



Nematodes on banana

Helicotylenchus multicinctus, *Radopholus similis*, *Meloidogyne* spp., etc.

	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
 <p>Helicotylenchus multicinctus (John Bridge)</p>  <p>Toppling of severely affected plant. (Miriam Otipa, KARI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In infected plantation, improve plant nutrition by application of a fertilizer high in potassium • Mulching (cover the soil with banana leaves and other plant material) • Ratoon control: limit the number of plants per rhizome (mat) to 3 or 4 suckers • Before planting, the base of suckers can be pared to remove dark spots and sterilize in hot water (50°C for 20 minutes) • Use clean planting material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe for symptoms such as: Corm and roots necrosis; Slow plant growth; Delayed fruiting; Reduced bench weight; Decreased productive life of the plantation; Falling down of banana due to heavy infestation (loss of anchoring roots) • Threshold: 30000 units / 100 gr of roots • Note: This pest is not considered to be a potential danger in Rwanda because of the temperature. In Bugarama region, which is the lowest altitude in the country, nematodes are present but do not have remarkable effects on banana production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly infested plantation should be removed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nematicides are not recommended under smallholder conditions. 	



Rwanda

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