Advancing Varietal Resistance to Soybean Cyst Nematode in Minnesota

Aaron Lorenz and Senyu Chen



<u>Goal 1</u>: Continue to efficiently produce new SCNresistant germplasm and varieties and thus expand availability of SCN resistance across all maturity groups grown in Minnesota.

<u>Objective 1</u>: Deploy DNA markers linked to genes conferring SCN resistance to enhance the efficiency and efficacy of breeding for SCN resistance.

<u>Results 1</u>: Each year the UMN Soybean Breeding program deploys molecular markers at the F4 plant stage to more efficiently select for SCN resistance.

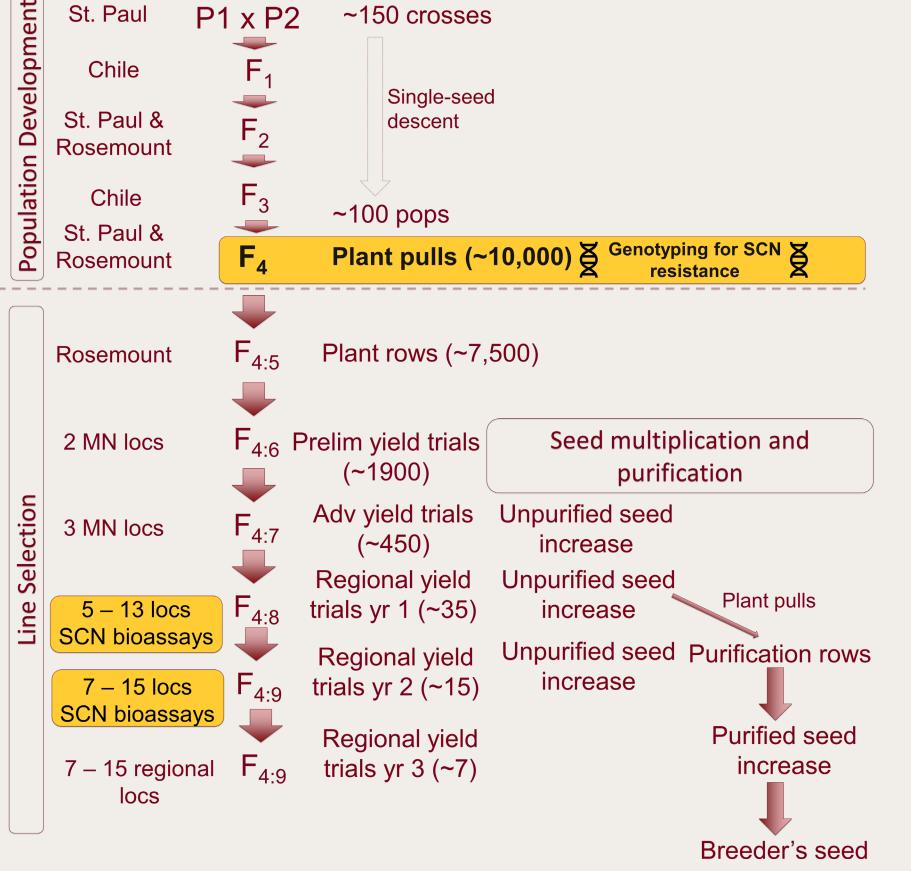
~150 crosses St. Paul P1 x P2

Table 1. Basic characteristics of new Peking-type SCN varieties from UMN

Line name	RM	Hilum	SCN	Phyto
M13-250056	0.8	Buff	Peking	Rps1c
M13-250046	1.6	Buff	Peking	Rps1c

Table 2. Basic characteristics of new Peking-type SCN varieties from UMN. See handout for more data, details, and performance of M13-250046

Yld (13)	Mat.	HG 0	HG 2.5.7
	(11)	rating	rating
43.9	Sept. 23	High res.	Not res.
45.9	Sept. 24	Not res.	Not res.
43.7	Sept. 29	Low res.	Not res.
45.7	Sept. 25	High res.	High res.
3.7	1.5 d		
	43.9 45.9 43.7 45.7	 43.9 Sept. 23 45.9 Sept. 24 43.7 Sept. 29 45.7 Sept. 25 	(11)rating43.9Sept. 23High res.45.9Sept. 24Not res.43.7Sept. 29Low res.45.7Sept. 25High res.



<u>Goal 2</u>: Create elite soybean germplasm with non-88788 sources of SCN resistance so that future soybean growers have more tools in their toolbox to compete with this evolving major pest of soybean.

Objective 2: Advance new sources (non-88788) of SCN resistance and expand the use of these new sources as parents for crossing in the breeding program.

Goal 3: Provide an unbiased source of information to growers on the level of SCN resistance in 88788type commercially available varieties as well as those that have non-88788 sources of resistance.

Objective 3: Conduct SCN bioassays on commercial varieties entering the 2022 UMN Variety Trials using race 3, and conduct bioassays on commercially available non-88788 SCN varieties using races 3 and 14.

Results 3: We screened commercial varieties for resistance to race 3. These results can be found at www.varietytrials.umn.edu/soybean. We solicited non-88788 varieties from commercial companies and screened them for resistance to race 1 and produced an extension bulletin. See handout.

<u>Results 2</u>: The UMN program has hundreds of breeding lines with novel sources of resistance in their pedigrees, including Peking and PI 567516C. This last year, we received approval to make foundation seed of two new Peking-type varieties available. One of these is a MG 0. There is currently only one Peking-type MG 0 soybean variety commercially available.

Provider	Variety	Source of resistance	Relative Maturity	Herbicide trait	Female index	Rating
Control*	Peking				0.3	R
Control	PI 88788				35.8	MS
Syngenta / NK	S23-G5X	PI 89772	2.3	Xtend	27.1	MR
Syngenta / NK	S26-E3	Peking	2.6	Enlist E3	18.3	MR
Mustang Seeds	C-220N	Peking	2.2	Conv.	2.5	R
Albert Lea Seed	2340KN	Peking	2.3	Conv.	2.0	R
Legend Seed	LGS1452RX	Peking	1.4	Xtend	1.5	R
Cornelius Seed	CB26X78	Peking	2.6	Xtend	9.0	R
Federal Hybrids	F2290N R2X	Peking	2.2	Xtend	0.2	R
Stine	25EB32	Peking	2.5	Enlist E3	15.1	MR



We would like to thank the Minnesota Soybean Research and Promotion Council for their support.

University of Minnesota is an equal opportunity educator and employer.