

EURISCO: ensuring integration of data in a special intranet environment for EVA

Annual meetings of the European Evaluation Networks (EVA)
2020, online via MS Teams

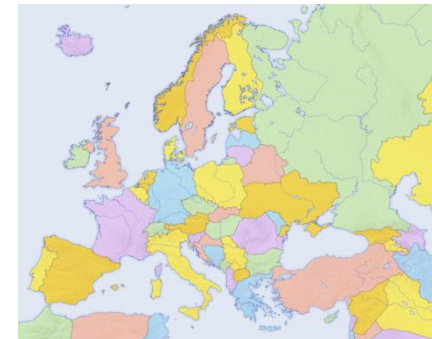
Stephan Weise
30 March 2020



OVERVIEW

Background

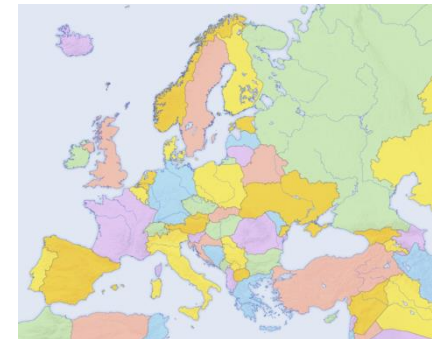
- What is EURISCO?
 - European information system for plant genetic resources
 - Search catalogue for *ex situ* collections
 - Accession-level information system
- Purpose
 - Provides passport data and phenotypic data about plant germplasm accessions maintained in Europe
 - Assists in meeting national obligations
 - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
 - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
 - International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/81/Europe_countries_map_2.png

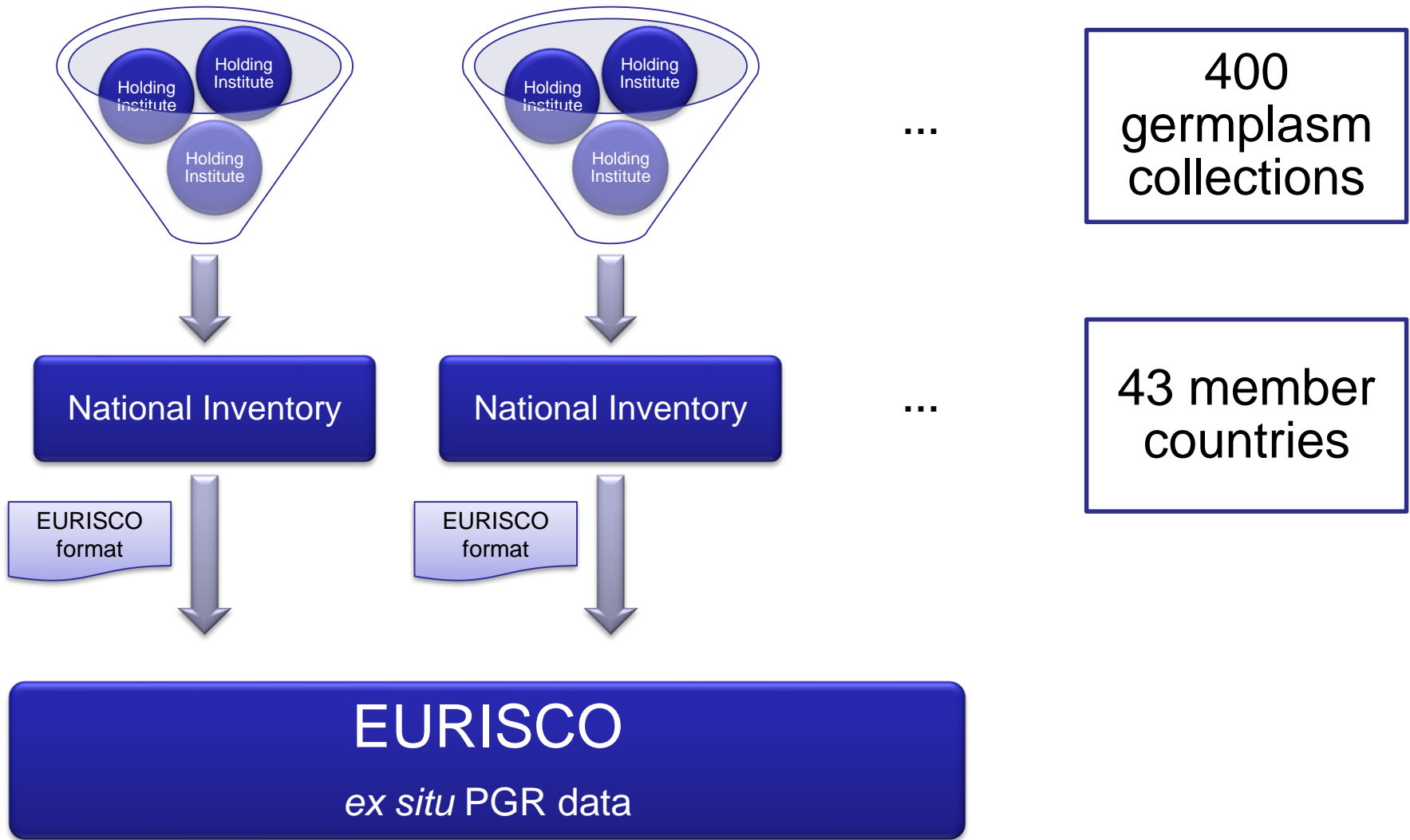
Development

- Started in 1999 (EU project EPGRIS)
- 43 countries involved
(Nordic Countries → NordGen)
- National collections represented by
National Inventories (NIs)
- Network of National Focal Points (NFPs)
links NIs ↔ EURISCO



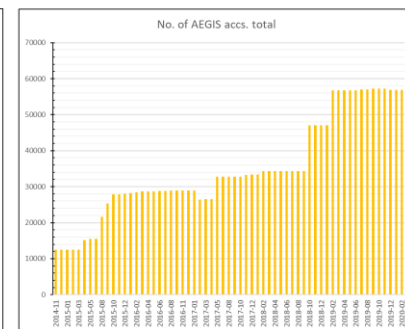
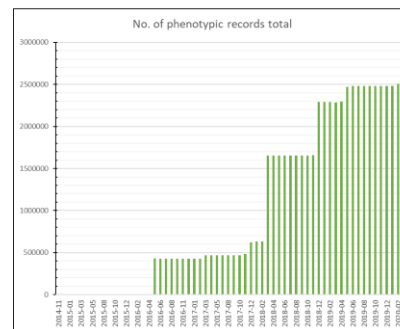
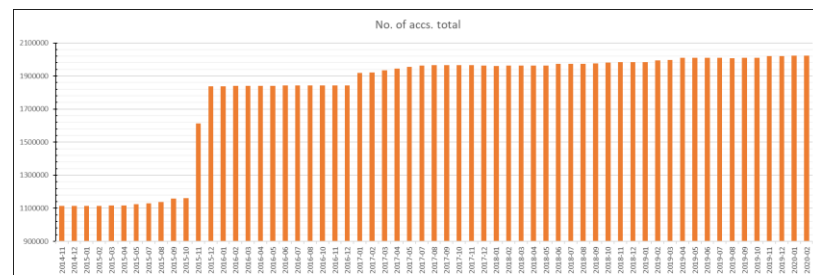
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/81/Europe_countries_map_2.png

Data flow



Contents of EURISCO

- 2,023,530 accessions
- 6,393 genera
(including synonyms, spelling variants)
- 43,230 species names
- 443,512 MLS accessions
- 56,928 AEGIS accessions
- 60,500 DOIs



as of 2020-03-25

Web interface



EURISCO
Finding seeds for the future

Home | News | Search | C&E data | Statistics and documents | Imprint / Data Protection Policy

Welcome to EURISCO

The European Search Catalogue for Plant Genetic Resources (EURISCO) provides information about 1.9 million accessions of crop plants and their wild relatives, preserved *ex situ* by almost 400 institutes. It is based on a network of National Inventories of 43 member countries and represents an important effort for the preservation of world's agrobiological diversity by providing information about the large genetic diversity kept by the collaborating institutions.

Between 2003 and 2014, EURISCO was hosted and maintained by Bioversity International, Rome, Italy. Since 2014, EURISCO is being maintained at the Leibniz Institute of Plant Genetics and Crop Plant Research (IPK), Gatersleben, Germany. The central goal of EURISCO is to provide a one-stop-shop for information for the scientific community and for plant breeders. EURISCO contains both passport data and phenotypic data.

EURISCO is being maintained on behalf of the Secretariat of the European Cooperative Programme for Plant Genetic Resources (ECPGR), in collaboration with and on behalf of the National Focal Points for the National Inventories.

How to obtain germplasm:
EURISCO does not provide the possibility to order accessions directly. The requests should be addressed to the holding institutions. More information can be found [HERE](#).

Search EURISCO

- Quick search
- Advanced search
- Export EURISCO data
- C&E data

EURISCO newsletter
Subscribe / unsubscribe

Regions of origin

Statistical overview

- 1,961,985 Accessions
- 372 Institutes
- 43 Countries
- 6,317 Genera
- 42,974 Species
- 418,679 MLS accessions
- 34,364 AEGIS accessions
- 22,906 DOIs

Site rating

Your rating:

Submit

Average:

Accessions per National Inventory

821,524
200,717
175,928
4,025
1,323
271
611
136
167
85
303,198

Accessions per genus

Arabidopsis	682,191
Triticum	189,104
Hordeum	121,589
Zea	61,849
Phaseolus	52,179
Avena	41,299
Solanum	38,944
Malus	31,875
Pisum	30,455
Vitis	30,049
other	682,451

Statistical overview of the composition of the EURISCO data. More detailed information can be found at the [statistics section](#).

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EURISCO: The European search catalogue for plant genetic resources

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ABSTRACT

The European Search Catalogue for Plant Genetic Resources, EURISCO, provides information about 1.8 million crop plant accessions preserved by almost 400 institutes in Europe and beyond. EURISCO is being maintained on behalf of the European Cooperative Programme for Plant Genetic Resources. It is based on a network of National Inventories of 42

typic characterisation of genebank accessions, i.e. collecting information about traits such as disease resistance, drought tolerance and yield components. These data are usually generated on selected material, resulting in non-orthogonal, highly incomplete data sets. Nevertheless, the analysis of these data allows meaningful results, e.g. the identification of promising new alleles (5). Around the world, there are about 1800 genebank collections conserving PGRFA. Thereof, about 625 collections are maintained in Europe

54 (sub)versions since 2014

Passport data search in EURISCO

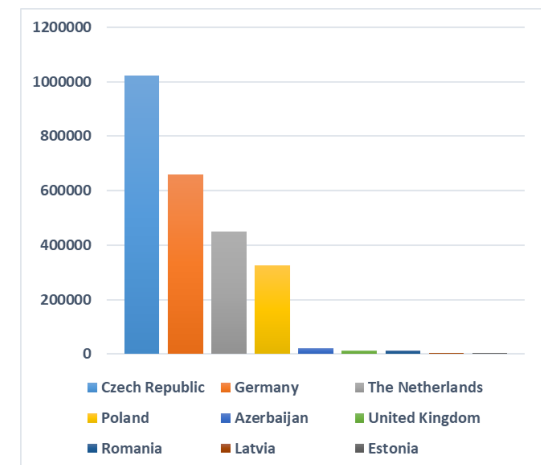
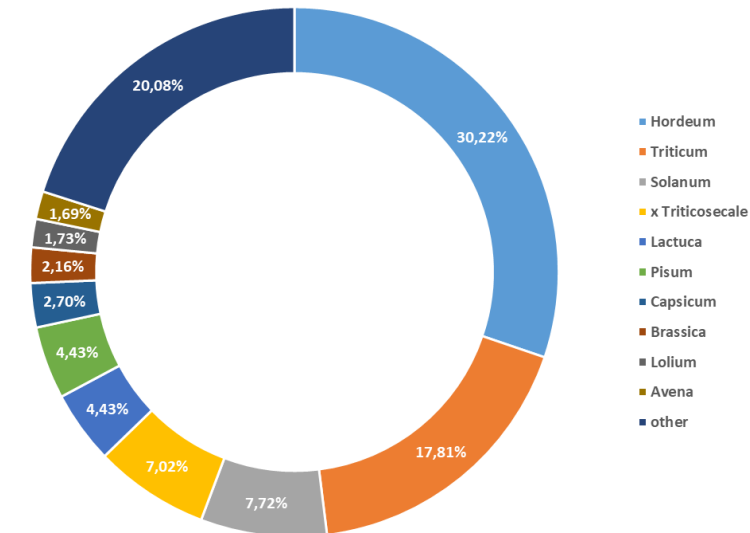
- Four standard searches:
 - Taxonomy (incl. synonyms)
 - Accession
 - Biological status
 - Collecting site
- Advanced search
- Different user-specific export features

The screenshot displays the EURISCO website interface for a passport data search. The page is titled "Passport data" and shows the following information:

- Search Results:** National inventory, Holding institute, Accession, Taxonomy, Acquisition/storage, Collection, Donor, Breeder, Other.
- Holding institute:** Portuguese Bank of Plant Germplasm, Braga, Portugal.
- Accession:** PRT001.
- Taxonomy:** Genus *Brassica*, Species *oleracea*, Species Authority L., Subtaxa *var. acephala*, Subtaxa Authority DC.
- Collection:** Collecting Number 38/2014 A, Collecting Institute Code PRT001, Collecting Date 2014-03-25, Collecting Latitude 40.338611, Collecting Longitude -7.130556, Collecting Elevation 872, Collecting Site Portugal, Guarda.
- Map:** A map showing the location of the collecting site in Portugal, Guarda.

Phenotypic data

- Extension available since 2016
- Currently, 2,503,655 records of data from nine countries
 - Azerbaijan
 - Czech Republic
 - Estonia
 - Germany
 - Latvia
 - The Netherlands
 - Poland
 - Romania
 - United Kingdom
- 86,507 accs. with phenotypic data



as of 2020-03-26

Phenotypic data search in EURISCO

Filter C&E data by genus

Genera *

- Brassica
- Capsicum
- Chondrilla
- Cicerbita
- Cucumis
- Eruca
- Ixeridium
- Linum
- Lupinus
- Mycelis

Apply Reset

Alium
Hordeum
Lactuca

Genus	Count
Lactuca	105,021
Solanum	77,663
Capsicum	50,736
Triticum	37,301
Hordeum	32,852
Brassica	27,355
Spinacia	17,913
Cucumis	17,460
Pisum	17,233
Linum	14,354
other	29,712

Wizard-based searches for

- Genus
- Species and trait
- Experiment
- Trait

Filter C&E data by species and traits

Genus * Lactuca

Species *

- Lactuca aculeata Boiss.
- Lactuca altaica Fish. & Mey.
- Lactuca biennis (Moench) Fern.
- Lactuca homblei De Wild.
- Lactuca raddeana Maxim
- Lactuca saligna L.
- Lactuca sativa L.
- Lactuca sativa x serriola
- Lactuca serriola L.
- Lactuca tatarica (L.) C. A. Mey.
- Lactuca canadensis L.
- Lactuca dregeana DC.
- Lactuca georgica L.
- Lactuca perennis L.
- Lactuca indica L.
- Lactuca quercina L.

Traits *

- Leaf color intensity ((3=light, 5=medium, 7=dar[...]))
- Leaf margin undulation (At harvest maturity[...])
- Leaf shape ((1=narrow elliptic, 2=el., [...]))
- Leaf shape ((1=round, 2=ovate, 3=obov[...]))
- Leaf vein prickles ((1=not present, 9=present[...]))
- Leaf vein prickles (-[...])
- Leaf venation (At harvest maturity (1 = n[...]))
- Nasonovia ribisnigri (Resistance to Nasonovia r[...])
- Nitrate content (Mean nitrate content of t[...])
- Pemphigus hirsarius ((1=very resistant, 2=resil[...]))

Apply Reset

Filter C&E data by experiment

The report below lists all experiments, which contain characterisation & evaluation (C&E) data. Please use the search bar below to define filters.

Experiment Start Year between 1967 and 2012

1 - 10 of 782

Experiment Description	Dataset Remark	Experiment Start Year	Experiment End Year	Details
Sowing date = February 2, Planting date = April 17, IVT glasshouse XII, heated, soil culture, 2 stems, 4 plants per field, collection no. 567-659, experimentalist H. Roelofsan and G. Pet, standard = Bruinsma Wonder	Test data CGN	1980	-	contained traits
Sowing date February 18, Planting date April 8, IVT glasshouse XII, heated, soil culture, 2 stems, 5 plants per field, collection no. 444-543, experimentalist L. de Groot and G. Pet, standard is Bruinsma Wonder				
Sowing date = March 15, Planting date = April 26, IVT glasshouse XII, heated, soil culture, 2 stems, 5 plants per field, collection no. 660-762, experimentalist L. de Groot and G. Pet, standard is Bruinsma Wonder				
Sowing date = February 28, Planting date = April 13, IVT glasshouse XII-IX, heated, soil culture, 2 stems, 5 plants per field, collection no. 763-869, experimentalists L. de Groot and G. Pet, standard = Bruinsma Wonder				
Sowing date = February 24, Planting date = April 18, IVT glasshouse no. XII, heated, soil culture, 2 stems, 5 plants per field, collection no. 871-934, experimentalists L. de Groot and G. Pet, standard = Bruinsma Wonder				
Sowing date = March 11, Planting date = April 26, IVT glasshouse XII, heated, soil culture, 2 stems, 5 plants per field, collection no. 935-981, experimentalist L. de Groot and G. Pet, standard = Bruinsma Wonder				
Sowing date = March 13, Planting date = May 1, IVT glasshouse II-I, heated, soil culture, 2 stems, 5 plants per field, collection no. 982-1021, experimentalist G. Pet, standard = Bruinsma Wonder				
Sowing date = March 20, Planting date = April 28, IVT glasshouse no. II-II, soil culture, 1 stem, 5 plants per field, collection no. 1476-1574, experimentalist G. Pet, standard = Sonatine				
Sowing date = January 31, Planting date = March 31, IVT Glasshouse no. 12-7, heated, soil culture, 2 stems, 5 plants per field, collection no. 33-65, experimentalist G. Pet, Standard = Claessee				
Sowing date = January 29, Planting date = March 28, IVT glasshouse no. 12-5, heated, soil culture, 2 stems, 5 plants per field, collection no. 1-111, experimentalist G. Pet, standard = Claessee	Test data CGN	1979	-	contained traits

1 - 10 of 782

Traits in selected experiment

1 - 10 of 26

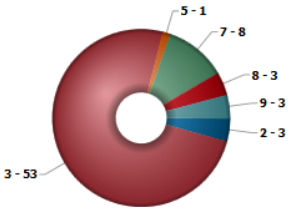
Trait Name	Trait Remark	Trait Method	Details
Fruit corrugation	-	(0=smooth, 3=slightly corrugated, 5=medium, 7=corrugated, 9=very corrugated)	scores
Fruit attitude	-	Bruinsma Wonder=7 (1=very drooping, 3=drooping, 5=horizontal, 7=semi-erect, 9=erect)	scores
Flower attitude	-	Bruinsma Wonders=7 (1=very drooping, 3=drooping, 5=horizontal, 7=semi-erect, 9=erect)	scores
Mature fruit color	-	(A=dark red, B=light r, C=orange, D=salmon, E=canary, F=sulphur, G=green, I=brown, J=light orange, K=white, a-b=both in one fruit)	scores
Tobacco mosaic virus	-	determined at natural infection (0=no symptoms, +=symptoms present)	scores
Stem anthocyanin content	-	Bruinsma Wonder=3 (0=absent, 1=very little, 3=little, 5=medium, 7=much, 9=very much)	scores
Fruit ribbing	-	(0=absent, 1=very little, ..., 9=very high)	scores
Flower color	-	(A=white, B=filly-white, C=light green, D=light purple, E=dark purple, F=yellow, G=white/anthocyanin)	scores
Fruit outerwall thickness	-	Measurement, 9=9mm or more.	scores
Fruit cracking tendency	-	(1=none, 3=slight, 5=medium, 7=medium to severe, 9=severe)	scores

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0.12 s

Phenotypic data search in EURISCO

Trait details



Descriptive statistics

Trait Name	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Stddev	Variance	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile
Fruit attitude	2	9	3.9	1.93	3.72	3	3	3

Experiment description: Sowing date = February 2, Planting date = April 17, IVT glasshouse XII, heated, soil culture, 2 stems, 4 plants per field, collection no. 567-659, experimentist H. Roelofsens and G. Pet, standard = Bruinsma Wonder

Trait name: Fruit attitude

Additional filters

Genus:

Origin Country:

Accession scores for selected trait

Rows 10

1 - 10 of 71 >

NICODE	INSTCODE	GENUS	ACCENUMB	Score	Score Link	Origin Country	Biological Status	Details
NLD	NLD037	Capsicum	CGN16913	3	-	Germany	Advanced or improved cultivar (conventional breeding methods)	Accession details
NLD	NLD037	Capsicum	CGN16914	3	-	Netherlands	Advanced or improved cultivar (conventional breeding methods)	Accession details
NLD	NLD037	Capsicum	CGN16916	8	-	Israel	Advanced or improved cultivar (conventional breeding methods)	Accession details
NLD	NLD037	Capsicum	CGN16917	7	-	Israel	Advanced or improved cultivar (conventional breeding methods)	Accession details
NLD	NLD037	Capsicum	CGN16918	3	-	Hungary	Traditional cultivar/landrace	Accession details
NLD	NLD037	Capsicum	CGN16919	3	-	Hungary	Advanced or improved cultivar (conventional breeding methods)	Accession details
NLD	NLD037	Capsicum	CGN16920	7	-	-	-	Accession details
NLD	NLD037	Capsicum	CGN16904	9	-	-	-	Accession details
NLD	NLD037	Capsicum	CGN16905	3	-	-	Traditional cultivar/landrace	Accession details
NLD	NLD037	Capsicum	CGN16906	3	-	-	Advanced or improved cultivar (conventional breeding methods)	Accession details

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0.02 s

- Wizard-based searches for
- Genus
 - Species and trait
 - Experiment
 - Trait

- Refine result
- Sort
 - Filter
 - Download
 - Chart

CURRENT LIMITATIONS

Current technical limitations

- Only non-confidential phenotypic data
 - Only data of accessions listed in EURISCO
 - NFPs must approve data before publication
 - No embargo periods
- Can be solved technically by the EVA intranet

The major challenge: Diversity of data

Lots of “standards” to express traits

- Different trait names/synonyms
- Different rating scales (nominal, ordinal, metric)

Different amounts of meta information

- When, where, how, by whom?
- Experiment set-up, treatment etc.

Different means of data management

- DBMS, flat files, mainly Excel files

Existing situation

Methods and Descriptors

- Crop-specific definitions of traits, methods etc. like IPGRI descriptor lists
- Often used in parts only and adapted to organisational needs

Exchange Formats

- E.g. Darwin Core germplasm extension (DwC-germplasm; Endresen et al. 2009)
- Great for computer scientists
- Difficult to handle for genebank curators

Ontologies

- Help to structure the (phenotypic) world
- Improve interoperability of data
- e.g. Crop Ontology (Arnaud et al. 2012)

Current EURISCO approach

- Data standardisation
 - No standardisation of trait, scale or experimental design
 - Pragmatic approach: Import of existing data as-is to reach critical mass
- Data exchange
 - Only standardisation of exchange format
 - As simple as possible
 - As few fields as possible
 - “minimum consensus”
- Data management
 - Highly abstracted, following the single-observation concept (van Hintum et al. 1992)
 - Omitting fine-grained metadata



Current EURISCO approach

- EURISCO is increasingly accepted as repository for phenotypic data
- Hundreds of experiments and traits
- But: Data need to be made comparable

Q Go Rows 10 Actions

Trait Name contains 'flowering time'

1 - 10 of 60

Trait Name	Trait Method
Flowering time - beginning	Rating score (1=very early > - 4 (days), 3=early -2 to -4 (days), 5=intermediate +-1 (day), 7=late +2 to +4(days), 9=very late > + 4 (days))
Flowering time	(1,2,3,4,5=5,4,3,2,1 weeks before Bruinsma Wonder(=6) 7,8,9=1,3,5 weeks after)
Flowering time begin	Days after sowing when 50% of plants have opened the first flower(s)
Flowering time begin	(3=early, 7=late)
Flowering time	Gibberellin. Count days from planting to corolla 1st flower visible (1=<41. 2=41-60. 3=61-80. ... 8=161-180. 9=>180)
Flowering time	No treatment. Count days from planting to corolla 1st flower visible (1=<41. 2=41-60. 3=61-80. ... 8=161-180. 9=>180)
Flowering time	count days after 1 May when 50% of florets have opened on 3 flowers
Flowering time	number of days after sowing until first flower head
Flowering time	Count days after 1 April when >50% plants show inflorescence emergence, 999=not flowering during experiment
Flowering time	not vernalized plants: days between sowing and first open flower

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0.14 s

EVA INTRANET

Support of data management

- Provide an intranet platform for project partners
 - Use existing infrastructure for project-specific phenotypic data (in a separate intranet)
 - Exchange format
 - Upload and check tools
 - Provide features for searching/filtering/downloading data
 - Based on users' requirements
 - Extension for privileged access (data embargo period)
 - Data could be published automatically after expiration
 - Automatic requests for approval by NFPs can be implemented
 - Also non-EURISCO material could be managed
 - Handling this data after embargo period needs to be discussed
- Ensure a supportive documentation unit (providing templates, standards, facilitating data flow)



Support of data harmonisation

- Data harmonisation
 - Harmonisation of experiment set-up, treatment etc.
 - Start with minimum approach
 - E.g. MIAPPE (Krajewski et al. 2015)
 - Better description
 - Desirable: harmonised protocols
- Better structuring of traits/methods/scales
 - Support for EVA project partners
 - Support for the development of common vocabularies/approaches
 - Improve comparability
 - Mapping onto ontology terms, e.g. Crop Ontology (Arnaud et al. 2012)
 - Support the mapping process by tools, e.g. suggestion of ontology terms
 - Agreements on common approaches should be the first choice
- Provide training + helpdesk





M. Grau / IPK

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION