

IRON CHLOROSIS

- Natural range -** This condition can occur wherever soils are low in iron or the iron is not available to plants because of soil ph.
- Species affected -** Many conifers and broadleaf trees are affected. In Colorado, symptoms are common on silver maple, aspen, honey locust, mountain ash, spirea and beans.
- Symptoms -** Yellowing of leaves. On conifers, chlorosis develops as an overall yellowing of the needles. On broadleaved trees and plants, in the early stages, yellowing occurs between the veins, leaving a network of green veins. Later, leaves turn pale yellow and may develop angular brown spots between the veins. Leaf margins may turn brown. This condition can cause poor root development, stunting and even tree death.
- Importance -** This is one of the most common conditions of shade and ornamental trees along the Front Range.



Iron chlorosis on various trees: trident maple (upper left) spirea (upper right), silver maple (lower left), aspen (lower right).