

RESEARCH LABORATORY TECHNICAL REPORT



Verticillium Wilt Resistant Species

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Verticillium wilt is a soil borne fungal disease that can be fatal to a wide range of woody plants. It is also a significant disease of vegetables and row crops. This vascular disease causes the water-conducting vessels of the plant material to become blocked. This produces symptoms of severe moisture stress in the leaves such as curling, drying, and abnormal coloration. Dieback and death may follow over the next one to three years. Through research or observation, some plants have been determined to be highly resistant or immune to Verticillium wilt disease. Listed below are species that can safely be used on sites with a history of the disease (Table 1).

Table 1: Species with Verticillium Wilt Resistance

All Gymnosperms (conifers, cycads, ginkgo)

All Monocots (grasses)

Trees & Shrubs:

Apple	Katsura
Beech	Linden
Birch	Honeylocust
Boxwood	Mountain-ash
Butternut	Mulberry
Cherry (flowering)	Oak
Chestnut	Oleander
Chionanthus	Pawpaw
Citrus	Pear
Crabapple	Pecan
Crape Myrtle	Plane Tree/
Dogwood	Sycamore
Halesia	Poplar
Eucalyptus	Flowering quince
Firethorn	Rhododendron &
Sweetgum	Azalea
Hackberry	Stewartia
Hawthorn	Sugarberry
Hickory	Walnut
Holly	Willow
Hornbeam	Zelkova



Founded in 1926, The Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories is the research wing of Bartlett Tree Experts. Scientists here develop guidelines for all of the Company's services. The Lab also houses a state-of-the-art plant diagnostic clinic and provides vital technical support to Bartlett arborists and field staff for the benefit of our clients.