

Short communication***Anethum graveolens*, A new host of *Meloidogyne incognita* in Turkey**İ. Kepenekci^{1†} and O. Dura²¹Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Gaziosmanpaşa University, Tokat-60250, Turkey²Atatürk Central Horticultural Research Institute, Yalova-77100, Turkey

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Plant parasitic nematodes, particularly root-knot nematodes *Meloidogyne* spp., are widely distributed and cause significant yield losses in a wide range of crops (Sasser & Freckman, 1987; Luc *et al.*, 2005). The major root-knot nematode species are *Meloidogyne arenaria*, *M. exigua*, *M. graminicola*, *M. hapla*, *M. incognita*, *M. javanica* and *M. mayaguensis* (Luc *et al.*, 2005). Among them the most destructive species is *M. incognita*, which causes serious problems to a number of economically important agriculture and greenhouse crops (Tsay *et al.*, 2004). In Turkey, *M. incognita*, *M. arenaria*, *M. javanica* and *M. hapla* are the most commonly found species which infect various economically important crops (Kepenekci, 2012).

During a survey of plant parasitic nematodes, moderate to severe root-knot nematode infection was observed on the roots of dill [*Anethum graveolens* L. (Apiaceae)], growing in the greenhouse vegetable production area in Çiftlikköy Butterfly meadow location, Yalova (Turkey) (Fig. 1A.). After examination of the root galls, mature females were found attached in abundance on the roots. On the basis of the perineal pattern of mature females, the root-knot nematode was identified as *Meloidogyne incognita* (Kofoid & White) Chitwood (Southey, 1986; Jepson, 1987; Eisenback & Triantaphyllou, 1991). Dill, *Anethum graveolens* appears to be a new host of *M. incognita* in Turkey, and has not been previously reported (Kepenekci *et al.*, 2002; Kepenekci & Evlice, 2004; Kepenekci, 2012; Kepenekci, 2014).

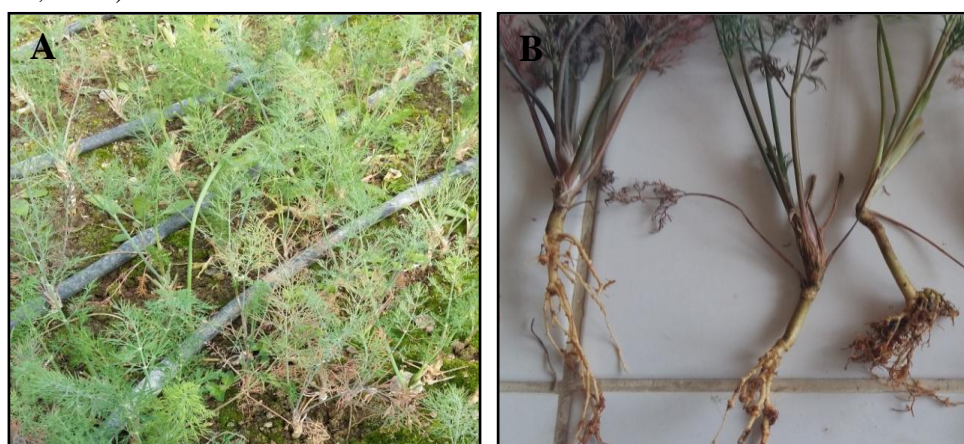


Fig. 1. A. Dill [*Anethum graveolens* L. (Apiaceae)] growing in Çiftlikköy Butterfly meadow location, Yalova (Turkey); B. Infested roots of dill.

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