

SUMMARY

Surveys were conducted in the traditional areas of apple, pear, and quince cultivation in Jordan to assess the phytosanitary status of these species. The presence of virus diseases and their identification was ascertained through symptom observation in the field, sap transmission to herbaceous hosts, and double antibody sandwich-enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (DASELISA).

A total of 1,565 samples was collected from 38 commercial orchards, a mother block, 12 nurseries, and a varietal collection. A total of 1,393 apple, 149 pear, and 23 quince were tested individually by DAS-ELISA for *Apple chlorotic leaf spot virus* (ACLSV), *Apple mosaic virus* (ApMV), *Apple stem grooving virus* (ASGV), and *Tomato ringspot virus* (ToRSV). All four viruses were identified in a large number of these samples; ToRSV was the most widespread and ASGV was the second most prevalent.

Key words: surveys, DAS-ELISA, ACLSV, ApMV, ASGV, ToRSV.