SOIL NEMATODES

FACT SHEET

A & L GREAT LAKES LABORATORIES, INC.

3505 Conestoga Drive
Fort Wayne, IN 46808

Phone: 260-483-4759
Fax: 260-483-5274
lab@algreatlakes.com
www.algreatlakes.com

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Common Name	Species	Injury Threshold	Comments
Bud (Leaf)	*Aphelenchoides*	None	*Aphelenchoides* is a genus of plant pathogenic foliar nematodes. It is known to cause problems in strawberries and also causes summer crimp in some crops. There are no posted levels for treatment. Monitor the area closely before treating for this nematode.
Cyst	*Heterodera*	>0	The cyst nematode is known to cause severe damage in soybeans, sugar beets, oats, peas, potatoes, cabbage, and tobacco. Any level found is considered potential cause for monitoring and/or treatment due of the rapid reproduction rate of the cyst nematode.
Dagger	*Xiphinema*	>100	*Xiphinema* is a genus of plant-parasitic roundworms. The dagger nematode can cause problems in corn, alfalfa, and orchards. Grapes seem to be the major crop of economic importance for the dagger nematode. There are no posted treatment levels for most crops. If the number is over 100 per pint of soil, treatment may be warranted if plant damage is present.
Lance	*Hoplolaimus*	>100	The lance nematode is often associated with turf grasses. It is also known to be associated with various plant root systems. There are no published treatment levels for this nematode but the crop should be monitored for signs of damage. If the count is above 100 nematodes per pint of soil, treatment is suggested prior to planting the next season.
Lesion	*Pratylenchus*	>0	The lesion nematode is a problem with corn and it is suggested that any detectable level would warrant treatment with a nematicide prior to planting a crop the next season. It is known to attack more than 500 species of plants. Significant ones are coffee, cotton, grapes, grasses, legumes, peanuts, potatoes, tobacco, walnuts, weeds, and wheat.
Needle	*Longidorus*	>100	The needle nematode may cause problems in corn grown on sandy soils. It can also cause problems in mint. If the number per pint is above 100, it is suggested that the area be treated before planting another crop.

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Ring	*Criconemoides*	>0 - turf >50 -soybeans	The ring nematode can cause severe problems in turf grasses such as golf greens. They can cause problems in other plants also. It is suggested to watch the area closely prior to any treatment. If the area is a golf green, treatment is warranted with any presence of this nematode. If the crop is soybeans, treatment is suggested if the count is over 50 per pint of soil.
Root Knot	*Meloidogyne*	>100	The root knot nematode is known to be associated with legume diseases. Vegetable crops grown in warm climates can experience severe losses from root-knot nematodes. If the number per pint of soil is above 100, the area should be checked carefully, and if symptoms develop, the area should be treated prior to planting the next season.
Spiral	*Helicotylenchus*	>200	Members of the helicotylenchus species are known to be parasitic to many plants, such as corn, soybeans, oats, alfalfa, sugarcane, rice, potatoes, cucurbits, peanut, millet, sorghum, forest trees, and banana. A number over 200 per pint of soil warrants watching the area closely.
Sting	*Belonolaimus*	>0	The sting nematode is very harmful to corn, celery, and strawberries. It is also known to be associated with dry beans, peas, cotton, peanuts, and soybeans. It is suggested that if any sting nematodes are found, the area should be treated prior to planting the following season.
Stunt (Stylet)	*Tylenchorhynchus*	>100	The stunt (stylet) nematode is known to cause damage to tobacco, cotton, oats, corn, soybeans, oats, alfalfa, sweet potato, sorghum, rose, lettuce, grape, elms, and citrus. The level for treatment is 100 per pint of soil. If any level is found, the area should be watched closely for signs of damage.
	Aphelenchus	None	This nematode is not known to cause damage to healthy root systems. It is generally not harmful unless there is another problem such as infection of the plant with the fungus *Pythium*. Therefore, treating the primary problem of the plant will also remove problems due to this nematode type.
	Dorylaimus	>100	This nematode is not considered harmful unless it is present in large numbers (>100 per pint of soil). If the nematode count is above 100 per pint of soil, monitor the plants closely for symptoms before considering treatment.
	Monochus	None	This nematode is very common in most soils. It will not do harm under ordinary conditions.
	Panagrolaimus	None	This nematode is very common in most soils. It will not do harm under ordinary conditions.
	Psilenchus	None	This nematode is found over a wide area. It is associated with many root systems. Damage to crops by this nematode has not been shown.
	Rhabditia	None	This nematode is very common in most soils. It will not do harm under ordinary conditions.
	Ditylenchus	>100	This nematode is associated with alfalfa, beans, oats, rye, onions, garlic, sugarbeets, and tobacco. Treatment should be considered at a count of 100 per pint of soil.
	Tylenchus	None	This nematode is known to be associated with roots of the sugar maple, silver maple, alfalfa, and moosewood. It is not known to be of economic importance to crops at this time.