

First report of *Grapevine fanleaf virus* infecting grapevine in the United Kingdom

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The United Kingdom (UK) wine industry is a fast-growing sector and in 2015 an area of c. 2,000 hectares had been planted with vines from which over five million bottles of wine were produced (Wine and Spirit Trade Association Market Overview, 2016). It is important to monitor the phytosanitary status of vines to ensure the sustainability of the industry in the UK.

In April 2017, four samples were collected. These were one dormant cane, selected at random, from each of four geographically separated vineyards which were from the Pinot Noir clones (119, 336, 792 and 924) reciprocally grafted upon Gravesac, SO4 or 3309 Couderc rootstocks. RNA was extracted from cambial scrapings using a modified CTAB method previously described by Abarshi *et al.* (2010) and tested using specific primers for nine grapevine viruses by RT-PCR (Gambino & Gribaudo 2006). All samples tested positive for *Grapevine rupestris stem pitting-associated virus* (GRSPaV) and two of the samples, clones 119 and 792, had mixed infections with *Grapevine fleck virus* (GFkV) and *Grapevine fanleaf virus* (GFLV), respectively.

PCR amplicons from GRSPaV and GFkV primer sets were sequenced in both directions, and similarity searches using BLAST in the GenBank databases showed that GFkV sequence (GenBank Accession No. MF959546) has 97% nucleotide identity with isolate SK79 from Slovakia (JN133946), and GRSPaV sequences (MF959547 to MF959550) have 97 to 100% nucleotide identity with isolates from Italy (DQ278627, HE591388 and FN555301) and the UK (KP284454).

To confirm the detection of GFLV in the UK on Pinot Noir clone 792 a second RT-PCR was performed using GFLV-specific primers targeting the coat protein (CP) of the virus (Mekuria *et al.*, 2008). An amplicon of the expected size (322 bp) was obtained and sequenced in both directions. BLAST searches revealed that the obtained sequence (MF576058) showed 92% nucleotide identity with the homologous CP region of GFLV isolates (DQ362924 and DQ362933) from Italy.

To our knowledge, this is the first report of GFLV in the UK. GFLV is responsible for fanleaf degeneration disease, one of the most damaging viral diseases of grapevine (Andret-Link *et al.* 2004) causing malformation of leaves and affecting fruit quality and yield. Immanuel *et al.* (2015a; 2015b) previously reported the presence of GRSPaV, *Grapevine virus A*, GFkV and

Grapevine leafroll-associated virus 1 (GLRaV-1) infecting grapevine in the UK. The presence of viruses from different genera (*Ampelovirus*, *Foveavirus*, *Maculavirus*, *Nepovirus* and *Vitivirus*) constitutes a threat to the UK's developing grapevine industry. Large scale surveys of commercial vineyards in the UK are needed to determine the presence and incidence of grapevine viruses and to evaluate their potential effects on vineyard productivity and fruit yields and quality.

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