

# **BOTRYTIS** *Control Strategies*

## **Background:**

Botrytis affects numerous ornamentals and vegetables. Botrytis can also cause many problems such as stem cankers, damping off, leaf spots and blighting. Botrytis belongs to the family Sclerotiniaceae. There are about 30 different species. The most common species is Botrytis cinerea.

## **Symptoms:**

Botrytis produces large areas of gray spores that usually infect lower leaves that are close to the moist soil and underneath the plant canopy. It can also infect dead plant parts that are either in the pot or on the table or floor that can then be a source of future infections. It can start out as a small spot and then get larger and kill the leaf and then it can spread into the stem and kill the entire plant.

## **Favorable Development Conditions/Disease Cycle:**

The favorable conditions for the development of Botrytis are when there is high humidity, cool temperatures and moisture present. Water is needed for the spores to germinate and then to infect the plant. Botrytis quickly produces spores that infect the plant, grow, and then produce more spores which can start the cycle again. It has a repeating disease cycle that can last the life of the plant and allows it to build up disease pressure. In some cases the spores can lie dormant on a plant for the life of the plant.

## **Cultural Control:**

There are several ways to help prevent Botrytis. Prune lower leaves so that there is better air circulation underneath the plant canopy. Water in the morning so plants have a chance to dry out before nightfall. Space plants farther apart so that the humidity between them is lower and air circulation is better. After the crop has left make sure to clean up any leaves or dead plants that are left so that Botrytis doesn't have a chance of starting on them. All these ways would be possibilities to help prevent Botrytis.

## **Chemical Control:**

There are a number of fungicides that are labeled and are effective for Botrytis.



*Always read and follow label directions before applying any pesticide and follow state and local regulations*

*See back for more information...*

**For more information or to place an order**

Please contact your BFG Sales Representative or our Customer Service Team!





**Pageant Intrinsic** 1lb BAS59012349 12lb BAS59012429 TR BAS59012766



(Boscalid, Pyraclostrobin) Group 7,11. Caution. 12hr REI. Rate: 12-18oz/100gal. Contact. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery as well as vegetables.



**Daconil Ultrex** 5lb SYN31215



(Chlorothalonil) Group M05. Danger. 12hr REI. Rate: 1.4lb/100gal. Contact. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery. Do not use on Ferns, Schefflera or green or variegated Pittosporum.



**Decree** 2.5lb SEPRO19-0460



(Fenhexamid) Group 17. Caution. 12hr REI. Rate: 1-1.5lb/100gal. Contact. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery as well as vegetables and herbs.



**Chipco 26019** 2lb OHP981462



(Iprodione) Group 2. Caution. 12hr REI. Rate: 1-2.5lb/100gal. Contact. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery. Do not use as a drench on Impatiens or Pothos. Do not use on Spathiphyllum.



**Affirm WDG** 0.5lb NTS10500415 2.4lb NTS10500324



(Polyoxin D zinc salt) Group 19. Caution. 4hr REI. Rate: 4-8oz/100gal. Contact. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery as well as vegetables.



**Bayer 26GT** 2.5gal PROKZ4250930



(Iprodione) Group 2. Caution. 12hr REI. Rate: 1-2.5qts/100gal. Contact. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and conifer nursery. Do not use on Spathiphyllum and as a drench on Impatiens and Pothos.



**BotryStop** 6lb BW1U98A70 12lb BW1U98A61



(Ulocladium oudemansii) OMRI Group UN. Caution. 4hr REI. Rate: 2-4lbs/100gal. Contact. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery as well as vegetables, fruits, and tree nuts.



**Palladium** 2lb SYN38781



(Cyprodinil, Fludioxonil) Groups 9,12. Caution. 12hr REI. Rate: 4-6oz/100gal. Contact and Systemic. Labeled for use in the greenhouse and nursery. Do not use Palladium of leather leaf fern.