WHY YOU NEED TO TEST YOUR FIELDS TO KNOW YOUR NUMBERS.

What's your number?

Take the test. Beat the pest.

The **SCN** Coalition™

Funded by the soybean checkoff

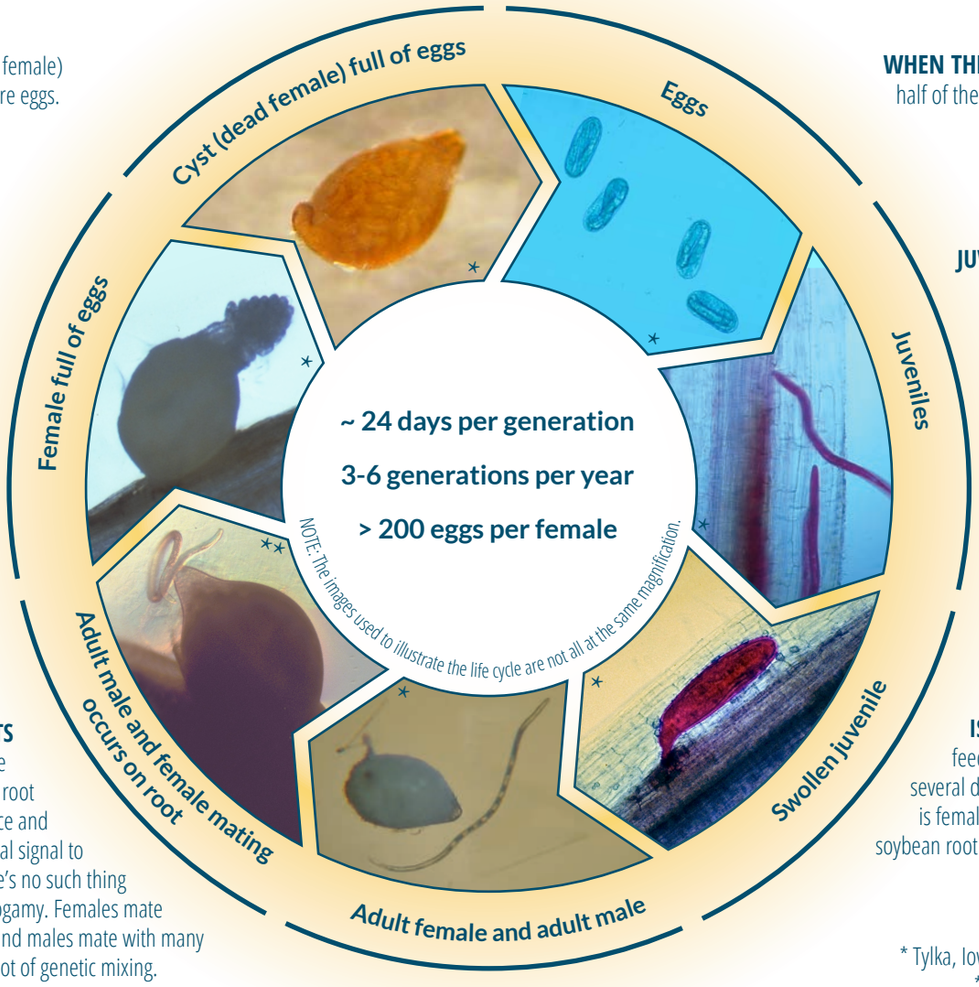
THE SOYBEAN CYST NEMATODE
life cycle.

The SCN life cycle can be completed in as few as 24 days during the growing season. There can be from three to six generations per year.

EACH CYST (dead female) contains 200 or more eggs.

AFTER MATING, she makes about 50 eggs outside her body and fills up with another 200+ internally. Then she dies and her body wall hardens to form the cyst.

THE FEMALE GETS SO LARGE that she ruptures out of the root onto the root surface and sends out a chemical signal to attract mates. There's no such thing as nematode monogamy. Females mate with many males, and males mate with many females. There's a lot of genetic mixing.



WHEN THE CYST BREAKS, half of the eggs will become male and half will become female.

JUVENILE WORMS hatch from eggs and burrow into soybean roots to feed and develop. There's no way to tell whether a juvenile is male or female at this stage.

THIS JUVENILE IS SWOLLEN from feeding in the root for several days. If this juvenile is female, she'll stay in the soybean root and keep feeding.

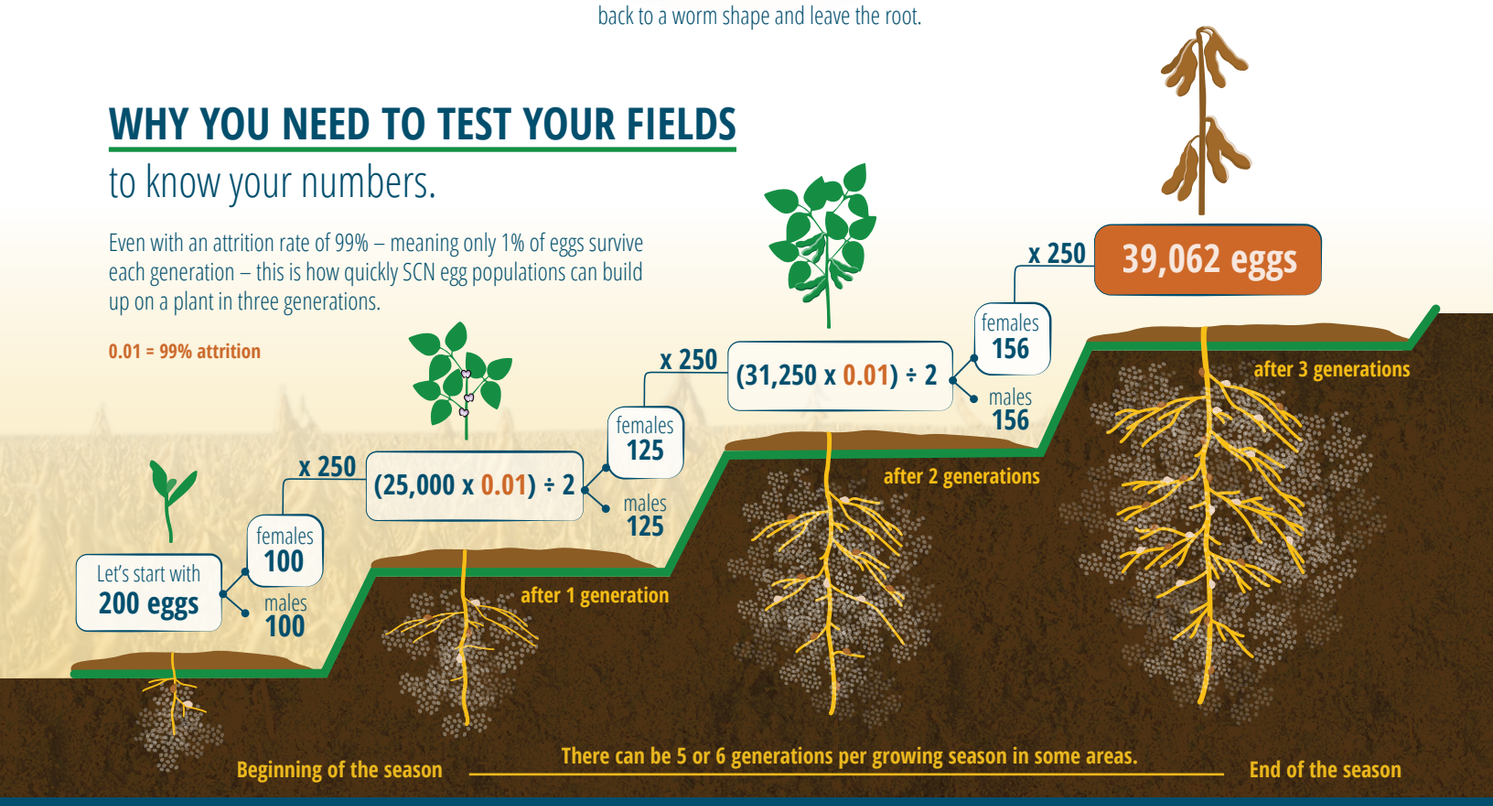
IF THE JUVENILE IS MALE, it will revert back to a worm shape and leave the root.

* Tylka, Iowa State University
** Chitwood, USDA

WHY YOU NEED TO TEST YOUR FIELDS
to know your numbers.

Even with an attrition rate of 99% – meaning only 1% of eggs survive each generation – this is how quickly SCN egg populations can build up on a plant in three generations.

0.01 = 99% attrition



Visit *TheSCNcoalition.com* for more information.