NEWS RELEASE

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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SCN Variety Selection: Transcript

Waukesha, Wis. (November 17, 2020) – Media can use the following transcript to personalize the accompanying "SCN variety selection" press release issued by The SCN Coalition.

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

"With the support of the soybean checkoff through the North Central Soybean Research Program, there's a regional project that now has turned national looking at deploying different types of resistance genes, different sources of resistance over years, or stacked within a single plant variety. That is without a doubt going to improve our potential to manage SCN in the future with one giant caveat. And that caveat is all of this university research, all of this new knowledge will not help soybean growers if the seed companies don't take advantage of it and bring it to market."

"The more we know about resistance genes and what's involved, and how they work and where they are located on the plants' chromosomes, the greater the potential to take advantage of that – to move them into different varieties and to capture some synergies. In other words, to more smartly take advantage of the host resistance genes that we've discovered."

"At Iowa State University, we put a list of SCN resistant soybean varieties together for growers each year. Our most recent list had 850 different varieties growers could choose from, and all but 15 had PI 88788 resistance. The other most common source of SCN resistance is Peking, but only 15 SCN resistant varieties available for Iowa have that type of resistance. We need seed companies to deliver varieties that have resistance that's not PI 88788."

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

"When growers are selecting SCN resistant soybean varieties, they can also inquire about seed treatments – specifically nematode protectants. Seed treatments can provide early season control and prevent that first generation of SCN from becoming a problem. We can see as many as three to six generations of nematodes during the growing season depending on the location. If a seed treatment can reduce early season reproductive, it provides another option for growers to manage SCN."

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