

Nematodes affecting home lawns in Georgia
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Nematode	Group	Minimum Threshold	Most Susceptible Turfgrasses
Sting <i>Belonolaimus longicaudatus</i>	ectoparasitic	20	All turfgrasses in Georgia
Ring <i>Criconemella ornata</i> (<i>Mesocriconema</i> spp.)	ectoparasitic	150 – 500	Centipedegrass is particularly sensitive
Awl <i>Dolichodorus heterocephalus</i>	ectoparasitic	25 – 80	Bermudagrass in wet locations
Spiral <i>Helicotylenchus</i> spp.	ectoparasitic	200 – 1,500	All turfgrasses in Georgia
Sheath <i>Hemicycliophora</i> spp.	ectoparasitic	80 – 300	All turfgrasses in Georgia
Stubby-root <i>Paratrichodorus</i> spp.	ectoparasitic	100 – 300	All turfgrasses in Georgia; St. Augustinegrass is particularly sensitive
Stunt <i>Tylenchorhynchus</i> spp.	ectoparasitic	1,000	All turfgrasses in Georgia
Cyst <i>Heterodera</i> spp.	endoparasitic	40	St. Augustinegrass is particularly sensitive
Lance <i>Hoplolaimus galeatus</i>	endoparasitic	50 – 80 (100)	Bermudagrass & St. Augustinegrass
Root-knot <i>Meloidogyne</i> spp.	endoparasitic	80 – 300	Bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, & zoysiagrass
Lesion <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.	endoparasitic	150	All turfgrasses in Georgia

* Minimum threshold levels are in number per 100 cc of soil and may vary depending on source, the levels listed in the UGA “Guide for interpreting Nematode Assay Results” (Extension Circular 834) are listed in bold type. Minimum thresholds are a compilation from various sources and recommendations of other Southeastern U.S. states.



UGA “Guide for interpreting Nematode Assay Results” (Extension Circular 834)