

Mini data sheet on *Citrus seed-borne virus*

Added in 1999 - Deleted in 2001

Reasons for deletion:

Citrus seed-borne virus was reported at an international Conference (ICPP, 1998). No data is available on its economic impact. In 2001, it was therefore removed from the EPPO Alert List.

Citrus seed-borne virus (a new virus disease in New Zealand)

Why	<i>Citrus seed-borne virus</i> came to our attention as it was reported as a new citrus disease in New Zealand.
Where	In the mid-80s, soon after the establishment of satsumas (<i>Citrus unshiu</i>) orchards in New Zealand, symptoms of a virus-like disease were observed.
On which plants	Citrus.
Damage	Affected plants showed boat and spoon-shaped leaves, dwarfing and small fruit size.
Possible identity	Electron microscopy of purified preparations showed the presence of two different types of filamentous particles, one virus was identified as being <i>Citrus tristeza closterovirus</i> . The other virus was also found in a range of other citrus species (unspecified), and in citrus seedlings growing in an insect-free glasshouse. It was provisionally called <i>Citrus seed-borne virus</i> . So far, <i>Citrus seed-borne virus</i> does not appear to be related to <i>Citrus tristeza closterovirus</i> , <i>Citrus tatter leaf capillovirus</i> , or to US strains of <i>Citrus ringspot virus</i> but it is serologically related to an Indian virus isolate also referred to as <i>Citrus ringspot virus</i> .
Transmission	Apparently seed-borne.
Pathway	Unknown (plants for planting? seeds?).
Possible risks	Citrus is a very important crop in the Mediterranean area. Data is lacking on the causal agent and particularly in its respective role in symptom expression (as it was found together with CTV). Data is lacking on the impact of this virus on citrus production.
Source(s)	Pearson, M.N.; Aftab, M.; Mooney, P. (1998) Properties and incidence of a previously unreported seed-borne filamentous virus infecting citrus in New Zealand. Abstracts of papers presented at the 7th International Congress of Plant Pathology, Edinburgh, GB, 1998-08-09/16 (Abst. 3.7.8).
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