## **Cercospora Management in Rice**

Clayton A. Hollier, PhD Kirandeep Kaur Mani, MS Department of Plant Pathology and Crop Physiology Louisiana State University Agricultural Center







## **General Rule of Thumb!**

- Management of the Cercospora complex should be approached holistically!
  - Site selection /residue management
  - Variety selection
  - Fertility program
  - Seeding rate
  - Time of planting



Image: Courtesy of Don Groth, PhD, Rice Research Station

 The initial inoculum comes from infected crop residues from previous crops and from nearby weeds. Therefore, a clean seed bed is preferred to a stale seedbed for the management of *Cercospora* spp.



Image: Courtesy of Don Groth, PhD, Rice Research Station

 Cercospora development differs with the susceptibility/resistance level of the rice variety. Resistance does not imply immunity; therefore disease **does** develop on resistant varieties. The disease develops more rapidly on susceptible varieties than on resistant

ones.



Image: Courtesy of Don Groth, PhD, Rice Research Station

 The micro-environmental conditions within the lower canopy must be at least 82°F and 15 hours of leaf wetness (usually in the form of dew) to germinate Cercospora spores and establish the disease.

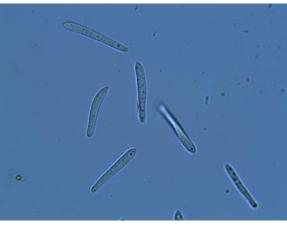
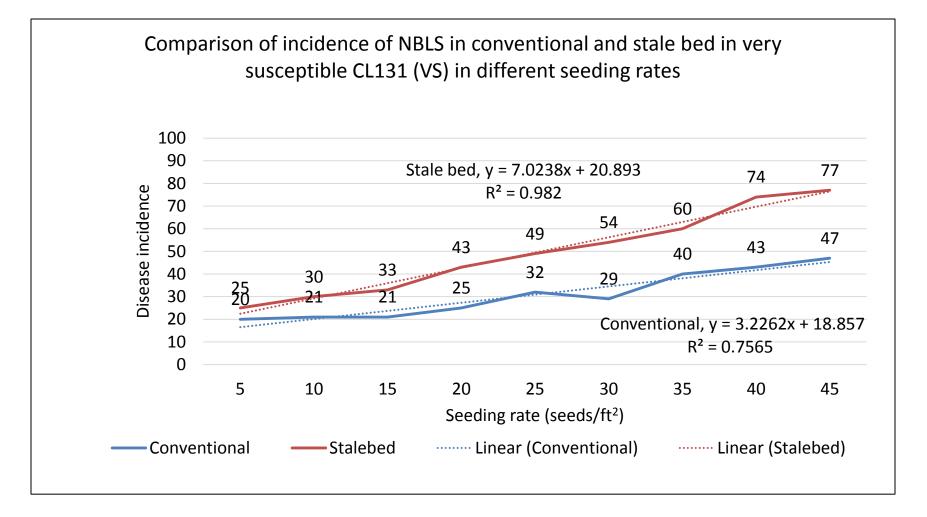


Image: Courtesy of Don Groth, PhD, Rice Research Station

#### **Tillage Practices and Seeding Rates**

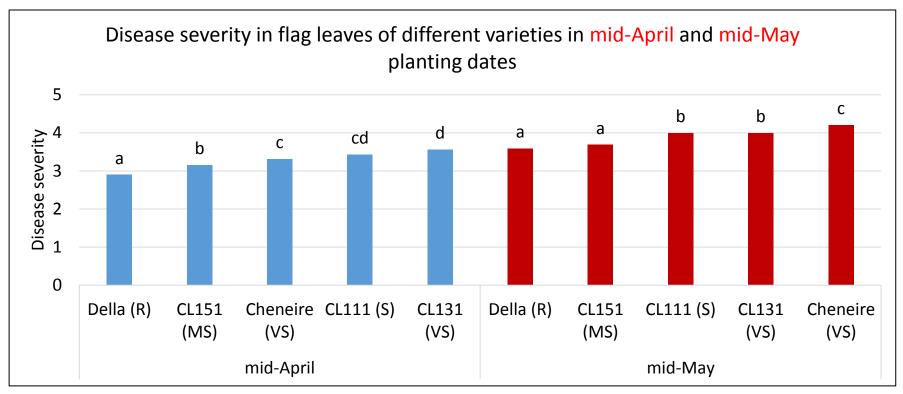


 Nitrogen deficient or over applying nitrogen (above recommended rates) increases
Cercospora development in rice.

• At present only one fungicide (propiconazole) gives adequate management of Cercospora on rice.

Propiconazole: 1-[[2-(2,4dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3dioxolan- 2-yl]Methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole

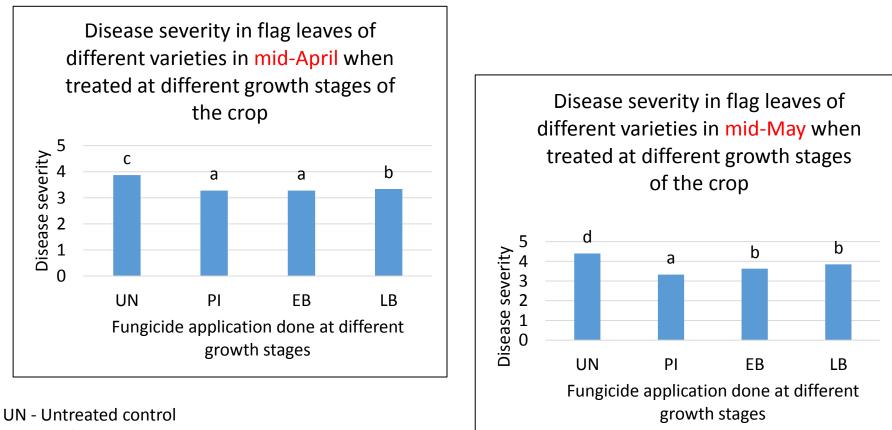
#### **Evaluation of Cercospora Development**



- R Resistant variety
- MS Moderately susceptible variety
- S Susceptible variety
- VS Very susceptible variety

\* Different letters represent different level of significance. Comparison of the treatments is done within the planting date

#### Evaluation of Fungicide Timing (All varieties combined)

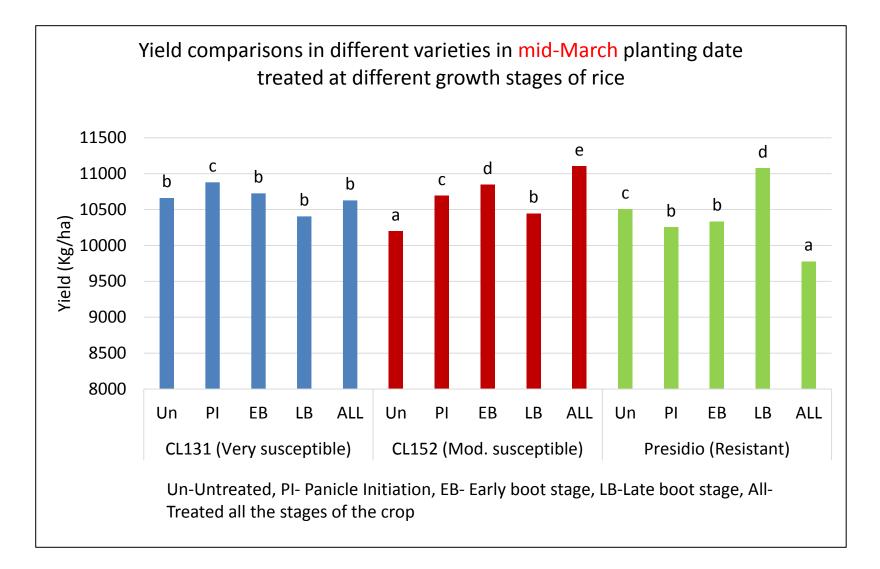


- PI Panicle initiation
- EB Early boot stage
- LB Late boot stage

\* Different letters represent different level of significance

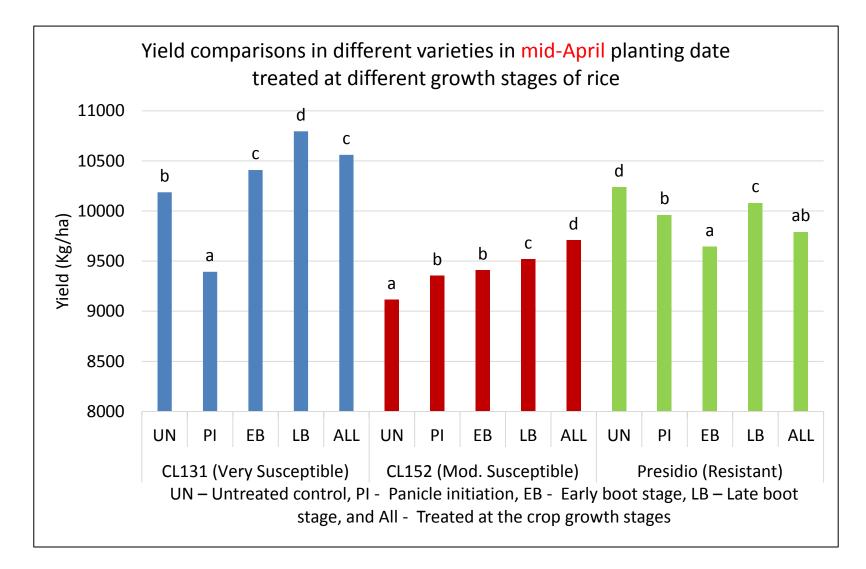
 Rice planting date influences development of Cercospora. If planting is in March to mid-April and if propiconazole is applied for Cercospora management, the application time should be at early to late boot. If planting date is later than mid-April, then the propiconazole fungicide application should be earlier, at panicle initiation to early boot, due to the buildup of inoculum over time for disease development.

# **Yield Comparison Studies**



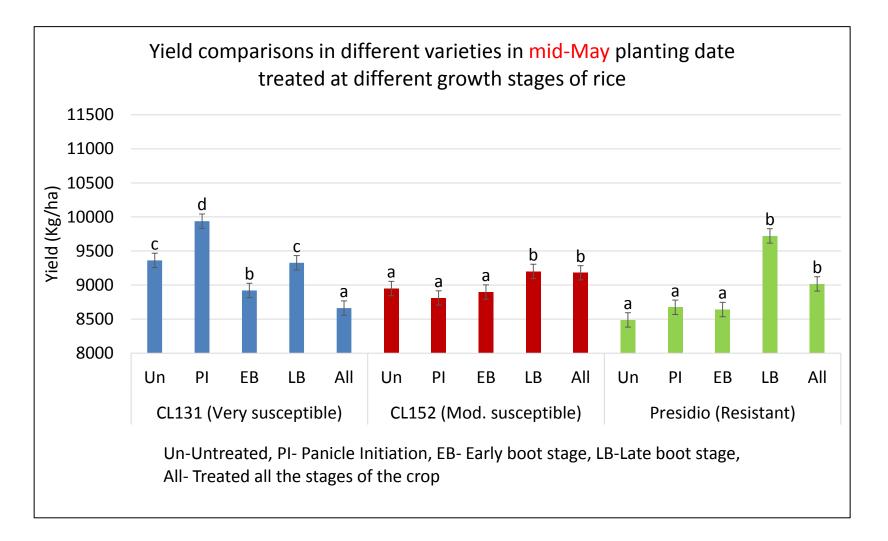
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### **Cercospora Management Summary**

(assuming conditions favorable for Cercospora Complex)

- Site selection /residue management
  - Bury residues
- Variety selection
  - When choosing a VS/S variety expect to make fungicide appl.
- Fertility program
  - Use the rate recommended for the variety grown
- Seeding rate
  - Use the rate recommended for the variety grown
- Time of planting
  - Will influence Cercospora development and fungicide use