

ANTHRACNOSE

(leaf blights, twig cankers)

A grouping of fungal diseases whose symptoms are black, sunken leaf, stem or fruit lesions.

Acer (*Kabatiella apocrypta*; *Discula* spp.)

Spots appear along veins, in blotches or as blights. Leaves take on a scorched appearance and early defoliation may occur in severe cases. It usually appears during wet springs.

Cornus (*Discula* spp.)

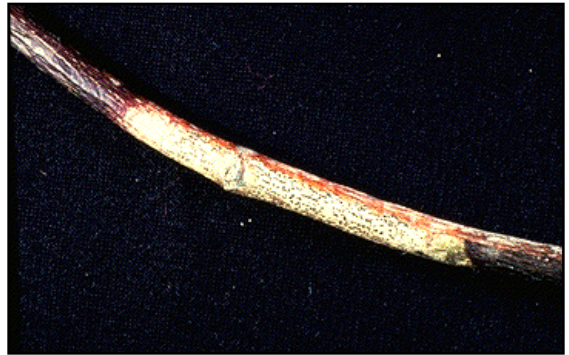
Large wedge-shaped blotches appear on leaves in spring. In severe cases defoliation and twig cankers may occur. If repeated for several years, trees may weaken and eventually die.

Forsythia (*Discula* spp.)

Greenish-brown to dark brown spots that resemble frost injury appear on young tissues in spring. Eventually, brown or tan blotches are seen on distorted leaves, and shoots may become blighted. In severe cases, defoliation or dieback may occur.

Malus - Anthracnose Canker (*Cryptosporiopsis curvispora*)

Infection of new bark occurs in fall, resulting in small red spots that lengthen and crack open the following spring. Large or numerous cankers may kill the branches. It also causes a bulls-eye fruit rot. Prune and burn infected twigs in early spring.



Kabatiella (Anthracnose) on *Acer* (Stem)



Kabatiella (Anthracnose) on *Acer* (Leaf)



Anthracnose of *Cornus*

A.B. Broadbent



Anthracnose on *Malus*



Fraxinus with Anthracnose