

# An Effect and Less Spraying Control Method





















## Successfully Controls *Botrytis cinerea* on Grapes in China

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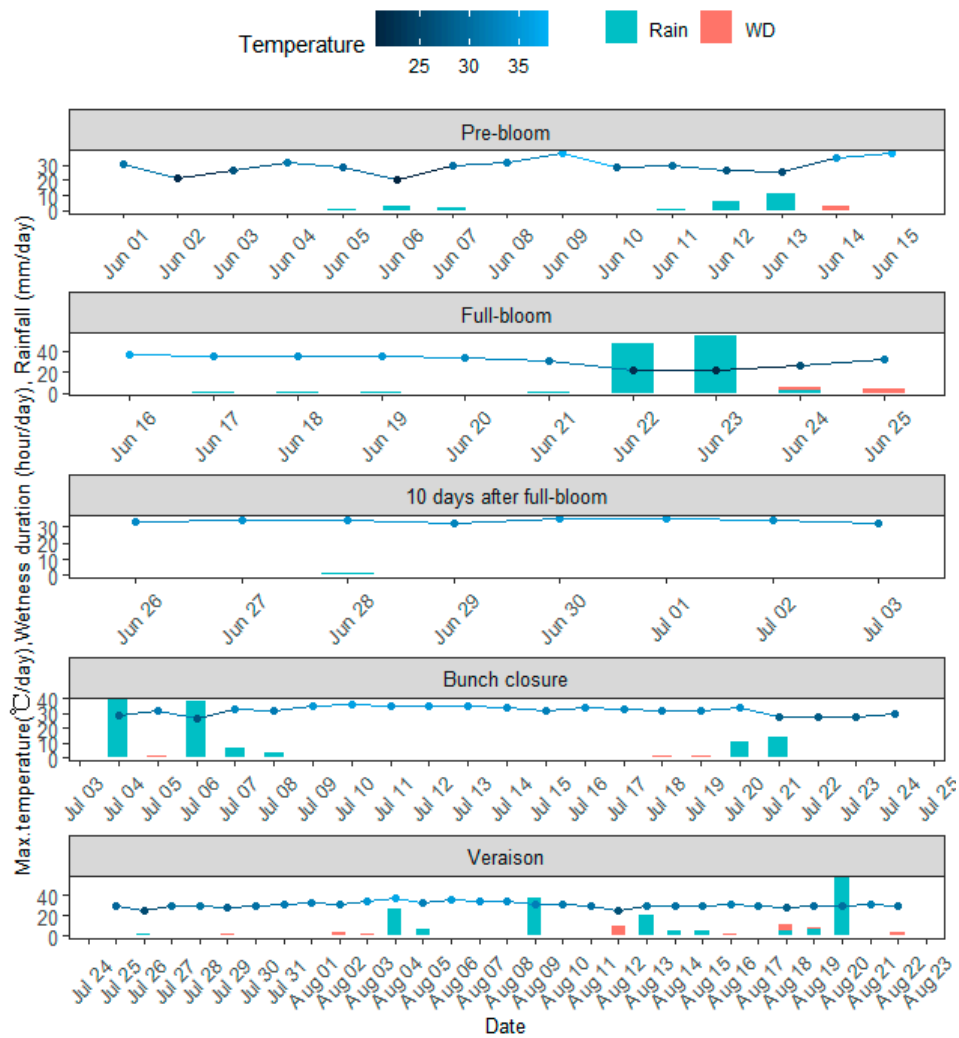
### S2 Material and Methods

#### S2.2 Inoculation Experiment

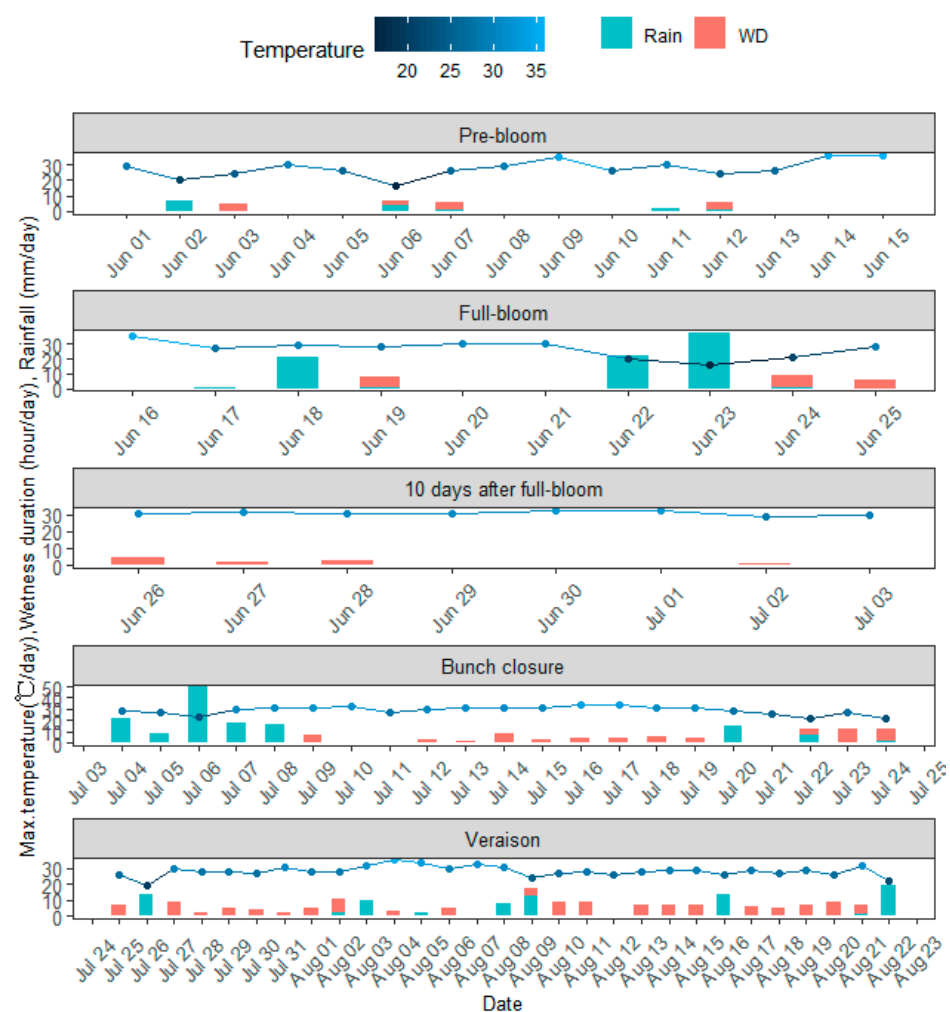
Cultivar	Treatment	Pre-bloom	Full-bloom	10 days after full-bloom	Bunch closure	Veraison
JingXiangYu	Conidial suspension					
	Water control					
RuiDuKeMei	Conidial suspension					
	Water control					

**Supplementary Table S1.** The treated fruit clusters and inflorescences of two cultivars (JingXiangYu and RuiDuKeMei) by conidial suspension (1) and water (2) in the in-vitro inoculation experiment over five grape growth stages (A: pre-bloom; B: full-bloom; C: 10 days after full-bloom; D: bunch closure and E: veraison) in 2015

S1 2.4 Weather condition



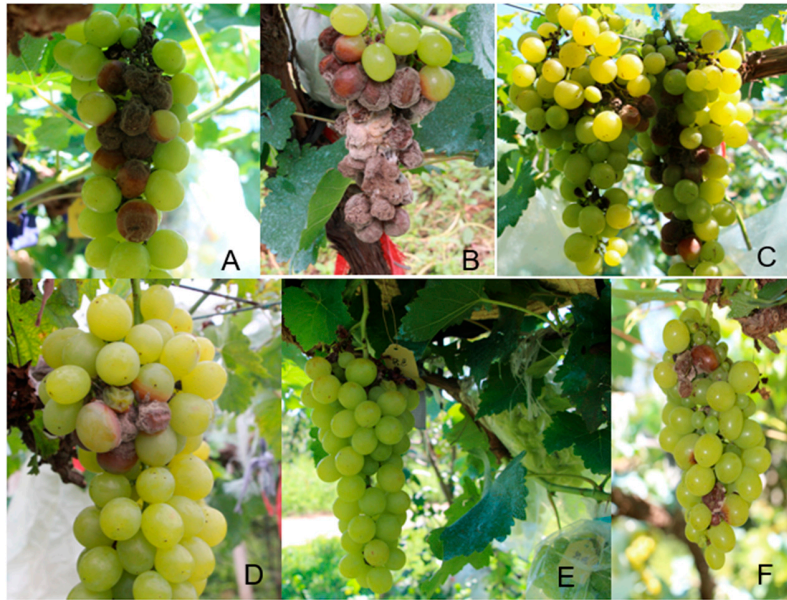
Supplementary Figure S1. Climate factors for the inoculations at Wenyi farm in the five stages.



**Supplementary Figure S2.** Climate factors for the inoculations at Beijing Grape and Wine Research Institute in the five stages.

## S3 Results

### S3.1 Inoculation in-vitro and in field



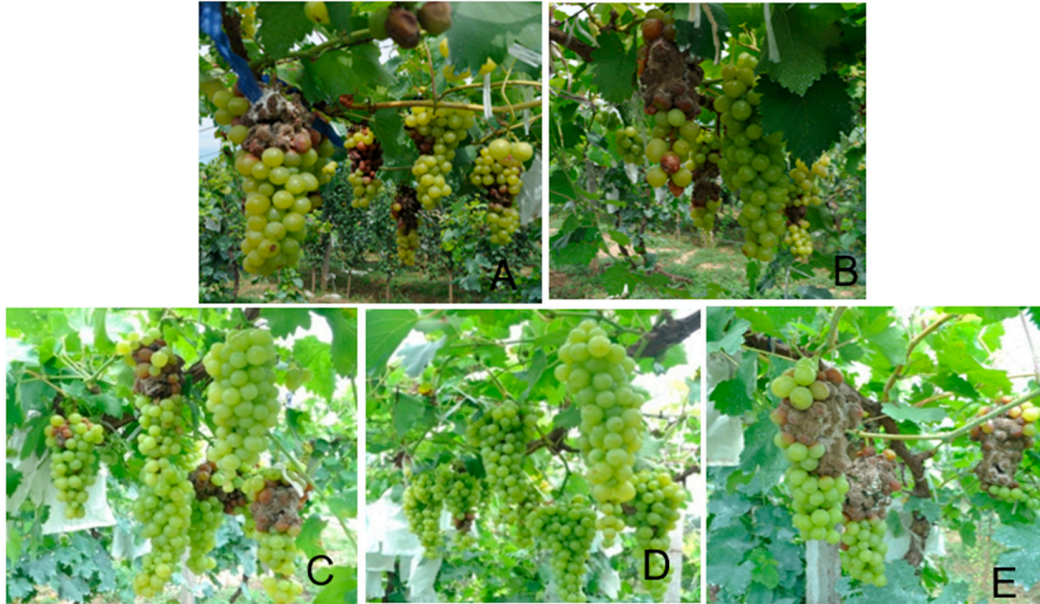
**Supplementary Figure S3.** Inoculated fruit clusters (A-E) and water control group (F) of JingXiangYu cultivar at harvest (22rd Aug) in field inoculation experiment over five grape growth stages (A: pre-bloom; B: full-bloom; C: 10 days after full-bloom; D: bunch closure and E: veraison) in 2015



**Supplementary Figure S4.** Inoculated fruit clusters (A-E) and water control group (F) of RuiDuKeMei cultivar at harvest (22rd Aug) in field inoculation experiment over five grape growth stages (A: pre-bloom; B: full-bloom; C: 10 days after full-bloom; D: bunch closure and E: veraison) in 2015



### S3.2 Control experiments



**Supplementary Figure S5.** Control effect of JingXiangYu cultivar applied ELSC method at harvest (27<sup>th</sup> Aug, 2015) with four kinds of fungicides (A: Difenoconazole + azoxystrobin, B: Pyraclostrobin, C: *Pythium oligandrum*, D: Fludioxonil) and water control group (E)