šireg spektra, koji istovremeno suzbijaju i plamenjaču, a za ostala dva tretiranja se primjenjuju specifični botriticidi.

Plemenita plijesan

U rjeđim slučajevima dolazi do pozitivnog djelovanja gljivice *B. cinerea* na vinovu lozu. Kada je jesen topla, s niskom vlagom zraka micelij razara kožicu bobe, pri čemu hlapi voda iz boba. Gljivica se dalje ne razvija, troši kiseline iz boba te u bobama nastaje više šećera. Od glukoze nastaje glukonska kiselina, čije prisustvo u vinu je onda dokaz da je nastalo pod utjecajem plemenite plijesni. Nastaju povećane količine glicerola koje povoljno utječu na okus vina.

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Professional paper

Grey mold of wine grapes

Abstract

Grey mold is one of the economically most important diseases of wine grapes which occurs every year in different intensity. Except on wine grapes it can be found on many different cultures. It is caused by fungi Botrytis cinerea Pers. which is considered to be poliphag. Since it can be found every year producers are advised to use preventional measures in order to maximally reduce disease intensity. Together with preventional measures use of pesticides is obligatory. Succesful disease prevention depends on weather conditions, susceptibility of wine grape cultivar and amount of fungal inoculum remaining in the field.

Key words: *grey mold, wine grapes, treatments, yield, quality*