

UK pest status report for *Meloidogyne javanica*

Field	Detail
Pest species name	<i>Meloidogyne javanica</i> (Treub, 1885) Chitwood, 1949.
Pest taxon (order, family)	Tylenchida: Meloidogynidae
Synonyms	<p><i>Anguillula javanica</i> (Treub, 1885) Lavergne, 1901</p> <p><i>Heterodera javanica</i> Treub, 1885</p> <p><i>Meloidogyne bauruensis</i> Lordello, 1956 (Esser, Perry & Taylor, 1976)</p> <p><i>Meloidogyne javanica bauruensis</i> Lordello, 1956</p> <p><i>Meloidogyne javanica javanica</i> (Treub, 1885) Chitwood, 1949</p> <p><i>Meloidogyne lordelloi</i> Da Ponte, 1969</p> <p><i>Meloidogyne lucknowica</i> Singh, 1969</p> <p><i>Tylenchus (Heterodera) javanicus</i> (Treub, 1885) Cobb, 1890</p>
Pest common name	<p>Javanese root-knot nematode</p> <p>Root gall nematode</p> <p>Root-knot nematode</p> <p>Sugarcane eelworm</p> <p>Sugarcane nematode</p>
Regulatory status	<p>Great Britain: Provisional quarantine pest</p> <p>Northern Ireland: Regulated non quarantine pest</p>
Pest status in UK (as per ISPM 8¹)	<p>Absent: pest not recorded</p> <p>Note: A population was detected in soil associated with a large potted Acacia tree, imported from South Africa into London. This population was able to survive overwinter in the buffered pot environment in London and was subsequently destroyed (Fera records).</p>
Global distribution	<p><u>Africa</u>: Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Réunion, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.</p>

	<p><u>Asia:</u> Armenia, Bangladesh, Brunei, China (Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hebei, Henan, Inner Mongolia, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang), India (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal), Indonesia (Java, Sulawesi), Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, Ryukyu Islands, Shikoku), Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Malaysia (Malaysi Peninsular), Sabah, Sarawak, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen.</p> <p><u>Europe:</u> Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, France, Germany, Greece (Crete), Hungary, Iceland, Italy (Sicily), Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Russia (Central Russia, Russian Far East, Southern Russia), Serbia and Montenegro, Spain (Canary Islands), Ukraine.</p> <p><u>North America:</u> Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago, United States (Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia).</p> <p><u>Oceania:</u> Australia (New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia), Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga.</p> <p><u>South America:</u> Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil (Acre, Alagoas, Bahia, Ceara, Goias, Maranhao, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Para, Paraiba, Parana, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo, Sergipe), Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Worldwide distribution restricted to protected cultivation in temperate regions (Perry <i>et al.</i>, 2009).</p>
<p>Main hosts</p>	<p>Beta vulgaris (sugarbeet), Camellia sinensis (tea), Capsicum annuum (bell pepper), Cucurbitaceae (cucurbits), Fabaceae (leguminous plants), Nicotiana tabacum (tobacco), Prunus salicina (Japanese plum), Solanaceae, Solanum lycopersicum (tomato), Solanum melongena (aubergine), Solanum tuberosum (potato).</p> <p>Note: Extremely polyphagous species, attacking both monocotyledons and dicotyledons (Perry <i>et al.</i>, 2009).</p>

Likelihood for establishment in UK	Very likely but only in protected cultivation.
Website(s)	https://planthealthportal.defra.gov.uk/pests-and-diseases/uk-plant-health-risk-register/viewPestRisks.cfm?cslref=5031 https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/MELGJA/categorization http://intranet.fera.gsi.gov.uk/applicat/ph/warehouse/organism/info.cfm?cslref=5031&pageType=INFO http://intranet.fera.gsi.gov.uk/applicat/ph/warehouse/organism/info.cfm?cslref=5031&pageType=INFO https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/how-forecasts-are-made/observations/weather-stations

References

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Perry, R.N., Moens, M. and Starr, J.L. eds., 2009. *Root-knot nematodes*. CABI. Pp. 64-65, 74, 205-208.

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¹ International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) 8 Determination of pest status in an area