
Bacterial leaf blight (Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae) is one of serious rice diseases. Identification of location of resistance genes was conducted by using 2 Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae isolates and the doubled haploid population derived from cross between CT9993 and IR62266. Inoculation was done at seedling stage (25 days-old after germination) using the leaf clipping method and lesion length from the cut leaf tip was measured 14 days after inoculation. Number location and effect of resistance gene were determined using quantitative trait loci (QTL) approach. Seven QTL were discovered and located on chromosomes 2, 3 and 5. QTL for resistance against each isolate were mapped to different location in the same chromosome excepted on chromosome 4 in which there was overlapping of marker interval. Phenotypic variance explained by individual QTL ranged from 6.28 to 9.55%. CT9993 contributed resistance alleles of all detected QTL on chromosome 2 and IR62266 contributed resistance alleles of all detected QTL on chromosome 4. On chromosome 5, CT9993 contributed resistance allele of detected QTL against isolate 4 and IR62266 contributed resistance alleles of detected QTL against isolate 2. Multiple regressions indicated significant QTL x QTL interactions. In summary, bacterial leaf blight resistance in this population was controlled by multiple genes. Each gene has a small effect on resistance. These genes located on chromosomes 2, 4 and 5.