

OCCURRENCE OF PLANT-PARASITIC NEMATODES IN ALABAMA<sup>1</sup>N. A. Minton, E. J. Cairns, E. B. Minton, and B. E. Hopper<sup>2</sup>

## Abstract

The frequency of plant-parasitic nematodes in samples from 1662 locations in Alabama is reported. Sixteen genera or groups of nematodes, seven of which were associated with a large number of plants throughout the State, were found. The percentages of the total samples in which they occurred were as follows: Criconemoides, 36; Meloidogyne, 36; Pratylenchus, 44; Trichodorus, 47; Tylenchorhynchus, 19; Xiphinema, 44; and spiral nematodes, 43. Genera occurring in 5% or less of the samples were: Aphelenchoides, Belonolaimus, Ditylenchus, Hemicriconemoides, Hemicycliophora, Hoplolaimus, Longidorus, Meloidodera, and Rotylenchulus.

The frequency of plant parasitic nematodes in association with different plants in Alabama is reported in this paper. A total of 1662 soil and plant samples collected throughout the State during 1955-1962 was examined. About half of these samples were survey samples collected by the authors and the others were service samples. Collections were not restricted to plants showing nematode injury. Survey samples were collected during the growing season, while service samples were received throughout the year. The soil was processed according to modifications of the method of Christie and Perry (1) or Seinhorst (2).

The incidence of nematodes associated with certain plants is recorded in Table 1. Sixteen genera or groups of parasitic nematodes were found as follows: Aphelenchoides, Belonolaimus, Criconemoides, Ditylenchus, Hemicriconemoides, Hemicycliophora, Hoplolaimus, Longidorus, Meloidodera, Meloidogyne, Pratylenchus, Rotylenchulus, Trichodorus, Tylenchorhynchus, Xiphinema, and spiral nematodes. The spiral nematodes generally were not keyed to genera because of the changing taxonomy of this group during the past few years. However, the group consisted of genera referred to in the literature as Gottholdsteineria Andrassy, 1958, Helicotylenchus Steiner, 1945, Rotylenchus Filipjev, 1936, and Scutellonema Andrassy, 1958.

The data suggest a wide host range for species of Criconemoides, Meloidogyne, Pratylenchus, Trichodorus, Tylenchorhynchus, Xiphinema, and the spiral nematodes. Where only a few samples of a given kind of plant were examined, one or more of the nematodes listed above were not found; but where several samples were examined, all were found in most cases. These nematodes occurred in practically all areas of the State, whereas species of Belonolaimus, Hemicriconemoides, Hemicycliophora, Longidorus, and Meloidodera occurred in only the coastal plains region and Rotylenchulus in only the Piedmont region. Although species of Aphelenchoides, Ditylenchus, and Hoplolaimus appeared infrequently in the samples, they were widely distributed. However, Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kühn, 1857) Filipjev, 1936, a stem and foliar parasite of alfalfa, was obtained in only the samples from the northern section of Alabama.

The percentages of all samples containing the different kinds of nematodes are shown in Figure 1. Species of Criconemoides, Meloidogyne, Pratylenchus, Trichodorus, Tylenchorhynchus, Xiphinema, and the spiral nematodes were the predominant groups. These seven groups of nematodes apparently pose the greatest nematode threat to crop production throughout the State, but certain species of the other genera cause considerable damage in local areas.

The species of genera found associated with the various plants in Alabama were as follows: Aphelenchoides coffeae (Zimmermann, 1898) Filipjev, 1934; A. parietinus (Bastian, 1865) Steiner, 1932; Belonolaimus longicaudatus Rau, 1958; Criconemoides curvatum Raski, 1952; C. cylindricum (Kirjanova, 1948) Raski, 1958; C. ornatum Raski, 1958; C. rusticum (Micoletzky, 1915) Taylor, 1936; C. sphaerocephalum Taylor, 1936; C. xenoplax Raski, 1952; Ditylen-

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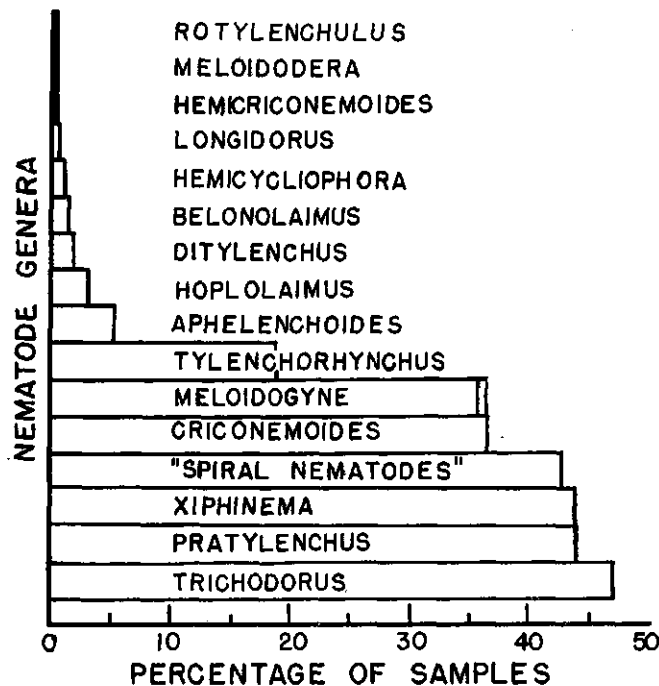


FIGURE 1. Frequency of occurrence of various nematodes in 1662 sampled locations in Alabama.

*chus dipsaci* (Kühn, 1857) Filipjev, 1936; *Helicotylenchus erythrinae* (Zimmermann, 1904) Golden, 1956; *H. multicinctus* (Cobb, 1893) Golden, 1956; *H. nannus* Steiner, 1945; *Hoplolaimus tylenchiformis* Daday, 1905; *Longidorus elongatus* (de Man, 1876) Thorne & Swanger, 1936; *Meloidodera floridensis* Chitwood, Hannon, & Esser, 1956; *Meloidogyne arenaria* (Neal, 1889) Chitwood, 1949; *M. hapla* Chitwood, 1949; *M. incognita* (Kofoid & White, 1919) Chitwood, 1949; *M. incognita acrita* Chitwood & Oteifa, 1952; *M. javanica* (Treub, 1885) Chitwood, 1949; *Pratylenchus brachyurus* (Godfrey, 1929) Filipjev & Schuurmans Stekhoven, 1941; *P. hexincisus* Taylor & Jenkins, 1957; *P. neglectus* (Rensch, 1924) Filipjev & Schuurmans Stekhoven, 1941; *P. penetrans* (Cobb, 1917) Filipjev & Schuurmans Stekhoven, 1941; *P. pratensis* (de Man, 1880) Filipjev, 1936; *P. scribneri* Steiner, in Sherbakoff & Stanley, 1943; *P. vulnus* Allen & Jensen, 1951; *P. zaeae* Graham, 1951; *Rotylenchulus reniformis* Linford & Oliveira, 1940; *Scutellonema brachyurum* (Steiner, 1938) Andrassy, 1958; *S. christiei* (Golden & Taylor, 1956) Andrassy, 1958; *S. coheni* (J. Goodey, 1952) Andrassy, 1958; *Trichodorus christiei* Allen, 1957; *T. porosus* Allen, 1957; *T. primitivus* (de Man, 1880) Micoletzky, 1922; *Tylenchorhynchus acti* Hopper 1959; *T. acutus* Allen, 1955; *T. claytoni* Steiner, 1937; *T. martini* Fielding, 1956; *T. nudus* Allen, 1955; *Xiphinema americanum* Cobb, 1913; *X. chambersi* Thorne, 1939.

#### Literature Cited

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