

NEMABASE Information Order Form



Yes, please send me more information about NEMABASE for microcomputers.

Name

Company/Organization

Mailing Address

City

State

Zip Code

Phone

Send to: So are Distribution, Statewide Project, University of California, Davis, CA 95616-8621



How can I get NEMABASE?

NEMABASE will soon be available on disk from the UC Statewide Integrated Pest Management Project. Complete the form on this brochure and mail it to the indicated address to receive information about NEMABASE. Expected shipping date is early fall 1995.

In the future you will be able to download and update the database from the World Wide Web.

What are the system requirements?

Minimum requirements

- 486 CPU
- 8 MB RAM
- 16.5 megabytes free on hard disk for program and data
1.44 MB 3.5" or 1.2 MB 5.25" floppy drive
- Windows 3.1 or later
- Color (16 colors minimum) SuperVGA monitor (800x600 pixels minimum) ✓

How fast is a typical search?

Because of the large size of the database, queries may take ten minutes on a 486-DX2 66 MHz computer with 8 MB of RAM. Queries using a 100 MHz Pentium processor with 16 MB RAM are considerably faster, taking from only seconds to a few minutes.

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NEMABASE

A Database on the Host Status of Plant Species to Plant-Parasitic Nematodes

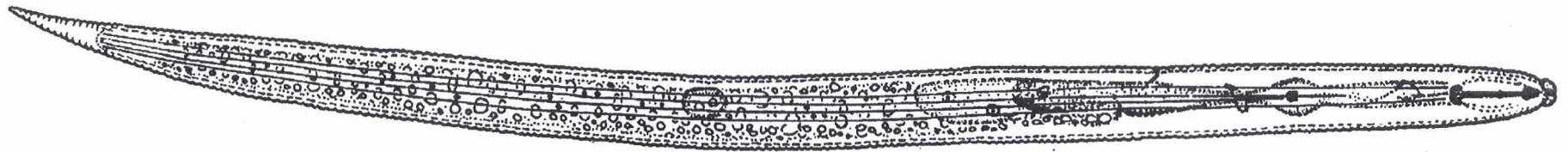
This extensive database

- Gives fast, easy access to the host status of plants to plant-parasitic nematodes throughout the world.
- Helps with rotation and cover cropping decisions for nematode management.



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Produced by:
Statewide Integrated Pest Management Project
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University of California



Why was NEMABASE developed?

For more than 40 years nematode management in many crops has depended on nematicides. But an increasing interest in reducing chemical use and a decreasing number of available nematicides have made it necessary to find alternative management strategies.

NEMABASE was developed to give those designing pest management programs the information they need to choose effective alternatives. The microcomputer database provides easy access to extensive information on rotation crops and cultivars that can be used to reduce nematode numbers and damage.

Using NEMABASE

NEMABASE includes not only an extensive data set, but a powerful search engine to assist in your search for host status, resistance, or damage levels by crop or crop type, and by nematode species or group of species. NEMABASE has an easy to use Windows interface and supplies default values and lists of choices in specific fields to make searches quicker and easier.

What's included in the database?

NEMABASE contains extensive lists of cover crops, native plants, crop cultivars, and their status as hosts for a wide range of nematodes. You'll find information on:

- **6,500 plant taxa.**
Higher taxonomic information, geographic origin, growth habit, and use of each plant species are included for more than 6,500 plant taxa (to the variety level).
- **3,900 nematodes.**
Details of the higher taxonomic information for 3,900 of the major plant-parasitic nematodes (to the race level).
- **38,000 interactions.**
Approximately 38,000 records detail the nature of each plant and nematode interaction, the constraints of the experiment or observation, and the source and quality of the data.

Details of specific nematode-plant interactions were extracted from published literature, evaluated, and summarized as they were entered into the database. Included are:

- nematode species
- nematode subspecific designation
- host species and cultivar
- scientific and common names
- qualitative categorizations (host, non-host, resistant)
- susceptibility to damage (tolerant, intolerant)
- seasonal multiplication or decline rates (P_i/P_j)
- damage functions and thresholds
- type of data (e.g., experiment or observation)
- geographic location
- temperature
- soil texture
- fungal, bacterial, or viral interactions
- experiment location (lab, greenhouse, field)
- complete journal citations from the *Journal of Nematology*, *Indian Journal of Nematology*, *Nematologica*, *Nematologica Mediterranea*, *Nematropica*, and other sources.

