The need of carrying out biologic control for regulate population densities of plant-parasitic nematodes (PPNs) appeared in the 1950s when investigators realized that chemical nematocides could be pernicious both to people and environment. Although there are many agents we can use for control plant-parasite nematodes (bacteria, fungi, protozoa, virus...), in this work we will focus only on predaceous nematodes and entomopathogenic nematodes (EPNs). As regards the first ones, we will show and compare the different orders that we can apply, and about the EPNs we will study the evolution in the last three decades of how the antagonism relationship takes place.

**Predaceous nematodes**

**Monochinda:** long life cycle, unstable in soil, lack in preference for predating PPN.

**Aphelenchida:** short life cycle, high reproductive potential and easy culturing.

**Dorylaimida:** long life cycle, wide predation range on PPNs, prey preference, prey searching ability and attraction and aggregation at feeding sites.

**Diplogasterida:** short life cycle, easy culturing, high preference for PPNs, chemotaxis, high persistence in soil.

**Plant-parasitic nematode**

The features that make PPNs such a difficult pest to control are:

- High reproductive potential
- Different stages in the same moment
- Protective structures: cuticle
- Metabolic adaptations
- Oral stylet for puncturing plant cells

**Conclusions**

Predaceous nematodes are not yet a viable option for fighting a PPN pest because they are not commercialized, they should be first studied at experimental level and tested in a wide variety of soils. The order with more probabilities to be someday sold as a product is Diplogasterida, because they satisfy the conditions for being a good PPN predator. The order Dorylaimida may be the second, but they have a longer life cycle. So, from these studied in this work, the easiest way for controlling a PPN pest with nematodes would be with the EPNs, as they are widely commercialized for adequate insect pests.

**References**


**Bibliography**