

# Bacterial Diseases in Rice

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## Abstract

Bacterial diseases of rice are a significant bottleneck towards property productivity. They are of overriding international importance, particularly in Asian countries. In-depth work has been done on the management of those diseases particularly microorganism blight which has breeding for the tolerant varieties and chemical treatment. Many resistant genes are isolated to be used mating within the future. microorganism blight unwellness is presumably to develop in areas that have weeds and stubbles of infected plants. It will occur in each tropical and temperate environment, significantly in irrigated and rainfed lowland areas. Use balanced amounts of plant nutrients, particularly gas to regulate this unwellness in bacterial diseases. These diseases are occur in rice. Fungal diseases and Bacterial diseases are main diseases in rice.

**Keywords:** Humidness; leaf blades; Leaf streak

## Introduction

Main microorganism diseases like microorganism blight of rice (*Xanthomons oryzae pv. oryzae*), microorganism leaf streak (*Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae*) and microorganism raceme. The bacteria lands up within the vascular tissue tissues, wherever it multiplies and moves throughout the plant. Hanerogam wilt and Kresek phase: It is additionally known as sharp weakening and death of plant because of early general infection of seed or seedlings. Leaves show weakening and upward rolling and alter the color from achromatic inexperienced to yellow.

The youngest leaf develops a broad yellow stripe and uniform. Older leaves develop no or fewer symptoms. Finally entire plant wilts and dies. Blight phase: at the start Water-soaked lesions seem later it extends to xanthous stripes on leaf blades or beginning at leaf tips. Characteristics symptom is the development of wavy margin and milklike microorganism ooze on young lesions especially early within the morning. Finally lesion flip yellow to white ultimately complete plant dries. Saprophytic fungi growth provides it an achromatic look. Bacterial leaf streak happens in areas with heat and high humidness. Infected leaves, water that harbor. The microorganism spreads and progresses vertically up the plant [1]. Bacteria our leftover plant structure or detritus of *oryzae pv. oryzae* serves to supply sickness in healthy crops within the water, or in the detritus left once harvest. It happens in the main in Asia, Africa, South America, and Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China wherever tropical and semitropic conditions area unit current. Simply the recovery of mature rice plants from leaf streak and have tokenish grain yield losses.

Bacterial leaf streak may be an infectious agent proverbial to infect and harm wheat varieties. The infectious agent has additionally

been proverbial to infect different tiny grain all cereal crops like rice, barley, and triticale. The strains of the infectious agent area unit named otherwise in step with the species they infect. It's one of the foremost damaging diseases in rice [2]. It does not sometimes cut back yields if low rates of Nitrogen area unit applied. Bacterial leaf streak sickness may be a foliar sickness. Look of fine, water-soaked to semitransparent inhumane vascular strand streaks is the sign of sickness which can be as long as one to ten cm. These streaks area unit restricted by the veins and shortly flip yellow or orange-brown. Minute, yellow or amber beads of microorganism exudates area unit copious on the streaks. Once these beads dry, streaks or rough pustules could also be felt on the leaf. The sickness will tolerate heat or freeze temperature [3].

Streaks or rough pustules could also be felt on the leaf. These streaks might coalesce to make massive patches and canopy foliage surface. Eventually, the leaves could also be utterly spoilt. In extremely vulnerable varieties streaks area unit encircled by a yellow halo. The infection might reach the leaf sheath and also the reproductive structure however symptoms are not terribly clear yellow halo. The infection might reach the leaf sheath and also the reproductive structure however symptoms are not terribly clear.

## References

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