

## **Final Report : Sugar Research and Development Corporation**

**Title of project: Preparation of a CD-Rom library of plant parasitic nematodes**

**Project references number: SAI001**

**Name of the Research Organisation: South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI)**

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**We wish to acknowledge the support of SRDC to the funding of this project over the last 5 years.**

**Statement of confidentiality**

**“The research Organisation is not a partner, joint venturer or employee or agent of SRDC and has no authority to legally bind SRDC in any publication of substantive details or results of this Project”.**

## **Executive summary**

Plant parasitic nematodes are of considerable importance to all cropping industries within Australia. Losses caused by plant parasitic nematodes currently recorded in Australia is estimated at between \$300 to 450 million. The correct identification of nematodes is essential not only in developing risk management programs, but also for preventing the introduction of plant disease. This project affected Program 3.1 (Crop Protection) within the program SRDC and assists with the design and implementation of pest monitoring systems by developing a CD-Rom for the identification of plant parasitic nematodes and the symptoms they cause. The CD-Rom provides information regarding specific nematode pests and their distribution, host range, symptoms and life cycle. It is also the first step in identifying potential nematode problems by researchers in state government agricultural organisations and AQIS. It can be used as a training tool for personnel interested in plant disease and quarantine. Diagrams and photographs are included in the CD-Rom to explain characteristics of the groups of plant parasitic nematodes recorded from Australia and illustrate the disease symptoms they cause.

The CD-Rom is designed in a similar way to a Web Site. It contains sections on Techniques, Nematodes and Crops which can be accessed by clicking on icons or headings. Each page contains an index to assist with navigating within the page to areas of particular interest

The main outputs of this project have been the CD-Rom and a new edition of “Plant Parasitic Nematodes – sugarcane”. The CD-Rom is to be formally launched at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Australasian Soilborne Disease Symposium at Tanunda in February, 2004. The availability of the CD-Rom will be published in growers magazines such as the Sugarcane Growers Magazine and will be available for sale in November, 2003. A diagnostic service has been made available during this project which was advertised using a pamphlet (Appendix B). This service provided specimens of sugarcane nematodes for description in the CD-Rom.

The CD-Rom will provide training and educational benefits to researchers and industry members and provides information concerning identification and control methods, that will assist with management strategies and allow incursion risks to be assessed. With increased understanding of the role of nematodes in sugarcane crops, cost reduction and economic savings will occur.

## Background

Plant parasitic nematodes are an important limiting factor in the production of sugarcane in Australia. Losses caused by nematodes in the sugarcane industry in 1992 were estimated at \$13 million (Stirling et al, 1992). Within this review article, it was noted that nematodes had not been studied extensively in sugarcane crops and that, with the use of nematicides, yields could be increased by 20 – 30% depending on soil type. In a recent survey of sugarcane crops in southern Queensland (Blair et al 1999), 100% of crops were found to have root lesion nematode present (*Pratylenchus zae*) and over 60% were found to have root knot nematode (*Meloidogyne* sp). Other plant parasitic nematodes were also present and their effect is still to be determined.

While several damaging pests have been identified in Australia there are many recorded overseas but not in Australia. These include tropical cyst nematode species (*Heterodera oryzae* and *H. sacchari*) as well as *Hirschmaniella* species (related to the root lesion nematodes). Constant monitoring of nematode pests is required to prevent incursions into Australia and assess existing nematode pests. To achieve this correct identification is essential. Accurate identification of species of nematodes requires the collection of information concerning the morphology and measurements characteristic of these species. Training in nematode techniques for species identification takes over eight years and retention of skilled personnel is an ongoing problem.

To aid in training and provide information about the plant parasitic nematodes recorded from sugarcane in Australia, a CD-Rom was developed within this project which provided information about nematode species (measurements and morphology), host plants, disease symptoms, illustrations, life cycle and images of nematodes specimens. Control strategies were also included where available. Material for inclusion in the CD-Rom was obtained from the literature, fellow researchers and collections from the field. Samples were also obtained from the field as part of the diagnostic service. The project also included updating a new edition “Plant parasitic nematodes of Australia – sugarcane”.

### References used:

- Stirling G.R., Stanton J.M and Marshall J.W. (1992) The importance of plant parasitic nematodes to Australian and New Zealand agriculture. *Australasian Plant Pathology* 21: 105 – 115.
- Blair B.L., Stirling G.R. and Whittle P.S.L (1999) Distribution of pest nematodes on sugarcane in south Queensland and relationship to soil texture, cultivation, crop age and rotation. *Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture* 39: 43 – 49.

**Objectives** as stated in the original proposal, and a statement of the extent to which the project has achieved them.

- To develop a CD-Rom library of nematodes found in Australian sugar, cropping, viticultural, horticultural industries and pasture systems as well as provide information about potential plant-parasitic nematode threats from other countries. The CD-Rom will be ready for publishing by the end of November 2003 and launched at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Australasian Soilborne Diseases Symposium.
- To provide diagnostic expertise and aid in the prevention and monitoring of exotic plant parasitic nematode incursions into Australia. The diagnostic service was available to growers and researchers for the duration of the project.
- To retain nematode taxonomy skill base. The taxonomist was retained for the duration of the project
- To publish a new edition of “Plant Parasitic Nematodes of Australia – sugarcane”. The new edition is included with this report and will be formally launched with the CD-Rom in February at the Disease Symposium above.

## **Methodology.**

### **Database/Datsheets**

The information contained within the CD-Rom concerning plant parasitic nematodes was collected from published articles in scientific journals. For each species, articles containing the original description or re-description/recent publication including measurements, was obtained and datasheets filled in. The proforma for these datasheets is presented in Appendix D. Information from these datasheets were then added to a database program purchased specifically for this project (BIOTA - ). The database program allowed images to be added for each dataset to allow important characteristics used in species identification to be recorded.

### **The CD-Rom**

The CD-Rom was designed to resemble a Web Site, with sections linked to pages. HTML was used and the CD-Rom was edited using Microsoft Front Page. As there are sometimes problems with microsoft programs and alternate computer systems, specific Microsoft commands were removed.

The CD-Rom is separated into sections (Appendix A) on Techniques, Nematodes and Crops. The Techniques section includes a Glossary which provides a definition of specific nematological terms used, an Appendix which details the main characters used in identifying species within genera and a page which allows access to datasheets for those plant parasitic nematodes recorded from grain, vegetable and sugarcane crops in Australia. The Nematode section contains a Control page which includes information about general control strategies used on nematodes, a description of Plant Nematodes page which separates nematodes into their main groupings and explains the defining characters for each group and a page which includes access to the new edition of "Plant Parasitic Nematodes of Australia".

The Crops section is divided into Sugarcane, Vegetables and Grains. For each industry, information is given on the importance of plant parasitic nematodes to the industry, how nematodes are controlled, what plant parasitic nematodes are of importance in Australia, some of the important plant nematodes occurring overseas. Fact sheets with information about the major species of plant parasitic nematodes provides information on the lifecycle, disease symptoms and damage, host range, distribution in Australia and comments about its importance.

### **"Plant parasitic nematodes of Australia – sugarcane"**

The new edition of "Plant Parasitic Nematodes of Australia – sugarcane" provides information about the plant parasitic nematodes recorded from sugarcane in Australia. This information is provided in the form of lists. The Table of contents is provided in Appendix C. List 1 includes information concerning the distribution of sugarcane nematodes within Australia (grouped by state). List 2 details with plant parasitic nematodes recorded from Australia (grouped by nematode species). List 3 supplies information on the species of plant parasitic nematodes recorded from sugarcane overseas, reported to occur in Australia but not on sugarcane. List 4 provides information on the plant parasitic nematodes recorded from sugarcane overseas but not recorded in Australia. This edition is undergoing final editing and will be printed in November 2003. List 5 provided information (obtained from CAB Abstracts) concerning the countries which the nematodes in List 4 have been reported, not always from sugarcane.

### **Diagnostic service**

The Diagnostic service was provided throughout the duration of the project free of charge. A pamphlet was prepared to publicise the service (Appendix B). Specimens were used from samples sent by researchers (J. Cobon, BSES; G. Stirling BCP), to illustrate sections of the CD-Rom. Also taxonomic measurements were made to compare with those of published species to confirm species identity.

## **Outputs**

The project has produced a CD-Rom Library of plant parasitic nematodes of sugarcane. It has also retained a skilled nematode taxonomist. The CD-Rom will be published by end of November (currently in the final editing stage) and a minimal cost of \$20 per copy will be charged to cover publication costs.

## **Expected outcomes.**

The expected outcome of this project is an increased awareness of the many plant parasitic nematodes present in sugarcane fields as well an appreciation of the skill and knowledge required to identify plant parasitic nematodes to species level. Knowledge of the species of plant parasitic nematodes within soil is essential when determining management strategies. This is especially relevant if application of nematicides is to be reduced. It is recommended that before applying nematicides, levels of plant parasitic nematodes should be assessed as use of nematicides as a routine management strategy is not recommended unless a known nematode problem is present.

## **Future Research Needs**

Monitoring of plant parasitic nematodes within sugarcane crops is required to determine levels of nematodes within the soil and effect of different nematode species on crops. The Techniques and Nematode sections will require updates on the addition of new techniques (especially molecular) and new records of plant parasitic nematodes in Australia. There will also be a need to monitor the literature for information concerning the discovery of new species of nematodes overseas.

**Recommendations** on activities or other steps to further develop, disseminate or exploit the project outputs and/or to achieve benefits.

It is recommended that the CD-Rom be publicised more in grower magazines and nematology newsletters. With this resource, researchers and growers will be able to better understand the role of plant parasitic nematodes in sugarcane crops. The Control section of the CD-Rom may need to be updated as management strategies change with continuing research into nematodes as pests of sugarcane.

**List** of publications arising from the project.

Walker G.E., Cobon J. and **Nobbs J.M.** (2002) "New Australian Record for *Meloidogyne javanica* on *Portulaca oleracea*." Australasian Plant Pathology 31 : 301

**Nobbs J. M.**, Liu Q., Hartley D., Handoo Z., Williamson, Taylor S., Walker G. and Curran J. (2001). "First record of *Meloidogyne fallax* in Australia". Australasian Plant Pathology 30 : 373

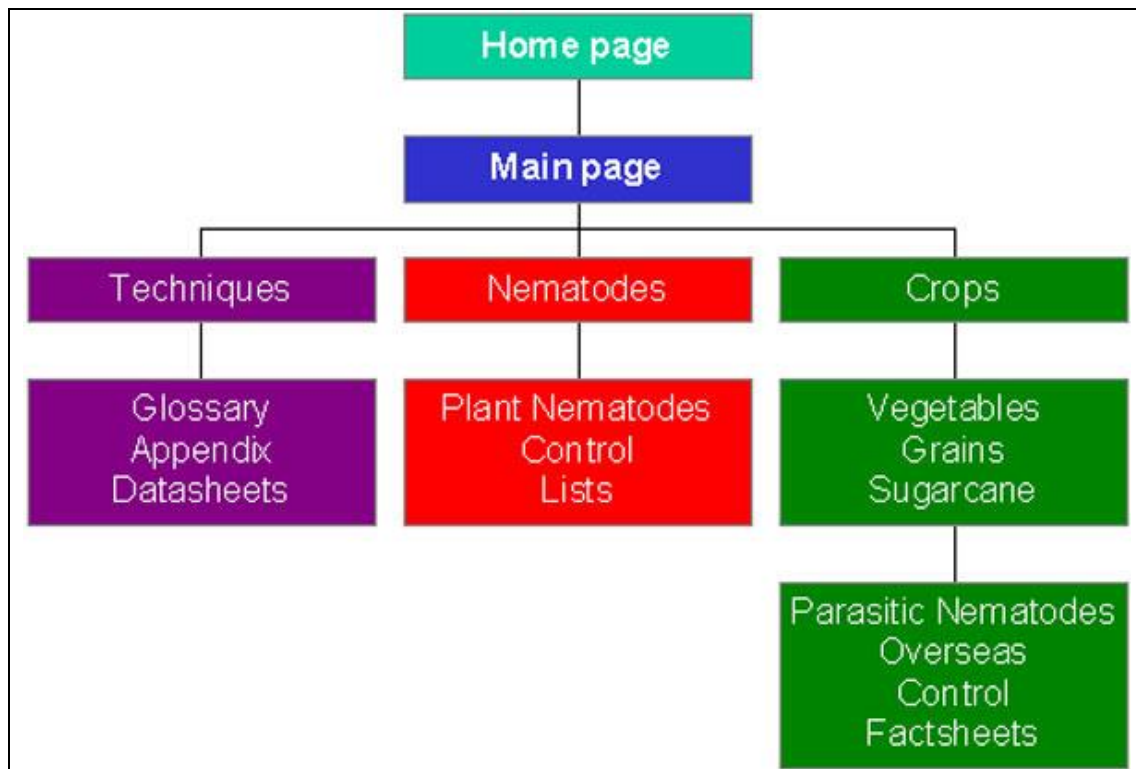
**Nobbs J.** and Taylor S.P. (2001) "Production of a CD-Rom for disseminating information about plant parasitic nematodes in Australia." 13th Biennial Plant Pathology Conference, Cairns Australia.

**Nobbs J.**, Hartley D., Liu Q., Williamson V., Handoo Z. and Taylor S.P. (2001) "A new record of *Meloidogyne fallax* in Australia. " 13th Biennial Plant Pathology Conference, Cairns Australia.

Zahid M. I., **Nobbs, J.**, Gurr G. M., Hodda M., Nikandrow A., Fulkerson W. J. and Nicol H. I. (2001) "Effect of the clover root-knot nematode (*Meloidogyne trifoliophila*) on growth of white clover" *Nematology* 3 (5) , 437 – 446.

Zahid M.I., **Nobbs J.**, Stanton J.M., Gurr G.M., Hodda M., Nikandrow A. & Fulkerson W.J. (2000) "First Record of *Meloidogyne trifoliophila* in Australia" Australasian Plant Pathology 29 : 280

**Appendix A : Outline of CD-Rom : Plant parasitic nematodes of Australia.**



The home page within the CD-Rom gives a brief explanation of the purpose of the CD-Rom and how to navigate through the various sections. The Main page provides explanation of the layout of the CD-Rom and a description of each section.

The CD-Rom is divided into three main sections. Each section has its own colour which is repeated in the colour of headings and borders for each page within that section.

Appendix B: Pamphlet advertising Diagnostic Service



**Appendix C: Content page for New edition of “Plant Parasitic Nematodes of Australia – sugarcane”.**

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Appendix D : Proformas for the datasheets – General plant parasitic nematode.

Species Code:	Family
Genus	
Species	
Author & Publication	
Type Host	
Type Locality	
Location in Australia	
Location around world	
Measurements :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Female – Body length                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stylet length</li> <li>Tail Length</li> <li>% V</li> <li>c'</li> <li>Lip annules</li> <li>Tail annules</li> <li>Shape on death</li> <li>Position of phasmid</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Male - +/-                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Body Length</li> <li>Stylet</li> <li>Spicules</li> <li>Gubernaculum</li> <li>Capitulum</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Female	
Male	

Description

Female :

Male :

Juvenile :

Location in Australia :

**Plant parasitic nematodes  
recorded from sugar cane in  
Australia**

**First edition 2003**

**Compiled by J. M. Nobbs**



## **Acknowledgements**

The lists presented in this edition relate to plant parasitic nematodes recorded from sugar cane throughout the world. The first list details information about plant parasitic nematodes recorded from sugarcane in Australia. List 2 details information concerning those plant parasitic nematodes that have been recorded from all plants in Australia. List 3 details those plant parasitic nematodes that have been recorded from sugar cane overseas but not in Australia and list 4 details nematodes recorded on sugarcane that have been reported overseas but not in Australia. List 5 contains information about the countries from which those nematodes recorded from sugarcane overseas but not in Australia have been recorded from (not always reported from sugarcane).

Resources and funding from the Sugar Research and Development Corporation (project number AA0001) has made this compilation possible.

We acknowledge the foundation work provided by G.T. Khair's original edition of "List of plant parasitic nematodes of Australia" and the list compiled in 1994 by R. McLeod et al "Plant Nematodes of Australia listed by plant and by genus".

We thank the many colleagues who assisted including Graham Stirling (Biological Crop Protection, Queensland), Jenny Cabon (Queensland Department of Primary Industry) and Brendon Blair (Queensland Department of Primary Industry) who have provided information for inclusion. The CABI Nematology Abstracts were searched for plant parasitic nematodes reported to occur on sugar cane overseas.

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# Plant parasitic nematodes recorded from sugar cane in Australia

**First edition 2003**

**Compiled by J. M. Nobbs**



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List 5 : Countries from which sugarcane nematodes have been recorded (not always reported from sugarcane).	13

## Introduction

The following publications were used to compile plant parasitic nematodes present in Australia on sugarcane:-

Johnson T. H. (1938) – A census of the free-living and plant parasitic nematodes recorded as occurring in Australia. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Australia* 62: 149 – 167

Blake C. D. (1963) – Identification and distribution of root knot nematodes (*Meloidogyne*) in New South Wales with special references to the Richmond-Tweed region. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society New South Wales* 88: 373 – 378

Colbran R. C. (1964) – Studies of plant and soil nematodes. 7. Queensland records of the order Tylenchida and the genera *Tricodorus* and *Xiphinema*. *Queensland Journal of Agricultural Science* 21: 77 – 123

McLeod R. W (1979) – *Plant and soil nematodes found in New South Wales*. Science Bulletin 87, Department of Agriculture New South Wales

Khair G. T. (1981) - *List of plant parasitic nematodes of Australia*. Australian Plant Quarantine Service, Canberra

Khair G. T. (1986) – *List of plant parasitic nematodes of Australia*. Third Edition, Department of Primary Industries, Canberra

McLeod R., Reay F. and Smyth J. (1994) – *Plant Nematodes of Australia listed by plant and by genus*. RIRDC. 201 pages.

Blair B.L., Stirling G.R. and Whittle P.J.L. (1999) Distribution of pest nematodes on sugarcane in south Queensland and relationship to soil texture, cultivar, crop age and region. *Australasian Journal of Experimental Agriculture* 39 : 43 – 9.

Stirling G., Nicol J. & Reay F. (1999) – *Advisory Services for Nematode Pests*. Operational Guidelines. RIRDC publication No 99/41.

Stirling G.R., Blair B.L., Pattemore J.A., Garside A.L. and Bell M.J. (2001) Changes in nematode populations on sugarcane following fallow, fumigation and crop rotation and implications for the role of nematode in yield decline. *Australasian Plant Pathology* 30 : 323 - 335

The publication includes records of nematodes associated with plants or soil extracts received for diagnostic or research purposes as well as those published as new descriptions and research papers. Identifications of host were compiled based on the predominant plant type or vegetable crop present at sampling and, therefore, may not indicate the primary host for the nematode species.

This edition provides information concerning all the plant parasitic nematodes recorded from sugarcane in each Australian state. It also provides records of other plant parasitic nematodes and where they occur within states. All lists are arranged in alphabetical order using scientific names.



No attempt has been made to authenticate the identifications. If specimens are required, contact needs to be made first with the relevant State Department of Agriculture, then the main collections of nematodes held in Brisbane (QLD), Knoxfield (VIC), Canberra (ACT) or Waite (SA).

Many of the most damaging species of plant parasitic nematodes to sugarcane have been recorded from Australia. The exceptions are *Heterodera sacchari*, *H. oryzae*, *Meloidogyne brevicauda*, *M. coffeicola*, *M. inornata*, *Hirschmaniella spinicaudata* and *H. oryzae*. Within this publication there are records which do not identify specimens to species level and require more thorough identification.

The naming of nematodes has been based upon information from *The Catalog of the Order of Tylenchida (Nematoda)* by E.B. Ebsary (1991), Agriculture Canada for the members of the Tylenchida and *Aphelenchida, Longidoridae and Trichodoridae* by D.J. Hunt (1993), CAB International, for the Longidoridae, Trichodoridae and Aphelenchidae.

Naming of plants has been based upon information from *CSIRO handbook of Economic plants of Australia* edited by L. Lazarides and B. Hince CSIRO publications (1993) and the *Australian Plant Name Index Australian Flora and Fauna Series* by A.D. Chapman, Australian Government Publishing Service (1992).

Naming of localities has been based upon *Australian 1:250,000 Map Series Gazetteer* published by the Australian Government Publishing Service, 1975.

Funding for this publication has been provided through the Sugar Research and Development Corporation, SAI001.

This publication has been prepared in good faith on the basis of information available at the date of publication. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this information, the South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI) and the Sugar Research and Development Corporation (SRDC) do not guarantee or warrant the information nor its usefulness in achieving any purpose. SARDI and SRDC not be liable for any loss, damage, cost or expense incurred or arising from the use or reliance on information in this product.

**List 1 : Records of plant parasitic nematodes on sugar cane :  
occurrence within states.**

(QLD = Queensland, WA = Western Australia, NSW = New South Wales).

*Achlysiella williamsi*  
QLD : Innisfail, Mackay, Burdekin area

*Aphelenchoides coffeae*  
QLD : Ayr

*Aphelenchoides* sp.  
QLD : Ayr

*Aphelenchus avenae*  
QLD : Ayr, Ingham, widespread within  
Australia, often the most commonly found  
fungal feeder in soil

*Hemicycliophora truncata*  
QLD : Brisbane

*Ditylenchus anchilosporosus*  
QLD : Imbil

*Filenchus minutus*  
NSW : Harwood

*Filenchus uniformis*  
NSW : Harwood

*Helicotylenchus dihystra*  
NSW : Harwood, Broadwater  
QLD : Bundaberg, Coolum, Tully, Mackay

*Helicotylenchus erythrinae*  
QLD : Coastal Queensland

*Hemicriconemoides mangiferae*  
QLD : Pioneer, Lower Burdekin

*Hemicriconemoides obtusus*  
QLD : Bundaberg

*Hemicriconemoides squamosus*  
QLD : Pioneer

*Hemicycliophora labiata*  
QLD : Pioneer, Lower Burdekin

*Heterodera* sp.  
WA : Kununurra

*Macroposthonia onoensis*  
QLD : Mirriwinni, Tully

*Macroposthonia ornata*  
QLD : Nambour, Eight Mile Plains

*Macroposthonia sphaerocephala*  
QLD : Ayr, Pioneer, Lower Burdekin

*Macroposthonia* sp.  
QLD : North Queensland

*Meloidogyne arenaria*  
QLD : Root knot widespread on sugar cane in  
Queensland. Bundaberg

*Meloidogyne incognita*  
QLD : Root knot widespread on sugar cane in  
Queensland

*Meloidogyne javanica*  
QLD : Root knot widespread on sugar cane in  
Queensland. Most common species.

*Neopsilenchus magnidens*  
NSW : Harwood

*Paralongidorus sacchari*  
QLD : Herbert River District, Mossman

*Paratrichodorus minor*  
NSW : Green Forest  
QLD : Bli Bli, Eight Mile Plain, southern  
Queensland

*Paratrichodorus porosus*  
QLD : Eight Mile Plain, Ayr, Childers, Isis,  
Mackay

*Paratrichodorus* sp.  
NSW : Broadwater

*Paratylenchus colbrani*  
QLD : Burdekin

*Pratylenchus brachyurus*  
QLD : Bundaberg

*Pratylenchus zeae*

QLD : Widespread on sugar cane in southern Queensland. Tully, Ingham, Burdekin, Mackay, Bundaberg.

*Radopholus similis*

QLD : Innisfail, Mackay

*Radopholus* sp.

QLD : Innisfail, North Queensland

*Rotylenchulus reniformis*

QLD : Bundaberg

*Rotylenchulus parvus*

QLD : Gympie

*Rotylenchulus* sp.

QLD : North Queensland

*Rotylenchus brevicaudatus*

QLD : Imbil, Pioneer, Lower Burdekin

*Tylenchorhynchus annulatus*

NSW : Harwood

QLD : Yandina, Ayr, Bundaberg, Mackay, Fowler, Tully, Ingham Burdekin.

*Tylenchorhynchus claytoni*

QLD : Burdekin, Ingham, Mackay

*Tylenchorhynchus coffeae*

QLD : Fowler, Tully

*Tylenchorhynchus* sp.

QLD : North Queensland, Tully

*Xiphinema americanum*

QLD : Russell River

*Xiphinema elongatum*

QLD : Bundaberg, Pioneer Lower Burdekin, Russell River

*Xiphinema monohysterum*

NSW : Broadwater, Green Forest

**List 2 : Plant parasitic nematodes recorded from Australia and their occurrence by state.**

(Abbreviations A = Australian Capital Territory; N = New South Wales, NT = Northern Territory, Q = Queensland, S = South Australia, T = Tasmania, V = Victoria, W = Western Australia)

**A**

*Achlysiella williamsi* Q  
*Acontylus vipriensis* V  
*Acontylus* sp. N, S, V  
*Aglenchus agricola* N, Q, W  
*Anguina australis* W  
*Anguina funesta* S, W  
*Anguina microlaenae* N, V  
*Anguina tritici* S, T, V, W  
*Anguina* sp. N, Q, S, V, W  
*Aphelenchoides besseyi* NT, Q  
*Aphelenchoides bicaudatus* N, Q, V, W  
*Aphelenchoides blastophorus* N  
*Aphelenchoides coffeae* N, Q  
*Aphelenchoides composticola* N, Q, V, W  
*Aphelenchoides dactylocerus* V  
*Aphelenchoides fragariae* N, Q, S, T, V, W  
*Aphelenchoides hylurgi* Q  
*Aphelenchoides limberi* N  
*Aphelenchoides parietinus* N, Q, W  
*Aphelenchoides ritzemabosi*  
 N, NT, Q, T, V, W  
*Aphelenchoides saprophilus* N, Q  
*Aphelenchoides subtenuis* Q  
*Aphelenchoides* sp. N, Q, V, W  
*Aphelenchus avenae* N, NT, Q, S, V, W  
*Aphelenchus* sp. NT, Q  
*Arboritynchus simpsonii* N

**B**

*Basiria duplexa* Q  
*Basiria gracilis* Q  
*Basiria graminophila* Q  
*Basiria tumida* Q, V, W  
*Basiria* sp. N, Q, W  
*Belonolaimus lolii* N, W  
*Belonolaimus longicaudatus* N, W  
*Belonolaimus* sp. N, V, W  
*Blandicephalanema bossi* N  
*Boleodorus thylactus* Q, V  
*Boleodorus volutus* Q  
*Boleodorus* sp. N, Q, V

**C**

*Cactodera cacti* N  
*Caloosia nudata* N, NT, Q, V  
*Carphodorus bilineatus* N, Q  
*Carphodorus* sp. Q

*Cephalenchus brevicaudatus* N  
*Cephalenchus emarginatus* N, Q  
*Cephalenchus* sp. N  
*Colbranium truncata* N, Q, S, T, V, W  
*Coslenchus alacinatus* W  
*Coslenchus costatus* N, Q, S, W  
*Criconema eucalypti* A  
*Criconema lanxifrons* N, Q, S, V  
*Criconema mutabile* N, Q, S  
*Criconema pacificum* Q  
*Criconema pasticum* N, S, T, W  
*Criconema permistum* Q  
*Criconema* sp. N, Q, S, V, W  
*Criconemella avicenniae* N  
*Criconemoides* sp. N, Q, S, W  
*Cryphodera eucalypti* Q, V  
*Cryphodera* sp. N, Q, V

**D**

*Discocriconemella colbrani* Q  
*Discocriconemella limitanea* N, Q  
*Discocriconemella* sp. N, Q  
*Ditylenchus anchilispomus* N, Q, W  
*Ditylenchus australiae* N  
*Ditylenchus desctructor* T  
*Ditylenchus dipsaci* N, Q, S, T, V, W  
*Ditylenchus intermedius* N, T, V  
*Ditylenchus myceliophagus* N, Q, V  
*Ditylenchus obesus* W  
*Ditylenchus triformis* N  
*Ditylenchus* sp. N, Q, S, V, W

**E**

*Ecphyadophora tenuissima* N, Q  
*Ecphyadophora* sp. Q  
*Eutylenchus africanus* N, Q  
*Eutylenchus setiferus* A, N, Q  
*Eutylenchus* sp. Q

**F**

*Fergusobia curriei* S  
*Fergusobia fiheri* S, V  
*Fergusobia magna* Q  
*Fergusobia tumefaciens* A, N, Q, S, V  
*Fergusobia* sp. Q, S  
*Filenchus baloghi* Q  
*Filenchus discrepans* Q  
*Filenchus exiguus* N, Q

*Filenchus filiformis* Q, S, T, V  
*Filenchus infirmus* N  
*Filenchus micoletzkyi* N  
*Filenchus minutus* N  
*Filenchus polyhyphus* N, Q  
*Filenchus thornei* Q  
*Filenchus unifromis* N  
*Filenchus* sp. N, Q, V, W

**G**

*Globodera rostochiensis* V, W  
*Globodera* sp. Q  
*Gracilacus mutabilis* Q  
*Gracilacus peperpotti* N, Q  
*Gracilacus steineri* N, Q  
*Gracilacus* sp. N, NT, Q, S, V, W

**H**

*Helicotylenchus australis* W  
*Helicotylenchus californicus* Q  
*Helicotylenchus digonicus* N  
*Helicotylenchus dihystra* N, NT, Q, S, V  
*Helicotylenchus erythrinae* Q, S  
*Helicotylenchus exallus* N, Q, S  
*Helicotylenchus labiatus* NT  
*Helicotylenchus minzi* N, Q  
*Helicotylenchus multicinctus*  
 N, NT, Q, S, T, V, W  
*Helicotylenchus pseudorobustus* S, V, W  
*Helicotylenchus tumidicaudatus* Q  
*Helicotylenchus variabilis* N, Q  
*Helicotylenchus varicaudatus* N, NT  
*Helicotylenchus* sp. N, NT, Q, S, T, V, W  
*Hemicriconemoides brachyurus* NT, Q, W  
*Hemicriconemoides chitwoodi* Q  
*Hemicriconemoides cocophilus* NT, Q, W  
*Hemicriconemoides communis* Q  
*Hemicriconemoides coronatus* N, Q  
*Hemicriconemoides digitatus* Q  
*Hemicriconemoides insignis* N, Q, S, V  
*Hemicriconemoides intermedius* Q  
*Hemicriconemoides mangiferae* N, NT, Q  
*Hemicriconemoides minor* N, S, T, V, W  
*Hemicriconemoides obtusus* N, NT, Q, S, W  
*Hemicriconemoides squamosus* Q  
*Hemicriconemoides* sp. Q, W  
*Hemicycliophora acuta* S  
*Hemicycliophora arenaria* N, Q, S, V  
*Hemicycliophora biloculata* Q  
*Hemicycliophora brevicauda* N, Q, V  
*Hemicycliophora charlestoni* S, T  
*Hemicycliophora eucalypti* S  
*Hemicycliophora halophila* Q, S, V  
*Hemicycliophora iwia* N, W

*Hemicycliophora labiata* N, Q, S, W  
*Hemicycliophora litoralis* S  
*Hemicycliophora natalensis* N, Q, S, T, V, W  
*Hemicycliophora ovata* N, Q, S  
*Hemicycliophora saueri* V  
*Hemicycliophora striatula* S  
*Hemicycliophora tessellata* S, V  
*Hemicycliophora thornei* N  
*Hemicycliophora typica* S  
*Hemicycliophora vitiensis* N  
*Hemicycliophora wallacei* S  
*Hemicycliophora* sp. N, Q, V, W  
*Heterodera avenae* N, S, T, V, W  
*Heterodera cruciferae* S  
*Heterodera fici* N  
*Heterodera graminis* N  
*Heterodera humuli* T  
*Heterodera schachtii* N, Q, S, V, W  
*Heterodera trifolii* N, Q, S, V, W  
*Heterodera* sp. N, Q, V, W  
*Hexatylus* sp. Q  
*Hirschmaniella diversa* Q  
*Hoplolaimus pararobustus* Q  
*Hoplolaimus seinhorsti* NT, Q, W  
*Hoplolaimus* sp. N, Q, W  
*Hoplotylus* sp. V

**L**

*Lelenchus leptosoma* N, Q  
*Longidorus elongatus* S  
*Longidorus taniwha* S  
*Longidorus* sp. N, Q

**M**

*Macroposthonia caballeroi* NT  
*Macroposthonia curvata* N, Q, W  
*Macroposthonia onoensis* NT, Q  
*Macroposthonia ornata* N, NT, Q, W  
*Macroposthonia rustica* Q, S, V, W  
*Macroposthonia similis* N, Q, S, V, W  
*Macroposthonia sphaerocephala* NT, Q  
*Macroposthonia teres* N  
*Macroposthonia xenoplax* N, Q, S, V, W  
*Macroposthonia* sp. N, NT, Q, S, V  
*Macrotriphurus* sp. Q  
*Malenchus bryophilus* N, Q, S  
*Meloidogyne arenaria* N, Q, S, T, V, W  
*Meloidogyne exigua* N  
*Meloidogyne fallax* S, T, V  
*Meloidogyne hapla* N, Q, S, T, V, W  
*Meloidogyne hispanica* Q  
*Meloidogyne incognita* N, NT, Q, S, T, V, W  
*Meloidogyne javanica* A, N, NT, Q, S, V, W  
*Meloidogyne thamesi* N, Q, V  
*Meloidogyne trifoliophila* N, S, V

*Meloidogyne* sp. N, NT, Q, S, T, V, W  
*Merlinius brevidens* N, Q, S, V, W  
*Merlinius nothus* N  
*Merlinius* sp. W  
*Morulaimus arenicolus* N, S, T, V, W  
*Morulaimus geniculatus* N, S, T, V, W  
*Morulaimus gigas* N, V, W  
*Morulaimus sclerus* S, V, W  
*Morulaimus simplex* N, S  
*Morulaimus simpsoni* S  
*Morulaimus soldus* Q  
*Morulaimus whitei* N, NT, Q, S, T, V  
*Morulaimus* sp. Q, S, V

**N**

*Nagelus obscurus* N  
*Neodolichodorus adelaidensis* N, Q, S, V  
*Neodolichodorus cassati* N  
*Neodolichodorus obtusus* N, Q  
*Neodolichodorus* sp. N, Q, V  
*Neopsilenchus magnidens* N, Q  
*Neopsilenchus minor* N, W  
*Neopsilenchus* sp. Q

**O**

*Ogma australis* A  
*Ogma civellae* N, Q, W  
*Ogma melanesica* W  
*Ogma octangulare* N, Q  
*Ogma vexillatrix* V  
*Ogma* sp. N, Q

**P**

*Paralongidorus australis* Q  
*Paralongidorus eucalypti* N, NT, Q, S, V, W  
*Paralongidorus sacchari* Q, S  
*Paralongidorus* sp. Q, S, V, W  
*Paraphelenchus pseudoparietinus* N, Q  
*Paratylenchus hopperi* N  
*Paratrichodorus lobatus* N, Q, S, V, W  
*Paratrichodorus minor* N, Q, S, V, W  
*Paratrichodorus mirzai* N  
*Paratrichodorus orrae* W  
*Paratrichodorus porosus* N, Q, W  
*Paratrichodorus queenslandensis* Q, S, W  
*Paratrichodorus* sp. N, Q, S, T, V, W  
*Paratrophurus dissitus* Q  
*Paratrophurus* sp. Q  
*Paratylenchus arculatus* Q  
*Paratylenchus baldaccii* V  
*Paratylenchus colbrani* Q  
*Paratylenchus coronatus* N, Q  
*Paratylenchus curvatus* Q  
*Paratylenchus dianthus* Q  
*Paratylenchus elachistus* Q

*Paratylenchus hamatus* Q, S  
*Paratylenchus lepidus* N  
*Paratylenchus macrophallus* Q  
*Paratylenchus microdorus* Q  
*Paratylenchus nanus* N, Q, S  
*Paratylenchus nainianus* N, Q  
*Paratylenchus neoamblycephalus* W  
*Paratylenchus projectus* N, Q, S  
*Paratylenchus vandenbrandei* N  
*Paratylenchus* sp. N, Q, S, T, V, W  
*Pateracephalanema alticola* N, Q  
*Pateracephalanema australe* N, Q  
*Pateracephalanema imbricatum* N, Q, S, V  
*Pateracephalanema pectinatum* N, Q, V  
*Paterocephalanema pellitum* N, V  
*Paurodontus apiticus* Q, S  
*Paurodontus densus* Q  
*Paurodontus gracilis* Q  
*Paurodontus* sp. N, Q  
*Pratylenchoides leiocauda* N  
*Pratylenchoides* sp. W  
*Pratylenchus alleni* N  
*Pratylenchus brachyurus* N, NT, Q, W  
*Pratylenchus coffeae* N, Q, S, V, W  
*Pratylenchus crenatus* N, T, V, W  
*Pratylenchus flakkensis* T  
*Pratylenchus goodeyi* N, Q  
*Pratylenchus hexincisus* N  
*Pratylenchus jordanensis* N, NT, Q, S, V  
*Pratylenchus loosi* N  
*Pratylenchus neglectus* N, Q, S, T, V, W  
*Pratylenchus penetrans* N, Q, S, T, V, W  
*Pratylenchus pinguicaudatus* N  
*Pratylenchus pratensis* N, V  
*Pratylenchus pseudopratensis* N  
*Pratylenchus thornei* N, Q, S, V  
*Pratylenchus vulnus* N, Q, S, V, W  
*Pratylenchus zaeae* N, NT, Q, V  
*Pratylenchus* sp. N, Q, S, T, V, W  
*Prothallonema asymmetricum* Q  
*Prothallonema* sp. Q  
*Pseudhalenchus minutus* N, Q  
*Pseudhalenchus* sp. Q  
*Psilenchus hilarulus* Q  
*Psilenchus minor* Q  
*Psilenchus* sp. N, Q, T, V, W

**R**

*Radopholus brevicaudatus* Q  
*Radopholus capitatus* Q, W  
*Radopholus clarus* N, Q  
*Radopholus crenatus* N, Q, V, W  
*Radopholus inaequalis* Q, V, W  
*Radopholus inanis* Q  
*Radopholus intermedius* Q

*Radopholus laevis* Q  
*Radopholus magniglans* N, Q, S, V, W  
*Radopholus megadorus* Q  
*Radopholus nativus* NT, W  
*Radopholus neosimilis* Q, V  
*Radopholus nigeriensis* NT  
*Radopholus rectus* N, Q, W  
*Radopholus rotundisemenus* V  
*Radopholus serratus* Q  
*Radopholus similis* N, NT, Q, S, W  
*Radopholus trilineatus* N, Q, S, V  
*Radopholus vacuus* Q  
*Radopholus vangundyi* N, S, V, W  
*Radopholus vertexplanus* Q, V, W  
*Radopholus* sp. N, NT, Q, T, V, W  
*Rotylenchulus parvus* Q  
*Rotylenchulus reniformis* NT, Q, W  
*Rotylenchulus* sp. N, Q  
*Rotylenchus brevicaudatus* N, Q, W  
*Rotylenchus buxophilus* N, S  
*Rotylenchus gracilidens* N, Q, S, V, W  
*Rotylenchus incultus* NT, W  
*Rotylenchus robustus* N, T, V, W  
*Rotylenchus uniformis* V  
*Rotylenchus unisexus* Q  
*Rotylenchus wallacei* S  
*Rotylenchus* sp. N, NT, Q, S, V, W

**S**

*Sakia* sp. N, W  
*Sauertylenchus labiodiscus* N  
*Sauertylenchus* sp. V  
*Scutellonema brachyurum* N, NT, Q, S, V, W  
*Scutellonema clariceps* N, Q  
*Scutellonema impare* N, NT, Q, S  
*Scutellonema incisicaudatum* N, NT, Q, S, W  
*Scutellonema insulare* Q, S, V, W  
*Scutellonema laeviflexum* Q, S  
*Scutellonema magniphasma* N  
*Scutellonema minutum* N, Q, S, V, W  
*Scutellonema* sp. N, NT, Q, S, V, W  
*Sphaeronema* sp. Q  
*Subanguina mobilis* S  
*Subanguina radicecola* T

**T**

*Thada* sp. Q  
*Trophonema arenarium* Q  
*Trophonema* sp. Q  
*Trophotylenchulus clavicaudatus* N, Q  
*Trophotylenchulus obscurus* Q  
*Trophotylenchulus* sp. Q  
*Trophurus* sp. Q

*Tylenchorhynchus annulatus* N, Q, V  
*Tylenchorhynchus brevilineatus* N, Q, W  
*Tylenchorhynchus capitatus* N, Q, V  
*Tylenchorhynchus clarus* Q, S  
*Tylenchorhynchus claytoni* Q  
*Tylenchorhynchus coffeae* Q  
*Tylenchorhynchus curvus* Q  
*Tylenchorhynchus dubius* S  
*Tylenchorhynchus ewingi* Q  
*Tylenchorhynchus hastulatus* N, Q, S  
*Tylenchorhynchus latus* N  
*Tylenchorhynchus mashoodi* Q  
*Tylenchorhynchus novenus* S  
*Tylenchorhynchus robustus* N  
*Tylenchorhynchus siccus* S  
*Tylenchorhynchus striatus* N, Q  
*Tylenchorhynchus sulcatus* N  
*Tylenchorhynchus tobari* N, S, V  
*Tylenchorhynchus triglyphus* NT  
*Tylenchorhynchus velatus* N, Q  
*Tylenchorhynchus ventralis* Q  
*Tylenchorhynchus* sp. N, Q, S, T, V, W  
*Tylenchulus semipenetrans* N, NT, Q, S  
*Tylenchulus* sp. Q  
*Tylenchus davainei* Q, T, V, W  
*Tylenchus* sp. N, Q, S, T, V, W  
*Tylodorus acuminatus* V  
*Tylodorus fisheri* S

**X**

*Xenocriconemella macrodora* N, Q, V  
*Xiphinema americanum* N, NT, Q, S, V, W  
*Xiphinema basiri* Q  
*Xiphinema brasiliense* Q  
*Xiphinema brevicolle* N, Q, V, W  
*Xiphinema diversicaudatum* V  
*Xiphinema elongatum* N, NT, Q, W  
*Xiphinema ensiculiferum* N, Q  
*Xiphinema index* V  
*Xiphinema insigne* N, NT, Q, W  
*Xiphinema italiae* N  
*Xiphinema krugi* N  
*Xiphinema monohysterum* N, NT, Q, S, V  
*Xiphinema obtusa* S  
*Xiphinema pachtaicum* N, S, V  
*Xiphinema radicecola* N, NT, Q, S, V, W  
*Xiphinema setariae* NT  
*Xiphinema truncatum* W  
*Xiphinema* sp. N, Q, V, W  
*Xiphinemella* sp. N, Q, W

**Z**

*Zygotylenchus* sp. W

**List 3 : Species of Plant parasitic nematodes recorded on sugar cane from overseas, reported to occur in Australia but not on sugar cane.**

*Aphelenchoides bicaudatus*  
*Aphelenchoides besseyi*  
*Aphelenchoides blastophorus*  
*Ditylenchus dipsaci*  
*Helicotylenchus varicaudatus*  
*Hemicriconemoides brachyurus*  
*Hemicycliophora arenaria*  
*Hoplolaimus pararobustus*  
*Macroposthonia curvata*  
*Macroposthonia xenoplax*  
*Meloidogyne exigua*  
*Paratylenchus nanus*  
*Pratylenchus crenatus*

*Pratylenchus pratensis*  
*Pratylenchus scribneri*  
*Tylenchorhynchus curvus*  
*Tylenchorhynchus dubius*  
*Tylenchorhynchus mashoodi*  
*Tylenchorhynchus ventralis*  
*Xiphinema basiri*  
*Xiphinema diffusum*  
*Xiphinema ensiculiferum*  
*Xiphinema index*  
*Xiphinema insigne*  
*Xiphinema krugi*



**List 4 : Species of plant parasitic nematodes recorded from sugar cane overseas but not occurring in Australia.**

<i>Discocriconemella mauritiensis</i>	<i>Longidorus laevicapitatus</i>
<i>Helicotylenchus crenacauda</i>	<i>Longidorus pisi</i>
<i>Helicotylenchus digitatus</i>	<i>Meloidogyne brevicauda</i>
<i>Helicotylenchus digitiformis</i>	<i>Meloidogyne coffeicola</i>
<i>Helicotylenchus egyptiensis</i>	<i>Meloidogyne inornata</i>
<i>Helicotylenchus girus</i>	<i>Paralongidorus agni</i>
<i>Helicotylenchus indicus</i>	<i>Paralongidorus buchae</i>
<i>Helicotylenchus microcephalus</i>	<i>Paratrophurus loofi</i>
<i>Helicotylenchus pseudodigonicus</i>	<i>Paratylenchus minutus</i>
<i>Helicotylenchus retusus</i>	<i>Paratylenchus variatus</i>
<i>Heterodera oryzae</i>	<i>Siddiqia deborae</i>
<i>Heterodera sacchari</i>	<i>Siddiqia natalensis</i>
<i>Hirschmaniella oryzae</i>	<i>Siddiqia paramaximus</i>
<i>Hirschmaniella spinicaudata</i>	<i>Siddiqia spauli</i>
<i>Hoplolaimus colombus</i>	<i>Tylenchorhynchus cylindricus</i>
<i>Hoplolaimus indicus</i>	<i>Xiphinema brevistylus</i>
<i>Hoplolaimus tylenchiformis</i>	<i>Xiphinema mampara</i>
<i>Longidoroides hooperi</i>	<i>Xiphinema silvaticum</i>
<i>Longidoroides latilabiatum</i>	<i>Xiphinema parasetariae</i>
<i>Longidoroides pulcher</i>	<i>Xiphinema vulgare</i>
<i>Longidoroides strelitziae</i>	

**List 5 : Species of plant parasitic nematodes recorded from sugar cane overseas but not occurring in Australia.**

<b>Plant parasitic nematode</b>	<b>Country recorded from (CAB Abstracts 1972 onward)</b>
<i>Discocriconemella mauritiensis</i>	Guadaloupe, Solomon Islands, USA
<i>Helicotylenchus crenacauda</i>	Fiji, Samoa
<i>Helicotylenchus digitatus</i>	Guadaloupe, China, Venezuela, India, Brazil, Thailand, Trinidad, Spain, Malaysia, Taiwan, Turkey
<i>Helicotylenchus digitiformis</i>	China, Tadjikistanm Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Iran
<i>Helicotylenchus egyptiensis</i>	Fiji, India, Guadaloupe, Thailand, Sudan, Brazil
<i>Helicotylenchus girus</i>	India
<i>Helicotylenchus indicus</i>	Fiji, Tonga, India, Pakistan, Thailand, Bangladesh
<i>Helicotylenchus microcephalus</i>	Fiji, Tonga, South Africa, Guadaloupe, Kenya, Sudan, India, Jordan, Oman, Brazil, Thailand
<i>Helicotylenchus pseudodigonicus</i>	Egypt, Russia, Iran, Poland
<i>Helicotylenchus retusus</i>	Fiji, India, Lesser Antilles, Turkmenistan, Thailand
<i>Heterodera oryzae</i>	India, Japan, Bangladesh, Senegal, Iran
<i>Heterodera sacchari</i>	Ivory Coast, Guinea, Benin, Togo, Pakistan, Liberia, Thailand, Burkino Faso, Nigeria, Upper Volta
<i>Hirschmaniella oryzae</i>	India, Japan, Bangladesh, Africa
<i>Hirschmaniella spinicaudata</i>	West Africa
<i>Hoplolaimus colombus</i>	USA, India, Trinidad, Pakistan
<i>Hoplolaimus indicus</i>	India, Pakistan, China, Iran, Libya, Thailand
<i>Hoplolaimus tylenchiformis</i>	Brazil, Martinique, South East Asia, Pacific region, USA
<i>Longidoroides hooperi</i>	Botswana, South Africa
<i>Longidoroides latilabiatus</i>	South Africa
<i>Longidoroides pulcher</i>	South Africa
<i>Longidoroides strelitziae</i>	South Africa
<i>Longidorus laevicapitatus</i>	Egypt, French West Indies, Mauritius, Italy, Swaziland, Sudan, South Africa, Colombia
<i>Longidorus pisi</i>	South Africa, India, Cameroon, Egypt, Bulgaria, Botswana, Mozambique, Sudan, Malawi
<i>Meloidogyne brevicauda</i>	India, Sri Lanka, Azerbaijan
<i>Meloidogyne coffeicola</i>	Brazil
<i>Meloidogyne inornata</i>	Brazil
<i>Paralongidorus agni</i>	India
<i>Paralongidorus buchae</i>	Mauritius
<i>Paratrophurus loofi</i>	Spain, Bulgaria, Trinidad, Turkey, Venezuela
<i>Paratylenchus minutus</i>	South Africa, French Caribbean, Indonesia, India
<i>Paratylenchus variatus</i>	Nigeria
<i>Siddiqia deborae</i>	South Africa
<i>Siddiqia natalensis</i>	South Africa
<i>Siddiqia paramaximus</i>	South Africa, India
<i>Siddiqia spaulii</i>	South Africa
<i>Tylenchorhynchus cylindricus</i>	Slovakia, Bulgaria, Phillipines, Uzbekistan, Taiwan, Iran, Egypt, Moldavia
<i>Xiphinema brevistylus</i>	Nigeria
<i>Xiphinema mampara</i>	South Africa
<i>Xiphinema silvaticum</i>	Mauritius
<i>Xiphinema parasetariae</i>	Congo, Niger, Senegal
<i>Xiphinema vulgare</i>	Botswana, Brazil, Peru, India, Mauritius, USA

Comments: