



5. Virus pressure/transmission within and between crops is dictated by several factors:
 - a. The size and distribution of the local virus reservoir mainly from infected potato plants within potato crops and infected groundkeepers within potato and other crops
 - b. The arrival time of aphid populations within the area (species and numbers)
 - c. Whether the virus is transmitted in a persistent or non-persistent manner
 - d. Environmental factors, e.g. temperature, precipitation, wind and topography directly impacting both aphid population and the distance of aphid migration

Management

Management approaches focus on planting clean seed, isolating crops from the reservoirs of virus, and/or from the vector aphids. There is no single solution to provide effective virus management but there are several approaches that give partial control and limit onward transmission of the virus. The cumulative effect of combining these approaches should give effective control. Ideally these measures should be applied on an industry wide basis.

The following is a summary of *"The six steps to effective virus management"* which has been produced by the Scottish Aphid Borne Virus Working Group.



PLRV: Secondary symptoms include stunting, upward/inward rolling of lower leaves, leaves become leathery in feel and brittle.

Credit: Gavin Prentice, SAC Consulting.

1. Plant healthy seed and isolate crops from virus infection.
2. Remove virus infected plants before virus can spread by aphids.
3. Understand your varieties and their virus risks.
4. Act on aphid monitoring.
5. Target your spray programmes.
6. Continue control measures until the haulm is dead.

More details can be found here:

