

# LFN-0512 Nematologia

## Semana 10

*Paratrichodorus*

### Nematoides do Milho

Universidade de São Paulo  
Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz  
Departamento de Fitopatologia e Nematologia  
Piracicaba 23 Outubro 2020





Sem.	Dia	Assunto LFN-0512
1	21ago	Informações gerais. <i>Meloidogyne</i> . Algodoeiro parte 1
2	28ago	<i>Rotylenchulus</i> . Algodoeiro parte 2
3	4set	<i>Pratylenchus</i> . Algodoeiro parte 3 / Soja parte 1
4	11set	<i>Heterodera</i> . Soja parte 2
5	18set	<i>Helicotylenchus / Scutellonema</i> . Soja parte 3 / Inhame
6	25set	<i>Aphelenchoides</i> . Soja parte 4 / Arroz
7	2out	Nematicidas sintéticos
8	9out	Nematicidas biológicos
9	16out	<b>Prova 1</b> (semanas 1-8)
10	23out	<i>Paratrichodorus</i> . Milho
11	30out	Cana-de-açúcar
12	6nov	<i>Bursaphelenchus</i> . Coqueiro / Dendezeiro (Marcelo Oliveira / Apta)
13	13nov	Ornamentais (Marcelo Oliveira)
14	20nov	Transmissores de viroses. Nematoides quarentenários (Marcelo Oliveira)
15	27nov	<i>Tylenchulus / Radopholus</i> . Banana / Cítricos
16	4dez	<i>Ditylenchus</i> . Alho / Cebola
17	11dez	<b>Prova 2</b> (semanas 10-16)
18	18dez	<b>Repositiva</b>

# Roteiro

1 Gênero *Paratrichodorus*

2 Nematoides do milho – introdução – histórico

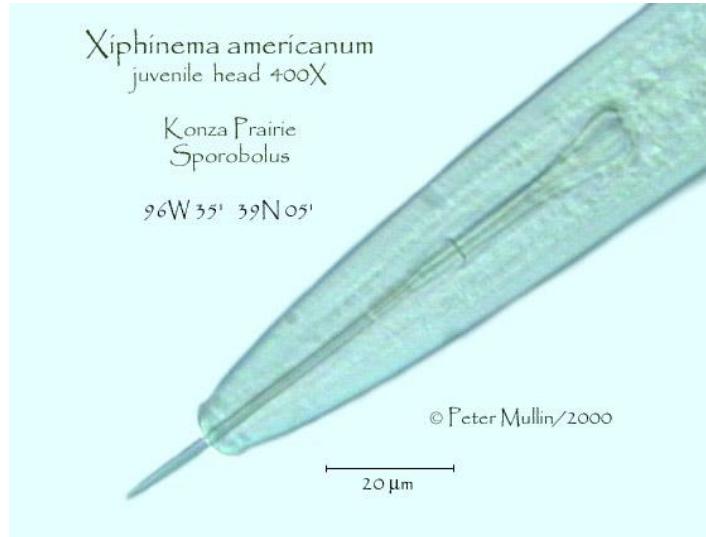
EUA/Canadá e Brasil

3 Nematoides-das-Lesões

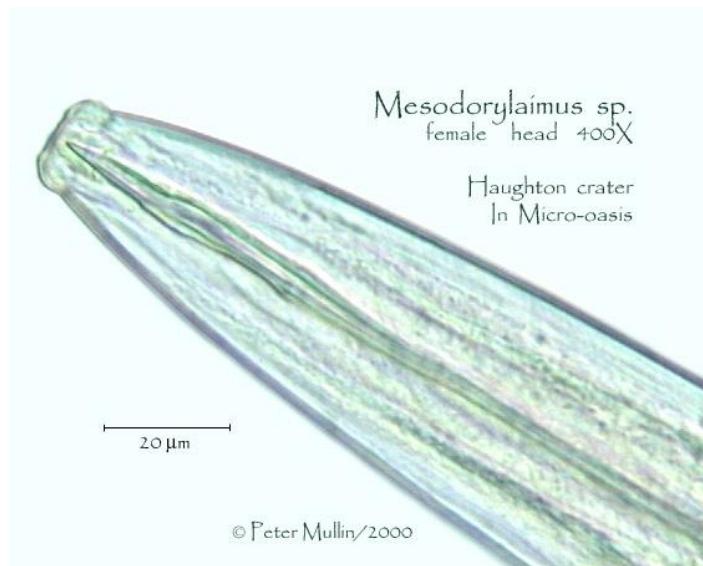
4 Nematoides-das-Galhas

5 Outros nematoides

*Paratrichodorus*

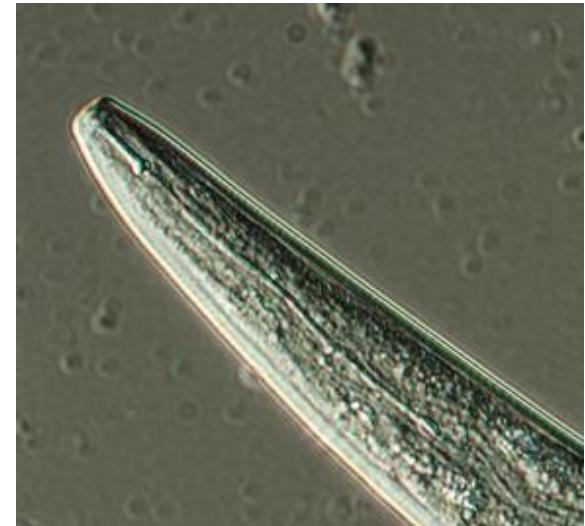


<https://www.uniprot.org/taxonomy/208518>



<https://nematode.unl.edu/mesod.htm>

## Odontostilete



<https://www.forestryimages.org/browse/detail.cfm?imgnum=5476505>



<https://nematode.unl.edu/boleodorus.htm>

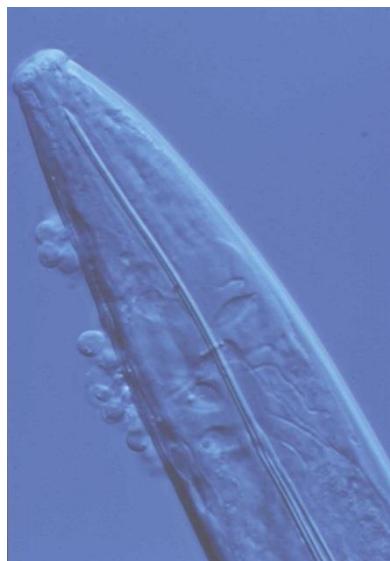
## Estomatostilete

## Classe Adenophorea (Enoplea) - odontostilete

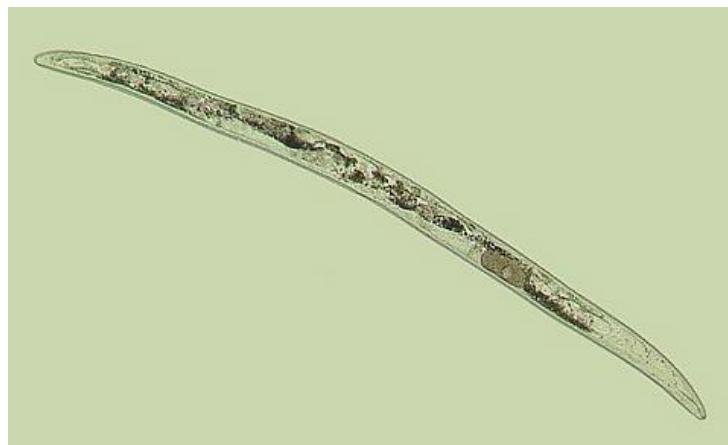
1 Longidoridae

2 Trichodoridae

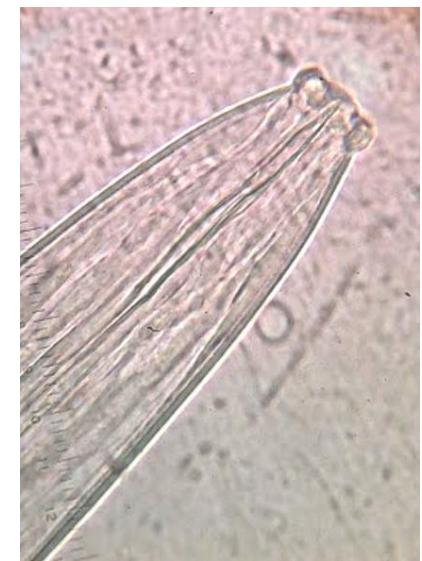
3 Aporcelaimidae



<http://plpnemweb.ucdavis.edu/nemaplex/images/xiphinema.jpg>

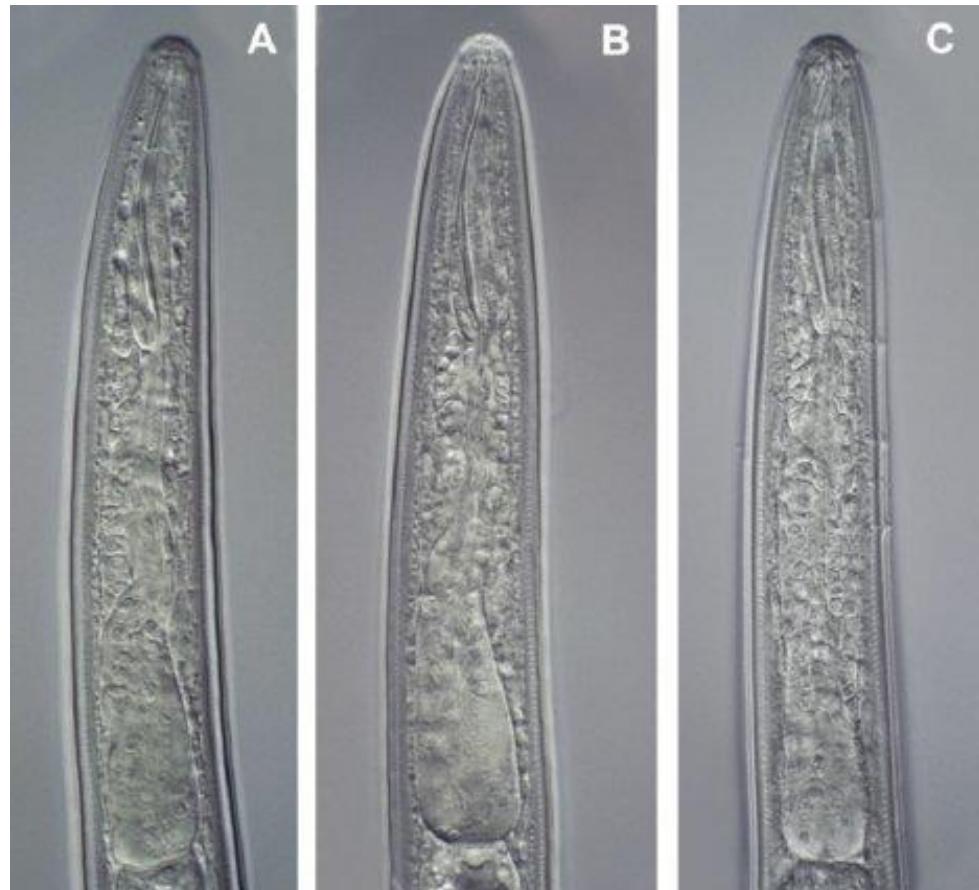


<http://www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/pub/php/diagnosticguide/2005/stubby/image/turfgrass1.jpg>



<http://www.agronomicabr.com.br/files/1-tubixaba.jpg>

# Família Trichodoridae



Estilete curvo e sólido

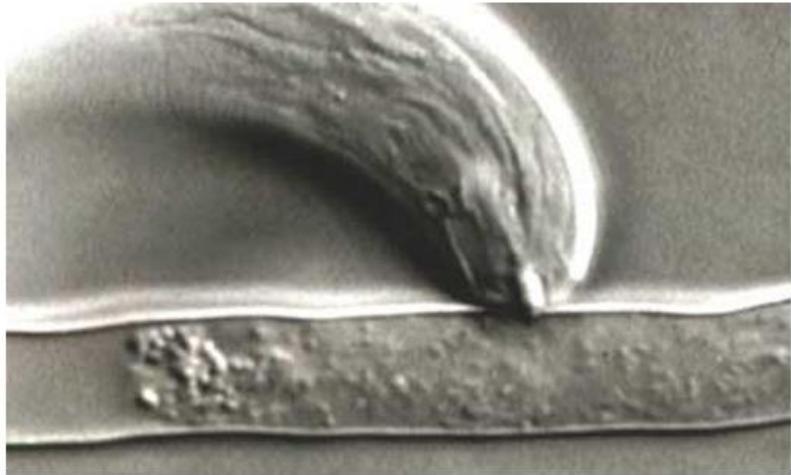
*Trichodorus, Paratrichodorus*  
*Allotrichodorus,*  
*Monotrichodorus, Ecuadorus*

98 spp.

13 spp. no Brasil

*Paratrichodorus minor*

*P. porosus*



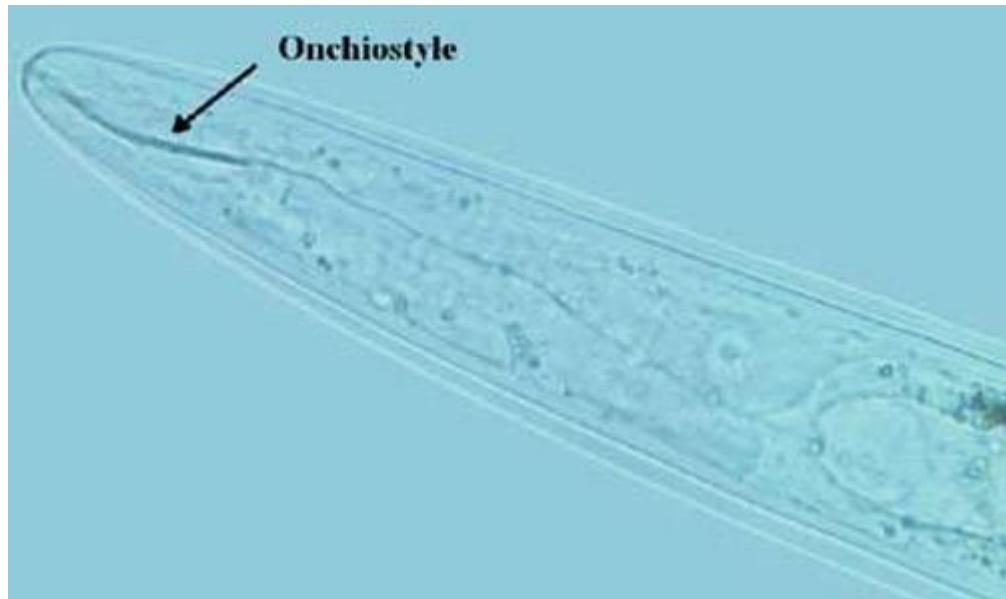
**Figure 4.** *Nanidorus* stubby-root nematode feeding on a root hair through a feeding tube.  
Photograph by Urs Wyss, Institute of Phytopathology, Germany.



**Figure 5.** Feeding tube left in a root hair after feeding by a stubby-root nematode.  
Photograph by Urs Wyss, Institute of Phytopathology, Germany.

[http://entnemdept.ufl.edu/creatures/nematode/stubbyroot/pa\\_ratrichodorus\\_minor.htm](http://entnemdept.ufl.edu/creatures/nematode/stubbyroot/pa_ratrichodorus_minor.htm)

# *Paratrichodorus minor*



[http://entnemdept.ufl.edu/creatures/nematode/stubbyroot/paratrichodorus\\_minor.htm](http://entnemdept.ufl.edu/creatures/nematode/stubbyroot/paratrichodorus_minor.htm)

*Trichodorus minor* Colbran, 1956

*T. christiei* Allen, 1957

*Paratrichodorus minor* (Colbran, 1956) Siddiqi, 1974

*P. christiei* (Allen, 1957) Siddiqi, 1974

*Nanidorus minor* (Colbran, 1956) Siddiqi, 1974

*Nanidorus christiei* (Allen, 1957) Siddiqi, 1974

*T. obesus* Razjivin & Penton, 1975

*P. obesus* Razjivin & Penton, 1975

Reprinted from SCIENCE, April 27, 1951, Vol. 113, No. 2937, pages 491-493.

## A Root Disease of Plants Caused by a Nematode of the Genus *Trichodorus*

J. R. Christie and V. G. Perry

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, USDA, and Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Sanford

Ruskin, Fla.; Auburn, Ala.; Tifton, Ga.; and Florence, S. C. Undoubtedly the disease is widespread in the South and affects a great many different kinds of plants.

The stubby-root nematode is primarily an external feeder, its head very rarely becoming embedded in the plant tissue. It attaches to the root to such an extent that the plant becomes stunted and eventually dies.



# Stubby-root-nematode

## Nematoide-das-raízes-em-coto

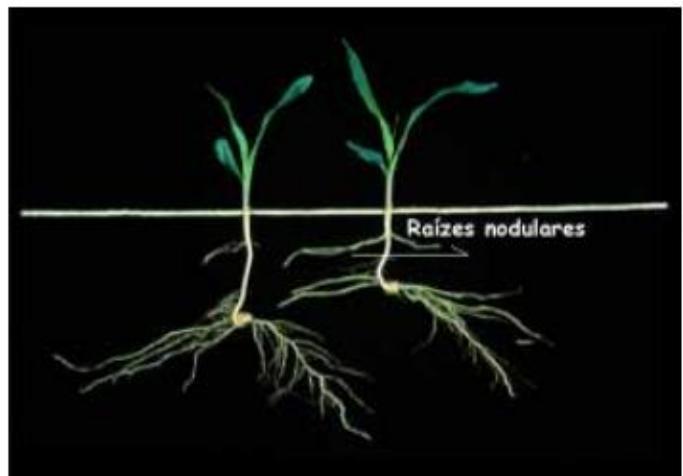


Figura 6. Estágio VE: crescimento inicial da raiz nodular.

[https://www.npct.com.br/npctweb/npct.nsf/article/BRS-3137/\\$File/Encarte103.pdf](https://www.npct.com.br/npctweb/npct.nsf/article/BRS-3137/$File/Encarte103.pdf)



<https://www.thespruce.com/how-to-grow-lima-beans-4120940>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w77zPAtVTuI&app=desktop>

# Nematoides do Milho - Introdução Histórico nos EUA/Canadá e no Brasil

Importância dos fitonematoides tem sido negligenciada nos EUA/Canadá e no Brasil

Resistência / tolerância do milho aos fitonematoides?

Comparação com soja?

Inseticidas de solo controlam fitonematoides?

E: We are performing site maintenance - user accounts and other features may be disabled. [Register here.](#)

t sales positive in

ces Final Four in Ag  
challenge



cus on market-based

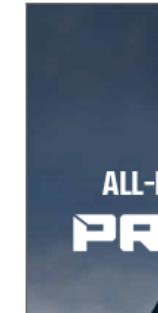
## CCAs Suggest Paying Attention to Corn Nematodes

Rules are different than with cyst nematodes in soybeans.

Tom Bechman 1 | Feb 11, 2010



If you're content with your corn yields and simply can't handle one more potential problem to worry about, skip to the next item. But if you're bent on taking corn yields to the next level, read on. You'll learn about what may sound like a new problem to some, but has actually been around for a while. It's the corn nematode.



*Belonolaimus longicaudatus*

*Longidorus brevianulatus*

Perdas 127 a 635 kg/ha

# Needle Nematode

*Longidorus brevianulatus*



<https://extension.entm.purdue.edu/pestcrop/2009/issue10/>

## Population Dynamics and Damage Potential of *Belonolaimus* sp. on Corn<sup>1</sup>

T. C. TODD<sup>2</sup>

*Belonolaimus* sp. on Corn: Todd 699

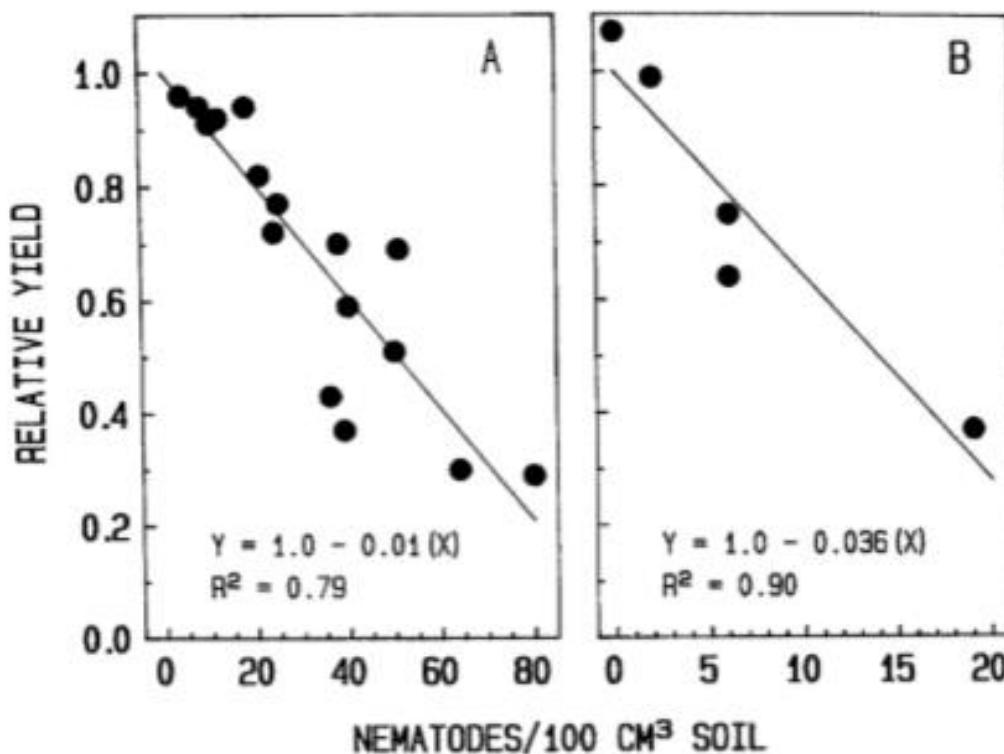
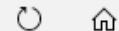


FIG. 2. Regressions of corn yields against soil densities of *Belonolaimus* sp. A) Midseason nematode densities in 1984 nematicide test. B) Initial population densities in microplots. Data points are means of four replications.



https://phys.org/news/2010-02-corn-nematode-problem-illinois.html



» Ecology » February 16, 2010

## Facing the corn nematode problem in Illinois

February 16, 2010, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Illinois farmers know corn nematodes are a problem. Nearly 80 percent of attendees at the Illinois Corn & Soybean Classics agreed this was true in surveys conducted across the state by U of I Extension Nematologist Terry Niblack. However, fewer than 20 percent plan to do anything about it.



"Farmers think corn nematodes are a big problem, but they're someone else's problem," Niblack said. "Nematodes are the most frequently overlooked cause of disease in Illinois corn."

Nematodes are transparent roundworms that can't be seen with the naked eye. They can cause above-ground symptoms similar to those caused by almost any stress and can intensify expression of specific symptoms due to nutrient deficiency, herbicide injury and other causes. Because the symptoms are nonspecific, the nematode problem is often ignored in Illinois.

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[ABRIR >](#)

management recommendations."

81 milhões US\$ → perdas causadas por fitonematoídes em milho em Illinois em 1994

→ 2010 Grande aumento das perdas

Ausência de rotação  
Transgenia

*If you think you have a nematode problem, dig some plants and study the roots. Then have your soil and roots analyzed, advises Missy Bauer.*



By **Darrell Smith**  
Farm Journal  
Conservation and Machinery  
Editor

 Email

## You can manage them, if you know what to look for

Drought across much of the Corn Belt in 2011 might have allowed nematodes to make a bigger-than-usual impact in some corn fields.

"Due to dry conditions, in spots where we knew nematodes were present, the damage was more visible than usual," says Farm Journal Field Agronomist Ken Ferrie. "Nematodes damage a plant's root system and reduce its ability to respond to stress. So, instead of the usual 5 bu. to 10 bu. yield loss caused by nematodes, some fields suffered a 40 bu. to 50 bu. loss."

About 25 to 30 species of nematodes that feed on corn have been identified in Midwestern U.S. surveys, suggesting that the populations of such nematodes might be increasing, perhaps in response to more continuous corn and reduced use of organophosphate and carbamate soil insecticides.

"In recent Illinois surveys, we found lesion nematodes in 80% of corn fields," says Ohio State University plant pathologist Terry Niblack (formerly with the University of Illinois). "About two-thirds were at population densities that would be considered harmful."

### Risk by Species

There are many types of nematodes that prey on various plants. Where corn is concerned, here are the yield-risk levels for some of the more troublesome nematodes, according to Farm Journal Associate Field Agronomist Missy Bauer:

**High risk:** needle and sting nematodes (found most often in sandy soil).

**Moderate risk:** root-lesion, lance, dagger and stubby-root nematodes.

**Low or undetermined risk:** spiral and stunt nematodes.

Home » Agronomy » Insect Pests

# Are corn nematodes affecting your yields?

## Assessing impacts and control options under Ontario conditions.



February 19, 2014

By Carolyn King



Corn nematodes feed on corn roots, reducing the plant's ability to take up water and nutrients, and creating wounds where diseases can enter the roots.

If your corn crop isn't performing as well as expected, you can add corn nematodes to your checklist of possible causes.

We still have a lot to learn about managing these tiny plant parasites, but research is underway to get a better handle on the issue in Ontario. Researchers are surveying corn nematode populations, testing some new and upcoming nematicides, and figuring out how to integrate these products into a full disease management system for corn crops.

Nematodes are microscopic, worm-shaped organisms. There are thousands of species and some are plant parasites. More than 60 species of corn nematodes are found in North America. In Ontario, the most

25-30% dos campos com altas densidades de nematoides-das-lesões

Perdas 63 a 1.905 kg/ha

Plantio direto

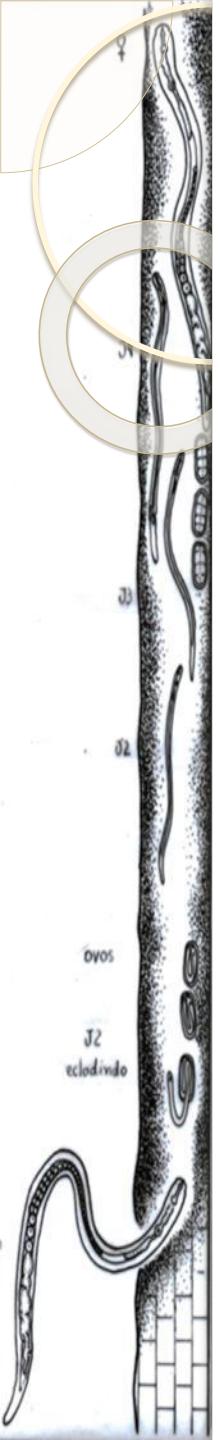
Transgenia e TS

**Table 1.**

Common name	Scientific name	Damage threshold
dagger nematode	<i>Xiphinema</i>	30-40 per 100 cm <sup>3</sup> soil
lance nematode	<i>Hoplolaimus</i>	300-400 per 100 cm <sup>3</sup> soil
needle nematode	<i>Longidorus</i>	1 per 100 cm <sup>3</sup> soil
pin nematode	<i>Paratylenchus</i>	???
ring nematode	<i>Criconemella</i>	100 per 100 cm <sup>3</sup> soil
root-lesion nematode	<i>Pratylenchus</i>	1,000 per g root
sheath nematode	<i>Hemicyclophora</i>	???
spiral nematode	<i>Helicotylenchus</i>	500-1,000 per 100 cm <sup>3</sup> soil
sting nematode	<i>Belonolaimus</i>	1 per 100 cm <sup>3</sup> soil
stubby-root nematode	<i>Paratrichodorus</i>	???
stunt nematode	<i>Tylenchorhynchus</i>	100 per 100 cm <sup>3</sup> soil

<https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/cropnews/2009/04/quick-facts-about-corn-nematodes>

Nematoides-das-lesões  
*Pratylenchus penetrans*  
*P. hexincisus* | *P. neglectus* | *P. scribneri*



# Perdas Causadas por Fitonematoides no Brasil

Soja 16,26 bilhões

Cana 12,81

Algodão 1,31

Café 4,62 bilhões

Batata 0,26

Cenoura 0,12

Total 35,38 bilhões reais

(Fonte Sociedade Brasileira de Nematologia)

Milho / Arroz / Feijão (Comum e Caupi) / Olerícolas / Frutas /  
Ornamentais / Pastagens / Florestais

# *Pratylenchus brachyurus* e *P. zae*

Monteiro, 1963

NEMATÓIDES DAS PLANTAS CULTIVADAS 101

quenas e numerosas pústulas, muito características, as quais afetam a casca e região subcortical. Trata-se de lesões superficiais, que, entretanto, desvalorizam o produto. No interior do tubérculo, os tecidos permanecem sadios.

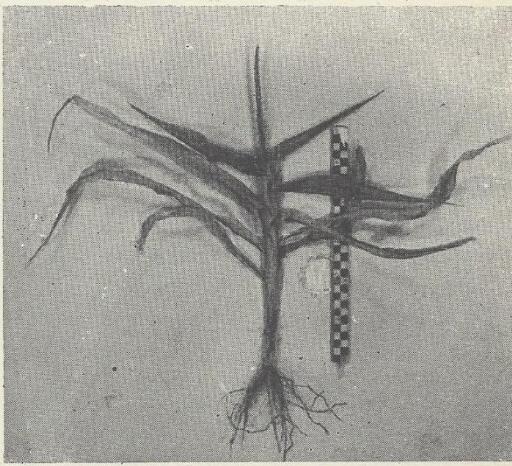


FIG. 23 — Planta de milho, aos três meses de idade, pesadamente atacada por nematóides do gênero *Pratylenchus*. A escala, ao lado da planta, mede 30 cm.

MONTEIRO (1963), referindo-se à "pratilencose" do milho causada por *P. brachyurus* e *P. zeae*, afirma que se trata de doença "caracterizada por apresentar-se em manchas (reboleiras), de extensões variadas, constituídas de plantas enfezadas e cloróticas e que pouco ou quase nada produzem. As plantas mais afetadas alcançam apenas 20 cm aos 3 meses, enquanto que as menos infestadas podem atingir 1 m de altura. É interessante o fato

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L. G. E. LORDELLO

de até mesmo as plantas mais prejudicadas produzirem inflorescência masculina e algumas emitirem uma minúscula espiga, sem valor."

LORDELLO (1956), referindo-se a plantas de cebola atacadas por nematóides do gênero em apreço, informou que "as raízes se mostram muito curtas e com as pontas



FIG. 24 — Parte de um milharal fortemente atacado por *Pratylenchus* spp. (idade: 3 meses).

engrossadas, parecendo ter sofrido amputação. Como consequência da destruição das raízes, as plantas não conseguem se desenvolver e os bulbos permanecem muito pequenos".

MOUNTAIN & PATRICK (1959), estudando a patogenicidade de *Pratylenchus penetrans* em pêssego, demonstraram ser este nematóide capaz de secretar substâncias, provavelmente enzimáticas, que hidrolisam a amigdalina existente na planta. Da hidrólise referida re-

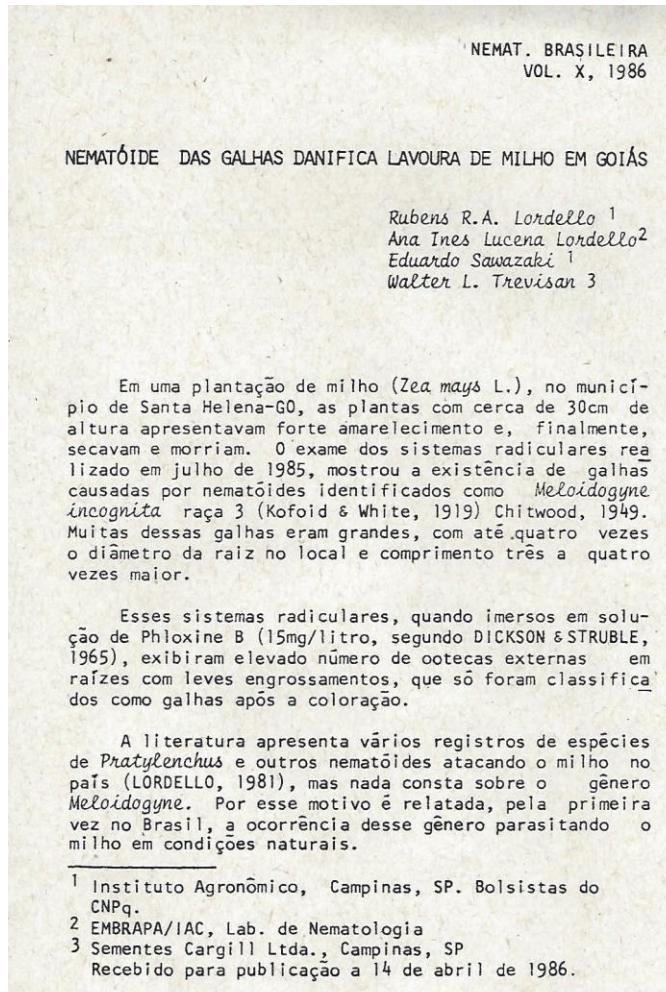
*P. zae*

Martinho, 2005



Foto Leandro Martinho (2005)

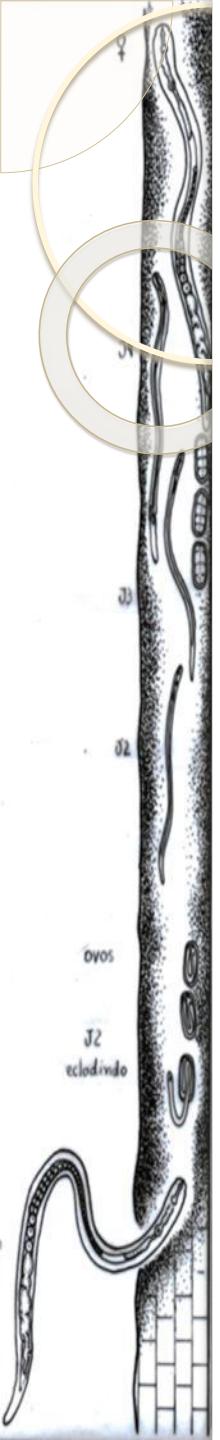
# *Meloidogyne incognita*



Santa Helena (GO)  
Julho 1985

Amarelecimento  
Secamento  
Morte

Galhas nas raízes



Importância dos fitonematoides tem sido negligenciada nos EUA/Canadá e no Brasil → Cenário tem mudado nos EUA/Canadá; também no Brasil, mas com atraso

EUA → *Longidorus brevianulatus*, *Belonolaimus longicaudatus* etc

Canadá → *Pratylenchus* spp.

Brasil → historicamente, mais registros com *Pratylenchus zeae* e *P. brachyurus*

→ relatos ocasionais de *Meloidogyne incognita*

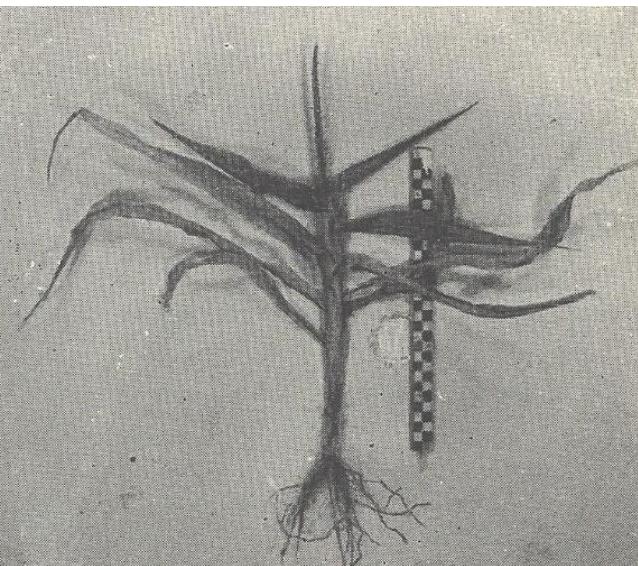
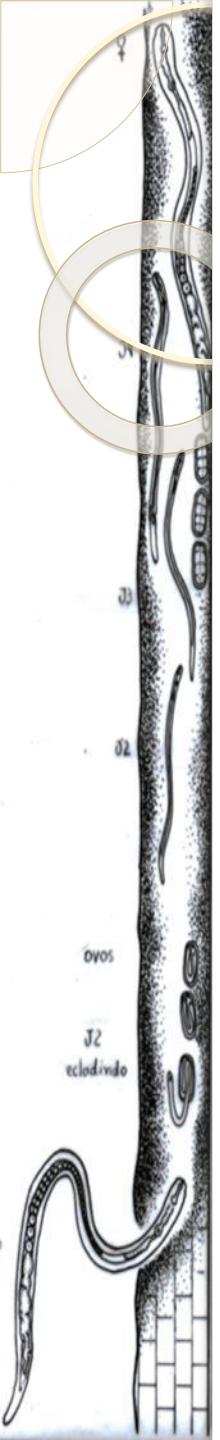
# Nematoides-das-Lesões



*Pratylenchus zeae*

Fotos Leandro Martinho (2005)

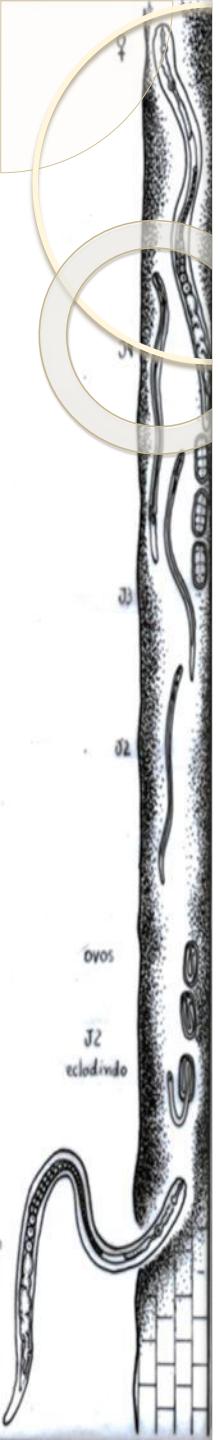
# Monteiro (1963) x Martinho (2005)





Confort (2017)

Reprodução experimental dos sintomas de *P. zae* em milho



Sem *P. zae*



Com *P. zae*



## Sem *P. zae*



Com *P. zae*



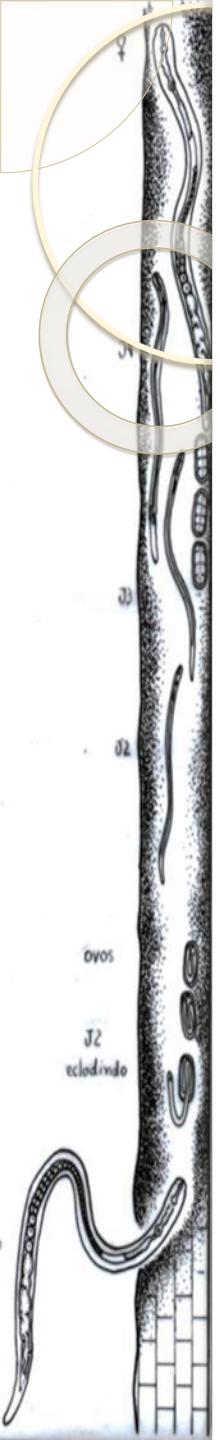
Sem *P. zaeae*

Com *P. zaeae*



Controle de *P. brachyurus* com TS e nematicida no sulco de plantio

Foto Elderson Rutes (2011)



# *Pratylenchus zeae x P. brachyurus*

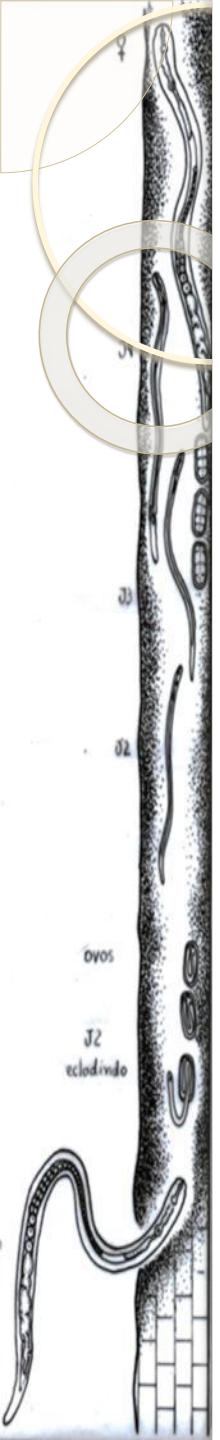
Grande preferência por poáceas

Favorecido por sucessões de poáceas

Lista mais ampla de hospedeiras:  
poáceas e outras famílias  
botânicas

Outras sucessões: soja-milho,  
algodoeiro-milho etc

*P. zeae* : maior potencial de perdas em milho?



# Controle

Nematicidas sintéticos e  
biológicos

Principal opção

Adubação orgânica

Liberação compostos nematicidas  
Beneficia controle biológico natural  
Aumenta tolerância das plantas

Sucessão / rotação

Difícil aceitação  
Muitas opções para *P. zae*

Cultivares resistentes

Estudos escassos

Maior barreira é a percepção do agricultor

# Nematicidas Sintéticos

## *P. zae*

Ministério da Agricultura,  
Pecuária e Abastedimento

## Agricultura

Pragas | Ingredientes Ativos cons | Produtos Formulados | Produtos Técnicos | Relatórios

AGROFIT  
Sistema de Agrotóxicos Fitossanitários

### Consulta de Praga/Doença

#### Dados da Praga

Dados Gerais	Sobre a Praga	Fotografias	Produtos Indicados
Produto	Ingrediente Ativo(Grupo Químico)		Titular de Registro
<a href="#">Avicta 500 FS</a>	<a href="#">Abamectina (avermectina)</a>		<a href="#">Syngenta Proteção</a>
<a href="#">Avicta 500 FS Pro</a>	<a href="#">Abamectina (avermectina)</a>		<a href="#">Syngenta Proteção</a>
<a href="#">Certeza N</a>	<a href="#">fluazinam (fenilpiridinilamina) + tiofanato-metílico (benzimidazol (precursor de))</a>		<a href="#">Iharabras S.A. Indú</a>
<a href="#">Firmeza N</a>	<a href="#">fluazinam (fenilpiridinilamina) + tiofanato-metílico (benzimidazol (precursor de))</a>		<a href="#">Iharabras S.A. Indú</a>

Qtd. Produtos: 4

Consulta 9 Outubro 2020

# Nematicidas Sintéticos

## *P. brachyurus*

The screenshot shows the AGROFIT system interface, which is a web-based platform for agrochemicals. The top navigation bar includes links for Pragas, Ingredientes Ativos cons, Produtos Formulados, Produtos Técnicos, and Relatórios. The main content area displays a search result for 'Consulta de Praga/Doença' (Pest/Disease Query) under 'Dados da Praga' (Pest Data). A table lists four products: Avicta 500 FS, Avicta 500 FS Pro, Ilevo, and Nimitz TS, along with their active ingredients, registrars, and forms.

Dados Gerais	Sobre a Praga	Fotografias	Produtos Indicados
Produto	Ingrediente Ativo(Grupo Químico)	Titular de Registro	Formu
<a href="#">Avicta 500 FS</a>	<a href="#">Abamectina (avermectina)</a>	<a href="#">Syngenta Proteção de Cultivos Ltda. – São Paulo</a>	FS - S
<a href="#">Avicta 500 FS Pro</a>	<a href="#">Abamectina (avermectina)</a>	<a href="#">Syngenta Proteção de Cultivos Ltda. – São Paulo</a>	FS - S
<a href="#">Ilevo</a>	<a href="#">Fluopyram (benzamida)</a>	<a href="#">Basf S.A. – São Paulo</a>	FS - S
<a href="#">Nimitz TS</a>	<a href="#">Fluensulfona (fluoroalkenyle (-thioether))</a>	<a href="#">Adama Brasil S.A. - Londrina</a>	CF - S

Qtd. Produtos: 4

Consulta 9 Outubro 2020

Tratamentos	Nem/g 75das <sup>1</sup>	kg/ha
Carbofurano 3,25 kg / ha	218 a	3.448 a
" 2,50 kg / ha	170 a	3.180 ab
" 1,75 kg / ha	194 a	2.687 ab
Carbosulfano 3,25 kg / ha	252 a	2.987 ab
Torta mamona 300 kg / ha	389 ab	2.286 bc
" 150 kg / ha	536 ab	2.357 bc
Testemunha	809 b	1.370 c

<sup>1</sup>81% *P.zeae* / 19% *P.brachyurus*

Duncan 5%

RRA Lordello *et al.* 1983

<http://docentes.esalq.usp.br/sbn/nbonline/ol%20007u/241-250%20pb.pdf>

# Tratamento de Sementes

## *P. zaeae*



S/Pz

Pz

Pz/TSS

Pz/TSB



Confort (2017)

# Tratamento de Sementes

## *P. brachyurus*

Tratamentos	Pb/g	Altura 70d (cm)	MFR 70d (g)	Massa 1.000 grãos	kg/ha
Testemunha	79,6 a	81 c	52,6 c	203 d	1.826 d
1	21,1 c	95 a	64,4 a	220 a	1.981 a
2	47,7 b	85 b	54,1 c	212 b	1.912 b
3	20,1 c	95 a	66,2 a	221 a	1.988 a
4	44,0 b	88 b	53,9 c	212 b	1.910 b
5	52,0 b	86 b	54,5 c	209 c	1.883 c
6	44,0 b	93 a	64,1 a	208 c	1.875 c
7	23,9 b	93 a	60,5 b	219 a	1.975 a

**Fonte** Débora Santiago (2020)



Nematicida em  
tratamento sementes

Nematicida sintético no  
sulco plantio

Controle de *P. brachyurus* com TS e nematicida no sulco de plantio

Foto Elderson Ruthe (2011)

# Resistência

Milho	Nem/g 39-59-90 das <sup>1</sup>
Pérola Piracicaba	188 a
South American Mushroom	183 ab
IAC Hs 1227	179 a
Sewan M II Hs 1	175 ab
IAC Maya Latente	171 a
IAC Hs 7777	146 abc
+ 7 genótipos	137-109 abcd
IAC-1 VII	97 abcd
Palha Roxa	90 bcd
Guarani	79 cd
IAC Phoenyx	78 cd
IAC Maya XIX	75 cd
IAC Hs 1228	74 cd
IAC-1 XVIII	61 d

Resistência ≈  
Tolerância?

Informações são  
escassas e  
desatualizadas

179% *P.zeae*  
21% *P.brachyurus*

Duncan 5%

RRA Lordello *et al.* 1985

*Pratylenchus zeae* e *P. brachyurus* → Provavelmente, os fitonematoides mais importantes para milho no Brasil

Perdas relatadas desde 1963

Apesar disso, baixa percepção da sua importância

Controle disponível!

Nematicidas sintéticos e biológicos, adubação orgânica, sucessão

# Nematoides-das-Galhas

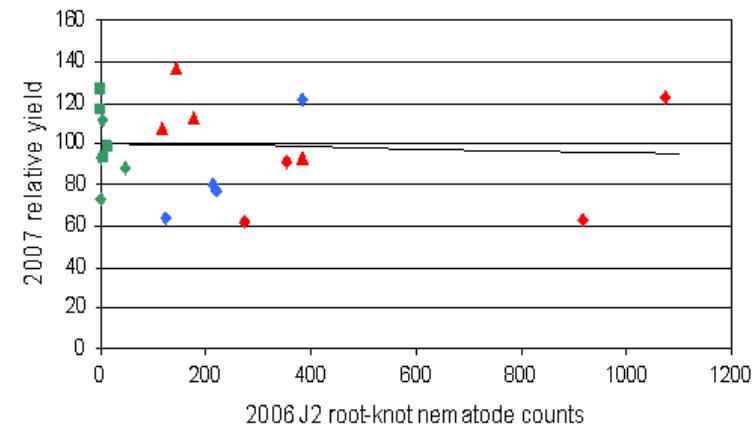
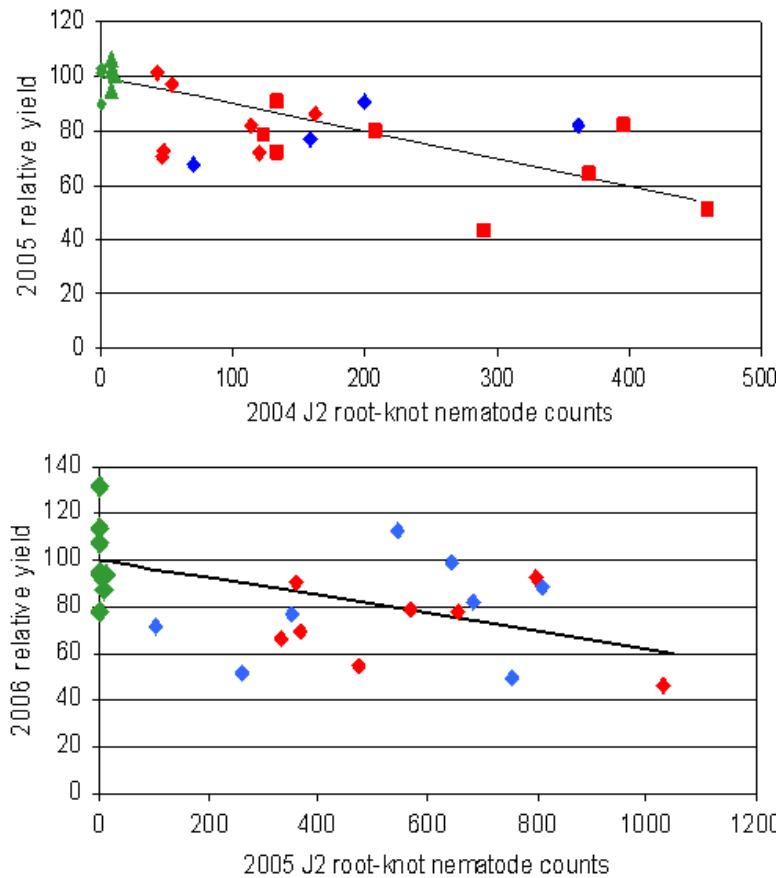


<http://www.lsuagcenter.com/profiles/coverstreet/articles/plant-parasitic%20nematodes%20in%20corn>



Luis Eduardo Magalhães (BA) 2005

# *M. incognita* raça 3 x Produção Milho Alabama EUA



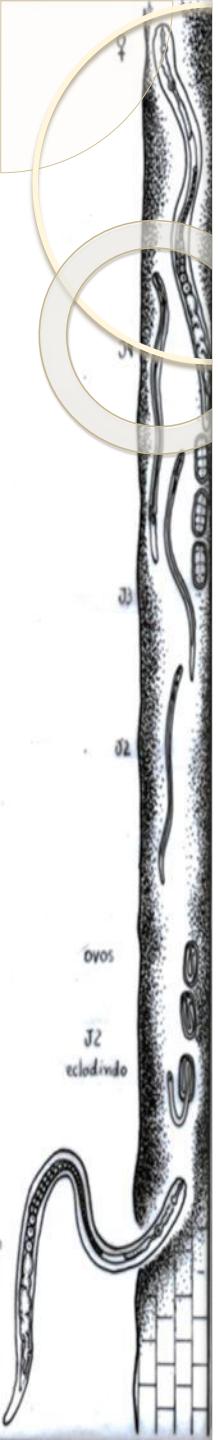
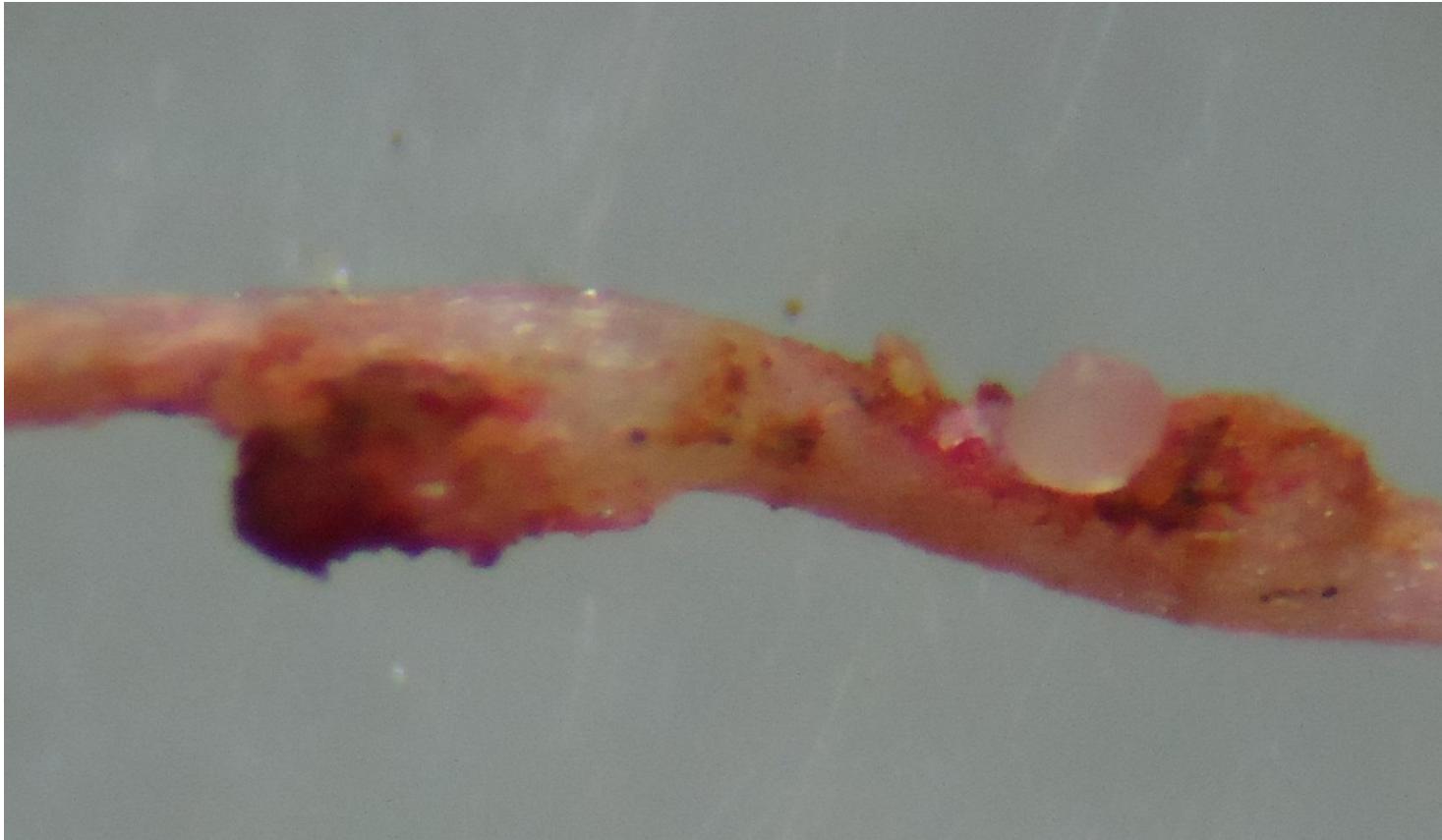
<http://www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/pub/php/research/2008/rootknot/image/rootknot4.gif>

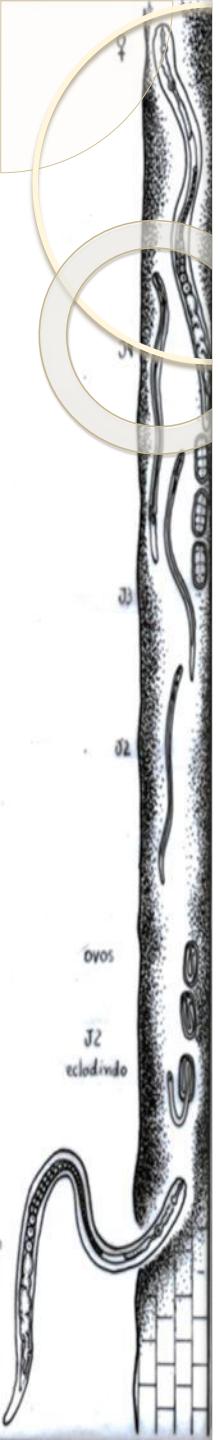
# Reprodução de *Meloidogyne* em milho

## *M. incognita* x *M. javanica*

Híbridos	<i>M. javanica</i> R=Pf/Pi	<i>M. incognita</i> (R=Pf/Pi)
Flash	5,58	24,39
DKB 950	5,41	22,81
DKB 350	3,86	20,25
AG 6040	3,24	13,83
DKB 393	2,56	18,54
AG 9010	2,54	15,26
AG 9020	1,91	24,23
AG 6018	1,18	14,47
AG 2060	0,79	22,22
DKB 214	0,26	24,77
<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	0,07	0,30

*Meloidogyne javanica*  
Galhas, Massas de Ovos, Fêmeas





# *Meloidogyne incognita* x *M. javanica*

Muitas plantas hospedeiras,  
inclusive poáceas

Idem

Cafeeiros, algodoeiro e  
pimentão **são** hospedeiras

Cafeeiros, algodoeiro e  
pimentão\* **não** são hospedeiras

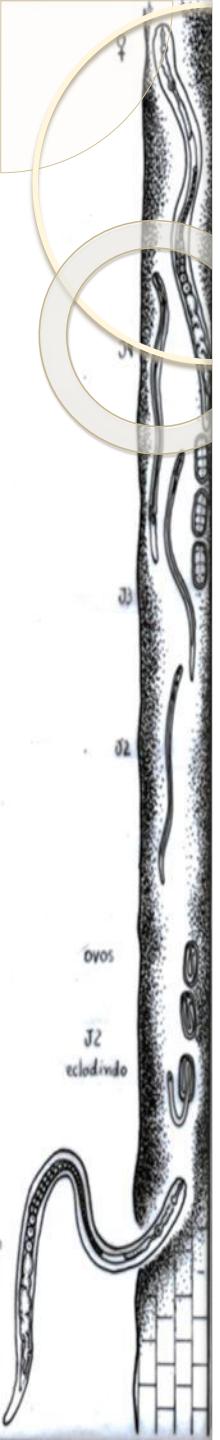
Elevada reprodução em milho

Baixa reprodução em milho

*M. incognita* : maior potencial de perdas em milho?

# Nematicidas Biológicos

## *M. incognita*



Ministério da Agricultura,  
Pecuária e Abastecimento

# Agricultura

Pragas | Ingredientes Ativos cons | Produtos Formulados | Relatórios

## AGROFIT Sistema de Agrotóxicos Fitossanitários

### Consulta de Praga/Doença

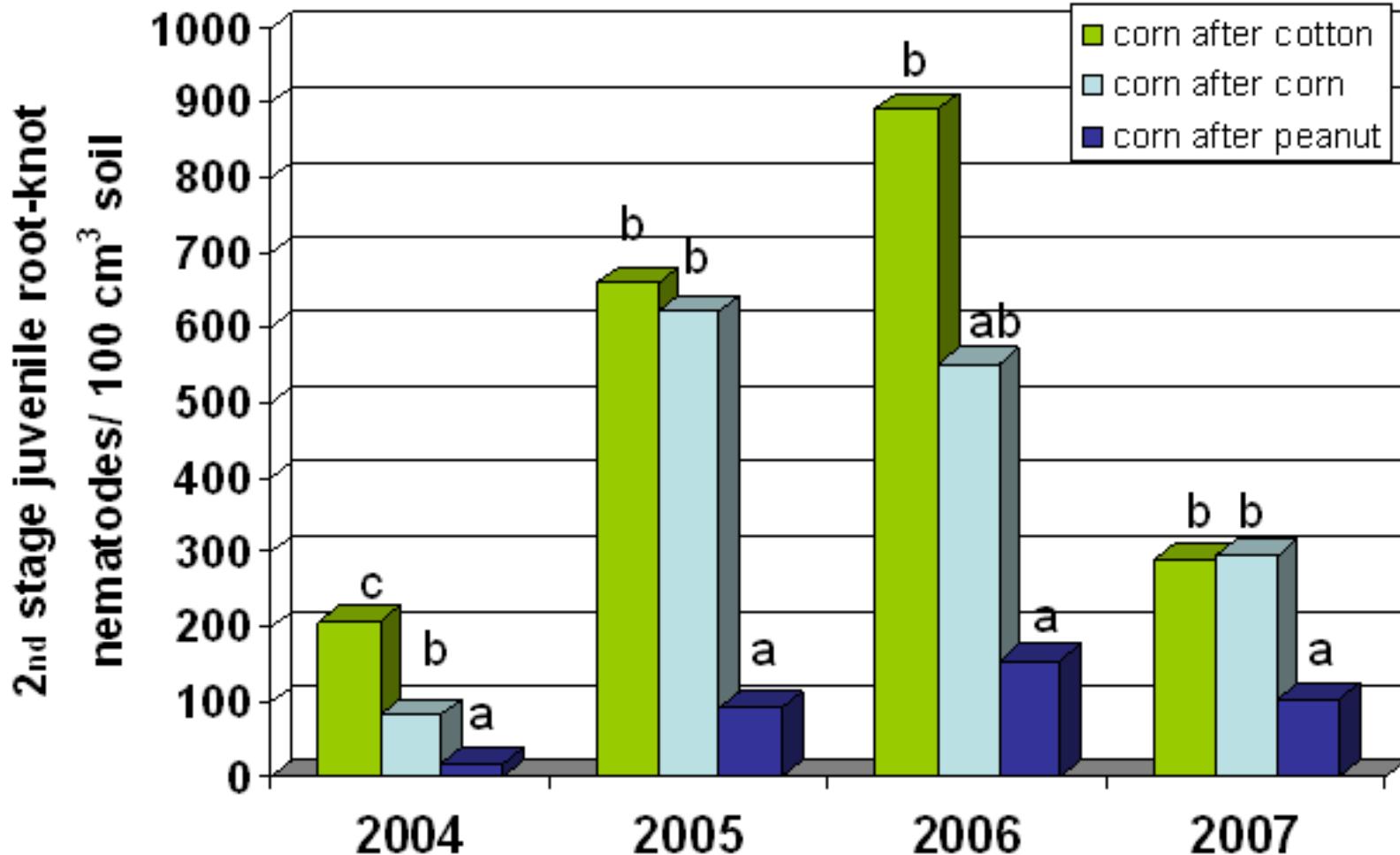
#### Dados da Praga

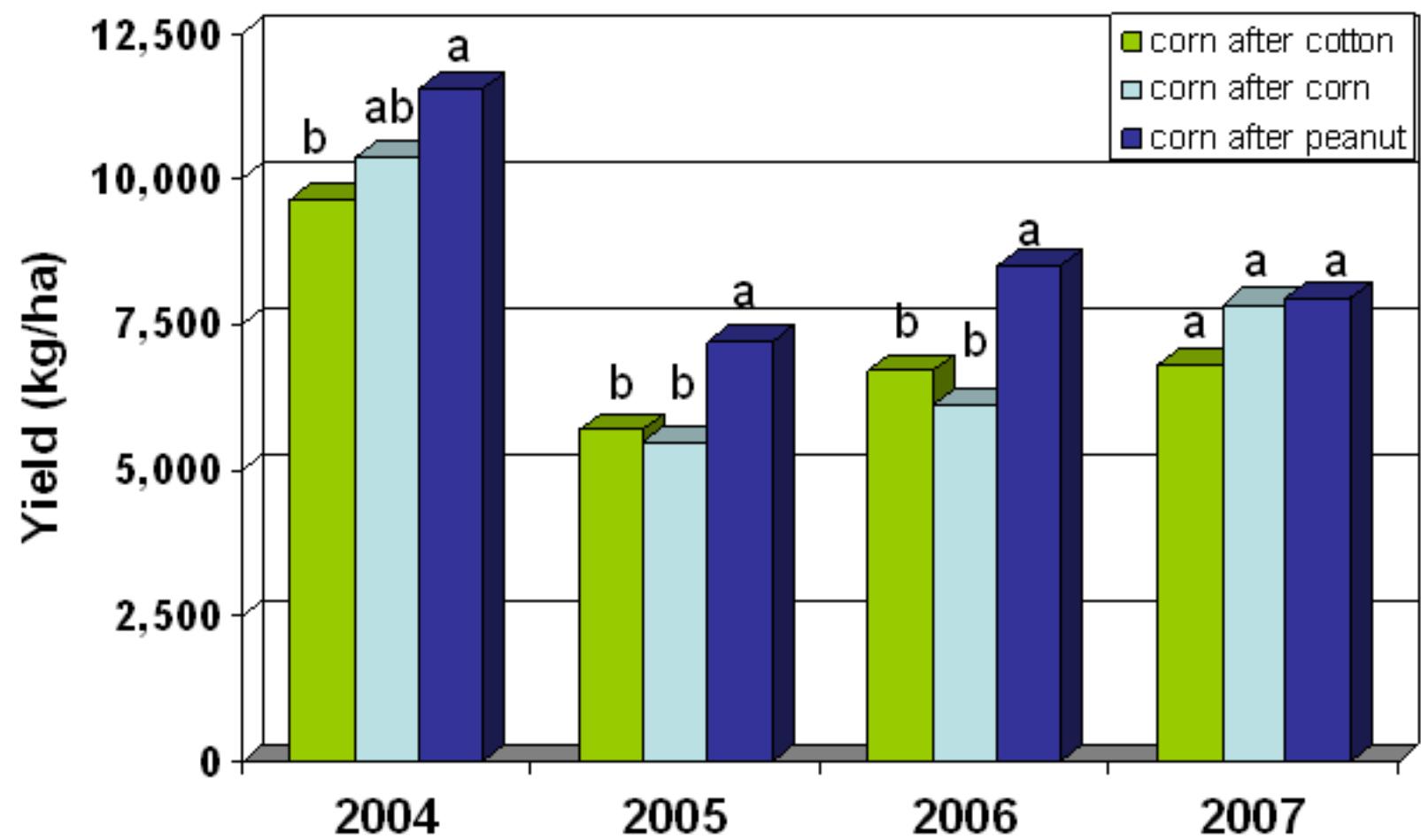
<u>Dados Gerais</u>	<u>Sobre a Praga</u>	<u>Fotografias</u>	<u>Produtos Indicados</u>
Produto	Ingrediente Ativo(Grupo Químico)	Titular de Registro	
<a href="#">Andril</a>	<a href="#">Bacillus firmus (biológico)</a>	<a href="#">Bayer S.A. - São Paulo/ SP</a>	
<a href="#">Biobaci</a>	<a href="#">Bacillus subtilis (biológico)</a>	<a href="#">Biovalens Ltda. - Uberaba</a>	
<a href="#">Diamond</a>	<a href="#">Trichoderma koningiopsis (biológico)</a>	<a href="#">Laboratorio de Bio Controle Farroupilha Ltda</a>	
<a href="#">Nemakill</a>	<a href="#">Paecilomyces lilacinus (biológico)</a>	<a href="#">Maneogene Agrociências S.A.</a>	
<a href="#">Nemat</a>	<a href="#">Paecilomyces lilacinus (biológico)</a>	<a href="#">Ballagro Agro Tecnologia Ltda.</a>	
<a href="#">No-Nema</a>	<a href="#">Bacillus amyloliquefaciens (biológico)</a>	<a href="#">Biovalens Ltda. - Uberaba</a>	
<a href="#">Oleaje</a>	<a href="#">Bacillus firmus (biológico)</a>	<a href="#">Bayer S.A. - São Paulo/ SP</a>	
<a href="#">Presence</a>	<a href="#">Bacillus linheniformis (biológico) + Bacillus subtilis (biológico)</a>	<a href="#">FMC Química do Brasil Ltda. - Campinas</a>	
<a href="#">Quartzo</a>	<a href="#">Bacillus linheniformis (biológico) + Bacillus subtilis (biológico)</a>	<a href="#">FMC Química do Brasil Ltda. - Campinas</a>	
<a href="#">Unique</a>	<a href="#">Paecilomyces lilacinus (biológico)</a>	<a href="#">Ballagro Agro Tecnologia Ltda.</a>	

Qtd. Produtos: 10

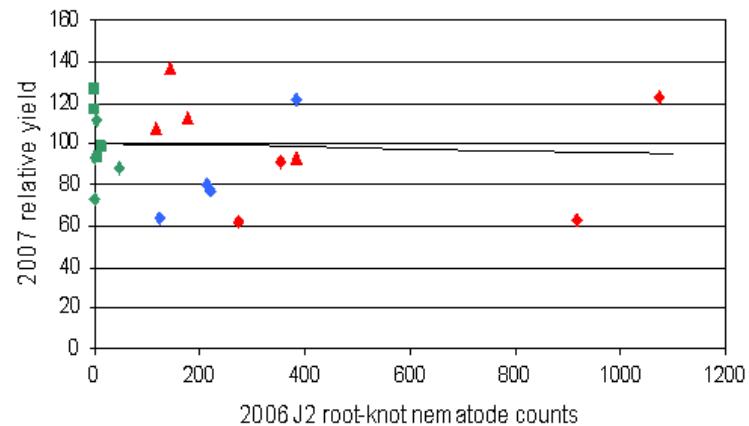
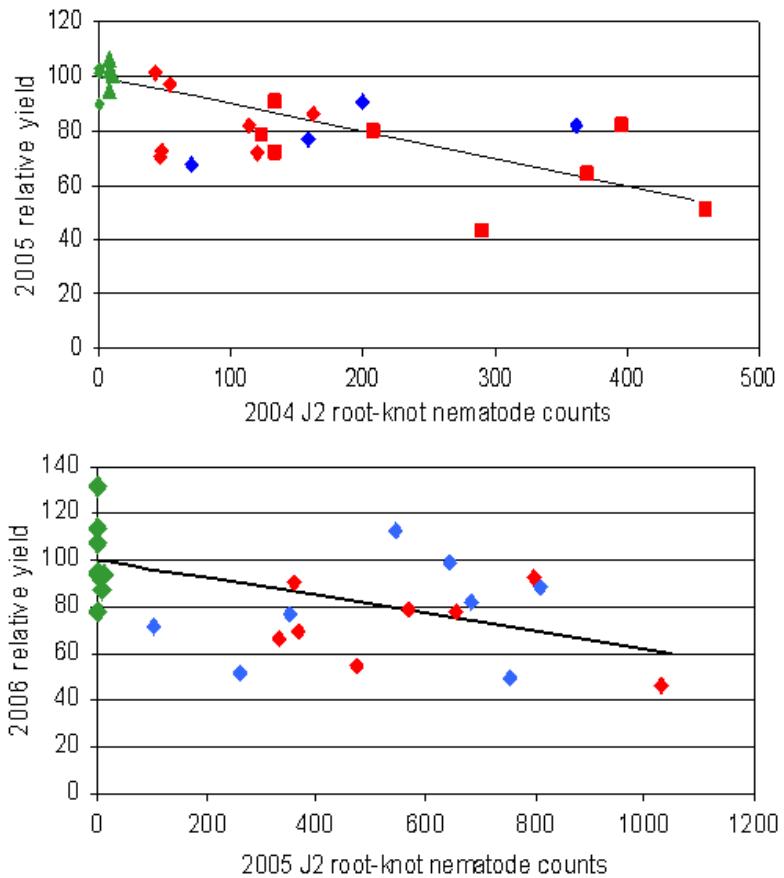
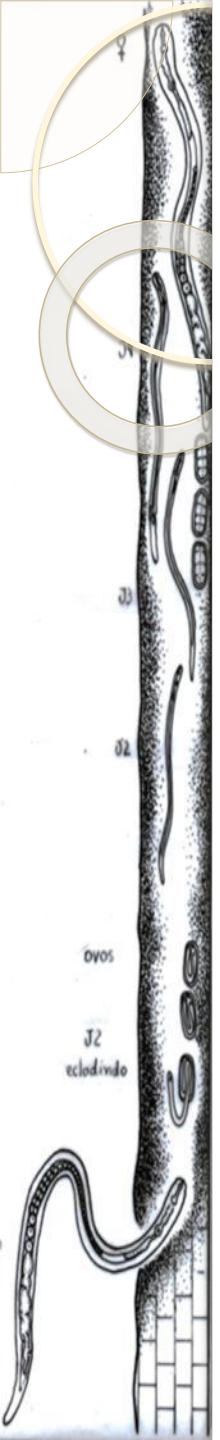
Consulta 16 Dezembro 2018

# Controle *M. incognita*

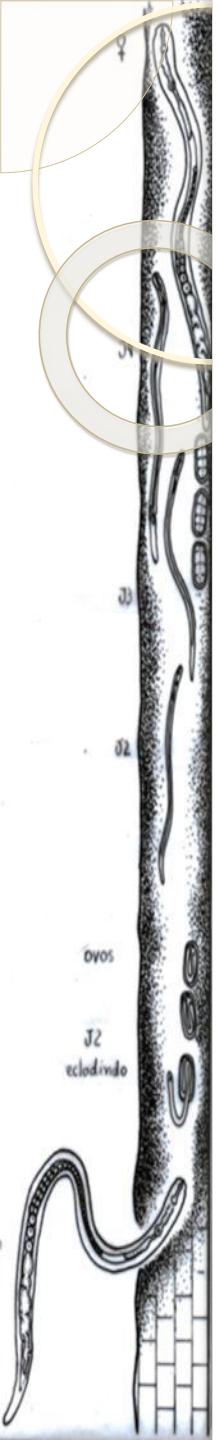




<http://www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/pub/php/research/2008/rootknot/image/rootknot3.gif>



<http://www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/pub/php/research/2008/rootknot/image/rootknot4.gif>



Nematoides-das-galhas → Dificuldade de detecção no campo (galhas pequenas / deficiência na avaliação das perdas)

*Meloidogyne incognita*

Indícios de perdas no campo!

Controle disponível!  
Nematicidas sintéticos, sucessão

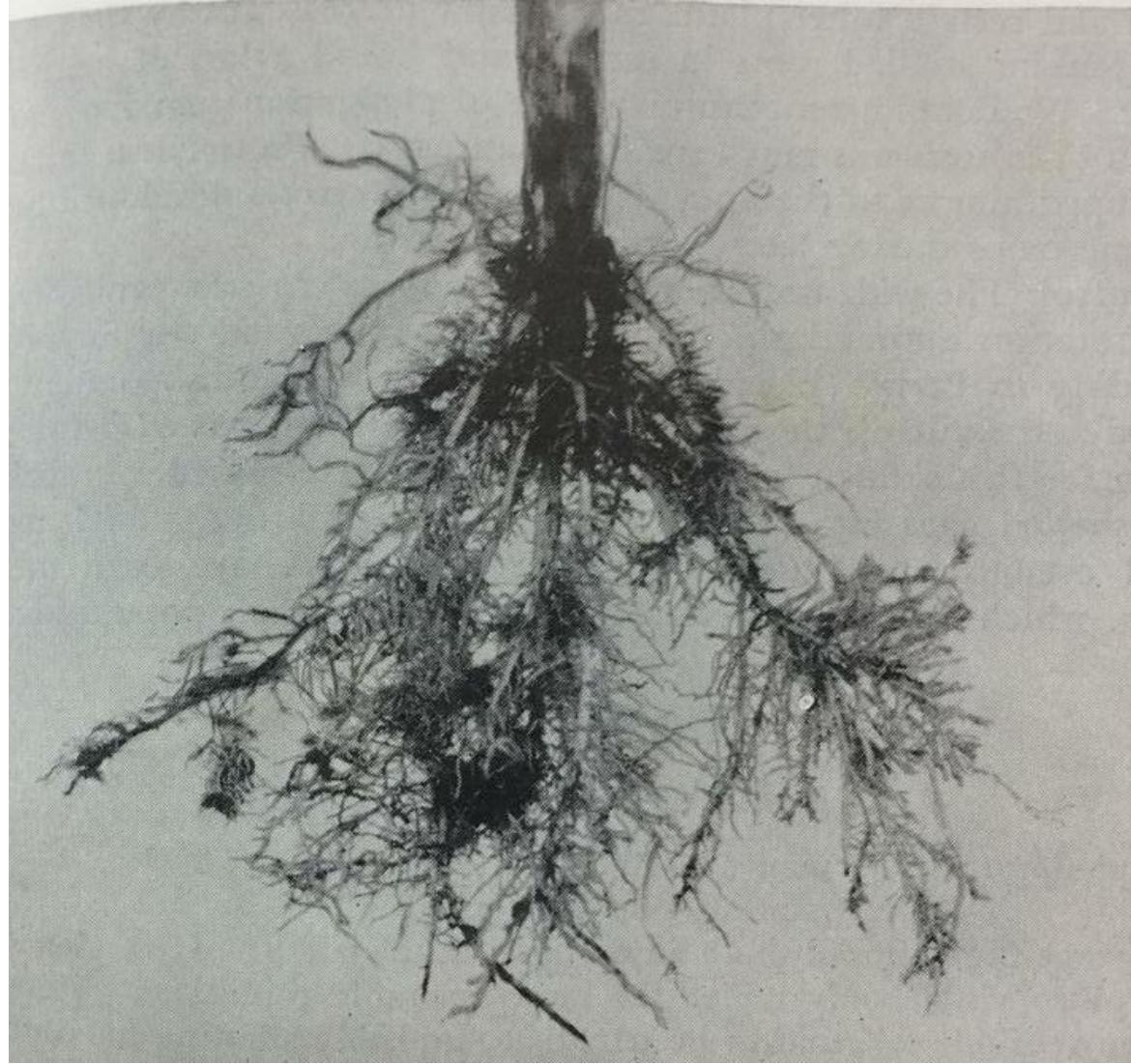
# Outros Nematoides

# *Paratrichodorus minor*

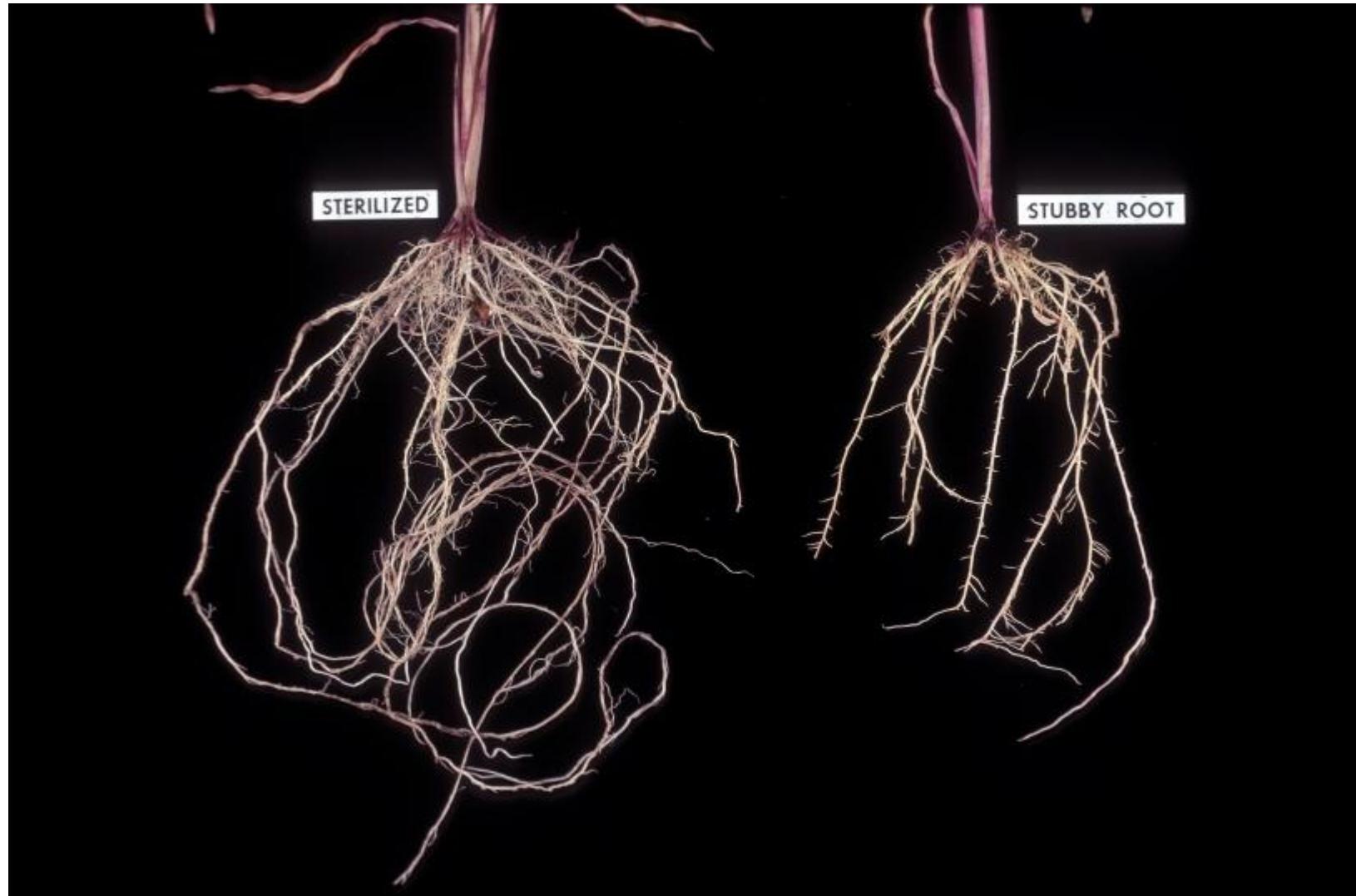


[https://www.ipmimages.org/browse/detail.cfm  
?imgnum=1524086](https://www.ipmimages.org/browse/detail.cfm?imgnum=1524086)

[http://entnemdept.ufl.edu/creatures/nematode/stubbyroot/paratrichodorus\\_minor.htm](http://entnemdept.ufl.edu/creatures/nematode/stubbyroot/paratrichodorus_minor.htm)

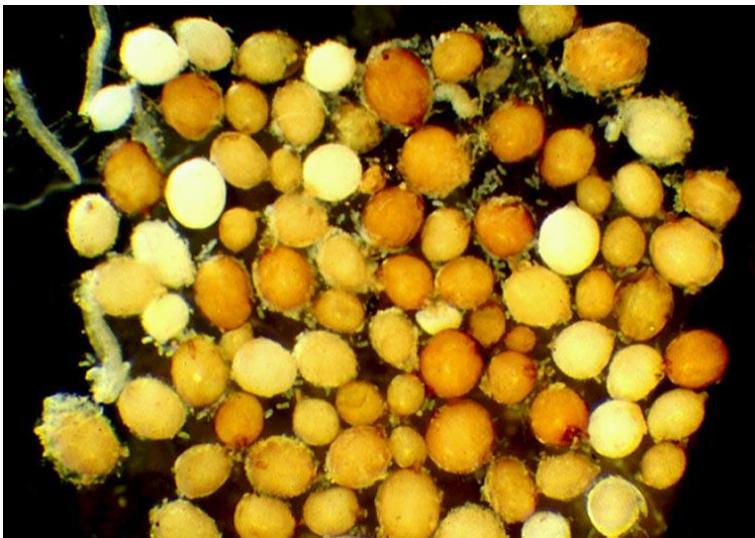


**Thorne (1961) Principles of Nematology**



<https://www.ipmimages.org/browse/detail.cfm?imgnum=1524083#>

# *Heterodera zae*



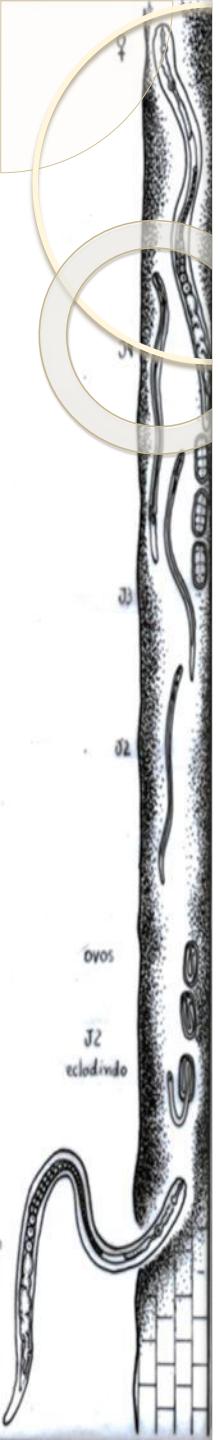
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[https://bugwoodcloud.org/images/768x512/5440528  
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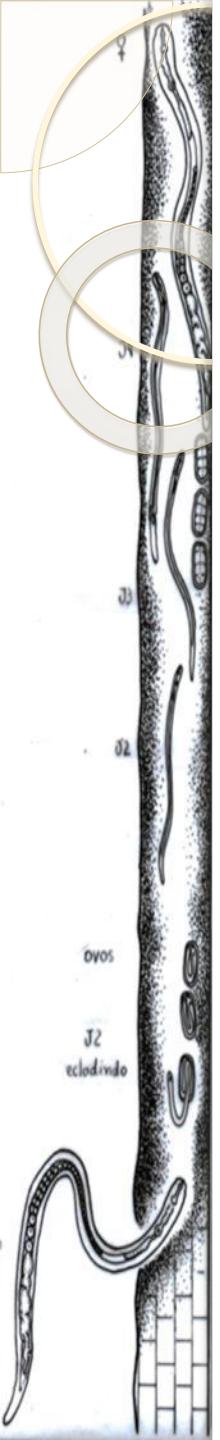
# *Ditylenchus dipsaci*



<https://www7.inra.fr/hyppz/IMAGES/7031622.jpg>



<https://www7.inra.fr/hyppz/IMAGES/7031625.jpg>



*Longidorus breviannulatus* e *Belonolaimus longicaudatus* → não  
ocorrem no Brasil  
Importância da quarentena!

*Paratrichodorus minor* → Apesar de ocorrer, sem registro de perdas no  
Brasil → Baixas populações? Avaliação deficiente?

*Ditylenchus dipsaci* → Espécie ocorre no Brasil, mas não as raças que  
infectam milho → Importância da quarentena!



*Bom Final de Semana*