Root-knot Nematodes

(Meloidogyne spp.) and their Management in Tomato Fields

Root-knot nematodes account for more than 10% loss in total crop production globally

FASTERN

NB: Not to scale

The Problem

Root-knot nematodes (RKN) are microscopic worm-like animals and are major pests on farms where susceptible crops, such as tomato, are grown frequently

- RKN reproduces rapidly and numbers can increase several thousand-fold within a growing season
- It is not advisable to grow successions of susceptible crops but, in Kenya (and many other countries), tomatoes are most attractive economically
- Farmers are therefore keen to find remedies that will enable high value crops to be grown regularly



Above-ground

- stunted growth patches of unhealthy plants in fields
- wilting on hot days
- yellowing of leaves (chlorosis)
- small fruit





Below-ground

 galls and deformations on root systems

Infested root

Management strategies

The most suitable methods of nematodes control involve integration of several strategies including:

- nematode-free transplants
- nematicides (have restricted use due to safety and cost)
- rotation of susceptible crops with poor hosts
- physical methods e.g. solarisation, trash burning
- biological control with naturally occurring micro- organisms
- resistant varieties
- organic amendments, trap crops and sanitation



evaluation of RKN management options in nusery beds









