What YOU should know about...

SOYBEAN CYST NEMATODES

RESISTANT VARIETIES
- Know the source of resistance
  - PI88788 (most common)
  - Peking (PI54840)
  - Hartwig (PI437654)
  - Cyst-X (selection from Hartwig)
  - Others

PROBLEM SPOTS
- Previously flooded areas
- Along fence lines
- Low areas in field
- Field entryways
- Areas with consistently lower soybean yields, but good corn yields

SOIL SAMPLING
- 15-25 soil cores per sample
- 6-8 inches deep, through roots
- Randomly sample field, or sample problem spots
- Mix thoroughly
- Submit 1-pint sample to UNL P&PDC
**Identification**
- Nematode cysts
- Rhizobium nodule

**Management**
- Identification
- Sanitation
- Rotation
- Resistant varieties

**Identification**
- First step to managing SCN
- Visual observation – one month or more after emergence (may or may not detect)
- Soil test – any time throughout the year, after harvest best (more conclusive)

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SANITATION
- Clean equipment between fields
- Don’t use bin run seed
- Plant/till SCN infested fields last
- Minimize soil movement within and between fields

ROTATION
- Year 1 – Non-host Crop
- Year 2 – Resistant Variety*
- Year 3 – Non-host Crop
- Year 4 – Resistant Variety*
- Year 5 – Non-host Crop
- Year 6 – Resistant Variety*

* -- Know the source of resistance and rotate to a different source than you used the last time you planted soybeans.