Phylogenetic analysis of Sri Lankan Cassava Mosaic Virus (SLCMV) causing Cassava Mosaic Disease in Sri Lanka based on DNA-A sequences of SLCMV.

Cassava (*Manihot esculenta)* is a perennial woody shrub belonging to family Euphorbiaceae, that is cultivated primarily for its tuberous roots in tropical and neotropical nations. Sri Lanka being a tropical island, has had cassava growing on its soils since time immemorial, and cassava has become an intrinsic element in the Sri Lankan culinary landscape. Sri Lankan Department of Agriculture lists the following eight varieties: Shani, Suranimala, Suwarne, HORDI Mu – 01, Kirikawadi, Mu 51, HORDI 06 and CAR5 555 as customarily planted cassava cultivars in Sri Lanka. A diverse array of products are prepared from cassava tubers like curries, porridges, crispy snacks, <what not> which eloquently decorates cuisines of Sri Lankan households.

However, cassava plantations in Sri Lanka have been suffering from the Cassava Mosaic Disease (CMD) caused by Sri Lankan Cassava Mosaic Virus (SLCMV) for a long time. The first known academic report studying CMD in Sri Lanka comes from *Keith Saunders* et. al (2002). Since then, this disease or its ravages seem not to have drawn any serious academic attention albeit certainly meriting one. CMD in Sri Lanka is caused by SLCMV, a bipartite plant virus belonging to the family Geminiviridae, genus *Begomovirus.* The genome of SLCMV is composed of two circular ssDNAs, namely DNA-A and DNA-B.

Virus name, accession no, abbreviation.

Table preparation. (like the .docx)

Mega7

Sdtv sequence demarcation tool.