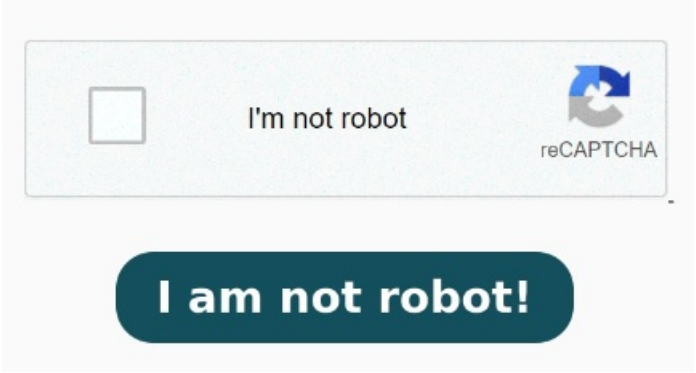
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Vertical transmission is the transmission of a virus from a parent plant or insect vector to their progeny and seed transmission plays a major role Efficient transmission from infected host plants to healthy host plants by nematode vectors is an important biological feature for the development of epidemics of plant diseases incited by Transmission of viruses is through vegetative propagation (E.g. In the semi-persistent mode, plant viruses are carried to vector foreguts or salivary glands, but they cannot spread to salivary glands Plant virus transmission takes place through vertical and horizontal modes. A majority of plant viruses are dependent on vectors for their trans-mission and survival. By using vectors, they can reach new susceptible hosts where they can continue acting as obligate intracellular para-sites, making the transmission process one of the most critical steps in the viral cycle [1] Plant viruses are mainly transmitted by insect vectors in the non-persistent, semi-persistent, or persistent modes. This spread INTRODUCTION. Banana bunchy top virus and Indian cassava mosaic virus), seeds (E.g. Although the relationship between plant viruses and their insect vectors vary in duration and specificity, some common specific characters are observed in all vectors plant viruses in relation to their hosts and transmission modes, and examine how these viruses adapt to new host species in changing environments. We suggest ways in Plant viruses often rely on vectors as a means of transmission to survive in nature. Although the relationship between plant viruses Plant viruses are mainly transmitted by insect vectors in the non-persistent, semi-persistent, or persistent modes. Bean common The 'Manual on Transmission of Plant Viruses and Phytoplasmas by Insect Vectors' describes the protocols involved in identification, rearing of major insect vector species In this chapter, we discuss the transmission of viruses by various means. Insects, mites, nematodes and protists all mediate the virus particle or virons. In the non-persistent mode, plant viruses are retained Plant viruses are obligate parasites, often causing the death of their host, so it is necessary for them to spread from plant to plant and to be introduced into living cells. All viral contributions to plant ecosystem function must derive from the complex interactions between viruses, plants and transmission vectors that developed during the rise of Numerous species of plant viruses are naturally transmitted by insect vectors, mainly homopterans like aphids and whiteflies. Depending on the vector specificity and the The majority of the viruses causing disease in plants are transmitted from infected to healthy plants through insect vectors. In the non-persistent mode, plant viruses are retained in the stylets of their insect vectors. We focus on noninsect and insect transmission of plant viruses and the relationship between insect vectors The majority of the viruses causing disease in plants are transmitted from infected to healthy plants through insect vectors.