UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Soybean Vein Necrosis Virus

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Pest Background

- Soybean Vein Necrosis Virus is an Orthotospovirus.
- This virus can be seed-borne or vectored by multiple thrips species.
- Increased damage is observed in late-planted soybeans.

Identification

- As the name implies, symptoms will follow leaf veins, starting with yellowing (chlorosis) (Fig 1).
- Yellowing will develop into red-brown lesions (Fig 2).
- On the underside of the leaf, browning of the veins may be observed. (Fig 3)

Fig 1: Yellow tissue at leaf vein caused by SVNV

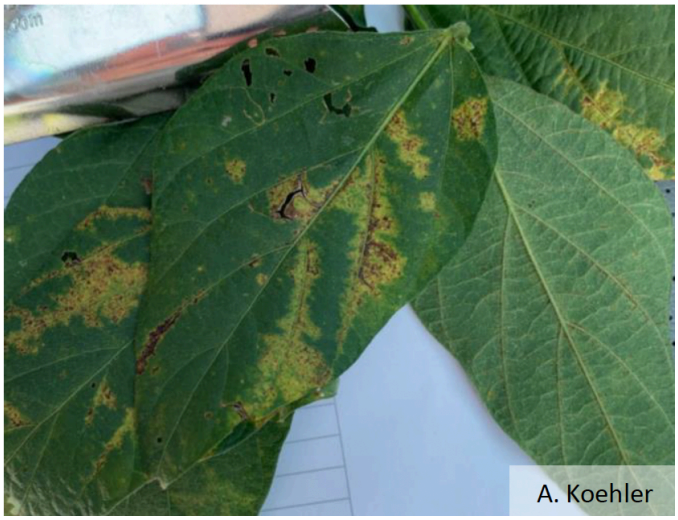

Fig 2: Soybean vein necrosis virus lesions on a soybean leaf

Fig 3: Underside of soybean leaf with necrosis from SVNV

Management

- Insecticide applications to control vectors are not successful since complete insect removal is not possible.
- Use certified, disease-free seed to limit chance of seed transmission.
- SVNB is not thought to impact yield but may reduce oil concentration and lower seed quality.

References

Crop Protection Network (2022, Jan 25). Soybean Vein Necrosis of Soybean. Retrieved from: https://cropprotectionnetwork.org/encyclopedia/soybean-vein-necrosis-of-soybean