

A survey study of fig mosaic disease in southern Iraq confirming the presence of a Fig fleck-associated virus (*FFKaV*).

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Abstract

The Fig fleck-associated virus(*FFKaV*), was found to be present for the first time in this study, which used the RT-PCR technique to examine seven related viruses known to cause fig mosaic disease, the virus is transmitted through vegetative propagation methods, FMD has a pathogenic effect on the fig tree, Fig mosaic prevention efforts mostly focus on understanding the viruses that cause the illness, Since this virus is one of the viruses linked to FMD, it is crucial to keep in mind that finding viruses that cause the disease's onset is necessary for a thorough and accurate diagnosis of the condition, as well as for the proper management of fig mosaic disease.100 fig leaf samples were chosen at random from 4 southern cities. Six viruses linked to the sickness were found, according to the findings. The results showed that 14% of all samples had *FFKaV*, and in some samples, the injury was evident on younger leaves by way of the clearing (flecking) of some veins. Mixed infections of *FCV* with *FFkaV* and *FMV* with *FFkaV* were discovered; they were found in 71.4% of infected samples for *FCV* with *FFkaV* and 50% of infected samples for *FMV* with *FFkaV*. They were also found in 42.2%, 14.2%, and 7% of infected samples for *FFkaV* with *FLMaV-1*, *FLMaV-2*, and *FMMaV*, respectively, these findings need intensified scientific efforts to control the etiology of FMD in addition to the fact that the survey's results showed no virus (*FLV-1*) in any of the study's samples.

Keywords: *Ficus carica*, FMD, Iraq, *FFKaV*, RT-PCR,