

## Plan Overview

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*A Data Management Plan created using DMPTool*

DMP ID: <https://doi.org/10.48321/D19W47>

**Title:** Can *Heterodera schachtii* suppression be predicted by indigenous populations of fungi belonging to the *Hyalorbilia oviparasitica* clade?

**Creator:** James Borneman - ORCID: [0000-0003-0661-4970](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0661-4970)

**Affiliation:** University of California, Riverside (ucr.edu)

**Principal Investigator:** J. Ole Becker

**Contributor:** James Borneman

**Funder:** United States Department of Agriculture (usda.gov)

**Funding opportunity number:** USDA-NIFA-AFRI-009003

**Template:** USDA-NIFA: National Institute of Food and Agriculture

### Project abstract:

*Cyst nematodes are one of the most damaging groups of obligate pathogens of economically important crops worldwide. One of our **Long-Term Goals** is to create safe, cost-effective and sustainable strategies to reduce crop damage caused by cyst nematodes. Toward that goal, we **hypothesize** that fungi belonging to the *Hyalorbilia oviparasitica* clade can be used to substantially reduce cyst nematode populations. In a recent study, we showed that soils containing indigenous *H. oviparasitica* clade fungi suppressed *H. schachtii* populations. To our knowledge, this is the first study showing that the presence of an indigenous biological control microorganism could be used to accurately predict whether the population densities of a plant pathogen would be suppressed. This proposed seed grant study is to determine whether we will obtain similar results when some key variables are changed, such as geographic region, crop species, soil type, and/or the cyst nematode population. Accordingly, the **Objective** of this project is to determine whether the presence of indigenous populations of fungi belonging to the *Hyalorbilia oviparasitica* clade can be used to predict *Heterodera schachtii* suppression in soils cropped to broccoli along California's Central Coast. If successful, **we expect that these seed grant results will enable us to secure funding for a larger-scale study that thoroughly examines additional essential variables.** This project specifically addresses one of the Program Area Priorities of the Pests and Beneficial Species Program, "Biotic and abiotic factors affecting*

the abundance or spread of agriculturally-important plant pests, disease vectors, or beneficial species relevant to pest management."

**Start date:** 01-01-2023

**End date:** 12-31-2023

**Last modified:** 05-10-2023

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## Can *Heterodera schachtii* suppression be predicted by indigenous populations of fungi belonging to the *Hyalorbilia oviparasitica* clade?

### Expected Data Type

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Describe the type of data (e.g. digital, non-digital), how it will be generated, and whether the data are primary or metadata.

- Research examples include: lab work, field work and surveys.
- Education examples include: number of students enrolled/participated, degrees granted, curriculum, and training products.
- Extension examples include: outreach materials, number of stakeholders reached, number of activities, and assessment questionnaires.

Primary non-digital and digital data generated by this project will come from sources such as computational work and lab work. Data will be diverse and include things such as hand-written observations, images, videos, nucleotide and protein sequences, genome sequences, genome annotations, metabolic models, metabolomics and transcriptomics data, and genetic and phenotypic data. Metadata will include things such as collaborating institution, researcher, date, experimental methods, disease severity ratings, plant weights, microbe and nematode population densities, conditions, locations, and digital file names associated with individual experiments. We will also incorporate the FAIR Framework that can be found at this link – <https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles>.

### Data Format

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For scientific data to be readily accessible and usable it is critical to use an appropriate community-recognized standard and machine readable formats when they exist. If the data will be managed in domain-specific workspaces or submitted to public databases, indicate that their required formats will be followed. Regardless of the format used, the data set must contain enough information to allow independent use (understand, validate and use) of the data.

Data formats will be non-proprietary, unencrypted, machine-readable, recognizable by the scientific community, and interoperable among platforms and applications (e.g., TXT, DOC, XML, PDF, CSV, TIFF, and JPEG). In the unlikely event of using a proprietary data format, clear instructions for data access and software source (i.e., software name, version, and company) will be included as a simple text file in the data directory. For metabolic models, the format will follow the guidelines presented at BIGG Models (<http://bigg.ucsd.edu/>), which is the recognized standard in this field. Non-digital data will be digitized by scanning or manual input. Data submitted to public databases (e.g. NCBI) will meet all format requirements. University of California librarians specializing in data services are available to assist with annotation of research data, formatting, and metadata workflows for submission to archiving and for use by the scientific community. We will also incorporate the FAIR Framework that can be found at this link – <https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles>.

## Data Storage and Preservation

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**Data must be stored in a safe environment with adequate measures taken for its long-term preservation. Applicants must describe plans for storing and preserving their data during and after the project and specify the data repositories, if they exist. Databases or data repositories for long-term preservation may be the same that are used to provide Data Sharing and Public Access. Estimate how much data will be preserved and state the planned retention period. Include any strategies, tools, and contingency plans that will be used to avoid data loss, degradation, or damage.**

Labs using digital notebooks and LIMS systems will be backed up on hard drives. Laboratory computers are routinely backed up on hard drives and a cloud system. Lab members' personal computers are backed up monthly on an external hard drive. Datasets and digital content will be available via open access journal tables, figures, and supplements, and/or deposited in storage services such as NCBI and/or Dryad. UC Riverside is a partner of Dryad, an open-source, research data curation and publication platform. All records created in Dryad are searchable, with metadata indexed in Clarivate's Data Citation Index, Scopus, and Google Dataset Search. Dryad may be used as a permanent archive with stable URLs. All deposits to Dryad are sent to a CoreTrustSeal-certified preservation repository called Merritt. All data will be preserved for a minimum of five years after project completion. High-value genome-edited plants will be maintained in greenhouses and tissues sent for long-term storage in the USDA cryopreservation facility. Products including plasmids, nucleic acids, will be retained for at least three years and often longer by storage at -20C and -80C. Plasmids of potential general use will be deposited at Addgene. We will also incorporate the FAIR Framework that can be found at this link – <https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles>.

## Data Sharing and Public Access

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**Describe your data access and sharing procedures during and after the grant. Name specific repositories and catalogs as appropriate. include a statement, when applicable, of plans to protect confidentiality, personal privacy, proprietary interests, business confidential information, and intellectual property rights. Outline any restrictions such as copyright, confidentiality, patent, appropriate credit, disclaimers, or conditions for use of the data by other parties.**

Datasets and digital content will be available via open access journal tables, figures, and supplements, and/or deposited in storage services such as NCBI and/or Dryad, which allows public sharing. Research data will also be cataloged in the Ag Data Commons as required. Final published data will be made publicly available. PDs will deposit papers published without open access in the UC "eScholarship" digital repository. All publications and presentations acknowledge USDA-NIFA support. Datasets on genomes, gene expression, or metabolomics profiling will be available through NCBI and/or Dryad. All final data associated with the project will be retained for a minimum of five years after project conclusion or any project publication. If requested, data will be shared with qualified parties, as long as such a request does not compromise intellectual property interests or interfere with a publication. All members of the research team will make presentations at stakeholder events and/or scientific conferences. We will also incorporate the FAIR Framework that can be found at this link – <https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles>.

## Roles and Responsibilities

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**Who will ensure DMP implementation? This is particularly important for multi-investigator and multi-institutional projects. Provide a contingency plan in case key personnel leave the project. Also, what resources will be needed for the DMP? If funds are needed, have they been added to the budget request and budget narrative? Projects must budget sufficient resources to develop and implement the proposed DMP.**

PD J. Ole Becker and Co-PD James Borneman (or if needed their replacements, which would likely be the other project participants), will provide oversight of all data management activities and responsibilities. No funds will be needed for data management because will be using all public domain databases, software, and/or services. All members of the project's research team with access to data will receive instruction in the Responsible Conduct of Research, which includes proper maintenance of laboratory notebooks. We will also incorporate the FAIR Framework that can be found at this link – <https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles>.

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## Planned Research Outputs

### Data paper - "Publication in Open Access Scientific Journal"

This publication will contain all of the associated data, results, and interpretations.

### New cyst nematode management strategy - "Evidence Supporting a New Cyst Nematode Management Strategy"

We expect that the results of this study will produce evidence supporting our strategy of manipulating indigenous populations of fungi belonging to the *Hyalorbilia oviparasitica* clade for cyst nematode control.

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### Planned research output details

Title	Type	Anticipated release date	Initial access level	Intended repository(ies)	Anticipated file size	License	Metadata standard(s)	May contain sensitive data?	May contain PII?
Publication in Open Access Scientific Journal	Data paper	Unspecified	Open	None specified		None specified	None specified	No	No
Evidence Supporting a New Cyst Nematode Management Strategy ...	New cyst nematode management strategy	Unspecified	Open	None specified		None specified	None specified	No	No