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nematode management; 1.5.9 Lack of economically oriented plant-parasitic nematode research; 1.6 Resources and Facilities Devoted to Nematology versus Limitations; 1.7 Economic Framework of Phytonematodes; 1.8 Conclusions and Future Prospects; Acknowledgements; References; 2: Significance of Biocontrol Agents of Phytonematodes; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Nematophagous and Endophytic Fungi
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3: Nematophagous Fungi as Biocontrol Agents of Phytonematodes3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Nematophagous Fungi; 3.2.1 Isolation techniques; 3.2.2 Observation of living materials; 3.2.3 Temporary and permanent mounts; 3.2.4 Identification; 3.3 Nematode-trapping Fungi; 3.3.1 Taxonomy and morphology; 3.3.2 Mode of action; 3.3.3 Ecology and distribution; 3.3.4 Effect on phytonematodes; 3.3.5 Formulation and commercialization; 3.4 Endoparasitic Fungi; 3.4.1 Taxonomy and morphology; 3.4.2 Mode of infection; 3.4.3 Ecology and distribution; 3.4.4 Effect on phytonematodes
3.4.5 Formulation and commercialization

Sommario/riassunto

Highlighting the use of biocontrol agents as an alternative to chemical pesticides in the management of plant parasitic nematodes, this book reviews the current progress and developments in the field. Tactful and successful exploitation of each biocontrol agent, i.e. nematophagous fungi, parasitic bacteria, predaceous mites, rhizobacteria, mycorrhiza and predaceous nematodes, has been described separately. The contributors are 23 eminent nematologists and their information has been compiled in 19 chapters.