Kaur, K., Rinaldo, A., Lovelock, D., Kehoe, M., Kinene, T., Clarke, A., … Constable, F. (2025). Grapevine red blotch virus (GRBV) in a historical germplasm collection in south-eastern Australia. *OENO One*, *59*(3).
https://doi.org/10.20870/oeno-one.2025.59.3.9410

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

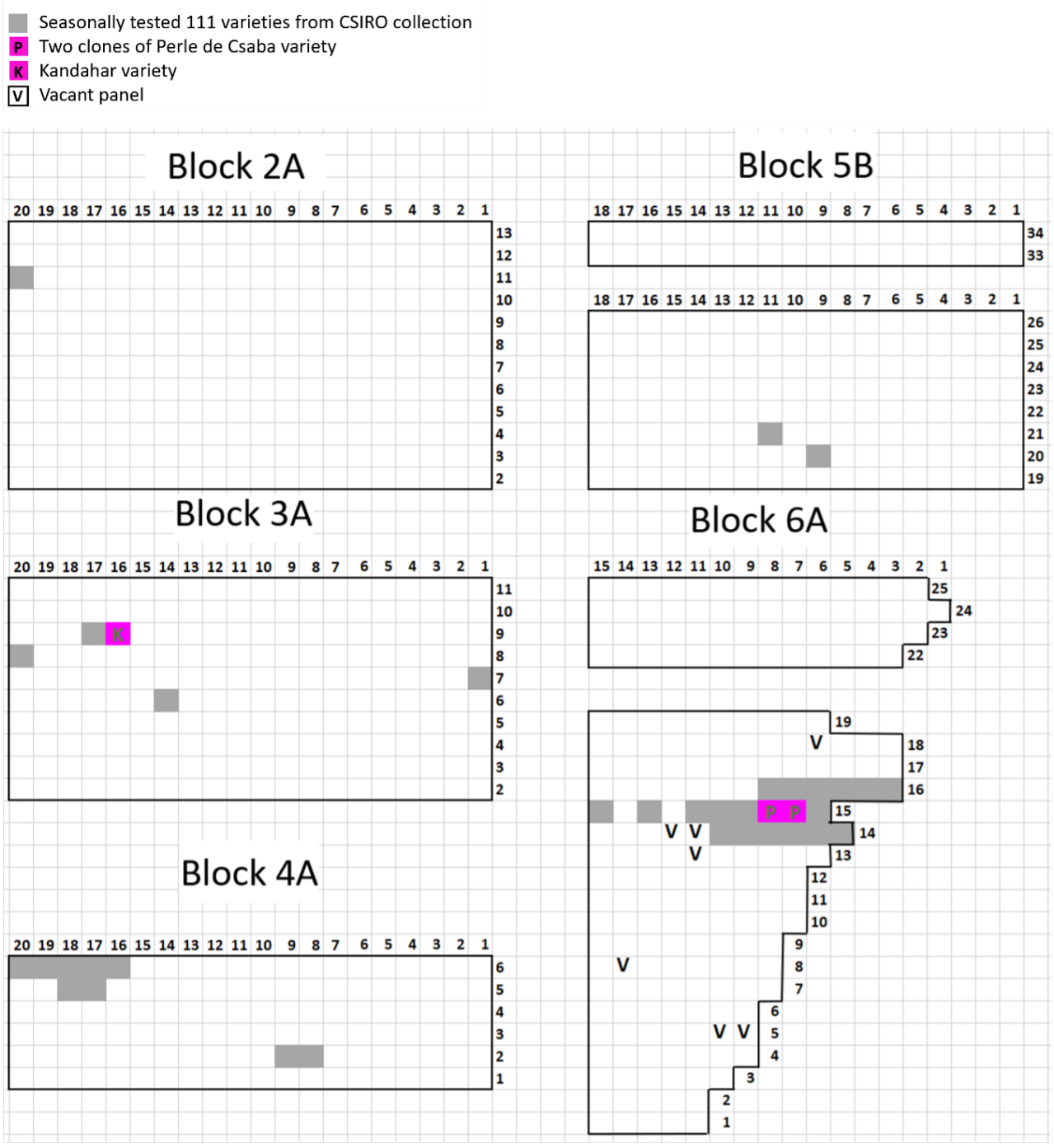


Figure S1. Seasonal testing for 111 grapevines collected from the CSIRO germplasm collection (Irymple, Victoria), representing 37 cultivars or clones across six blocks (2a, 3a, 4a, 5b, and 6a).

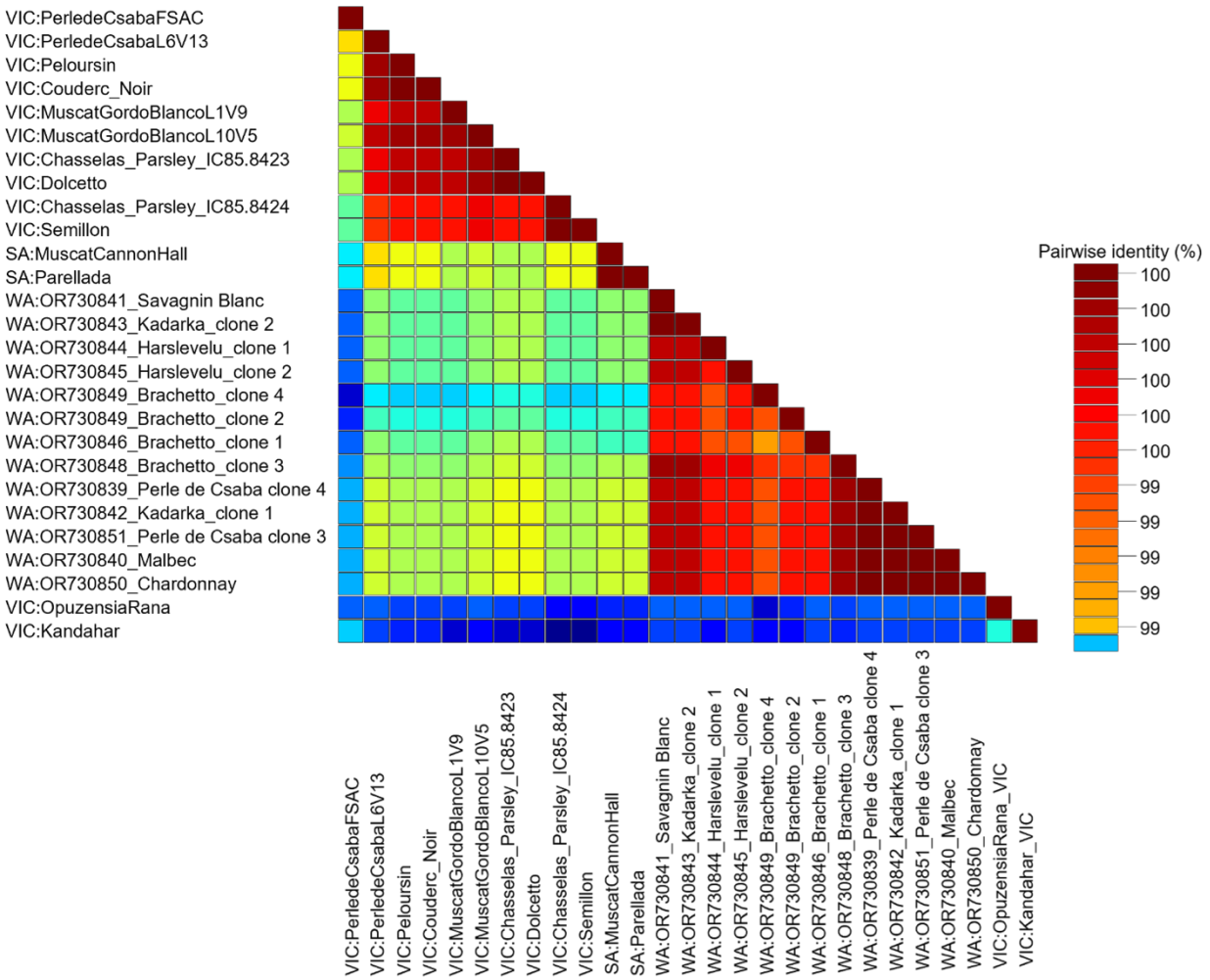


Figure S2. Percentage identity for 27 full genome sequences of grapevine red blotch virus (GRBV; *Grablovirus vitis*) including 12 isolates from Victoria, 2 from South Australia and 13 from Western Australia which were assembled from tiled amplicon sequencing.

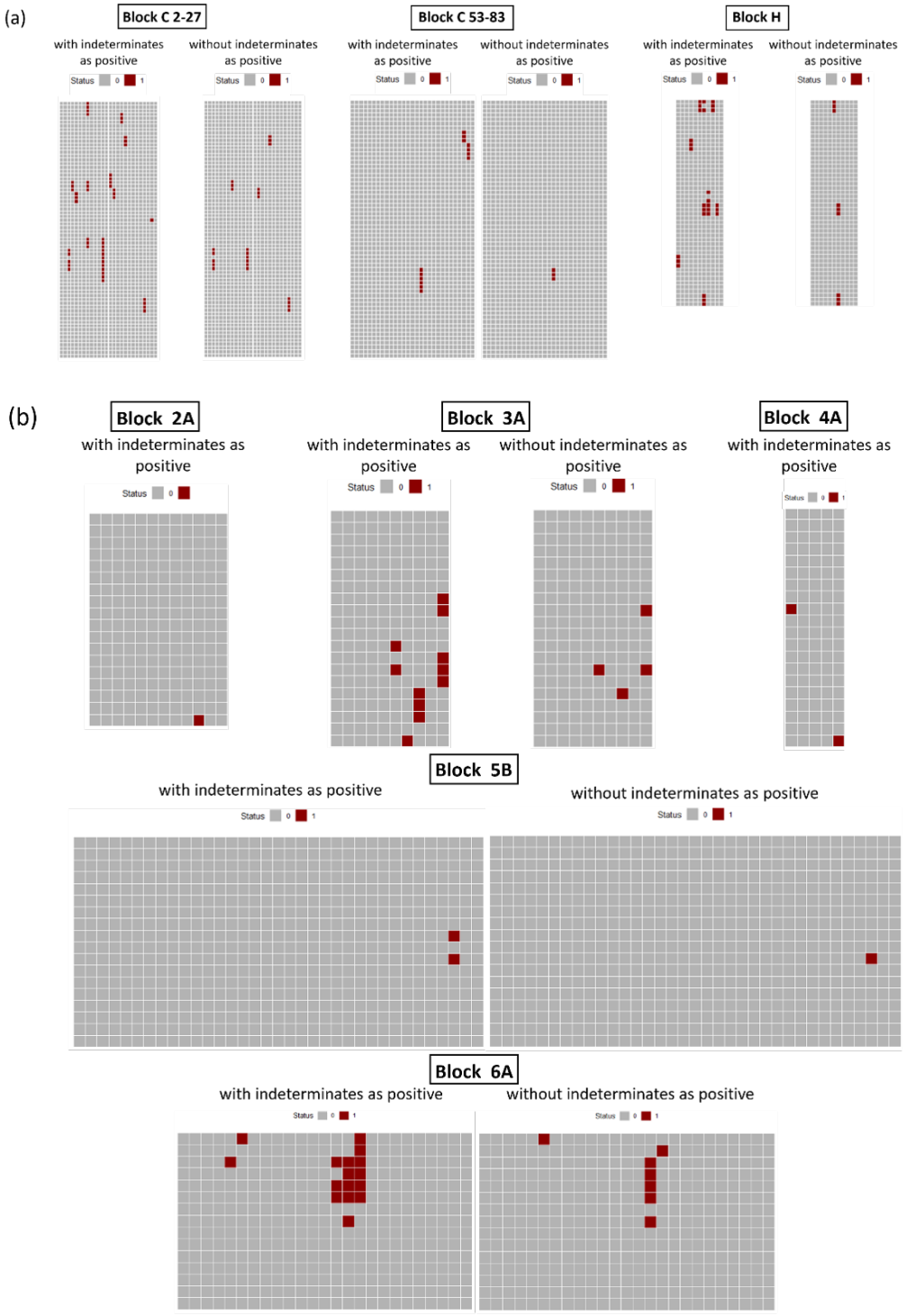


Figure S3. Spatial analysis maps generated by join-count statistics for grapevine cultivars within the CSIRO germplasm collection that were positive and indeterminate for grapevine red blotch virus (GRBV; *Grablovirus vitis*). Analyses were done for (a) three blocks (C block 2-27, C block 55-83, and H block) of the original collection at Merbein, Victoria, Australia, and at (b) five blocks (2a, 3a, 4a, 5b, and 6a) of the current collection in Irymple, Victoria, Australia. Cultivars were analysed both with and without indeterminate GRBV cultivars. The original Merbein maps show individual vines precisely mapped based on assigned coordinates (x: row number, y: grapevine) but grapevines of the same cultivar were combined to represent a single unit for analysis (not shown). The Irymple maps display each grapevine cultivar (consisting of 1-3 grapevines) which were precisely mapped based on assigned coordinates (x: row number, y: grapevine cultivar). For Merbien and Irymple each grapevine cultivar was considered as a sampling unit for analysis.