

Mini data sheet on *Tomato yellow vein streak begomovirus*

Added in 2000 - Deleted in 2001

Reasons for deletion:

Tomato yellow vein streak begomovirus was already covered by the list of *Bemisia*-transmitted viruses in EU regulations. It was not considered to be an alert situation. In 2001, it was therefore removed from the EPPO Alert List.

Tomato yellow vein streak begomovirus

Why	<i>Tomato yellow vein streak begomovirus</i> came to our attention as causing an emerging disease of tomato in the Americas. It was described as a new begomovirus affecting tomato by Faria <i>et al.</i> (1997).
Where	Brazil (near Campinas, State of São Paulo).
On which plants	Tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>). Experimentally, <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> was able to transmit the virus from infected tomato plants to healthy tomato and potato plants, reproducing the original symptoms in tomato. On potato, the apical leaves showed yellow or green mottle which developed into leaf distortion with yellow blotches (apparently no natural infection have been found on potato).
Damage	Yellow streaking of veins on the apical shoots. Leaf symptoms developed into patches of yellow mosaic and the leaves became wavy. In the observed fields near Campinas, approximately 20 % of young tomato plants showed symptoms.
Transmission	Transmitted by <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> .
Pathway	Infected tomato plants, fruits? viruliferous <i>B. tabaci</i> from countries where <i>Tomato yellow mosaic begomovirus</i> occurs.
Possible risks	Tomato is an important crop in the EPPO region, both indoor and outdoor and the virus vector is present in many parts of the EPPO region. The disease appears so far, limited in Brazil but data is lacking its extent and severity. It is not known whether potato can be naturally infected.
Source(s)	Faria, J.C.; Souza, J.A.C.; Slack, S.A.; Maxwell, D.P.; (1997) A new geminivirus associated with tomato in the State of São Paulo, Brazil. <i>Plant Disease</i> , 81(4), p 423. Polston, J.E.; Anderson, P.K. (1997) The emergence of whitefly-transmitted geminiviruses in tomato in the Western Hemisphere. <i>Plant Disease</i> , 81(12), 1358-1369.

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