

TABLE 1. BEHAVIORS/CHARACTERISTICS OF VARIOUS PLANTS

Plant	Location
<i>Cornus florida</i> (flowering dogwood)	Michigan: understory tree, protect from wind & salt North Carolina: full sun turf tree, street
<i>Buddleia davidii</i> (butterfly bush)	Michigan: tender woody plants, dies back down to ground, grows 4 to 6 ft., good use in a perennial garden New Mexico: woody shrubs, grows 6 to 15 ft., use in perennial border or informal shrub mass
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Kentucky: can use for street tree (Canadian hemlock) Michigan: needs wind and salt protection, partial shade
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Michigan: avoid western and southern exposure, protect from northern winds, grows 4 to 6 ft., possibly a little larger if well cared for. Pennsylvania: good evergreen screen, grows 10 to 16 ft.

TABLE 2. PLANT SUBSTITUTION SUGGESTIONS

Plant	Substitution
<i>Cornus florida</i> (flowering dogwood)	<i>Cornus kousa</i> (kousa dogwood)
<i>Hemerocallis</i> (daylily)	<i>Liriope spicata</i> (creeping lily turf)
<i>Craetaegus sp.</i> (hawthorne)	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> (white fringe tree)
<i>Acer sacharum</i> (sugar maple)	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i> (yellowwood)
<i>Euonymus alata</i> 'Compacta' (burning bush)	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> (arrowwood viburnum)
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> (common lilac)	<i>Vitex agnus negundo</i> (lilac chaste tree)
<i>Azalea sp.</i> (rhododendron)	<i>Daphne x burkwoodii</i> (burkwood daphne)
<i>Juniperis horizontalis</i>	<i>Microbiota decussata</i> (Russian cypress)
<i>Spiraea bumalda</i> 'Goldflame'	<i>Callicarpa dichotoma</i> (beautyberry)
<i>Picea abies</i> 'Conica' (dwarf alberta spruce)	<i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i> (Japanese umbrella pine)
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i> (rockspray cotoneaster)	<i>Erica</i> or <i>Caluna sp.</i> (heath or heather)
<i>Hydrangea sp.</i>	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> (black chokeberry)
<i>Amelanchier sp.</i>	<i>Amelanchier sp.</i> (nothing beats a good amelanchier!)

WOODY ORNAMENTALS
RESISTANT OR IMMUNE TO
CROWN GALL

- Abelia
- Ailanthus (tree-of-heaven)
- Albizia (silk tree)
- Amelanchier (serviceberry)
- Berberis (barberry)
- Betula (birch)
- Buxus (boxwood)
- Calluna (heather)
- Carpinus (hornbeam)
- Catalpa
- Cedrus (cedar)
- Cercis (redbud)
- Cladrastis (yellowwood)
- Cotinus (smoke tree)
- Cryptomeria
- Deutzia
- Fagus (beech)
- Ginkgo (maidenhair tree)
- Gymnocladus (Kentucky coffee-tree)
- Ilex (holly)
- Kalmia (mountain laurel)
- Koelreuteria (golden-rain tree)
- Laburnum (golden-chain tree)
- Larix (larch)
- Leucothoe
- Liquidambar (sweet gum)
- Liriodendron (tulip tree)
- Magnolia
- Mahonia (Oregon grape, holly grape)
- Nyssa (sour gum)
- Picea (spruce)
- Pieris (andromeda)
- Pyracantha (firethorn)
- Rhus (sumac)
- Sambucus (elderberry)
- Sassafras
- Tsuga (hemlock)
- Zelkova

SOURCE: VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION, VIRGINIA TECH AND VIRGINIA STATE UNIVERSITIES