

Coconut cadang-cadang viroid and coconut tinangaja viroid

ABSTRACT

Coconut cadang-cadang viroid (CCCVd) causes the lethal cadang-cadang disease of coconut palm in the Philippines. Variants of CCCVd are associated with a foliar orange spotting syndrome of African oil palm, showing over 90% sequence identity to CCCVd from coconut, which are also mechanically transmissible, but still require testing for pathogenicity. Coconut tinangaja viroid causes the lethal tinangaja disease of coconut palm in Guam, has about 64% sequence identity to CCCVd, but differs from cadang-cadang in symptomatology. Neither disease is under control and their epidemiology is poorly understood. Viroid-like RNAs with sequence identity to CCCVd have been detected by molecular hybridization in palms and other monocotyledonous plants in many South East Asian and South Pacific countries. Their role in palm viroid epidemiology requires thorough investigation

Keyword: CCCVd; CTiVd; Cadang-cadang; Tinangaja; Orange spotting; *Cocos nucifera*; *Elaeis guineensis*; African oil palm