

Final Session

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The objective of this symposium is to promote any kind of research related to enlargement of rice production with the mutual understanding and co-operation among the countries attended to the symposium.

For this purpose, it is believed to obtain an useful result in studying together closely the same subjects such as breeding a new variety resistant to any kind of diseases in addition to a good yielding capacity, or the most economically efficient method to control these diseases.

In this session, the same joint research problems were discussed on the basis of these ideas, and the following points were mutually understood;

Production and Preservation of Rice Seeds

Production and preservation of rice seeds are very important for the basic researches such as breeding a new rice variety with resistance to diseases in addition to a high yielding capacity and with a good growing character easily cultured under different environmental conditions. And they are also important for the ecological studies of the important plant pathogens inhabiting in each country, especially for the study of races of these plant pathogens.

For this purpose, it is of essential need to collect different varieties of rice as many as possible, and produce and preserve the seeds of these rice varieties, even though an enormous amount of money may be required to have facilities and staff to do this work.

In Japan and the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, many different varieties of rice have already been grown, and their seeds are stored and may be used for this purpose, but they may not be enough to fulfil the further requirement. For the time being, every country should try to produce and preserve rice seeds of different rice varieties with the best and give a service to send these seeds by request. In future, we would have another chance to discuss this problem.

Isolation and Preservation of Causal Agents of Major Diseases of Rice

It is necessary not only from breeding resistant rice varieties, but also from promoting the research on controlling rice diseases that each country investigates the distribution of major causal agents of rice disease and their races. Therefore, after isolation of these causal agents, they should be stored and classified on the common basis determined co-operatively by exchange of the results obtained in each country in order to facilitate the further investigation.

As for the storage for long term of these causal agents, any institute or individual country which has facilities and staffs enough to do this work may be better to identify and store the causal agents collected by the co-operation of each country and give a service to send them by request.

Bacterial Leaf Blight of Rice Disease

Bacterial leaf blight of rice disease has recently become one of the most destructive disease in rice culture in the tropical areas, but each country has a very few specialists in this field of research. Therefore, it is urgently needed to train people to face this problem. In Japan, there are some plant pathologists who do research in this field and also are ready for helping other countries. For the time being, Japanese plant pathologists would like to develop the basic research on the distribution of this pathogenic bacterium and the study of the classification of races with the co-operation of other countries concerned with this program, and also the respective country may be requested to help them.

The bacteria collected and isolated will be distributed by request. In addition, the experimental results of these basic researches will be published and distributed to the investigators in each country to promote the further research.