



Alostonia scholaries Foliar Galls, A Disease or Pollution Indicator

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Abstract

There are two opinion about foliar galls of *Alostonia scholaries*. Pollution indicator or induced by the insects. Both points are opposite to each other. If we consider it induced by insects, then there is a possibility the insects act as vector to transmit the virus. There should be a research carried to determine the presence of virus.

Keywords: *Alostonia scholaries*; Pollution Indicator; Virus

Introduction

Alostonia scholaries belongs to family *Apocynaceae* and one of the graceful ornamental plants [1,2]. Besides the medicinal applications, it's easy to grow as ornamental plant, even in polluted regions. *A. scholaris* also a biological indicator and can grow in drought conditions [1,3].

Alostonia scholaries foliar galls as pollution indicator

Recently observed, galls were appeared on the foliar part of *A. scholaris* by the pollution or induced by the pollution [4].

Alostonia scholaries foliar galls induced by insect

According to the researcher foliar galls induced the *Pauropsylla tuberculata crawf* [4]. Several studies carried out on foliar galls morphology, anatomy and biochemistry after insect (*Pauropsylla tuberculata*) infection and deposition their eggs [4,5].

Virus vector

The majority of plant-infecting viruses are transmitted to their host plants by vectors [6]. Transmission from host to host is a crucial step in the life cycle of pathogens, particularly of viruses, ensuring spread and maintenance in host populations. The immobile nature of plants and the strong pectin and cellulose barrier surrounding cells have constrained most plant virus species to use vectors (mainly insects) for exit, transfer and entry from one host to another. Circulative viruses, by definition, enter the insect body

and disseminate to various tissue systems prior to their transmission to plant hosts. Circulative viruses include both those that disseminate but do not replicate in the body of the insect (non-propagative) and those that replicate (propagative) in different tissues. The precise route of dissemination from point of entry.

Conclusion

Much like the family Potyviridae, the virus genera in the family Geminiviridae are transmitted by vectors in a virus genus-specific manner. For example, whiteflies transmit viruses in the genus Begomovirus, e.g., Tomato yellow leaf curl virus (TYLCV), while leafhopper vectors transmit viruses in the genus Mastrevirus, e.g., Maize streak virus (MSV). Like luteovirids, the route of the Begomovirus begins with the insect feeding on phloem sap of infected plants and virions are ingested and travel through the alimentary canal (reviewed in [7]). Both points are opposite to each other. If we consider it induced by insects, then there is a possibility the insects act as vector to transmit the virus. There should be a research carried to determine the presence of virus [8].

Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest.

Ethical Approval

No data was used in this article which needs approval.

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