### Rice yellow mottle disease

**Rice yellow mottle sobemovirus**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevention</th>
<th>Monitoring</th>
<th>Direct Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| - Use tolerant varieties if available  
- If possible, use nursery sites which have not been previously infected  
- Plant crop as early as possible to avoid the peak period of insect populations (insects spread the disease)  
- Direct sow to reduce transfer of disease and/or insects from contaminated nurseries  
- Practice synchronous planting, i.e. plant fields at the same time in an area so that insects do not spread the virus from older to younger crops  
- Clean weeds from irrigation canals and around rice fields to remove reservoirs of virus and insects, especially in the off-season  
- Clean farm machinery after each use as machinery can spread the disease  
- Burn straw and stubble after harvest. The disease can spread via leaf and root contact between infected and healthy plants  
- Allow a rice-free period between crops | - Monitor for symptoms starting at nursery stage. Symptoms vary due to differences in variety, environmental factors (temperature, light, humidity) and the growth stage of the crop:  
- Seedlings: if infected early, plants become stunted, the number of tillers is less than on healthy plants, panicles fail to emerge completely and the grain is unfilled or sterile  
- Leaves: newly emerged leaves show yellow (or orange) and green stripes of different width, sometimes continuous for up to 10 cm  
- The disease will completely kill susceptible varieties  
- Monitor chewing insects such as beetles and grasshoppers which spread the disease  
- Take action as soon as symptoms are seen on one infected plant | - Remove infected plants from the field and destroy them to reduce further spread of the disease  
- Reduce the application of fertilizer (e.g. urea) on infected plots |

Note: Pesticides may be available to control this pest. Please check with the Ministry of Agriculture in your country to find out which pesticides are registered in your country and the local restrictions for their use.