|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Logo AGES | |
| Pea necrotic yellow dwarf virus | |
|  |  |
| 05.02.2025 09:40 Uhr | |

**Pea
necrotic
yellow
dwarf
virus**

**Pea
necrotic
yellow
dwarf
virus**

Last
change:
21.10.2024

**Profile**

Pea
necrotic
yellow
dwarf
virus
(PNYDV)
belongs
to
the
nanoviruses
and
infects
legumes,
such
as
peas,
field
beans,
vetches,
lentils
and
chickpeas.
PNYDV
is
transmitted
by
aphids,
mainly
the
green
pea
aphid
and
black
bean
aphid.
If
infection
occurs
early
in
plant
development,
it
can
result
in
enormous
yield
losses
and
even
total
failure.

**Biology**

Nanoviruses
are
very
small
viruses
relative
to
other
viruses
that
cause
plant
diseases,
and
their
genetic
information
consists
of
DNA.
The
three
nanovirus
species
detected
so
far
in
Central
Europe
show
genetically
large
differences
compared
to
the
previously
known
nanoviruses.
The
nanovirus
species
mainly
detected
in
Austria
is
the
so-called
Pea
necrotic
yellow
dwarf
virus
(PNYDV).

**Damage
symptoms**

Early
infestation
with
PNYDV
is
manifested
by
stunted
plants
with
often
significantly
reduced
leaves
and
shortened
shoot
axes
(internodes),
as
well
as
reduced
root
and
nodule
formation.
Leaves
turn
yellow
and
are
sometimes
curled
upward,
and
shoot
tips
may
die.
On
some
crops
(lentil,
chickpea),
red
discoloration
can
also
be
observed
in
some
cases.
Flower
and
pod
set
is
low,
and
grain
formation
is
poor.
In
field
beans,
late-infested
plants
can
reach
normal
growth
heights
and
pod
set,
but
are
strongly
chlorotic.
So-called
infestation
nests,
which
are
roundish
areas
in
the
stands
with
infected,
yellow
and
dwarfed
plants,
are
typical.
In
field
beans,
distressed
plants
with
black
stems
are
also
found
in
the
infestation
nests.



Im
Vordergrund
eine
mit
dem
Pea
necrotic
yellow
dwarf
virus
(PNYDV)
infizierte
Ackerbohne,
im
Hintergrund
gesunde
Pflanzen



Im
Vordergrund
eine
mit
dem
Pea
necrotic
yellow
dwarf
virus
(PNYDV)
infizierte
Winterackererbse,
im
Hintergrund
gesunde
Erbsenpflanzen

**Host
plants**

In
four-year
trials,
natural
infestation
with
PNYDV
was
detected
in
Austria
on
pea
(summer
and
winter
field
pea,
green
pea,
pelucca),
field
bean
(summer
and
winter
field
bean),
lentil
(summer
and
winter
lentil),
chickpea,
vetch,
Pannonian
vetch
(*Vicia
pannonica*),
forage
vetch*(V.
sativa*),
and
rough
vetch*(V.
hirsuta*).

Soybean,
alfalfa,
red
and
white
clover,
or
*Phaseolus
beans*
are
not
considered
host
plants.

**Distribution**

Nanoviruses
were
first
known
in
warmer
regions,
such
as
North
and
East
Africa,
the
Middle
East,
Asia
and
Australia.
There,
they
cause
massive
yield
losses
in
various
legumes,
such
as
field
beans,
lentils
or
chickpeas,
at
periodic
intervals.
In
2009,
PNYDV
was
detected
for
the
first
time
in
pea
stands
in
Germany,
and
in
2010
for
the
first
time
in
Austria.

Since
2013,
typical
symptoms,
such
as
upsetting
and
yellowing
in
peas
and
field
beans,
have
been
repeatedly
detected
in
Austria,
and
PNYDV
has
been
detected.
An
almost
area-wide,
diagnostically
proven
infestation
with
PNYDV
in
peas
and
field
beans
occurred
for
the
first
time
in
2016,
confirming
that
the
spread
of
this
virus
and
also
its
danger
for
domestic
legume
cultivation
is
high.
So
far,
PNYDV
has
been
detected
not
only
in
Germany
and
Austria,
but
also
in
Denmark,
the
Netherlands,
the
Czech
Republic,
Hungary
and
Serbia.

**Propagation
and
transmission**

Nanoviruses
are
only
transmitted
by
[aphids](en/plant/plant-health/pests-from-a-to-z/aphids)
as
vectors.
The
green
pea
aphid
and
the
black
bean
aphid
are
the
most
important
vectors.
Nanoviruses
cannot
be
transmitted
mechanically
(via
touch)
or
via
the
seed.

**Economic
significance**

In
addition
to
yield
losses,
early
infections
can
also
lead
to
total
losses.
In
Austria,
some
massive
losses
due
to
PNYDV
have
been
recorded
in
green
peas,
grain
peas,
winter
grain
peas,
field
beans
and
winter
lentils
in
recent
years.

**Prevention
and
control**

* If
  plants
  are
  infected
  with
  nanoviruses,
  as
  with
  all
  plant
  pathogenic
  viruses,
  no
  curative
  (=healing)
  measures
  are
  possible.
* Since
  PNYDV
  is
  transmitted
  neither
  mechanically
  nor
  via
  seed,
  but
  only
  via
  aphids,
  the
  only
  control
  option
  is
  indirect
  and
  consists
  of
  preventive
  control
  of
  the
  aphids
  -
  see
  also
  the
  [warning
  service
  of](https://warndienst.lko.at/blattlaeuse+2500++1073225+6569)
  the
  chambers
  of
  agriculture.
* In
  summer
  plantings,
  it
  is
  advisable
  to
  plant
  varieties
  as
  early
  as
  possible
  so
  that
  the
  plants
  are
  as
  developed
  as
  possible
  when
  infected
  with
  the
  virus.
  In
  winter
  tillage,
  late
  cultivation
  is
  advisable
  to
  keep
  infections
  low
  in
  the
  fall.
* Studies
  have
  shown
  that
  mixed
  cropping
  (such
  as
  field
  bean/oats,
  grain
  pea/barley)
  also
  reduces
  aphid
  infestation
  on
  legumes.
* Legume
  species
  that
  are
  hardy
  and
  host
  plants
  for
  PNYDV
  provide
  the
  virus
  reservoir
  for
  infections
  at
  the
  beginning
  of
  a
  new
  growing
  season.
  These
  legume
  species
  should
  either
  be
  avoided
  in
  pea
  and
  arable
  regions,
  or
  turned
  over
  in
  time
  if
  they
  have
  not
  frozen
  off
  in
  the
  spring.

**Specialist
information**

In
research
projects,
we
deal
with
the
epidemiology
of
PNYDV
and
with
possible
measures
and
control
strategies.

We
have
been
supporting
the
Chamber
of
Agriculture's
[warning
service](https://warndienst.lko.at/blattlaeuse+2500++1073225+6569)
with
aphid
monitoring
and
virus
testing
since
2017.

In
the
DaFNE
project
"[NANOVIR](https://dafne.at/projekte/nanovir)
"
(2018
to
2020),
the
natural
host
plants
of
PNYDV
and
the
role
of
different
aphid
vectors
in
Austria
were
determined.
Furthermore,
different
spraying
agent
variants
and
mixed
cultivation
in
organic
field
beans
were
investigated.

The
CORNET
project
"[SPITFIRE](https://www.ecoplus.at/newsroom/pnyd-virus-auffinden-von-resistenzen-in-gemuese-und-koernererbsen)
"
(Dec.
2021
to
2024,
scientific
lead:
Julius
Kühn
Institute
Braunschweig)
is
looking
for
resistance
to
PNYDV
in
peas.

The
[EIP-AGRI
project](download/sdl-eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJpYXQiOjE2MDk0NTkyMDAsImV4cCI6NDA3MDkwODgwMCwidXNlciI6MCwiZ3JvdXBzIjpbMCwtMV0sImZpbGUiOiJmaWxlYWRtaW4vQUdFU18yMDIyLzRfUEZMQU5aRS9QZmxhbnplbmdlc3VuZGhlaXQvU2NoYWRlcnJlZ2VyX0EtWi9QZWFfbmVjcm90aWNfeWVsbG93X2R3YXJmX3ZpcnVzL0VJUC1BR1JJLU51ZXR6bGluZ3NibHVlaHN0cmVpZmVuLnBkZiIsInBhZ2UiOjE0NjJ9.7ztSsH1VY7N0XgvL40b9WKoV4DE04NGgcyeB__3_KY8/EIP-AGRI-Nuetzlingsbluehstreifen.pdf)
(May
2019
to
April
2022)
aims
to
implement
a
practical
and
environmentally
friendly
solution
to
the
problem
of
aphid
infestation
and
the
associated
risk
of
infection
with
nanoviruses
in
field
beans.

**Services**

We
detect
nanoviruses
and
the
PNYDV
in
plants
by
molecular
biology.
If
required,
the
nanovirus
species
can
also
be
determined
by
means
of
sequence
analysis.
An
analysis
usually
takes
two
working
days
(about
four
working
days
for
sequence
analysis).

[Plant
Health
Services](en/plant/plant-health/plant-health-information)