Leaf Spots



Fungal

- Distinguish using the fungal structures and pattern of lesions
- . Typically do not cause harm to tree
- Typically pruning and removal of impacted leaves are the best management strategies

Bacterial

- Infect plant cells, creating an angular appearance, often bounded by the veins
- . Impact older leaves on the plant
- Increasing air circulation and pruning are two of the most common management strategies.



Shothole Disease

Common Hosts: Prunus species

- . 1/10th inch in size
- Purplish red spots, turning yellow as size increases
- Expand and centers fall out
- Small cankers on branches



Cercospora

Common Hosts: Swiss chard, spinach, beets, hydrangea

- . 1/8 inch in diameter
- . Light gray to dark tan with purple border
- Lesions will join together
- Black dot in the center of spot



Alternaria

Common Hosts: Vegetables & Flowering Herbaceous

- . 1/4 to 1/2 inch
- Reddish purple spots
- Develop dark concentric rings
- Lesions on leaf veins





Actinopelte

Common Hosts: Red Oak Family pin oak, black oak, scarlet oak, northern red oak, etc.

- . 1/4 to 1/2" diameter
- Dark reddish brown
- . Chlorotic halo
- . Small cankers on the twigs

Phyllosticta

Common Host: Red and Sugar Maples

- . Begin as small circular brown dots
- Spots enlarge taking more tan color with a red margin
- Black pepper-like fungal spores present on the discolored area



Septoria

- . 1/8 to 1/4" in size
- Brown spots that develop into light tan
- Spots expand and coalesce
- Black pycnidia bodies are apparent
- . Effects lower leaves first

Anthracnose

Common Hosts: Sycamore, ash, maple, oak & privet, and dogwood

- Necrotic spots
- Irregular dead blotches or lesions
- . Tissue distortion
- . Early season defoliation
- Cankers can develop near buds on branches

Entomosporium

Common Hosts: apple, crabapple, photinia, quince, & serviceberry

- Reddish spots with dark red, purple or yellow halo
- . Spots enlarge as leaves grow
- Cream colored spore in center of infection

