

Population density of *Meloidogyne incognita* under stress of different cropping sequences

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Abstract

Five different cropping sequences including cucumber, dry common bean, cowpea, maize and sesame plants replacing sugar beet for controlling root-knot nematode, *Meloidogyne incognita* resulted that sugar beet-Hybrid maize and sugar beet-sesame cropping sequences proved most effective against root-knot nematode as they reduced nematode parameters as indicated by the number of galls, egg-masses and hatched juveniles on roots. Consequently, they lowered rates of nematode population ranged from 0 and 0.01, respectively. However, the higher nematode populations were supported rest crops. It is concluded that use of poor or non host crops may be beneficial for controlling root-knot nematode population densities in intensive cropping system.