

Peach Bark Beetle: A Potential Threat to Black Cherry



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Adults emerge from the slash beginning in late summer and overwinter in standing trees.



Adults excavate short overwintering galleries in the phloem of live black cherry. In the fall and spring, gum may accumulate on the surface of the bark in response to gallery construction.



At times so much gum is produced that spring rains may wash it off, and it accumulates at the base of invaded trees.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

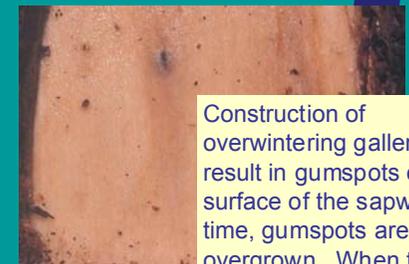
- 🌍 **Develop silvicultural recommendations to reduce damage**
- 🌍 **Investigate life history of peach bark beetle**
- 🌍 **Identify site and stand conditions that are conducive to peach bark beetle outbreaks**
- 🌍 **Develop a tool to monitor adult abundance**



This cross-section shows overwintering galleries that penetrated to the sapwood and resulted in accumulations of gum beneath the bark.



When beetle larvae complete feeding, they pupate in the phloem.



Construction of overwintering galleries may result in gumspots on the surface of the sapwood. In time, gumspots are overgrown. When the trees are harvested, this damage may reduce the value of lumber or veneer.



This clerid is a common predator of peach bark beetle. It lives and forages in the brood galleries.



Brood galleries are perpendicular to the grain of the wood.

Brood galleries typically have two arms separated by a narrow bridge under the entrance hole. Larval galleries follow the wood grain.



Adult activity begins in the spring. Eventually brood galleries are constructed in cherry slash.