This chapter focuses on the recent developments of nematode pests of fruit and citrus trees. Fruit trees herein include stone fruits {apricot \([Prunus armeniaca\) L.], cherry \([P. avium\) (L.) L., and \(P. cerasus\) L.], peach/nectarine \([P. persica\) (L.) Batsch], and plum \([P. domestica\) L., \(P. salicina\) Lindl. hybrids and \(P. cerasifera\) Ehrh. hybrids]}, and pome fruits [apple \([Malus domestica\) Borkh.] and pear \([Pyrus communis\) L.]). Almond \([Prunus dulcis\) (Mill.) Webb] is usually classified with nuts and will not be discussed in this chapter.

Edible citrus include sweet orange \([Citrus sinensis\) (L.) Osbeck], sour orange \([C. aurantium\) L.], lemon \([C. limon\) (L.) Burm. f.], lime \([C. aurantifolia\) (Christm.) Swingle], citron \([C. medica\) L.], pummelo \([C. maxima\) (Burm.) Merr.], grapefruit \([C. x paradisi\) Macf.], mandarin \([C. reticulata\) Blanco], and kumquat \([Fortunella margarita\) (Lour.) Swingle].

**STONE FRUITS**

Stone fruits are grown in areas where soil, moisture, and climatic conditions are suitable, regardless of their place of origin. Climatic conditions such as chilling hours, frost-free spring, and water availability determines the limits of species distribution. Stone fruits are generally confined to those areas 23° N and 23° S of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, respectively. The origin and history of stone fruits are well documented (Westwood, 1988) and are, therefore, only briefly discussed in this chapter.

**Peach/Nectarine**

Peach originated in China and was transported into Persia, Italy, and other temperate areas throughout Europe (Fogel et al., 1974). Peach was introduced into the Western Hemisphere by the Spaniards around the mid-1500s. Over 50