

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
REPORT SERIES
NO. 14

INVESTIGATION OF VIRUS DISEASES OF BRASSICA CROPS





INVESTIGATION OF VIRUS DISEASES OF BRASSICA CROPS

 \mathbf{BY}

L. BROADBENT

Rothamsted Experimental Station Harpenden, Hertfordshire

CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

1957



CAMBRIDGEUNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS, United Kingdom

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107586758

© Cambridge University Press 1957

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 1957 First paperback edition 2015

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

ISBN 978-1-107-58675-8 Paperback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.



CONTENTS

	Foreword	page vi
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Brassica Cultivation in England and Wales .	2
3.	HISTORY OF THE DISEASES IN BRITAIN	6
4.	CAULIFLOWER MOSAIC AND CABBAGE BLACK RING	7
	PROPERTIES OF THE VIRUSES	7
	Cauliflower mosaic symptoms in cauliflower Cabbage black ring spot symptoms in cauliflower Factors affecting symptoms (i) Host plant (ii) Virus strains (iii) Mixed infections (iv) Weather (v) Manuring Virus movement and distribution within the plant Host range	8
	APHIDS RESPONSIBLE FOR VIRUS SPREAD Species Factors affecting transmission Incidence of aphids and disease Infectivity of aphids bred on infected plants	36
	THE INCIDENCE OF THE DISEASES IN SEEDBEDS Control by isolation of seedbeds Insecticidal treatment of seedbeds Spacing and size of seedlings Control by barrier crops Cage protection of seedlings	43
	VIRUS SPREAD INTO THE CROP	58



	THE STATE OF THE S	page
	VIRUS SPREAD WITHIN THE CROP	61
	Time and pattern of virus spread	
	Discussion of the results of the 1951-3 experiments	
	DIFFERENCES IN INCIDENCE OF CAULIFLOWER	
	MOSAIC AND CABBAGE BLACK RING SPOT	73
	CONTROL MEASURES	74
5.	TURNIP YELLOW MOSAIC	76
6.	TURNIP CRINKLE	77
7.	Cucumber Mosaic	78
8.	Summary	78
	Acknowledgements	84
	References	85
	Index	89
	Plates	nt ond



FOREWORD

From 1948-50 virus diseases caused serious losses of cauliflower and broccoli in most parts of England where these crops are grown intensively. Many field crops in Kent, especially in the Isle of Thanet, failed completely in 1950, as also did broccoli in allotments almost everywhere. The growers became anxious about the future of their industry and the Agricultural Improvement Council asked the Agricultural Research Council to arrange for more research on these diseases aimed to provide practical methods whereby they might be controlled.

Some work on the two main viruses concerned was already in progress in the Plant Pathology Department of Rothamsted Experimental Station, and workers there were approached to see whether this could be extended to a comprehensive study of the conditions leading to serious outbreaks in field crops. This task was undertaken by Dr L. Broadbent, who was particularly well suited for it because of his previous work on the spread and control of virus diseases in potato and lettuce crops.

Of necessity the bulk of the work was done at Rothamsted, but Dr Broadbent found many willing collaborators in the National Agricultural Advisory Service, at Agricultural Colleges and, perhaps most important, among the growers themselves. Consequently experiments and observations were possible in many parts of England, covering a wide range of growing conditions. It is largely a result of this fruitful collaboration that it has been possible to present such a complete account of the many factors affecting the incidence of brassica virus diseases in Britain.

Some results of this work have already been published in scientific journals; these have been included in this report, together with the results of many new experiments by Dr Broadbent or his collaborators. It is thought that the information so assembled will prove valuable both to advisory officers and growers of brassica crops.