



Arkansas Plant Health Clinic Newsletter

Follow us on social media



Rose

Rose Mosaic Virus (RMV), is a disease of roses caused by a virus complex. Prunus Necrotic Ringspot Virus (PNRSV), Apple Mosaic Virus (ApMV), and Arabis Mosaic Virus (ArMV), have been identified as components of the complex. These viruses may occur singly or together in a rose bush. RMV is endemic in the rose trade, as it is passed from plant to plant via vegetative propagation from an infected plant, or through grafting from infected stock during rose production. Symptoms are extremely variable, depending on rose variety, the virus, and the environment. Leaves may show bright yellow to white mosaic patterns, banding, wavy lines, blotches, oak leaf patterns, or net-like patterns. Rose Mosaic Virus can also cause flower distortion, reduced flower size, reduced vigor, reduced winter hardiness, and a shortened life-span. Usually, only a few leaves show the symptoms which may disappear later in the season. Rose Mosaic Virus is not contagious in the garden with the possible exception of naturally occurring root grafts. Viruses are not curable. Once a rose has the virus, it is always present whether there are visual symptoms or not.

Rose Mosaic Virus (RMV)-*Illarvirus* and *Nepovirus* spp.



Photos by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas
Cooperative Extension



Rose Mosaic Virus (RMV)-*Ilarvirus* and *Nepovirus* spp.



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas
Cooperative Extension

Rose Mosaic Virus (RMV)-*Ilarvirus* and *Nepovirus* spp.



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas
Cooperative Extension

Rose Mosaic Virus (RMV)-*Ilarvirus* and *Nepovirus* spp.



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas
Cooperative Extension

Herbicide Damage to Ornamentals

The Plant Health Clinic is diagnosing many ornamental plant samples with herbicide damage. Homeowners should be aware that broad leaved ornamentals can be killed or injured by contact with herbicides. Roundup will drift up to 1500 feet from the point of origin if there is a breeze. I'm finding many homeowners are weeding in or around the garden with Roundup or 2-4-D.



Pear 2,4-D Damage-Abiotic



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Rose Roundup Injury-Abiotic



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Dogwood Roundup Injury-Abiotic



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

The University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture offers all its Extension and Research programs to all eligible persons without regard to race, color, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, age, disability, marital or veteran status, genetic information, or any other legally protected status, and is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.



Dogwood Roundup Injury-Abiotic



Photo by Sherrie Smith, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

This bulletin from the Cooperative Extension Plant Health Clinic (Plant Disease Clinic) is an electronic update about diseases and other problems observed in our lab each month. Input from everybody interested in plants is welcome and appreciated.

"This work is supported by the Crop Protection and Pest Management Program [grant no. 2017-70006-27279/project accession no. 1013890] from the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture."

Oak 2,4-D Damage-Abiotic



Photo by Mitch Crow, University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension