

## Nematodes affecting commercial turfgrasses and golf courses in Georgia

Alfredo Martinez-Espinoza, Extension Pathologist and Clint Waltz, Extension Agronomist

Nematode	Group	Minimum Threshold	Most Susceptible Turfgrasses
Sting <i>Belonolaimus longicaudatus</i>	ectoparasitic	5 – <b>10</b>	All turfgrasses in Georgia; Ultradwarf bermudagrass putting greens more sensitive
Ring <i>Criconemella ornata</i> ( <i>Mesocriconema</i> spp.)	ectoparasitic	<b>150</b> – <b>500</b>	Centipedegrass is particularly sensitive
Awl <i>Dolichodorus heterocephalus</i>	ectoparasitic	5 – 80	Bermudagrass in wet locations; Ultradwarf bermudagrass putting greens more sensitive
Spiral <i>Helicotylenchus</i> spp.	ectoparasitic	200 – 700	All turfgrasses in Georgia
Sheath <i>Hemicycliophora</i> spp.	ectoparasitic	80 – 200	All turfgrasses in Georgia
Stubby-root <i>Paratrichodorus</i> spp.	ectoparasitic	40 ( <b>100</b> ) – 150	All turfgrasses in Georgia; St. Augustinegrass is particularly sensitive
Stunt <i>Tylenchorhynchus</i> spp.	ectoparasitic	<b>1,000</b>	All turfgrasses in Georgia
Cyst <i>Heterodera</i> spp.	endoparasitic	10 – 40	St. Augustinegrass is particularly sensitive
Lance <i>Hoplolaimus galeatus</i>	endoparasitic	40 ( <b>60</b> ) – 80	All turfgrasses in Georgia; Bermudagrass & St. Augustinegrass are particularly sensitive
Root-knot <i>Meloidogyne</i> spp.	endoparasitic	40 – <b>80</b>	Bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, & zoysiagrass; Ultradwarf bermudagrass putting greens more sensitive
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)

(<https://t.uga.edu/4N8>)

**Nematodes affecting home lawns in Georgia**  
 Alfredo Martinez-Espinoza, Extension Pathologist and Clint Waltz, Extension Agronomist

Nematode	Group	Minimum Threshold	Most Susceptible Turfgrasses
Sting <i>Belonolaimus longicaudatus</i>	ectoparasitic	<b>20</b>	All turfgrasses in Georgia
Ring <i>Criconemella ornata</i> ( <i>Mesocriconema</i> spp.)	ectoparasitic	<b>150 – 500</b>	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	<b>100 – 300</b>	All turfgrasses in Georgia; St. Augustinegrass is particularly sensitive
Stunt <i>Tylenchorhynchus</i> spp.	ectoparasitic	<b>1,000</b>	All turfgrasses in Georgia
Cyst <i>Heterodera</i> spp.	endoparasitic	40	St. Augustinegrass is particularly sensitive
Lance <i>Hoplolaimus galeatus</i>	endoparasitic	50 – 80 ( <b>100</b> )	Bermudagrass & St. Augustinegrass
Root-knot <i>Meloidogyne</i> spp.	endoparasitic	<b>80 – 300</b>	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)

(<https://t.uga.edu/4N8>)