

Liriodendron

Liriodendron or tulip poplars are very large, attractive, fast growing trees. They attain heights of 80-120 ft. and are desirable landscape specimens due to their attractive pyramidal form, and pretty leaves and flowers. Tulip poplars have few disease or insect problems. However, during prolonged wet weather in the spring, trees may develop anthracnose, caused by the fungus *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*. Symptoms are brown to black lesions along the veins of leaves. The lesions expand and can cover large areas of the leaves. During moist periods, orange spore masses may be seen in the lesions. Good sanitation is critical in anthracnose control. All fallen leaves and twigs should be raked up and removed from the planting. If the tree is small enough to make pruning practical, infected twigs should be pruned out of the canopy. A product containing chlorothalonil or mancozeb or copper may be applied at bud swell in the spring, and twice afterwards at 10–14-day intervals if the tree is small enough to make spraying practical.

Tulip Tree Anthracnose- *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*



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