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## ON THE OCCURANCE OF PLANT PARASITIC NEMATODES ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFERENT CROPS IN CANNANORE DISTRICT, KERALA

The information available on the prevalence and distribution of injurious forms of plant parasitic nematodes associated with various economically cultivated plants in our country, especially in Kerala, is still fragmentary. Sitharamaiah *et. al.* (1971) has compiled and published a list of plant parasitic and soil nematodes reported from India with a host nematode index. Though references are available in this publication on the prevalence of plant nematodes associated with various crops in Kerala it does not cover any report pertaining to Cannanore District.

A survey was conducted and the plant parasitic nematodes observed from various locations in this District are reported here.

Table 1

### Distribution of plant parasitic nematodes in different locations in Cannanore District

Locations	No. of Soil Samples/plants examined	Host crop (Plant)	Parasitic Nematodes encountered
Central Coconut Research Station, Nileshwar	3/ from fields	Coconut intercropped with vegetables	1,3,5,6, 7,9
„	1/ ornamental garden	<i>Alternanthera versicolor</i> - Regel Amaranthaceae	2
„	1/ Fields	Banana	4
Periya (Kanhangad)	1/ Plants from cultivators fields	Tobacco (Local variety)	!
Chullipalla Manakaday Rayoram	3/ cultivators fields	Black pepper ( <i>Piper nigrum</i> )	2,4,5,7,8, 10
Muringody (Peravoor)	2/	„	4,5,7,10, 11

- Note.
- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Meloidogynejavanica</i>      | 2. <i>Meloidogyneincognita</i> |
| 3. <i>Hoplodiscus indicus</i>      | 4. <i>Radopholus similis</i>   |
| 5. <i>Rotylenchulus reniformis</i> | 6. <i>Pratylenchus</i>         |
| 7. <i>Helicotylenchus</i> sp.      | 8. <i>Hoplolaimus</i> sp.      |
| 9. <i>Criconemoides</i> sp.        | 10. <i>Hemicycliophora</i> sp. |
| 11. <i>Heterodera</i> larvae       |                                |

It is evident from the above survey that *Radopholus similis* is widely prevalent in gardens where pepper vines are cultivated and is suspected to be associated with the slow wilt disease of the crop.

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