



Extension

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

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Gray Mold (*Botrytis* Blight)

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What is gray mold? Gray mold (or *Botrytis* blight) is a common and often serious fungal disease that can affect plants of all kinds. Gray mold is a particularly serious problem on flowering plants and those plants grown in greenhouses.

What does gray mold look like? Gray mold causes brown spots on petals that enlarge, killing the petals, and eventually the rest of the flower. Early infections may prevent flowers from opening. On plants



Severe gray mold can prevent rose blossoms from developing properly.

such as tulips, crocus, and daffodils, gray mold may spread from flowers into the bulbs leading to bulb decay. On leaves, *Botrytis* causes irregularly-shaped necrotic (dead) areas that may have a bull's-eye pattern. *Botrytis* can also cause stem cankers (localized sunken areas) that may eventually enlarge to girdle the stem.

Where does gray mold come from?

Gray mold is caused by the fungus *Botrytis cinerea*, which survives on dead plant tissue as dark brown to black, multi-celled structures called sclerotia, and as thick, dark-walled, single-celled spores called chlamydoconidia. *Botrytis* produces large numbers of dusty, gray reproductive spores that are spread by wind or splashing water. *Botrytis* spores rapidly die when dried, and most readily infect delicate tissues such as petals. In order to infect tough tissues such as healthy leaves, *Botrytis* spores require an external food source such as nutrients leaking from wounds or dying tissues such as old flower petals.

How do I save a plant with gray mold?

Promptly remove diseased leaves and flowers.

Prune diseased branches four to six inches below the infection leaving a clean cut. Disinfect pruning tools between cuts by dipping them for at least 30 seconds in a 10% bleach solution or alcohol (spray disinfectants that contain at least 70% alcohol can also be used).

How do I avoid problems with gray mold in the future? Remove dead or dying tissue from plants and the soil surface. Avoid wounding plants mechanically, or chemically by overfertilization or misuse of pesticide sprays. Reduce humidity around plants and germinate seedlings under warm, relatively dry conditions. Fungicides such as chlorothalonil, iprodione and mancozeb can be used to prevent infections. However, *Botrytis* may develop resistance to these products (particularly iprodione). Be sure to read and follow all label instructions of the fungicide that you select to insure that you use the fungicide in the safest and most effective manner possible.

For more information on gray mold: Contact your county Extension agent.

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A complete inventory of University of Wisconsin Garden Facts is available at the University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic website: <https://pdcd.wisc.edu>.