

Abstract

Levels of **Prunus necrotic ringspot virus** (PNRSV) infection in **almond**, **peach**, and **plum cultivars** over the course of an entire year were determined by testing different plant parts of naturally infected trees, using the double antibody sandwich-enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (DAS-ELISA). The data showed that spring was the best time of year for PNRSV detection in flowers, active growing buds, and young leaves. PNRSV detection was less reliable during the summer months. Young leaves of all **cultivars** were the most reliable source for distinguishing between healthy and infected plants, while flowers and buds yielded high values in some **cultivars** but not in others. **Seasonal** fluctuations in **virus concentration** did not follow the same pattern in all **cultivars**. It is therefore impossible to distinguish between infected and healthy trees on the basis of one single sampling time for all **cultivars**.