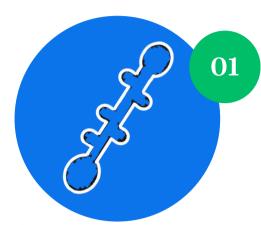
# What is Hop Latent Viroid?

Know before you grow, a summary on Hop Latent Viroid



#### What is a viroid?

Unlike a virus, a viroid is much smaller, has a different genetic structure, and can only replicate inside plant cells. The structural difference allows viroids to mutate faster – making it difficult to detect and control.



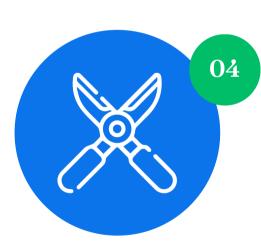
## Which plants are at-risk?

Hop latent viroid has a fairly narrow host range. The only plants known to contract HLVd are hops plants, stinging nettle, and cannabis.



#### **How does HLVd affect plants?**

An HLVd infection impacts growth patterns, leaf shape and color, flower content, and quality. However, it can also present asymptomatically – without physical changes. Therefore, HLVd cannot be diagnosed based on symptoms alone. The only way to determine if a plant is infected is through a diagnostic test.



### How does HLVd spread?

HLVd is primarily spread by cross-infection when sap from an infected plant makes contact with the tissue of a healthy plant. While no published studies exist, seeds, water, or even insects can transmit this infection.



# Is HLVd preventable?

Yes, with strict sanitary measures, regular lab testing, and sourcing pre-tested seed or local stock. The standard is testing mother plants every 4–6 weeks using reliable and specific testing services.

