>	Snuff-box tree	Negligible
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Empress tree	Negligible
<i>Phyllanthus</i> sp.	Leafflower	Negligible
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Apricot	Negligible
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina cherry laurel	Negligible
<i>Rosa</i> sp. 'Restless'	<i>Rosa</i> sp. 'Restless'	Negligible
<i>Rosa x polliniana</i>	Rose	Negligible
<i>Schotia brachypetala</i>	Drunken parrot tree	Negligible
<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Yellow trumpet tree	Negligible
<i>Tetrapanax papyrifer</i>	Chinese rice-paper plant	Negligible
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Tipa, Tipu	Negligible
Australian Native species		
<i>Aleurites moluccanus</i>	Candlenut	Negligible
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast banksia	Negligible
<i>Cordyline stricta</i>	Narrow-leaf palm-lily	Negligible

Host scientific name*	Host common name/s	Susceptibility
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper fig	Negligible
<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	Red silky oak	Negligible
<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	Norfolk Island hibiscus	Negligible
<i>Pararchidendron pruinosum</i>	Snow Wood	Negligible
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Firewheel tree, wheel of fire	Negligible
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Java plum	Negligible
Western Australian Native species		
<i>Adenanthos sericeus</i>	Albany woollybush	Negligible
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Willow myrtle	Negligible
<i>Allocasuarina decussata</i>	Karri sheoak	Negligible
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	Dwarf sheoak	Negligible
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	Bull banksia	Negligible
<i>Banksia menziesii</i>	Menzie's banksia	Negligible
<i>Elaeocarpus</i> sp.	Elaeocarpus	Negligible
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Tuart	Negligible
<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Cluster fig	Negligible
<i>Grevillea olivacea</i>	Olive Grevillea	Negligible
<i>Hakea multilineata</i>	Grass-leaf Hakea	Negligible
<i>Hakea prostrata</i>	Harsh Hakea	Negligible
<i>Lambertia orbifolia</i>	Roundleaf honeysuckle	Negligible
<i>Pittosporum ligustrifolium</i>	Pittosporum	Negligible
<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	Orange-fruit kurrajong	Negligible
<i>Templetonia retusa</i>	Cockie's tongue	Negligible

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Updates register

New hosts / host reproductive status/ susceptibility statuses in Western Australia:

Scientific name	Host Status			
	Version 2.0, 28 February 2025		Version 3.0, 31 March 2025	
	Reproductive	Susceptibility	Reproductive	Susceptibility
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> *	Non-reproductive	Low	Reproductive	Moderate
<i>Casuarina glauca</i> *	-	-	Non-reproductive	Low
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i> *	Non-reproductive	Negligible	Non-reproductive	Low
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	-	-	Non-reproductive	Low
<i>Morus alba</i> 'Pendula'	Reproductive	Moderate	Reproductive	High
<i>Schinus molle</i>	-	-	Non-reproductive	Low

*denotes Australian native species

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