

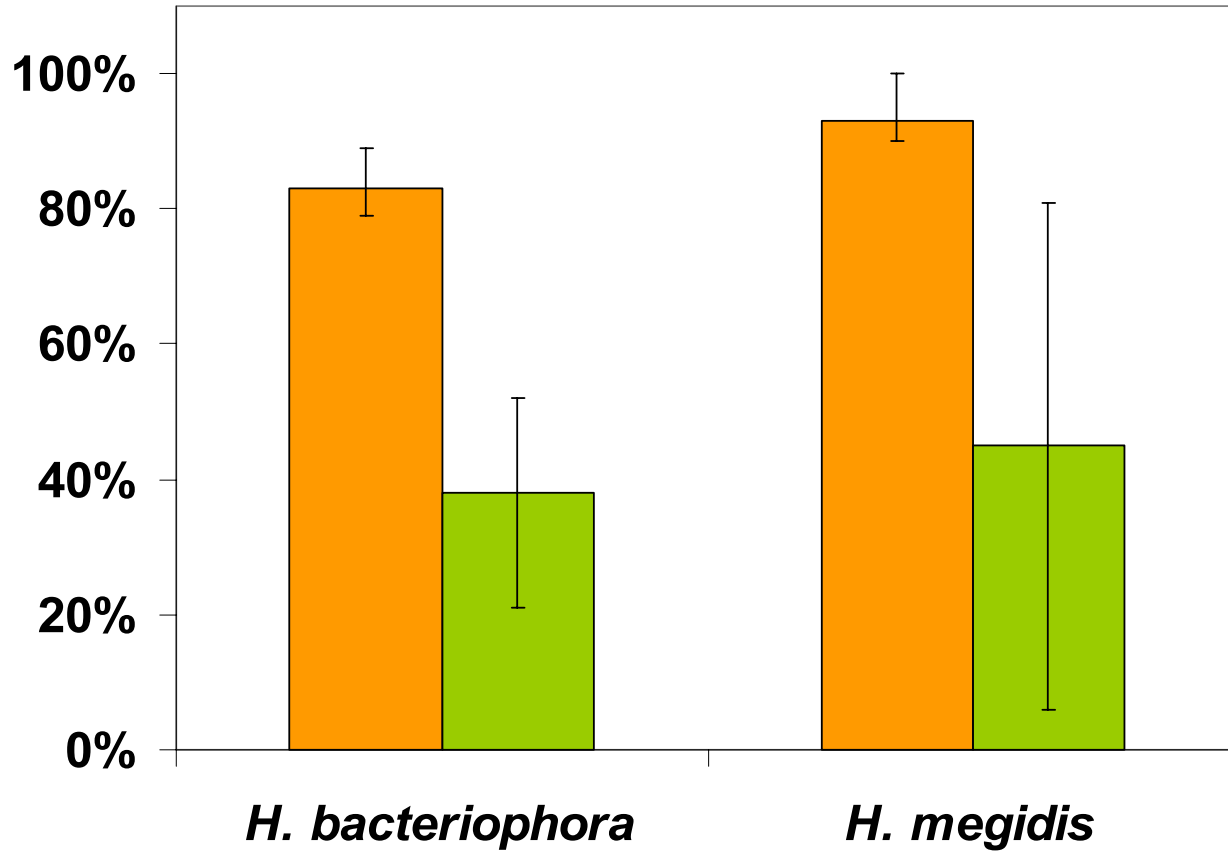
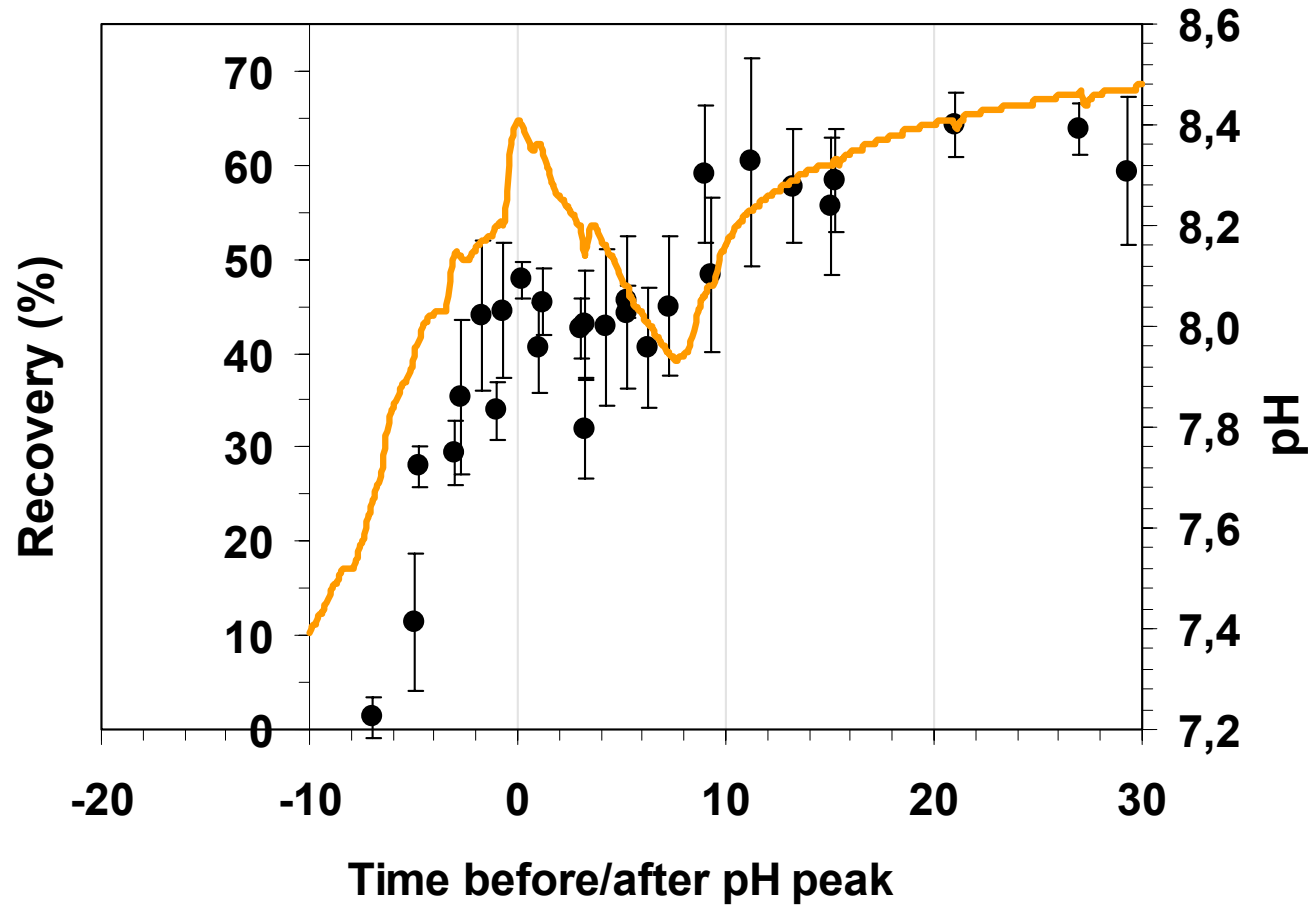


The recovery from the dauer stage *in vivo* & *in vitro*

 *In vivo*
 *In vitro*

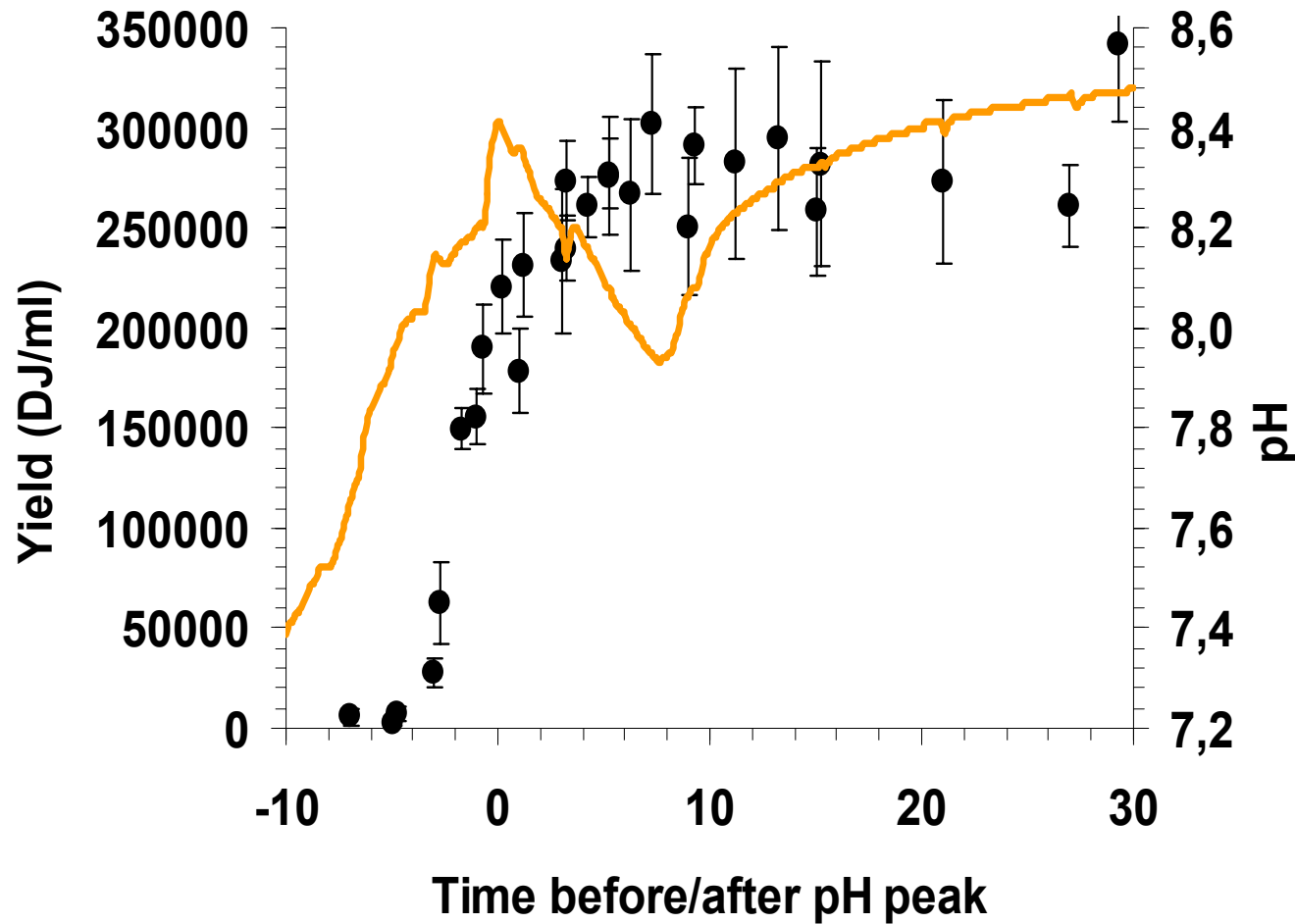


Determination of the optimal time for nematode inoculation



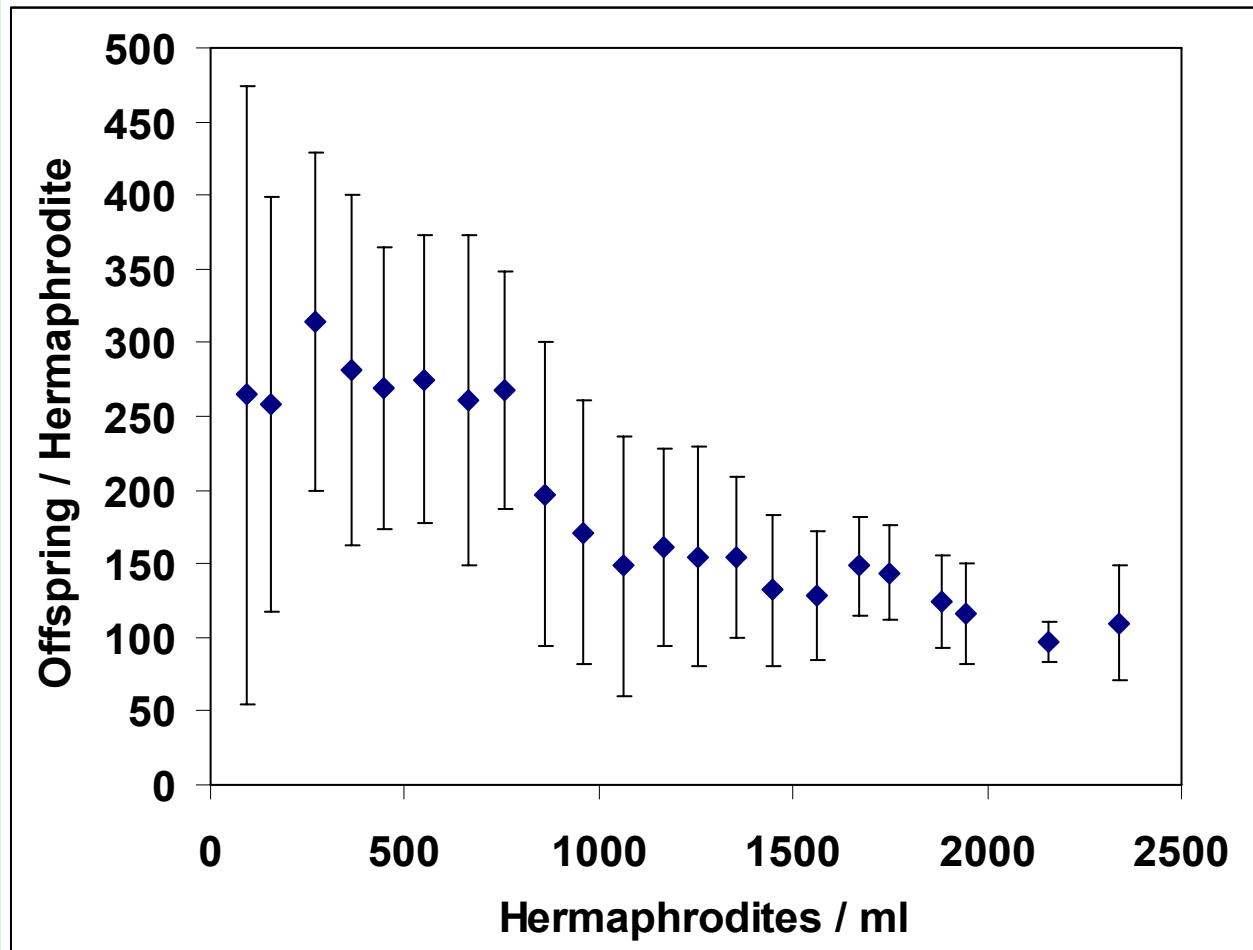
H. bacteriophora

Determination of the optimal time for nematode inoculation

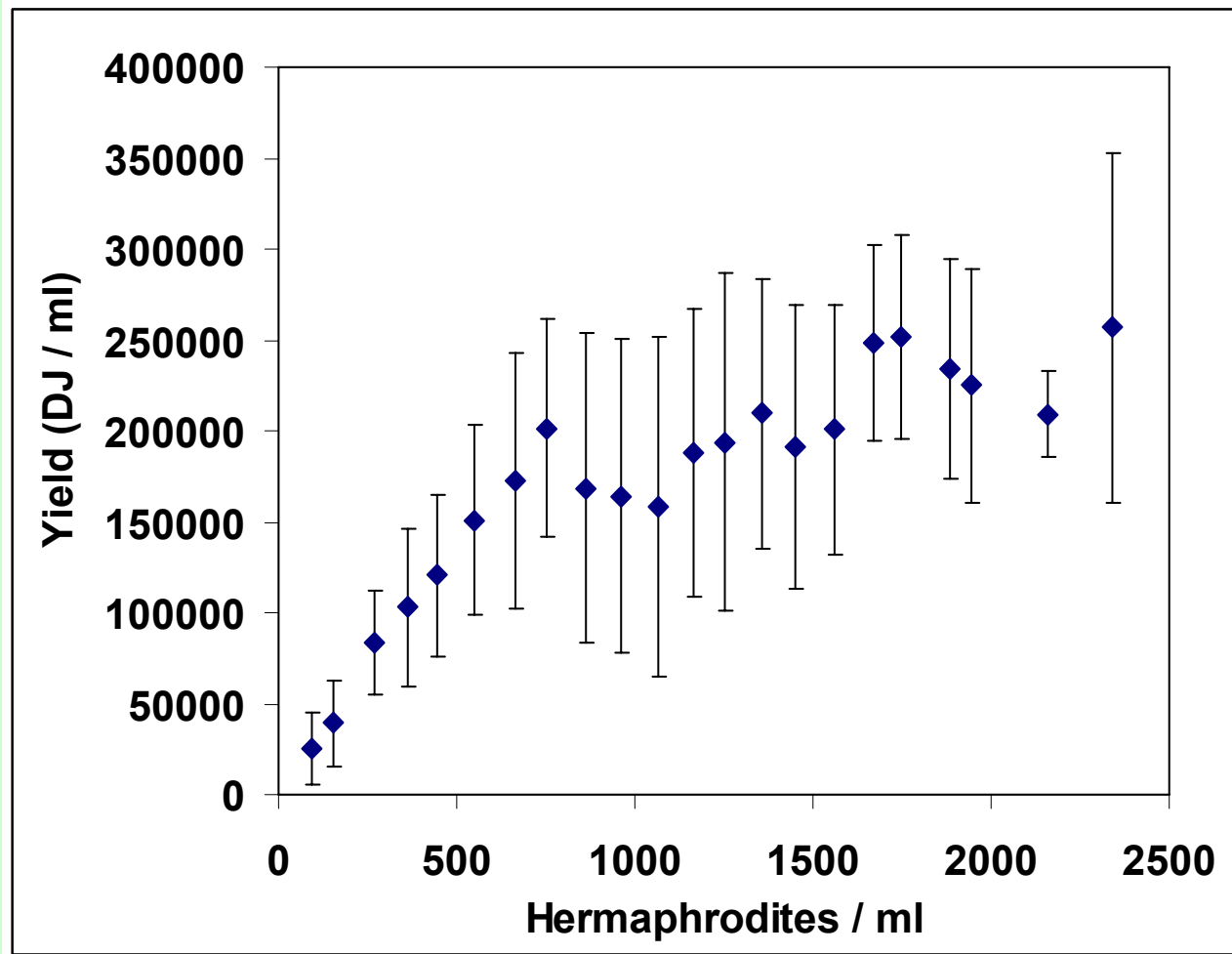


H. bacteriophora

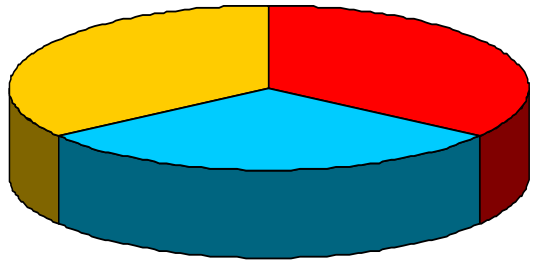
Determination of the optimal time for nematode inoculation



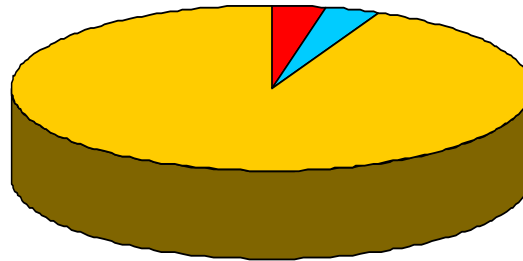
Determination of the optimal time for nematode inoculation



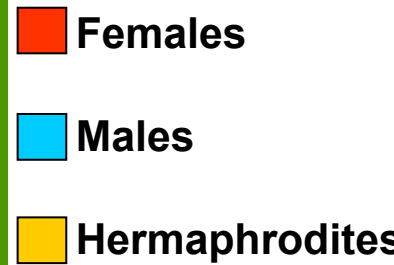
Sex ratio and dauer formation influenced by the food supply



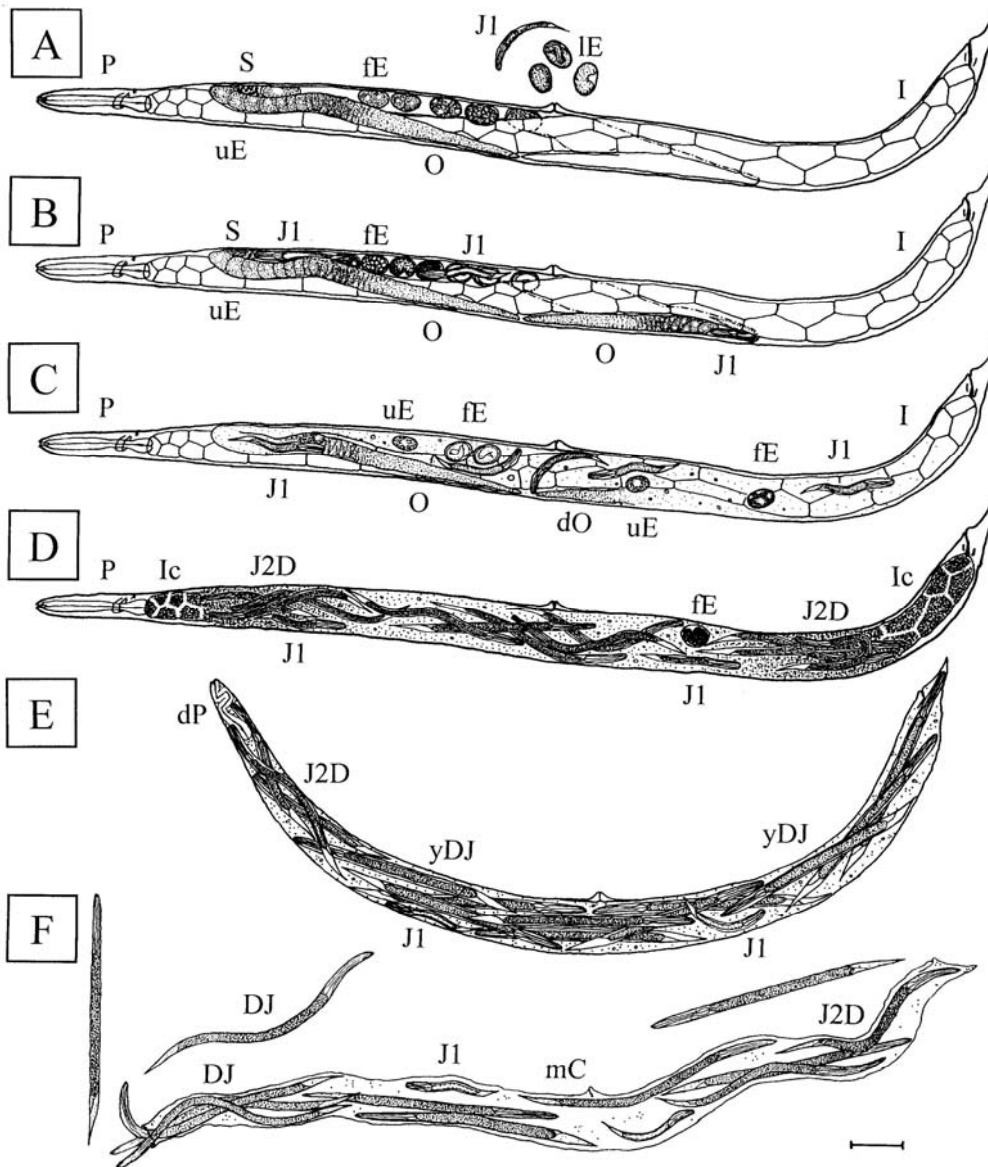
J1 were continuously fed with bacteria



J1 starved for 24 h



Endotokia matricida



Conclusions

- Production of entomopathogenic nematodes *in vitro* is possible since the DJs recover in reaction to bacterial signals.
- The nematode yield in liquid culture originates mainly from endotokia matricida.
- High yields are the result of an optimal relation between bacterial growth and nematode density.

