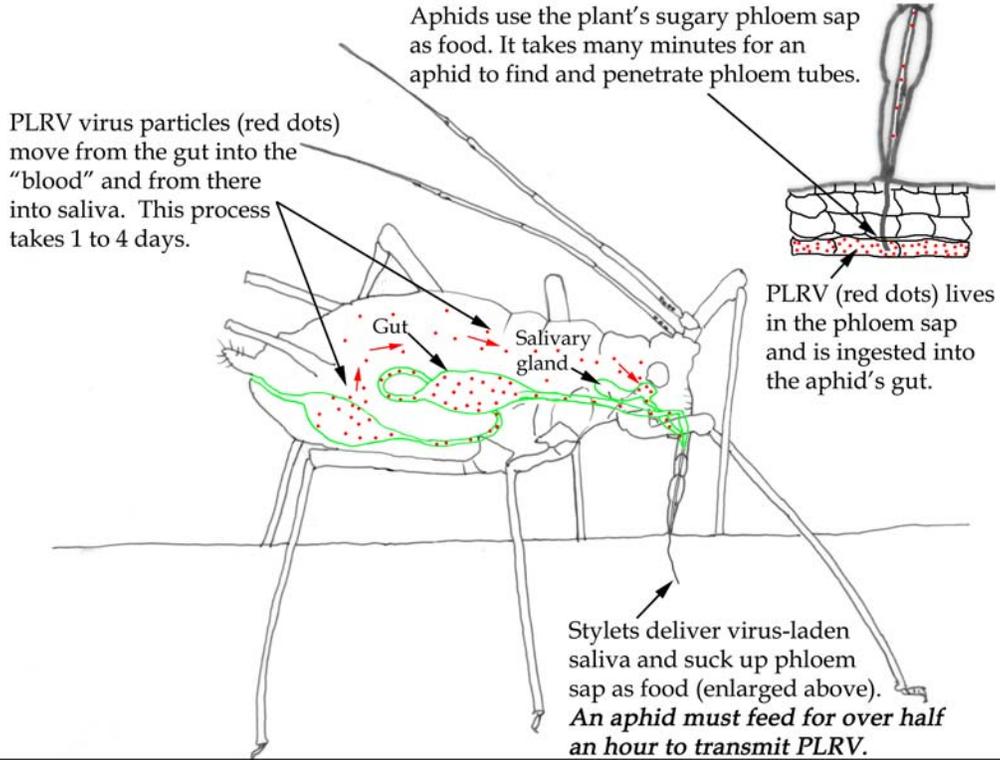


# Potato Leafroll Virus (PLRV)



See also: <http://www.potatoes.com/research.cfm>

PLRV is transmitted by aphids through a complicated process.



The only important PLRV vectors in the Pacific Northwest are green peach aphid (top), and potato aphid (bottom).



Washington State Potato Commission (Phone: 509-765-8845)

# Potato Leafroll Virus (PLRV)

See also: <http://www.potatoes.com/research.cfm>



Foliar symptoms include:

1. Curled leaves,
2. Yellowed foliage,
3. Sometimes reddish or purplish leaves,
4. Affected foliage often has a stiffer texture, referred to as "leathery."

Symptoms of PLRV in the field can easily be confused with purple top or rhizoctonia stem canker.

PLRV causes tuber net necrosis in some cultivars under some conditions. Net necrosis can develop and become more severe in storage.



## Management

1. PLRV is transmitted through a time-consuming and complicated process (see reverse). This means that only aphids that prefer potato as food are important vectors.
2. Controlling or preventing aphid infestations can greatly reduce PLRV spread within a field. Insecticide choice is critical because some can actually **increase** aphid numbers by eliminating predators, while others may act to increase risk of spider mite outbreak.
3. By far the best PLRV management practice is to limit PLRV sources by purchasing clean seed and eliminating volunteer potatoes and other PLRV hosts like nightshade.

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