



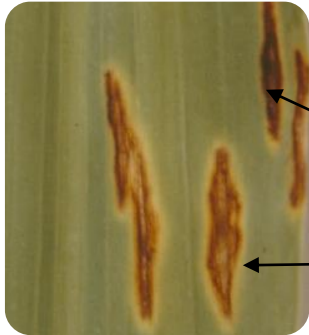
Diseases of Northern Wild Rice

Disease epidemics in cultivated paddies can cause extreme yield reductions up to 67%¹. The main form of control is the application of pesticides. Historically, breeding efforts to develop new disease resistance cultivars has been limited.

Fungal Diseases

Fungal Brown Spot

Pathogen: *Bipolaris oryzae*

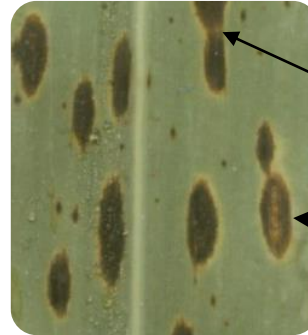


Necrotic brown lesion

Yellow halo

Spot Blotch

Pathogen: *Bipolaris sorokiniana*

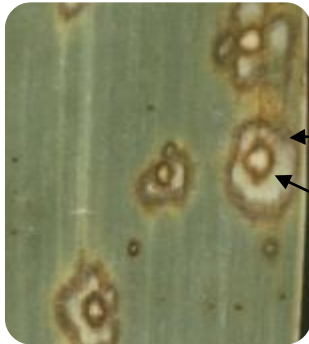


Coalescing lesions

Circular, necrotic lesion

Eye Spot

Pathogen: *Drechslera gigantea*



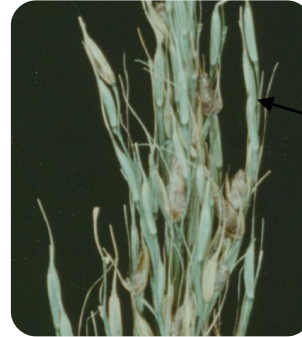
Well-defined margins

Eye shaped lesion

Water soaking

Ergot

Pathogen: *Claviceps zizaniae*



Kernels fill with fungal resting structures (sclerotia)

Bacterial Diseases

Bacterial Brown Spot

Pathogen: *Pseudomonas syringae*



Dark, narrow lesion

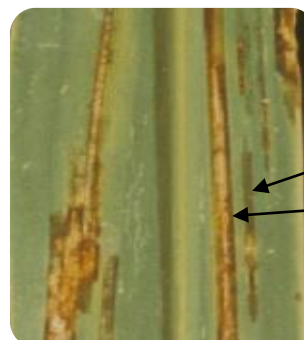
Bacterial ooze

Translucent slit

Water soaking

Bacterial Leaf Streak

Pathogen: *Xanthomonas campestris*



Water soaking

Long, necrotic streak