Recovery Plan for Bacterial Blight and Bacterial Leaf Streak of Rice Jan E. Leach

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BLS



Background of Recovery Plan

- History:
 - Initial start: 2006 (A. Bogdanove, lead)
 - Re-start: 2011 (J. Leach, lead)
- Writing Team:
 - Rene Corrall, Jan E. Leach CSU USA
 - Valerie Verdier, IRD France
 - Casiana Vera Cruz, IRRI Philippines
- Proposed Reviewers:
 - Gavin Ash, Charles Stuart University, Australia*
 - Adam Bogdanove, Cornell
 - Bart Cottyn, Instituut voor Landbouw en Visserijonderzoek, Belgium
 - Gloria Mosquera, CIAT, Colombia
 - Pamela Ronald, UC-Davis
 - Lindsay Triplett of Colorado State University
 - Tom Mew, IRRI (retired)*

Rice Production in the USA

- Grown over 2 million acres in six states
- 2011 value \$2.63 billion
- Half exported



USA Rice Federation



USDA National Ag Statistics Service, 2012

X. o. pvs *oryzicola* & *oryzae:* Two distinct lifestyles

X. oryzae pv. oryzicola:

- Bacterial leaf streak (BLS) of rice
- Invades through wounds or <u>stomates</u>
- Intercellular: moves and lives in between mesophyll parenchyma



X. oryzae pv. oryzae:

- Bacterial blight (BB) of rice
- Invades through wounds or hydathode water pores
- Vascular: moves and lives in xylem vessels

Bacterial Blight, caused by *X. oryzae* pv. *oryzae*

- The most devastating bacterial disease of rice
- Endemic in Asia, Africa, Australia
- Not found in the Americas*
- Controlled by genetic resistance





Report of BB in the USA in 1980s

- Reported from Texas and Louisiana only, and on one susceptible variety (Lemont)
- Symptoms similar, but not identical, to BB
- Weakly virulent Xanthomonas isolated





with *Xo*-USA and a Philippine *Xoo* (10 dpi of cv. Azucena)

Xo-USA is <u>not</u> *Xoo* or *Xoc*

- Xo-USA have no TAL effectors; Xoo & Xoc have multiple TAL
- Phylogenetic comparisons based on genome sequences group USA strains apart from Xoo & Xoc



Bacterial Leaf Streak caused by

Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzicola

- Emerging as important in China, Africa
- Endemic to Asia, Africa, Australia
- Never reported in the Americas
- Controlled by genetic resistance: QTL-based





Xoc in ooze from rice leaves



What if BB or BLS arrive?

Surveillance:

- Would they be recognized & diagnosed?
 - Diagnostic tools that distinguish are available to distinguish the pathogens, but not field level
 - No race-specific diagnostics for *Xoo*
 - Are appropriate positive controls readily accessible?

• Control:

- Are they likely to persist in US production systems?
- Chemical controls have inconsistent efficacy in Asian cropping systems, but here?
- Eradication, if contained area
- Resistance is best option (single R gene for BB; QTL for BLS), but not incorporated into US varieties

Research Needs

Surveillance:

- Develop and adopt improved field-level detection tools, seeddetection protocols, and certification approaches
- Improve tools for rapid and accurate characterization of the race structure of the Xoo pathogen population
- Develop the physical resources to test, conserve, store, & maintain strains or DNA of Xo

Breeding:

- Assess key US germplasm for resistance in countries where BB and BLS are indigenous
- Incorporate widely effective disease R genes, and identify and incorporate sources of broad-spectrum resistance

Extension Needs

• Training:

- Educate and train extension personnel, growers and crop advisors in the symptomatology and detection of BB and BLS in field conditions
- Adopt uniform detection/diagnosis protocols among quarantine agencies worldwide (*Vera Cruz**)



