



UW SCN Thresholds

There is a relationship between the number of SCN eggs present at the time of planting and soybean yield. To test a sample from SCN, the soil is added to water and then passed over a sieve to remove the cyst (female) stage of the nematode. The cysts are separated from organic debris by a centrifugation technique and then crushed to release the eggs. Egg counts are used to assess the risk of yield loss due to SCN.

<u>Risk</u>	<u>Based on Thresholds¹</u>	<u>Potential yield loss for SCN-susceptible variety²</u>
None	0 eggs/100 cm ³ soil	none
Low	1-500 eggs/100 cm ³ soil 1-500 eggs/100 cm ³ soil	0-10% silt of clay soils 10-30% sandy soils
High	500-10,000 eggs/ 100 cm ³ soil	10-50% all soils
Very High	> 10,000 eggs/100 cm ³ soil	Very high – expect yield loss for resistant variety

¹ *These thresholds represent our knowledge to date and may change as more data becomes available.*

² *Actual loss varies according to yearly weather as well.*