

## Survey of bakanae disease incidence of rice plants in Taitung area and the improvement of its control measures

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### Abstract

The bakanae disease of rice plants caused by *Gibberella fujikuroi* has commonly occurred in Taiwan in recent years, particularly in the districts of Taitung and Hualien. The average disease severity in rice paddy of Kaohsiung NO.139 and Taikeng No.2, the most widely planted cultivars in these areas, was higher than 10%. Infested seed has been proved to be the major primary inoculum source. The infestation of rice seeds by the pathogen was common and serious according to the investigation conducted in Taitung area in 2009. Different measures of seed treatment were conducted to compare their efficacy for controlling bakanae and phytotoxicity on rice seedlings. The results of various trials showed that soaking the intact rice seeds with 62.5% cyprodinil + fludioxonil WG 1,000x, 25.9% tebuconazole EW 2,000x, 25% prochloraz EC 1000x or 80% thiram WP 1,000x for 24 hrs significantly reduced the occurrence of the disease without phytotoxicity. The results of this study showed that hot water soaking of rice seeds with 60°C for 10 minutes or 62°C for 6 minutes also resulted in satisfactory efficacy on the control of bakanae disease of rice seedlings. They can be adopted in both organic and traditional farming of paddy rice for the production of healthy seedlings. For the prevention of worsening adverse effect of bakanae disease on rice production in Taiwan, the following aspects are recommended to be implemented: strengthening the research of the ecology of the pathogen and disease, developing detection technique for seeds-borne and soil-borne pathogens, establishing an effective seed certification system to ensure the production of healthy rice seeds, and breeding of high quality rice cultivars resistant to bakanae disease.

**Key words:** Rice bakanae disease, Seed treatment, Cyprodinil + fludioxonil, Tebuconazole, Prochloraz, thiram, Hot water treatment.

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