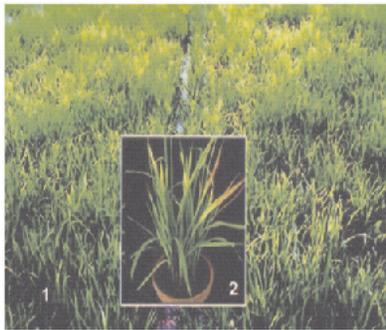


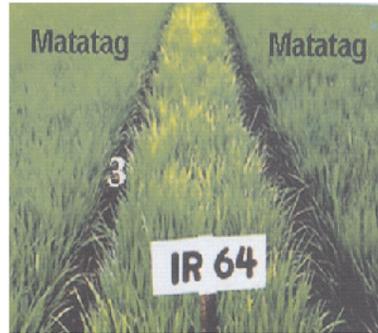
V. Yellow-type symptom, viral disease

1. Rice Tungro Virus



1. An overview of an uneven standing crop due to tungro.

2. Infected plants have yellow and orange color in topmost leaves.



3. Standing crop of tungro-resistant varieties (Matatag) and IR64 infected with tungro.

Prevalence:	Tungro is prevalent in irrigated lowlands with staggered planted fields. High number of greenleafhopper (GLH) and diseased plants predispose tungro.
Strategic options:	There should be unified community efforts of regular planting following a one-month fallow period. Rotate resistant Matatag lines 10,11,12,32,33 and 51 at least one session in a tungro endemic area (picture 3).

VI. Yellow-type symptom, nutrient element deficiency

1. Zinc (Zn) deficiency



1. Almost entire field turns yellow with zinc deficiency seedlings at low-lying portions die.



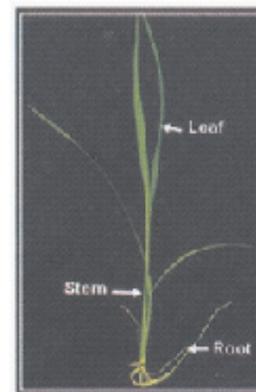
2. Yellow spots on lower leaves will manifest as disease advances. This symptom is different from that of tungro.

THE RICE PLANT

Knowledge on the morphology and physiology of the rice plant is necessary in disease diagnosis. Diseases attack and manifest at certain parts of the plant. Usually, disease in rice plants are named after the part of the plant affected, and the manifestation of the disease.

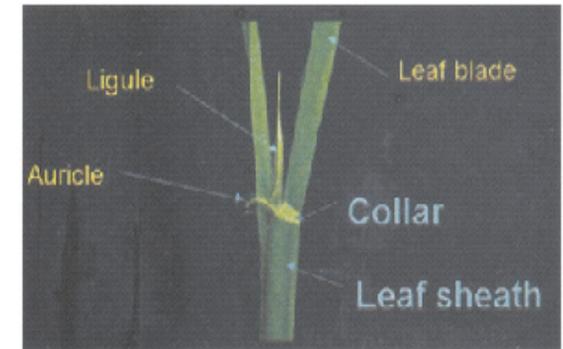
Moreover, control and management of the diseases is also facilitated; it is difficult to control a disease if the rice plant is already at ripening stage. Aside from that, understanding morphology of rice plants facilitates communication among researchers, farmers, and extension workers.

I. Basic parts of the rice plant



Seedling

The main parts of the rice seedling from 10-15 days after sowing (DAS) are the fibrous roots, stem (culm), and leaves.



Collar, Leaf sheath

As the young seeds grow older (25-40 DAS) a sheath grows at the base of the leaves surrounding the culm. The blade rests at an angle with the sheath. The joint for the blade and sheath is called collar.