



Greenhouse Pest Message, October 29, 2021

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Late Season Botrytis Control on Poinsettias

Proper environmental and cultural management is the cornerstone of good Botrytis management. Most of the poinsettias I have seen are looking very good due to preventive fungicide applications, proper plant spacing, good air flow and proper watering practices. If you are considering fungicide treatments now, please make sure the fungicide is safe to tender bracts.



Figure 1: Botrytis on More Susceptible White Cultivars Photos by L. Pundt

Here are some options to consider:

- Affirm WDG (polyoxin D zinc salt) (FRAC 19) has shown excellent flower safety over a large range of plants.
- Astun (isofetamid) (FRAC 7) is reported to be safe on open blooms, according to the company, with the use of a spreader sticker.
- Decree (fenhexamid) (FRAC 17) with a spreader sticker has shown excellent plant safety to blooms, based on past grower experiences. In 2013, resistance to Decree has been reported in the Northeast. To prevent resistance, the label recommends not making more than two consecutive applications.

Differences in cultivars, culture and environmental conditions may increase or decrease bract sensitivity to pesticides. If you are inexperienced with using a fungicide, always test a small portion across varieties before treating your entire crop. Be sure to follow label directions. Consult the company's website for technical bulletins or call the company's technical representative before using a product for the first time.

It is also important to use a spreader sticker that is safe to bracts (as long as the label permits this), such as Capsil, but use it at a reduced rate (4 oz. to 100 gal).

Since the latest edition of the [New England Greenhouse Floriculture Guide](http://negfg.uconn.edu/), there have been some new fungicides registered that you may be interested in. Dr. Cheryl Smith (now retired) from UNH and I edited the Disease Section of the New England Greenhouse Floriculture Guide. (<http://negfg.uconn.edu/>)

Here are some newer fungicides that have been registered for use on greenhouse ornamentals:

Avelyo from BASF

Active Ingredient: mefentrifluconazole

FRAC Code: 3

REI: 12 hr.

Avelyo is labeled for ornamentals only that are produced in greenhouses and nurseries.

Labeled Diseases include: Anthracnose, Fungal leaf spots (many), Powdery Mildew, Phomopsis stem blight and dieback, Rust, Root and Crown diseases (*Cylindrocladium*, & *Thielaviopsis* spp.)

Comments: Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before alternating to a labeled non-Group 3 fungicide.

Seido from OHP

Active ingredient: pyriofenone

FRAC Code: 50

REI: 4 hr.

Seido is labeled for use on ornamental plants in greenhouses and outdoor nurseries that are grown for resale.

Labeled Diseases: Powdery Mildew

Comments: Do not make more than 2 sequential applications before rotating to a fungicide with a different mode of action.

Consult and follow pesticide labels for registered uses. No discrimination is intended for any products not listed. If any information is inconsistent with the label, then follow the label. The label is the law!

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