

Effect of Bacterial Blight in Rice

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Abstract

A disease of rice caused by the plant life *Pyricularia oryzae*, characterised by elliptical leaf spots with achromatic margins, brown lesions and neck rot of the mature panicles, and stunt flying of the plant Rice microorganism blight, additionally called bacterial blight of rice. Deadly bacterial disease that is among the foremost damaging afflictions of cultivated rice (*Oryza sativa* and *O. glaberrima*). In severe epidemics crop loss is also as high as seventy five %, and numerous hectares of rice are infected annually. Symptoms of common bacterial blight first appear on leaves as tiny, water-soaked spots, light-weight inexperienced areas, or both. As these spots enlarge, the tissue within the center dies and turns brown. These irregularly shaped spots square measure featheredged by a gamboge ring, that is a diagnostic symptom of common bacterial blight. Properly fertilize, water and mulch shrubs to avoid stress which will dispose them to sickness. Avoid overhead watering that may keep leaves wet. If you have got had issues with bacterial blight, you will need to use a mixture of copper and mancozeb-containing fungicides for managemen..

Keywords: Bacterial disease; bacterial blight; leaf diseases

Introduction

Xanthomonas oryzae pv. *oryzae* is a bacterial pathovar which causes a significant blight of rice, different grasses and sedges [1]. The host of microorganism blight is Rice and wild grasses, particularly rice cutgrass (*Leersia* species) that occur worldwide. The symptoms of microorganism blight are leaves show grey-green streaks ranging from the guidelines and at the margins, later the streaks be a part of a long, flip yellowish-white with wavy edges, and also the leaves wilt, dry up and die. On transplanted rice, early infection is also general that is throughout the complete plant, and causes similar symptoms, called kretiek associate Indonesian word. On older plants, the leaves show straw steaks with wavy margins going from the guidelines towards the bottom, dry up and die. Later infection at booting stage, does not have an effect on yield, however leads to poor quality of rice. *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae* causes bacterial blight of rice which is one of the most important diseases of rice in most of the rice-growing countries [2].

Small opaque drops of liquid ooze from the streaks, later drying as a crust on the leaves. Streaks conjointly occur on the leaf sheaths and also the stems of vulnerable varieties. To quickly diagnose bacterial blight on leaf. Cut a young lesion across and place in a transparent glass container with clear water. After a few minutes hold the container against and observe for thick or turbid liquid coming from the cut end

of the leaf. To manage the bacterial blight planting resistant varieties has been proven to be the most efficient and cheapest way to control bacterial blight is use balanced amount of plant nutrients like nitrogen. Keep fields clean and remove weed hosts and plow under serve as hosts of bacteria. Allow fallow fields to dry in order to suppress disease agents in the soil and plant residues. Crop rotation will be an efficient methodology to avoid inoculants from an antecedently infected crop. Incorporating crop residue by tillage can scale back the quantity of inoculant out there within the spring to infect plants however there square measure wetness and erosion problems to be thought of to forestall the unfold of illness, limit cultivation to times once the foliage is dry. The use of nitrogenous fertilizer has shown an increase in incidence but mainly because there is more plant growth and conditions stay more humid [3]. Copper fungicides square measure labeled for management of microorganism blight on soybeans however ought to be applied early within the illness cycle to be effective.

References

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