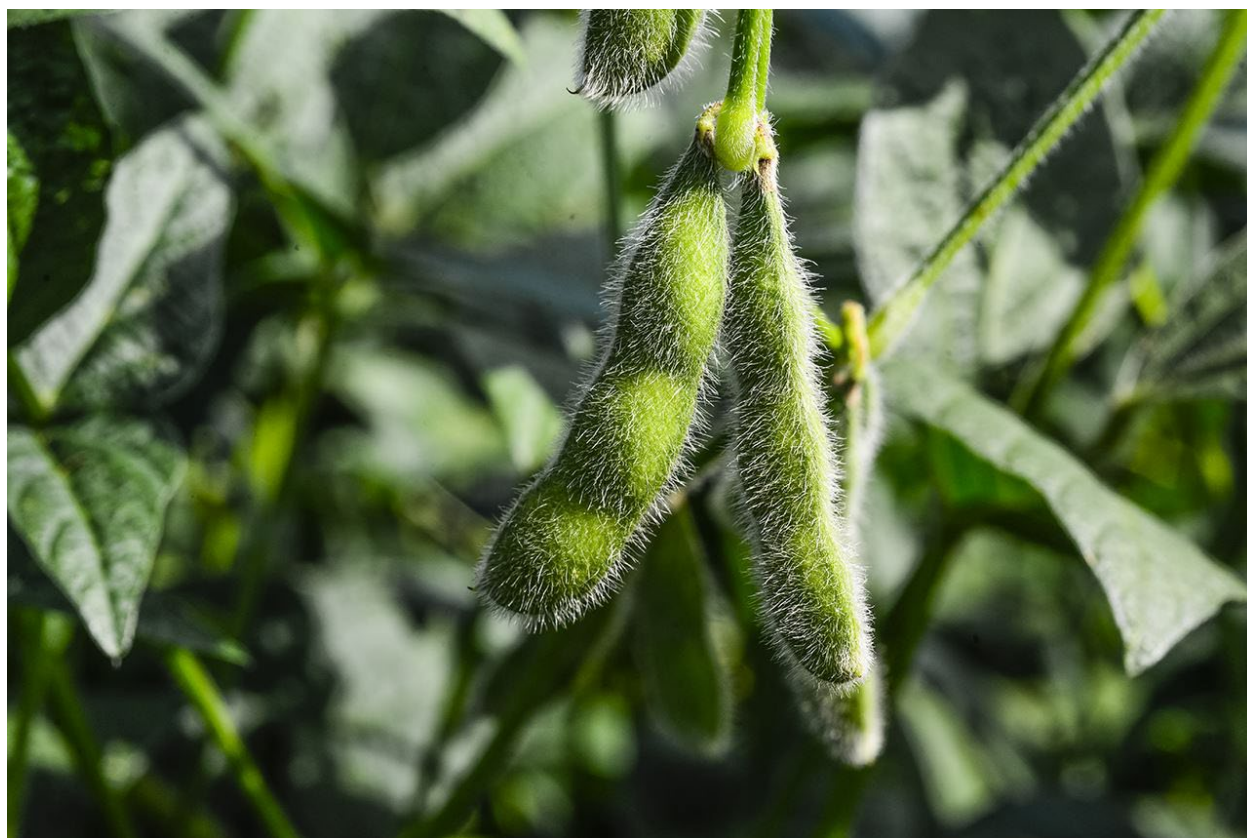


PROSEED



SCN Management Guide

Easy Tips for Handling Soybean Cyst Nematodes (SCN)

Know Your Numbers

If you want to stay ahead of SCN problems, start by testing the root zone specifically for SCN. Don't rely on those typical soil tests that check for nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium—they won't give you the info you need. For help, check out the [NDSU SCN Sampling Guide](#).

Keeping Low SCN Numbers Low

Got low SCN levels? Awesome! Now, work on keeping them low using these tricks:

- Rotate your crops with ones that don't host SCN.
- Pick soybean varieties that have good resistance to SCN.
- Use seed treatments for extra protection.

Dealing with High SCN Numbers

If your SCN levels are high—like 1500 eggs per 100cc of soil or more—you'll need to step up your game. Here's what you can do:

- Plant non-host crops for a few years in a row.
- Switch to resistant soybean varieties, starting with ones that use the 88788-resistance source, then go back to non-host crops.
- Mix it up by planting varieties with different resistance sources, like Peking.
- Keep testing your soil regularly to see if your plan is working.

Tips for Corn-Soybean Rotations

If you're rotating corn and soybeans but planting more soybeans, be extra careful—notably when planning back-to-back soybean crops. Always test your soil specifically for SCN, not just the usual nutrients, to stay on top of things.

Choosing the Right Soybean Variety

Make sure you know exactly which soybean variety you're planting and how strong its resistance is against SCN. Resistance levels can vary a lot, so it's worth digging into the details. At Proseed, we test our soybean varieties thoroughly, so you know exactly what you're getting.

Wrapping It All Up

Managing SCN is all about knowing your field's numbers and sticking to a plan that works for your situation. Test your soil regularly, choose the right crops and varieties, and stay consistent to keep your soybeans healthy and your yields strong.