é-GRO Alert



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Shrimp Plant: Impatiens Necrotic Spot Virus (INSV)

Shrimp plant (Justicia brandegeeana) leaves with necrotic ringspots were observed on a plant. These symptoms are typical of what occurs with a virus. This Alert will aid in the identification of an impatiens necrotic spot virus (INSV) on the shrimp plant.

Justicia brandegeeana is a tropical evergreen shrub native to Mexico. It is commonly called the shrimp plant, Mexican shrimp plant, or false hop. A single plant was observed in a greenhouse with necrotic ringspots (Fig. 1). The ringspots only



Figure 1. Plant testing positive for impatiens necrotic spot virus (INSV). (Photo: Brian Whipker)

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appeared on 1 leaf (Figs. 2 and 3).

The leaves were tested for impatiens necrotic spot virus (INSV) and tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV). There was a confirmation of INSV with an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) test. If you suspect a virus problem, have the plants tested by a diagnostic clinic. You can also conduct in-house testing with ELISA kits from <u>Agdia</u>. It is important to test multiple leaves from the same plant that is exhibiting symptoms.

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Management

Once a plant has either INSV or TSWV, it cannot be cured. Discarding infected plants is the only option, and this will help prevent the virus from spreading further. It is important to note that some plants may be asymptomatic, but still have TSWV or INSV. Since the primary method of spreading these viruses in greenhouses is via Western Flower thrips (*Frankliniella occidentallis*) feeding, it is critical to keep them under control.

This Alert can be used as a visual tool for diagnosing INSV symptoms on the shrimp plant.



Figure 2. Leaf with necrotic leafspots due to impatiens necrotic spot virus (INSV) infection. (Photo: Brian Whipker)



Figure 3. Close-up of necrotic rings. (Photo: Brian Whipker)

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