



Extension

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Provided to you by:

Gray Mold (Botrytis Blight)

Jeffery Schraufnagel*, Milwaukee Area Technical College, Brian Hudelson, UW-Madison Plant Pathology

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.

*Completed as partial fulfillment of the requirements for an associate degree in Horticulture at the Milwaukee Area Technical College.

© 2003-2019 by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System doing business as the division of Cooperative Extension of the University of Wisconsin Extension.

An EEO/Affirmative Action employer, University of Wisconsin Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title IX and ADA requirements. This document can be provided in an alternative format by calling Brian Hudelson at (608) 262-2863 (711 for Wisconsin Relay).

References to pesticide products in this publication are for your convenience and are not an endorsement or criticism of one product over similar products. You are responsible for using pesticides according to the manufacturer's current label directions. Follow directions exactly to protect the environment and people from pesticide exposure. Failure to do so violates the law.

Thanks to X, Y and Z for reviewing this document.

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>.