CLRDV: What we know, and what we don't

<u>Allen, T. W.</u>, Wilkerson, T. H., Aboughanem-Sabanadzovic, N., and Sabanadzovic, S.

> 2019 Row Crop Short Course Starkville, MS

> > December 2, 2019

Tom Allen DREC; Stoneville, MS (662) 402-9995

tallen@drec.msstate.edu

www.mississippi-crops.com

Twitter: <u>@baldpathologist</u>

So, what's in a name?

- Virus vs. the plant disease
 - The plant virus infects the plant and leads to disease, the specific virus in question has a particular name
 - Cotton leafroll dwarf virus is the name of the virus itself within the plant
 - The virus within the plant causes the disease:
 - Cotton leafroll dwarf disease
- Abbreviations are obviously the easiest way to present this particular situation:
 - Cotton leafroll dwarf virus = CLRDV
 - Cotton leafroll dward disease = CLRDD

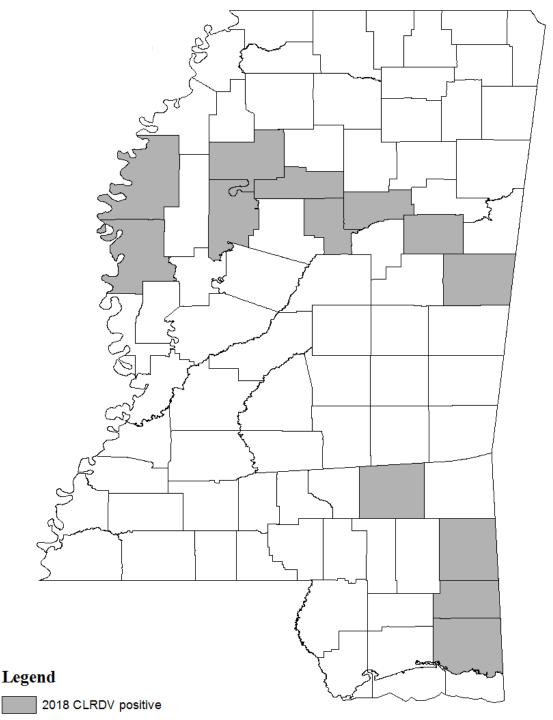
What we currently know about the virus

- Initially observed in Alabama during the 2017 season
- Closely related to a virus of cotton in South America, which has been referred to as "blue disease"
 - Called blue disease due to the leaf coloration
 - However, we do **<u>NOT</u>** have blue disease in the U.S.
- Transmitted by the cotton aphid
- To date, officially reported from: – AL, FL, GA, MS, SC, TN, TX
- Symptom expression appears to vary by cotton cultivar



Distribution following the 2018 season

So by mid-November 2018, we had identified virus-infected cotton in 13 MS counties



Cotton leafroll dwarf virus (CLRDV): 2018

- Symptoms:
 - Stunting due to shortening of the internodes
 - Leaf rolling
 - Petiole and vein reddening
 - Distorted new growth (youngest leaves)
 - Reduced flower set
 - Reduced boll size
 - Sterility
- Transmitted by the cotton aphid
- Up to 80% yield losses reported in Brazil



And so, 2019 came around.....





CLRDV symptoms I – early symptoms

- Easiest to break symptom expression into observations at different times of the season
 - <u>BUT</u>, take note that CLRDD symptom expression can mimic herbicide injury
 - Early-season symptoms (that we observed in MS):
 - Yellowing of leaf margins
 - Puckering of leaves along the veins
 - Reddish leaf coloration (that some are referring to as a "bronze wilt-type" symptom)
 - Symptoms may tend to be masked over time with new growth from the plant making diagnosis of symptoms in the field difficult





CLRDV symptoms II – late-season in MS

-Leaf symptoms

- Yellowing leaves
- Rubbery, thicker leaves
- Puckering of leaves along veins
- Brittle leaves
- Folded leaves in the upper canopy
- Mis-shaped leaves
- Smaller leaf size

-Stem/petiole symptoms

- Thicker stems
- Reddening of stems/petioles
- Don-turned petioles

-Flower/boll symptoms

- Increased square proliferation
- Square abortion/cavitation
- Flower sterility
- Mis-shaped flower parts
- Parrot-beaked bolls

-Whole plant symptoms

- Stunted plants
- Increased terminal growth
 - Referred to as a "whip"
- Increased vegetative branching
- Shortening of internodes
 - Or node stacking
- Greener plants late in the season

















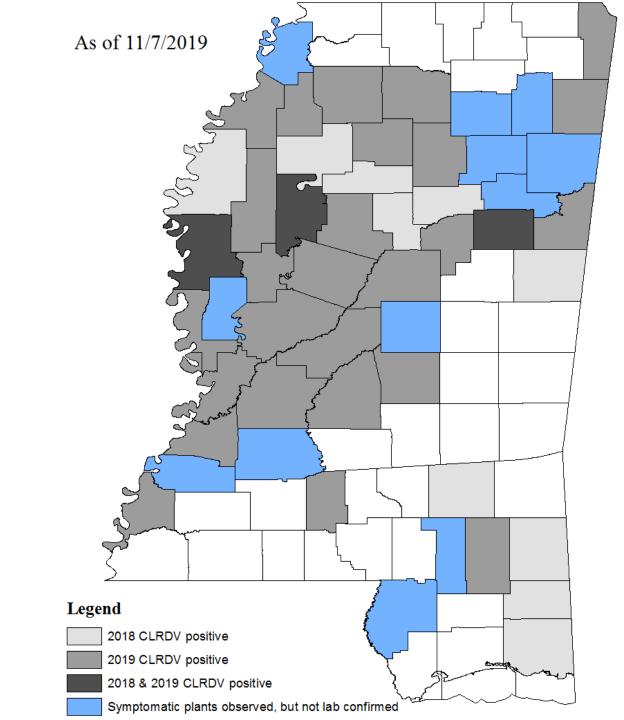




Additional hosts

- Serve as a reservoir for the virus and can result in early and late-season infection post-aphid feeding
- Over-wintering hosts
 - Reported on:
 - Henbit
 - White clover
 - Perennial peanut
- In-season hosts
 - Reported on:
 - okra
 - Pigweed (MS)





So what's left to determine?

- Overwintering hosts (both for aphids and virus reservoir)
 - -Where do the aphids go?
- In-season additional hosts
- Variety susceptibility
 - Presence of resistance within commercial or experimental germplasm?
- Impact of the virus on yield
 - Even though we had the virus in a lot of places during 2019 we can't assume that we lost a lot of yield as a result

Acknowledgements



Cotton

Incorporated

- Dr. Bob Nichols
- Dr. Don Parker
- Dr. Jodi Scheffler







- Nick Tadlock
- Sanfrid Shaifer
- Walter Solomon
- Tessie Wilkerson

