



Foliar Nematodes on Ornamental Plants

Introduction

Nematodes are non-segmented roundworms. They range in size from less than a half a millimeter (microscopic) to nearly eight meters long and live in moist or aquatic environments. While most of the approximately 20,000 named species feed on microbes, fungi or other tiny organisms (even other nematodes), some are parasitic on plants. Most plant parasitic nematodes are soil inhabitants that damage plants by feeding in or on the roots. Foliar nematodes, in contrast, feed on above ground plant parts, causing injury on leaves, buds and young stems.

Types of Foliar Nematodes and their Host Range

The strawberry leaf nematode (*Aphelenchoides fragariae*) is common on many different perennials and plants collected from the wild. Anemone, *aquilegia*, baptista, chrysanthemum, many different types of ferns, *bergenia*, *fragaria*, *hepatica*, *heuchera*, *hosta*, *hypericum*, *iris*, *ligularia*, *lilium*, *malva*, orchids, *peony*, oriental poppy, *phlox*, *polygonatum*, *rogersia* and *tricyrtus* have all been reported as hosts. Bedding plants such as begonia, coleus, garden impatiens, basil, geranium, African violet and salvia can also become infected. Woody plants such as privet and azalea also can serve as sources of infection for herbaceous plants. The chrysanthemum foliar nematode (*A. ritzemabosi*) attacks chrysanthemums and related composites such as aster.

The stem and bulb nematode (*Ditylenchus dipsaci*) is especially common on *Phlox subulata*. Growth is distorted, leaves yellow and turn brown. Plants are stunted and may die. Tulip, narcissus and hyacinth can also become infected. Bulb scales turn brown, and infected bulbs may then rot. Leaves are twisted and stunted.

Favorable Conditions

Foliar nematodes need a film of water to move across plant surfaces. When plants are watered overhead, nematodes are spread in the splashing water. Symptom-less infected plants can also serve as a source of infection. Sometimes nematodes infect flowers and later seeds.

Symptoms

As they feed on the outside of the leaf, new growth may curl and become stunted and twisted. These microscopic roundworms then enter plant leaves through the stomata, feeding within the leaves on the spongy mesophyll cells.

As the nematodes feed within the leaves, the affected leaf tissue turns pale green, then yellow and, later, brown. Sometimes, the brown tissue drops out of the leaf, resulting in a shot hole appearance that can be easily confused with a fungal disease. Nematodes cannot easily move across the veins, so leaf lesions are often bounded by the larger veins. Leaf blighting may be most prevalent in mid to late summer. On dicots, with their network of veins, affected leaves will have a patch-like appearance. (Figures 1 and 2)) This patch-like appearance can often be confused with bacterial leaf spots or downy mildews. Symptoms vary with host plant and age of the lesion. Lesions are not limited by leaf veins in some hosts, such as begonia.



Figure 1: Early Symptoms of foliar nematode injury on Japanese Anemone. Photo by L. Pundt



Figure 2: Patch-like leaf spots caused by foliar nematodes on Japanese Anemone. Photo by L. Pundt



Figure 3: Vein-limited leaf spots caused by foliar nematodes on *Heuchera*. Photo by L. Pundt

On monocots such as hosta, iris and lily, you will see a stripe-like pattern, as the nematodes cannot cross the parallel veins.



Figure 4: Stripe-like pattern caused by foliar nematodes on *Kaffir lily*. Photo by J. LaMondia

Severely infected plants can also become infected with *Botrytis* blight, masking the symptoms of foliar nematode infestation and killing the plants.



Figure 4: Foliar nematode injury on ferns. Photo by L. Pundt

Disease Cycle

Once inside the leaf, nematodes can complete their life cycle, from egg to juvenile to adult, in as little as two weeks. They can over-winter in buds or desiccated leaves and in plant debris in the soil. Populations can become quite high before symptoms are seen. Foliar nematodes have a life cycle typical of other plant parasitic nematodes that includes the egg, four juvenile stages, and adults. Adults and juveniles overwinter below ground in the soil, plant debris and living plant tissue such as belowground buds. Overwintering populations are generally low and numbers increase during the growing season. As new growth begins in the spring, nematodes migrate up onto plant surfaces when a film of water is present and begin feeding. Early feeding sites include stems, buds and young leaves. As the plant matures, the nematodes enter the leaves and feed there for the remainder of the season.

Reproduction occurs within the leaves and a complete life cycle can be completed within 2-4 weeks depending on temperature. When the leaf surfaces are wet, nematodes can move from one feeding location to another by exiting through a stomate and re-entering the leaf through another. Some studies indicate that they are able to enter the leaf directly. They spread from leaf to leaf or plant to plant when they are in contact or via splashing water.

Spread can occur during vegetative propagation or when infested plant material not showing symptoms is introduced into greenhouses. Foliar nematodes can survive in a dormant state for several years in dried plant material.

Management

- The first and most important step is to destroy infected plants.
- Do not place infected plants in a compost pile. The foliar nematodes can survive desiccation, so could then be reintroduced into your production area.
- Use only pest-free planting material and exclude nematodes from propagation areas.
- Avoidance of infected cuttings and stock plants during vegetative propagation is the most important means of control.
- Reduce overhead watering and the duration of leaf wetness by thoughtful plant placement and spacing.
- Keep greenhouses weed-free, as common weeds can be hosts.
- Become familiar with the characteristic symptoms. To confirm the presence of foliar nematodes, submit samples to a diagnostic laboratory.
- Chlorfenapyr (Pylon) is labeled for use on foliar nematodes (*Aphelenchoides*) on ornamental crops grown in greenhouses. When combined with cultural practices it may help suppress low numbers of nematodes. See label for information on plant safety.

An integrated approach of scouting, sanitation, environmental modification and nematode suppression are all-necessary to manage these nematodes.

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