



Web Fig. 1 Typical symptoms of rhizomania in the field: a distinct yellow patch of infected sugar beet.



Web Fig. 2 Foliar symptoms of rhizomania: yellow veining following the midrib of the leaf (very rarely seen in the UK).



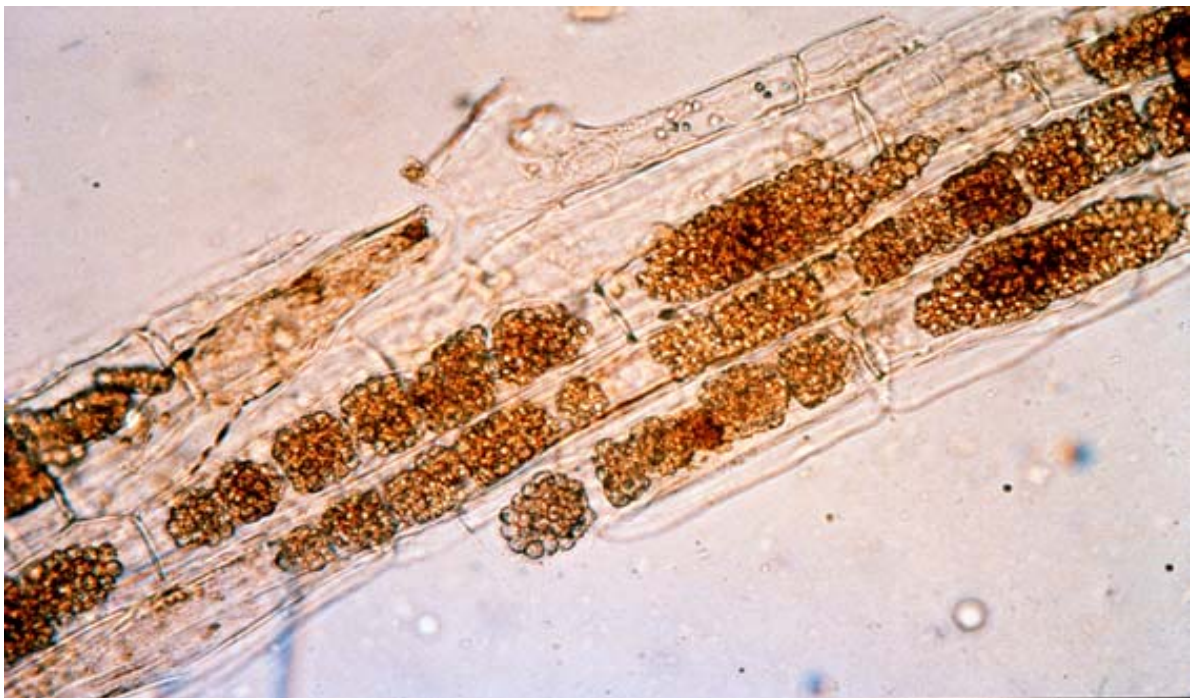
Web Fig. 3 Foliar symptoms of rhizomania: pale green leaves, upright foliage, narrowed leaf laminae.



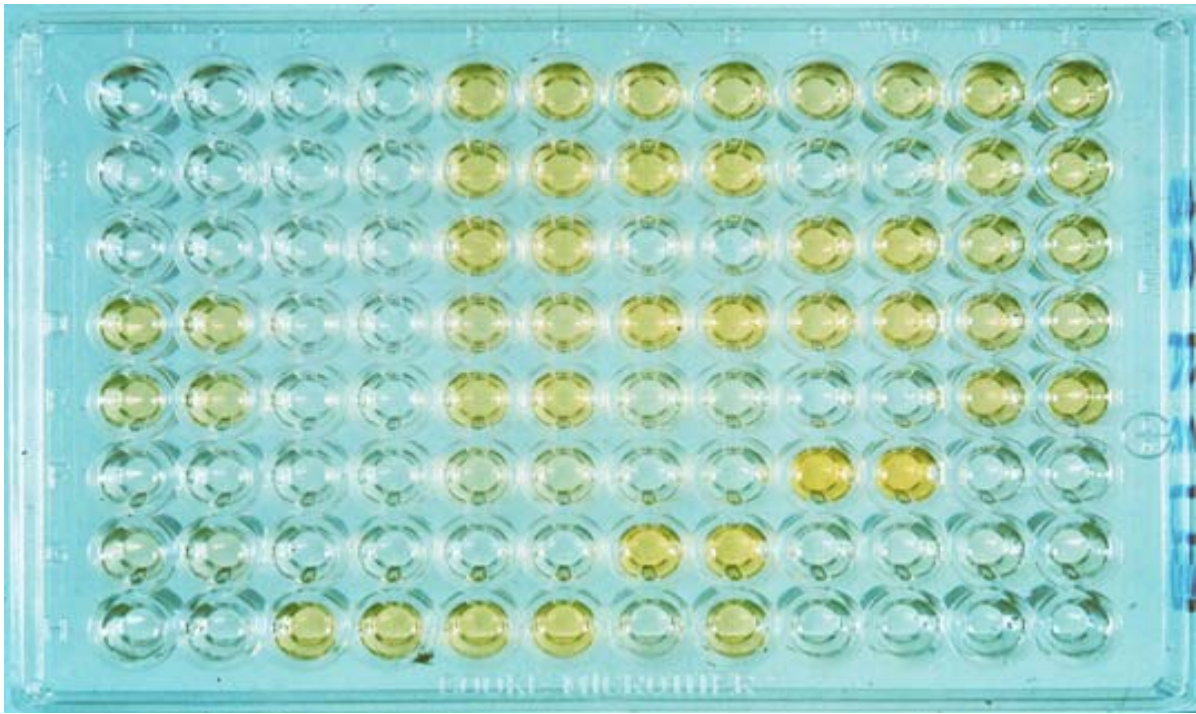
Web Fig. 4 Typical external root symptoms of rhizomania showing the reduced size of the beet and root proliferation (bearding).



Web Fig. 5 Chlorotic lesions of BNYVV in *Chenopodium quinoa*.



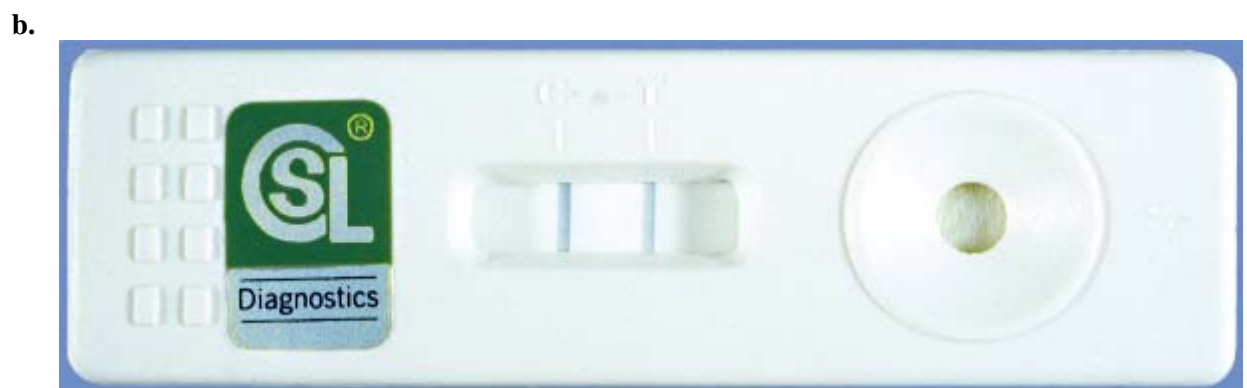
Web Fig. 6 Microscope slide of *Polymyxa betae* cystosori.

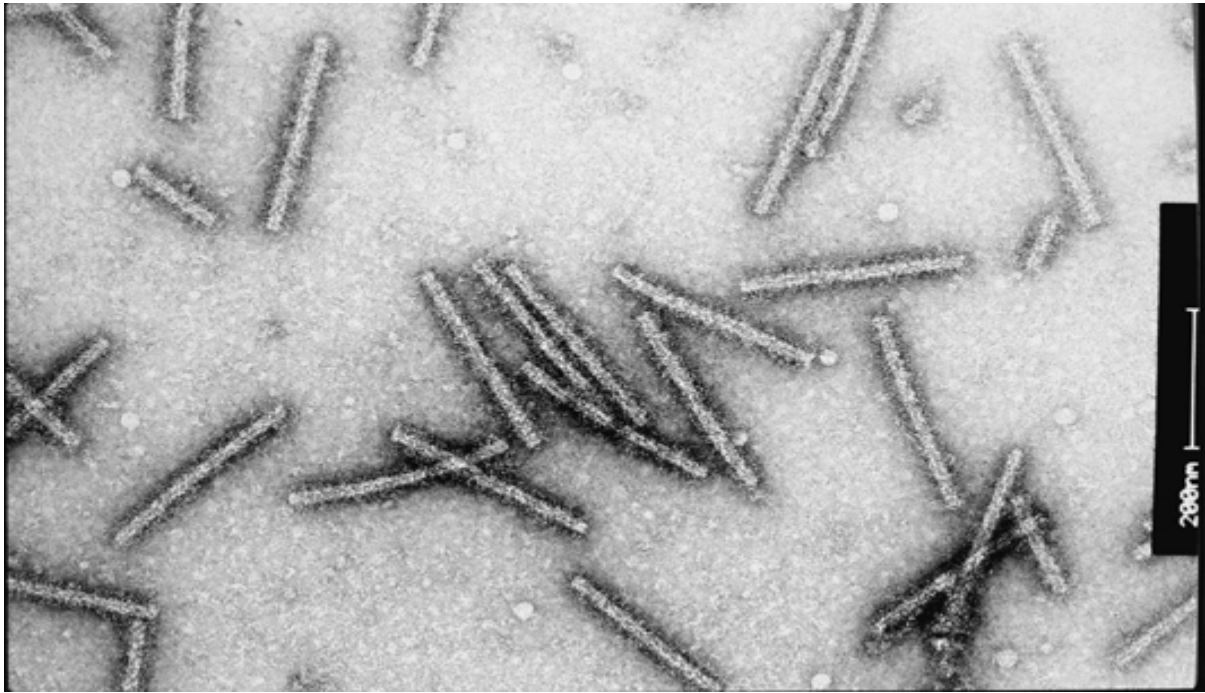


Web Fig. 7 ELISA diagnostic test: yellow wells, when using alkaline phosphatase substrate, indicate a positive result - BNYVV is present.

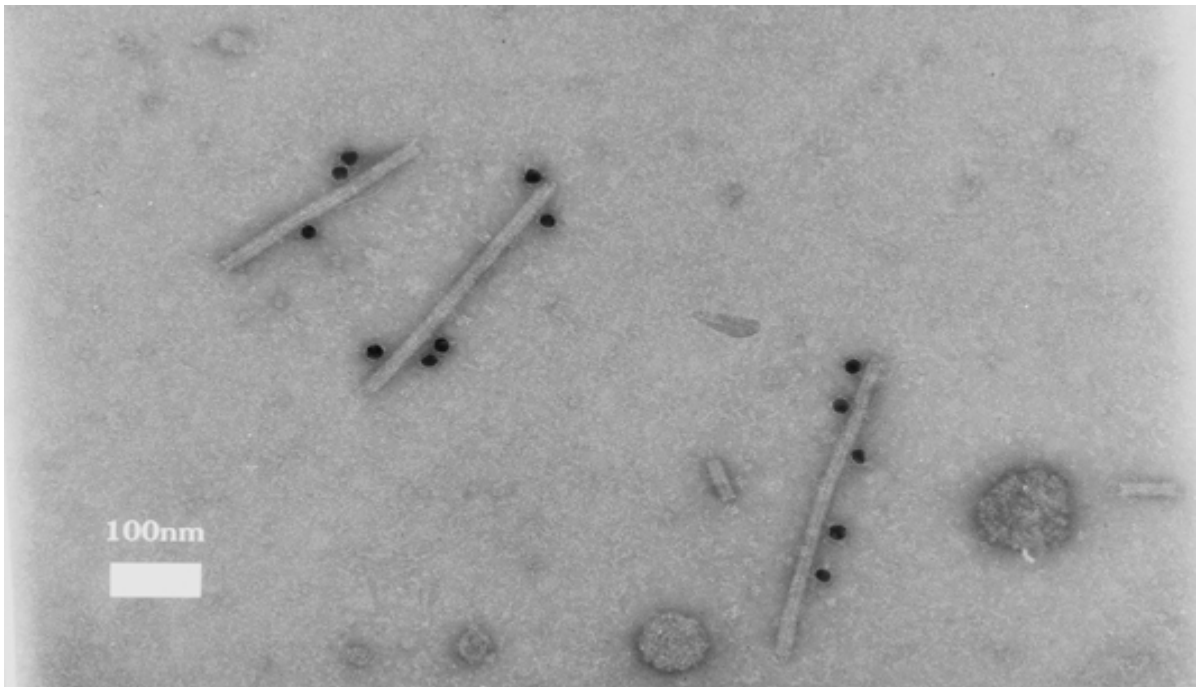
Web Fig. 8 Rhizomania Pocket Diagnostic lateral flow test kit

- a. Lateral Flow device- negative
- b. Lateral Flow device- positive





Web Fig. 9 Electron micrograph of rod-shaped virions of BNYVV, using the IEM method.



Web Fig. 10 An Electron micrograph of immunogold - labelling of BNYVV virus particles.