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### SCN Soil Testing: Transcript

**Waukesha, Wis.** (October 20, 2020) – Media can use the following transcript to personalize the accompanying “soil testing” press release issued by The SCN Coalition.

**The following quotes can be attributed to Iowa State University Nematologist Greg Tylka.**

“Surveys funded by the soybean checkoff have found about 70% of the fields in Iowa have SCN. Similar surveys done in Illinois reveal about 80% of fields have the pest. Research also shows SCN can live in the soil for 10 years or more in the absence of soybeans. In other words, SCN can always be there, which is why farmers need to test their soil.”

“If fields have never been checked for SCN or have not been sampled before or after the last three soybean crops, the results of soil samples collected this fall after soybeans may be real eye-openers. It is useful to know what the SCN population densities are in fields this fall even if soybeans will not be grown in these fields in 2021. Numbers may be so high that planning for multiple years of a nonhost crop might be warranted in the rotation.”

**The following quotes can be attributed to University of Missouri Plant Pathologist Kaitlyn Bissonette.**

“The initial baseline SCN soil test determines what management strategies should be selected. Then, it’s important that they document the source of SCN resistant soybean variety they are using, what crop is being rotated and the seed treatment if that’s used.”

“Then, when a grower plants soybeans again, they can test soil after harvest to determine if that management strategy is effective. That soil test helps them decide if they need to be more aggressive or if they are protecting yield potential. It’s important to bring the SCN population down and keep them down.”

“When tailoring a management plan, I encourage growers to talk to their seed salesperson, agronomist or crop consultant about what source of SCN resistance they might have in their seed variety and make sure they are rotating different sources.”

“Soil sampling looks a little bit different in places like Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, where SCN has been established for a long time versus areas like North Dakota, where it was detected in 2003. In established areas, PI 88788 – the most common source of SCN resistance – is becoming resistant to the resistance. That’s why it’s important to test soil regularly and get recommendations from experts.”

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