

STRUCTURAL DIVERSITY OF PLANT PARASITIC NEMATODES ASSOCIATED WITH DATE-PALM CULTIVARS IN EGYPT

M.F.M. EISSA, M.A. EL-SHERIF*, M.M. ABD-EL-GAWAD,
A.E. ISMAIL AND W.M.A. EL-NAGDI

*Plant Pathology Department, Nematology Laboratory,
National Research Centre, Dokki, P.O.Code 12622, Cairo, Egypt*

Abstract

Soil and root samples were collected from various orchards of date-palm cultivars. Data indicated that, in general, date-palm trees in Egypt are attacked by twelve or thirteen important plant-parasitic nematode genera which were recovered from Nile Delta and Upper Egypt Governorates, respectively, with different population densities, frequencies of occurrence and prominence values. In Nile-Delta Governorates, the spiral nematodes (*Helicotylenchus* spp.), the stunt nematode (*Tylenchorhynchus* spp.), the root lesion nematodes (*Pratylenchus* spp.) and the root-knot nematodes (*Meloidogyne* spp.) were the most frequently encountered nematodes with relatively high population densities, frequencies of occurrence and prominence values. In Upper Egypt Governorates, *Meloidogyne* spp., *Helicotylenchus* spp., the reniform nematodes, *Rotylenchulus* spp., *Tylenchorhynchus* spp., and *Pratylenchus* spp., achieved the highest values of population density, frequency of occurrence and prominence values in most surveyed orchards of date-palm..