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EFFECT OF DIFFERENT CROPPING SEQUENCES ON THE POPULATION OF PLANT-PARASITIC NEMATODES

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Abstract

None of the nine cropping sequences based on 1-2 year rotations can be called effective for the control of all the nematodes under study. However, cropping systems including mung, *Sesbania*, marigold, wheat, barley, or a fallow period considerably reduced the populations of many nematode pests of the area such as *Meloidogyne* spp., *Rotylenchulus reniformis*, and *Tylenchorhynchus brassicae* to very low levels.