Journal of Nematology 37(4):504. 2005.

Errata

Correction to Volume 37, issue 2, pg 198.

Authors are Mujeebur Rahman Khan, Shahana M. Khan, and Fayaz A. Mohiddin.

Corrections and additions to abstracts of the 44th Annual Meeting of the Society of Nematologists, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, 9–13 July 2005.

EVALUATIONS OF TILLAGE AND EXPERIMENTAL NEMATICIDES ON *MELOIDOGYNE INCOGNITA* RACE 3 ON COTTON IN ALABAMA. **Lawrence, K. S., K. S. Balkcom, Ron Smith, A. J. Price, F. J. Arriaga, J. R. Jones, S. R. Usery, and G. W. Lawrence.**

MANAGEMENT OF THE ROOT-KNOT NEMATODE, *MELOIDOGYNE INCOGNITA,* ON SUNFLOWER BY A FORMULATED SOIL AMENDMENT. **A. M. Korayem,[1] A. Wahab,[2] and M. Mohamed.[1]** [1]Department of Plant Pathology, National Research Center, Cairo, Egypt; [2]Department of Zoology and Nematology, Faculty of Agriculture, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt.

The effect of different rates of application from a formulated compost containing plant and animal wastes and other natural compounds on the growth and yield of sunflower plants and on the root-knot nematode (*Meloidogyne incognita*) development was studied under field conditions. All the tested rates compost significantly reduced the root galls, females, egg masses, and *M. incognita* juveniles in soil. The correlation between the rate of application and nematode reduction was positive. No significant increase in the plant length and disc weight was found at all tested compost rates, yet the fresh weight and seed yield were significantly increased. Improvement of the plant growth parameters was better at the medium rate of application (2.5 kg/m^2) than at the lowest (1.25 kg/m^2) or the highest (3.75 kg/m^2) application rates.