

PROCEEDINGS...

Twenty-First Rice Technical Working Group

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The Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations
and Agricultural Extension Services
of Arkansas, California, Louisiana,
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Agricultural Research Service
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conclusion is further supported by results of controlled inoculation tests in the greenhouse that did not reveal differences in kernel smut infection between cultivars of varying maturity times.

Over 1200 samples from the 1985 crop were examined. Overall incidence was only 4.3% as compared to 17.6% for 1984. Again, highest incidence was observed in Northern counties on very early or early maturing and long grain cultivars. The marked difference in incidence between successive years further suggests the need for additional information on the affect of environmental conditions on kernel smut incidence during specific stages of development of the rice crop.

RICE DISEASES AND OTHER PROBLEMS IN YUGOSLAVIA

I. Karov, N. Bajadziska, and B. Naumova

Rice in Yugoslavia is produced only in the Republic of Macedonia on about 10,000 hectares. Pathogenic fungi are common throughout the area, the most damaging and widespread being Sclerotium oryzae Catt., Helminthosporium oryzae B. deHaan and Pyricularia oryzae Cav. At present chemical control is not practiced.

Under conditions of natural and artificial inoculation with H. oryzae, only three of 150 rice cultivars tested were rated as resistant: 'Stripe 136', 'Bahia' and 'Rizzotto'.

Laboratory evaluations of resistance to infection by S. oryzae are conducted according to the procedure proposed by Ferreira and Webster in 1975. Ten-day-old seedlings are placed in water-filled test tubes, one per tube, and inoculated with 15-20 sclerotia of S. oryzae grown on PDA. Of 150 rice cultivars tested, only 'Kuban 3' showed moderate resistance; the rest were susceptible. Therefore, we must seek sources of resistance from exotic rice cultivars.

The most common weeds of rice in Yugoslavia are Echinochloa spp., Leersia oryzoides, Scirpus mucronatus, Scirpus maritimus, Cyperus difformis, Potamogeton spp., and Heteranthera spp. The herbicides molinate and propanil are used to control Echinochloa spp., and bentazon is used to control broad-leaved weeds and those of the family Cyperaceae. We have no selective herbicide for control of L. oryzoides.

FEEDER ROOT DECLINE IN FLOODED RICE

M. Pillay, R. W. Schneider and M. C. Rush

A root rot of rice was first reported in the United States by Ryker in 1936. Although he associated it with Pythium spp., the etiology of