

Supplementary materials

Figs S1 to S3

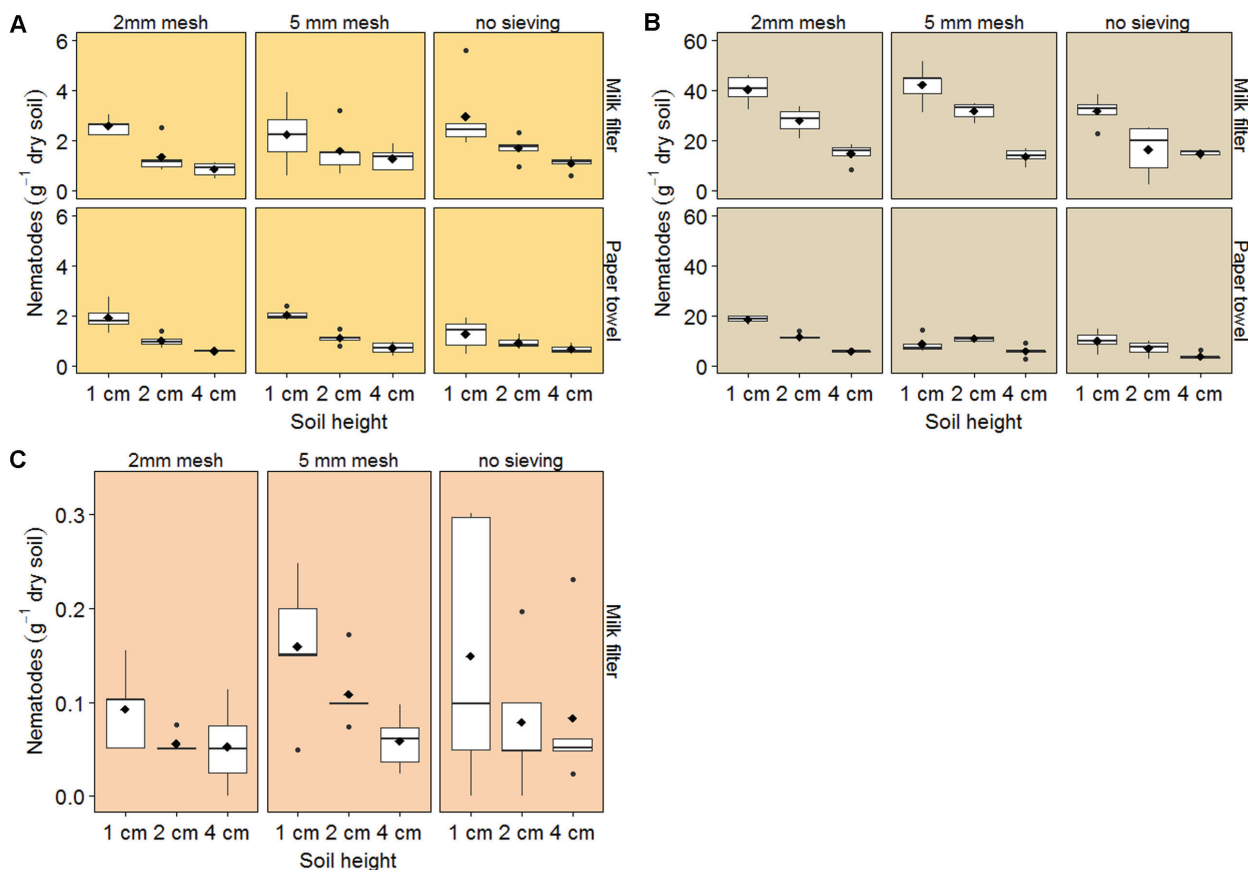


Figure S1. Full set of treatment effects on nematode extraction efficiency using the Baermann-funnel method for three different soil types (A) sand, (B) loam, and (C) silt loam) after application of different pre-treatments (filter type, sieving mesh size, and soil weight). Diamonds on boxplots give the mean. Background colors indicate the different soil types. Overall mean values of individuals calculated from sizes given in Bongers (1994) and Andr assy (2005). Numbers in brackets are variation explained by the first (PCA 1) and second (PCA 2) PCA axis, respectively.

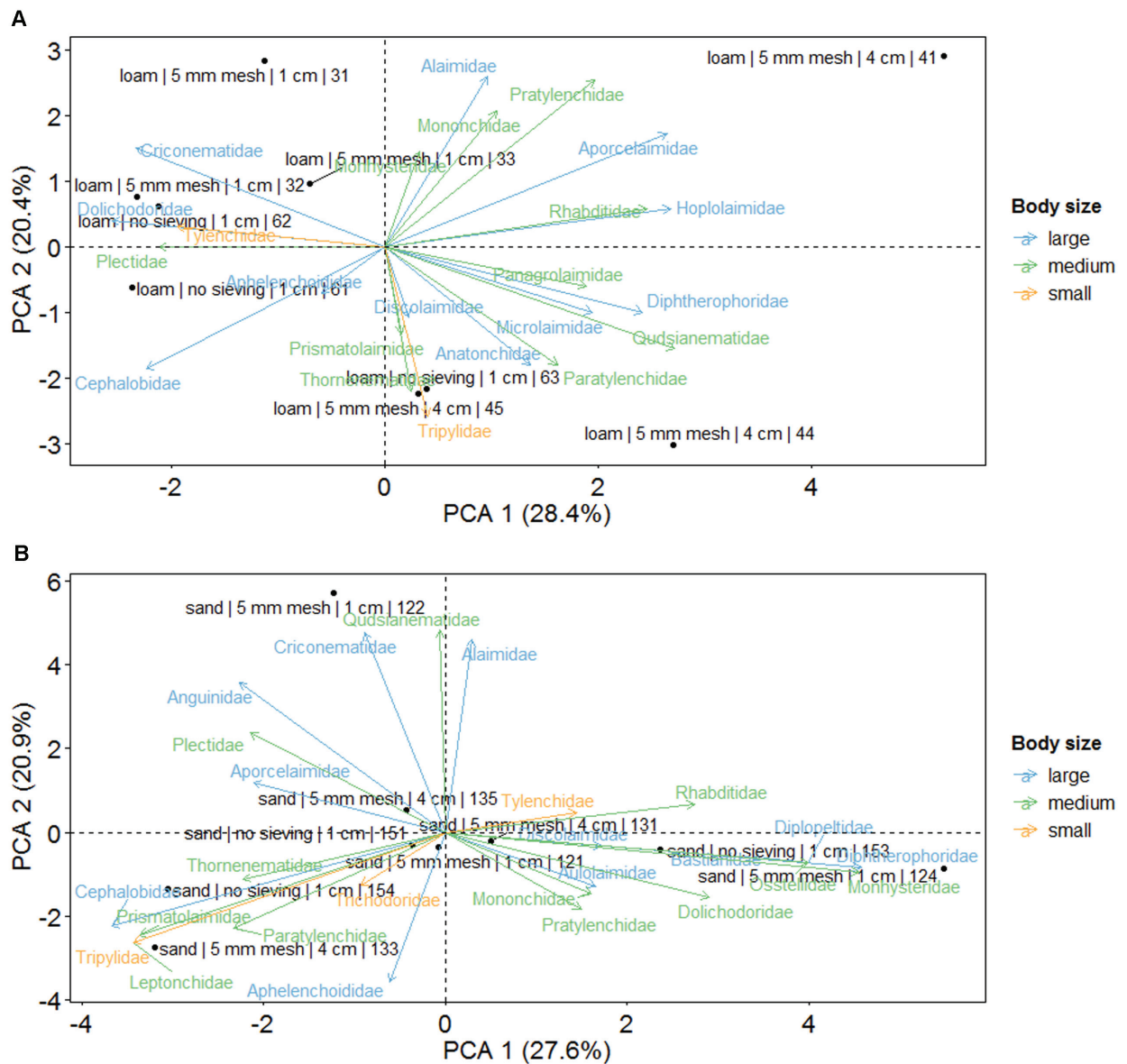


Figure S2. Distribution of nematode size classes after extracting nematode with different pre-treatments. Principal component analysis (PCA) of the nematode community (family level) as affected by different treatments (sieving with 5 mm mesh size and no sieving, and different amounts of soil [25 g and 100 g fresh soil]) prior to extraction reflecting treatment combinations with high (sieving with 5 mm and 25 g soil), medium (no sieving and 25 g soil), and lowest (5 mm sieving and 100 g soil) nematode extraction efficiency in a (A) loamy and (B) sandy soil. Nematode families were assigned to different size classes according to overall mean values of individuals calculated from sizes given in Bongers (1994) and Andr assy (2005). Numbers in brackets are variation explained by the first (PCA 1) and second (PCA 2) PCA axis, respectively.

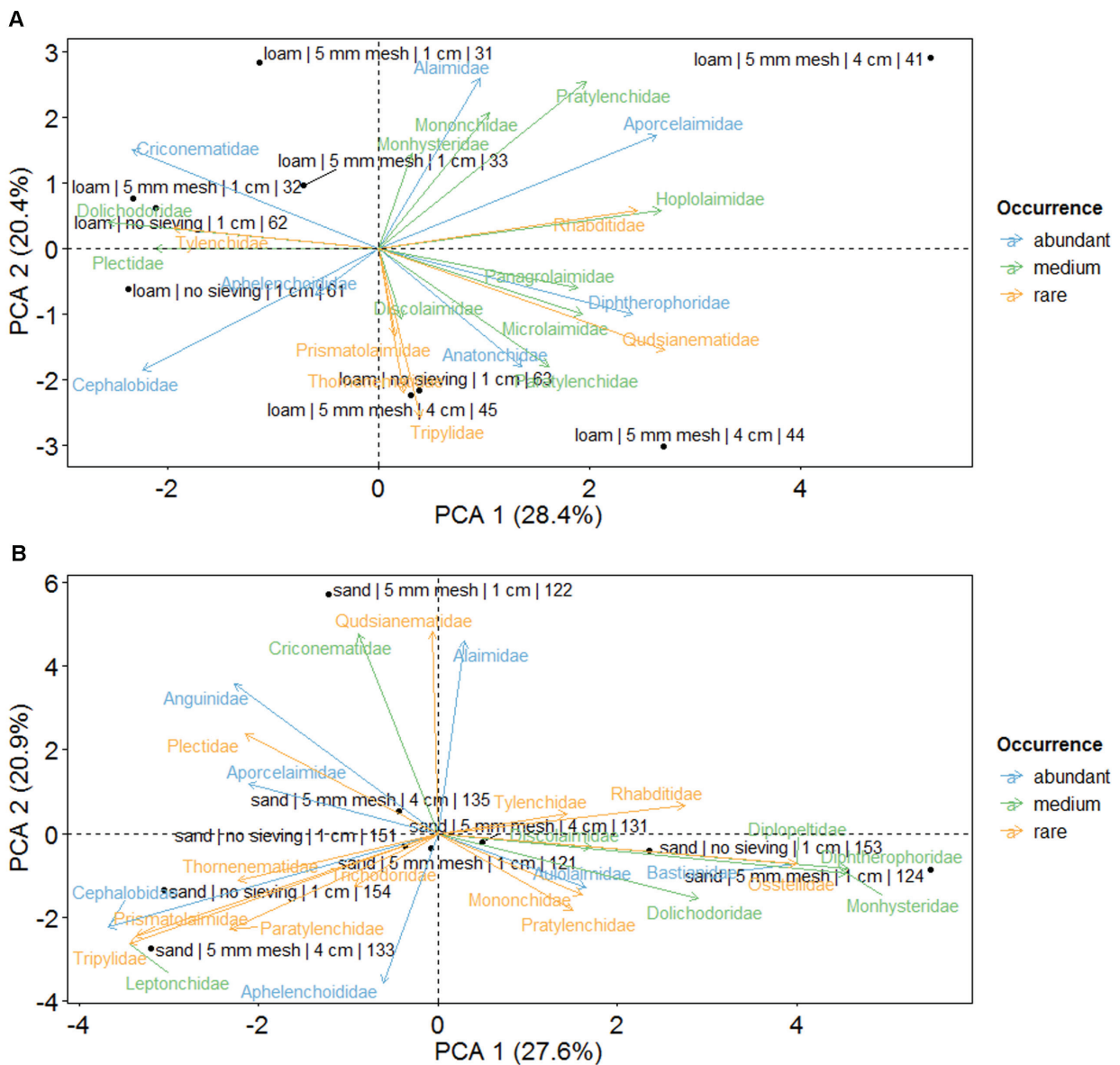


Figure S3. Distribution of nematode occurrence after extracting nematode with different pre-treatments. Principal component analysis (PCA) of the nematode community (family level) as affected by different treatments (sieving with 5 mm mesh size and no sieving, and different amounts of soil [25 g and 100 g fresh soil]) prior to extraction reflecting treatment combinations with high (sieving with 5 mm and 25 g soil), medium (no sieving and 25 g soil), and lowest (5 mm sieving and 100 g soil) nematode extraction efficiency in a (A) loamy and (B) sandy soil. Nematode families were assigned according their mean relative occurrence to abundant (up to 5%), medium (5–1%), and rare (below 1%). Numbers in brackets are variation explained by the first (PCA 1) and second (PCA 2) PCA axis, respectively.