EFFECT OF SOAKING SEED IN HOT WATER AND NEMATICIDE ON SURVIVAL OF APHELENCHOIDES BESSEYI, WITH TIP NEMATODE IN RICE

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Abstract

Aphelenchoides besseyi was detected in all the rice growing governorates and in most Egyptian rice seed varieties in Northern Nile Delta of Egypt. The population density of nematode inside rice seed collected from Behaira, Dakahlia, Gharbia, Kafr El-Shaikh and Sharkia governorates is reported. The number and infectivity of nematodes is reduced as seed age increases, ant it can survive for up to three years. Treatment of rice seeds contaminated with *A. besseyi* white tip nematode, in hot water at 50°C for 15 m inutes and hot air-drying treatment at 70°C for 24 hours showed best results in controlling rice nematode without affect on seed sprouting. Soaking seeds in different concentration of Cadusafos (Rugby 20 %) and Oxamyl (Vydate 24 %) for 24 hours showed that Cadusafos at 200 and 400 ppm and Oxamyl at 400 ppm showed maximum nematode mortality without damage on seed sprouting.