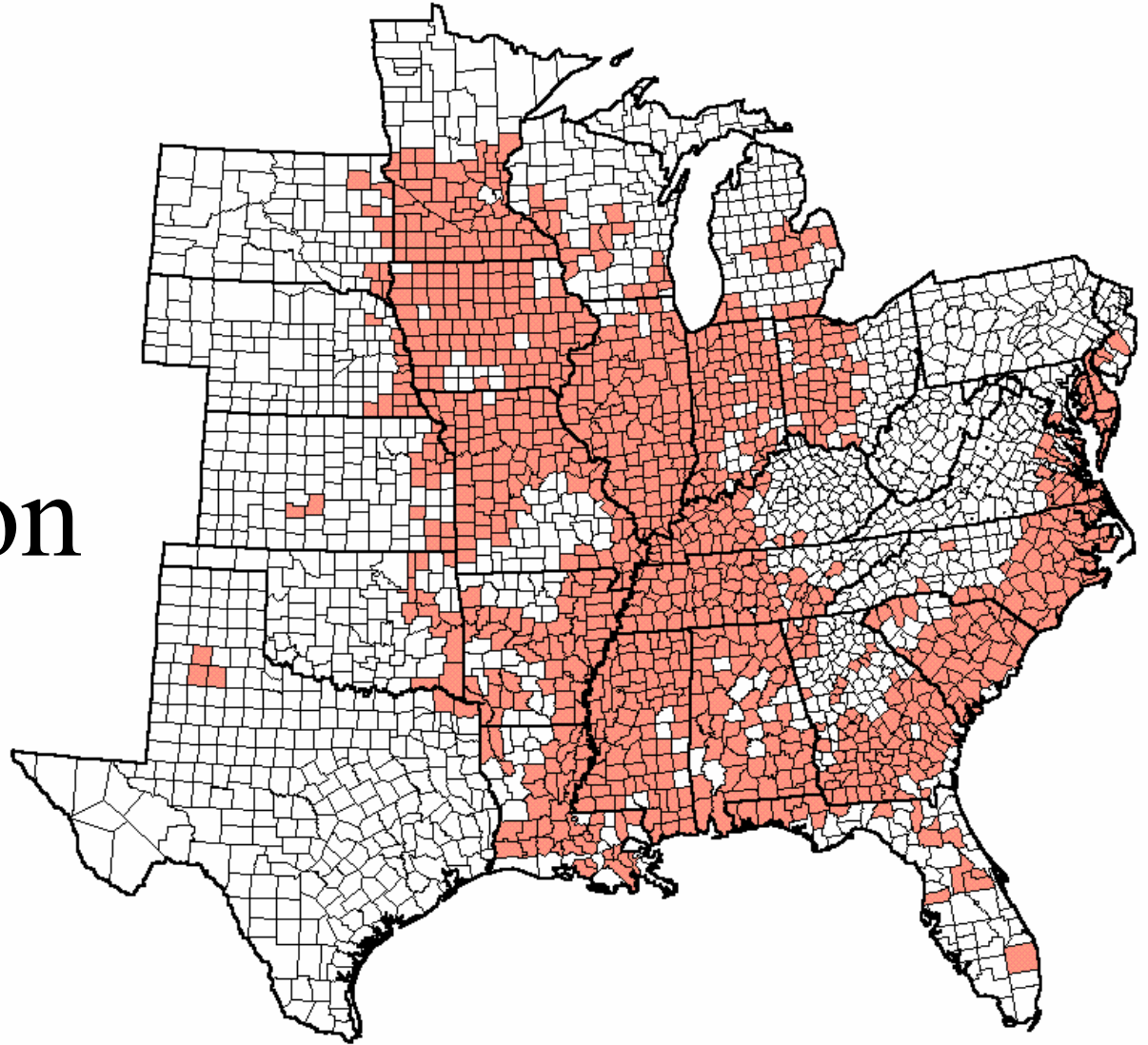


Biology of Soybean Cyst Nematode

SCN Distribution



Lack of
above-
ground
symptoms



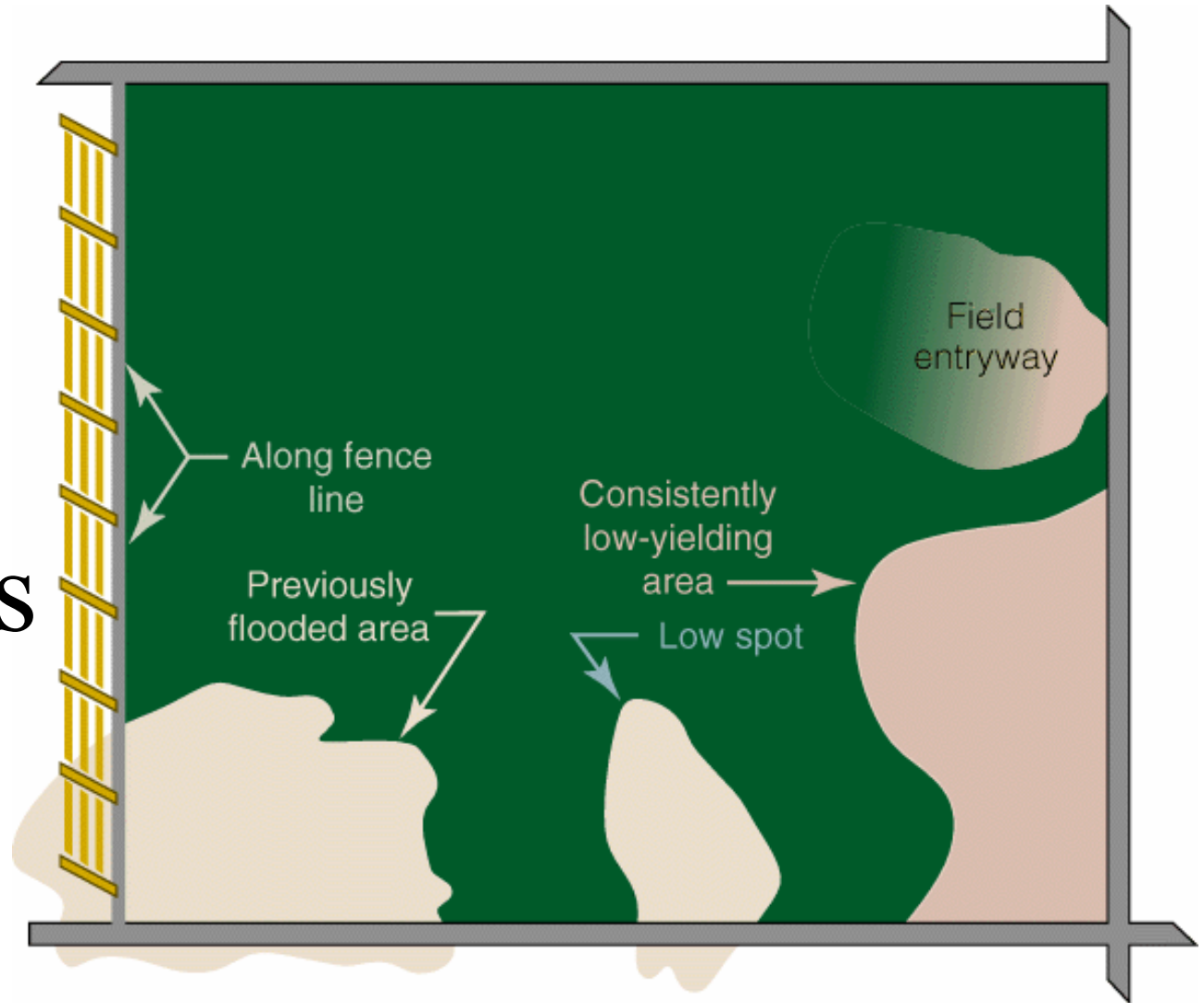


SCN may
have originated
in Japan

How SCN spreads

- Soil peds in seed
- Animals
- Wind
- Water
- Farm equipment
- Anything that moves soil

Likely SCN hotspots



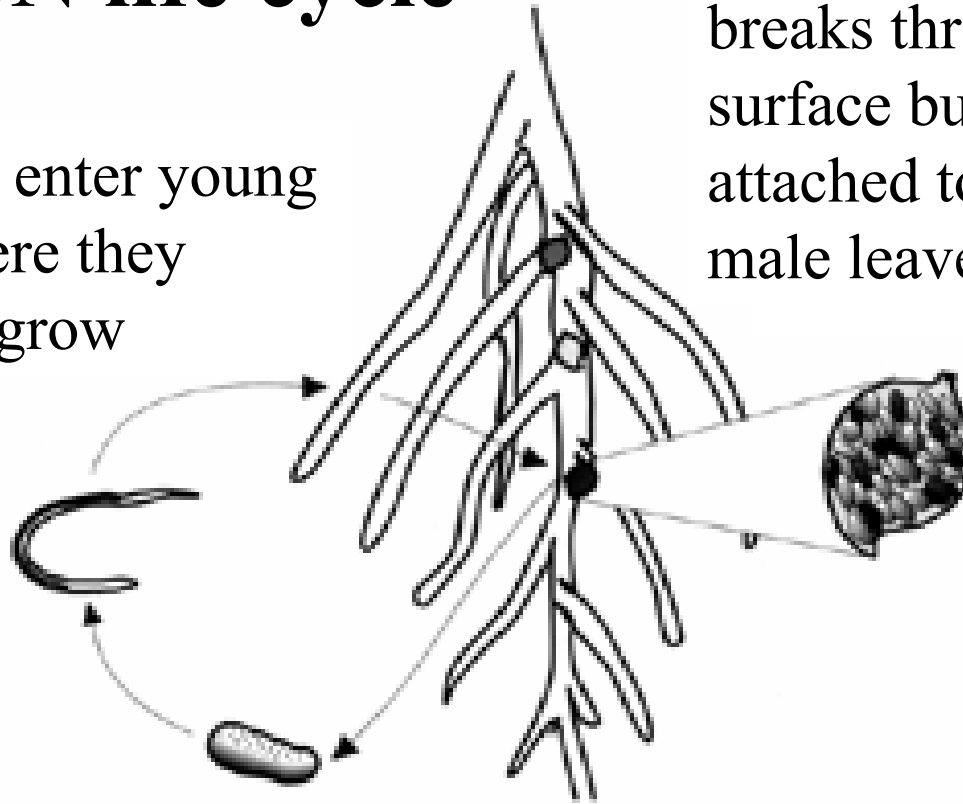
SCN
on roots



SCN life cycle

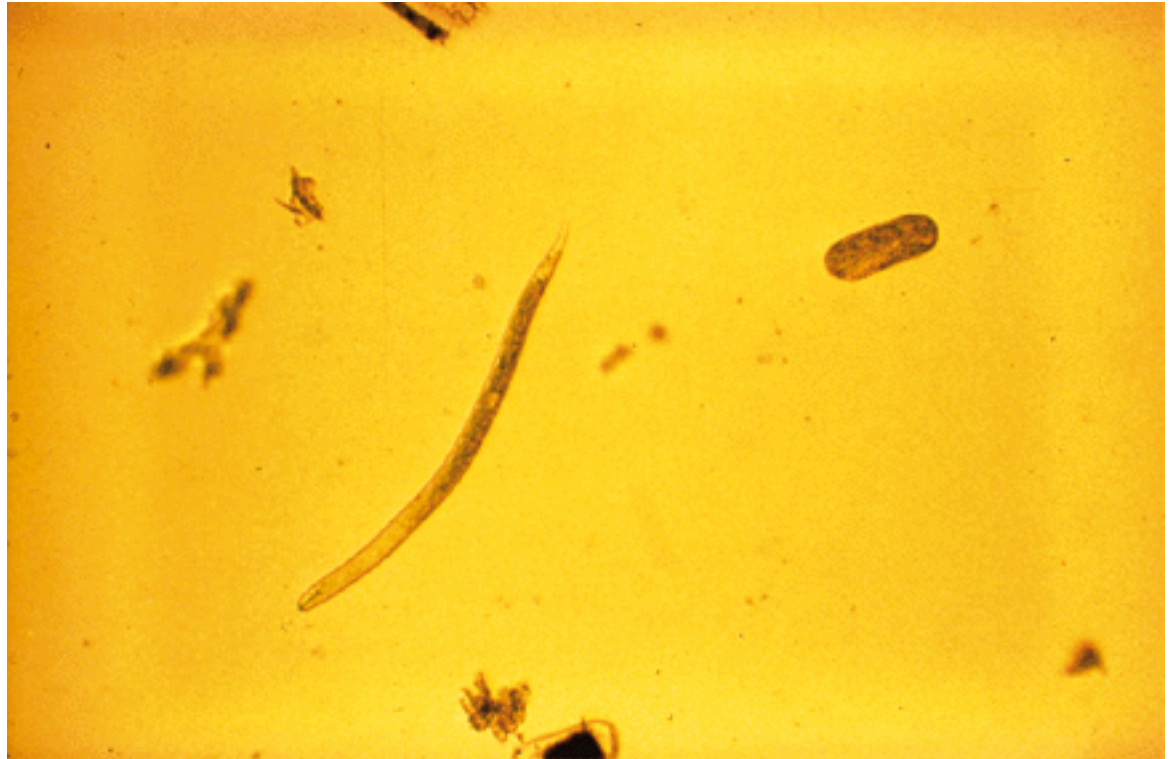
Juveniles enter young roots where they feed and grow

Mature female with eggs breaks through the root surface but remains attached to the root; male leaves root

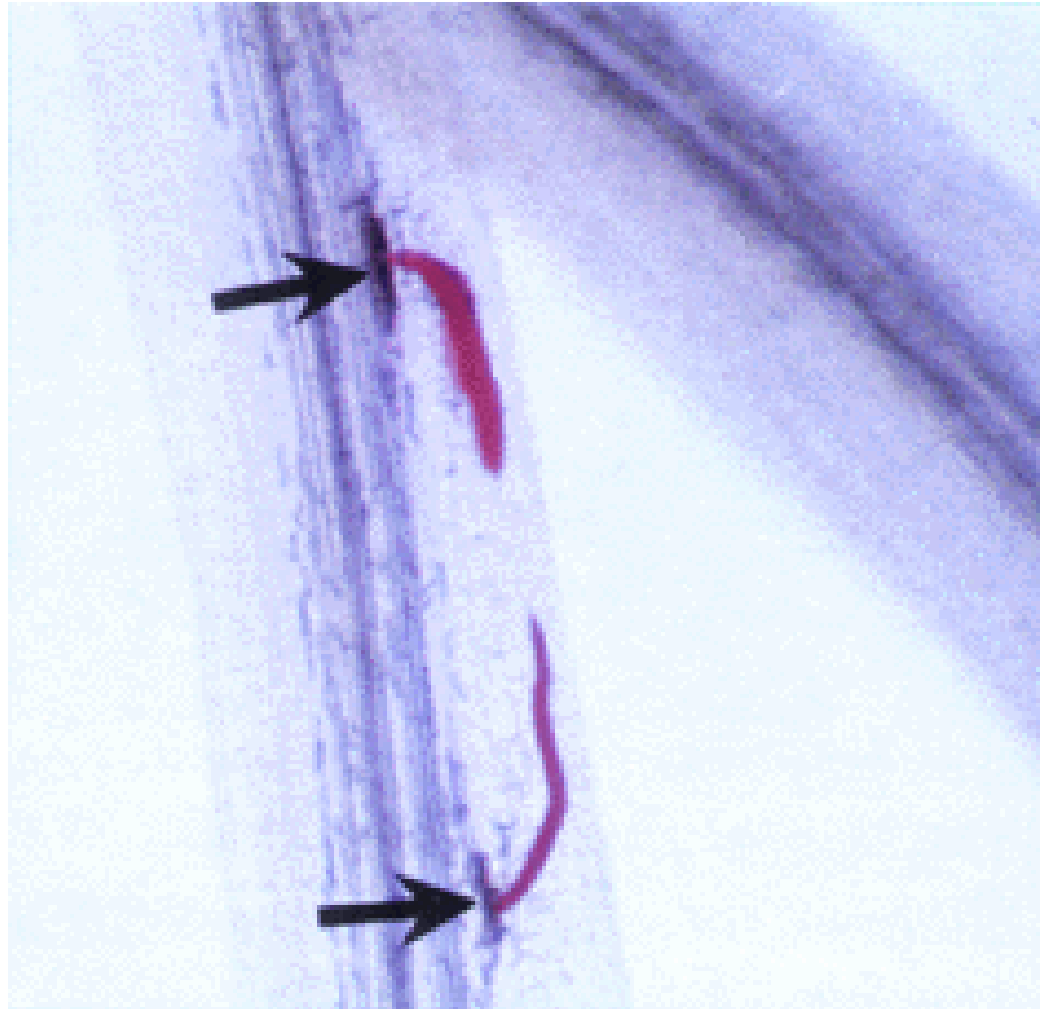


Eggs released in soil, develop into juveniles

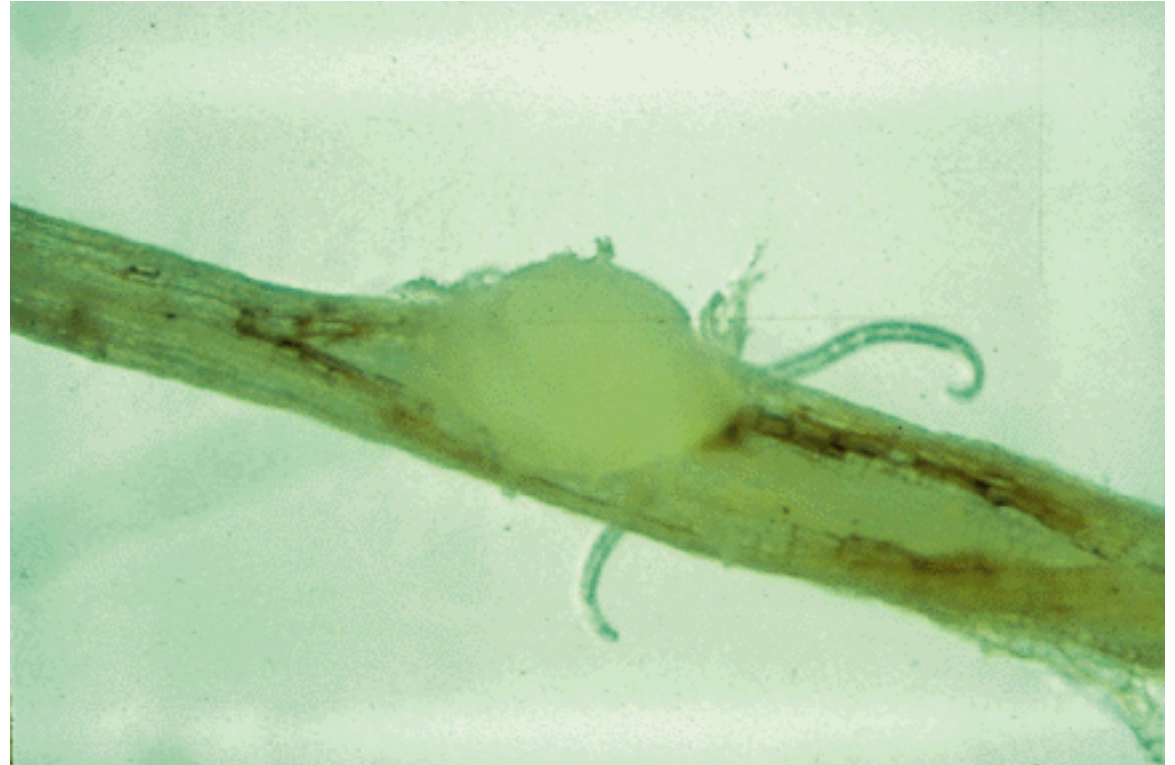
SCN egg
and
juvenile
stage



Feeding
nematodes
stunt roots



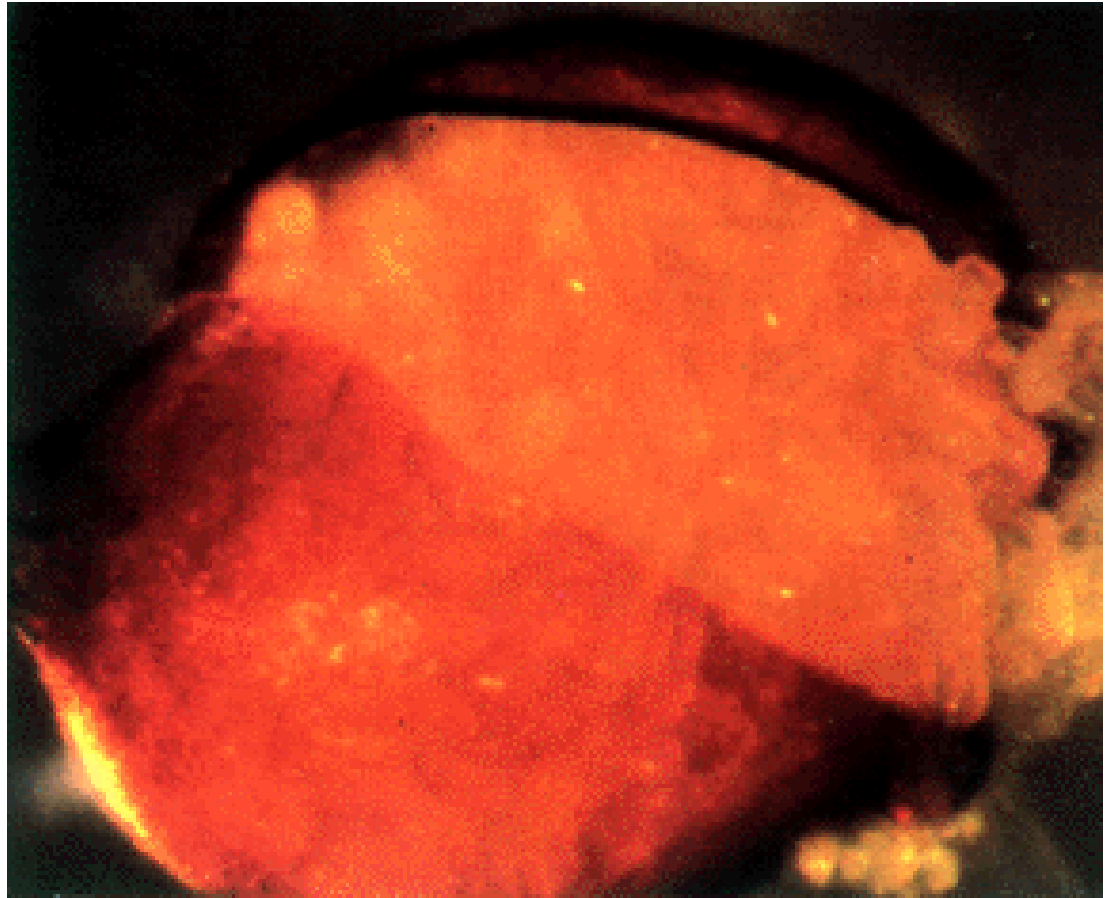
Mature
SCN
female



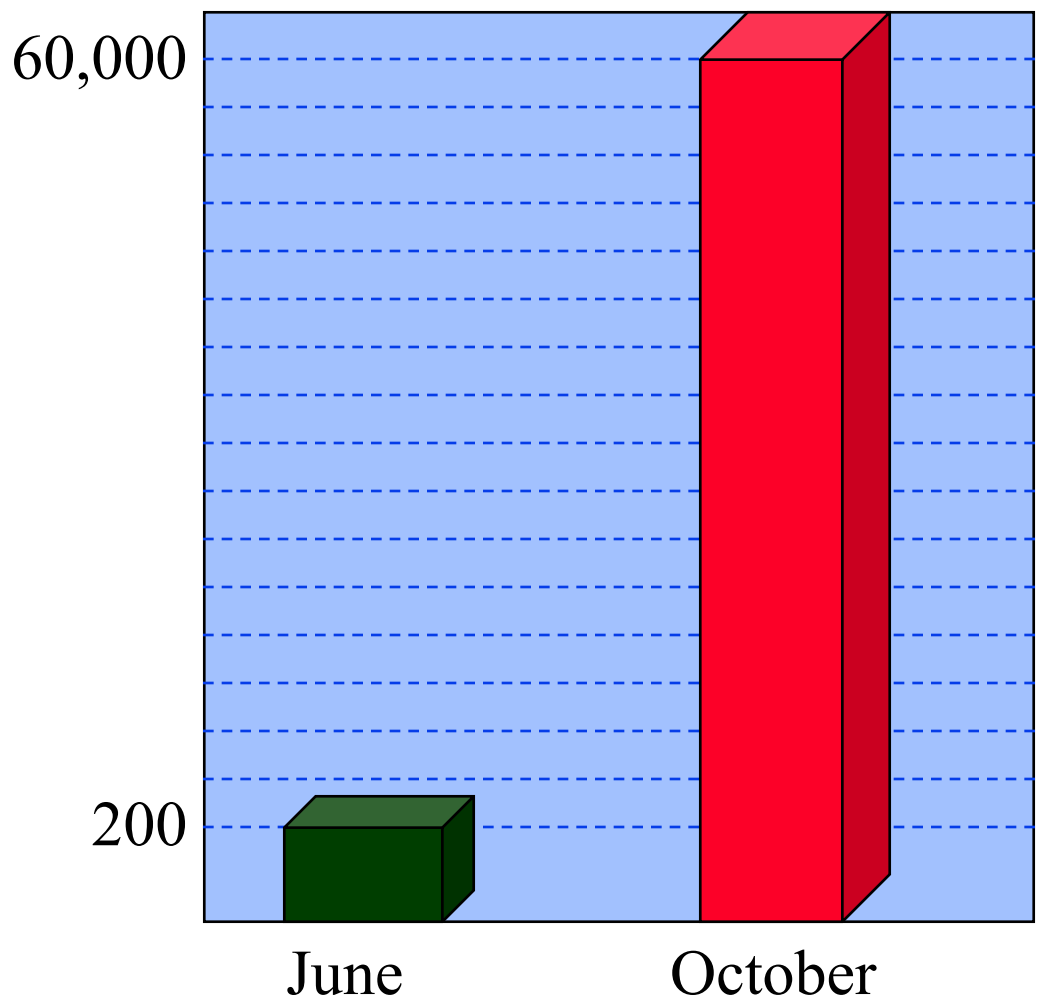
White
females
on roots



SCN cyst
ruptures,
releases
eggs



Number of Eggs



Months

SCN is forever

- Population densities increase rapidly
- Single female = hundreds of eggs
- Multiple generations in one season
- Cyst protects unhatched eggs
- SCN survives in soil for years

Infested?

YES

NO

DON'T KNOW



Take the test.  Beat the pest.

