

Peach latent mosaic viroid

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Synonyms

- peach mosaic virus

Plant hosts

Peaches and almond x peach hybrids are the only hosts of peach latent mosaic viroid. Other *Prunus* species are resistant.

Symptoms

The first signs of disorder become apparent on the trees the second year after planting. Blossoms will have pink broken lines on the rosaceous - white petals in warm temperatures. Some isolates cause mosaic, blotch, calico, and necrosis of leaves, whereas others induce stem pitting and leaf twisting. The pathogen causes fruit to be irregularly shaped, flattened, and colorless with cracked sutures and enlarged pits.



Peach infected with peach latent mosaic viroid

Image courtesy of www.forestryimages.or

Transmission

Peach latent mosaic viroid is vectored by the peach bud mite. This mite feeds and reproduces within the peach buds. An infected mite can transmit the disease to a healthy tree. The pathogen is also easily graft-transmitted to healthy trees using fruits, leaf, root, or bud tissues and a contact period as little as 2-days.

Geographic distribution

Algeria, China, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, and Spain
USA: Arizona, Arkansas, southern California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Utah

Applicable regulations

[OAR 603-052-0117](#), Quarantine: Peach latent mosaic virus