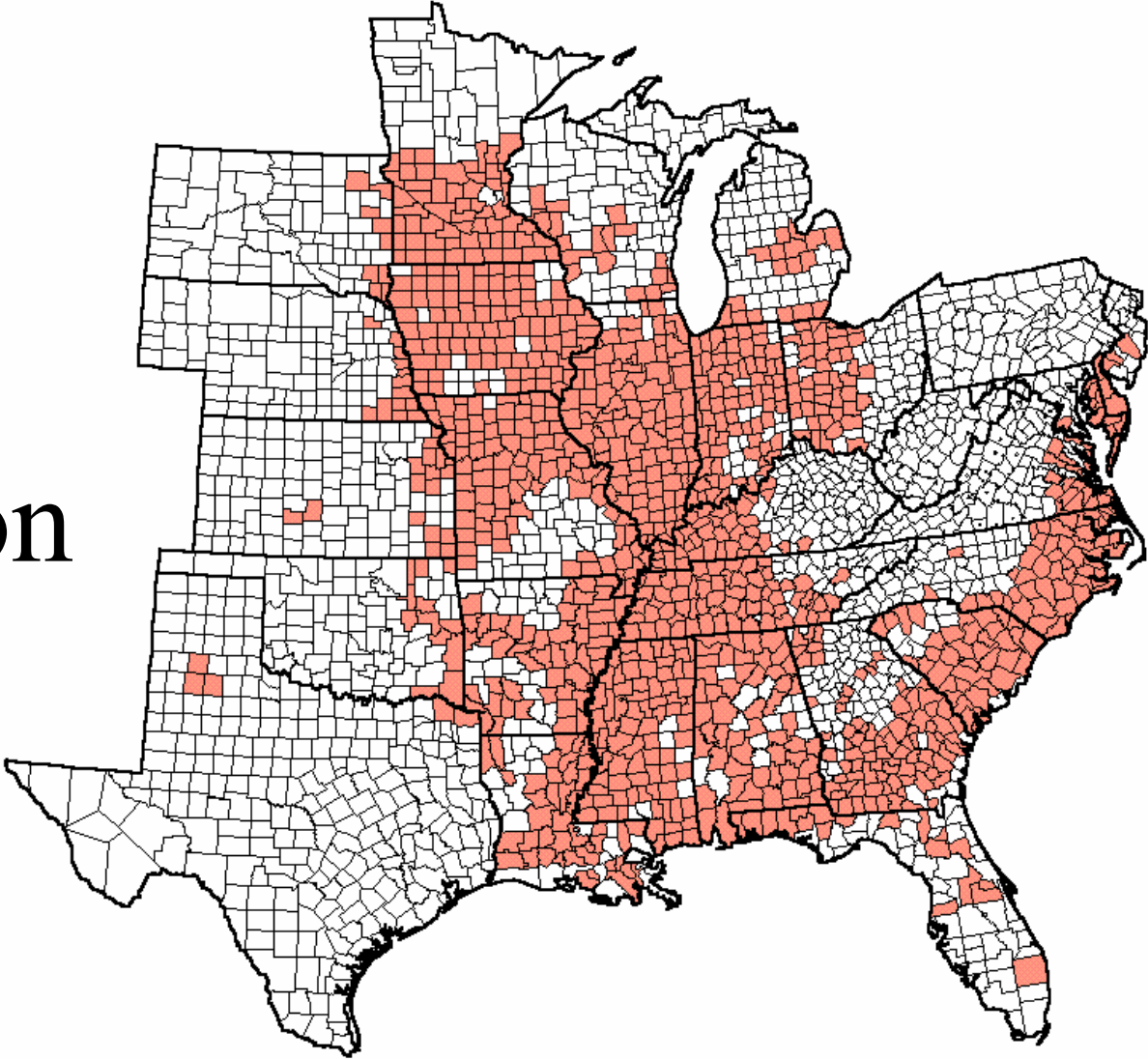


SCN Symptoms and Soil Sampling

SCN Distribution



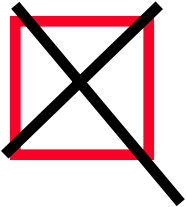
Lack of
above-
ground
symptoms



Infested?

YES

NO



DON'T KNOW



SCN
symptoms...
the ones
you *can* see



Resistant variety yielded 15 bushels more



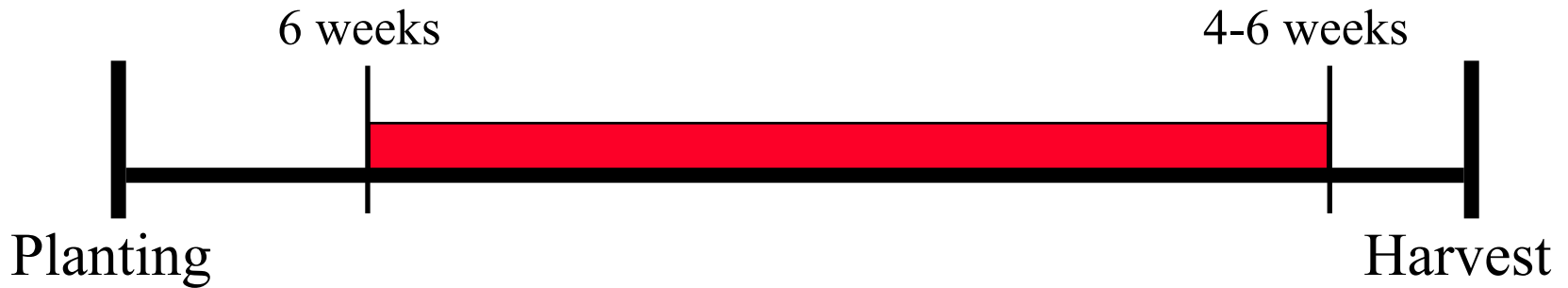
Susceptible

Resistant

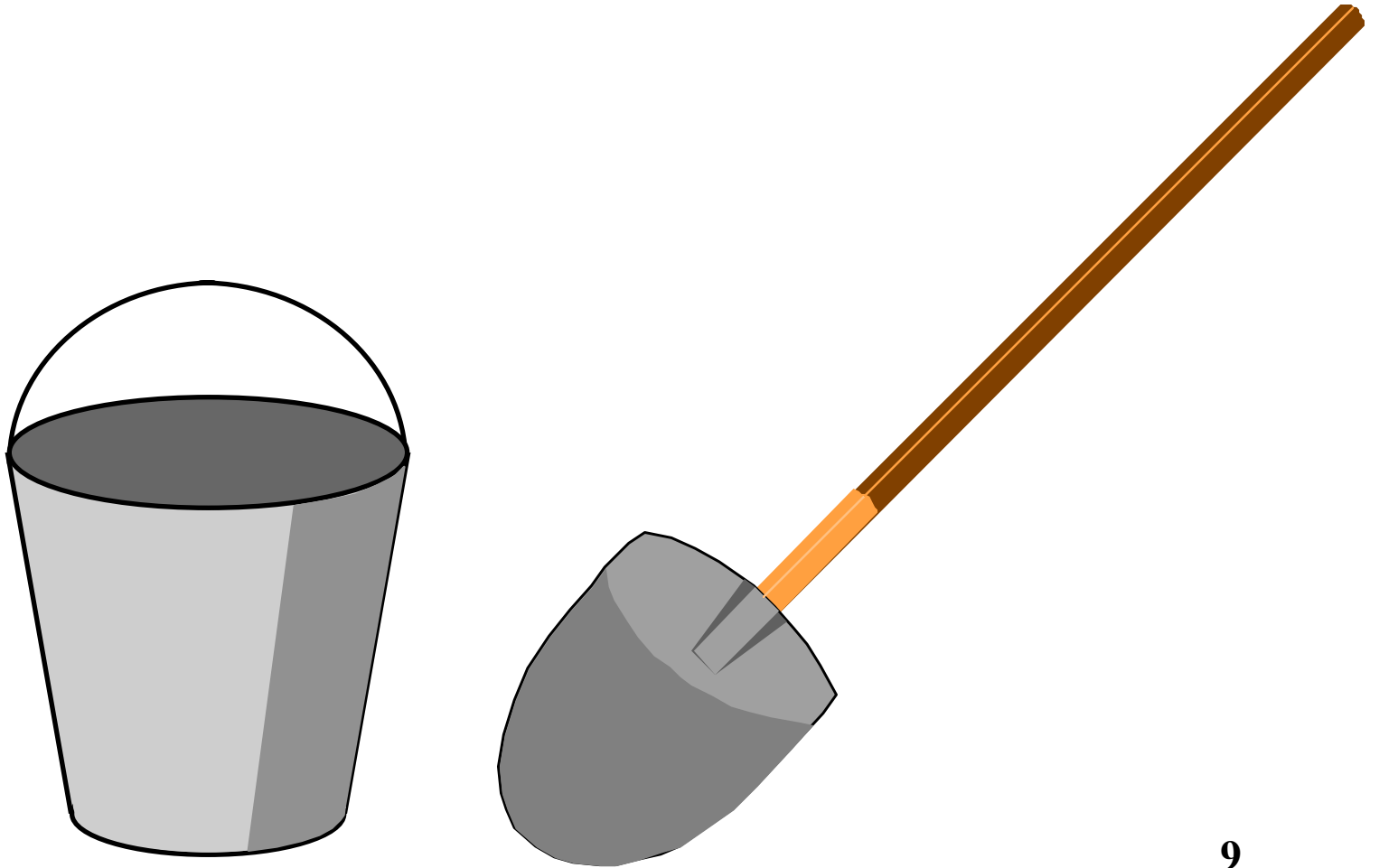
Below-
ground
symptoms:
SCN on
roots



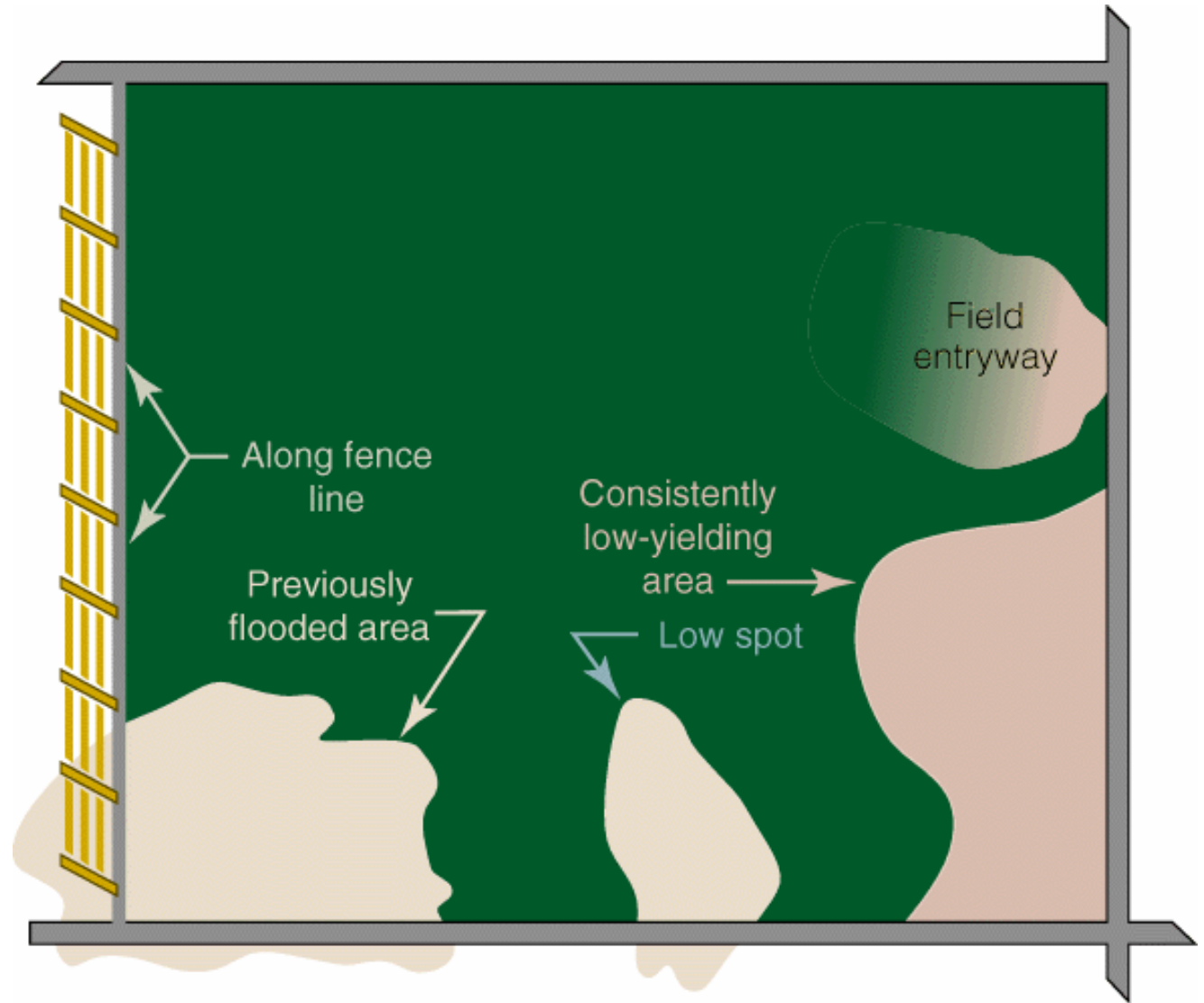
When to scout your fields



Tools needed to dig plants



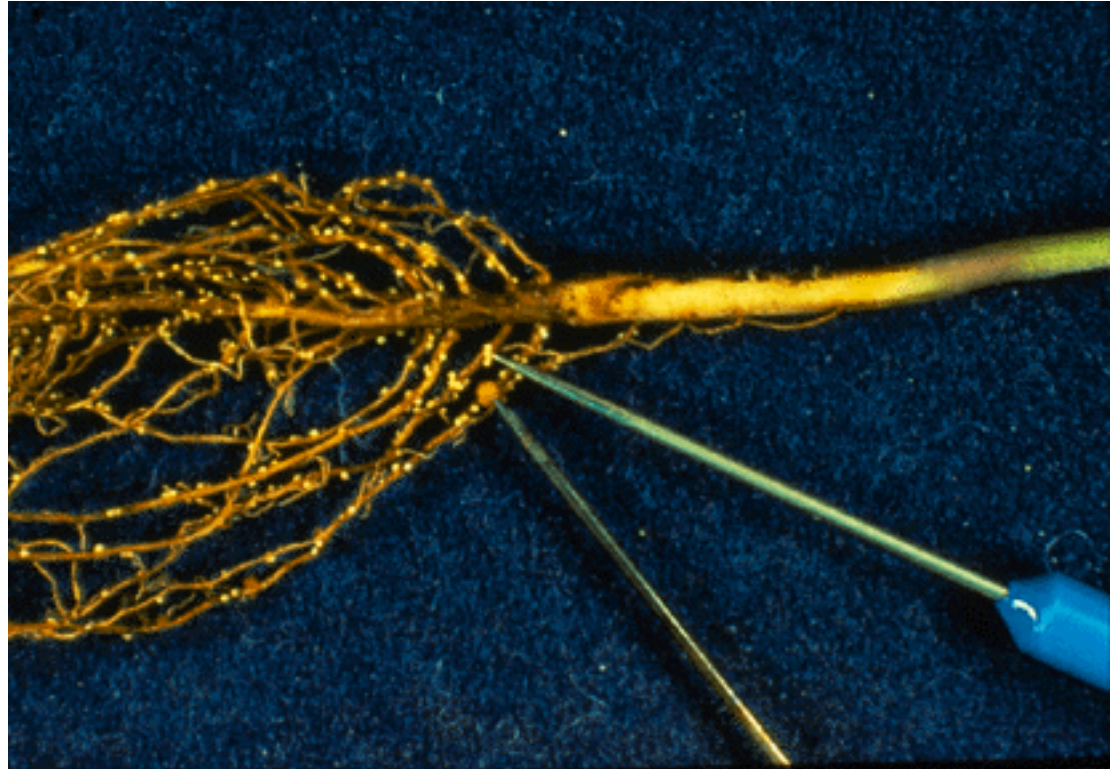
SCN “hot spots”



Once you have the plant in hand:

- Shake excess soil from roots
- Soak roots in bucket of water
- Allow soil to soak off roots
- Let roots dry for a few minutes

Check root system for adult SCN females



Know for
sure with
a soil test



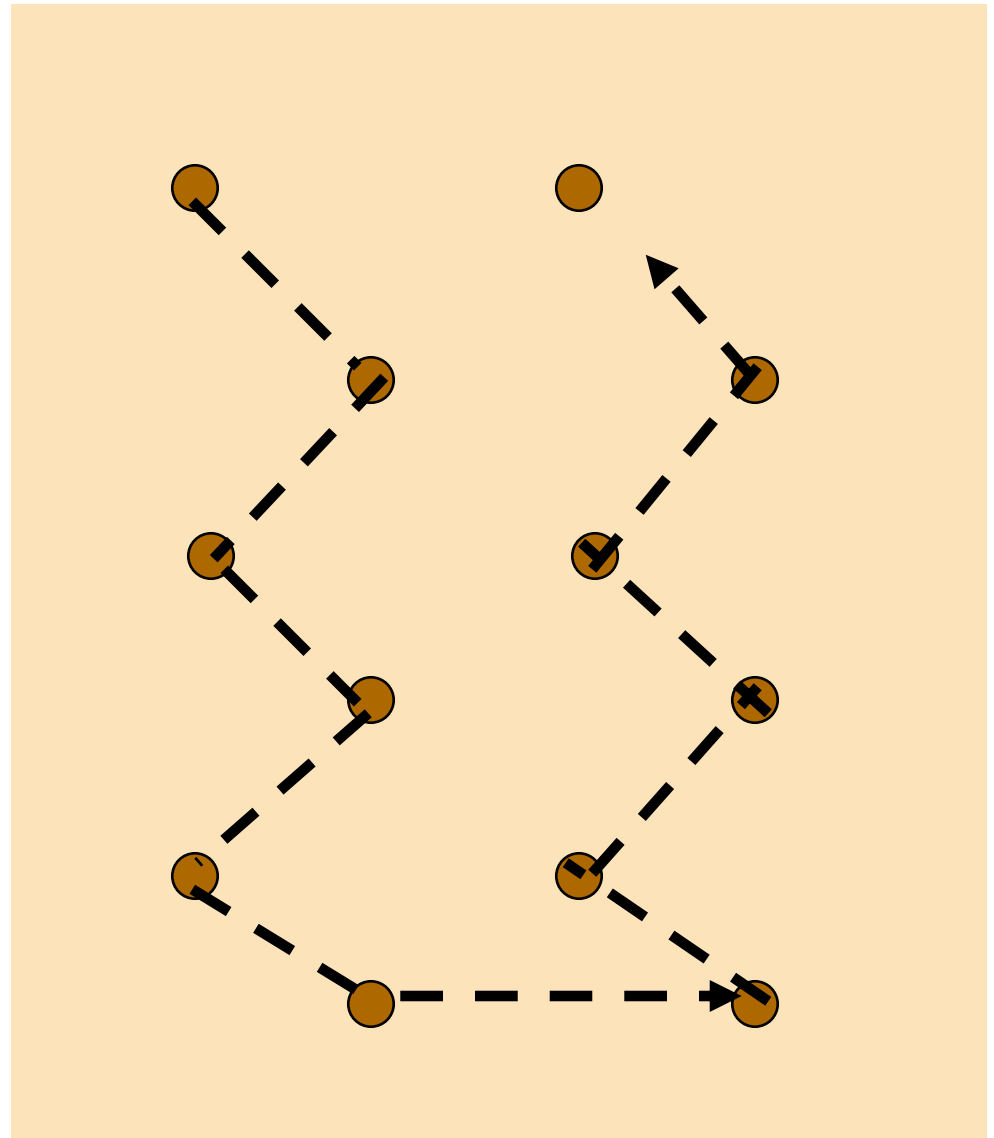
Equipment for soil sampling

- Soil probe
- Bucket
- Plastic bag or plastic-lined soil bag

Fall is the best time to sample soil for SCN



Use a
zigzag pattern
when
collecting
soil cores



Mix soil
cores in
bucket



Label
soil sample



Carefully
pack
samples
for shipment



Include with samples:

- Your name
- Address
- Phone number
- Cropping history
- Symptoms of problems
- Cropping plans for the next season

Report File Path
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

4/25/13

Plant Nematode Sample Submission Form

Send 2 samples, the white cover of this form, and a check for the appropriate fee to:

Plant Disease Clinic
353 Heady Hall
Department of Plant Pathology
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa 50011
(515) 281-4551

County of origin: _____ Date: _____
Owner: _____ Submitted by: _____
Address: _____ Address: _____
Phone: _____ Phone: _____



Sample #	Sample Type	Host Plant	Management
1	Root	Soybean	A
2	Leaf	Soybean	A
3	Stem	Soybean	A
4	Root	Soybean	A
5	Leaf	Soybean	A
6	Stem	Soybean	A
7	Root	Soybean	A
8	Leaf	Soybean	A
9	Stem	Soybean	A



Plant Pathology

Plant Nematode
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]



Figure 1. Area of soybean cyst nematode damage in a soybean field.



Figure 2. Field of soybean cyst nematode damage in a soybean field.

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

Scouting for Soybean Cyst Nematode

For effective integrated SCM management, scout fields for SCN symptoms, especially those likely to occur with soybean crops.

1 Collect pro plants or past harvest soil samples and submit for analysis.

* Target high-risk field areas, as shown above.

2 Dig roots and look for SCN females.

* Sample from soil areas after planting with late August. Dig roots, do not pull them from the soil.

3 Yellow chlorotic leaves and stunted growth are signs for SCN.

* Collect soil from yellow or chlorotic plants, and submit for analysis. Use the 1/8" x 1/8" mesh sieve to separate soil from roots.

NOTE Infected fields may not have obvious chlorotic plants or stunted growth for years, but may have much lower yields.

Iowa State University
University Extension
Ames, Iowa

Soybeans

Disease-resistant varieties for Iowa

Each year, disease losses result in soybean yields throughout Iowa. The most effective, efficient way to reduce these losses is to select disease-resistant genotypes, often in combination with other methods, like the following: (1) a combination of soybean varieties in soybean genotype (1, 2, 3, and 4) that are resistant to Soybean Cyst Nematode; (2) a combination of soybean varieties that are resistant to Soybean Cyst Nematode and other diseases; (3) a combination of soybean varieties that are resistant to Soybean Cyst Nematode and other diseases; and (4) a combination of soybean varieties that are resistant to Soybean Cyst Nematode and other diseases.

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IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
University Extension
Ames, Iowa

DON'T PANIC!
SCN can be
managed!



Take the test.  Beat the pest.

