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

Annual meeting of the European Evaluation Network (EVA) for lettuce, 30th March 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







54 (sub)versions since 2014



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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 of National In

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



Passport data search in EURISCO

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

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Show All National amentary Holding Institute Accession Taxonomy Acquirebonistorage Collection Donor Dreeder Other	+ Quick search
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How to get access to germplasm:	Download passport
EURISCO does not provide the possibility to order accessions directly. The requests should be addressed to the hotting institutions. For addresses and contect details you can check the EAD-WEWS database. The ECPOR Secretaries is manufactually and can also be contacted for further information.	+ Click here
Institute Code PRT001 (Contact details on FAO-WIEWS website)	Last update
Institute Name Portuguese Bank of Plant Garmplasm, Braga, Portugal	Last update of accessio record: 2017-05-29
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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



Phenotypic data search in EURISCO





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
- \rightarrow Can be solved technically by the EVA intranet





The major challenge: Diversity of data







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 (DwCgermplasm; 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

Qv	Go Rows 10 \diamondsuit Actions \checkmark	
▼ ✓ 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	

1 - 10 of 60 🕥

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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





Be trained

Harmonise processes

Collaborate



M. Grau / IPK

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



