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Disease and Insect Resistant Ornamental Plants

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Cornus Dogwood

Cornus is a genus of about 60 species of mostly shrubs and small trees commonly known as dogwoods. This genus includes many ornamentals, but the most popular is the flowering dogwood, *Cornus florida*. Native to the Eastern United States, these distinctive small trees are widely grown in Zones 5-9 and are known for their showy bracts, red fruit, horizontal branching habit and fall color.

The emergence of dogwood anthracnose in the 1970's and powdery mildew in the 1990's devastated *C. florida* in forest, landscape and nursery settings and they remain serious problems in many parts of the country. Host resistance is a key management strategy in areas where these diseases are prevalent.



DISEASES

Powdery Mildew is a disease of *Cornus* caused primarily by the fungus *Erysiphe pulchra*. During prolonged periods of warm days, cool nights and high humidity, the fungus forms whitish patches on leaves, stems and buds of susceptible plants. Repeated infections that begin early in the season can seriously damage trees and make them susceptible to other pests and problems. Trees in shady sites with poor air circulation are more likely to suffer damage.

Except for the Appalachian series from the University of Tennessee, most cultivars of *C. florida* are susceptible. *Cornus nuttallii* (Pacific dogwood), the West Coast equivalent of *C. florida*, is also susceptible. Cultivars of the kousa dogwood, *C. kousa*, are generally more resistant to powdery mildew than *C. florida*. There are also resistant hybrids developed by Dr. Elwin Orton at Rutgers University. These include the *C. florida* x *C. kousa* Stellar[®] Series and *C. florida* x *C. nuttallii* Jersey Star[®] Series.

Powdery Mildew				
Spacios	Cultivor	Reference		
Species	Cultivar	Resistant	Intermediate	Susceptible
Cornus alba		13, 24		
Cornus alba	Bud's Yellow	23		
	Ivory Halo			23

	Powdery Mildew			
Gradian	Culting		Reference	
Species	Cultivar	Resistant	Intermediate	Susceptible
Cornus alternifolia		13, 15, 23, 24		
Cornus controversa		7, 13, 23		
Cornus florida	Appalachian Joy	13, 20		
	Appalachian Spring			5
	Autumn Gold			7, 24
	Barton			10, 15
	Cherokee			15
	Cherokee Brave	2, 6, 7, 24, 25	10, 15	4, 23
	Cherokee Chief	7		10, 15
	Cherokee Daybreak			24
	Cherokee Princess			4, 15, 24
	Cherokee Sunset			15, 23, 24, 25
	Cloud 9			4, 10, 15, 23
	Dixie Colannade			5
	Double Delight			24
	Dwarf Pink	15		
	Dwarf White			7
	Emerald Star	15		
	First Lady			7
	Fragrant Cloud		15	
	Girard's Pink			24
	Gold Star	15		
	Green Glow			24
	Head Quarters			24
	Hog 1			24
	Hog 2			24
	Jean's Appalachian Snow	13, 25		
	Karen's Appalachian Blush	13, 14, 18, 25		
	Kay's Appalachian Mist	13, 25		
	Little Princess		15	5, 14
	Northern Providence			24
	Ozark Spring			15, 24
	Plena			5, 15
	Pink Beauty		15	7
	Pink Flame			7, 24
	Poinsett			24
	Presidential			24
	Purple Glory			7, 15

	Powdery Mildew				
Creation	Cultiver		Reference		
Species	Cultivar	Resistant	Intermediate	Susceptible	
Cornus florida	Pygmy		15	24	
	Rainbow			15, 24	
	Red Beauty			15, 24	
	Red Pygmy			5, 14	
	Rubra			4, 14, 15	
	Rubra Pink			7	
	Snow Princess			24	
	Spring Time			24	
	Sterling Silver			15	
	Stokes Pink			7	
	Sweet Water Red			24	
	Weaver's White	7			
	Welch's Bay Beauty	7			
	Wonderberry			15, 24	
	World's Fair	14	15		
Cornus kousa		13			
Cornus kousa	Agate	15			
	Angustata	24			
	Autumn Rose	15, 24			
	Beni Fuji	24			
	Big Apple	5, 15, 18			
	Blue Shadow	5, 14, 15, 18, 24			
	Bodent Form	24			
	Bush's Pink	24	15		
	China Girl	15, 18, 24			
	Doubloon	24			
	Elizabeth Lustgarten	24			
	Emerald Star	15, 24			
	Empire	21			
	Gay Head	18			
	Greensleeves	18			
	Japanese Cornel	15			
	Julian	15			
	Lustgarten Weeping	5, 15			
	Milky Way (seed-produced cultivar; highly variable)	7, 10, 14, 15, 18, 24			
	Milky Way Select	7, 18, 24			
	Moonbeam	15, 24			

	Powdery Mildew				
Creation	Cultiver		Reference		
Species	Cultivar	Resistant	Intermediate	Susceptible	
Cornus kousa	National	7, 10, 24			
	Pam's Mountain Bouquet	21			
	Porlock	24			
	Red Steeple	21			
	Satomi	7, 15, 24			
	Scarlet Fire [®] ('Rutpink')	16			
	Snow Flake	15			
	Spring Grove		15		
	Square Dance	15		5	
	Temple Jewel	18			
	Trinity Star	15			
	Willamette	24			
	Wolf Eyes	15			
Cornus kousa var. chinensis		15			
Cornus mas		13			
Cornus mas	Aurea	23			
	Golden Glory	10, 15, 23, 24			
	Redstone	15			
	Reston	23			
Cornus sericea		13, 24			
Cornus sericea	Cardinal	15			
	Isante	15			

Powdery Mildew					
C. florida × C. kousa					
Hybride	Stellar [®] Series		Reference		
Hybrids	Stellar Series	Resistant	Intermediate	Susceptible	
<i>Cornus</i> x <i>rutgersensis</i> 'Rutban'	Aurora [®]	4, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 18			
<i>Cornus</i> x <i>rutgersensis</i> 'Rutdan'	Celestial [®] (originally trademarked as Galaxy)	4, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 18	10		
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutcan'	Constellation [®]	4, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15	10	18	
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutlan'	Ruth Ellen [®]	6, 7	15	4, 13, 14, 18	
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutfan'	Stardust [®]	7, 13	10	15, 18	
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutgan'	Stellar Pink [®]	4, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 18			

Powdery Mildew					
	C. florida x C. nuttallii				
Llubride	larcau Star [®] Cariac	Reference			
Hybrids	Jersey Star [®] Series	Resistant	Susceptible		
Cornus x 'KN4-43'	Starlight [®]	5, 14			
Cornus x 'KN30-8'	Venus [®]	5, 14			

Powdery Mildew				
C. florida × C. nuttallii				
Llubride	Cultivor	Refe	rence	
Hybrids	Cultivar	Resistant	Susceptible	
Cornus florida x Cornus nuttallii	Eddie's White Wonder		7, 23, 24	

Anthracnose is a disease of *Cornus* caused by the fungus *Discula destructiva*. Infection generally occurs during cool, moist conditions in spring and early summer and is more likely to be severe in shaded sites. Symptoms typically start as leaf lesions or blotches. The disease may spread from leaves to twigs and trunks causing dieback and cankers. In severe cases, cankers girdle the trunk and eventually kill the tree.

C. florida and *C. nuttallii* are the primary hosts (19). *C. kousa* is generally more resistant (2, 3, 9), but susceptibility in some cultivars has been reported.

Anthracnose				
Constant	Cultivar	Refer	ence	
Species	Cultivar	Resistant	Susceptible	
Cornus canadensis		3		
Cornus florida	Appalachian Spring	3, 19, 22		
Cornus kousa	Autumn Rose		18	
	Elizabeth Lustgarten	18		
	Empire	21		
	Milky Way	18, 19		
	Moonbeam		18	
	Pam's Mountain Bouquet	21		
	Red Steeple	21		
	Scarlet Fire [®] ('Rutpink')	16		
	Steeple	18, 19		
	Wolf Eyes		18	
Cornus mas		3, 19		

Anthracnose				
	C. florida × C. kousa			
Listerida	Stellar [®] Series	Refer	ence	
Hybrids	Stellar® Series	Resistant	Susceptible	
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutban'	Aurora [®]	2		
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutdan'	Celestial [®] (originally trade- marked as Galaxy)	2, 18, 19		
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutcan'	Constellation [®]	2		
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutlan'	Ruth Ellen [®]	2		
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutfan'	Stardust [®]	2, 18, 19		
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutgan'	Stellar Pink [®]	2, 18, 19		

Spot Anthracnose is a common disease of *C. florida* caused by the fungus *Elsinoe corni*. Other species such as *C. kousa* and *C. mas* can also be affected, but it is usually not significant (19). The disease is favored by wet, humid weather and is worse on trees growing in full sun than in shade. Reddish-purple lesions with tan centers infect leaves, bracts and fruit. Repeated infections can weaken trees and cause sparse flowers and foliage.

Spot Anthracnose				
c i	C IV	Refer	ence	
Species	Cultivar	Resistant	Susceptible	
Cornus controversa		7		
Cornus florida*	Barton White		7	
	Cherokee Brave	4, 6, 7		
	Cherokee Chief	6		
	Cherokee Princess	19	6	
	Cherokee Sunset		15	
	Cloud 9		6, 9	
	Dwarf White		7	
	First Lady	19		
	Fragrant Cloud	19		
	Little Princess		15	
	Ozark Spring		7	
	Plena	19		
	Purple Glory	19		
	Rainbow		7, 15	
	Rubra		6	
	Springtime	19	7	
	Weaver's White	6		
	Welch's Bay Beauty	6		
Cornus kousa	Lustgarten Weeping		15	
	Milky Way	7		

*C. florida cultivars with pink bracts less often disfigured than those with white bracts (19).

Spot Anthracnose				
Species	Cultivar	Reference		
Species		Resistant	Susceptible	
Cornus kousa	Milky Way Select	7		
	National	7		
	Satomi	7	15	
	Wolf Eyes		15	
Cornus mas	Golden Glory		15	

Spot Anthracnose				
	C. florida × C. kousa			
Llubride	Stellar [®] Series	Refer	ence	
Hybrids	Stellar Series	Resistant	Susceptible	
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutban'	Aurora [®]	4, 6, 7		
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutdan'	Celestial [®] (originally trade- marked as Galaxy)	4, 6, 7		
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutcan'	Constellation [®]	4, 6, 7		
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutfan'	Ruth Ellen [®]	4, 6, 7		
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutlan'	Stellar Pink [®]	4, 6, 7		

Spot Anthracnose					
C. florida × C. nuttallii					
Hybrids	Cultivar	Reference			
		Resistant	Susceptible		
Cornus florida x Cornus nuttallii	Eddie's White Wonder		7		

Cercospora Leaf Spot is a disease of *C. florida* caused by the fungus *Cercospora cornicola*. Prevalent during and following wet spring weather, leaves develop brownish spots. Minor infections may diminish aesthetic value but will not cause lasting damage. However, severe infections that cause repeated defoliation over several years can reduce tree vigor.

Cercospora Leaf Spot							
Species/Hybrids	Cultivar	Reference					
		Resistant	Intermediate	Susceptible			
Cornus florida	Cherokee Brave		1	6			
	Cherokee Chief		1				
	Cherokee Princess		1	6			
	Cloud 9		1	6			
	Little Princess			1			
	Pumpkin Patch	1					
	Pygmy	1					
	Red Pygmy	1					
	Rubra			6			

Cercospora Leaf Spot							
C. florida × C. kousa							
Hybrids	Stellar [®] Series	Reference					
	Stellar Series	Resistant	Susceptible				
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutban'	Aurora®	6					
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutdan'	Celestial [®] (originally trademarked as Galaxy)	6					
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutcan'	Constellation®	6					
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutfan'	Ruth Ellen [®]	6					
Cornus x rutgersensis 'Rutlan'	Stellar Pink [®]	6	1				

INSECTS

Dogwood Borer, *Synanthedon scitula,* is the larval stage of a clearwing moth that resembles a wasp. It has multiple landscape plant hosts and is the most serious insect pest of *C. florida. C. kousa* is reported as resistant (11) but susceptibility of some cultivars has been observed (10).

Larval feeding in phloem and cambium tissue interferes with transport of water and nutrients. Weakened trees may die within in a couple of seasons. The best ways to reduce infestation are to maintain healthy trees and avoid wounding such as from lawn mowers. Any opening in the bark can provide access to larvae. A study at the University of Kentucky found trees planted in full sun had an increased probability of borer attack (17).

Dogwood Sawfly, *Macremphytus tarsatus*, is a native insect that relies on *Cornus* sp. for larval development. Feeding injury can skeletonize and defoliate infested trees. Gray dogwood, *C. racemosa,* is a primary host (11, 12). Tatarian dogwood, *C. alba* 'Sibirica', and redosier dogwood, *C. sericea* 'Flaviramea' have also been reported as preferred hosts – *C. florida, C. kousa* and *C. mas* appear to be resistant (12).

Japanese Beetle, *Popillia japonica,* is a common defoliator of many landscape plants. *C. florida* is reported to be resistant (8).

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