

Seriously Outbreak of Rice Bacterial Brown Stripe in 2018 in China

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Clinical Image

Bacterial Brown Stripe of Rice (BBSR), caused by *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *panici* (Elliott) stepp and/or *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *avenae*, also called heart rot disease of rice, was firstly reported in 1989 in China. The disease was minority rice disease and occasionally occurred at small scale in rice production area of Yangtze River basin and southern China in the past three decades. It also occurred in northern cold region of rice growing and aggravated in recent years. The rate of the diseased plants was 20% to 25% in common paddy fields infected by BBSR, whereas the disease happened seriously, the mortality rate of seedling could reach above 60%. However, the BBSR was seriously outbreak in 2018 in China, the area including Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Anhui and Chongqing provinces (municipality) in upper reaches of Yangtze River, Liaoning and Jilin provinces in northeast, there are more than 100 thousand hectare of rice field were seriously infected (caused large scale of rice plants destroyed) by BBSR, the major varieties are Y Liangyou 957 (hybrid rice) and Yanjing 47 (japonica), shown in Figures 1-4.

Acknowledgement

This work was supported by the projects: The National Key R&D Program of China (2018YFD0200304, 2016YFD0200801), Innovation project of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS) (CAAS-ASTIP -2013-CNRI, CAAS-XTX2016012).



Figure 1: Heart leaf dead.



Figure 2: Bacterial concentration.



Figure 3: Symptoms of BBSR in the field.

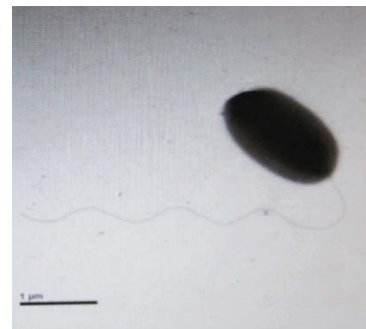


Figure 4: Cell of the pathogenic bacterium.

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Received August 27, 2018; Accepted August 28, 2018; Published August 31, 2018

Citation: Huang S (2018) Seriously Outbreak of Rice Bacterial Brown Stripe in 2018 in China. J Plant Pathol Microbiol 9: 11. doi: [10.4172/2157-7471.100011](https://doi.org/10.4172/2157-7471.100011)

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