

# ARKANSAS NEMATODE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

## Nematodes of Economic Concern & Threshold Levels For Cotton, Soybean, and Corn

Crop	Nematode	Economic Threshold <sup>1</sup> / 100 cm <sup>3</sup> of soil
Cotton	Reniform	1,000/200 <sup>2</sup>
	Root-knot	50
Soybean	Soybean Cyst	200
	Lesion	200
	Reniform	200
	Root-knot	60
Corn <sup>3</sup>	Columbia lance	100
	Dagger	200
	Ring	200
	Root-knot	300
	Lesion	500
	Spiral	500
	Sting	4
	Stubby-Root	40
	Stunt	500
	All	Free Living

<sup>1</sup>If above the economic threshold, yield loss is likely to occur. Yield loss is STRONGLY related to nematode population density. So the higher the population is above the threshold, the greater the potential for major economic loss. Consult your county agent or consultant for advice on nematode management. If below the economic threshold, continue to monitor the population and sample the field again in August-October to determine if an economic threshold has been reached.

<sup>2</sup>For cotton: The economic threshold is 200 for December-May and 1,000 for June-November.

<sup>3</sup>There are no thresholds established for corn in Arkansas. In other states, high population levels of the nematodes listed can be of economic concern in corn. These thresholds are for sandy soil. If the crop is in clay loam/clay soil, higher nematode populations can be tolerated.

<sup>4</sup>Free Living nematodes are **not** plant parasitic.