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Data Article

Dataset on the diversity of plant-parasitic nematodes in cultivated olive trees in southern Spain



Antonio Archidona-Yuste ^{a,b}, Thorsten Wiegand ^{b,c},
Pablo Castillo ^{a,*}, Juan A. Navas-Cortés ^a

^a Instituto de Agricultura Sostenible (IAS), Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), Avenida Menéndez Pidal s/n, 14004, Córdoba, Spain

^b Department of Ecological Modelling, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ, Permoserstrasse 15, 04318, Leipzig, Germany

^c German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv) Halle-Jena-Leipzig, Deutscher Platz 5e, 04103, Leipzig, Germany

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 22 September 2019

Received in revised form 1 October 2019

Accepted 7 October 2019

Available online 15 October 2019

Keywords:

Nematode diversity

Plant-parasitic nematodes

Cultivated olive trees

ABSTRACT

Datasets presented here were employed in the main work "Spatial structure and soil properties shape local community structure of plant-parasitic nematodes in cultivated olive trees in southern Spain" Archidona-Yuste et al., 2020. In this research, we aimed to unravel the diversity of plant-parasitic nematodes (PPN) associated with cultivated olive (*Olea europaea* subsp. *europaea* var. *europaea*) in southern Spain, Andalusia. The olive growing area of Andalusia is of high agriculture and socio-economic importance with an extensive distribution of this crop. To this end, we conducted a systematic survey comprising 376 commercial olive orchards covering the diversity of cropping systems applied. Data showed 128 species of PPN belonging to 38 genera and to 13 families. In addition, an extensive data set regarding to potential factors in structuring the community patterns of PPN found in the 376 commercial olive orchards sampled is provided. Three variables data set were compiled including above-ground environment, soil and agronomic management. Overall, 48 explanatory variables were selected as determinant processes on shaping the diversity of PPN. Finally, data also showed the values regarding to the partition of beta diversity into contributions of single sites to

DOI of original article: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2019.106688>.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: p.castillo@csic.es (P. Castillo).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2019.104658>

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overall beta diversity (LCBD) and intro contributions of individual species to overall beta diversity (SCBD). Data may serve as benchmarks for other groups working in the field of PPN diversity associated with crops and of belowground communities and ecosystems.

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Specifications Table

Subject area	Ecology
More specific subject area	Plant-parasitic nematode ecology. A case of study: cultivated olive trees in southern Spain
Type of data	Tables and figures
How data was acquired	Nematode identification was acquired by using integrative taxonomy (using a Zeiss III compound microscope with Nomarski differential interference contrast at up to $\times 1000$ magnification and molecular methods standardized). Variable data sets were compiled from GIS, directly provided by landowner and/or data collection
Data format	Raw and analyzed
Experimental factors	Soil samples were collected with a hoe from four to five trees randomly selected in each commercial olive orchard for both taxa identification and explanatory variables data collection.
Experimental features	Evaluate diversity, prevalence and abundance of plant-parasitic nematodes infesting soils from cultivated olive trees in southern Spain.
Data source location	Andalusia, southern Spain. Coordinates of sampling points are provided.
Data accessibility	Data is provided in this article, and raw data as supplementary material.
Related research article	Archidona-Yuste A., Wiegand T., Castillo P., and Navas-Cortés J. A. 2020. Spatial structure and soil properties shape local community structure of plant-parasitic nematodes in cultivated olive trees in southern Spain. Submitted to: Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, 287 (1), https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2019.106688

Value of the Data

- Data may serve as benchmarks for other groups working in the field of PPN diversity infesting soils from agricultural ecosystems, and for belowground communities and ecosystems.
- Data are based on the systematic survey with the largest sampling effort done on cultivated olive to date.
- Data show a species list of PPN attacking to cultivated olive. Data increase the number of PPN associated with olive trees, being estimated in about 250 species documented worldwide

1. Data

The data presented in this article include the information of the 376 commercial olive orchards sampled, as well as the total abundance of nematodes and species richness for each commercial orchard in [Table 1](#), information about the diversity of PPN found from the systematic survey performed in [Table 2](#), [Figs. 1 and 2](#). In addition, [Fig. 1](#) showed the distribution of species diversity of PPN detected by classes including feeding habit and family. Finally, values of Local Contributions to Beta diversity (LCBD) and Species Contributions to Beta Diversity (SCBD) indexes are provided in [Tables 1 and 2](#), respectively. [Table 2](#) showed the 27 commercial olive orchards with significant values as described by Archidona-Yuste et al. [1].

The diversity, prevalence and abundance of PPN associated with cultivated olive are presented in [Table 2](#), [Figs. 1 and 2](#). Data were characterized by performing species diversity under integrative taxonomy identification at species level of PPN infesting soils from 376 sampled commercial olive

Table 1

Olive orchards from cultivated olive in Andalusia (southern Spain) for detecting plant-parasitic nematodes. Olive growing areas in Andalusia have been classified into 70 biologically homogeneous zones based on environmental similarities [11]. Based on these zones, 376 commercial olive orchards were selected for this study. This was done in a way that the number of sampled olive orchards per biological zone was proportional to the total olive area in each zone.

Olive orchard code	Locality, province	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude ^a	RICHNESS	Abundance	LCBD ^b
01	Hinojos, Huelva	37°15'31.6"N	6°22'22.4"W	55	12	541	0.0039501*
02	Hinojos, Huelva	37°20'57.9"N	6°23'01.5"W	121	6	73	0.0033041
03	Escacena del Campo, Huelva	37°24'06.5"N	6°22'28.0"W	130	9	177	0.0028959
04	Villalba del Alcor, Huelva	37°20'46.0"N	6°26'29.3"W	125	8	263	0.0033954
05	Almonte, Huelva	37°14'19.3"N	6°28'58.7"W	65	8	255	0.0035093
06	Villalba del Alcor, Huelva	37°24'03.6"N	6°29'46.1"W	96	8	717	0.0043700*
07	Niebla, Huelva	37°24'04.3"N	6°42'45.1"W	101	7	98	0.0026263
08	Niebla, Huelva	37°21'57.9"N	6°43'45.0"W	64	4	37	0.0032298
09	Jerez de la Frontera, Cádiz	36°48'12.6"N	5°59'40.7"W	78	5	107	0.0027860
010	Jerez de la Frontera, Cádiz	36°46'08.2"N	5°59'45.5"W	69	5	127	0.0030383
011	Jerez de la Frontera, Cádiz	36°39'32.9"N	6°02'06.2"W	103	4	50	0.0036332
012	Jerez de la Frontera, Cádiz	36°40'23.1"N	6°07'20.3"W	58	8	1468	0.0023036
013	Villaviciosa de Córdoba, Córdoba	38°2'52.65"N	5°0'43.18"W	494	10	630	0.0039054*
014	Belmez, Córdoba	38°14'17.5"N	5°07'16.7"W	509	5	32	0.0028062
015	Belmez, Córdoba	38°14'33.8"N	5°08'36.9"W	513	9	139	0.0029163
016	Fuente Obejuna, Córdoba	38°17'29.3"N	5°19'16.9"W	590	8	162	0.0037636
017	Fuente Obejuna, Córdoba	38°15'56.1"N	5°24'55.2"W	562	6	176	0.0034448
018	La Granjuela, Córdoba	38°22'33.9"N	5°20'46.9"W	630	10	210	0.0035947
019	La Granjuela, Córdoba	38°22'45.5"N	5°19'27.2"W	550	3	219	0.0036349
020	Hinojosa del Duque, Córdoba	38°24'19.0"N	5°18'10.8"W	570	10	268	0.0025421
021	Hinojosa del Duque, Córdoba	38°24'40.7"N	5°13'06.9"W	527	7	138	0.0023221
022	El Viso, Córdoba	38°29'56.0"N	4°58'38.4"W	623	7	167	0.0015419
023	Alcaracejos, Córdoba	38°22'55.5"N	4°57'32.9"W	727	9	287	0.0034716
024	Alcaracejos, Córdoba	38°15'49.0"N	4°58'47.86"W	570	8	229	0.0028375
025	Villaharta, Córdoba	38°8'23.97"N	4°52'50.46"W	303	7	75	0.0017119
026	Cañete de las Torres, Córdoba	37°52'31.3"N	4°20'25.1"W	341	4	136	0.0014172
027	Porcuna, Jaén	37°52'54.3"N	4°11'29.5"W	374	6	291	0.0013965
028	Porcuna, Jaén	37°53'44.0"N	4°08'14.3"W	229	4	187	0.0029693
029	Andújar, Jaén	38°00'07.1"N	4°03'21.5"W	478	5	251	0.0023402
030	Andújar, Jaén	38°07'17.0"N	3°57'41.4"W	419	6	39	0.0014365
031	Andújar, Jaén	38°05'46.2"N	3°58'18.6"W	259	3	7	0.0024413
032	Andújar, Jaén	38°03'49.7"N	4°00'16.7"W	191	5	149	0.0025519
033	Marmolejo, Jaén	38°03'11.5"N	4°11'25.6"W	283	3	157	0.0027722
034	Marmolejo, Jaén	38°03'42.0"N	4°13'24.2"W	348	4	142	0.0028993
035	Montoro, Córdoba	38°05'59.5"N	4°16'28.3"W	452	3	28	0.0032918
036	Montoro, Córdoba	38°07'18.9"N	4°16'44.8"W	422	7	356	0.0032150
037	Iznajar, Córdoba	37°15'39.1"N	4°19'20.0"W	448	8	140	0.0040370*
038	Prado del Rey, Cádiz	36°47'17.4"N	5°33'45.00"W	89	8	133	0.0029531
039	Rociana del Condado, Huelva	37°16'45.8"N	6°37'20.4"W	539	4	213	0.0040512*
040	Antequera, Málaga	37°08'36.0"N	4°31'28.8"W	212	6	199	0.0019654
041	Antequera, Málaga	37°10'27.7"N	4°34'58.1"W	212	5	1380	0.0013928
042	Mollina, Málaga	37°09'54.4"N	4°41'12.9"W	393	5	1589	0.0021571
043	Antequera, Málaga	37°02'38.5"N	4°40'05.9"W	389	11	474	0.0021974
044	Antequera, Málaga	37°01'48.9"N	4°45'30.2"W	470	8	846	0.0018290
045	Campillos, Málaga	37°00'09.7"N	4°50'42.2"W	383	8	1444	0.0015922
046	Ardales, Málaga	36°52'53.1"N	4°50'33.9"W	160	7	699	0.0014612
047	Alora, Málaga	36°48'03.5"N	4°45'13.4"W	200	7	168	0.0017819
048	Casarabonela, Málaga	36°46'13.8"N	4°46'54.7"W	368	6	461	0.0029229
049	Casarabonela, Málaga	36°46'01.5"N	4°49'52.9"W	224	10	237	0.0023574
050	Tolox, Málaga	36°41'58.5"N	4°52'46.6"W	317	8	448	0.0019210
051	Monda, Málaga	36°38'13.0"N	4°48'24.2"W	409	8	515	0.0030593
052	Monda, Málaga	36°37'03.0"N	4°51'00.8"W	51	5	61	0.0013762
053	Marbella, Málaga	36°30'47.0"N	4°50'02.1"W	505	10	475	0.0028430
054	Espiel, Córdoba	38°10'58.0"N	5°2'15.31"W	566	9	550	0.0023952

(continued on next page)

Table 1 (continued)

Olive orchard code	Locality, province	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude ^a	RICHNESS	Abundance	LCBD ^b
O55	Espiel, Córdoba	38°10'25.7"N	5°05'01.0"W	712	11	499	0.0026249
O56	Espiel, Córdoba	38°06'28.5"N	5°04'19.5"W	729	7	401	0.0028581
O57	Espiel, Córdoba	38°03'02.7"N	4°56'49.3"W	580	7	115	0.0024678
O58	Espiel, Córdoba	37°54'17.4"N	6°16'32.1"W	531	9	1163	0.0024123
O59	Santa Olalla del Cala, Huelva	37°53'59.1"N	6°15'22.5"W	200	10	951	0.0035445
O60	Córdoba, Córdoba	37°55'22.3"N	4°45'56.5"W	430	8	173	0.0025667
O61	Montilla, Córdoba	37°32'57.5"N	4°34'11.6"W	249	3	196	0.0015881
O62	Cabra, Córdoba	37°30'55.2"N	4°29'20.7"W	177	8	479	0.0015906
O63	Cabra, Córdoba	37°29'08.9"N	4°25'55.1"W	615	8	112	0.0014784
O64	Zuheros, Córdoba	37°32'41.1"N	4°20'47.1"W	834	3	443	0.0034653
O65	Zuheros, Córdoba	37°32'06.3"N	4°18'38.3"W	647	9	705	0.0033046
O66	Zuheros, Córdoba	37°32'49.1"N	4°18'42.6"W	551	5	264	0.0014094
O67	Luque, Córdoba	37°31'03.9"N	4°12'53.6"W	421	7	518	0.0019085
O68	Luque, Córdoba	37°34'49.4"N	4°12'38.7"W	278	6	145	0.0032546
O69	Baena, Córdoba	37°40'31.8"N	4°23'39.9"W	309	5	1399	0.0035135
O70	Baena, Córdoba	37°48'50.8"N	4°18'27.5"W	295	6	129	0.0032498
O71	Alozaina, Málaga	36°43'28.9"N	4°51'06.1"W	77	6	220	0.0012781
O72	Marbella, Málaga	36°29'53.9"N	5°00'40.1"W	180	5	384	0.0018494
O73	Paterna del Campo, Huelva	37°28'50.8"N	6°29'19.5"W	810	9	454	0.0023530
O74	Alhendín, Granada	37°04'22.3"N	3°40'40.3"W	439	5	6907	0.0022341
O75	Lecrín, Granada	36°54'37.8"N	3°31'58.3"W	665	6	358	0.0028362
O76	Lanjarón, Granada	36°54'51.3"N	3°30'01.0"W	639	7	1095	0.0026383
O77	Lanjarón, Granada	36°54'27.8"N	3°27'38.2"W	611	5	306	0.0037434
O78	Lobres, Granada	36°54'41.4"N	3°12'50.5"W	717	4	78	0.0017682
O79	Torvizcón, Granada	36°53'04.0"N	3°18'14.0"W	757	5	859	0.0021787
O80	Alcolea, Almería	36°57'48.9"N	2°57'37.9"W	963	7	1418	0.0024528
O81	Laujar de Andarax, Almería	36°58'21.4"N	2°55'22.1"W	359	4	6990	0.0023231
O82	Instinción, Almería	36°59'43.1"N	2°39'14.5"W	719	5	502	0.0029016
O83	Alicún, Almería	36°56'40.4"N	2°36'03.1"W	877	3	68	0.0014942
O84	Enix, Almería	36°52'57.8"N	2°37'28.8"W	500	6	1410	0.0021515
O85	Tabernas, Almería	37°04'18.1"N	2°18'18.4"W	524	4	226	0.0044046*
O86	Lucainena de las Torres, Almería	37°04'50.1"N	2°11'54.3"W	500	6	4040	0.0024570
O87	Tabernas, Almería	37°05'04.7"N	2°14'33.4"W	421	6	508	0.0031701
O88	Sorbas, Almería	37°06'22.1"N	2°08'35.7"W	593	5	371	0.0023451
O89	Uleila del Campo, Almería	37°11'08.6"N	2°11'49.6"W	252	4	174	0.0021843
O90	Cádiar, Granada	36°56'54.3"N	3°07'14.5"W	329	9	279	0.0014578
O91	Úbeda, Jaén	37°55'00.4"N	3°21'05.1"W	688	11	367	0.0025861
O92	Jódar, Jaén	37°49'10.6"N	3°19'38.8"W	698	4	1352	0.0034362
O93	Bedmar y Garcíez, Jaén	37°47'57.0"N	3°22'29.8"W	706	5	423	0.0023785
O94	Belmez de la Moraleda, Jaén	37°44'43.6"N	3°21'36.4"W	814	3	226	0.0028352
O95	Huelma, Jaén	37°43'50.0"N	3°18'00.0"W	1069	3	26	0.0012897
O96	Huelma, Jaén	37°40'09.9"N	3°18'27.9"W	1019	2	37	0.0020516
O97	Cabra del Santo Cristo, Jaén	37°39'31.0"N	3°14'14.7"W	591	6	2270	0.0020565
O98	Dehesas de Guadix, Granada	37°34'16.8"N	3°04'17.0"W	1061	3	80	0.0021005
O99	Pedro Martínez, Granada	37°32'07.4"N	3°10'52.6"W	1044	6	1147	0.0021356
O100	Pedro Martínez, Granada	37°30'38.0"N	3°12'53.3"W	1041	6	1512	0.0017842
O101	Morelábor, Granada	37°28'06.3"N	3°17'20.5"W	1092	6	489	0.0016553
O102	Morelábor, Granada	37°25'51.5"N	3°20'13.5"W	1061	5	1007	0.0014642
O103	Piñar, Granada	37°23'17.0"N	3°24'47.1"W	182	5	235	0.0013437
O104	Écija, Sevilla	37°31'04.7"N	5°09'50.0"W	164	5	577	0.0022463
O105	Fuentes de Andalucía, Sevilla	37°30'21.5"N	5°24'29.3"W	169	4	47	0.0032955
O106	Carmona, Sevilla	37°29'41.6"N	5°28'33.0"W	123	5	84	0.0038680
O107	Carmona, Sevilla	37°28'37.4"N	5°42'26.7"W	139	6	1731	0.0024029
O108	Olivares, Sevilla	37°25'51.2"N	6°08'11.9"W	30	4	1666	0.0028651
O109	Sanlúcar la Mayor, Sevilla	37°23'49.9"N	6°13'20.3"W	30	4	3414	0.0021621
O110	Sanlúcar la Mayor, Sevilla	37°23'49.0"N	6°13'19.3"W	96	8	765	0.0022083
O111	Sanlúcar la Mayor, Sevilla	37°30'50.2"N	6°12'33.5"W	56	2	50	0.0036413
O112	Guillena, Sevilla	37°33'56.2"N	6°02'33.9"W	53	3	24	0.0031674
O113	Villaverde del Río, Sevilla	37°36'22.1"N	5°54'25.5"W	395	3	937	0.0023797

Table 1 (continued)

Olive orchard code	Locality, province	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude ^a	RICHNESS	Abundance	LCBD ^b
	Montalbán de Córdoba, Córdoba						
O172	Santaella, Córdoba	37°29'58.0"N	4°46'54.0"W	240	5	4342	0.0030187
O173	Puente Genil, Córdoba	37°23'02.0"N	4°45'54.5"W	212	5	7599	0.003921*
O174	Gibraleón, Huelva	37°20'40.4"N	7°02'05.1"W	59	10	10071	0.0040633*
O175	Gibraleón, Huelva	37°24'12.4"N	7°00'41.1"W	73	5	38	0.0042649*
O176	Trigueros, Huelva	37°23'38.1"N	6°49'57.1"W	91	9	470	0.0023190
O177	Trigueros, Huelva	37°21'57.6"N	6°49'04.9"W	61	8	79	0.0022065
O178	Niebla, Huelva	37°21'54.1"N	6°39'06.4"W	59	13	176	0.0034490
O179	La Palma del Condado, Huelva	37°23'16.9"N	6°34'49.4"W	99	6	37	0.0027454
O180	Hinojos, Huelva	37°18'16.5"N	6°22'24.4"W	83	10	10605	0.0041028*
O181	Hinojos, Huelva	37°18'25.8"N	6°20'37.8"W	73	7	949	0.0034245
O182	Ecija, Sevilla	37°35'42.6"N	4°58'26.8"W	234	5	65	0.0022291
O183	Marchena, Sevilla	37°20'26.6"N	5°18'23.5"W	140	7	281	0.0014025
O184	La Puebla de Cazalla, Sevilla	37°14'08.8"N	5°15'30.8"W	183	5	105	0.0033053
O185	Osuna, Sevilla	37°13'57.0"N	5°10'49.2"W	217	6	253	0.0026018
O186	Osuna, Sevilla	37°12'35.6"N	5°07'55.0"W	266	4	202	0.0029392
O187	Osuna, Sevilla	37°09'10.0"N	5°06'37.5"W	466	7	1976	0.0017018
O188	El Saucejo, Sevilla	37°05'44.2"N	5°05'30.0"W	501	5	2210	0.0017913
O189	El Saucejo, Sevilla	37°05'01.7"N	5°06'53.4"W	464	5	668	0.0037886
O190	Córdoba, Córdoba	37°45'24.0"N	4°49'49.8"W	283	8	1075	0.0013125
O191	Santaella, Córdoba	37°30'40.3"N	4°51'10.1"W	176	5	250	0.0017708
O192	Lopera, Jaén	37°59'08.4"N	4°15'13.0"W	195	8	106	0.0022066
O193	Andújar, Jaén	38°02'24.9"N	3°58'02.4"W	216	6	6337	0.0033242
O194	Guarrromán, Jaén	38°10'54.5"N	3°42'04.7"W	351	4	53	0.0024257
O195	Ibros, Jaén	38°04'19.1"N	3°33'16.3"W	345	8	1183	0.0016047
O196	Jabalquinto, Jaén	38°01'18.8"N	3°46'27.5"W	315	9	474	0.0015316
O197	Bailén, Jaén	38°02'15.2"N	3°48'09.0"W	266	5	729	0.0014233
O198	Torre del Campo, Jaén	37°48'49.9"N	3°51'46.5"W	480	7	228	0.0027844
O199	Torredonjimeno, Jaén	37°45'16.7"N	4°07'08.3"W	381	8	1305	0.0017618
O200	El Carpio, Córdoba	37°57'07.2"N	4°30'11.1"W	137	5	1128	0.0022047
O201	Pedro Abad, Córdoba	37°58'15.6"N	4°26'19.4"W	173	6	27	0.0032630
O202	Montoro, Córdoba	38°00'27.0"N	4°17'52.4"W	167	6	97	0.0018952
O203	Montoro, Córdoba	38°01'52.1"N	4°20'19.7"W	259	6	135	0.0022104
O204	Castro del Río, Córdoba	37°41'19.3"N	4°24'12.6"W	307	5	323	0.0022815
O205	Baena, Córdoba	37°41'24.8"N	4°21'03.5"W	312	4	429	0.0024532
O206	Castro del Río, Córdoba	37°40'13.9"N	4°30'03.3"W	327	9	1635	0.0024477
O207	Moriles, Córdoba	37°25'01.4"N	4°38'29.9"W	308	5	69	0.0021067
O208	Alameda, Málaga	37°13'03.1"N	4°42'22.7"W	448	8	197	0.0022599
O209	Antequera, Málaga	37°05'37.8"N	4°33'52.4"W	435	6	324	0.0021843
O210	Antequera, Málaga	37°00'13.0"N	4°35'18.1"W	649	5	56	0.0019845
O211	Alora, Málaga	36°52'43.0"N	4°40'59.0"W	241	4	75	0.0030859
O212	Colmenar, Málaga	36°54'20.0"N	4°21'12.8"W	667	4	93	0.0036512
O213	Riogordo, Málaga	36°55'27.5"N	4°17'08.0"W	495	8	578	0.0020036
O214	La Tres Villas, Almería	37°08'55.4"N	2°43'30.9"W	763	9	702	0.0033295
O215	La Tres Villas, Almería	37°08'15.1"N	2°43'28.1"W	706	7	1762	0.0042730*
O216	Tabernas, Almería	37°06'07.1"N	2°16'41.7"W	533	3	121	0.0037587
O217	Uleila del Campo, Almería	37°09'13.2"N	2°12'16.1"W	572	4	739	0.0041255*
O218	Sorbas, Almería	37°08'52.2"N	2°09'23.2"W	490	6	934	0.0043722*
O219	Huércal-Overa, Almería	37°19'18.7"N	1°58'18.8"W	224	4	79	0.0024104
O220	Purchena, Almería	37°21'59.5"N	2°20'56.9"W	543	3	43	0.0033200
O221	Urrácal, Almería	37°22'30.3"N	2°21'34.3"W	592	9	507	0.0032935
O222	Armiña de Almanzora, Almería	37°21'39.2"N	2°25'33.7"W	629	3	684	0.0030571
O223	Serón, Almería	37°22'07.0"N	2°29'33.5"W	785	4	233	0.0022217
O224	Baza, Granada	37°33'00.5"N	2°44'34.5"W	700	6	501	0.0033141
O225	Baza, Granada	37°34'32.2"N	2°46'13.0"W	686	7	764	0.0030934
O226	Cortes y Graena, Granada	37°17'52.5"N	3°13'05.3"W	972	5	92	0.0015521
O227	Diezma, Granada	37°19'15.9"N	3°21'07.9"W	1282	5	64	0.0024681
O228	Alfacar, Granada	37°14'26.2"N	3°34'59.3"W	880	7	618	0.0022440
O229	Güevéjar, Granada	37°15'30.7"N	3°36'13.4"W	849	9	115	0.0022766

Table 1 (continued)

Olive orchard code	Locality, province	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude ^a	RICHNESS	Abundance	LCBD ^b
O230	Pinos Puente, Granada	37°11'51.2"N	3°52'19.9"W	530	5	220	0.0024649
O231	Jerez de la Frontera, Cádiz	36°44'51.4"N	6°00'24.4"W	32	7	351	0.0024601
O232	Jerez de la Frontera, Cádiz	36°46'21.3"N	5°56'52.0"W	73	4	243	0.0035819
O233	San José del Valle, Cádiz	36°34'37.9"N	5°49'15.2"W	218	5	735	0.0013023
O234	Algar, Cádiz	36°40'00.8"N	5°38'56.2"W	211	8	897	0.0025868
O235	Zahara de la Sierra, Cádiz	36°50'51.6"N	5°23'58.6"W	390	7	476	0.0028059
O236	Aldodonales, Cádiz	36°51'59.9"N	5°24'42.2"W	306	10	889	0.0024796
O237	Ecija, Sevilla	37°39'19.4"N	4°58'00.0"W	201	5	1050	0.0023624
O238	Ecija, Sevilla	37°40'31.4"N	4°59'02.9"W	183	6	143	0.0019782
O239	Marchena, Sevilla	37°16'46.4"N	5°21'51.1"W	150	5	488	0.0022139
O240	Marchena, Sevilla	37°16'05.1"N	5°21'34.1"W	148	5	188	0.0018296
O241	Marchena, Sevilla	37°15'00.8"N	5°22'09.4"W	162	7	157	0.0027083
O242	La Puebla de Cazalla, Sevilla	37°12'54.0"N	5°19'19.2"W	189	8	205	0.0032287
O243	Gibráleón, Huelva	37°21'16.7"N	7°01'15.3"W	58	7	233	0.0027071
O244	Gibráleón, Huelva	37°22'01.0"N	7°00'45.9"W	60	3	267	0.0013664
O245	Gibráleón, Huelva	37°23'22.5"N	6°55'50.0"W	67	5	312	0.0013573
O246	Beas, Huelva	37°25'06.1"N	6°47'09.8"W	109	6	318	0.0014778
O247	Beas, Huelva	37°24'09.8"N	6°45'44.8"W	82	4	132	0.0022761
O248	Beas, Huelva	37°23'33.0"N	6°44'57.8"W	67	6	177	0.0021055
O249	Bollullos par del Condado, Huelva	37°19'22.7"N	6°32'47.8"W	101	6	1027	0.0043603*
O250	Espiel, Córdoba	38°09'24.2"N	5°05'59.5"W	547	10	217	0.0025397
O251	San José de la Rinconada, Sevilla	37°26'18.0"N	5°50'21.4"W	41	6	156	0.0032287
O252	Huévar del Aljarafe, Sevilla	37°21'49.0"N	6°17'24.1"W	67	9	321	0.0030440
O253	Huévar del Aljarafe, Sevilla	37°21'07.1"N	6°17'45.8"W	117	5	431	0.0015883
O254	Aznalcázar, Sevilla	37°17'34.5"N	6°16'49.5"W	40	12	17481	0.0023603
O255	Bollullos de la Mitación, Sevilla	37°19'48.2"N	6°08'53.9"W	81	7	1362	0.0037966
O256	Dos Hermanas, Sevilla	37°14'59.4"N	5°55'30.5"W	45	9	330	0.0039641*
O257	Dos Hermanas, Sevilla	37°12'50.2"N	5°55'57.3"W	24	8	259	0.0016299
O258	El Pinar, Granada	36°54'45.8"N	3°33'56.4"W	759	4	1310	0.0017594
O259	El Valle, Granada	36°55'01.6"N	3°34'34.0"W	722	6	484	0.0022285
O260	Vegas del Genil, Granada	37°09'27.8"N	3°43'51.1"W	626	8	1269	0.0025785
O261	Las Gabias, Granada	37°08'17.5"N	3°44'05.2"W	663	4	335	0.0025266
O262	Alhama de Granada, Granada	37°08'30.4"N	3°58'40.6"W	653	7	328	0.0022782
O263	Santa Cruz del Comercio, Granada	37°04'44.6"N	3°59'31.4"W	745	7	349	0.0034424
O264	Loja, Granada	37°12'53.4"N	4°04'45.2"W	525	8	372	0.0031186
O265	Loja, Granada	37°14'12.1"N	4°04'43.9"W	543	2	33	0.0033295
O266	Utrera, Sevilla	37°13'22.6"N	5°49'08.0"W	55	12	672	0.0031654
O267	Utrera, Sevilla	37°13'48.3"N	5°49'21.7"W	59	6	541	0.0035660
O268	Utrera, Sevilla	37°06'34.5"N	5°40'27.6"W	112	5	384	0.0028069
O269	Utrera, Sevilla	37°06'36.5"N	5°40'36.1"W	86	9	257	0.0027464
O270	Utrera, Sevilla	37°07'17.3"N	5°38'08.1"W	98	6	1475	0.0029147
O271	El Arahal, Sevilla	37°11'34.3"N	5°34'15.5"W	97	6	1394	0.0022191
O272	Morón de la Frontera, Sevilla	37°07'27.0"N	5°30'15.5"W	174	6	989	0.0031236
O273	Montellano, Sevilla	37°02'28.3"N	5°33'23.4"W	196	12	1182	0.0033468
O274	Olvera, Cádiz	36°56'24.7"N	5°20'05.8"W	304	4	713	0.0033820
O275	Posadas, Córdoba	37°48'47.3"N	5°06'36.1"W	125	2	1718	0.0034729
O276	Hornachuelos, Córdoba	37°49'08.1"N	5°11'43.9"W	124	3	52	0.0035009
O277	Hornachuelos, Córdoba	37°48'00.0"N	5°14'04.6"W	85	3	62	0.0033027
O278	Peñaflor, Sevilla	37°45'01.5"N	5°19'41.1"W	170	6	156	0.0034573
O279	La Puebla de los Infantes, Sevilla	37°46'34.7"N	5°21'24.6"W	242	9	928	0.0028052
O280	La Puebla de los Infantes, Sevilla	37°47'04.5"N	5°22'21.3"W	202	10	1053	0.0018604
O281	La Puebla de los Infantes, Sevilla	37°46'39.9"N	5°23'09.2"W	262	7	1138	0.0029147
O282	La Puebla de los Infantes, Sevilla	37°46'42.7"N	5°22'01.5"W	228	4	1489	0.0016859
O283	Constantina, Sevilla	37°45'08.0"N	5°34'38.6"W	359	8	1446	0.0033929
O284	Fuente Palmera, Córdoba	37°43'21.4"N	5°07'48.8"W	133	4	2463	0.0044077*

(continued on next page)

Table 1 (continued)

Olive orchard code	Locality, province	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude ^a	RICHNESS	Abundance	LCBD ^b
O345	Cambil, Jaén	37°38'32.3"N	3°36'06.0"W	767	3	979	0.0020844
O346	Pegalajar, Jaén	37°43'28.3"N	3°40'09.0"W	577	5	977	0.0020730
O347	Herrera, Sevilla	37°20'08.7"N	4°51'15.5"W	306	4	134	0.0016900
O348	Marinaleda, Sevilla	37°18'43.9"N	4°53'05.1"W	421	5	987	0.0023478
O349	Aguadulce, Sevilla	37°15'52.0"N	4°57'31.9"W	346	5	734	0.0023742
O350	Gilena, Sevilla	37°15'27.4"N	4°55'58.8"W	428	5	537	0.0027607
O351	Martín de la Jara, Sevilla	37°07'38.7"N	4°57'00.9"W	430	4	1988	0.0031195
O352	Sierra de Yeguas, Málaga	37°07'39.6"N	4°54'39.6"W	441	4	1197	0.0017748
O353	Campillos, Málaga	37°05'26.3"N	4°52'03.3"W	491	4	144	0.0027126
O354	Bobadilla, Málaga	37°03'11.8"N	4°45'13.6"W	412	6	505	0.0035049
O355	Bujalance, Córdoba	37°54'20.4"N	4°25'00.8"W	251	4	176	0.0018113
O356	Arjona, Jaén	37°56'04.2"N	4°04'36.4"W	403	5	151	0.0023032
O357	Montilla, Córdoba	37°34'03.8"N	4°36'32.5"W	339	9	597	0.0021325
O358	Cábra, Córdoba	37°33'17.0"N	4°30'25.5"W	550	8	406	0.0020063
O359	Cabra, Córdoba	37°30'45.8"N	4°24'40.5"W	558	9	316	0.0017762
O360	Luque, Córdoba	37°32'31.7"N	4°16'05.7"W	660	10	880	0.0017256
O361	Baena, Córdoba	37°42'29.2"N	4°21'31.1"W	381	3	164	0.0021307
O362	Córdoba, Córdoba	37°51'33.8"N	4°21'58.8"W	316	7	479	0.0024839
O363	Paterna del Campo, Huelva	37°28'32.3"N	6°25'03.4"W	122	10	283	0.0026974
O364	Paterna del Campo, Huelva	37°28'50.3"N	6°29'59.9"W	190	7	2152	0.0027154
O365	Dúrcal, Granada	37°01'04.4"N	3°34'30.1"W	904	2	168	0.0020912
O366	Níjuelas, Granada	36°58'09.8"N	3°32'30.8"W	828	5	79	0.0022904
O367	Ugíjar, Granada	36°58'21.0"N	3°00'43.4"W	512	4	57	0.0040525*
O368	Padules, Almería	37°00'06.2"N	2°47'01.4"W	792	6	788	0.0012290
O369	Alhabia, Almería	36°59'02.7"N	2°35'15.9"W	267	3	854	0.0039660*
O370	Tabernas, Almería	37°04'56.6"N	2°17'11.4"W	522	6	854	0.0035642
O371	Úbeda, Jaén	37°59'51.3"N	3°22'57.5"W	637	4	153	0.0016660
O372	Úbeda, Jaén	37°57'45.9"N	3°19'15.9"W	389	5	576	0.0026984
O373	Jódar, Jaén	37°47'47.5"N	3°21'20.1"W	790	3	277	0.0018790
O374	Cabra del Santo Cristo, Jaén	37°39'29.5"N	3°16'40.5"W	1041	4	304	0.0023654
O375	Alicún de Ortega, Granada	37°37'21.1"N	3°08'50.3"W	710	4	128	0.0021548
O376	Morelábor, Granada	37°27'47.1"N	3°17'17.6"W	1017	7	901	0.0029735

Values in bold with * note significant contribution to beta diversity ($p < 0.05$) according to Legendre & De Cáceres [12].

^a Mean altitude measured at the scale of the olive orchard in meters.

^b LCBD: Local Contribution to Beta Diversity.

orchards in Andalusia, southern Spain [1] (Table 1). Thus, 128 PPN species belonging to 38 genera and to 13 families were recorded, which highlights a high taxonomical diversity of PPN communities. However, it should be pointed out that species belonging to genus *Filenchus* were not included because of its feeding habits as plant feeding are not fully clarified [2]. Other PPN species such as *Heterodera avenae*, *Pratylenchus neglectus*, *Pratylenchus thornei*, *Zygotylenchus guevarai* or other species from the genera *Ditylenchus*, *Heterodera* and *Globodera* were included in the analysis although olive is not a suitable host for them but they were detected from the rhizosphere of olive tree and could be associated with host plants growing as cover crops in the orchards. The nematode abundance in each commercial olive orchard ranged from 7 to (O31) to 19,796 (O333) nematode specimens per 500 cm³ of soil [1] (Table 1). The number of PPN species per nematode family ranged from one in the case of the family Rotylenchulidae to 28 species for the family Longidoridae. Other families comprising species among the most damaging plant pathogens worldwide such as Meloidogyne spp. encompassed six sedentary endoparasite nematodes species (*Meloidogyne* spp.). The three most prevalent families were Tylenchidae, Paratylenchidae and Criconematidae, and the nematodes families with the highest average nematode densities were Meloidogyneidae, Hoplolaimidae and Paratylenchidae. In fact, migratory ectoparasite PPN such as *Helicotylenchus oleae* and *Ogma rhombosquamatum* showed the highest nematode abundance (19,720 and 9800 nematodes per 500 cm³ of soil, respectively); however, a rare (low prevalence) of sedentary endoparasitic PPN species such as *Meloidogyne javanica* was also detected at a high nematode abundance, i.e. 10,000 nematodes per 500 cm³ of soil. The species

Table 2 (continued)

Nematode species ^a	Species Feeding		Prevalence (%) ^c	Nematode abundance			Biomass ^d	SCBD ^e
	code	Habits ^b		Mean	Min	Max		
118. <i>Xiphinema iznajarense</i>	S262	migratory ectoparasite	0.3	34	34	34	11.564	0.003091
119. <i>Xiphinema macrodora</i>	S239	migratory ectoparasite	0.5	11	8	14	51.391	0.004781
120. <i>Xiphinema mengibarensis</i>	S263	migratory ectoparasite	0.3	21	21	21	6.359	0.001333
121. <i>Xiphinema nuragicum</i>	S241	migratory ectoparasite	9.3	21.9	1	218	9.295	0.040846
122. <i>Xiphinema pachtaicum</i>	S244	migratory ectoparasite	70.4	35.7	1	819	1.047	0.091476
123. <i>Xiphinema</i> sp 4	S253	migratory ectoparasite	0.3	1	1	1	4.308	0.001123
124. <i>Xiphinema</i> sp 5	S171	migratory ectoparasite	0.5	20	12	28	0.841	0.004496
125. <i>Xiphinema turicum</i>	S255	migratory ectoparasite	1.3	9.6	2	22	8.885	0.007783
126. <i>Xiphinema turdetanense</i>	S256	migratory ectoparasite	0.5	2.5	1	4	8.792	0.000213
127. <i>Xiphinema vallense</i>	S257	migratory ectoparasite	0.5	14	12	16	1.084	0.000623
128. <i>Zygotylenchus guevarai</i> ^f	S258	migratory endoparasite	6.9	26.6	2	264	0.100	0.002409

^a For species identification see: [6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16].

^b Feeding habits according to Yeates et al. [17].

^c Prevalence was calculated as the percentage of samples in which a nematode species was diagnosed with respect to total number of samples.

^d Relative nematode wet biomass according to an adjusted Andrassy's formula [10]; relative biomass (μg) = $L \times D^2 / 1.600.000$; where L is nematode body length (in μm). and D is nematode maximum body width (in μm). (*) Biomass based on second-stage juveniles.

^e SCBD: species contribution to beta diversity [12].

^f Plant-parasitic nematodes species could be associated with cultivated and wild legumes growing as cover crops rather than with cultivated olives; as olive is not a suitable host for this PPN species [4].

prevalence ranged from 0.3 (several nematodes species detected only in one sampling site) to 72.6% (*Merlinius brevidens*). Data revealed a remarkable diversity of PPN associated with olive trees, which agrees with the fact described that olive acts as host plant of a large variety of PPN [3,4]. Data increase the number of PPN associated with olive trees, being estimated in about 250 species documented worldwide [3–7]. The common genera of PPN observed were similar to those reported in previous surveys in olive trees in Andalusia [5] and Morocco [3] except for the remarkable taxonomical diversity detected for the family Longidoridae (28 species). Data also showed the nematode biomass for species of PPN identified. SCBD values ranged from almost zero to 17% for the migratory ectoparasitic PPN species *Helicotylenchus digonicus* (Table 2).

2. Experimental design, materials, and methods

2.1. Sampling design

Data was obtained by systematic survey based on sampling design described by Archidona-Yuste et al. [1]. A total of 376 commercial olive orchards were selected across the entire olive area of Andalusia (Table 1). In brief, soil samples were collected from 2011 to 2016 during the spring season. In each commercial olive orchard, soil samples were taken from four to five healthy-looking trees that were georeferenced. Soil samples were collected with a hoe discarding the upper 5-cm top soil profile, from a 5- to 50-cm depth, in the close vicinity of active olive roots. In fact, we ensured that roots from other plants including weeds or other herbaceous plants were not included. Finally, all individual samples were thoroughly mixed to obtain a single representative sample per each commercial olive orchard before nematode extraction and physicochemical parameters determination [1].

2.2. Nematode extraction

From each soil sample, nematodes were extracted separately from two 250-cm³ subsamples using magnesium sulfate centrifugal-flotation method [6,8]. Soil was washed thoroughly with tap water

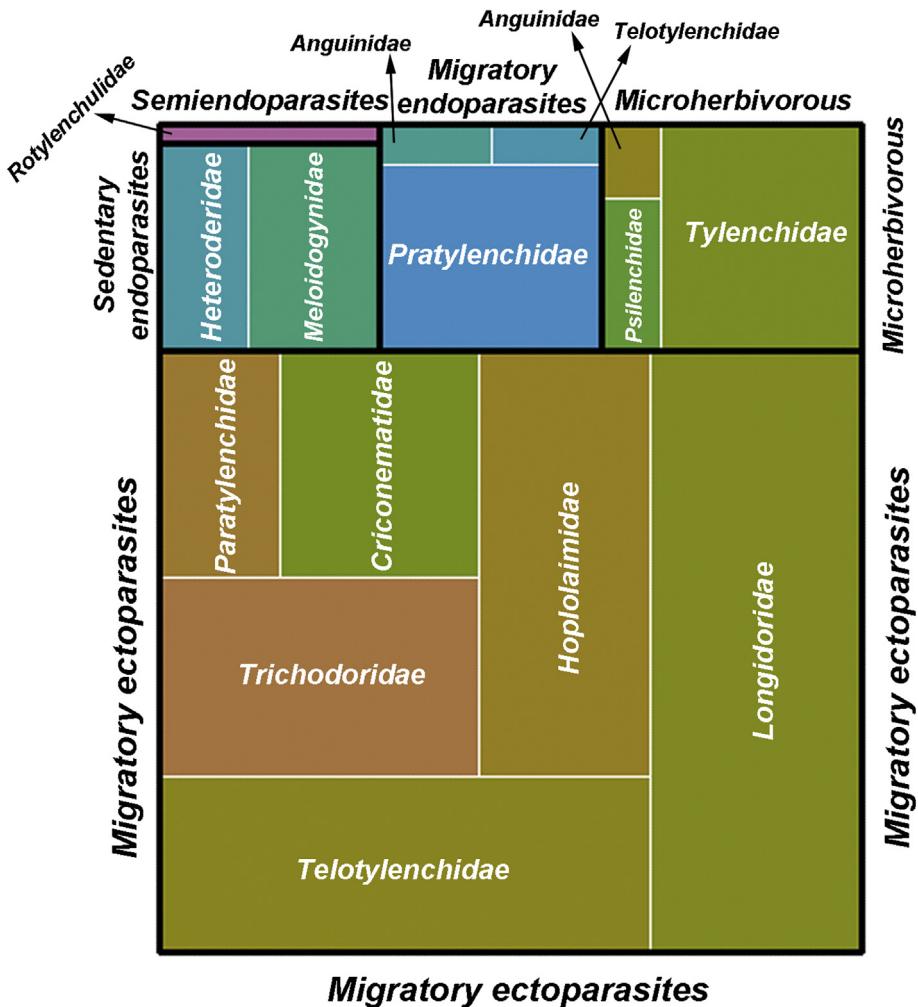


Fig. 1. Diversity of PPN associated with cultivated olive trees in southern Spain. Tree map chart representing the diversity among feeding habits (black squares) and families (white chart) of PPN. The size of squares represents the number of taxa included in the feeding habit and/or family of PPN.

through a 710-µm mesh sieve, and the filtered water was collected in a beaker and extensively mixed with 4% kaolin (v/v). This mixture was centrifuged at 1100×g for 4 min, and the supernatants discarded. Pellets were re-suspended in 250 ml MgSO₄ ($\delta = 1.16$) and the new suspensions were centrifuged at 1100×g for 3 min. The supernatants were sieved through a 5 µm mesh, and nematodes collected on the sieve were washed with tap water [4]. Water solution containing nematodes collected from each of the two 250 cm³ were mixed in a single one in order to carry out the diagnostic and identification of nematodes from a 500 cm³ soil subsample.

2.3. Nematode identification

In order to select the PPN from the global nematode community in the soil, the nematode sample was poured into a counting dish (8 cm L x 8 cm W x 1.5 cm H), where they were identified and then, counted under a stereo-microscope (Leica MZ12; Leica Microsystems, Wetzler, Germany). PPN were



Fig. 2. World cloud considering the genera of PPN associated with cultivated olive trees in southern Spain. The size of word indicates the number of species associated with each PPN genus.

identified to genus, and then we focused on the species delineation selecting adult nematode specimens which were fixed in a solution of 4% formaldehyde +1% propionic acid and processed to pure glycerine using Seinhorst's method [9], and identified by morphological traits and molecular markers to species level. The morphological study at nematode species level was performed by classical diagnostic features using general and specific taxonomic keys from each nematode family and genus. However, the identification of nematode species based solely on morphological diagnostic is quite complex due to the occurrence of cryptic species and/or overlapping of morphological diagnostic characters among PPN species [5–7]. Therefore, polyphasic identification, based on an integrative taxonomy of combining both molecular and morphological techniques, was performed to get an efficient and reliable identification of PPN species (see Notes in Table 2).

2.4. Prevalence, abundance, biomass and species richness calculation

Prevalence was calculated by dividing the number of samples in which PPN species was detected by the total number of samples and expressed as a percentage. Total nematode abundance in each commercial orchard was calculated as the total number of specimens from all species identified per 500 cm³ of soil for each commercial olive orchard. For each species identified, the abundance was calculated as the total number of specimens per 500 cm³ of soil. Relative nematode individual fresh biomass was calculated according to an adjusted Andrassy's formula [10], wherein relative biomass (μg) = $L \times D^2 \times 1,600,000^{-1}$; where L is nematode body length (in μm), and D is nematode maximum

body width (in μm). Nematode size was determined with indications described by Archidona-Yuste et al., [1]. In addition, nematode species richness was determined for each olive orchard.

Acknowledgments

This research is part of the PhD project of the first author and was supported by grant AGL2012-37521 from Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad of Spain, grant 219262 ArimNET-ERANET FP7 2012–2015 Project PESTOLIVE and grant P12AGR 1486 Consejería de Economía, Innovación y Ciencia of the Junta de Andalucía, and Union Europea, Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo regional, ‘Una manera de hacer Europa’. A. Archidona-Yuste was a recipient of research contract BES-2013063495 from Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad, Spain; and at present is a recipient of Humboldt Research Fellowship for Postdoctoral Researchers at Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research-UFZ, Leipzig, Germany. The authors thank J. Martín-Barbarroja, C. Cantalapiedra-Navarrete and G. León Ropero (IAS-CSIC) for the excellent technical assistance.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2019.104658>.

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