

Mini data sheet on *Pepper huasteco begomovirus*

Added in 2000 - Deleted in 2001

Reasons for deletion:

Pepper huasteco begomovirus is already covered by the list of *Bemisia*-transmitted viruses in EU regulations and was not considered to be an alert situation. In 2001, it was therefore removed from the EPPO Alert List.

Pepper huasteco begomovirus

Why	<i>Pepper huasteco begomovirus</i> came to our attention as causing an emerging disease of capsicum and tomato in the Americas.
Where	<i>Pepper huasteco begomovirus</i> was first reported on capsicum (Garzón-Tiznado, 1993), in a region called Las Huastecas in northern Mexico (Tamaulipas state). It is reported to occur in Guanajuato, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, and also in Rio Grande valley in Texas (USA) (Torres-Pacheco <i>et al.</i> , 1996). Recently, it was also found in glasshouse tomatoes in Sonora (Idris <i>et al.</i> , 1999). <i>Pepper huasteco begomovirus</i> is sometimes found in mixed infection with <i>Chino del tomate</i> and <i>Texas pepper begomovirus</i> .
Distribution	Mexico (Guanajuato, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas), USA (Texas).
On which plants	Capsicum (<i>Capsicum annuum</i>), but also tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>).
Damage	According to Guevara-Gonzalez <i>et al.</i> (1999), <i>Pepper huasteco begomovirus</i> is widely distributed in horticultural areas in Mexico and southern USA, and is probably the most important begomovirus affecting Mexican agriculture. Symptoms are characterized by chlorotic mottle, leaf rolling, leaf distortion.
Transmission	Transmitted by <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> .
Pathway	Infected tomato and capsicum plants, fruits? viruliferous <i>B. tabaci</i> from countries where <i>Pepper huasteco begomovirus</i> occurs.
Possible risks	Tomato and capsicum are important crops in the EPPO region, both indoor and outdoor. Among begomoviruses of tomato and capsicum, <i>Pepper huasteco begomovirus</i> is reported as the most serious one in Mexico, but actual data on its severity and extent in the field is lacking. The vector is present in many parts of the EPPO region.
Source(s)	Garzón-Tiznado, J.A.; Torres-Pacheco, I.; Ascencio-Ibanez, J.T.; Herrera-Estrella, L.; Rivera-Bustamante, R.F. (1993) Inoculation of peppers with infectious clones of a new geminivirus by a biolistic procedure. <i>Phytopathology</i> , 83(5), 514-521. Guevara-Gonzalez, R.G.; Ramos, P.L.; Rivera-Bustamante, R.F. (1999) Complementation of coat protein mutants of pepper huasteco geminivirus in transgenic tobacco plants. <i>Phytopathology</i> , 89, 540-545. Idris, A.M.; Lee, S.H.; Brown, J.K. (1999) First report of Chino del tomate and pepper huasteco geminiviruses in greenhouse-grown tomato in Sonora, Mexico. <i>Plant Disease</i> , 83(4), p 396. Torres-Pacheco, I.; Garzón-Tiznado, A.; Brown, J.K.; Bercerra-Flora, A.; Rivera-Bustamante, F.R. (1996) Detection and distribution of geminiviruses in Mexico and the Southern United States. <i>Phytopathology</i> , 86, 1186-1192.

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