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Management of Bacterial leaf blight of Rice

Submitted by naipictuasdharwad on Tue, 28/07/2009 - 10:45

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Bacterial leaf blight: *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae* (Ishiyama) Swing *et. al*.

(Pseudomonadales: Pseudomonadaceae)

Local name: Dundanu Macchhe Roga

Period of occurrence: Tillering to heading stage

Extent of yield loss: 6-60% in extreme cases

Alternate hosts: Grasses (*Leersia* spp. & *Cyperus rotundus*)

Favorable conditions for the pathogen

- Combinations of rainy weather, dull windy days and an atmospheric temperature of 22-26°C
- High doses of N
- Close planting

Mode of transmission/dissemination: Rain splashes (wind borne rain) coupled with wind injuries to rice leaves, irrigation water.

Source of inoculum: Seed, Soil or Plant debris, Alternate hosts.

Damage symptoms:

- 5-10mm long green-yellow spot at tip of leaves.
- These spots enlarge and turn to yellow.
- It begins as water soaked stripes on the leaf blade.
- Drop of bacterial exudates may be observed on young lesions.

Kresek symptom on Seedling stage

Bacterial Blight of Paddy

Yellow d

Management

Preventive measures:

- Use of resistant varieties - Ajaya, Asha, Biraj, CO-43, Gobind, IR-64, Janaki, PR-4141, Radha, Sona Mahsuri, Sujata, Suraj, Swarna, Udaya.

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- Balanced fertilizer application - Split application of N
- Reduce the disease spread by careful handling of seedlings during transplanting, maintaining shallow water in nurseries, providing good drainage during severe flooding.
- Reduce the amount of inoculum through clean cultivation and drying the fallow fields
- Remove collateral weed hosts from bunds and channels.
- Use only disease free seedlings.
- Avoid excess nitrogen.
- Apply N in three split doses, 50% basal, 25% in tillering phase and 25%N in panicle initiation stage

Cultural practices:

- Use disease free seeds for sowing.
- Do not use high nitrogenous fertilizer
- Use resistant variety Ajaya, IR 64, Sona Mahsuri, Swarna Radha, Janaki Sujata, PR 4141, Prasad Gobind and Pant Dhan 4 IR-20

AJAYA

resistant variety

Chemical control: University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad.

- Seed treatment with 0.1 g Streptocycline and 0.1 g Copper Sulfate or 0.3 g Agrimycin-100 and 0.1 g Copper Oxychloride in one liter of water for 20 minutes
- Foliar spray of 0.05 g Streptocycline and 0.05 g Copper Sulfate

Source: UASB, UASD POP & DRR

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