

# BOTRYTIS CINEREA (Grey Mould)

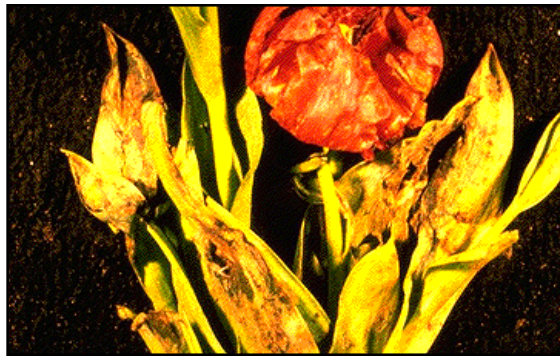
### Description

*Botrytis* infects immature, dying or damaged foliage, flower parts, young stems, and occasionally roots. It will often spread to healthy tissue on susceptible plants. Look for olive-coloured water-soaked spots that may become tan-coloured on drying out. Infected flower petals usually have small water-soaked spots that enlarge rapidly and turn brown or black. In moist or humid conditions a grey fuzzy mass of spores grows on infected areas.



Botrytis on *Sequoia*

J. Sutherland



Botrytis (Fire) of *Tulipa* Flower and Leaves



Botrytis on *Zinnia* Flower

J. Matteoni



Botrytis on *Hydrangea*

J. Matteoni

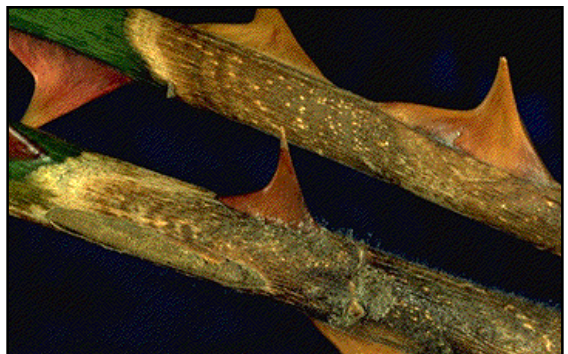


Botrytis on *Lilium*



Botrytis on *Paeonia*

R. Byther



Botrytis on *Rosa* Stem

R. Byther

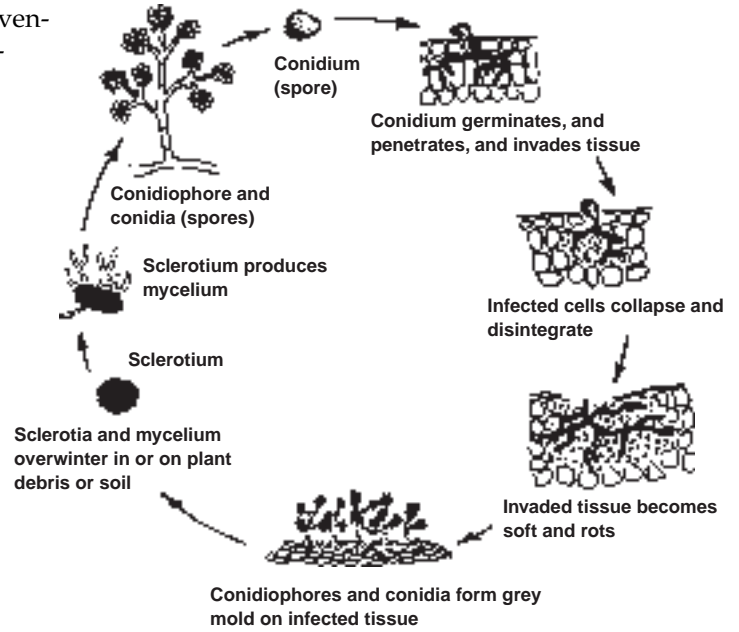
### Life Cycle

The fungus overwinters in the soil and in plant debris; it becomes active under cool moist conditions. Prevention includes adequate air circulation, good sanitation, and avoiding overcrowding and overhead watering late in the day.

### Hosts

Since *Botrytis* will grow on almost any decaying plant material, its host range includes almost all plants.

### Botrytis Life Cycle



### Narcissus Smoulder (*Botrytis narcissicola*)

Emerging infected leaves are rotten and distorted. The rot is wet and reddish-brown with masses of grey spores and small black sclerotia. Stems are rotted and flowers develop brown spots. Bulbs also become rotted, turning a yellowish-brown and developing black sclerotia on or between the husks.



Narcissus Smoulder