Nematode Management Options

Attached to the nematode analysis reports is a form explaining the abbreviations for the level of risk for nematode damage: LR (low to no risk), LM (low-moderate), M (moderate), MH (moderate-high), H (high), VH (very high). With increasing risk comes the need for an escalation in management intensity to protect crop yield. Below are some suggestions to consider based on the risk level assigned by the Pest Pros lab.

Risk Level	Management Options
Low	No Management inputs required unless prior field history suggests otherwise.
Low-Moderate	One of the following: foliar nutrients, growth regulators or chemical treatments
Moderate	Foliar nutrients or growth regulators with the addition of chemical treatments
Moderate-High	Chemical seed treatments plus foliar nutrients or growth regulators with in-season soil chemical treatments
High	All of the above in some combination, plus consider hybrid tolerance, resistance, or traits known for root structure.
Very High	All of the above, however, a long term approach to management should include green manures such as sudan grass (Trudan, Piper, Sordan 79) pearl millet, or cruciferous crops (rape) following a short season crop such as winter wheat, peas, or green beans to reduce populations, .Soil health improvement should be a long term goas, Consider soil disturbance and drying by tillage whenever possible.

Rotations against most nematodes will be of little help due to their wide host ranges. Resistant hybrids will help in any rotation if they are available. This is the case with soybeans and SCN, however, a case can be made for switching up the source of resistance in any field that has been dependent on a single source over many years. Not all green manure options are created equal and some attention to variety is necessary. Growth regulators should be used that are formulated to stimulate root system growth and depth. Check all product labels to ensure registration on the targeted crop. Foliar nutrients that provide N-P-K and a micronutrient package including Zn should be used.
--Randy Van Haren, Agronomist; Kelsi Mueller, Lab Manager