MANAGEMENT OF RENIFORM NEMATODES USING NEW AND OLD TECHNOLOGIES C.J. Webb Texas A&M AgriLife Extension San Angelo TX J.E. Woodward Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Lubbock TX

Abstract

Reniform nematodes (*Rotylenchulus reniformis*) are an economically important pest to cotton producers in the Southern Rolling Plains of Texas. New management options for reniform nematodes such as variety selection are being considered in combination with traditional methods such as soil applied fumigants. The first objective of this research was to evaluate yield response of PhytoGen 417 WRF and PhytoGen 499 WRF when planted in reniform nematode infested fields. The second objective was to evaluate response of PhytoGen 417 WRF and PhytoGen 499 WRF to the granular nematicide Temik. Each cotton variety consisted of four planted rows and was replicated three times. Varieties were individually harvested and weights were determined using a weigh wagon. PhytoGen 417 WRF planted in combination with Temik at 5 lb/A produced the greatest yield at 664 lbs of lint/A. PhytoGen 417 WRF planted without Temik produced similar yields to PhytoGen 499 planted with Temik at 5 lb/A. PhytoGen 499 WRF planted without Temik yielded the lowest amount of lint at 350 lbs/A.