What is it?
The virus infects sliperi kabis and ornamental Hibiscus. The scientific name is *Hibiscus chlorotic ringspot virus*.

Damage
Symptoms are common wherever *sliperi kabis* is grown, with patches of light green, scatted amongst the normal dark green of the leaves (photo, lower leaf and to right). It is likely that the virus is present in all *sliperi kabis* in Solomon Islands. However, it is difficult to know if the virus affects growth, as there are no healthy plants to compare. Ringspots occur on Hibiscus, but are uncommon on *sliperi kabis*. The ringspots are pale green circles, 2-3 mm diameter.

How do I identify it?
Look for patches of light and dark green on the leaves (photo, lower leaf & leaf to right); sometimes the leaves are misshapen, but that is not common. Look for ringspots on Hibiscus leaves.

How to manage sliperi kabis virus
- There is no information of the affect of the disease on plant growth, this and the fact that growers rarely recognise symptoms, suggests that the impact of the virus is small. However, it is recommended to take cuttings from plants with the best growth.
- There is no information on the way the virus is spread, other than in infected cuttings - this is the most important way. Beetles and, perhaps, fungi spread similar viruses in other crops, but nothing is known for this virus.

Another cause of yellowing on sliperi kabis leaves
Note, insects called jassids (yellow, 2 mm long leaf hoppers) also cause pale green patches on the leaves of *sliperi kabis*. Patches occur at the leaf margins and between the main veins (see Fact Sheet no. 39). The jassids may inject a poison into the leaves as they feed. Derris can be used to manage the jassids (see Fact sheet no. 56c).