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HONEY FUNGUS FACTSHEET

Honey fungus is known to affect a wide range of trees and shrubs. Young specimens are particularly vulnerable, although with some species, the level of susceptibility decreases with age. A plant that is stressed in some way, e.g. by drought or pest or has decease attack, is more prone to infection.

The following plants are notably susceptible and are frequently killed at any age. They must be avoided at all costs when replanting infected land.

**	Apple	*Malus spp.*
	Azalea & Rhododendron	*Rhododendron spp.*
	Birch (Hairy, Silver	*Betula pubescens, B. pendula*
	Blackberry	*Rubus spp.*
	Blackcurrant	*Ribes nigrum*
	Cedar (Atlas, Deodar, Lebanon)	*Cedrus atlantica, C. deodara, C. libani*
**	Cherry & Plum	*Prunus spp. (except P. laurocerasus & P. spinosa)*
	Cypress, Lawson	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*
	Cypress, Leyland	*x Cuppressocyparis leylandii*
	Cypress, Monterey	*Cupressus macrocarpa*
	Elm	*Ulmus spp.*
	Gooseberry	*Ribes grossularia*
	Hop	*Humulus lupulus*
	Japanese cedar	*Cryptomeria japonica*
	Lilac	*Syringa vulgaris*
	Maple	*Acer spp. (except A. negundo)*
	Monkey puzzle	*Araucaria arancana*
	Pine	*Pinus spp.*
	Privet	*Ligustrum ovalifolium*
	Raspberry	*Rubus idaeus*
	Rose	*Rosa spp.*
	Serbian spruce	*Picea omorika*
	Walnut	*Juglans regia*
	Wellingtonia	*Sequoiadendron giganteum*
	Western hemlock	*Tsuga heterophylla*
	Western red cedar	*Thuja plicata*
	Willow	*Salix spp.*

** Indicates both fruiting and ornamental varieties

Any herbaceous perennial or vegetable which has starchy roots or tubers e.g. Iris, strawberry and potato.

There is evidence to suggest that the following trees and shrubs have a limited amount of resistance to honey fungus. There is a good chance that they will succeed if used to replant infected land, although we would be very interested to hear if you have experienced otherwise.

	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*
	Bamboos	*Arundinaria* and other genera
	Barberry	*Berberis spp.*
	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*
	Blackthorn (sloe)	*Prunus spinosa*
	Box	*Buxus sempervirens*
*	Box elder	*Acer negundo*
*	Californian black walnut	*Juglans hindsii*
	Cherry laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*
	Clematis	*Clematis spp.*
	Douglas fir	*Pseudotsuga meniesii*
	Elder	*Sambucus* nigra
	Elaeagnus	*Elaeagnus spp.*
	False acasia (Locust tree)	*Robinia pseudocacia*
	Fir (European, Grand, Noble)	*Abies alba, A. grandis, A. procera*
	Hawthorn	*Crataegus spp.*
*	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*
	Honeysuckle	*Lonicera nitida, L. periclymenum*
	Incense cedar	*Calocedrus decurrens*
	Ivy	*Hedra helix*
	Junipers	Juniperus
	Larch	*Larix spp.*
	Mahonia	*Mahonia aquifolium, M. japonica*
	Rock rose	*Cistus spp.*
	Russian vine	*Polygonum baldschuanicum*
	Smoke tree	*Cotinus coggygria*
	Stag's-horn sumach	*Rhus typhina*
	Sweet chestnut	*Castanea sativa*
	Sweet gum	*Liquidamber styraciflua*
	Tamarisk	*Tamarix gallica*
	Tree of heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*
*	Yew	*Taxus baccata*

* Indicates virtually immune

Grasses

Any herbaceous perennial or vegetable provided these do not have starchy roots or tubers.