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The **SCN** Coalition™

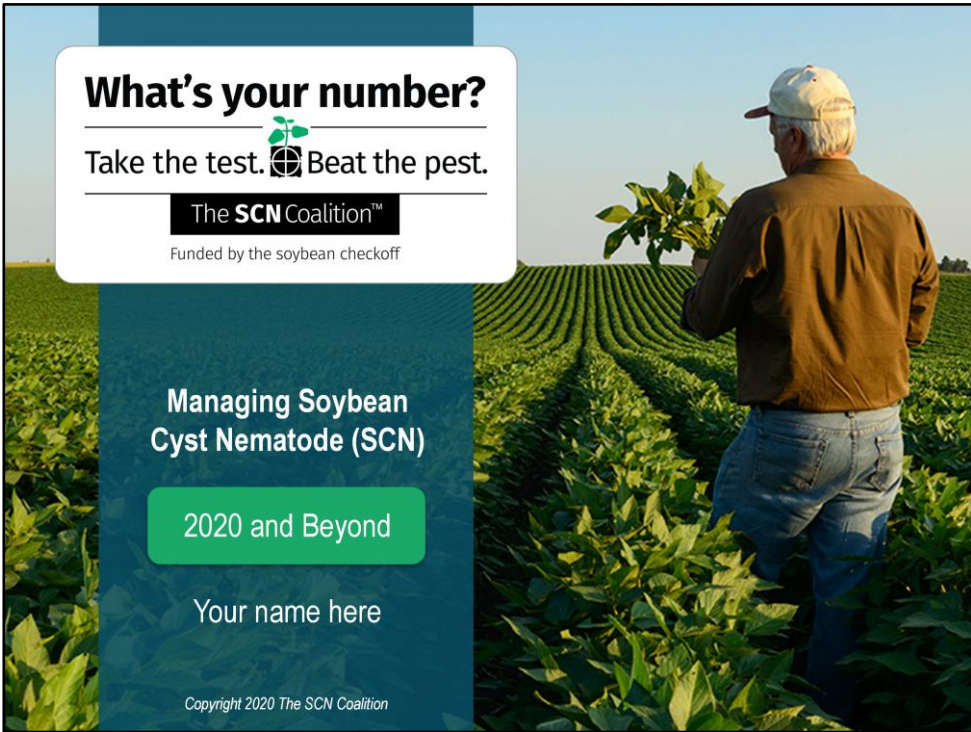
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Managing Soybean Cyst Nematode (SCN)

2020 and Beyond

Your name here

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SCN is considered the most damaging soybean pathogen in North America, #2 in the world

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Pathogen / disease	Allen et al. 2010-2014 estimates – rank in US*	Wrather et al. 2006-2009 estimates – rank in world**
soybean cyst nematode	1	2
sudden death syndrome	2	14
seedling diseases	3	4
Phytophthora stem & root rot	4	8
charcoal rot	5	7
Septoria brown spot	6	3
Sclerotinia stem rot	7	9
brown stem rot	8	15
Fusarium wilt and root rot	9	20
pod and stem blight	10	19

***108,008,000 bushels yield lost in Midwestern US and Ontario, Canada, in 2014 (most recent published estimates)**

* Allen et al. 2017. *Plant Health Progress* 18:19-27.

** Wrather et al. 2010. *Plant Health Progress* doi:10.1094/PHP-2010-0125-01-RS.

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- The papers cited at the bottom of the slide are where the rankings and yield loss values on the slide come from.
- The #1 ranked soybean pathogen in the world (right-most column) is soybean rust, which did not make the top 10 list of US soybean pathogens for 2010-2014.
- If one searches online for the doi listed, they will get links to the actual publications online.

Known SCN-Infested Counties – 2017

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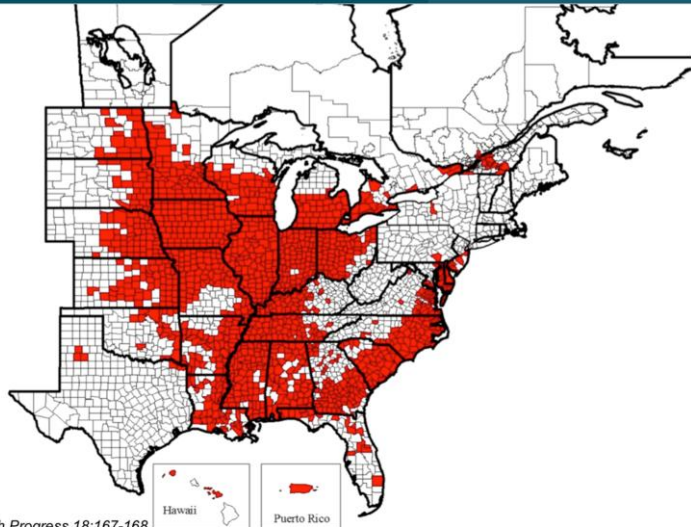
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34 new since 2014:

- Alabama = 1
- Georgia = 3
- Indiana = 1
- Iowa = 1
- Kansas = 3
- Kentucky = 3
- Minnesota = 2
- Missouri = 1
- New York = 1
- N. Carolina = 4
- N. Dakota = 7
- Ohio = 3
- S. Dakota = 1
- Virginia = 2
- Wisconsin = 1
- Quebec = 1



©Tylka and Marett. 2017. Plant Health Progress 18:167-168.

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Here's the most recent map, published in 2017. There were 34 new counties found to be infested with SCN between 2014 (previous map update) and 2017. Notable points include:

- SCN was found for first time in one county in New York. There is a significant amount of soybeans grown in New York.
- North Dakota had the most newly discovered SCN-infested counties, seven, between 2014 and 2017.

Severe symptoms of SCN damage – central Iowa

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Photo: Iowa State University

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- Aerial image of severe SCN damage in a soybean field just south of Ames, IA.

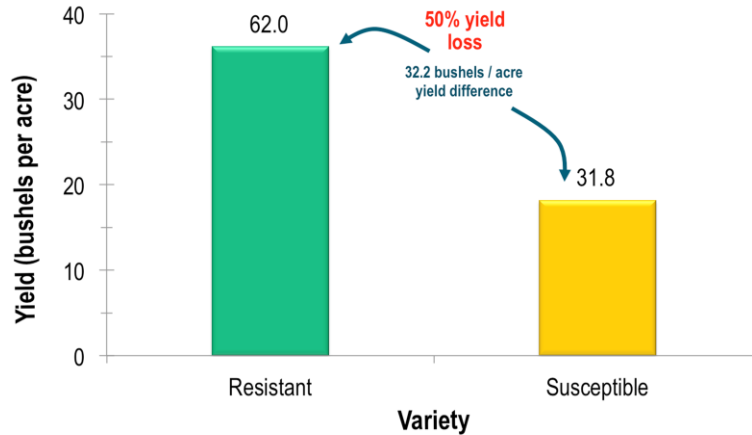
Typical yield loss with severe symptoms – central Iowa

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©Wang et al. 2003. *Plant Disease* 93:623-628.

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- Typical differences in yields of resistant and susceptible soybean varieties (yield loss?) in situations where severe damage is obvious above ground (like shown in previous slide).

Absence of symptoms of SCN damage – central Iowa

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Photo: Iowa State University

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- Image of healthy-looking soybeans in an SCN-infested soybean field between Ames and Boone, IA.

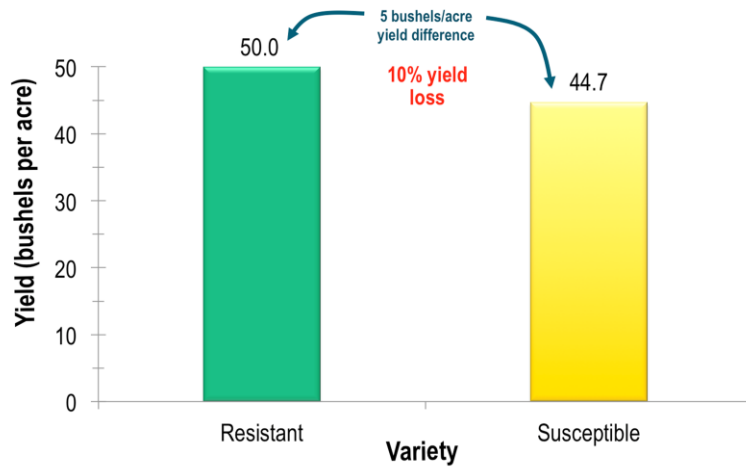
Typical yield loss with no symptoms – central Iowa

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©Wang et al. 2003. Plant Disease 93:623-628.

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- Typical differences in yields of resistant and susceptible soybean varieties (yield loss?) in situations where no obvious above ground damage is seen (like shown in previous slide).

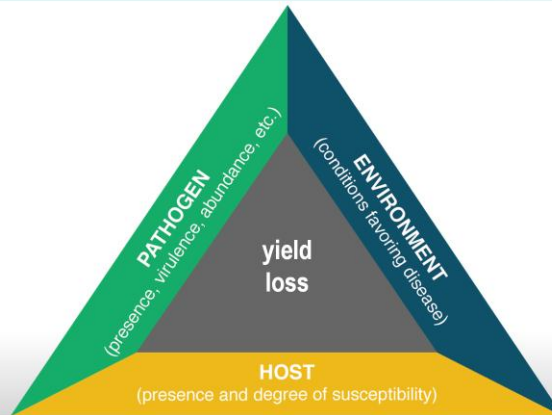
The Disease Triangle – factors affecting SCN damage

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Conditions that favor SCN reproduction and yield loss?

HOT & DRY

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- The concept of the disease triangle explains the magnitude of disease that occurs and, for SCN, the magnitude of damage of **yield loss** that occurs.
- The most severe **SCN damage** and yield loss occurs in **hot, dry** conditions.

Scouting for SCN

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1 Dig roots and look for females. (Dig, don't pull.)

2 Collect soil samples for testing.



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- Not seeing sick-looking plants does not mean that SCN is not present in a field.
- These are the 2 reliable ways to check for SCN.

Dig roots and look for females

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- Can start digging roots to look for SCN females about 5 to 6 weeks after planting.
- Can do this until late July/early August, after which the new roots with the new SCN females are too far down in the soil to be dug out.

Collect soil samples to test for SCN

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- Can collect soil samples to check for SCN at any time of the year - other than when the soil is soaking wet, frozen, and/or snow covered.
- SCN soil samples can be sent to most private soil-testing labs and most land-grant or agricultural universities have nematology labs or plant disease clinics that process samples for SCN.

Collect soil samples to test for SCN

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Photo: Iowa State University

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- An ideal time to collect SCN soil samples is in the fall in fields where soybeans will be grown the next growing season.
- This slide shows SCN sampling in a field after corn harvest.

Soil sampling for SCN

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How to sample?

- 15 to 20 1-inch-diameter soil cores, 8 inches deep
- Soil cores collected in a zig zag or "M" pattern
- One 15- to 20-core sample for every 20 acres



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- The more soil cores collected from the smaller the area, the more reliable and accurate the results for SCN will be.
- SCN is extremely patchy in fields and can be missed in soil samples.
- Egg counts of 0 should not be considered proof that SCN is not present in the field - repeated sampling in future years before every 2nd or 3rd soybean crop is advised.

SCN Management Options

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SCN-resistant soybean varieties

Nonhost crops



Nematode-protectant seed treatment

- Three categories of management strategies for SCN.

Corn reduces *H. glycines* population densities

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- **1st year corn:**
from 5 – 10% decrease
to 45 – 50% decrease
 - **2nd year corn:**
not as effective as 1st year
corn at decreasing numbers
 - **3rd year corn:**
even less effective at decreasing numbers

©Tylka, Iowa State University

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- Numbers of SCN eggs will decline in a year that a nonhost crop is grown because juveniles from some of the SCN eggs will hatch, then starve in the absence of soybeans or some other host crop.
- The greatest decrease in SCN numbers has been observed in the first year of a nonhost crop, with less of a decrease when a nonhost crop (like corn) is grown for a second, successive year.
- Lessening decreases in SCN numbers in successive years of corn is believed to be because eventually only dormant SCN eggs will be left in the soil.
- Dormant SCN eggs can live 10 years or more without hatching.



It's literally almost black & white. Or in this photo, dark green versus pale green. You see a **susceptible variety** on the left, and a resistant variety on the right.

The bargain of the century here is that the seed of a resistant variety doesn't cost any more than the seed of a susceptible variety – it's **free**.

This has been a wonderful thing: the free protection we get from SCN-resistant soybeans. But it may turn out to be a fatal flaw.

Yield and SCN control SCN-resistant vs. susceptible soybean varieties

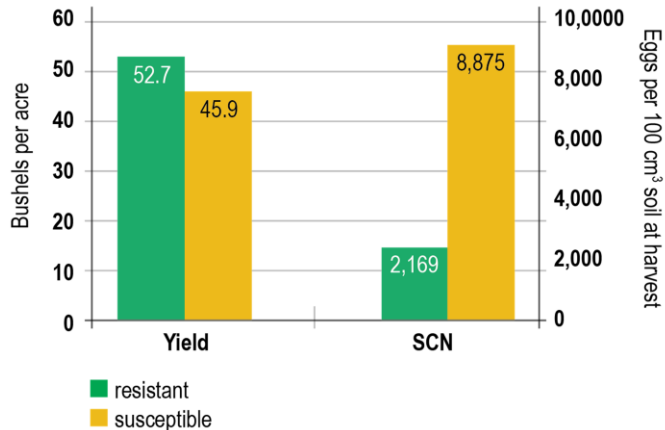
(1,310 eggs/100 cm³ at planting)

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- Typical yield and SCN control results for susceptible versus SCN-resistant soybean varieties (multiple varieties of each type combined). The data are mean yields and mean end-of-season SCN numbers for a variety evaluation experiment in eastern Iowa.
- The starting egg number in the field was 1,310 eggs per 100 cc of soil (considered a “low” egg count.)
- Yields of resistant varieties were, on average, 6.8 bushels more than yields of the susceptible varieties.
- The end-of-season SCN numbers in the soil under the resistant soybean varieties were, on average, 1/4th of the of the number under the susceptible varieties.

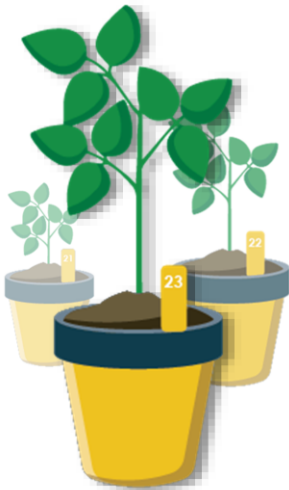
Registered germplasm lines that are sources of SCN resistance for breeding

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- PI 548402 (Peking)
- PI 88788
- PI 90763
- PI 437654
- PI 209332
- PI 89772
- PI 548318 (Cloud)

Many (>100) other breeding lines with different sources of resistance to SCN identified and released by breeders as well.

These breeding lines are agronomically undesirable due to flat viny growth, black seed coat, late maturity, etc. but they can be used to introduce SCN resistance genes into agronomically acceptable soybean varieties.

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- There are many soybean breeding or germplasm lines, referred to as “sources of resistance,” that can be used to breed SCN-resistant soybean varieties.
- The seven germplasm lines listed in the bullets here have been officially “registered” by being published in a scientific journal. (“PI” stands for “Plant Introduction” – a plant breeding term)
- Many other germplasm lines also have been reported by scientists to be resistant to SCN.
- These soybean lines could not be grown as a crop themselves, but are used by soybean breeders to make crosses with good agronomic soybean varieties in hopes of making those varieties SCN resistant.

Number of SCN-resistant soybean varieties available for Iowa (1991 - 2018)

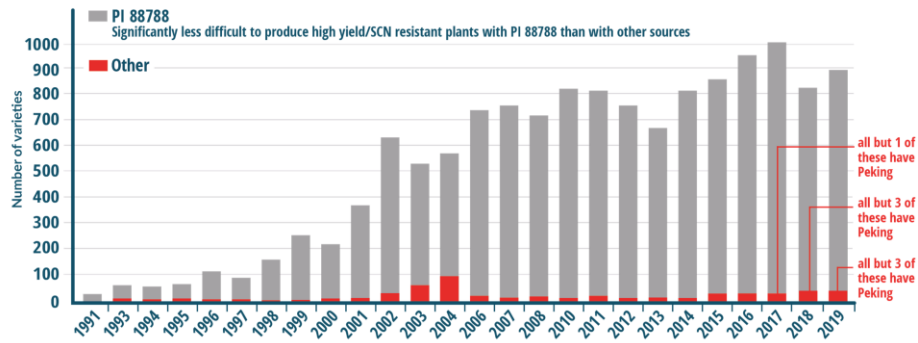
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Number of SCN-resistant soybean varieties available for Iowa (1991-2019)

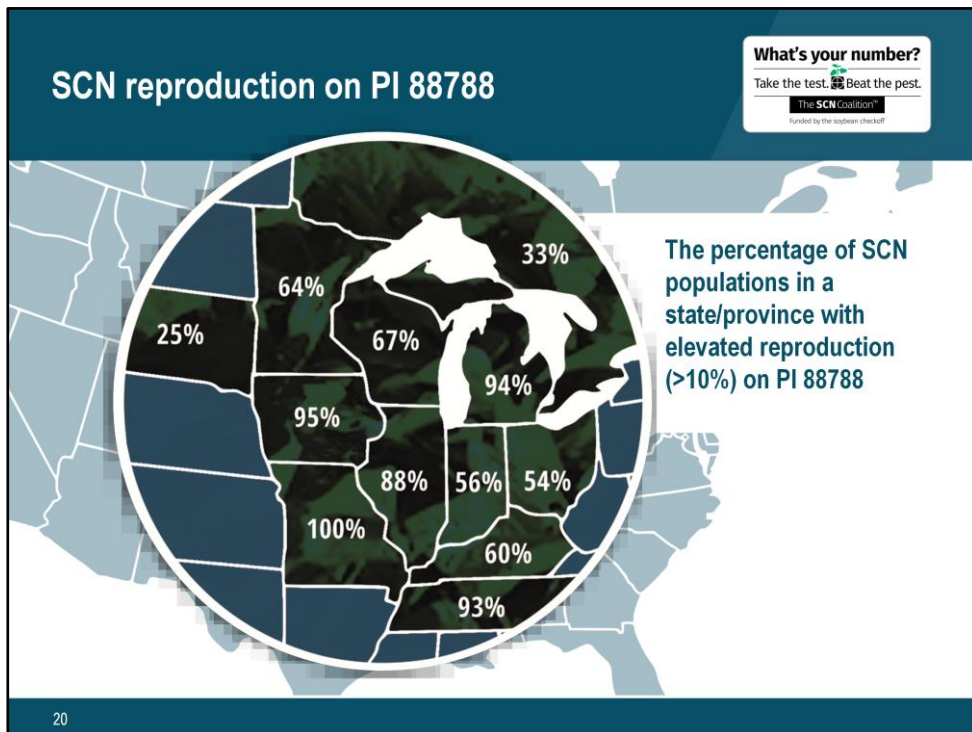


Very few commercial soybean varieties are described as SCN susceptible these days.

©Tylka, G. L. and Mullaney, M. P. 2019. Soybean cyst nematode-resistant soybeans for Iowa. Extension Publication PM 1649, Iowa State University, Ames.

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- This graph shows the number of SCN-resistant soybean varieties in maturity groups 0, 1, 2, and 3 available for use in Iowa from 1991 through 2018. Data are not available for 1992, 2005, and 2009.
- The gray portion of each bar is the number of varieties with SCN resistance genes from PI 88788, the red portion is the number of varieties with a source of resistance other than PI 88788.
- The reason for the overwhelming use of PI 88788 for breeding SCN resistance is it is significantly less difficult to produce high yielding AND SCN-resistant plants with PI 88788 than with the other sources of resistance.
- In 2017, there were 1,002 named SCN-resistant soybean varieties for Iowa farmers, and all but 29 had PI 88788 SCN resistance. All but 1 of the 29 varieties with resistance other than PI 88788 had Peking SCN resistance.
- In 2018, there were 820 total resistant varieties, 38 of which don't have PI 88788 resistance. And all but 3 of those 38 have Peking resistance.
- In 2019, there were 891 total resistant varieties, 41 don't have PI 88788 resistance, and all but 3 of the 41 have Peking resistance.



- This map shows the results of surveys conducted in numerous states and in Ontario, Canada, to assess the level of reproduction (percent) of SCN populations on pure PI 88788.
- The percentages on the map reflect how common it was in the surveyed fields to encounter an SCN population with elevated (>10%) reproduction on PI 88788.

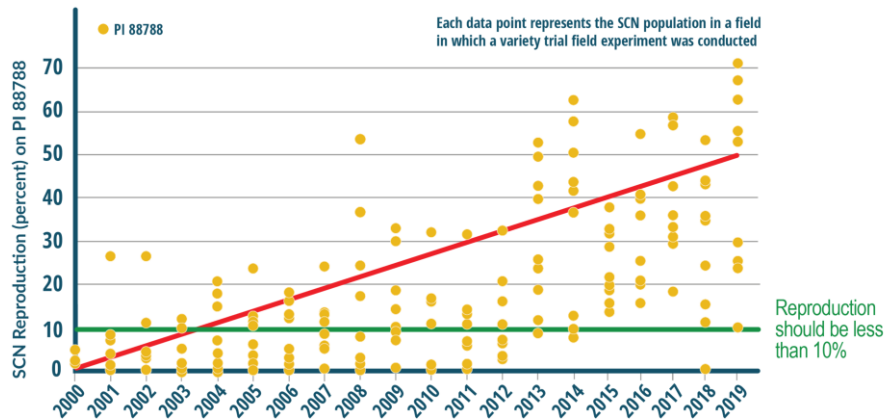
Reproduction of SCN populations on PI 88788 in Iowa

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©McCarville, M.C. et al. 2017. [PHP dx.doi.org/10.1094/PHP-RS-16-0062](https://doi.org/10.1094/PHP-RS-16-0062).
Additional 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 data provided by G. Tyjka, ISU.

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- The level of reproduction (percent) on pure PI 88788 of SCN populations in Iowa farm fields in which field experiments were conducted to evaluate the performance of SCN-resistant soybean varieties from 2000 through 2017.
- Effective SCN control should keep nematode reproduction below 10%.
- Levels of reproduction on PI 88788 were below 10% for SCN populations in Iowa farm fields in which resistant variety evaluation experiments were conducted from 1991 through 1999 (those years are not represented on the graph).
- Levels of reproduction on PI 88788 for SCN populations in Iowa farm fields began increasing in 2001 and are usually well above 10% now.

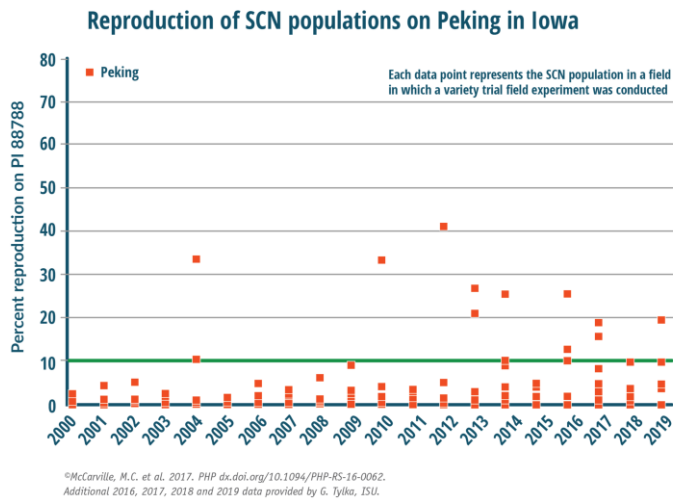
Reproduction of SCN populations on Peking in Iowa

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- Increased levels of reproduction (>10%) on Peking for SCN populations in Iowa farm fields has not been consistently detected.

Prospects for resistance in the future

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- Usefulness of traditional PI 88788 SCN resistance will continue to decline
- Many new varieties with non-PI 88788 resistance not very likely in the near future



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- It is not likely that many new varieties with non-PI 88788 resistance will become available in the near future because there is possibly no revenue to be gained by companies to develop varieties with other sources of SCN resistance (because there is no price premium for seed of SCN-resistant varieties).
- Most every soybean variety and breeding line used in commercial soybean breeding programs today has PI 88788 in its background.











Nematode-protectant seed treatments

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Brand name	Crop(s)	Targeted soybean nematodes	Active ingredient	Mode of action
 Syngenta	cotton, corn, soybean	all plant-parasitic nematodes	abamectin	inhibits nematode nerve transmission
 Direct Enterprises	all plants	all plant-parasitic nematodes	harpin protein	induces plant defenses
 BASF	cotton, corn, soybean	all plant-parasitic nematodes	<i>Bacillus firmus</i>	blocks infection, degrades eggs
 Syngenta	soybean	SCN	<i>Pasteuria nishizawae</i>	nematode parasite
 BASF	soybean	SCN, root-knot, reniform, lesion	fluopyram	inhibits nematode cellular respiration (SDHI)
 Valent	corn, soybean	SCN, root-knot, reniform, lesion, others	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i>	paralyzes nematodes
 Beck's	corn, soybean	all plant-parasitic nematodes	heat-killed <i>Burkholderia riojensis</i> and fermentation media	not stated
 Albaugh				
 Nufarm	cotton, corn, soybean	SCN, root-knot, reniform	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> and cis-Jasmone	induces plant defenses and systemic resistance
 Syngenta	soybean, other crops (not cotton, corn)	SCN, root-knot, reniform, lesion, lance	pydiflumetofen	inhibits nematode cellular respiration (SDHI)

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Products labeled current as of January 2020

- Currently available nematode-protectant seed treatments approved for use in the U.S. – not all are available in Canada.

Nematode-protectant seed treatments

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- **Effective seed treatments** should slow the continuing loss of effectiveness of PI 88788 SCN resistance
- **Yield and SCN** effects may be different for new seed treatment products with new modes of action

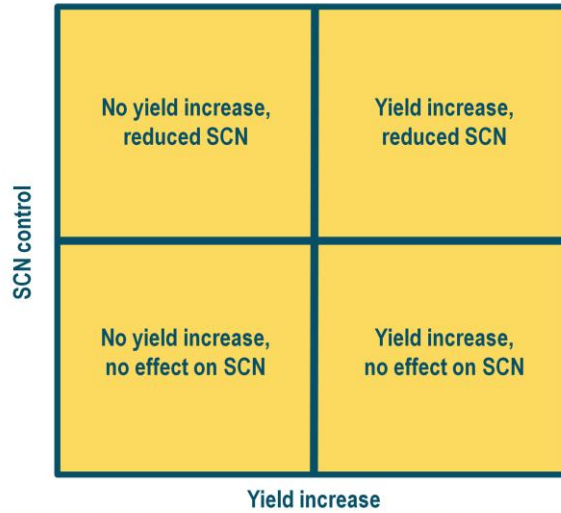
Seed treatments and SCN

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- The nematode-protectant seed treatments may reduce SCN reproduction, may increase soybean yields in SCN-infested fields, may have both effects, or may have no effect.
- Results will vary among the different seed treatment products, among growing seasons, and maybe among soil environments, too.

Integrated management of SCN

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Collect soil samples from fields
to determine the situation - know
your numbers!



Grow nonhost crops
(corn, wheat and other
small grains, others)



**Use nematode-protectant seed
treatments**



**Grow resistant
soybean varieties**

- Continue using and rotate varieties with PI 88788
- Seek varieties with Peking, other sources of resistance
- Add other types of resistance when available



Cover crops?
(usefulness and
consistency of results
not yet determined)

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- Summary of SCN management options for 2020 and beyond.
- Cover crops show some promise for reducing SCN population densities, but actual effects (backed up with published data) seem to be much, much less dramatic and less consistent than the SCN-control claims being made by some purveyors of cover crop seeds.