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In vitro* and *in vivo* efficacy of organic fungicides used in Chile to control *Botrytis cinerea

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Grey mould (GM) or Botrytis bunch rot (BBR) caused by *Botrytis cinerea* Pers. is one of the major diseases affecting grapes (*Vitis vinifera* L.) worldwide. To control GM, some cultural practices are used for reducing canopy humidity and the inoculum sources. In conventional systems, several synthetic fungicides are frequently used, leading to an increase of fungal resistant strains when excessively used. Fungicides are strictly regulated for their possible adverse effects on the environment and human health. Thus, alternative strategies to reduce the use of agrochemicals products include biological control, as an attractive and sustainable option, based on microorganisms or natural compounds. Biological control agents BCAs and natural compounds have been tested for efficacy to control GM with variable results according to the experimental conditions. Although in Chile it is commercialized a considerable amount of registered organic fungicides for GM control, there is a few information of the effectiveness of these products in integrated disease management programs. Thus, the aim of this study was to assess different commercially available organic fungicides to understand the complex relationships between these products and multiple environmental factors such as temperature and humidity. A pathogenic strain of *B. cinerea* was used, at 10^6 conidia mL⁻¹, to test 5 microorganisms-based biofungicides (*in vivo* and *in vitro*) and 4 natural compound-based biofungicides (*in vitro*). Pathogen was a growth decrease in plates inoculated with microorganisms-based fungicides. *In vivo* assay showed that one biofungicide (composed by two strains of *Aureobasidium pullulans*) resulted in a better control of the pathogen. Further studies are necessary to assess the effects of different biofungicides both in controlled and field conditions.