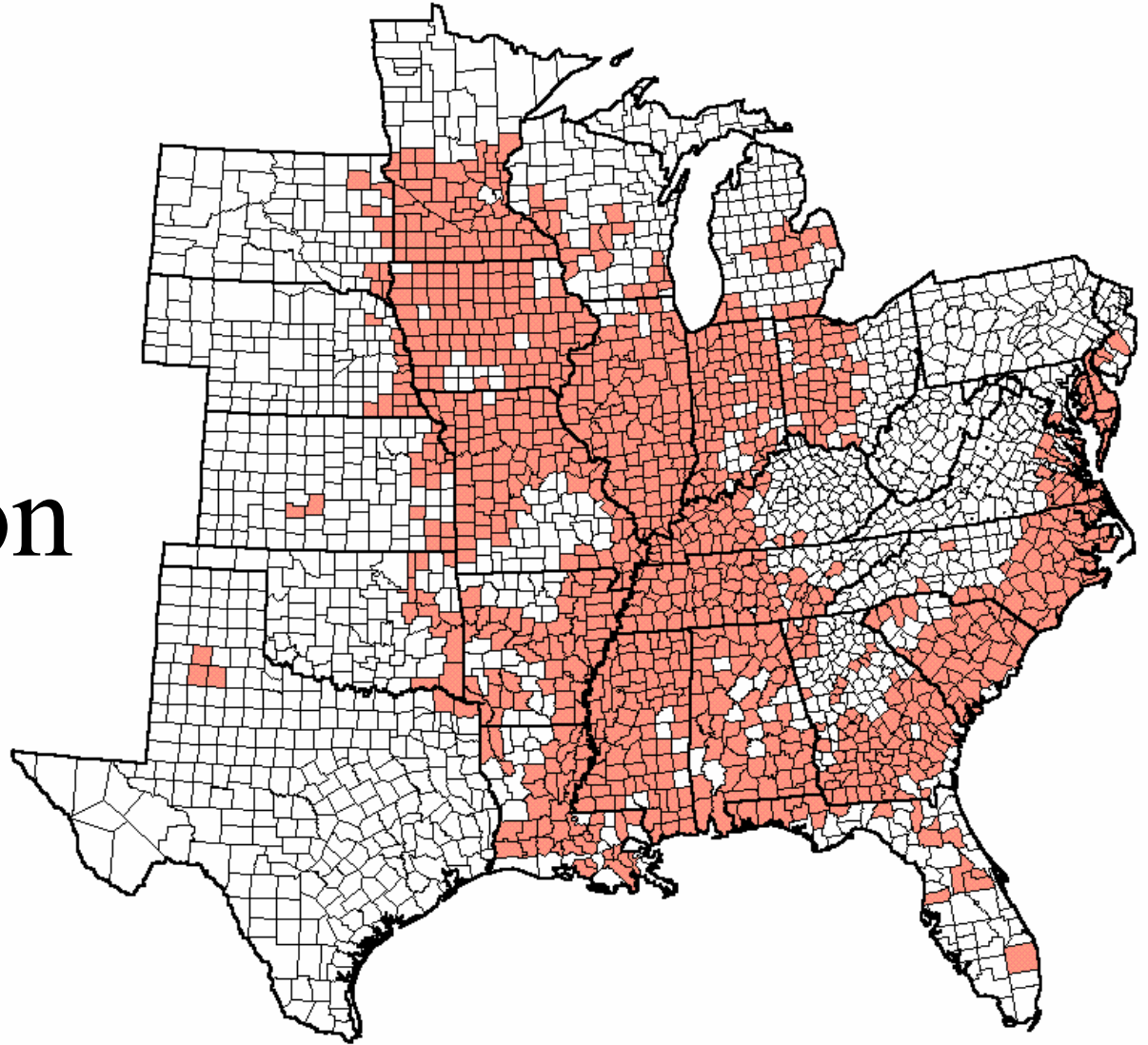
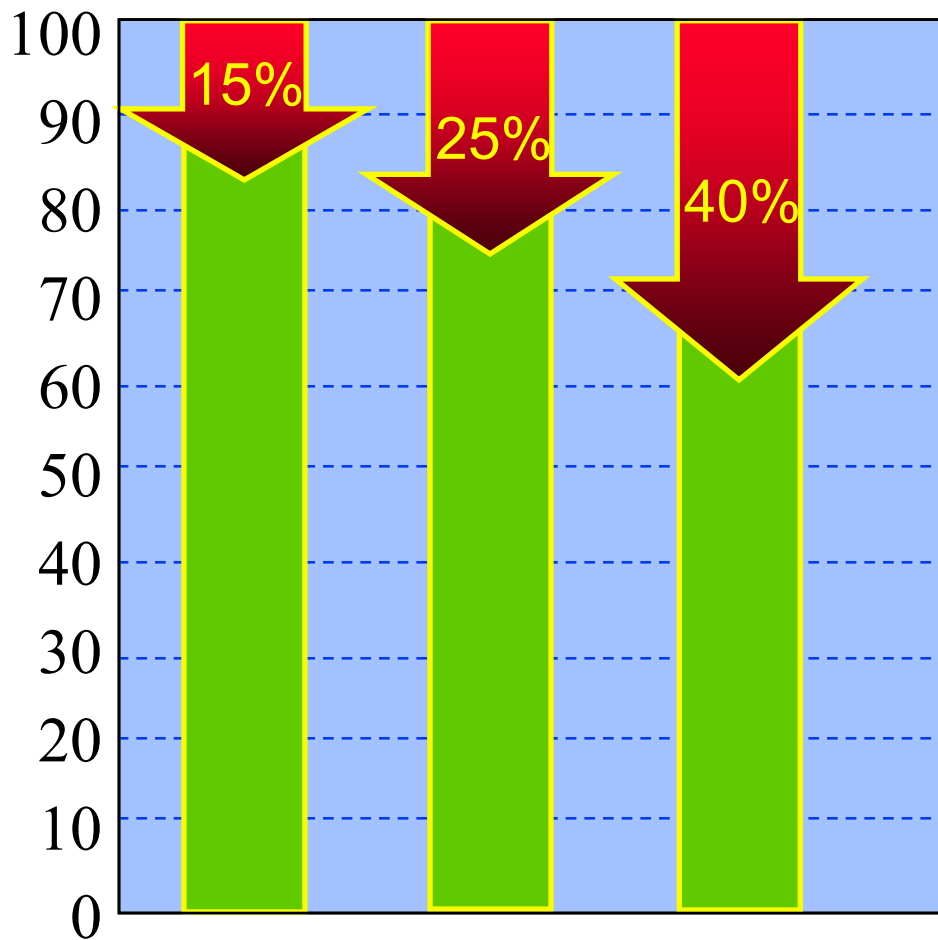


SCN Management

SCN Distribution



**Percent
of
Potential
Yield**



Yield Loss of 15 to 40%



Fall is the best
time to sample
soil for SCN



Manage SCN with rotation

Non-host Crops

Corn

Small grains

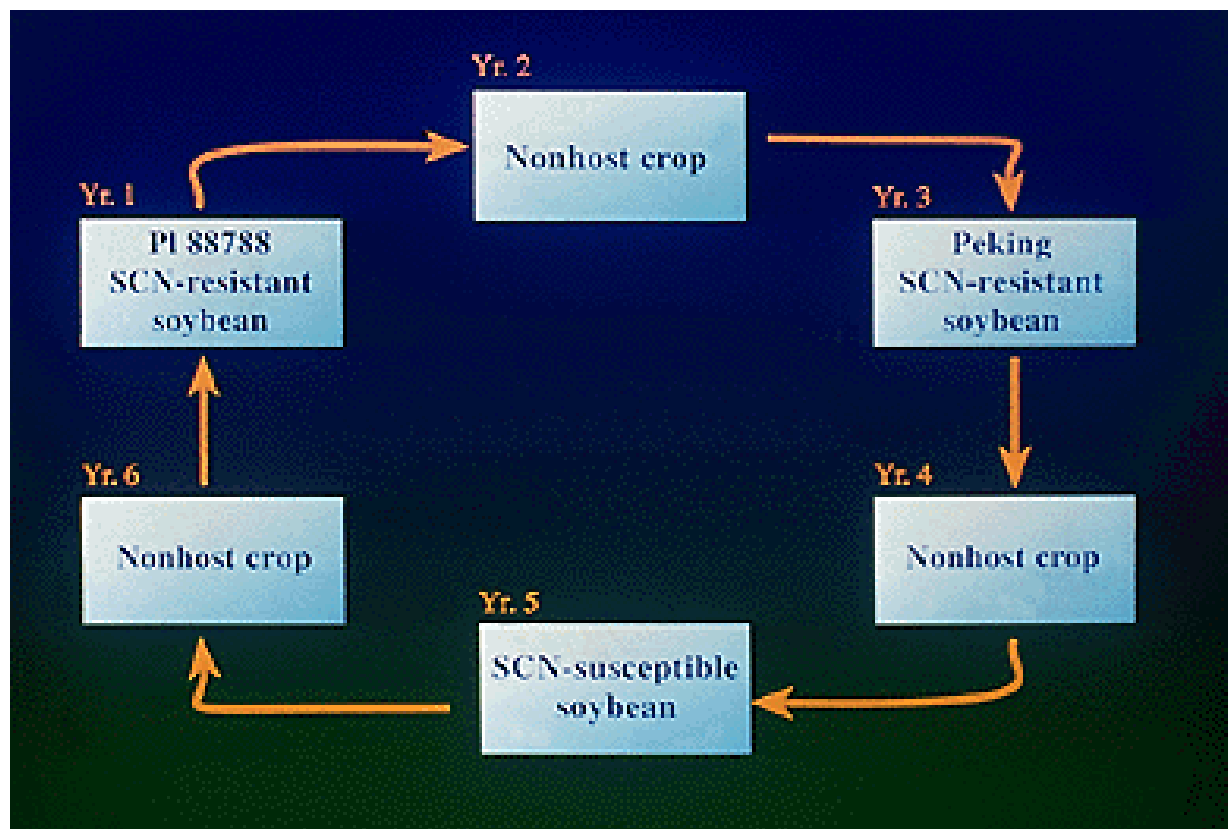
Alfalfa

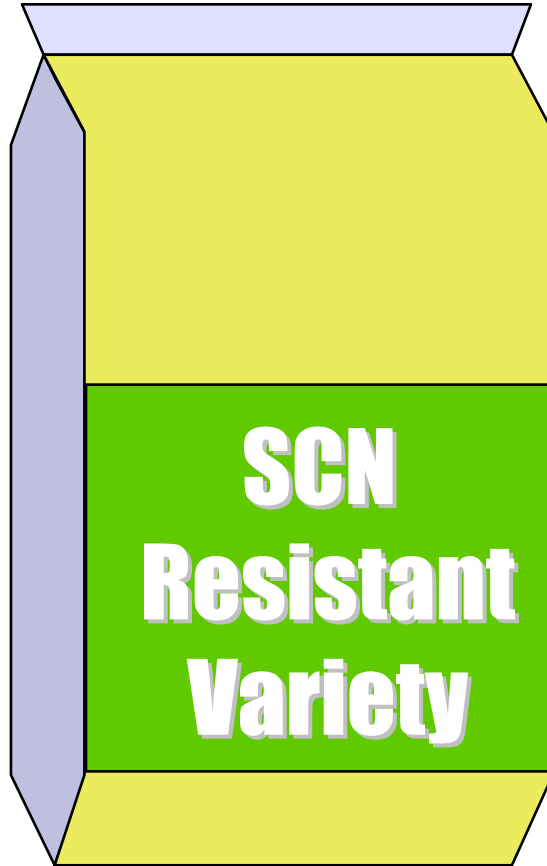
Red clover

Host Crops

Dry beans

Snap beans





SCN management:

**Seed
selection**

Know your
source of
resistance and
rotate with
other sources

IOWA ROTATION SCHEME

- Y1 - non-host
- Y2 - Res. Bean (PI88788)
- Y3 - non-host
- Y4 - Res. Bean (Peking)
- Y5 - non-host
- Y6 - Suscp. Bean

RESISTANT PLANT INTROS

Know your
source of
resistance and
rotate with
other sources

- Peking
- PI 88788
- PI 437654
- PI 209332

How SCN spreads

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

Equipment sanitation



Maintain plant health

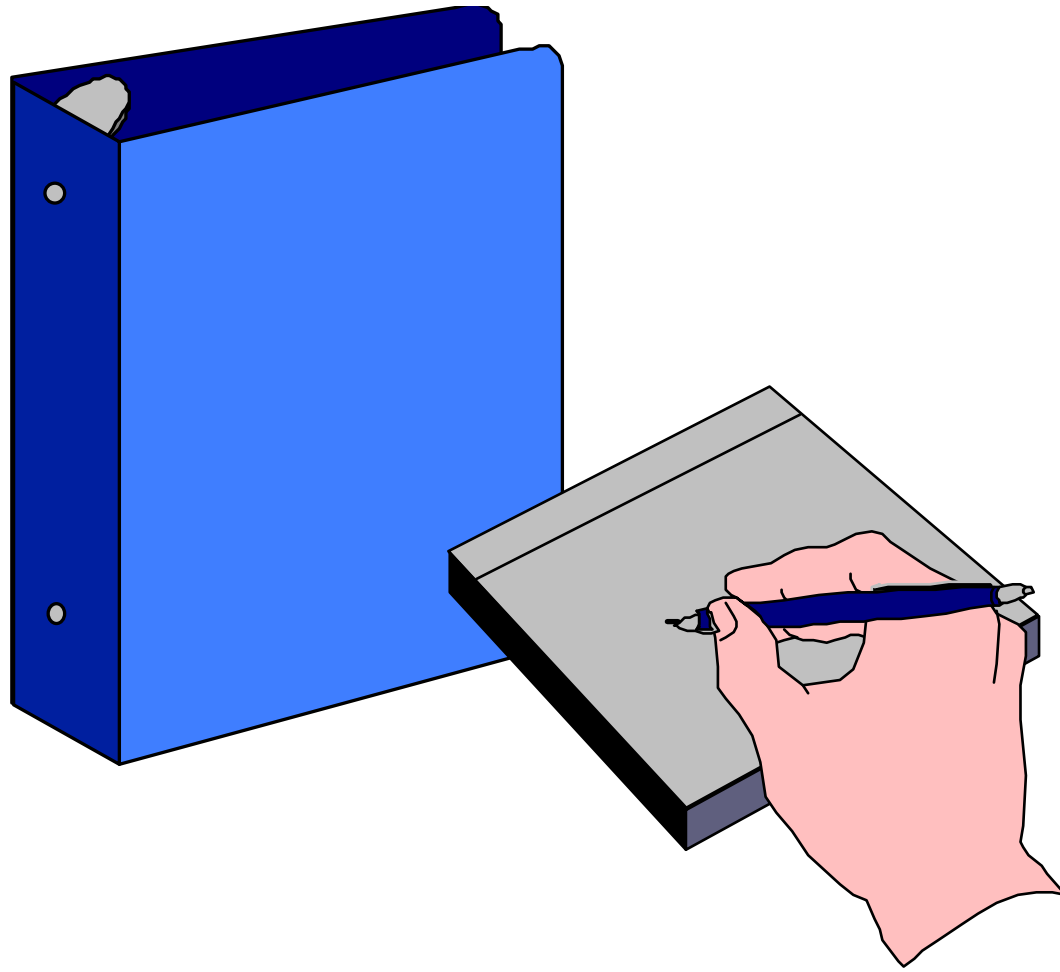
- Control weeds
- Control pests
- Manage fertility
- Control diseases



SCN management:

Nematicides

Record keeping is vital



SCN
will cause
yield loss



Infested?

YES

NO

DON'T KNOW



Take the test.  Beat the pest.



Crop rotation with non-host crops is highly effective in reducing numbers of SCN. The plot on the left was rotated, and produced much higher yields and lower SCN numbers than the other plot.

