**Problem:** My maple tree is sick.

**Description:** There are dead brown spots near the veins and bigger brown/black dead spots that are irregular and soft.

**Questions and Answers:**
- **Question:** Are the affected leaves all over the tree or only in specific areas?
  - **Answer:** They are mostly all over but worse in some areas, especially near the bottom.
- **Question:** Is this new this year or has it happened before?
  - **Answer:** There was some last year, but it is worse this year.
- **Question:** What type of maple tree is it?
  - **Answer:** Red maple (*acer rubrum* ‘Morgan’)
- **Question:** How old is the tree?
  - **Answer:** We planted it three years ago.

**Reference(s):**
- [pnwhandbooks.org/plantdisease/maple-acer-sp-anthracnose](http://pnwhandbooks.org/plantdisease/maple-acer-sp-anthracnose)
- [www.aces.edu/pubs/docs/A/ANR-1049/#](http://www.aces.edu/pubs/docs/A/ANR-1049/#)
- [hyg.ipm.illinois.edu/article.php?id=43](http://hyg.ipm.illinois.edu/article.php?id=43)
- [ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/3000/3048.html](http://ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/3000/3048.html)

**Diagnosis:** Anthracnose (*Kabatiella* species) diseases are generally not severe on maple, but can cause considerable unsightliness from brownish leaf blotches and some leaf drop when cool, wet spring conditions make the disease particularly severe. Can be confused with late frost damage, which damages the leaf edges rather than near the veins.

**Recommendations:**

**Cultural control:** Gather all fallen leaves and destroy them to minimize overwintering the fungal spores.
Prune out affected parts at least 6 inches below the infection.
After pruning, clean pruning tools with alcohol or 10% bleach solution to prevent re-infection or infecting other trees.

**Biological control:** None

**Chemical control:** Consult PNW Handbook.