

Cover Crops for Managing Root-Knot Nematodes¹

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This article is intended to guide agricultural professionals in using cover crops for management of root-knot nematodes.

Nematodes are unsegmented roundworms belonging to the phylum Nematoda. Nematodes are found in almost all habitats, but they are often overlooked due to their microscopic size. Many different kinds of nematodes are present in soil (McSorley 2019). These include plant parasites, decomposers, predators, insect parasites, and animal parasites. Some nematodes are aquatic and do not affect terrestrial plants. In farming systems, nematode predators and nematodes that are parasites of insects are beneficial, while nematode parasites of plants and animals are pests. Entomopathogenic nematodes (nematodes harmful to insects) may help to reduce the number of insect pests by infecting them with bacteria. Plant-parasitic nematodes will mainly feed on plant roots, and they can seriously damage or even kill crops, turf, and ornamental plants. Plant-parasitic nematodes are difficult to control because they live underground or inside the plant roots.

One of the most damaging groups of plant-parasitic nematodes is the root-knot nematodes (*Meloidogyne* spp.). These nematodes are widespread and are pests of almost all major crops. Damage by root-knot nematodes can be seen as galls or knot-like swellings produced along the plant roots (Figure 1). These galls cannot be easily removed because they are part of the plant root tissue. The juvenile root-knot nematode is the infective stage that can freely move through the soil and enter the root of a suitable host plant. Root-knot nematodes establish feeding sites within plant roots and cause enlargement of root cells. Only the females are capable of establishing feeding sites. A root-knot nematode infestation can be detected by the presence of their galls on plant roots. Several different species of root-knot nematodes occur in Florida, and a few of these occur as different host races, or specialized subgroups defined by the set of crops they infect. Advanced microscopic or molecular techniques are required to differentiate between different root-knot

nematode species, but a professional nematology diagnostic service such as the UF/IFAS Nematode Assay Lab can identify them for you (<https://entnemdept.ufl.edu/nematology-assay-lab/>).



Figure 1. Galling, or knot-like swellings, on roots is a distinctive symptom caused by root-knot nematodes as illustrated by this tomato root system.

Credit: Zane Grabau, UF/IFAS

Cover Crops

Cover crops are crops grown between cash crop cycles or incorporated with cash crops to cover the ground in vegetable fields, orchards, and agricultural sites. Cover crops are mainly planted to improve soil fertility and soil structure; decrease soil erosion; and suppress weeds, insects, nematodes, and other plant pathogens. Residues from cover crops can be incorporated as “green manure” to supply macro- and micronutrients for increasing the soil fertility for the next crop. Cover crops also help to enhance many beneficial organisms, and also possibly contribute to carbon sequestration. Cover crops can be useful in nematode management because nematodes can move only very short distances on their own. Nematodes cannot migrate to another field if a cover crop is not a host to the nematodes. Instead, some of them will starve, which helps to manage their population. Additionally, certain cover crops may contain compounds that are toxic to certain plant-parasitic nematodes and may actively kill off a portion of the nematode population.

In contrast, a cover crop will increase plant-parasitic nematode populations if the selected cover crop is a host for the nematodes in the field. Even cover crops that contain toxic compounds can be hosts for certain nematodes, so verification is important. Additionally, cover crop host status can vary among species of root-knot nematodes and other plant-parasitic nematodes. Fallow soil also helps to keep nematode populations at lower levels, but it may lead to soil erosion and other problems. Many different types of cover crops are adapted for cultivation in the southern United States. Examples of these cover crops are cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*), sorghum-sudangrass (*Sorghum bicolor* × *S. sudanense*), sunn hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*), marigolds (*Tagetes* spp.), jointvetch (*Aeschynomene americana*), sesame (*Sesamum indicum*), grasses, rye (*Secale cereale*), wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), oats (*Avena sativa*), crimson clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*), vetch (*Vicia* spp.), and lupine (*Lupinus angustifolius*).

Summer Cover Crops

Cowpea, sunn hemp, sorghum-sudangrass, marigold, jointvetch, hairy indigo (*Indigofera hirsuta*), sesame, and some other grasses have most commonly been used as summer cover crops to keep root-knot populations at lower levels.

Cowpea

Cowpea is well adapted for cultivation in the tropics and southern United States. Cowpea is a leguminous summer cover crop (Figure 2) and helps to fix free atmospheric nitrogen with the help of nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Nematode management using a cowpea cover crop is dependent on the type of cowpea cultivar used and the type of nematode present. Cultivars such as ‘Mississippi Silver’ and ‘Iron Clay’ were found effective against different species of *Meloidogyne incognita* (southern root-knot nematode). Some cultivars are susceptible to southern root-knot nematode or other species of root-knot nematodes and may increase nematode populations. Therefore, consideration of the cowpea cultivar used and nematode species in a particular field is important in order to avoid compounding nematode problems. For more information on cowpea cover crops for root-knot nematode management, see [“Management of Nematodes with Cowpea Cover Crops”](#) (Wang et al. 2026).



Figure 2. Cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*) growing in a research plot in central Florida.

Credit: Esteban Rios, UF/IFAS

Sunn Hemp

Sunn hemp is being used more and more often as a summer legume cover crop in the southern United States (Figure 3). This versatile crop helps to suppress weeds, reduce soil erosion, and reduce populations of most root-knot nematodes and reniform nematodes (*Rotylenchulus reniformis*), among other nematodes. Besides suppressing nematodes, sunn hemp is beneficial because its crop residues help to improve soil organic matter and crop vigor and health. For more information on sunn hemp cover crops for root-knot nematode management, see [“Management of Nematodes and Soil Fertility with Sunn Hemp Cover Crops”](#) (Wang et al. 2022).



Figure 3. Sunn hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*) in full bloom in a research plot in central Florida.

Credit: Zane Grabau, UF/IFAS

Sorghum-sudangrass

Although sorghum-sudangrass is a summer crop (Figure 4), it can be planted year round in central and south Florida. Sorghum or sorghum-sudangrass are most effective at managing root-knot nematodes when they are used as rotation crops. In a Florida research study (McSorley et al. 1994), ‘SX-17’ sorghum-sudangrass did not support populations of southern root-knot nematode races 1 and 2, peanut root-knot nematode race 1 (*M. arenaria*), and Javanese root-knot nematode (*M. javanica*). Thus, it was effective against a wide range of root-knot nematodes that are common in Florida. Some varieties of sorghum-sudangrass are not only poor hosts for root-knot nematodes but may be resistant to some plant diseases and insect pests. As with cowpea, cultivar choice can be critical. For more information on sorghum-sudangrass cover crops for root-knot nematode management, see “[Nematode Management Using Sorghum and Its Relatives](#)” (Dover et al. 2025).



Figure 4. Sorghum-sudangrass (*Sorghum bicolor* × *S. sudanense*) growing in a research plot in central Florida.
Credit: Zane Grabau, UF/IFAS

Marigold

Marigold (*Tagetes* spp.) can be used as a cover crop (Figure 5) and it also produces an allelochemical called alpha-terthienyl, which helps to reduce populations of root-knot nematodes and may have activity against other plant pests such as fungi, bacteria, and insects (Hooks et al. 2010). Marigold can suppress 14 genera of plant-parasitic nematodes, especially root-knot nematodes and

lesion nematodes (*Pratylenchus* spp.). Different species and cultivars of marigold vary in their ability to suppress nematode populations. For more information on marigold cover crops for root-knot nematode management, see “[Marigolds \(Tagetes spp.\) for Nematode Management](#)” (Krueger et al. 2019).



Figure 5. Marigold (*Tagetes* spp.).
Credit: UF/IFAS

Other Summer Cover Crops

Some other crops such as jointvetch (Figure 6), horsebean (*Canavalia ensiformis*) (Figure 7), sesame (Figure 8), and some grasses can be also used as cover crops to manage populations of root-knot nematodes (Table 1). Weeds such as hairy indigo (*Indigofera hirsuta*), partridge pea (*Cassia fasciculata*), and showy croton (*Crotalaria spectabilis*) (Figure 9) have also been used (Table 1). Several of the cover crops, including cowpea, sorghum-sudangrass, jointvetch, and castor were found effective to reduce more than one species or race of root-knot nematodes in Florida, but results depend on crop cultivars and nematodes species or races (McSorley et al. 1994). An alternative cropping system incorporating bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*) into row crops has also been developed, and it may be helpful for managing root-knot and other nematodes.



Figure 6. Jointvetch (*Aeschynomene americana*).
Credit: UF/IFAS



Figure 9. Showy croton (*Crotalaria spectabilis*).
Credit: UF/IFAS



Figure 7. Horsebean (*Canavalia ensiformis*).
Credit: UF/IFAS



Figure 8. Sesame (*Sesamum indicum*).
Credit: UF/IFAS

Winter Cover Crops

Winter cover crops such as rye (*Secale cereale*) (Figure 10), wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) (Figure 11), crimson clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*) (Figure 12), and lupine (*Lupinus angustifolius*) (Figure 13) are used where summer is the main season for cash crops (Wang et al. 2004). Rye is a commonly used winter cover crop in the southeastern United States and a poor host of most root-knot nematode species (McSorley and Dickson 1989). Population densities of southern root-knot nematode remained low throughout the winter cover-cropping season on several crops (wheat, rye, oat, lupine, hairy vetch (*Vicia villosa*), and crimson clover). However, their numbers increased after a susceptible corn crop was planted in the spring (Table 2), especially following legumes, hairy vetch, crimson clover, and lupine (Wang et al. 2004). Leguminous cover crops are important for providing nitrogen, but most winter legumes can increase population levels of root-knot nematodes, and hairy vetch and crimson clover are particularly troublesome, with hairy vetch also not recommended due to its high potential for becoming invasive in Florida. Similarly, Brassicas have garnered interest recently because they contain glucosinolates, compounds that can be toxic to certain pests, including some plant-parasitic nematodes. However, some Brassicas are also hosts for certain root-knot nematodes and may increase problems with this pest. For example, most oilseed radish (*Raphanus sativus*) cultivars were hosts for peanut root-knot nematode in greenhouse tests (Hamidi et al. 2020). Caliente or brown mustard (*Brassica juncea*) host status for southern and Javanese root-knot nematode varied by cultivar in greenhouse tests and neither helped manage root-knot nematodes in field tests abroad (Daneel et al.

2018). More local testing under field conditions is needed to determine the influence of Brassicas on root-knot nematodes.

Some cultivars of winter legumes show promise in nematode management. 'CahabaWhite' vetch (*Vicia sativa*) was reported effective in managing *M. incognita* race 3 in a greenhouse experiment conducted in Georgia (Timper et al. 2006). 'Cherokee' red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) had reduced root galling and nematode reproduction compared to other germplasm of red clover in response to peanut root-knot nematode, northern root-knot nematode (*M. hapla*), southern root-knot nematode, and Javanese root-knot nematode (Quesenberry et al. 1989). Among Brassicas, arugula (*Eruca sativa*) helped manage southern and Javanese root-knot nematode in the greenhouse and in field tests abroad (Daneel et al. 2018). Rye and oat were most effective in keeping nematode numbers low, and in general, cereal cover crops are better than leguminous cover crops for root-knot nematode suppression (Wang et al. 2004) (Table 2).



Figure 10. Rye (*Secale cereale*) growing over the winter in central Florida.

Credit: Zane Grabau, UF/IFAS



Figure 11. Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*).

Credit: UF/IFAS



Figure 12. Crimson clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*).

Credit: UF/IFAS



Figure 13. Lupine (*Lupinus angustifolius*).

Credit: UF/IFAS

Conclusions

Cover crops may be used for many different reasons, and some may be helpful for managing root-knot nematodes. However, use of some cover crops may have both advantages and disadvantages. Crops such as crimson clover are legumes that provide a nitrogen supply, but they also encourage populations of root-knot nematodes over the wintertime (McSorley and Dickson 1989). Velvetbean can produce dense vines and become hard to manage, and it can also act as a host plant for some insect pests. Some of these plants discussed as “cover crops,” such as hairy indigo and “showy” crotalaria, are considered weeds in Florida and cannot be recommended. Similarly, some plants previously considered cover crops and tested for nematode management, such as hairy vetch, castor (*Ricinus communis*), and velvetbean (*Mucuna pruriens*) present a high risk of becoming invasive and should be avoided. Use UF/IFAS’s [plant assessment tool](#) to determine if a cover crop represents a risk of invasion. Additional care in selecting a cover crop must also be made if livestock will graze the area, as some cover crops, such as some crotalaria species, castor, and sudangrass, can be toxic to livestock (McSorley et al. 1994). Weed management is also important to discourage root-knot nematode populations in cover crops. In prior research in Florida, poor cover crop stand due to seedling diseases and defoliation by caterpillars led to weed development in cover crop research plots. Some of these weeds were nematode hosts and showed galling from *M. incognita* (Crow et. al. 2001). Presence of these weeds made the cover crop ineffective for nematode management. Even when cover crops are used successfully, it is important to know that nematodes can recover after a susceptible host is grown, so crop rotation should be done on a continuing basis to avoid buildup of nematode populations. Depending on the target cash crop and production setting, there are some other management options for nematodes such as solarization (Krueger and McSorley 2018), nematicide application (Grabau 2020), and planting resistant cultivars, which are also effective for managing root-knot nematodes to some extent.

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Table 1. Response of some summer cover crops to root-knot nematode species based on field and greenhouse tests.

Cover Crop ^a	<i>M. arenaria</i> (peanut root-knot nematode)	<i>M. enterolobii</i> (guava root-knot nematode) ^b	<i>M. javanica</i> (Javanese root-knot nematode)	<i>M. incognita</i> (southern root-knot nematode)
Sesame	- (McSorley et al. 1994)	- (Khanal and Harshman 2021)	- (McSorley et al. 1994)	+ (McSorley et al. 1994)
Jointvetch	+ (McSorley et al. 1994)	N	+ (McSorley et al. 1994)	- (McSorley et al. 1994)
Sorghum-sudangrass	+ (McSorley et al. 1994)	+ (de Brida et al. 2018)	+ (McSorley et al. 1994)	+ (Crow et al 2001)
Cowpea	+ (Kokalis-Burelle et al. 2013)	- (Dareus et al. 2021)	+/- (Kokalis-Burelle et al. 2013; Swanson 1984)	+ (McSorley et al. 1994)
Horsebean	+ (McSorley et al. 1994)	- (Rodriguez et al. 2003)	- (McSorley et al. 1994)	- (McSorley et al. 1994)
Hairy indigo	+ (Rodriguez-Kabana 1990; McSorley et al. 1994)	N	N	N
Partridge pea	+ (McSorley et al. 1994)	N	+ (McSorley et al. 1994)	+ (McSorley et al. 1994)
Showy crotalaria	+ (McSorley et al. 1994)	+ (Rosa et al. 2015)	+ (McSorley et al. 1994)	+ (McSorley et al. 1994)
Sunn hemp	+ (McSorley 1999)	+ (Rosa et al. 2015)	+ (McSorley 1999)	+ (McSorley 1999)

^a Response may vary with cultivars of crops. Citations indicate source for the given cover crop-root-knot nematode combination.

^b Dash (-) = nematode reproduction likely/crop not effective; plus (+) = useful rotation crop, likely to reduce nematode populations; plus/dash (+/-) indicates host status varies evenly among common cultivars; N = not tested.

Table 2. Response of winter cover crops to root-knot nematode species in field and greenhouse tests.

Cover Crop ^a	<i>M. arenaria</i> (peanut root-knot nematode)	<i>M. enterolobii</i> (guava root-knot nematode) ^b	<i>M. javanica</i> (Javanese root-knot nematode)	<i>M. incognita</i> (southern root-knot nematode)
Wheat	- (Ibrahim 1993)	+ (de Brida et al. 2018)	+ (de Brida et al. 2017)	- (Wang et al. 2004)
Rye	+/- (Ibrahim 1993; Guertal et al. 1997)	+ (Carneiro et al. 2012)	N	+ (McSorley 1989; Timper et al. 2006)
Oat	+/- (Ibrahim 1993; Hamidi 2020)	+ (de Brida et al. 2018)	+/- (Machado et al. 2015; Hamidi 2020)	+ (Wang et al. 2004)
Vetch	- (Mosjidis et al. 1994)	- (Carneiro et al. 2012)	N	- (McSorley 1989; Timper et al. 2006)
Crimson clover	N	N	N	- (Timper et al. 2006)
Lupine	N	N	N	- (Wang et al. 2004)
Arugula	+ (Kokalis-Burelle et al. 2013)	N	+ (Daneel et al. 2018)	+ (Daneel et al. 2018)
Oilseed radish	+/- (Hamidi 2020)	N	+/- (Hamidi 2020)	+/- (Hamidi 2020)
Caliente/brown mustard	N	N	+/- (Daneel et al. 2018)	+/- (Daneel et al. 2018)

^a Response may vary with cultivars of crops. Citations indicate source for the given cover crop-root-knot nematode combination.

^b Dash (-) = nematode reproduction likely/crop not effective; plus (+) = useful rotation crop, likely to reduce nematode populations; plus/dash (+/-) indicates host status varies evenly among common cultivars; N = not tested.

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