



Extension

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Provided to you by:

Foliar Nematodes

Megan Meyers* and Brian Hudelson, UW-Madison Plant Pathology

What are foliar nematodes? Foliar nematodes are microscopic worm-like organisms in the genus *Aphelenchoides*. They live in and on the leaves (and other above-ground plant parts) of over 450 plant species in more than 75 plant families. They are commonly found on hostas, but can affect other herbaceous ornamentals (e.g., African violet, anemone, begonia, chrysanthemum, fern, orchid, veronica) and woody



Angular dead areas on *Brunnera* leaves typical of infections by foliar nematodes. (Photo courtesy of Monica Lewandowski, The Ohio State University Plant Pathology)

ornamentals (e.g., azalea, elm, privet), as well as fruit crops (e.g., sour cherry, strawberry) and vegetable crops (e.g., broccoli, celery, lettuce, onion, pinto bean, potato, squash, tomato). Damage from foliar nematode is usually cosmetic and non-lethal making ornamental plants less attractive and less saleable. In severe cases and on particularly susceptible hosts (e.g., strawberry), foliar nematodes can cause extensive leaf injury and defoliation and can interfere with and limit flowering.

What does foliar nematode damage look like? Unlike most other nematodes, which cause root damage, foliar nematodes cause damage to above-ground plant parts, especially leaves.

In young plants, foliar nematodes can cause new growth to curl, twist, and stunt. In more mature plants, foliar nematodes cause small, discolored, angular (i.e., straight-edged) blotches on leaves. The blotchy areas are typically bordered by veins. Blotches eventually turn brown and dry, and may fall away, giving the leaf a “shot-holed” appearance. Angular blotches often are not apparent until late in the growing season (e.g., August).

Where do foliar nematodes come from? Foliar nematodes are typically first introduced into a garden on infected/infested plants brought from another location. Foliar nematodes can then be spread from infected/infested plants to healthy plants by water splash from rain or overhead watering. Infections most often occur during periods of high humidity or when films of water form on leaves allowing for nematode movement. Foliar nematodes can also be spread when infected/infested plants are vegetatively propagated (i.e., when cuttings are taken from infested plants). Foliar nematodes can survive in dry leaves, dormant buds, and in soil, but not in plant roots. They can survive in unfavorable (e.g., dry or freezing) conditions and quickly become active when moisture becomes available.

How do I save a plant with foliar nematodes? Eliminating foliar nematodes is virtually impossible. No chemical products are available for foliar nematode control in home gardens. Hot water treatments have been developed to treat high-value plants but



Extension

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

are not recommended for home gardeners. Exact temperatures/timings for these treatments vary depending on the type of plant being treated, and missteps in timing/temperature can either kill plants or can lead to less than 100% control of the nematodes. If you have plants infected with foliar nematodes, the best course of action is to dig them up, bag them and remove them from your garden as soon as you notice symptoms to reduce the risk of the nematodes spreading to healthy plants. After working



Striped dead areas on hosta leaves typical of infections by foliar nematodes.

with infected plants, wash your hands with soap and water and decontaminate anything that has come into contact with the plants (e.g., tools, pots, bench surfaces, etc.) for 30 seconds with either 70% alcohol (e.g., rubbing alcohol, certain spray disinfectants) or 10% bleach. If you use bleach, be sure to thoroughly rinse and oil metal tools to prevent rusting. Because soil is virtually impossible to decontaminate, avoid planting susceptible hosts in an area where foliar nematodes have been a problem.

How do I avoid foliar nematode problems in the future?

The easiest way to avoid problems with foliar nematodes is to not bring them into your garden. Carefully inspect plants for nematode symptoms before purchase, but keep in mind that plants may not show symptoms

early in the growing season. Avoid using overhead sprinklers, as watering in this manner can splash foliar nematodes from plant to plant and promote spread. Instead use a soaker or drip hose that applies water directly to the soil, rather than onto leaves. Space plants far enough apart so that potential spread via water splash during natural rains is minimized and avoid working with plants when they are wet. Do not use foliar nematode-infected plants or even healthy-looking plants suspected to be infested with foliar nematodes when taking cuttings to propagate plants.

For more information on foliar nematodes: Contact the University of Wisconsin Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic (PDDC) at [608-262-2863](tel:608-262-2863) or pddc@wisc.edu.

*Completed as partial fulfillment of the requirements for a BS in Plant Pathology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

© 2014-2026 by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System doing business as the Division of Extension of the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

An EEO/Affirmative Action employer, University of Wisconsin-Madison provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title IX and ADA requirements. This document can be provided in an alternative format by calling Brian Hudelson at [608-262-2863](tel:608-262-2863) (711 for Wisconsin Relay).

References to pesticide products in this publication are for your convenience and are not an endorsement or criticism of one product over similar products. You are responsible for using pesticides according to the manufacturer's current label directions. Follow directions exactly to protect the environment and people from pesticide exposure. Failure to do so violates the law.

Thanks to Bryan Jensen, Anette Phibbs and Ken Williams for reviewing this document.

A complete inventory of UW Plant Disease Facts is available at the [University of Wisconsin-Madison Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic website](https://pddc.wisc.edu). (<https://pddc.wisc.edu>)

Submit additional lawn, landscape, and gardening questions at the [Ask a Gardening Question page](https://hort.extension.wisc.edu/ask-a-gardening-question/) (<https://hort.extension.wisc.edu/ask-a-gardening-question/>) of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension Horticulture website.