

HOME GROUNDS FACT SHEET



Cornell University
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Nassau County



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Disease-Resistant Ornamental Trees and Those Relatively Free of Disease

Some trees show resistance to certain of the more serious tree diseases. Others are relatively free from major disease problems under growing conditions found in the Northeast. Many of these latter types are used only occasionally in shade and ornamental plantings, a fact that may account for the general absence of diseases. However, with the increased limitations on the use of effective fungicides for the control of tree diseases, it would be advisable to check the lists below and substitute one of these trees for a tree that is susceptible to diseases.

Resistant to Dutch elm disease:

- Ulmus parvifolia* (Chinese elm)
- Ulmus glabra* 'camperdownii' (Scotch elm)

Resistant to chestnut blight, but susceptible to twig blight and canker:

- Castanea mollissima* (Chinese chestnut)
- Castanea crenata* (Japanese chestnut)

Resistant to witch's broom:

- Celtis sinensis* (Chinese hackberry)

Resistant to the Diplocarpon leaf blight (Paul's scarlet hawthorn is especially susceptible):

- * *Crataegus phaenopyrum* (Washington hawthorn)
- * *Crataegus viridis* 'Winter King' (Winter King hawthorn)

Resistant to *Cryptodiaporthe* canker:

- Populus maximowiczii* (Japanese poplar)

Resistant to leaf blotch caused by *Guignardia aesculli* that is especially damaging to the common horse chestnut :

- Aesculus arguta* (Texas buckeye))
- Aesculus parviflora* (bottlebrush buckeye)

Flowering crabapples

- * *Malus* 'Adams' o
- Malus baccata* var. *himalaica*
- Malus* 'Cardinal'
- * *Malus* 'Centurion' o
- Malus* 'David'
- Malus* 'Donald Wyman'
- * *Malus floribunda* o
- Malus* 'Henry Kohankie'
- Malus* 'Inglis'
- Malus* 'Professor Sprenger'
- * *Malus* 'Profusion'
- Malus* 'Robinson'
- * *Malus sargentii* o
- * *Malus* 'Sugar Tyme' o

All unmarked crabapples are resistant to cedar apple rust, fire blight, powdery mildew and scab.

o Crabapples susceptible to one or more of the mentioned diseases, but still worth planting.

* Indicates varieties commonly available on Long Island.

Junipers resistant to twig blight caused by *Phomopsis juniperovora*:

Juniperus chinensis

- 'Foemina' ++
- 'Iowa'
- 'Keteleeri' ++
- * 'Robusta green'
- * var. *sargentii* v. 'Glaucia' ++ #

Juniperus communis

- 'Depressa'
- 'Depressa Aurea'
- 'Repanda'
- var. *saxatilis* ++
- * *Juniperus Procumbens* 'Nana'

Juniperus sabina

- * 'Broadmoor' ++
- 'Skandia'

Juniperus squamata

- 'Prostrata'

Juniperus virginiana

also possess resistance to Kabatina twig blight

++ also reported to be resistant to cedar apple rust and cedar hawthorn rust

* indicates varieties/cultivars available on Long Island

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Resistant to twig blight caused by *Phomopsis juniperovora*: All the following cultivars of:

- * *Chamaecyparis pisifera*;
 - 'Filifera Aurea Variegata'
 - 'Plumosa Aurea'
 - 'Squarrosa Sulphurea Nana'

Privets resistant to anthracnose:

- Ligustrum ovalifolium* (California privet)
- Ligustrum x Ibolium* (Ibolium plant)
- Ligustrum obtusifolium regelianum* (Regel's privet)

Trees resistant to crown gall:

- * *Betula nigra* (river birch)
- * *Carpinus* (hornbeam)
- Catalpa* (catalpa)
- * *Cedrus libani* (Cedar of Lebanon)
- Cladrastis* (yellow wood)
- * *Cotinus* (smoke tree)
- * *Fagus* (beech)
- * *Ginkgo* (maidenhair tree)
- Gymnocladus* (coffee tree)
- Koelreuteria* (golden rain tree)
- * *Liquidambar* (sweet gum)
- * *Magnolia* (magnolia)
- * *Picea* (spruce)
- * *Pinus* (pine)
- Sassafras* (sassafras)

Plants resistant to verticillium wilt:

- * *Betula nigra* (river birch)
- * *Carpinus* (hornbeam)
- Cercidiphyllum japonicum* (katsura tree)
- * *Cornus Kousa* (Kousa dogwood)
- * *Fagus* (beech)
- * *Ginkgo biloba* (gingko)
- * *Liquidambar styraciflua* (sweet gum)
- * *Malus* (flowering crabapple)
- Morus* (mulberry)
- * *Picea* (spruce)
- * *Pinus* (pine)
- * *Pyracantha* (firethorn)
- * *Quercus rubra* (northern red oak)

* indicates trees commonly available on Long Island

Trees relatively free of disease:

- Asimina triloba* (pawpaw) [edible fruit]
- Carpinus caroliniana* (American hornbeam)
- Carpinus betulus* (European hornbeam)
- * *Cedrus atlantica* (Atlas cedar)
- Cedrus libani* (cedar of Lebanon)
- Cephalotaxus harringtonia* v. *drupacea* (Japanese plum yew)
- Cercidiphyllum japonicum* (Katsura tree)
- Cladrastis lutea* (yellow wood)
- Corylus colurna* (Turkish hazelnut)
- Eucommia ulmoides* (eucommia)
- Fagus grandiflora* and * *F. sylvatica* (beech)
- * *Franklinia alatomaha* (franklinia)
- * *Ginkgo biloba* (ginkgo)
- Gymnocladus dioica* (Kentucky coffee tree)
- * *Halesia monticola* (silverbell tree)
- Hovenia dulcis* (Japanese raisin tree)
- Kalopanax pictus* (kalopanax)
- Ligustrum lucidum* (glossy privet)
- * *Liquidambar styraciflua* (sweet gum)
- * *Magnolia* sp. (magnolia)
- Magnolia acuminata* (cucumber tree)
- Ostrya virginiana* (hop hornbeam)
- * *Oxydendrum arboreum* (sorrel tree, sour wood)
- Parrotia persica* (parrotia)
- Phellodendron amurense* (Amur cork tree)
- Pseudolarix kaempferi* (golden larch)
- Sassafras albidum* (sassafras)
- * *Sciadopitys verticillata* (umbrella pine)
- * *Stewartia pseudo-camellia* and *Stewartia koreana* (Stewartia)
- * *Taxus* sp. (yew)
- * *Taxus cuspidata* (Japanese yew)
- Toona cedrela sinensis* (cedrela)

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[Reprinted, with modifications due to local observations, from Special Circular 175, "Tree Diseases: Description and Control" by Lester P. Nichols, Plant Pathology, Pennsylvania State University]