

## Anthracnose

Brian Hudelson, UW-Madison Plant Pathology

**What is anthracnose?** Anthracnose is the name of several common fungal diseases that affect the foliage of woody ornamentals in Wisconsin. Trees that are most commonly and severely affected by anthracnose include ash, maple, white oak, sycamore, and walnut. Anthracnose typically affects young leaf tissue.



**Symptoms of anthracnose on a maple leaf.**

### **What does anthracnose look like?**

Symptoms of anthracnose vary from host to host, but in general, include irregular spots, and dead areas in leaves that often follow the veins of the leaves. Affected tissue can vary in color, but is often tan or brown. Severely affected leaves often curl and may fall off. In some tree species, such as sycamore, twigs can also become infected.

### **Where does anthracnose come from?**

Anthracnose is caused by several fungi (many in the genus *Gloeosporium*) that survive in leaf litter. These fungi are host specific. The anthracnose fungus that infects one type of tree (e.g., ash) is not the same one that infects another (e.g., maple). However, if you see anthracnose on one tree, then weather conditions (typically cool and moist) are favorable for development of the disease on many types of trees.

### **How do I save a tree with**

**anthracnose?** Don't panic! For many trees, anthracnose is a cosmetic disease, making the tree look a little ragged, but not killing the tree. If however, a tree has been defoliated by anthracnose for several years, or it is a tree, such as sycamore, where twig infections can occur, then you may want to use a fungicide for disease control. Fungicides containing chlorothalonil, copper, dithiocarbamates, or mancozeb are registered for use against anthracnose. For most products, three treatments are needed for adequate control: one at bud break, one when leaves are half expanded, and one when leaves are fully expanded. Be sure to read and follow all label instructions of the fungicide that you select to insure that you use the fungicide in the safest and most effective manner possible.

**How do I avoid problems with anthracnose in the future?** You can reduce the number of spores that cause anthracnose infections by removing and discarding fallen, infected leaves.

**For more information on anthracnose:** See UW-Extension Bulletin A2509, or contact your county Extension agent.

© 1999 by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System doing business as the division of Cooperative Extension of the University of Wisconsin Extension.

An EEO/Affirmative Action employer, University of Wisconsin Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title IX and ADA requirements. This document can be provided in an alternative format by calling Brian Hudelson at (608) 262-2863 (711 for Wisconsin Relay).

References to pesticide products in this publication are for your convenience and are not an endorsement or criticism of one product over similar products. You are responsible for using pesticides according to the manufacturer's current label directions. Follow directions exactly to protect the environment and people from pesticide exposure. Failure to do so violates the law.

Thanks to Laura Jull, Patti Nagai and Amy Sausen for reviewing this document.

A complete inventory of University of Wisconsin Garden Facts is available at the University of Wisconsin-Extension Horticulture website: [whort.uwex.edu](http://whort.uwex.edu).