

UK pest outbreak report¹ for *Tomato brown rugose fruit virus*

Field	Detail
Pest species name	<i>Tomato brown rugose fruit virus</i>
Pest species name Taxon (order, family)	Order: Martellivirales Family: Virgaviridae Genus: Tobamovirus Species: <i>Tobamovirus fructirugosum</i>
Pest common name	Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV)
Country	UK (Scotland)
Report status (<i>first, update number or final. Include date.</i>)	Final
Host(s) present on	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (Pepper)
Host range (indicate if the host is major, wild-weed, alternate, experimental, or doubtful, if known)	Major host
Pest status (as per ISPM 8) ²	Present: not widely distributed and under official control
Geographical distribution	Midlothian
Official control in place	Eradication
Summary (nature of the finding and phytosanitary measures taken)	Eradication measures will be applied, including the removal and destruction of all plants from the affected glasshouse, cleansing and disinfection of the glasshouse

¹ [International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures \(ISPM\) 17 Pest reporting](#)

² [International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures \(ISPM\) 8 Determination of pest status in an area](#)

	and associated buildings and enhancing biosecurity procedures.
Danger/risk posed	<p>ToBRFV was first observed in Israel in 2014, and in Jordan in the following year. Since then, the virus has been officially reported from Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jersey, Latvia, Lithuania, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Türkiye, the UK, the USA, Uzbekistan, and Western Sahara.</p> <p>It is a damaging virus of tomato and pepper and can cause mosaic patterning and deformation of leaves; necrosis of pedicels, calyces, petioles and flowers; and discoloration, deformation and necrosis of fruit. In severe cases, ToBRFV may lead to the wilting and yellowing, and eventually the death, of the plant. ToBRFV can infect up to 100% of a crop and cause yield losses of between 25 and 70%.</p> <p>The main pathways for long distance spread of the virus are seed, plants for planting and fruit. The virus can spread locally by mechanical transmission on people, equipment, machinery, bees and via plant-to-plant contact, as well as in soil, water and nutrient film solutions.</p>
Report files	
Website(s)	