

دراسات على الأمراض النيماتودية التي تصيب بنجر السكر بالأراضى الجديدة

رسالة مقدمة من

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**STUDIES ON NEMATODES OF SUGARBEET
IN NEWLY LAND**

By

ABEER SALAH EL-SAYED YASSEN

B.Sc. Agric. Sci. (Horticulture Pomology), Fac. Agric., Cairo Univ., 2002

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to survey the plant parasitic nematode genera associated with sugarbeet fields in newly lands and to evaluate sugarbeet varieties for their susceptibility to root-knot nematode *Meloidogyne javanica* and relation between inoculum levels of nematode and their development and reproduction on sugarbeet and their effect on growth and plant quality.

Effects of selected organic fertilizers, amino acids, fungi filtrates, bacteria filtrates and biocontrol agents on *M.Javanica* development and reproduction.

The obtained results can be summarized as follows :

The results revealed that ten plant parasitic nematode genera associated with sugarbeet fields in Burg Elarab area., *Criconemoids*, *Ditylenchus*, *Helicotylenchus*, *Hoplolaimus*, *Meloidogyne*, *Paratylenchus*, *Rotylenchulus*, *Trichodorus*, *Tylenchorhynchus* , *Xiphinema* .

Meloidogyne and *Tylenchorhynchus* were in high occurrence and density. All screened varieties were infected with *M. javanica*, the two highly susceptible varieties were Hilma and Helios. There are negative parameters between inoculum levels and qualitative or quantitative of Helios variety. Organic fertilizers suppressed nematode population and stimulated growth of plants organic acids and amino acids caused significant nematode reduction, especially in ascorbic acid.

Nematicide oxamyl had superior effect on nematode control, effectiveness of *Varticillium chlamydosporium* filtrate recorded a maximum effect in reducing nematode number. Effects of bacteria filtrates on nematode control and host growth achieved at *Serratia. odorifera* treatment.

Key words: Root-knot nematode, sugarbeet, control strategy.

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عنوان الرسالة: دراسات على الأمراض النيماتودية التي تصيب بنجر السكر بالأراضي الجديدة

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المستخلص العربى

استهدفت الدراسة معرفة أهم أجناس النيماتودا التي تصيب محصول بنجر السكر بمنطقة برج العرب بالاسكندرية مع اجراء اختبار درجة حساسية ١٧ صنف للإصابة بنيماتودا تعقد الجذور ميلودوجينا جافانيكا ثم دراسة تأثير مستويات العدوى المختلفة على صفات النمو والمحصول والجودة وعلى درجة تطور وتكاثر النيماتودا.

وكذلك دراسة طرق مكافحة نيماتودا تعقد الجذور ميلودوجينا جافانيكا على بعض أصناف البنجر (هيلوس) باستخدام بعض الاسمدة العضوية والمعدنية والمبيدات وفاعلية بعض الأحماض العضوية والامينية وبعض فطريات التربة ورواشح بعض العزلات البكتيرية من التربة.

ويمكن تلخيص النتائج المتحصل عليها فى التالى:

أظهرت نتائج الحصر على وجود الاجناس التالية بمزارع بنجر السكر بمنطقة برج العرب

بالاسكندرية *Meloidogyne, Tylenchorhynchus, Criconemoids,*

Ditylenchus, Helicotylenchus, Hoplolaimus, Paratylenchus,

Meloidogyne و *Rotylenchulus, Trichodorus, Xiphinema.* ويعتبر جنس

Tylenchorhynchus هما اكثر الاجناس انتشارا وبكثافة اكبر وأن جنس

M.javanica هو أكثر الانواع تواجد.

كما اظهرت دراسة تقييم الاصناف عن وجود أربعة أصناف أكثر تحملا للإصابة هي (بارك و جلوريا و بامبلا و تورو).

كذلك فإن زيادة مستويات العدوى بالنيماتودا يزيد الفقد معنويا فى المحصول وكذلك نسبة السكر كما أن التسميد العضوى كان فعالا فى المكافحة عن التسميد المعدنى والمبيد أوكساميل كما عمل حامض الاسكوربيك اكثر خفض معنوى فى تعداد النيماتودا وأعلى زيادة فى المحصول وكان اعلى خفض لتعداد النيماتودا عند معاملة المبيد اوكساميل وراشح الفطر *V. chlamydosporium* عند أعلى تركيز وكان لراشح البكتيريا *S. odorifera* نسبة عالية فى مكافحة النيماتودا.

الكلمات الدالة : نيماتودا تعقد الجذور، بنجر السكر، الأحماض العضوية، الرواشح الفطرية والبكتيرية

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INTRODUCTION

Sugarbeet (*Beta vulgaris* L) is a vital crop as a source of high energy pure food. It ranks the second sugar crop after sugarcane in Egypt and serves as a part of the diet for animal production in many countries. In Egypt, the cultivated area is over 232 thousand feddans with an average production of 16 tons per feddan⁻¹ during 2008 season (Annual Report of Sugar Crops Council, 2009).

Root-knot nematodes, *Meloidogyne* spp. are known among the most serious pests of sugarbeet in many countries (Janati *et al.*, 1982; Arnold, 1984). In Egypt, *M. incongita* and *M. javanica* have been reported as major nematode pests of sugarbeet (Ibrahim, 1982; Oteifa & El-Gindi, 1982; Abd-El-Massih *et al.*, 1985; Maareg *et al.*, 1988b; Ismail *et al.*, 1996; Maareg *et al.*, 1998, 2005 & 2009; Gohar, 2003; El-Nagdi *et al.*, 2004 and Gohar & Maareg, 2005). These species of *Meloidogyne* induce major morphological and physiological changes within roots. As a result the yield is greatly affected and quality is reduced (Maareg & Hassanien, 1998; Gohar, 2003; Maareg *et al.*, 2005 a & b and 2009). The main symptoms of nematode infection on sugarbeet are the formation of root galls which results in growth reduction. Nutrient and water uptake reduction, are also affected and thus, wilting of the plants specially at seedling stage is a common symptom in the field. (Maareg and Hassanien, 1999; Maareg *et al.*, 2005b; Gohar and Maareg 2005 and Maareg *et al.* 2009).

Currently, the application of chemical nematicides have been found as an effective measure for the control of nematodes but due to high toxic

residual effect of chemicals on the environment and particularly on non-target organisms there is an urgent need to develop alternative strategies for the control of nematodes in sugarbeet fields. Therefore, some additive such as soil organic amendments and certain biocontrol agents as well as tolerant varieties were tested against root-knot nematodes on sugarbeet to minimize the environmental pollution and keep management processes more economical.

The present research was undertaken to study the following points:

1. Frequency of occurrence, population density and prominence value of the plant parasitic nematode genera associated with sugarbeet fields in Bangar El-Soukar district, Burg El-Arab sector.
2. Evaluation of certain sugarbeet varieties for their productivity and susceptibility to root-knot nematode, *Meloidogyne javanica*.
3. The relationship between the different inoculum levels of root-knot nematode, *M. javanica* and their development and reproduction on sugarbeet as well as their effects on growth and quality parameters.
4. Effects of selected organic fertilizers on development and reproduction of root-knot nematode, *M. javanica* infecting sugarbeet as well as their effects on growth and quality parameters.
5. Effect of selected organic and amino acids on development and reproduction of root-knot nematode, *M. javanica* infecting sugarbeet as well as their effects on growth and quality parameters.

6. Effects of selected fungi filtrates as biocontrol agents on development and reproduction of root-knot nematode, *M. javanica* infecting sugarbeet as well as their effects on growth and quality parameters.
7. Effects of selected bacteria filtrates as biocontrol agents on development and reproduction of root-knot nematode, *M. javanica* infecting sugarbeet as well as their effects on growth and quality parameters.