

# Effect of Rice Wrinkled Stunt Disease in Rice

Manisha Ailineni\*

Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Chaitanya College Of Pharmacy, India

## Introduction

The rice green stunt *tenuivirus* rice hoja Blanca *tenuivirus*, rice worn out stunt *phytoreovirus*, rice shriveled stunt infection a relative of Rice lush stunt *tenuivirus*, rice stripe antiviral, rice dark streaked overshadow *filovirus* (RBSDV) are plant container borne, whereas rice bunchy stunt *phytoreovirus*, rice overshadow *phytoreovirus*, rice bother overshadow *phytoreovirus*, rice passing yellowing *rhabdovirus* rice yellow overshadow mycoplasma-like life forms (RYDMLO's), rice wai ka *baculovirus*, rice orange leaf infection, maize streak *geminivirus* strain A, and rice tungro *baculovirus/badnavirus* (RTV) are transmitted by leafhoppers. The African particular rice yellow mottle *sobemovirus* (RYMV) is transmitted by the Chrysomelid insects, though rice chlorotic streak infection, is transmitted by the rice mealybug. The rice Guillaume *luteovirus* is aphid borne whereas rice corruption mosaic *luteovirus*, and rice corruption *furovirus* (Rice worn out stunt infection contamination is especially tall in tropical conditions where rice is planted all-year-around and gives a nonstop have for the brown plant container vector. The early instar sprites of brown plant containers are more proficient transmitters of rice worn out stunt infection than brown plant containers at more seasoned stages. Brown plant containers contract the infection inside 24 hours of bolstering on a tainted plant. They can transmit the infection to other plants after 6 hours of being contaminated with it and will stay infective for life. The infection isn't transmitted through the brown plant container eggs. Contaminated stubble and volunteer rice are sources of rice green stunt virus. Certain types of insecticides (e.g., triazophos) increase the birthrates of BPH through their effects on the reproductive systems of male and female planthoppers [1]. If plants are contaminated at seedling organize, they create modern clears out with side effects two weeks after immunization. Clears out created after this and until heading will appear as it were gentle or no indications. From heading onwards contaminated plants appear side effects once more on the upper clears out and hail takes off. The battered appearance and bent leaf indications can be confounded with the harm caused by rice whorl hatchling and nematodes. Presence of RRSV is suspected, but not confirmed, in Cambodia, Lao PDR (Laos), and Myanmar (Burma) [2]. To affirm rice lush stunt check for the nearness of the brown planthopper vector, vein swelling and dull green color of clears out as well as serious stunting. Preventive measures are more proficient against rice battered stunt infection than direct-control measures. Once tainted by the infection, a rice plant cannot be cured. Plant assortments safe to brown planthopper. Using safe assortments for worn out stunt administration is likely the foremost imperative control degree. Contact your nearby agribusiness office for up-to-date records of assortments accessible.

Effected plants extremely hindered amid early development stages of the crop. Leaves brief and dull green with serrated edges Leaf edges turned at the pinnacle or base, which result within the winding shape of the leaves. Leaf edges uneven and the bending donate the takes off a battered appearance. Ragged parcels of the clears out are yellow to yellow-brown. Vein swellings create on the leaf edges and sheaths. Swellings pale yellow or white to dull brown.ost important food crop with regard to human nutrition and caloric intake, providing more than one-fifth of the calories consumed worldwide by humans [3].Flag takes off bent, distorted, and abbreviated at booting stage. Flag takes off turned, distorted, and abbreviated at booting stage. Partially exerted

panicles and unfilled grains. The brown planthopper transmits the malady. The early instar fairies of the creepy crawlly are more effective in transmitting the illness than more seasoned ones. A systematic review of clinical research on the efficacy of rice fortification showed the strategy had the main effect of reducing the risk of iron deficiency by 35% and increasing blood levels of hemoglobin [4]. Five-day-old fairies are the foremost proficient transmitters. The infection is procured inside a nourishing period of 24 hours. Viral particles are 63-65 nm in breadth and comprise of five proteins. They are generally found in phloem and rangle cells. Rice growth and production are affected by: the environment, soil properties, biotic conditions, and cultural practices. Environmental factors include rainfall and water, temperature, photoperiod, solar radiation and, in some instances, tropical storms. Soil factors refer to soil type and their position in uplands or lowlands. Biotic factors deal with weeds, insects, diseases, and crop varieties. [5]. Major importers usually include Nigeria, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Malaysia, the Philippines, Brazil and some African and Persian Gulf countries. In common with other West African countries, Nigeria is actively promoting domestic production. However, its very heavy import duties (110%) open it to smuggling from neighboring countries [6].

## References

1. Wang LP, Jun Shen, Lin-Quan Ge, Jin-Cai Wu, Guo-Qin Yang, et al.(2010) Insecticide-induced increase in the protein content of male accessory glands and its effect on the fecundity of females in the brown planthopper, *Nilaparvata lugens* Stål (Hemiptera: Delphacidae). *Crop Protection* 29:1280–1285.
2. Carla S T, Noele P, Gary CN. Tianchan Niu, David M (2011). Use of media and public-domain Internet sources for detection and assessment of plant health threats. *Emerging Health Threats J* 4: 7157.
3. Bruce D (1998) *The Emergence of Agriculture*. Scientific American Library: A Division of HPHLP, New York.
4. Guideline: Fortification of rice with vitamins and minerals as a public health strategy (PDF). World Health Organization (2018).
5. Willy H, Verheye (2010) *Growth and Production of Rice*. Soils, Plant Growth and Crop Production Volume II. EOLSS Publishers p. 49.
6. AgritradeShareholders call for intensified consultation on Nigerian rice sector trade Archived February 24, Wayback Machine (2014).

\*Corresponding author: Manisha Ailineni, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Chaitanya College Of Pharmacy, India; Email: [manishakk@gmail.com](mailto:manishakk@gmail.com)

Received September 05, 2021; Accepted September 19, 2021; Published September 26, 2021

Citation: Ailineni M (2021) Effect of Rice Wrinkled Stunt Disease in Rice. *J Rice Res* 9: 261.

Copyright: © 2021 Ailineni M. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.