

RESUMO - VEGETAL E INVERTEBRADOS

OCCURRENCE OF BWYV ASSOCIATED WITH REDNESS LEAF SYMPTOMS IN COMMERCIAL STRAWBERRY CULTIVATION IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT – BRAZIL

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Strawberry cultivation is present in areas with a rural vocation in several Brazilian locations, which requires continuous and dynamic studies and research focused on agricultural diseases and pests of economic importance for strawberry cultivation (*Fragaria* spp.). In this context, the hypothesis of the present study is that redness leaf symptoms, vein stripe, mottled, marginal leaf chlorosis and leafroll are associated with viral etiology. Therefore, the general objective of the present study was to raise the occurrence of viruses in symptomatic strawberries in commercial crops in the rural nucleus of the Administrative Region (RA IV): Brazlândia – Federal District, Brazil. For the survey of candidate viruses in samples of symptomatic leaves under conditions

of commercial cultivation fields, harvest 2019, detection by serological test (ELISA) was adopted. The candidate viruses evaluated by ELISA with commercially available antisera and reported occurrence in strawberry in the world were Arabis mosaic nepovirus (ArMV), Beet western yellows polerovirus (BWYV), Potato leafroll polerovirus (PLRV), Strawberry mild yellow edge potexvirus (SMYEV), Tomato bushy stunt tombusvirus (TBSV), Tobacco streak ilarvirus (TSV), Tomato ring spot nepovirus (ToRSV). The data presented indicate that BWYV, present in a strawberry sample with symptoms of leaf redness, may be involved in the etiology of that disease. Furthermore, data point to the probable mechanical transmission of BWYV to the alternative host plant *Datura stramonium*, which showed symptoms of necrotic spots typical of the presence of BWYV. Unambiguous detection of BWYV in the samples must be done by PCR amplification and gene sequencing.

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