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Poster

GRAIN DISCOLORATION DISEASE COMPLEX OF PADDY

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ABSTRACT

Grain discoloration of rice is considered as a minor disease but plays a significant role in determining the quality of paddy. The symptoms of discoloration vary depending on the causal organism. It is difficult to control this disease by agro-chemicals due to its complex nature of causal agents. Silicon has been identified as an effective measure to control many diseases in rice. An experiment was conducted at Rice Research and Development Institute (RRDI), Batalagoda during 2013 *Yala* and 2013/14 *Maha* seasons under natural inoculation conditions. Partially burned paddy husk at the rate of 500 kg/ha and sodium meta silicate (200kg/ha) were added as Si sources to the soil at planting as treatments. At flowering stage, a fungicide (Tebuconazole) was applied. Application of partially burned paddy husk to the soil at the rate of 500kg/ha + tebuconazole had comparatively lower percentage (20.51%) of discoloured grains compared to untreated plots which showed the highest percentage of discoloured grains (47.86%).