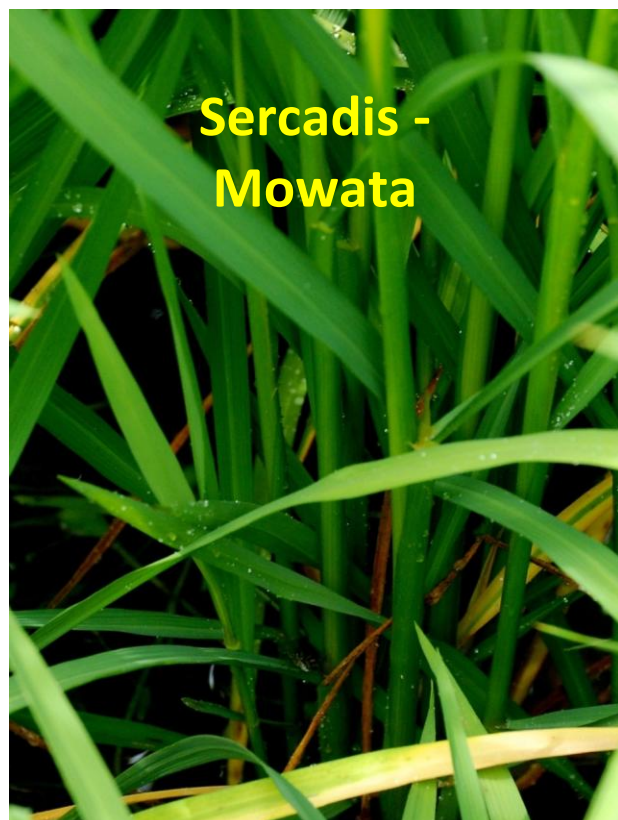
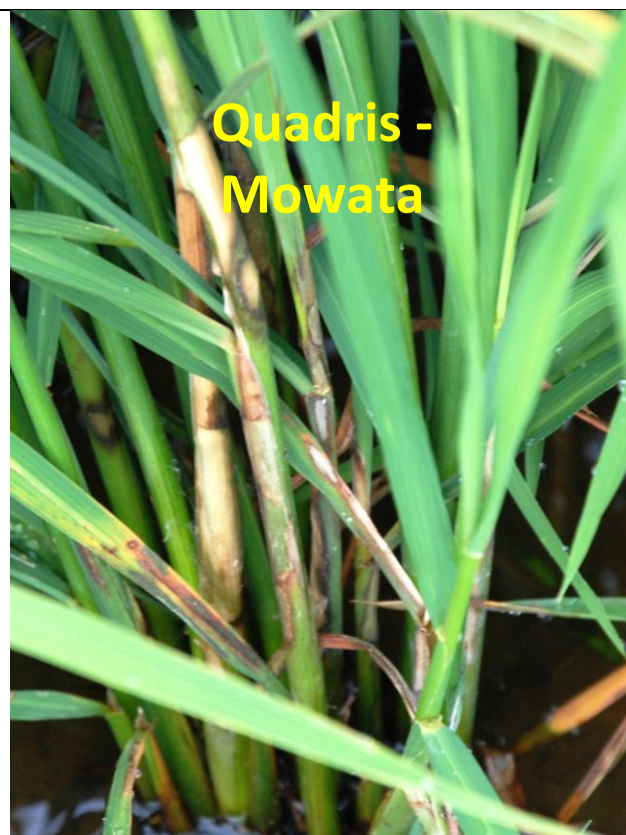
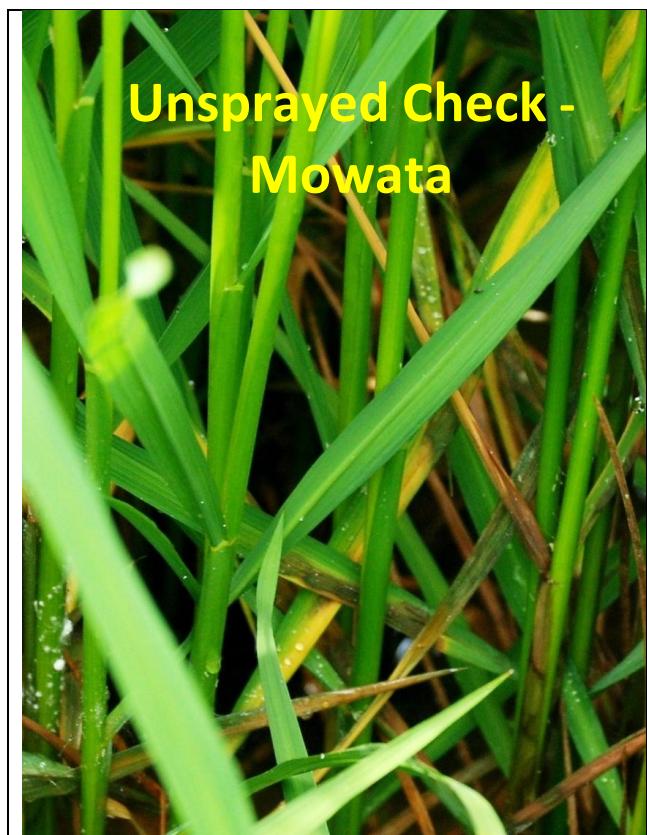




Last week photographs in Field Notes really paid off – twice. Rustin Gilder called after seeing the injury symptoms associated with insects to say he often observed this when the South American Rice Miner (SARM) is present. The same day Eddie Eskew called to report injury in a field of late planted rice in Vermilion parish. Having just spoken to Rustin I suggested he look for SARM. The next day we visited the field together and immediately found the puparium shown at right (the lowest image). The other two are maggots. The adult is a tiny fly I have yet to photograph. The top left photo shows the injury in the field. The top right photo is a closer view of a few plants. The scale below the bottom right image is in millimeters. 4mm is about 3/8 inch. I now suspect the injury we saw the week before was also caused by this insect. It is one more to add to the list of those that can cause the type of leaf perforation we discussed in the last issue.





Dr. Don Groth sent these photographs to me and others this week. He took them in the plots he set up in the area where resistant sheath blight has been identified. They tell several stories.

First, we have sheath blight out there. We have picked up more this past week than all previous weeks. In two verification fields it has begun to move up in the canopy.

Second, in the test area where he took these photographs he has the form of sheath blight that is resistant to Quadris. The amount of infection shown in the top right photograph is as heavy as that in the unsprayed check.

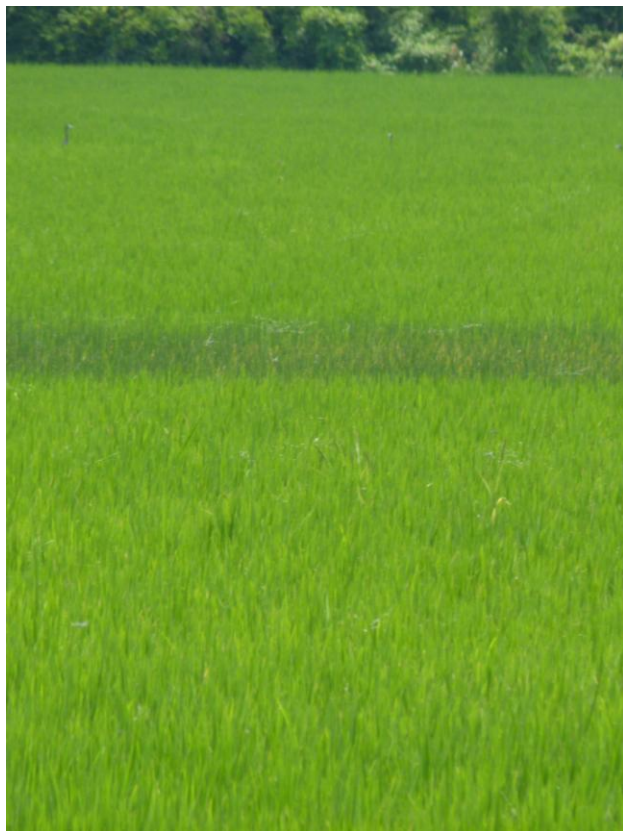
The bottom left photograph shows good news; Sercadis works on the resistant race of sheath blight in the area. It is going to take a concerted effort by all parties to try to slow the spread of this pathogen. Sercadis alone will not do the job.



In the May 14th edition of Field Notes were photographs taken in a field of CL261 showing severe leaf blast. This photograph was taken in the same field which is now exhibiting Rotten Neck symptoms. Whether we are talking about Leaf Blast, Rotten Neck or Panicle Blast we are talking about the same disease. The common names describe the type of symptoms on the plants. It is worth noting it has been sprayed twice with fungicide. Dr. Linscombe commented that this year may be the worst year of blast he has seen. It is certainly one of the worst I have seen.



I was called to look at a field of CL111 in Cameron parish where the most obvious symptom was partial blanking of heads. The field was approaching drain so partially filled heads remain nearly upright among other filled and turned down panicles. We were able to eliminate blast fairly quickly. The lesions on the stems (shown at left) led me to believe it might be the net blotch phase of *Cercospora*. Dr. Groth looked at them and said they lacked the strong netted pattern so he thought it could be either Sheath Rot or (worse) stem symptoms of Bacterial Panicle Blight. Because the panicles did not have the typical green branches among blank straw colored grains I am leaning toward Sheath Rot.



The two photographs shown above were taken by county agent Nan Huff in Tensas parish. She was contacted by a consultant who said he had some spots in a field he could not figure out. This has been shown in Field Notes before. Take a guess.

At right is a group of purple rice plants in a field of CL151. Two years ago CL151 was planted in the same field. That year there were some resistant off types that showed up throughout the state. Obviously one plant shattered in this spot two years ago. The purple discoloration is striking against the rest of the field. We have seen similar plants in our nearby verification field, but not to the extent shown here. It is well to note this is NOT red rice. Some of the purple plants are pubescent (rough or hairy) and some are glabrous (smooth).

