

## Supporting information

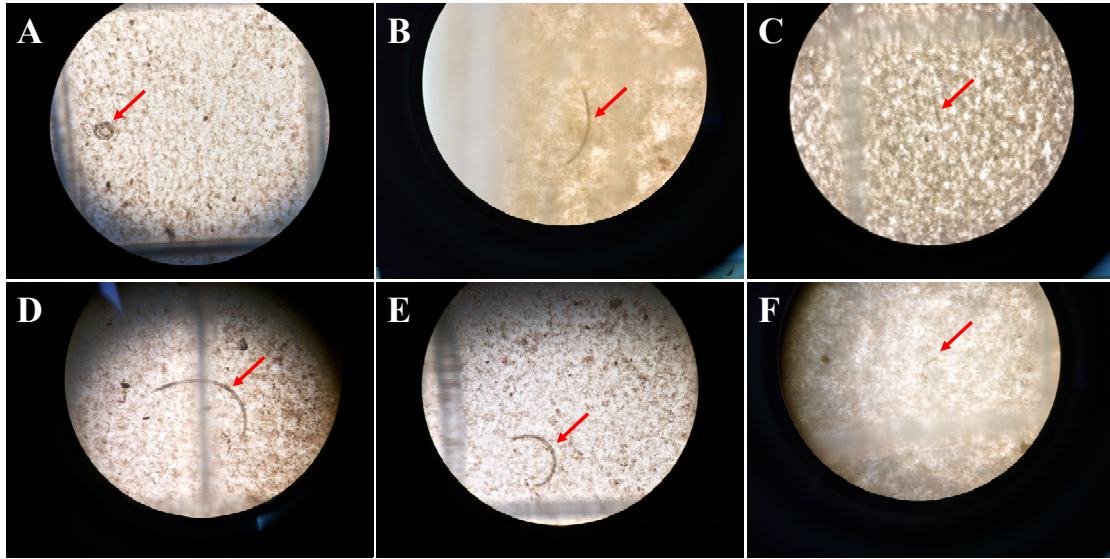


Fig. S1. Photographs of the turbid nematode samples under 100× magnified visual field that hard for taxonomic or quantitative determination by microscopy. A-F: Nematode specimen with different sizes and shapes collected from orange orchard. The brown materials all over the visual field are impurities. The red arrow denotes the location of a nematode specimen.

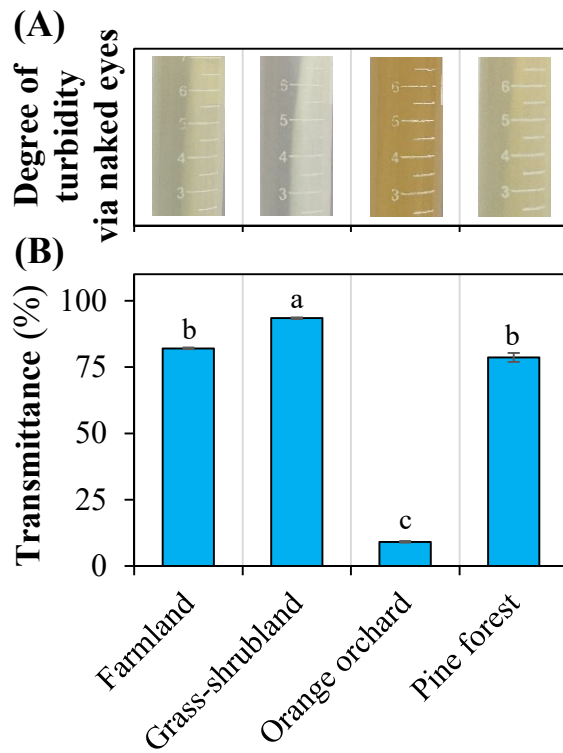


Fig. S2. The turbidity of the collected nematode suspensions. A: photographs of vials containing nematode suspensions from the four land-use types. B: transmittance (%) of the nematode suspensions as determined by UV spectroscopy with absorbance at 660 nm wavelength (Lambda 25, PE, Singapore). Low transmittance indicates high turbidity. Values are means  $\pm$  SE. Means with different letters are significantly different at  $p < 0.05$ .

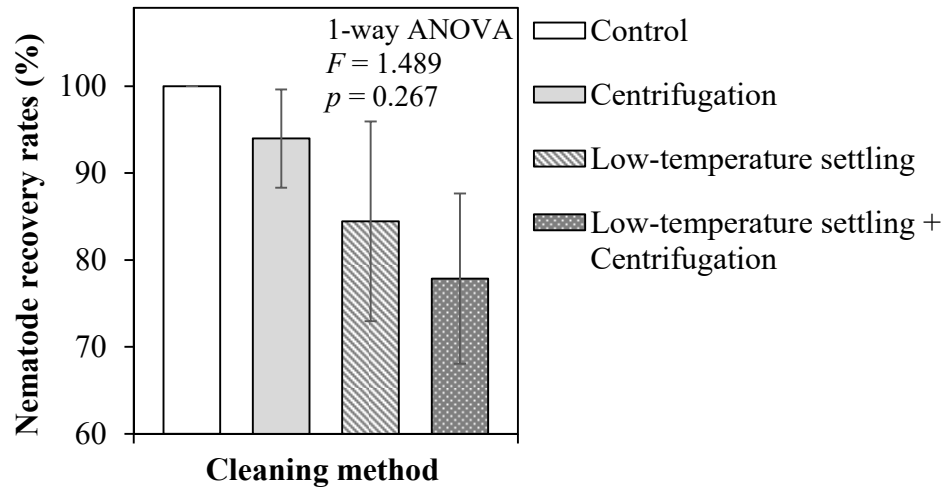


Fig. S3. Nematode recovery rates (%) as affected by suspension cleaning method.

Control: suspension volume was increased to reduce turbidity. Centrifugation: see method I in Fig. 1. Low-temperature settling: see method II in Fig. 1;

Low-temperature settling + Centrifugation: see method III in Fig. 1. For each land use type, data was averaged before statistic analysis. Values are means  $\pm$  SE.