

# Entomosporium

**Important diseases:** Leaf spots of numerous woody ornamentals and fruit trees.

Entomosporium is the conidial stage of the Ascomycete fungus *Fabraea* (or *Diplocarpon*). Sometimes *Entomosporium* leaf spot diseases are referred to as *Fabraea* leaf spots in some references.



Leaf spot symptoms may vary with host. Initially leaf spots are small purplish, circular spots. The spots are sunken and have a white to grayish center and a raised dark purple to black border as the spot ages. Within the center of each spot the fungus produces a raised black fruiting body (acervulus). Extensive defoliation will occur if the leaf spots are numerous. Some leaf spots, such as on Bradford pear, may be small, circular and have a black, oily appearance.



A darkly pigmented to black, disk-shaped acervulus is produced within the center of each spot. The acervulus opens through the leaf cuticle cells revealing spores (conidia) on short conidiophores.



Conidia are clear, 4-celled, with the lateral cells smaller than the two central cells. All cells, except the basal cell, have a slender bristle-like appendage. Conidia have the appearance of insects, hence the name *Entomosporium*.