



Leprosy and stem-pitting: exotic viral diseases we want to keep out of Florida

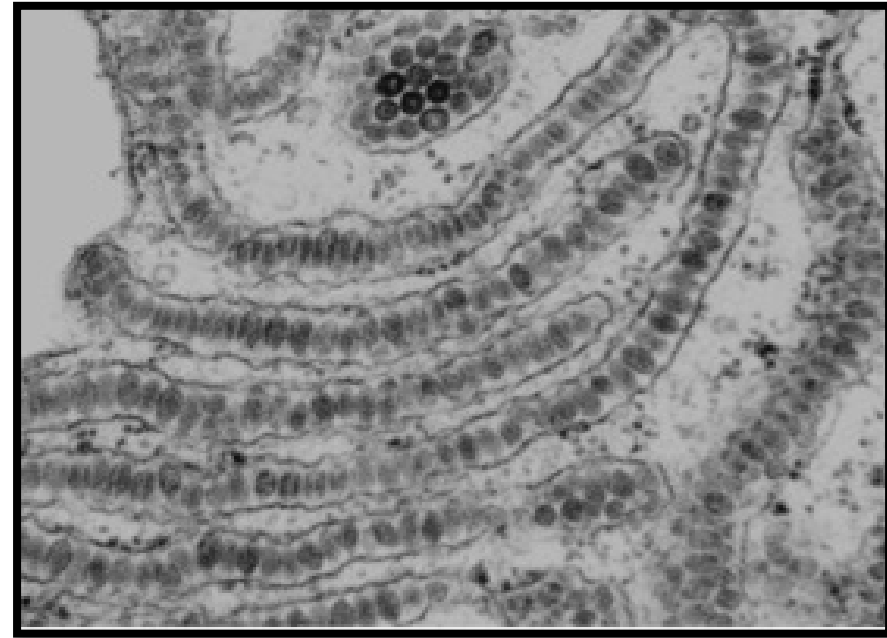
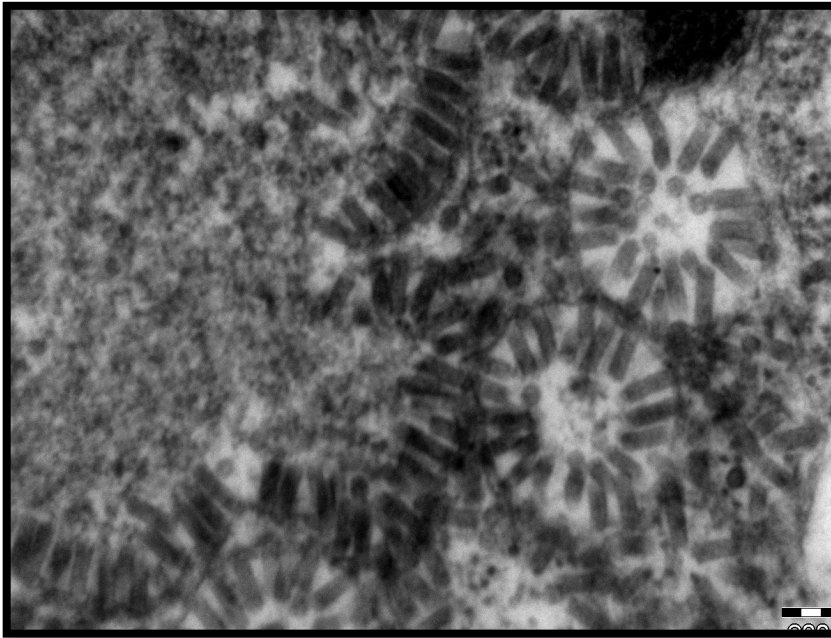
Amit Levy, Citrus Research and Education Center



What are exotic diseases?

- An exotic citrus disease is a disease that does not occur in Florida, but can be found in other major citrus growing regions around the world.
- Citrus leprosis and Stem-pitting are exotic viral diseases with high potential to develop in Florida
- Early detection is essential to protecting Florida citrus. So its important to know about these diseases before they spread

Citrus Leprosis Virus



Leprosy is spread through south and central America



Citrus Leprosis virus – Nuclear Rhabdoviridae –Bullet shaped viruses

- CiLV-N thought to be what was present in Florida from 1860s through 1960s.
- It is a minor isolate in Brazil.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| • <i>Orchid fleck virus</i> | <i>OFV</i> |
| • <i>Citrus leprosis virus N</i> | <i>CiLV-N</i> |
| • <i>Citrus Chlorotic spot virus</i> | <i>CiCSV</i> |



Citrus Leprosis virus – Cytoplasmic

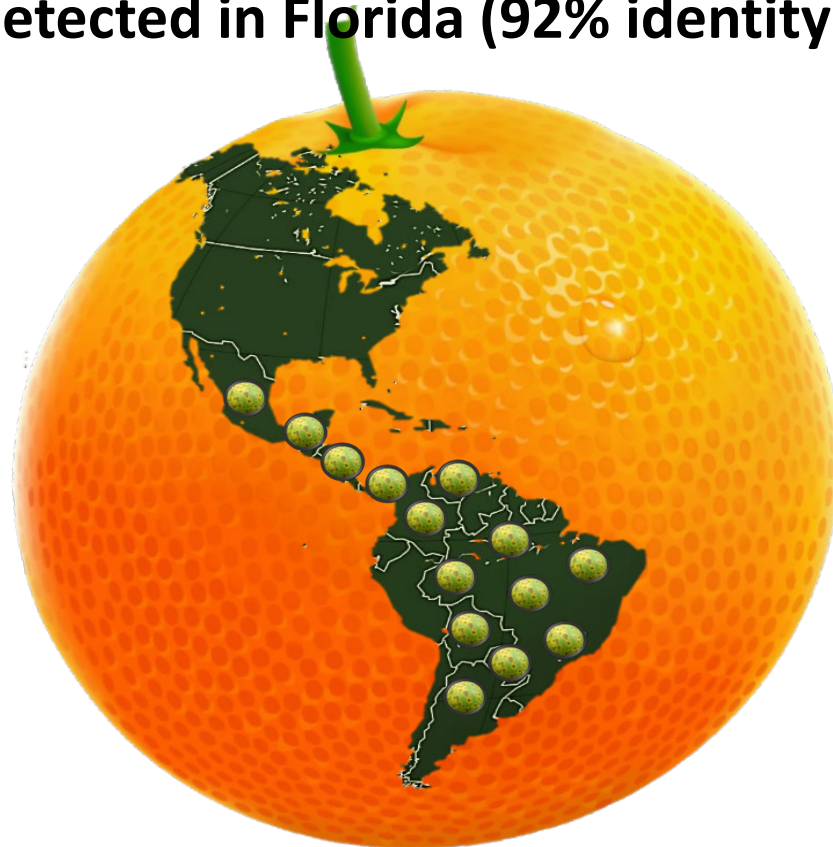
- CiLV-C has caused economic losses in Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panamá and Honduras
- Hibiscus-infecting cilevirus (HiCV) was detected in Florida (92% identity to CiLV-C2)

- *Cilevirus*

- Citrus leprosis virus – C CiLV-C
- Citrus leprosis virus – C2 CiLV-C2

- *Higrevirus*

- Hibiscus green spot virus 2 HGSV-2

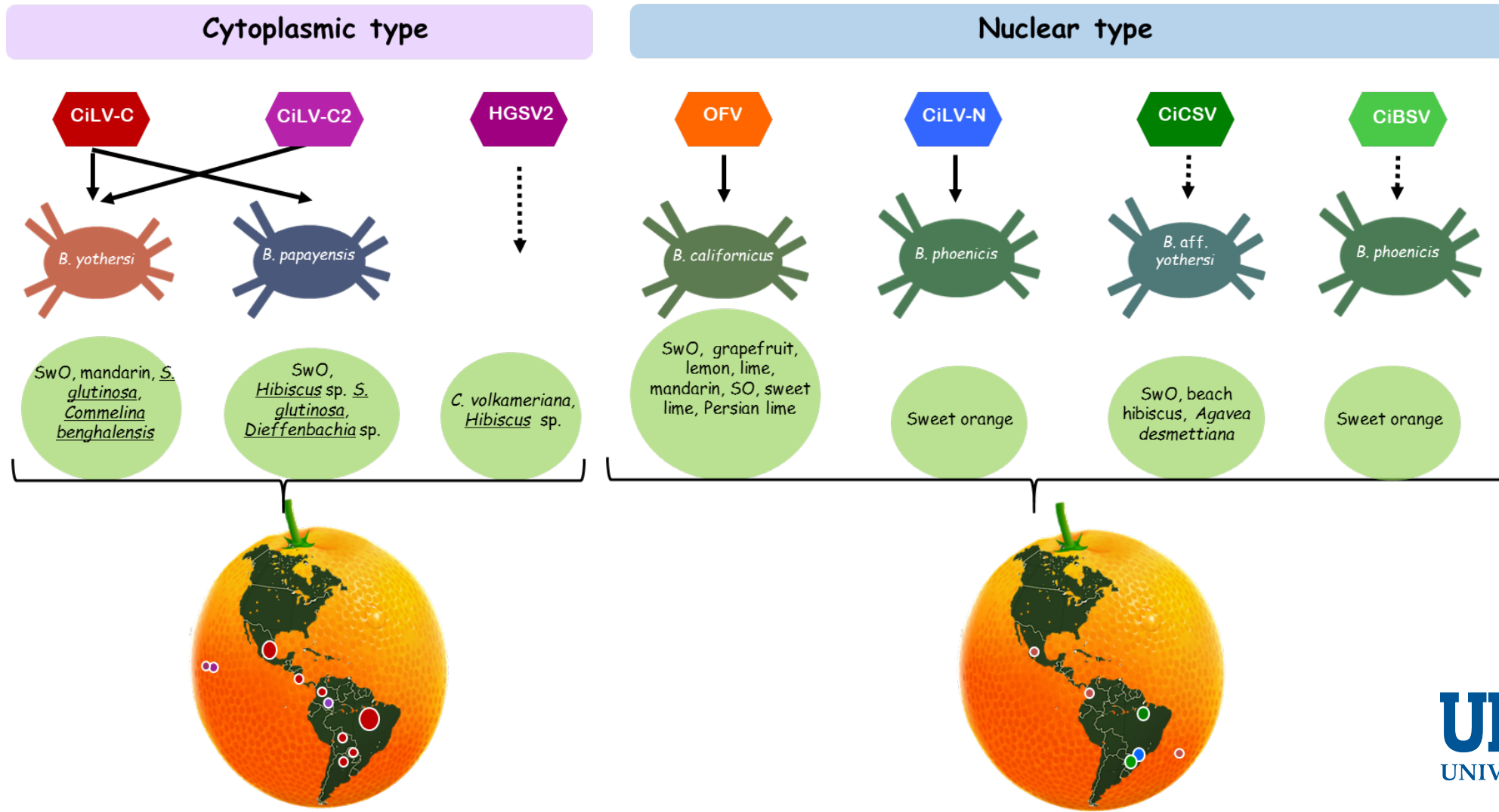


Virus transmitted by false spider mites = Flat Mites

- False spider mites are present in Florida
- The *Brevipalpus yothersi* flat mite transmits citrus leprosis disease (cytoplasmic virus).
- *B. californicus* thought to transmit leprosis in Florida in the 1860s – 1960s
- *B. phoenicis*
- *B. papayensis*
- *B. obovatus*
- **Specific leprosis diseases associated with specific vectors.**



Range/Distribution of Citrus Leprosis Viruses



Fruit Symptoms



Early chlorotic lesions on fruit.



Older lesions showing signs of gumming and cracking, with a distinct yellow halo.

Twig and Branch Symptoms



Early stage, shallow lesions on stem.



Older lesions, corky and scaly bark.

Leaf Symptoms



Early chlorotic leaf lesions (CiLV C-type).



Leaf lesions on the upper side of leaf (CiLV C-type).



Corresponding leaf lesion on the underside of the leaf, less pronounced (CiLV C-type).

Can be Confused with Citrus Canker



Photo Credit: H. Gomez, USDA



Diagnosis

- Visual symptoms on leaves
- Inoculation into common bean as a herbaceous indicator
- Transmission Electron Microscopy of lesions to ID virus particles
- Specific Polymerase chain reaction test, but need to know which of the Leprosis complex you are looking for.
 - New tests are developed as new strains are identified



**Our goal- keep leprosis out of Florida; detect
as soon as possible if it arrives**

If you Suspect you see symptoms of Leprosis:

Contact us

Or Florida Division of Plant Industry 1-800-282-5153

Citrus Tristeza Virus Stem Pitting



Citrus Tristeza Virus (CTV) – Stem Pitting

Stem pitting results in pits in the wood under depressed areas of bark and are often associated with severe stunting and considerably reduced fruit production.



Citrus Tristeza Virus (CTV) – Stem Pitting





Citrus Tristeza Virus (CTV) – Stem Pitting

- **Moderate severe stem pitting isolates of CTV known to be in Florida (no severe). VT most dominant.**

- **Host Range and Symptoms**

- Stem pitting does not kill trees

- Reduces vigor, reduces growth, reduces yield and fruit size

- Stem pitting is specific to virus isolate and host

- some isolates cause stem pitting in grapefruit

- some isolates cause stem pitting in sweet orange

- some isolates cause stem pitting in both

- In Florida, mandarins are more tolerant

- **Control**

- Keep stem pitting isolates out

- Mild strain cross protection

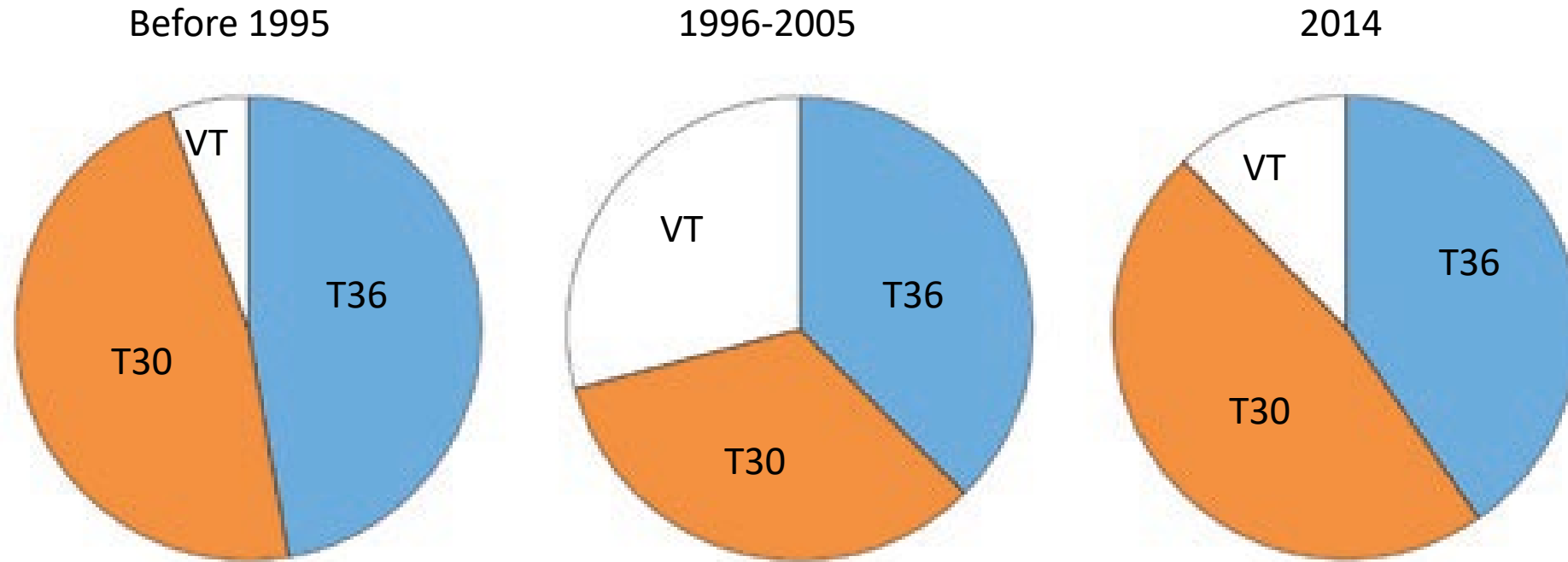
- Control Aphids

CTV-VT is transmitted by aphids

- The brown citrus aphid is the most efficient vector of CTV VT- cause stem pitting
- It is sometimes assumed the brown citrus aphid was eradicated by the psyllid spray programs
- All aphids are capable of periodic outbreaks when conditions are right



CTV-VT levels went down 2005-2014



S.J. Harper, S.J. Cowell, S.E. Halbert, R.H. Brlansky and W.O. Dawson, citrus industry, 2015

VT still present in groves in Florida (2020)

Site	County	Main Var/RS	Sample Dates and tissue type	CTV Genotypes Detected
1	Polk	Sweet orange/variety of rootstocks	Fall 2018 Budsticks	VT detected;
1	Polk	Sweet orange/variety of rootstocks	Feb 2020 Roots	VT detected
1	Polk	Sweet Orange/variety of rootstocks	June 2020 budsticks	VT detected
6	Polk	Glen navel/trifoliate hybrid	Apr 2020	VT only detected

Overall, we found VT isolate in 25% of our sampling sites

VT still present in groves in Florida (2020)

PSYLLID qPCR RESULTS				
Test#	Sample	County	Coll Date	CTV
E-505	Psyllid adults	Glades County	10/27/2017	T-36, VT
E-506	Psyllid nymphs	Collier County	11/1/2017	T-36, VT
E-510	Psyllid adults	Orange County	11/20/2020	T-36, VT
E-514	Psyllid adults	Orange County	3/9/2018	T-36, VT
E-515	Psyllid adults	Collier County	3/13/2020	T-30, T-36, VT

VT isolate was present in about a third of the psyllid sampling sites



CTV-stem pitting isolate is present in Florida

If you suspect stem pitting:

- Contact us
- Or Florida Division of Plant Industry 1-800-282-5153



Thanks to:

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Ozgur Batuman

Juliana Freitas-Astúa

