

Stubby-Root Nematode, *Trichodorus obtusus* Cobb (Nematoda: Adenophorea: Triplonchida: Diphtherophorina: Trichodoridea: Trichodoridae)¹

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Introduction

Nematodes in the family Trichodoridae (Thorne, 1935) Siddiqi, 1961, are commonly called "stubby-root" nematodes, because feeding by these nematodes can cause a stunted or "stubby" appearing root system. *Trichodorus obtusus* is one of the most damaging nematodes on turfgrasses, but also may cause damage to other crops.

Synonymy

Trichodorus proximus

Distribution

Trichodorus obtusus is only known to occur in the United States. A report of *T. proximus* (a synonym of *T. obtusus*) from Ivory Coast was later determined to be a different species. *Trichodorus obtusus* is reported in the states of Virginia, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New York and South Dakota. The author found *T. obtusus* infesting St. Augustinegrass lawns near Dallas, Texas.

Life Cycle and Biology

While large for a plant-parasitic nematode (about 1/16 inch long), *T. obtusus* is still small enough that it can be seen only with the aid of a microscope. Stubby-root nematodes are ectoparasitic nematodes, meaning that they feed on plants while their bodies remain in the soil. They feed primarily on meristem cells of root tips. Stubby-root nematodes are plant-parasitic nematodes in the Triplonchida, an order characterized by having a six-layer cuticle (body covering). Stubby-root nematodes are unique among plant-parasitic nematodes because they have an onchiostyle, a curved, solid stylet or spear they use in feeding. All other plant-parasitic nematodes have straight, hollow stylets. Stubby-root nematodes use their onchiostyle like a dagger to puncture holes in plant cells. The stubby root nematode then secretes from its mouth (stoma) salivary material into the punctured cell. The salivary material hardens into a feeding tube which functions as a "straw" enabling the nematode to withdraw and ingest the cell contents through the tube. After feeding on an individual cell, the stubby-root nematode will move on to feed on

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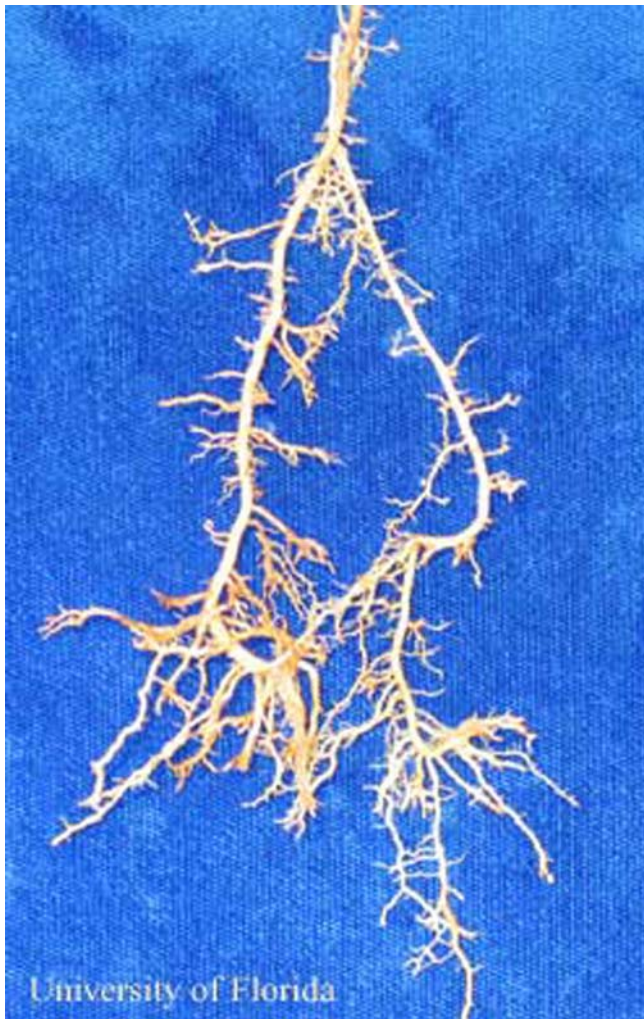


Figure 1. St. Augustinegrass roots with "stubby-root" symptoms caused by *Trichodorus obtusus* Cobb, a stubby-root nematode. Credits: W. T. Crow, University of Florida

other cells, leaving old feeding tubes behind and forming new ones in each cell that it feeds from.

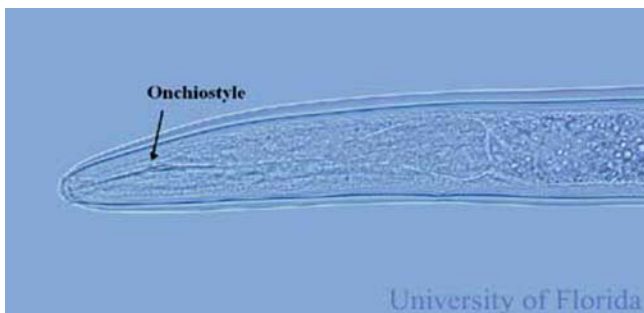


Figure 2. Curved onchiostyle of *Trichodorus obtusus* Cobb, a stubby-root nematode. Credits: W. T. Crow, University of Florida

Trichodorus obtusus is an amphimictic species, meaning that males and females must mate to

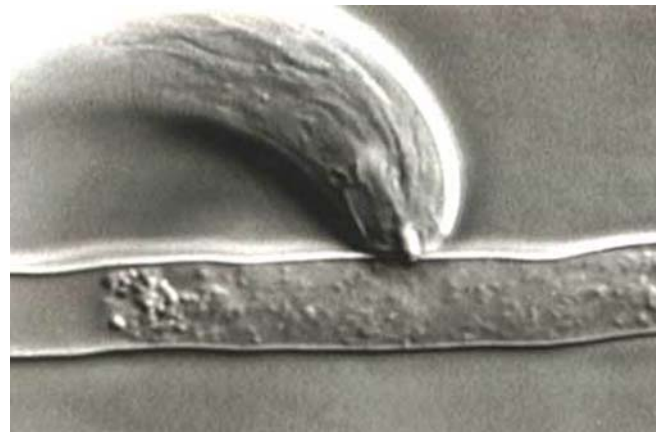


Figure 3. Stubby-root nematode feeding on a root hair through a feeding tube. Credits: Urs Wyss, Institute of Phytopathology, Germany

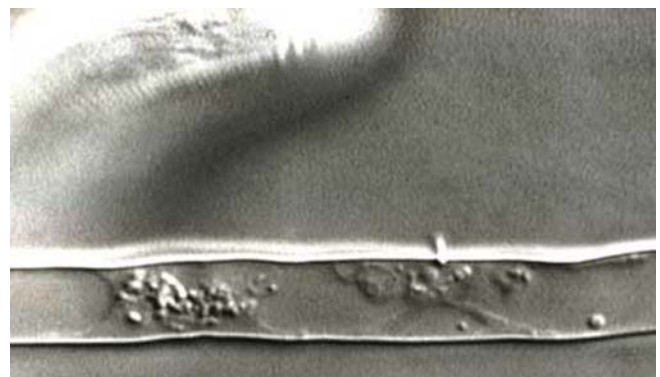


Figure 4. Feeding tube left in a root hair after feeding by a stubby-root nematode. Credits: W. T. Crow, University of Florida

produce offspring. Therefore, in most populations there are almost as many males as females. After mating, female *T. obtusus* lay eggs that remain in soil until they hatch as second-stage juveniles. Stubby-root nematodes are obligate plant-parasites, meaning they must feed on plants in order to survive and reproduce. Once it locates a root and starts feeding, the juvenile nematode will molt three times before it becomes an egg-laying adult.

Importance

Trichodorus obtusus is very damaging on turfgrasses. In Florida it is one of the most common nematode problems diagnosed on St. Augustinegrass lawns. By damaging the turf root system it makes the turf more prone to environmental stresses and may lead to increased use of water and fertilizer inputs. It also makes turf less competitive with weeds and may lead to increased herbicide usage.

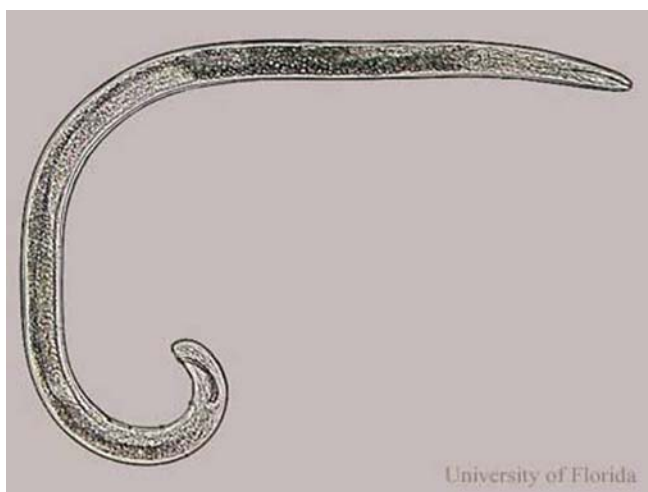


Figure 5. Male *Trichodorus obtusus* Cobb, a stubby-root nematode. Credits: W. T. Crow, University of Florida



Figure 6. Female *Trichodorus obtusus* Cobb, a stubby-root nematode. Credits: W. T. Crow, University of Florida

Symptoms

On turfgrasses, damage caused by *T. obtusus* usually occurs in irregularly shaped patches within a given area. Symptoms are usually worse in sandy than in heavier soils. The turf may wilt in these areas, thin out, and die if stresses such as drought occur. Roots may appear abbreviated or "stubby" looking. However, these symptoms can be caused by other factors, so the only way to verify if *T. obtusus* is a problem is to have a nematode assay conducted by a credible nematode diagnostic lab. The University of Florida Nematode Assay Laboratory provides routine diagnosis of *T. obtusus*, and other plant-parasitic nematodes for the public at a nominal fee.

Hosts

Known hosts of *T. obtusus* are: bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, and tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*). It has been associated with; big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.), Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pretensis*), rhododendron (*Rhododendron* sp.), Sabal palm (*Sabal palmetto*), potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), littleleaf linden (*Tilia cordata*), sweetbay magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*), sorghum-sudangrass (*Sorghum bicolor* x *S.*



Figure 7. Wilting patches of St. Augustinegrass resulting from a high infestation of *Trichodorus obtusus* Cobb, a stubby-root nematode. Credits: W. T. Crow, University of Florida



Figure 8. Dying patches of St. Augustinegrass resulting from a high infestation of *Trichodorus obtusus* Cobb, a stubby-root nematode, combined with drought stress. Credits: W. T. Crow, University of Florida

arundinaceum) and seashore paspalum (*Paspalum vaginatum*).

Management

Nematicides are available for use on golf courses, sod farms, cemeteries, athletic fields, and industrial grounds. However, no effective nematicides are currently available for use on residential lawns.

See the University of Florida Nematode Management Guide for current nematicide recommendations.

Often, if other turf stress factors such as improper mowing, insufficient light, poor irrigation

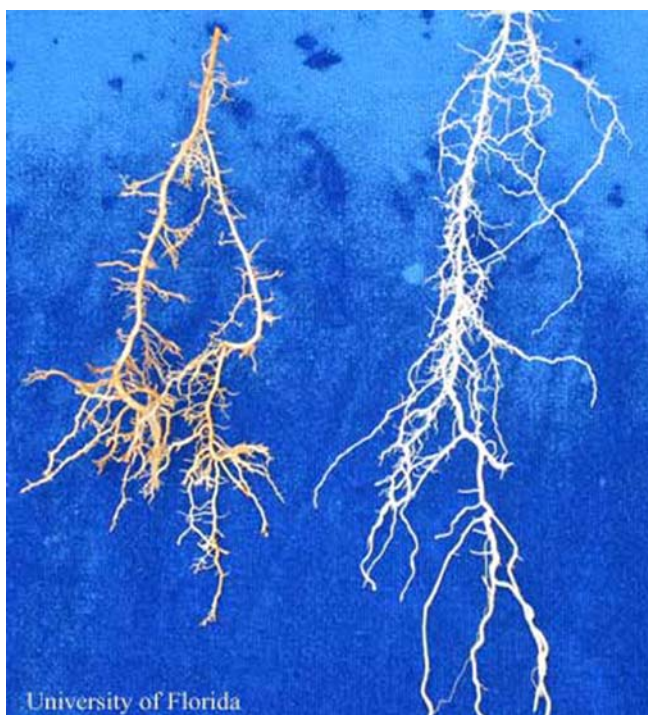


Figure 9. St. Augustinegrass roots grown in soil inoculated with *Trichodorus obtusus* (left), a stubby-root nematode, and in non-inoculated soil (right). Credits: W. T. Crow, University of Florida

coverage, etc. can be identified, damage caused by *T. obtusus* can be lessened by improving these conditions. Increasing irrigation frequency also can help, but may not be practical during times of water restriction.

In extreme cases it may become practical to replace infested grass with an alternative planting. In these cases rhizomal or perinneal peanut may make an acceptable turf substitute that is immune to *T. obtusus*.

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