



## Soybean Cyst Nematode (*Heterodera glycines*) Distribution in North Carolina, USA

[www.ncagr.gov/agronomi/uyrnem.htm](http://www.ncagr.gov/agronomi/uyrnem.htm)

Soybean cyst nematode (SCN), *Heterodera glycines* Ichinohe, is an obligate, sedentary, and devastating parasite that is the number one pathogen of soybean, causing more than twice as much yield loss than any other disease. Estimated annual yield losses in the United States and Canada from 2010 to 2014 were 123,481,000 bushels, worth approximately \$1.2 billion at \$9.70 per bushel (Allen et al. 2017). SCN was first discovered in the United States in New Hanover County, North Carolina, in 1954 (Winstead et al. 1955) and is believed to have been introduced from Asia (Riggs 2004). SCN is known to spread rapidly. By 2017, it was found in every soybean-producing state in the United States except for West Virginia (Tylka and Maret 2017).

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' (NCDA&CS) Agronomic Division has analyzed numerous nematode soil samples to monitor the spread and distribution of SCN. Plant-parasitic nematodes in 500 cm<sup>3</sup> of soil were extracted by a combination of elutriation (Byrd et al. 1976) and sugar centrifugal flotation (Jenkins 1964) methods. The species identification is based on morphology of cysts and the second-stage juveniles and DNA sequencing on the near-full-length small subunit rDNA gene, internal transcribed spacer, and D2/D3 expansion segments of the large subunit rDNA gene when necessary. This report summarizes lab assay and survey results from July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2017. In this period, 100,118 soil samples were submitted voluntarily for routine nematode assay by growers of various crops in 97 North Carolina counties (Fig. 1). Only Alleghany, Clay, and McDowell counties were not represented in this sample population. SCN was detected in 21,922 of the soil samples (21.9%). The overall mean population density on the second-stage juveniles and females was 110 ± 266 (10 to 14,600) per 500 cm<sup>3</sup> of soil. In 2016, a survey program was launched to collect soil samples from soybean fields located in counties where SCN had not been previously detected by NCDA&CS; regional agronomists collected 244 soil samples from 28 counties in the western part of the state and one coastal county (Dare). Based on the assay results from grower and survey soil samples, Anson, Catawba, Chatham, Dare, and Lincoln counties were added to North Carolina's list of SCN-positive counties, bringing the total to 57 (Fig. 2). Catawba is the only county not shown on

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the recent North American SCN distribution map published by Tylka and Marett (2017). It is worthy to note that Dare County was the only county in the eastern half of the state without SCN in the past, but SCN was found in this survey. SCN was confirmed to be present in 50 counties in North Carolina. None was found in seven counties (Cleveland, Granville, Hoke, Richmond, Union, Vance, and Yadkin) where SCN had been previously identified. Johnston (3,462 SCN-positive samples), Wayne (3,274), Nash (2,960), Wilson (2,039), and Pasquotank (1,513) counties had the most SCN-positive samples. Population density (the second-stage juveniles and females of SCN/500 cm<sup>3</sup> of soil in average) was highest in Montgomery (831), Bladen (790), Washington (610), Carteret (607), and Harnett (368) (Fig. 3). According to the most recent NCDA&CS data of soybean planted acres and yield statistics by county in North Carolina ([http:// www.ncagr.gov/stats/2016AgStat/AgStat2016.pdf](http://www.ncagr.gov/stats/2016AgStat/AgStat2016.pdf)), soybean is mainly grown in the eastern half of the state. In general, the SCN negative counties are those with no soybean acreage or less than 500 planted acres of soybeans in the western part of the state. The high number of samples in this work gave a clear picture of where SCN is occurring in North Carolina and its population density in each county since its first detection in the United States in 1954. Given the yield losses that SCN is capable of causing, we believe SCN continues to be a yield-limiting factor in the state, and growers should be actively managing this obligate parasite to mitigate yield loss.

#### Literature cited:

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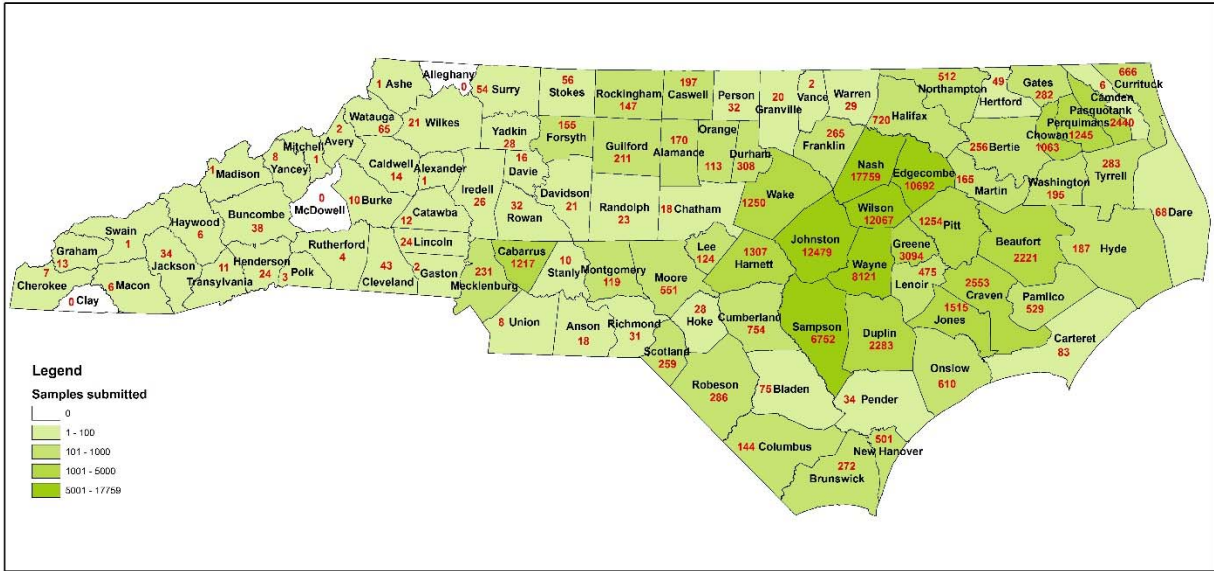


FIGURE 1

Nematode sample source and sample number from each county in North Carolina from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2017.

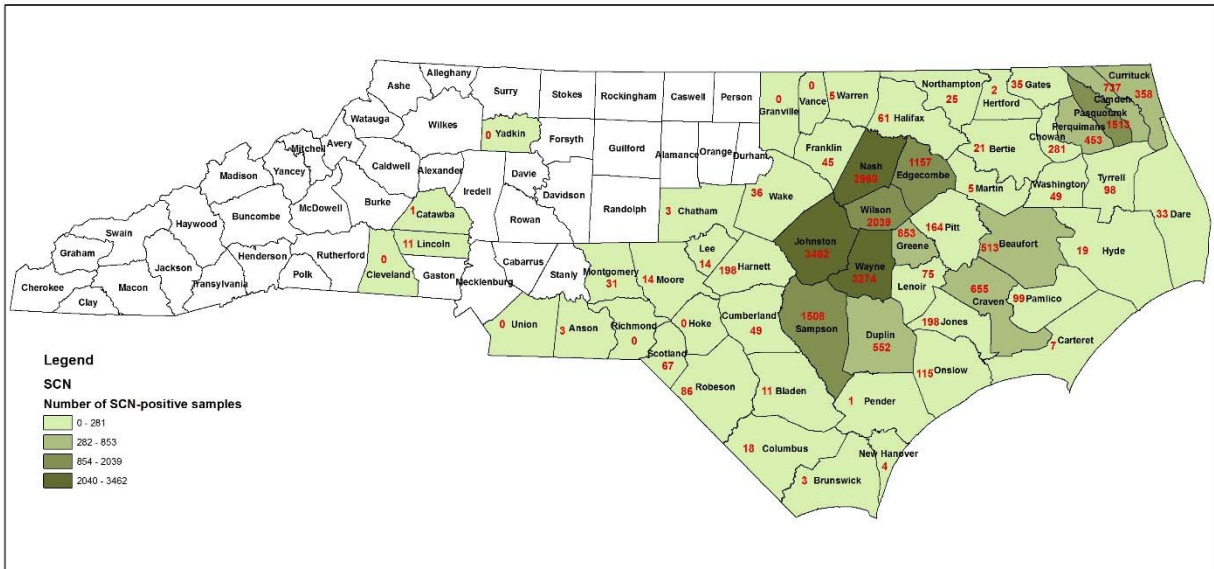


FIGURE 2

Known distribution of SCN in North Carolina in 2017 (green counties) and number of positive samples from each county.



FIGURE 3

Known distribution of SCN in North Carolina in 2017 (green counties) and average SCN population density (number of the second-stage juveniles and females of SCN/500 cm<sup>3</sup> soil) from each county.