

How to identify the symptoms of RRV?

The virus causes various **malformations** on the plant, such as several branches from the same point, often combined with shortened internodes (fig., Witch's brooms) and dwarfism.



Other symptoms include excessive thorn growth, lateral shoots, a mosaic pattern on the leaves, red discoloration of the stems, deformed leaves and flowers and lack of winter hardiness. The plants lose their ornamental value and **die after 1-5 years**.



Rose rosette emaravirus (RRV000) - <https://gd.eppo.int>

Can you help us?

RRV or the rose rosette virus is included in the **EPPO A1 list**. This list contains plant-harmful organisms that do not yet occur in the EU, but cause **major damage**. Therefore, it is important to report if you notice the symptoms of this virus. **Early detection** allows a fast and efficient implementation of measures, so that this invasive exotic **cannot establish itself**.

If you spot symptoms of RRV:

- Take a photo of the damage and note the precise location.
- Report via waarnemingen.be/species/Q-organismen

Meer info?

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Be careful!!

— Rose rosette emaravirus (RRV) —



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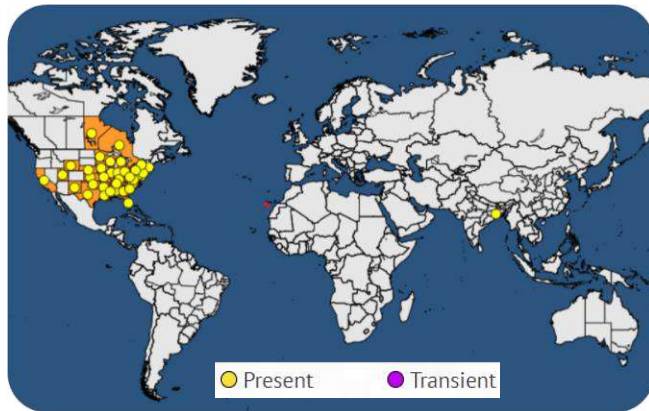


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In collaboration with EUPHRESCO and EPPO www.eppo.int

Distribution



The rose rosette virus probably originated from **Japan**. The symptoms of this virus were first observed in the 1940s on wild roses in **Canada and the USA**. It is assumed that RRV was introduced in North America and spread there, through the import of Japanese *Rosa multiflora*. The rose rosette virus **has not yet been reported in Europe**.

The virus is transmitted by the **mite, *Phyllocoptes fructiphilus***. This mite is very small (0.15 mm long) and can easily be spread via **wind, clothing, material and attaching to insects**. In addition, the virus can also be transmitted **mechanically**, e.g., via pruning shears.



Management

When a plant has been infected, treatment is no longer possible. No resistant varieties have been found yet.

Phytosanitary measures

- Removal and destruction of infected plants with roots
- Healthy plant material
- Wind barriers to prevent the spread of mites
- Disinfection of material

Chemicals against the mite

Acariciden (abamectine- or spiroticlofen-based), but beware of resistance



Host plants



Rosa multiflora is the most susceptible species to the rose rosette virus, but other species, including climbing rose varieties, tea roses, bouquet roses, miniature roses and border roses can also be infected (*Rosa bracteata*, *R. multiflora*, *R. rubiginosa*, *R. rugosa*, *R. woodsii* ...).

