

Dr. Suman Chauhan

Botany Deptt.

N.A.S. College (P.G.)

B.Sc (First Year)

Transmission of Plant Virus

Virus disease are contagious and infectious and are transferred by several means from diseased plant to healthy plants which are susceptible. Such transfer of viruses are called as transmission.

- 1. By contact:** Viruses are transferred from diseased plant or part to healthy ones due to frictional part to healthy one due to friction and rubbing. It also transmitted by contact of infected leaved with clothes of men.
- 2. By grafting** infected plants do no show symptom and appear normal such plants are known as carrier. If budding, a stock from such carrier plant is grafted on to a healthy plant it becomes infected and visible symptom appear on it.
- 3. By vegetative propagation:-**
New plants developed from infected propagules like bulbs, corma, tubers would naturally be infected with virus.
- 4. By soil :** - Virus also spread by soil eg tobacco mosaic virus remains in field after harvest on plant debris.
- 5. By contamination of implements**
In some cases contaminated agricultural implements are responsible for the transmission of virus.
- 6. By seeds:-** If virus infected seeds are sown then its progeny will be diseased. Seeds of several crops are source of many viral diseases.

7. By insects

The insect which are responsible for the transmission are known as vectors eg aphids, leaf hopper insect or type of insect for its transmissions.

8. By Nematodes

Soil inhabiting nematodes are also responsible for transmission of certain viral disease eg little leaf of brinjal is transmitted by root nematodes Xiphinema.

9. By Perennial Parasites

Perennial Parasites like cuscuta serve as a transmitting agent and an effective bridge between infected hosts and the healthy plants by establishing intimate biological contact through its **haustoria**