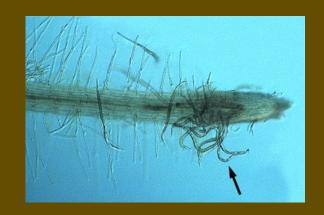
CHS3403 Principles of Plant Pathology in

Cannabis and Medicinal Plant



Characteristic plant disease from Nematode



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Plants suffering from nematode disease can also see the roots and parts of plants above the soil. The symptoms found at the root are hypertrophy, necrosis, abnormal growth, and the following symptoms:

Below ground symptoms

1. root knots or root galls

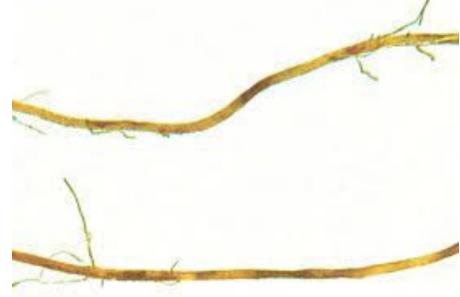
Due to the ingestion of nematode, the swollen root may expand. The size of swelling may be between 0.1 and 2.0 cm.



2. root lesions

This is a root area where cells are damaged by nematode feeding. The wound may be small and invisible, or it may be the

wound around the whole root.





3. excessive root branching

The roots have more branches than usual, resulting in more

and shorter lateral roots.





4. injured root tips

Nematodes feed on or near the root tip, causing the root to grow, but become larger or the components of the root to fall off

separately.



5. root rot

After the nematode destroys the root, fungi or bacteria, regardless of the cause or humus, will aggravate the root decay.



Saprophyte is a kind of fungus or bacteria that secretes enzymes from the cell to decompose organic substances.

Above ground symptoms

- 1. Slow growth and withered trunk
- 2. Blade discoloration, deformation and deformation
- 3. Nematodes destroy flower buds or withered seed germination points, such as orchid and strawberry buds, causing damage to flower buds and germination points.





Above ground symptoms

4. Abnormal distortion or expansion of seeds (seed gallons), usually used with grains, nematodes live and eat in grains. In the seeds, the seeds swell abnormally.





Case study of nematode disease

- 5.1 Root nematode disease
- 5.2 Root cyst nematode disease
- 5.3 Root canker nematode disease
- 5.4 Nematode disease destroys stems and heads.

5.1 Root nematode disease

Cause: root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne spp.)

- Nematodes destroy root tips.
- There is a knot in the damaged area.
- The ground part withered like dehydration.



5.1 Root nematode disease

- Plow the soil to reduce the number of nematodes
- Bioavailability of fungi
- Planting renewable crops independent of nematodes, such as jute, marigold, sunflower
- Avermectin 1.8% EC, 30ml per 20 liters of water
- The rate of 20% Carbosulfan is 20 ml per 20 liters of water.
- Fipronil 5% SC 40 ml per 20 liters of wate

5.2 Root cyst nematode disease

Cause: Heterodera spp.

- They were mainly born in cold countries.
- The root of the diseased plant has a cyst, which causes the plant to develop slowly.
- Leaves turn yellow and fall off prematurely.
- Fewer flowers and seeds



5.2 Root cyst nematode disease

- Remove nematodes from cysts
- Prevent parasites from spreading to the field
- Rotate once every 2-3 years.
- Use disease-resistant varieties.

5.3 Root canker nematode disease

Cause : Pratylenchus sp.

- It can destroy all kinds of plants.
- Reduce plant growth
- Fungi and bacteria may destroy and cause root rot, low yield and crop death.



5.3 Root canker nematode disease

- Before planting plants, kill nematodes by spraying soil.
- Turning over the soil and drying it in the sun will greatly reduce the number of nematodes.

5.4 Nematode disease destroys stems and heads.

Cause : Ditylenchus sp.

- It often damages scallions, oats, rye and strawberries.
- Causes of plant death in seedling stage
- Plant growth retardation, head damage and distortion.
- The trunk swells, the leaves fall, and the yield decreases.
- There are swollen yellow spots and open wounds on the leaves, and the leaves are curly.



5.4 Nematode disease destroys stems and heads.

- Rotate once every 2-3 years.
- Soak the seeds in 46 °C water for 1 hour before sowing.
- The plant head should be soaked in formalin at a concentration of 0.5% for 4 hours at 43 °C.
- Before planting plants, kill nematodes by spraying soil.

