

Bacterial leaf streak of rice

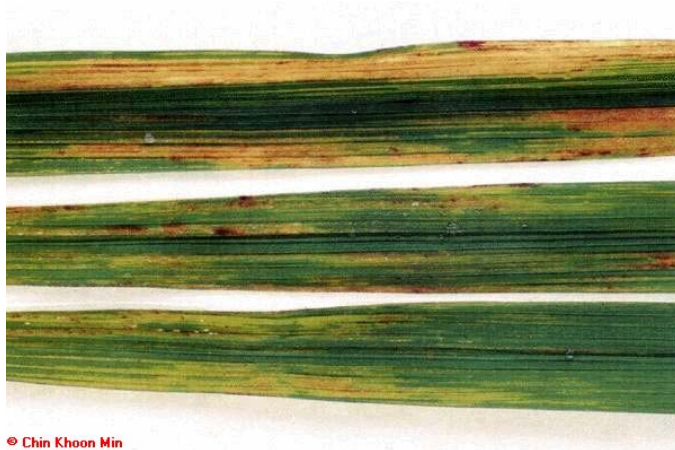
Xanthomonas oryzae pv. *oryzicola* (Fang et al. 1957) Swings et al. 1990
(Bacteria, Xanthomonadaceae)

Primary hosts

Rice, cereals, southern cut grass, annual wildrice

Symptoms

Symptoms are seen as narrow, dark-greenish, water-soaked, interveinal streaks of various lengths, on the leaf blades. The lesions enlarge and turn yellow-orange to brown. Amber colored bacterial exudates can be seen on the lesions. It is difficult to distinguish between leaf blight caused by *X. oryzae* pv. *oryzae*, the main difference in the later stages of infection being the shape of the edges of the lesions; straight in leaf streak and wavy in leaf blight. Bacteria frequently enter the damaged feeding sites associated with lepidopteran leaf rollers, leaf-folders and hispa beetles.



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Leaf symptoms © Chin Khoon Min
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Life cycle

Bacteria survive from season to season in crop debris. Transmission occurs by seed in summer crops, and in irrigation water. Rain and high humidity favors development of the disease. Bacteria enter leaves through stomata and surface damage, often caused by insects. Masses of bacteria develop in the parenchyma.

Bacteria survive from season to

Current geographic distribution

Asia, Africa, Australasia – restricted,

Impact in Oregon

Negligible



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