

1

220 22

: 19

*Acrobeles* , *Aphelenchus* , *Ditylenchus* , *Dorylaimus* , *Helicotylenchus* , *Hoplolaimus* , *Longidorus* , *Mesodorylaimus* , *Mononchus* , *Paratylenchus* , *Pelodera* , *Plectus* , *Pratylenchus* , *Prodorylaimus* , *Rhabditis* , *Rotylenchus* , *Tylenchorhynchus* , *Tylenchulus semipenetrans* , *Xiphinema*.

% 39

T. semipenetrans %17 %21 %25 : .(%100)  
100

%

:

.(2003 1982

.Rutaceae

Sub-Tropical

Tropical

Webster, Sasser, 1989) %12.3

160 .(1972

)

% 30

*Tylenchulus semipenetrans* .(2002

Citrus

Nematode

)

%1

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1912

.Slow decline

(Cobb, 1914)

.2012/10/23

2009/4/14

*Radopholus citrophilus*

.(Yeates *et al.*, 1993)

Spreading decline

1928

.(Cohn, 1972)

2004

*T.semipenetrans*

2 *Meloidogyne*

•

(Stephan, (Al-Yahya, 1999)

2008

2007

*Radopholus similis*

1988)

(2002 )

22

(1984) Lamberti

*Citrus*

*T. semipenetrans*

(1)

:

:(1)

6	315	/	
8	440	/	
2	60	/ /	
6	300	/ /	

22

50

Zigzag

40

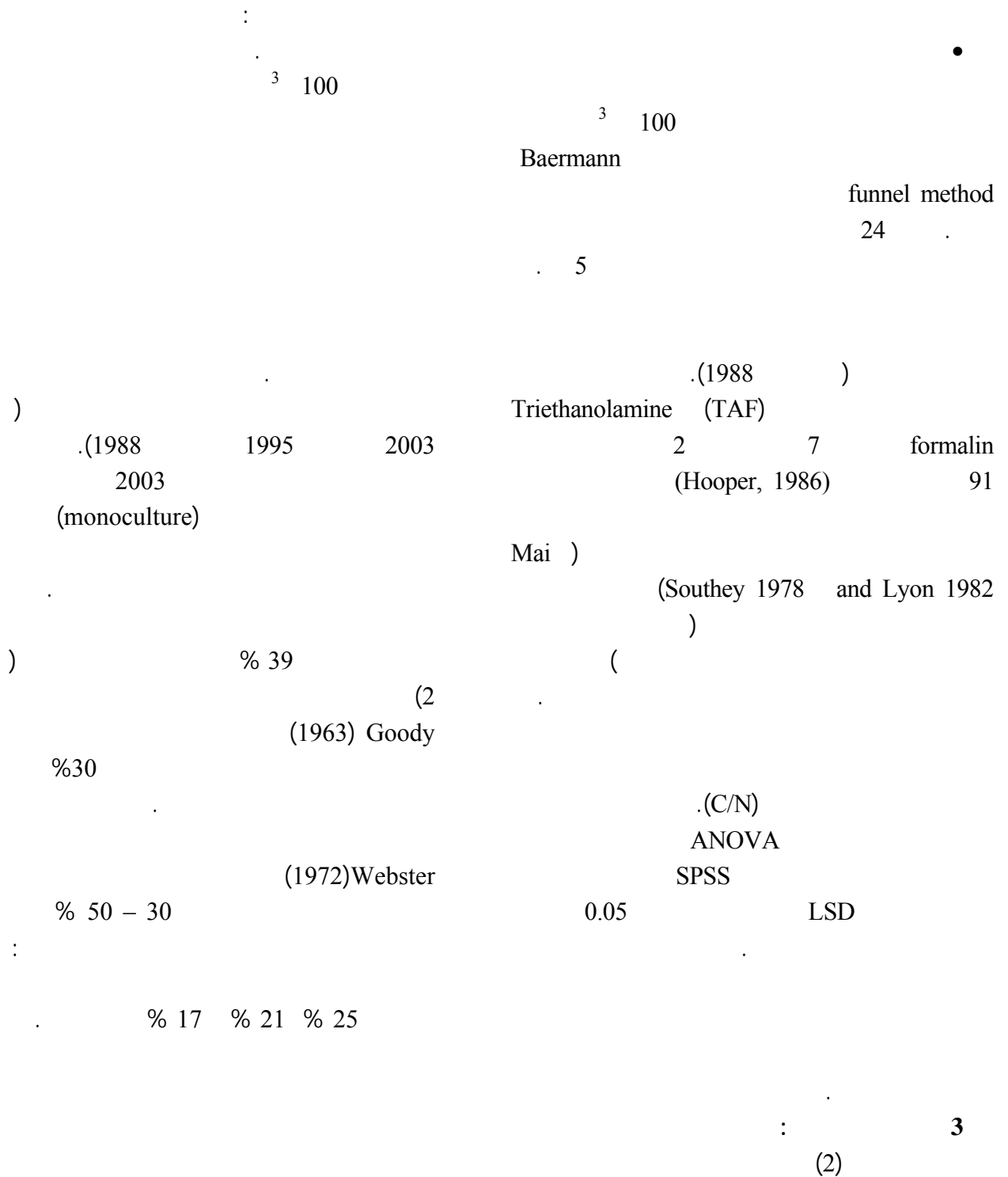
Sampling tub

10

220

<sup>3</sup> 500

( $P \leq 0.05$ )



(Wibnner *et al.*, 2002) (2) C/N  
C/N

C/N

(2006)

( ) : (2)  
C : N 3 100

C:N					
15 : 1	1321	0	811	510	
		(% 0)	(% 61)	(% 39)	
18 : 1	2081	23	1544	514	
		(% 1)	(% 74)	(% 25)	
37 : 1	1213	2	955	256	
		(% 0.2)	(% 79)	(% 21)	
31 : 1	1209	6	996	207	
		(% 1)	(% 82)	(% 17)	
	17	2	15	9	<b>LSD<sub>0.05</sub></b>

(3) 19 (3)  
Family  
Yeates )

(*et al.*, 1993)

*Pratylenchus* Tylenchulus  
 (3 ) % 100  
 )  
 (2004 1990  
*Longidorus*  
*Xiphinema*  
 (Lamberti *et al.* , 1975)  
 .% 100  
 )  
 ( ) ( )  
 ( )  
*Acrobeles Plectus Aphelenchus*  
 ( 3 ) *Mononchus Pelodera*  
 .(2003 ) Volka mariana  
*Ditylenchus*  
 .(Yeates *et al.*, 1993)  
 )  
 (3  
 (1990 )  
 (2004)

: (3)

: 3 100

18 %	5	6	-	-	<i>Ditylenchus</i> Filipjev 1936 (Anguinidae)	
%41	10	6	-	18	<i>Helicotylenchus</i> Steiner1945 (Hoplolaimidae)	
% 11	-	-	87	-	<i>Hoplolaimus</i> Daday 1905 (Hoplolaimidae)	
% 9	-	-	-	5	<i>Longidorus</i> Micoletzky 1922 (Longidoridae)	
% 36	-	56	-	85	<i>Pratylenchus</i> Filipjev 1936 (Pratylenchidae)	
%5	-	6	-	-	<i>Paratylenchus</i> Micoletzky 1992 (Paratylenchidae)	
% 5	-	6	-	-	<i>Rotylenchus</i> Filipjev 1936 (Hoplolaimidae)	
% 39	10	106	88	-	<i>Tylenchorhynchus</i> Cobb1913 (Tylenchorhynchidae)	
% 100	182	70	251	402	<i>Tylenchulus</i> Cobb 1913 (Tylenchulidae)	
% 11	-	-	88	-	<i>Xiphinema</i> Cobb1913 (Longidoridae)	
	207	256	514	510		
% 29	-	-	24	56	<i>Aphelenchus</i> Bastian 1965 (Aphelenchidae)	
% 91	289	340	241	133	<i>Plectus</i> Bastian 1965 (Plectidae)	
%11	-	-	24	-	<i>Acrobeles</i> Van Linstow 1877 (cephalidae)	
41 %	-	-	-	46	<i>Pelodera</i> Sheider 1866 (Rhabditidae)	
% 100	706	615	663	565	<i>Rhabditis</i> Dougherty 1955 (Rhabditidae)	
%37	-	-	592	-	<i>Dorylaimus</i> Dujardin 1845 (Dorylaimidae)	
% 14	2	-	-	-	<i>Mesodorylaimus</i> Andrassy1959 (Dorylaimidae)	
% 9	-	-	-	11	<i>Prodorylaimus</i> Andrassy 1959 (Dorylaimidae)	
	997	955	1544	811		
%36	6	2	23	-	<i>Mononchus</i> Bastian 1865 (Mononchidae)	
	6	2	23	-		

4  
19

*Tylenchulus semipenetrans*

*Rhabditis* % 100

% 100

*Plectus*

*Mononchus* % 91  
(%36)

5

*Volka mariana*

302

.2002 .

( )

.2003 .

. 343

.2004 .

.53 31

1:22

.2003 .

. 22

. 359

.1990 .

.2006 .

(C.A.B)

. 142

.324 289

.2003 .

.1988 .

2003-1970

. 323

. 37

.1995 .

.1982 .

. 255

. 536

.2003 .

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## A Preliminary Survey of Nematodes Genera Associated with Citrus Trees in Syrian Coast

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### ABSTRACT

A total of 22 composite rhizospheric soil samples and 220 root samples were collected from citrus trees distributed in Syrian Coast. Nematodes were extracted from soil and roots and, then, identified into genera. Population density and absolute frequency of each genus were estimated. Results showed that 19 genera of nematode were associated with citrus trees: *Acrobeles*, *Aphelenchus*, *Ditylenchus*, *Dorylaimus*, *Helicotylenchus*, *Hoplolaimus*, *Longidorus*, *Mesodorylaimus*, *Mononchus*, *Paratylenchus*, *Pelodera*, *Plectus*, *Pratylenchus*, *Prodorylaimus*, *Rhabditis*, *Rotylenchus*, *Tylenchorhynchus*, *Tylenchulus semipenetrans*, *Xiphinema*. Plant-parasitic nematodes comprised 39% of all nematode population in Lattakia's orchards which was significantly lower than that in Jableh, Baniyas and Tartous; 25%, 21%, and 17%, respectively. *Tylenchulus semipenetrans* showed the highest absolute frequency (100%) in the collected samples and the highest percentage of root infection (100%) thus an integrated management program of Citrus nematode should be initiated.

**Keywords:** Genera, Soil Nematodes, Citrus Nematode, Syria.

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