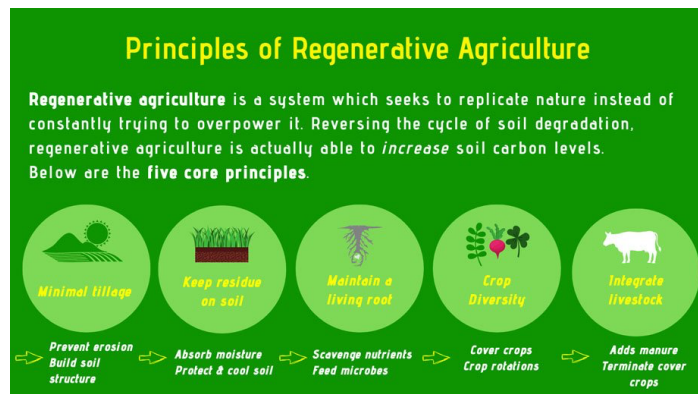


How will regenerative agricultural practices affect parasitic nematode populations?

Sponsored by the SON Ecology Committee



To help mitigate greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, producers are increasingly being encouraged to adopt regenerative agricultural practices that prioritize the buildup of soil organic matter and soil health. The suppression of soil-borne pests and diseases is often promoted as a key ecosystem function of healthy soil, and nematologists have a long history of demonstrating how

particular cover crops or organic amendments can be used to suppress plant-parasitic nematode populations in the relative short term. However, cover cropping and organic amendment practices targeted to most efficiently enhance soil organic matter and soil health may not necessarily be consistent with practices known to suppress plant-parasitic nematodes and soil-borne diseases. In this symposium, the impact of regenerative agriculture on nematodes will be explored.

NEMATODE LINKAGE TO REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE IN THE TROPICS/SUBTROPICS

Koon-Hui Wang, University of Hawaii

INFLUENCE OF SUBTROPICAL REGENERATIVE CROPPING SYSTEMS ON PLANT-PARASITIC NEMATODES ARE SPECIES-SPECIFIC

Zane Grabau, University of Florida

THE DUAL EFFECTS OF WINTER COVER CROPS ON ABUNDANCE OF MELOIDOGYNE INCOGNITA AND BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

Patricia Timper, Retired USDA-ARS

SOIL BIOLOGICAL RESPONSES AT THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY LONG-TERM ORGANIC FIELD CROP/LIVESTOCK SYSTEMS TRIAL

James Kotcon, West Virginia University

IS THE ADOPTION OF REGENERATIVE SOIL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO INCREASE SOIL ORGANIC MATTER ALWAYS GOOD FOR SUSTAINABILITY OF TEMPERATE ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS? A NEMATOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Tom Forge, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada