Soybean cyst nematode (SCN) is found throughout soybean growing regions of the U.S. and can devastate soybean yields. Certain winter annual weed species (including henbit and purple deadnettle) were identified as alternative hosts to SCN in the greenhouse (Venkatesh et al. 2000). A 2004 survey of 55 SCN infested fields in Indiana revealed that winter annual weed hosts of SCN were present in 92% of fields and occurred at an average density of ~100 plants/m² (Creech and Johnson, unpublished). The ability of SCN to complete a reproductive cycle on winter annual weeds has recently been documented at a single field site in southern IN (Creech et al. 2005). However, an attempt to quantify SCN reproduction on winter annual weeds across a range of environmental conditions has not been conducted.

**Introduction**

SCN juveniles inside the roots - SCN cysts (IN) or eggs (IL) produced on the roots

**Statistics**

-Means were compared using t-tests (P ≥ 0.05). Juvenile activity in spring and fall was highest at Wanatah, the site with the highest nematode infestation. Spring juvenile counts were ~5X higher at all sites in the spring than the fall. To prevent these SCN juveniles from completing a reproductive cycle, a timely burndown application in April may be necessary.