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## ***Narcissus (Daffodil): Leaf scorch***

*Use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for successful plant problem management.*

### ***Biology***

Leaf scorch is caused by a fungus that survives in the necks of the bulbs (thus infecting emerging leaves) and also in infected foliage. Leaf tips develop yellow-brown to reddish elongate spots or blotches soon after they emerge from the bulb. The spots become raised and scabby, with tiny brown fruiting bodies of the fungus in the scabby area. This disease can also cause bud distortion and brown spotting of flowers.

### ***Management Options***

#### **Non-Chemical Management**

- ~ Rotate plantings.
- ~ Prune out and destroy infected foliage when first noticed (when practical).
- ~ Remove and destroy severely infected bulbs.
- ~ Do not plant in poorly drained areas which favor disease development.

*Select non-chemical management options as your first choice!*

#### **Chemical Management**

***IMPORTANT: Visit Home and Garden Fact Sheets for more information on using pesticides***

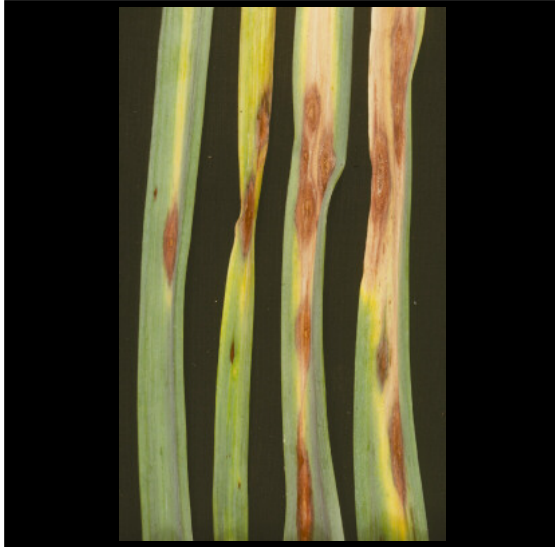
Apply fungicides to protect new growth.

**Listed below are examples of pesticides that are legal in Washington. Always read and follow all label directions.**

- ~ Bonide Fung-onil Multi-Purpose Fungicide Conc
  - active ingredient: chlorothalonil
  - EPA reg no: 60063-9-4
- ~ Bonide Infuse Systemic Disease Control Lawn & Landscape
  - active ingredient: thiophanate methyl
  - EPA reg no: 53883-183-4
- ~ This list may not include all products registered for this use.

*Narcissus (Daffodil): Leaf scorch*

*Images*



~ Caption: *Narcissus leaf scorch*  
~ Photo by: *R.S. Byther*