

Original Research Article

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Screening of Soybean Genotypes to Soybean Yellow Mosaic Virus Disease

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ABSTRACT

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Forty-three genotypes of soybean were screened for soybean yellow mosaic virus disease (SYMV) under glasshouse condition using viruliferous whiteflies (*Bemisia tabaci*) through artificial virus inoculation method. Among 43 genotypes none of the genotypes were found highly resistance to the disease. Eleven genotypes viz., KDS-378, RKS-118, Bragg, DS-2706, DSb-25, Dsb-23, MAUS-2, DSb-21, DS-2708, DS-2006 and DS-2707 were found moderately resistance (MR) to soybean yellow mosaic virus (SYMV), 6 genotypes showed moderately susceptible to SYMV, 21 genotype showed susceptible reaction to SYMV and 5 genotypes showed highly susceptible to SYMV viz., JS-335, JS-20, B20-41, RVS-208, CSB-904.

Introduction

Soybean [*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill] is a species of legume native to East Asia. The plant is classified as an oilseed rather than a pulse by UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). It is known as the 'Golden bean' or 'Super legume' of the twentieth century. Soybean oil is a good source of polyunsaturated fatty acids, such as linoleic acid and alphanolenic acid which are good for human health. It is one of the best vegetarian sources of total proteins containing all essential amino acids required in the human diet. Soybean oil and protein content account for 60 per cent of dry

soybeans by weight Protein at 40 per cent and oil at 20 per cent. The beans contain significant amounts of phytic acid, alphanolenic acid, and isoflavones (Anon., 2012).

Soybean is the major oil seed crop of the world including India. It is affected by several diseases viz., Rust (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*), Alternaria leaf spot (*Alternaria spp.*), Downey mildew (*Peronospora manshurica*), Bacterial leaf spot (*Xanthomonas campestris pv. glycines*), Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum spp.*), Charcoal rot (*Macrophomina phaseolina*), Purple seed stain (*Cercospora kikuchii*), Soybean cyst nematode (*Heterodera glycines*) and viral diseases.

Yellow mosaic virus (YMV), soybean mosaic virus (SMV) and groundnut bud necrosis virus (GBNV), bean pea mottle virus, soybean crinkle leaf geminivirus, cowpea mild mottle carla virus (CMMV) are the major viral Diseases of soybean in India (Lal *et al.*, 2005). Among the viral diseases, yellow mosaic virus disease has been considered as an economically important disease, which is a limiting factor on crop growth and yield.

Soybean yellow mosaic virus (SYMV) is a serious and widespread disease of soybean in the Northern India, part of South India, Srilanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Thailand (Bhattacharyya *et al.*, 1999). Yellow mosaic disease on soybean was first reported in North India in the early 1970's. Then it was being spread at alarming proportions. Its expansion towards central India or the hub of the country for soybean cultivation might be fatal to the soybean industry. Nearly all the varieties grown in the central India are susceptible to YMV. The magnitude of yield loss due to YMV in soybean has been reported to be as high as 80 per cent (Nene, 1972a).

Materials and Methods

Collection of soybean yellow mosaic virus disease samples

Samples of soybean yellow mosaic virus disease were collected from the fields, in polythene covers and were maintained on healthy plants by inoculating through whitefly vector, *B. tabaci*

Maintenance of whitefly culture and handling of whiteflies

The pure culture of indigenous whiteflies *B. tabaci* used for viral transmission were maintained on cotton, *Gossypium hirsutum*

cv. Varalakshmi and brinjal plants kept in insect proof wooden cages (45 cm x 45 cm x 30 cm) and muslin cloth was pasted on three sides and the top with fevicol. The front side was covered with glass, which could be moved easily in the grooves made in the wooden framework. The colony was maintained by introducing healthy cotton plants grown in polythene bags (4 cm x 6 cm) in to the cages. The cages were maintained at the temperature of 28 ± 2 °C in an insect proof polyhouse. The whiteflies were allowed to colonize on the ventral surface of the Young leaflets of cotton and brinjal. After one cycle, freshly hatched whiteflies were free from any viruses and used for further transmission studies.

Collection of whiteflies

An aspirator made of a glass tube (30 cm x 0.5 cm x 40 cm) and a rubber tube of 40 cm length was used for the collection of whiteflies (Plate 5). The leaves colonized with healthy whiteflies were turned slightly upwards and the flies were sucked in to the glass tube. Later, they were gently blown into the plastic tubes. The virus free whiteflies thus collected were used in this investigation.

Raising healthy soybean seedlings

Seeds of soybean were sown in 4 x 6 inch polythene bag filled with pot mixture containing soil and compost in 2:1 proportion. The polythene bags were kept in insect proof cages. Then seedlings which are 8-10 days old (*i.e.*, after germination) were used as test plants for screening study experiments.

Maintenance of yellow mosaic virus culture on soybean

Soybean plants showing conspicuous symptoms of yellow mosaic were collected from naturally infected plants from the fields,

Main Research Station, Hebbal, Bengaluru. Whiteflies *B. tabaci* were released for the acquisition of virus for 24 hr. The viruliferous whiteflies were later transferred to seven days old healthy soybean seedlings in a glasshouse. The inoculation access period of 24 hr was given for transmission of virus. The inoculated plants were kept in insect proof cages for the expression of yellow mosaic virus disease symptoms and they were used as stock culture. The same culture was maintained in a glasshouse by inoculating periodically to the healthy plants of soybean with the viruliferous whiteflies (*Bemisia*

tabaci) for various experiments. Soybean genotypes were screened for resistance against SYMV under glass house condition. The seedlings were raised in insect proof cages and were inoculated at the age of 8 days using viruliferous indigenous *B. tabaci* (AAP and IAP of 24hrs.) at the rate of 10-15 whiteflies per plant. The plants were transferred to insect proof glasshouse after inoculation and observed for symptom expression. Per cent transmission of disease in each genotype/line was calculated and rating was given based on disease scale.

$$\text{Per cent disease incidence} = \frac{\text{Number of infected plants}}{\text{Total number of plants examine}} \times 100$$

Results and Discussion

Fourty three genotypes /cultivars of soybean were screened against soybean yellow mosaic virus (SYMV) under glasshouse condition using viruliferous vector *B. tabaci*. The results are presented in the (Table: 2). Among forty-three soybean genotypes screened, only eleven genotypes/cultivars viz., KDS-378, RKS-118, Bragg, DS-2706, Dsb-25, DS-2708, Dsb-23, MAUS-2, Dsb-21, DS-2707

and DS-2006 were found to be moderately resistant to SYMV (Plate.14). These genotypes showed yellow mottling and discolouration of leaves. Six genotypes/cultivars viz., MACS-1340, MACS-1410, MACS-1407, Monnet, KHSB-2 and Hardee were found to be moderately susceptible to SYMV. These genotypes showed pronounced yellow mottling and discolouration of leaves.

Table.1 Disease scoring scale to soybean yellow mosaic virus disease (SYMV) (Lal *et al.*, 2005)

Scale	Description	Disease reaction
0	No symptoms on plants	Highly resistant (HR)
1	1-5 per cent plants exhibiting mottling of leaves symptoms	Resistant (R)
3	5-15 per cent plants exhibiting mottling and yellow discolouration symptoms	Moderately resistant (MR)
5	15-25 per cent plants exhibiting mottling and yellow discolouration symptoms	Moderately susceptible (MS)
7	25-50 per cent plants exhibiting mottling and yellow discolouration symptoms	Susceptible (S)
9	>50 per cent plants exhibiting mottling and yellow discolouration reduced flowers and pods	Highly susceptible (HS)

Table.2 Screening of soybean genotypes/cultivars against soybean yellow mosaic virus (SYMV) under glass house condition

Sl. No	Genotypes	No. of plants		Per cent disease incidence (PDI)	Reaction	Rating
		Inoculated	Infected			
1	KDS-378	15	2	13.33	MR	3
2	MACS-1340	15	3	20	MS	5
3	MACS-1410	15	3	20	MS	5
4	RKS-118	15	2	13.33	MR	3
5	MAUS-612	15	4	26.66	S	7
6	JS-335	15	12	80	HS	9
7	B-20-41	15	10	66.66	HS	9
8	NRC-92	15	4	26.66	S	7
9	MACS-1370	15	5	33.33	S	7
10	KB-79	15	7	46.66	S	7
11	MACS-1416	15	6	40	S	7
12	KDS-693	15	4	26.66	S	7
13	MACS-1415	15	6	40	S	7
14	MACS-1407	15	3	20	MS	5
15	MACS-1407	15	6	40	S	7
16	RKS-1131	15	4	26.66	S	7
17	RKS-1131	15	4	26.66	S	7
18	MAUS-614	15	5	33.33	S	7
19	CSB-904	15	8	53.33	HS	9
20	MAUS-613	15	4	26.66	S	7
21	BRAGG	15	2	13.33	MR	3
22	DS-2706	15	2	13.33	MR	3
23	KDS-22	15	6	40	S	7
24	Dsb-25	15	2	13.33	MR	3
25	JS-98	15	7	46.66	S	7
26	DS-2706	15	2	13.33	MR	3

27	KARUNAE	15	7	46.66	S	7
28	MACS-1394	15	6	40	S	7
29	RVS-208	15	8	53.33	HS	9
30	Dsb-23	15	2	13.33	MR	3
31	KDS-705	15	4	26.66	S	7
32	KDS-708	15	4	26.66	S	7
33	Dsb-21	15	2	13.33	MR	3
34	MACS-1409	15	6	40	S	7
35	DS-2708	15	2	13.33	MR	3
36	MAUS-2	15	2	13.33	MR	3
37	JS-20	15	12	80	HS	9
38	HARDEE	15	3	20	MS	5
39	KHSB-2	15	3	20	MS	5
40	MONEET	15	3	20	MS	5
41	MAUS-164	15	4	26.66	S	7
42	DS-2006	15	2	13.33	MR	3
43	DS-2707	15	2	13.33	MR	3

Table.3 Grouping of genotypes/cultivars into different categories for soybean yellow mosaic virus resistance

Scale	Description	Disease score	No. of genotypes	Genotypes
0	No symptoms on plants	Highly resistance (HR)	00	–
1	1-5 % plants exhibiting mottling of leaves symptoms	Resistance (R)	00	–
3	5-15 % plants exhibiting mottling and yellow discoloration symptoms	Moderately resistance (MR)	11	KDS-378, RKS-118, Bragg, DS-2706, DSb-25, DS-2708, Dsb-23, MAUS-2, DSb-21, DS-2707 and DS-2006
5	15-25 % plants exhibiting mottling and yellow discoloration symptoms	Moderately susceptible (MS)	6	MACS-1340, MACS-1410, MACS-1408, Monnet, KHSB-2, Hardee
7	25-50 % plants exhibiting mottling and yellow discoloration symptoms	Susceptible (S)	21	KDS-378, RKS-118, Bragg, DS-2706, DSb-25, DS-2708, Dsb-23, MAUS-2, DSb-21, DS-2707 and DS-2006
9	> 50% plants exhibiting mottling and yellow discoloration reduced flowers and pods	Highly Susceptible (HS)	5	JS-335, JS-20, B20-41, RVS-208, CSB-904

Twenty-one genotypes /cultivars MAUS-612, NRC-92, KB-79, MACS-1370, MACS-1415, KDS-693, MACS-1416, JS-98, NRC-94, Karunae, NRC-93, MAUS-612, KDS-22, MAUS-614, KDS-693, RKS-1131, MACS-1394, KDS-705, KDS-708, MACS-1407, MAUS-164 and MACS-1407 were found susceptible to SYMV. Pronounced yellow mottling and discoloration of leaves, reduction in leaf size and stunting of plants was observed in these cultivars. Five cultivars/genotypes JS-335, JS-20, B20-41, RVS-208 and CSB-904 were found highly susceptible to SYMV. Severe yellow discoloration of leaves, stunting of plants, reduction in pod size, and no grains was noticed in these cultivars.

Evaluation of germplasm entries for disease

resistance is a crucial step in controlling plant diseases through host plant resistance. Genes conferring resistance can be to a certain extent identified through routine screening procedures such as germplasm evaluation. In the case of SYMV in soybean, of 43 genotypes screened, 11 entries have been identified exhibiting promising moderate resistance reaction to SYMV resistance. Identification of resistant lines is essential in the ambit of integrated disease management which is an upcoming concept in the field of agriculture. Earlier studies indicated that identification of resistant sources to YMV is a reliable option for controlling this viral disease. Similar type of genotype evaluations were previously documented by several workers (Kumar *et al.*, (2008), Talukdar *et al.*, (2013), Baruah *et al.*, (2014) However, critical investigations are necessary to

ascertain the resistance level in these germplasm lines and to further confirm them to finally include in breeding programmes.

In conclusion, forty-three genotypes/cultivars of soybean were screened for SYMV under glasshouse condition revealed none of the genotypes were found highly resistance to the disease. Eleven genotypes/cultivars viz., KDS-378, RKS-118, Bragg, DS-2706, DSb-25, Dsb-23, MAUS-2, DSb-21, DS-2708, DS-2006 and DS-2707 were found moderately resistance to soybean yellow mosaic virus (SYMV).

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