

Tomato brown rugose fruit virus



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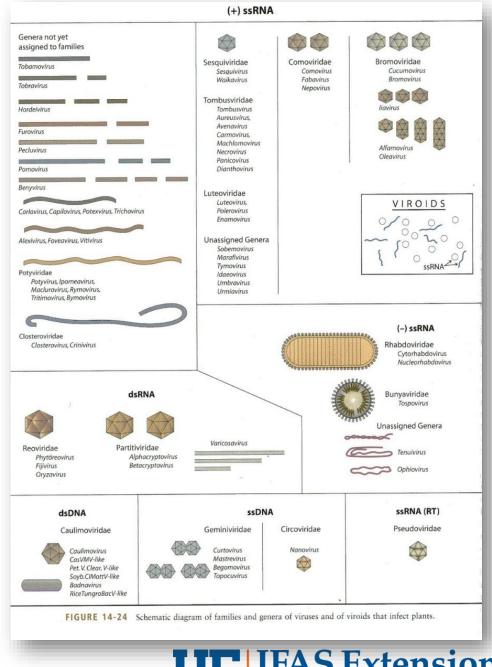


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Background –Plant Viruses

- Sub-microscopic infectious agents
- Simple and diverse structure
 - DNA or RNA genome
 - Protein coat
 - Most plant viruses have ssRNA genomes
- A large number and diversity of viruses infect tomato
- Disease symptoms do not allow virus identification
- IPM is the best management approach





Different viruses can cause very similar symptoms

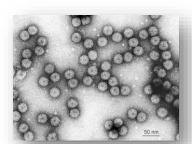


Tobacco mosaic virus symptoms





Cucumber mosaic virus symptoms



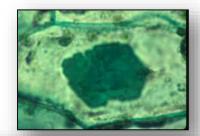


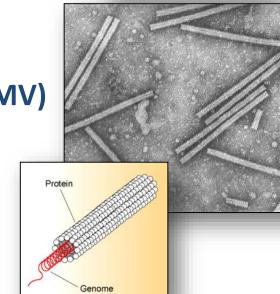
ToBRFV



What is a tobamovirus?

- Well-known group of plant viruses: tobamoviruses
- Genus name derived from type species: <u>Tobacco mo</u>saic virus (TMV)
- There are 37 recognized species
- All tobamoviruses possess rigid rod-shaped virions and an RNA genome
- Virions are extremely stable (>20 years in dried leaf)
- Seed transmitted
- No insect vector -transmitted by contact and touch facilitated by activities of humans
- TMV is one of the most extensively studied viruses









Multiple tobamoviruses infect tomato

At least five tobamoviruses infect tomato and induce similar symptoms:

- Tobacco mosaic (TMV)
- Tomato mosaic virus (ToMV)
- Tobacco mild green mosaic virus (TMGMV)
- Tomato mottle mosaic virus (ToMMV)
- Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV)

ToBRFV is associated with tobamovirus symptoms on resistant tomato varieties grown in protected culture







Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV)

- Virus can overcome TMV resistance genes in tomato
- Spreads rapidly within the crop
- Infected plants cannot be cured
- Prophylactic hygiene measures minimize spread and impact
- Infects pepper and other plants (petunia, tobacco, etc.)
- Usually found in mixed infection with Pepino mosaic virus.





Photos: Fidan et al. 2019



TobRFV is an emerging disease

Middle East

 First outbreak occurred in Israel in 2014; now present in all tomato growing regions

In Jordan in 2015

In Turkey in 2019

Americas

Mexico and California, USA in 2018

Europe

In Italy in 2018

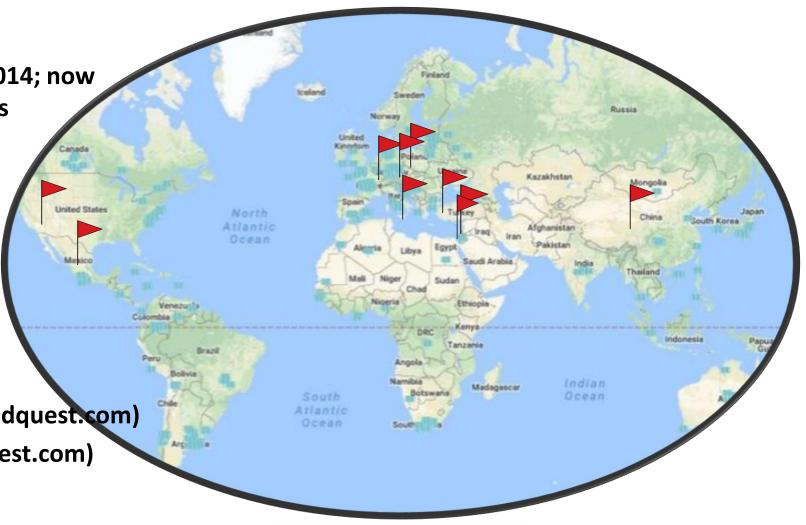
In Germany in 2018

In Netherlands? in 2019 (Source: Seedquest.com)

• In Belgium? in 2019 (Source: Seedquest.com)

Asia

In China in 2019





ToBRFV symptoms on tomato



What is different about ToBRFV?

- Breaks Tm-2² resistance gene in tomato
- More rapid spread -plants maintain a higher level of virus?
- Higher levels of seed contamination?
- Symptoms: variety dependent; mild mosaic and distortion in leaves and discoloration, malformation and necrotic lesions on fruit
- Sequence of the viral genome (RNA)-relatively divergent and may be recombinant





Photos: A. Dombrovsky and N. Salem



Primary inoculum sources of ToBRFV

- Seeds
- Soil
- Weeds







Secondary inoculum sources and spread

- Hands
- Tools (knife, shears and etc.)
- Equipment (tractor, stakes, trellising ropes, etc.)
- Pollinators or animals? (Bumblebees in greenhouse)





Field monitoring and early detection of ToBRFV

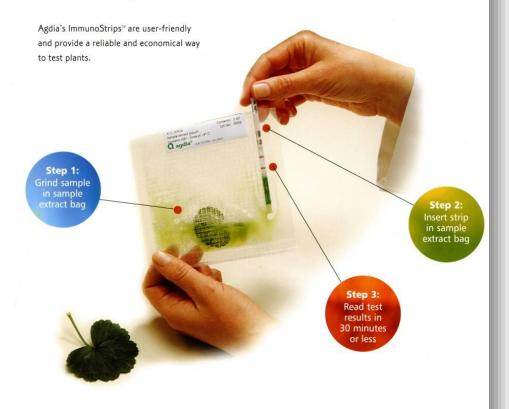
(New threat to tomato and pepper production in Florida)

- The risk of a ToBRFV outbreak in an open field production is lower.
- However, it is important to monitor fields (and test) for ToBRFV.
- Growers are encouraged to scout their fields and collect suspected samples.
- Samples can be submitted to my lab (or the Plant Diagnostic Clinic) at SWFREC in Immokalee for diagnosis.
- We can help you with the diagnostics.





Agdia ImmunoStrips make testing simple and reliable.



How to read ImmunoStrips™

The control line on our ImmunoStrips assures that the test is working properly. If the control line does not appear, the test is invalid. If the sample is positive, a red to purple test line will appear similar to that of the control line. If the sample is negative, the test line will not appear.



Immunostrips for Detection of Tobacco mosaic virus (TMV)

- Rapid and precise
- Easy to use
- Detection in the field
- No equipment needed
- Sensitive

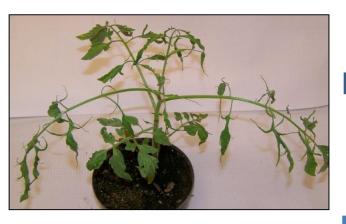




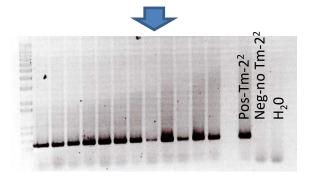


Lab identification of ToBRFV in resistant tomato cultivars with tobamovirus symptoms

Typical tobamovirus symptoms in Tm-2² varieties



Confirm tomato is a resistant variety by PCR for Tm-2² gene



Positive test with TMV immunostrips



Confirm tobamovirus by RT-PCR



Confirm ToBRFV by sequencing RT-PCR fragments and comparing with database



Isolate of ToBRFV



If sequence is >90% identical to ToBRFV

Isolate of this tobamovirus



If sequence is >90% identical to other tobamovirus





If sequence is <90% identical to tobamovirus sequences



Integrated Pest Management of ToBRFV

Before growing season

- Use certified virus-tested seeds (request a certificate from your seed company)
- Plant virus-free transplants -look for disease symptoms
- Disinfect your production system

During the growing season

- Monitor for symptoms and <u>remove infected plants</u>
- Worker and other sanitation
- Minimize touching of plants
- Effective diagnostics
- Removal of infected plants

After the growing season

- Sanitation, sanitation
- Rotation

Long term

- Identify sources of resistance
- Cross protection
- Grafting on resistant rootstocks (eggplant)



Greenhouse disinfectantanother product is Virkon



Cross protection of tomato with a mild ToMV strain



Most effective disinfectants against tomato viruses

Disinfectants	PepMV	ToMV	TMV
Clorox (10%)	+	+	+
Virkon S (2%)	+	+	+
Nonfat dry milk (20%)	+	+	+
Lysol (50%)	+	+	+



Summary

- ToBRFV has emerged globally as a new threat to tomato production, particularly in greenhouses.
- It breaks Tm-2² resistance gene in tomato (and L gene in pepper).
- There is no a ToBRFV-resistant tomato variety.
- Tobamovirus-free certified seeds or transplants should be planted.
- ToBRFV cannot be diagnosed based on symptoms only.
- Quick and easy onsite diagnostic tests are available (immunostrips).
- More sensitive molecular tests needed for conformation of ToBRFV infection, and these tests are available through diagnostic clinics.
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is necessary.
- Sanitation and use of disinfectants are essential for management of ToBRFV.
- Rotation with a non-host crop should be considered.





Photos: Aviv Dombrovsky



Take home message



• Sanitation, disinfecting the greenhouse and/or field structures and trellising ropes



Using tobamovirus-free seed lots or transplants





• Early identification and removal of infected plants





Sanitation, sanitation and sanitation!





Acknowledgements

Thanks for pictures, slides and data from:

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Citrus Pathology Lab Members







Thank You!

Any question?

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