

*University of Missouri  
Extension Plant Nematology Lab  
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## *Cyst nematode eggs*

*Cyst nematode eggs/cup of soil (250 cm<sup>3</sup>)*

**An egg count of less than 500 is considered low.** Soybeans without SCN-resistance can be planted. If no eggs are detected, sample fields every 2 to 3 years at harvest. This increases the probability of finding the nematode if it is present in the field. Monitor areas of the field where SCN is likely to be introduced, such as field entrances, areas that flood, fence rows or places where waterfowl congregate. If fewer than 500 eggs are detected, sample after a susceptible variety is grown.

**An egg count of 500 to 10,000 is considered moderate.** Plant SCN-resistant soybeans. Rotate sources of SCN resistance whenever possible. If varieties with different sources of resistance to SCN are no available, then grow a different SCN-resistant variety every year soybeans are planted. Resistant varieties increase selection pressure on the nematodes. This can reduce the long-term effectiveness of the resistance.

**An egg count greater than 10,000 is considered high.** Plant a non-host crop. These include alfalfa, barley, canola, clover, corn, cotton, forage grasses, oats, sorghum, tobacco, rye and wheat. Rotate non-host crops with SCN-resistant varieties. An HG race test may be appropriate if resistant varieties are being used and the egg count continues to increase.