

Resistance to fungicides in *Botrytis cinerea* isolates from Eger wine district, Hungary

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Botrytis cinerea (teleomorph: *Botryotinia fuckeliana*) is a cosmopolitan ascomycetous fungus that causes grey mould on a great number of plants by infecting various tissues. In grapevine, the frequent occurrence of *B. cinerea* prior to harvesting results serious losses of fruits and deterioration of wine quality. *B. cinerea* has been shown to have several variable genetical and physiological traits. It is able to act as a saprophyte as well as a pathogen, and it has developed resistance to most of the fungicides used to control it. Studies on French and Chilean isolates revealed the presence of three intrapopulation: (1) *transposa*, having transposable elements *Boty* and *Flipper*, (2) *Vacuma*, having no transposable elements, and (3) *boty* containing transposable element *Boty* alone. In France, the level of fungicide resistance differed significantly in *transposa* and in *vacuma* type populations.

Forty isolates of grapevine berry infected by *B. cinerea* from various locations of the Eger wine district were collected. Individual strains were obtained by single-spore isolations. *Vacuma* and *transposa* type isolates were identified, and fungicide resistance was determined to benomyl, iprodione, fenhexamid and pyrimethanil. Enological and mycological relevance of the results will be discussed.