

## YELLOW MOSAIC VIRUS DISEASE ON MUNG BEANS

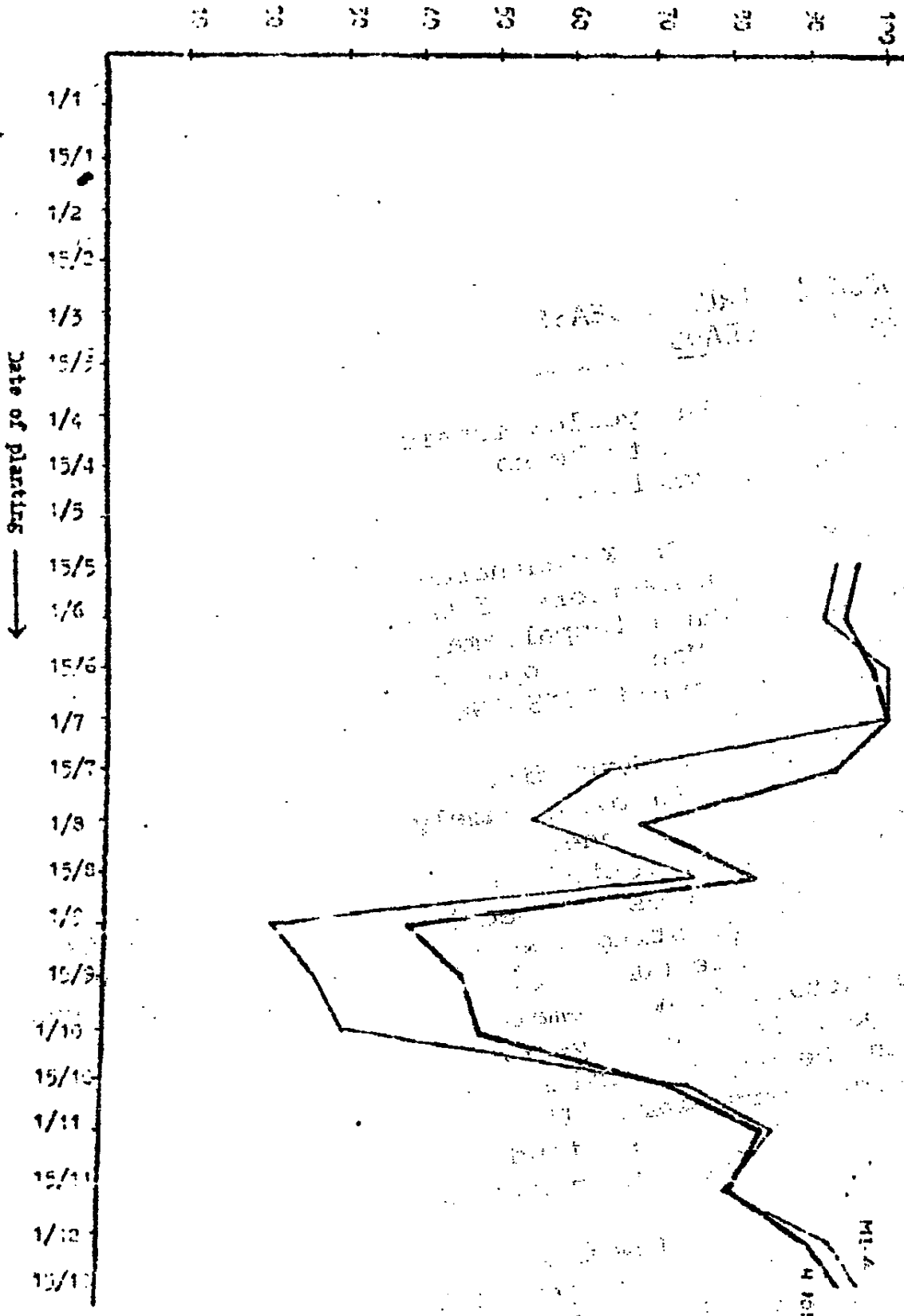
In the dry zone of Sri Lanka, yellow mosaic virus disease on mung bean is found to be so serious that it affects the crop yields.

This is the view of Messers. N. Kangatharalingam and T.D. Jayaratna Research officers of the Agricultural Research Station, Maha Illuppallama, in their observational studies at Maha Illuppallama, and in farmers fields during the period 1978-1982.

The occurrence of yellow mosaic virus disease on Mung bean depends on a number of factors, namely vector population density (White fly), general activity of the vector, density of infected intermediate and collateral host species (mostly weeds), variety or cultivar of crop used, planting density, weather parameters etc. As there are number of factors involved and these factors do not remain constant during particular periods of each year, there can be fluctuations in the maximum and minimum incidences of this disease every year. It is observed that the incidence of this disease tends to be low during the late Yala and early Maha seasons.

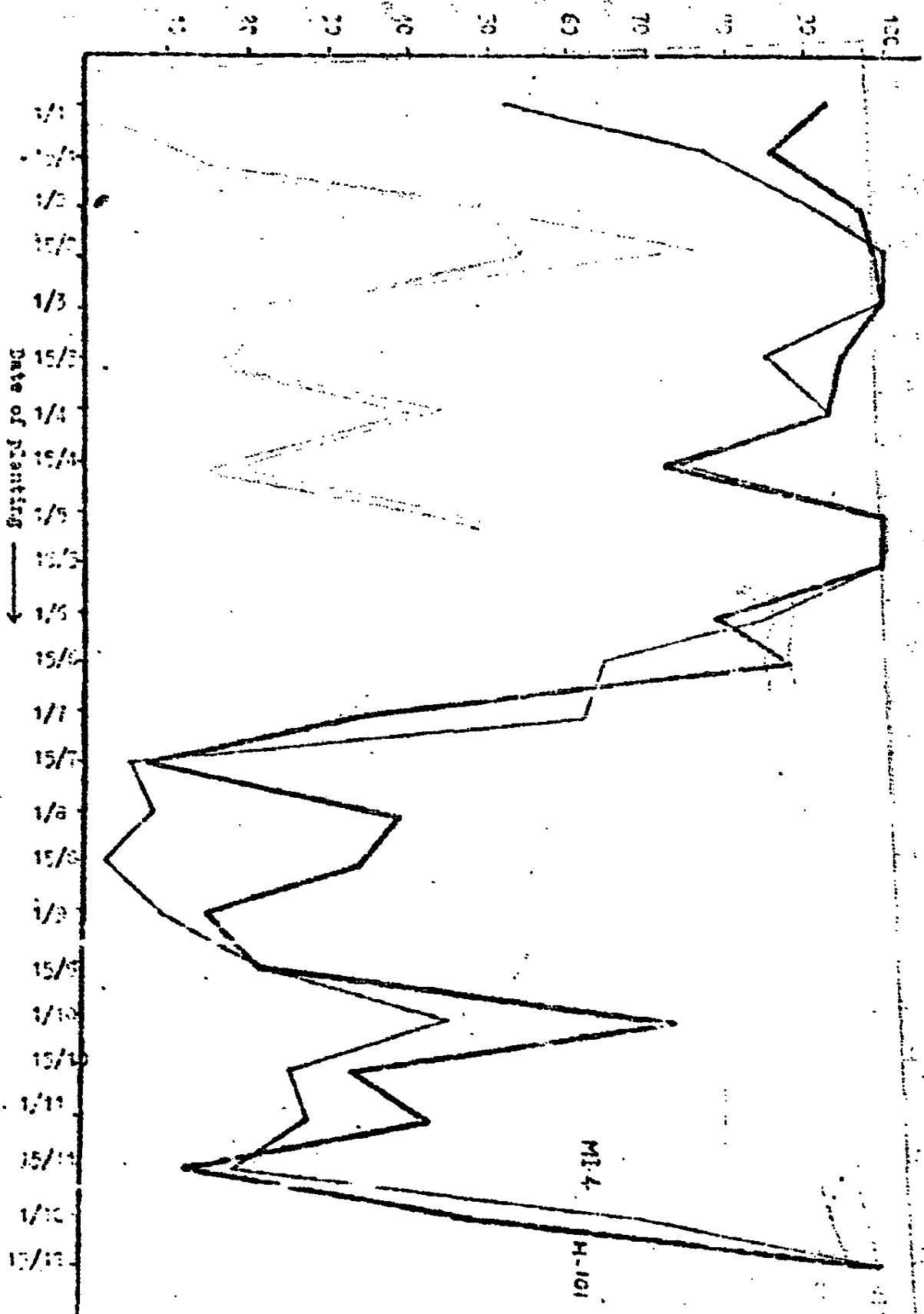
The results of observations on yellow mosaic virus incidence of mung bean made during the period 1979, 1980 and 1981 are presented in Figure II (a), (b), and (c). We assume that this would form a reasonable guideline to Agriculturists of the dry zone of Sri Lanka to adjust their time of planting of mung bean to escape incidence of this disease.

% Disease observed 44 wk after planting →



Mung yellow mosaic Disease occurrence (1979)

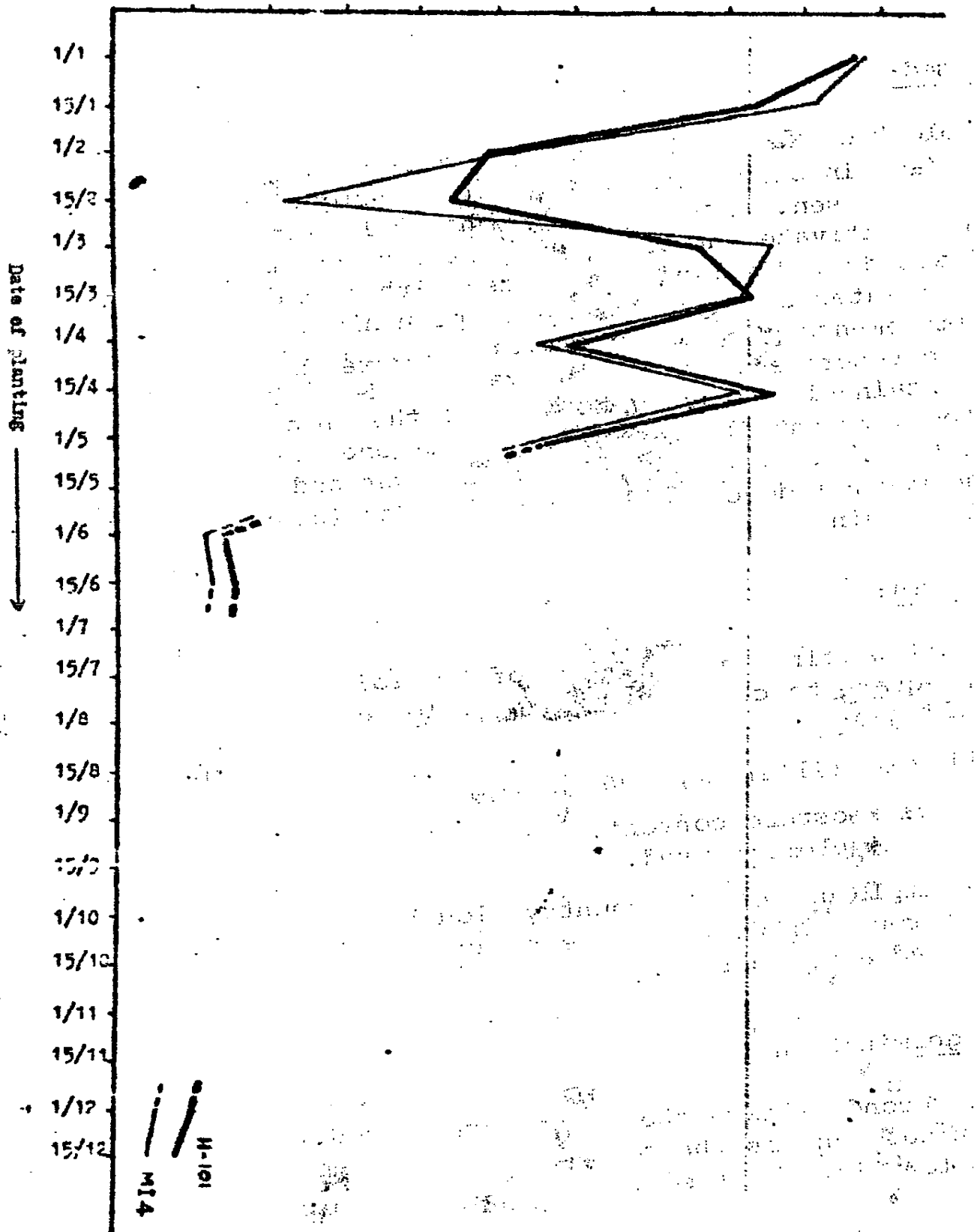
% Disease observed 1 week after planting →



**Mung yellow mosaic Disease occurrence (1980)**

% Disease observed 4 wk after planting →

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100



**Mung yellow mosaic Disease occurrence (1981)**