

THE GOLDSPOTTED OAK BORER



Goldspotted oak borer adults are slender beetles about 7/16 of an inch (1 cm) in length with six distinguishing orange spots on the wings.



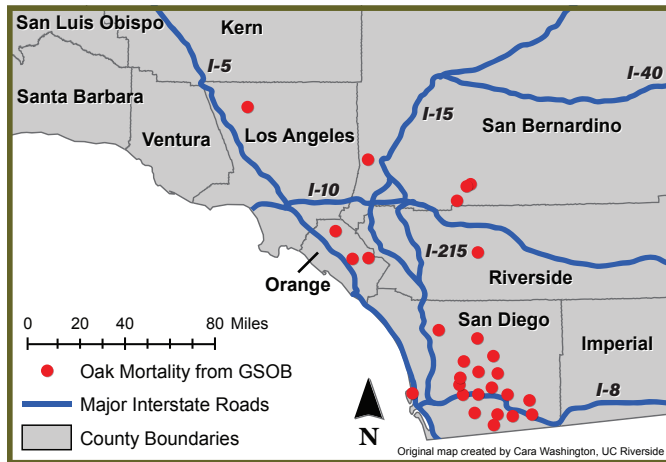
GSOB larvae are legless and white in color. Mature larvae can reach 13/16 of an inch (2 cm) in length. Larvae possess two pincher-like spines at the tip of the abdomen.



REPORT SUSPECTED GSOB INFESTED TREES

<http://ucanr.edu/u.cfm?id=273>

CURRENT AREA OF INFESTATION



Goldspotted oak borer is widely distributed throughout San Diego County and is also present in several other locations in Southern California. The movement of infested firewood is suspected as the cause for infestation in new locations.

DON'T MOVE FIREWOOD!



Moving firewood has the potential to introduce this new pest to more California locations.

PLEASE, DO NOT MOVE FIREWOOD!
www.firewood.ca.gov

For additional information:
www.GSOB.org

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GOLD SPOTTED OAK BORER

A NEW THREAT TO OAKS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



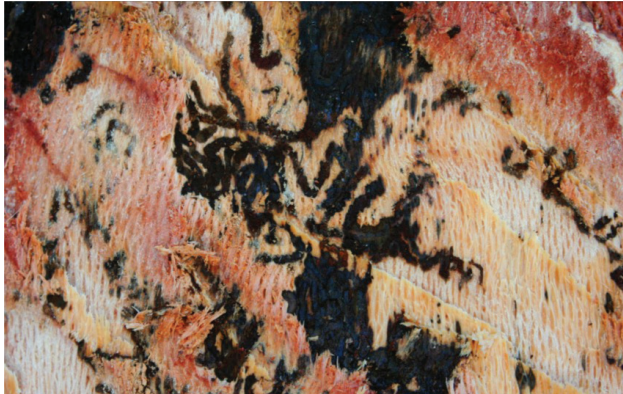
The goldspotted oak borer (GSOB) has killed tens of thousands of mature oak trees throughout San Diego County and in isolated areas of Orange, Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.

Experts believe the introduction of this non-native oak pest and subsequent spread throughout Southern California happened through the transport of infested firewood.



These agencies are equal opportunity employers.

BEETLE IMPACTS



Feeding galleries of the goldspotted oak borer larvae are often black in color with no specific pattern. Larvae feed under the bark primarily on the wood surface.



High densities of larval galleries can patch kill areas of inner bark and lead to tree death. Patches of dense galleries are often indicated by dark, wet staining on the surface of the bark.



Black or red staining on the main stem or larger branches can signify injury from the goldspotted oak borer.

EVIDENCE OF INJURY



Woodpeckers chip away outer bark to forage on goldspotted oak borer larvae. Woodpecker foraging in coast live oak exposes the dark larval galleries and red inner bark.



When new adult beetles emerge, they create D-shaped exit holes about 3/16 of an inch (4 mm) in diameter.



Twig die-back and crown thinning can be symptoms of goldspotted oak borer injury.

HOST TREES



Coast live oak is a species with cupped leaves. It maintains green leaves year round and its acorns are slender and sharply pointed.



California black oak is a species which loses its leaves in the winter. It is found at higher elevations, at 5,000–7,000 ft in southern California.



Canyon live oak is a species that maintains green leaves year round. The underside of older leaves has a gray appearance while newer leaves have fine red hairs.