



Illarvirus

Synonyms

- European plum line pattern virus
- hop B virus
- hop C virus
- peach ringspot virus
- plum line pattern virus
- prunus ringspot virus
- red currant necrotic ringspot virus
- rose chlorotic mottle virus
- rose line pattern virus
- rose vein banding virus
- rose yellow vein mosaic virus
- sour cherry necrotic ringspot virus

Plant hosts

- *Prunus cerasus* (sour cherry), *Prunus persica* (peach), *Rosa* (rose), *Prunus* (plum), *Prunus* (almond), *Humulus* (hops), *Cucumis sativus* (cucumber)

Symptoms

Some variants of PNRSV do not induce symptoms in their host, and can only be detected by inoculations to woody indicator plants or serological tests. Other PNRSV variants produce necrotic spots and shot holes on young leaves during the first year of systemic infection. Few, if any, symptoms on leaves or fruit are seen in later years. Still other variants of PNRSV produce necrotic reactions in the first year, followed by chronic chlorotic leaf mottle and necrosis, leaf enation (an outgrowth from the surface of the leaf), deformity, delayed fruit maturity, and fruit-marking symptoms.



Leaf showing symptoms of prunus necrotic ringspot virus

Transmission

The virus is transmitted by mechanical inoculation, by grafting, by seed, by pollen to the seed, and by pollen to flowers of uninfected plants. The virus is not transmitted by contact between plants.

Geographical distribution

PNRSV is likely distributed worldwide in locations where natural hosts are cultivated.

Applicable regulations

Prunus necrotic ringspot virus is a pathogen of concern to Oregon's interstate and international customers. [Virus testing](#) is available through the Commodity Inspection Division for this virus. Please visit [OAR 603-051-0855 through -0859](#) for more information.