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International Organization of Citrus Virologists Conference Proceedings (1957-2010)

Title

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Permalink

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Journal

International Organization of Citrus Virologists Conference Proceedings (1957-2010), 8(8)

ISSN

2313-5123

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Publication Date

1980

DOI

10.5070/C561q5d47p

Peer reviewed

Two New Transmissible Diseases of Sweet Orange from Andhra Pradesh, India

G. S. Reddy and V. D. Murti

A statewide indexing of Sathgudi orchards in Andhra Pradesh in 1970-71 revealed two new graft-transmissible disorders with characteristic field symptoms. These were provisionally called citrus mosaic (Reddy *et al.*, 1972; Murti and Reddy, 1975) and yellow-corky vein (Reddy *et al.*, 1974).

Citrus Mosaic. Citrus mosaic is characterized by numerous yellow and green areas, irregular in shape, all over the mature leaves. Leaf symptoms are persistent and there are no fruit symptoms. The disease is graft-transmitted by bud, leaf, and bark patch to Sathgudi and a number of other sweet orange varieties with an incubation of about 100 days.

The disease was also graft-transmitted to several strains of rough lemon, Rangpur lime, *Citrus taiwanica*, Volkamer lemon, *C. amblycarpa*, and Alemow.

Yellow-Corky Vein. Yellowing of midrib and lateral veins is the main symptom of the disease followed by

corking of midrib and some lateral veins on the under surface, and leaf curling. Leaves and trees are not stunted and fruits are normal. The disease is graft-transmitted by bud or leaf patches to Sathgudi or Mosambi oranges, with an incubation period of about 80 days.

West Indian lime, Rangpur lime, and sour orange were infected experimentally. Limequats and Etrog citron were not infected. Yellow-corky vein is considered different from yellow vein (Weathers, 1957) because of symptoms, host range, and incubation period.

Distribution. Andhra Pradesh has about 25,000 ha planted to citrus and about half is Sathgudi. Citrus mosaic occurs on a large scale, whereas yellow-corky vein is rare. So far, no insect vectors have been noted.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thanks are due to Dr. L. C. Knorr, Citrus Virology Adviser, Florida (USA) who was a member of the survey team.

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