Fair Data Points on standardised Plant data within WUR

- Let data find itself
- 12-04-2018, Patrick Hendrickx







Outline of the presentation

- How does real life data look like? (start situation)
- Why is data unfindable, even though it has been saved in a database?
- Let data find itself by Linked Data.
- Example how it could work.

Data is modified for this example





The life of a researcher

- Produce a large volume high quality Data.
- Answer the research question.
- Write a report.
- Spend more hours than budgeted.....
- Make the customer happy.
- Go on with the other projects because they have to be ready at the end of the year.....

Why invest time in making data FAIR?????





And then we end up with a dataset

Accession	trait	score
PH001	Total Yield	5

- When did they stop harvesting?
- What is the quality of the fruits?
- Is this value a mean of a plot or is it a plant?
- What is the source of the accession?
- What is the unit of the score 5 kg or (1=bad, 10=good)?
- Cultivation system, climate, watering, pruning?
- Can you access and find the dataset after 10 years?





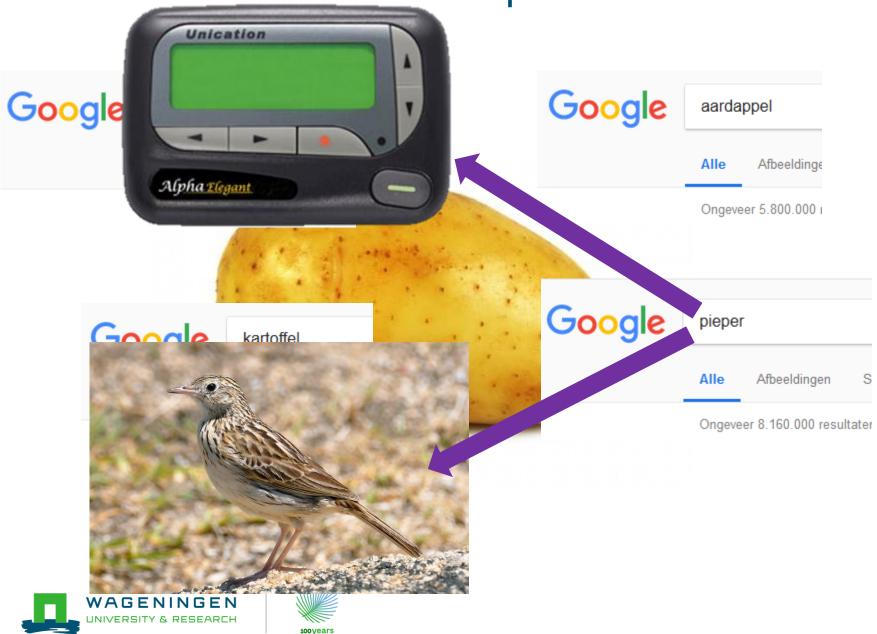
Spend more energy in describing the datasets !!!!

- Design experiments in a FAIR point of view.
- Use wide used standards.
- Use well described methods or describe them yourself.

If you don't.....People can't find enough information about your hard work!!!!!



Lets search data about potato?



Let experts create that universal language

- How do we call things (objects).
- How are the objects related with each other.
- What restrictions do we have.
 What restrictions do we have.



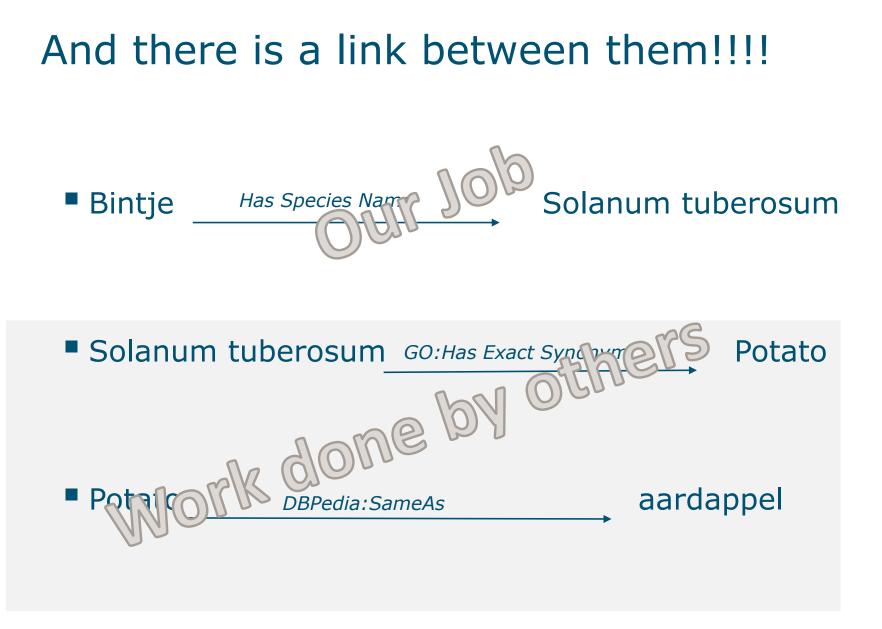


How does an ontology solve the potato problem.

Bintje		NCBI organismal classification NCBITAXON > NCBITAXON:4113 Solanum tuberosum Mttp://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_4113
owl:sameAs :	dbpedia-cs:Lilek_brambor dbpedia-de:Kartoffel	
	dbpedia-el:Πατάτα	
		has exact synonym
	dbpedia-es:Solanum_tuberosu	potatoes, potato
	dbpedia-fr:Pomme_de_terre	•
	dbpedia-it:Solanum_tuberosum	has obo namespace
	dbpedia-ja:ジャガイモ	ncbi_taxonomy
	dbpedia-ko:감자	has rank
	dbpedia-nl:Aardappel	http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_species
	dbpedia-pl:Ziemniak	
	dbpedia-pt:Batata	has related synonym Solanum tuberosum subsp. tuberosum
	dbpedia-ru:Картофель	











Computer readable format

Solanum tuberosum <u>GO:Ha</u>

GO:Has Exact Synonym

potato

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/NCBITaxon_4113

http://www.geneontology.org/formats/oboInOwl#hasExactSynonym

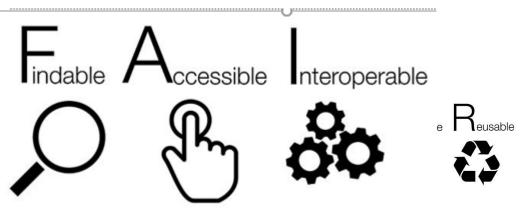
http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/po#Potato





Make data readable for computers.

- Computers are much faster in searching for relevant data.
- Standardised protocols make it easier to find relevant data produced by third parties.
- If the computer can find data and use it.....









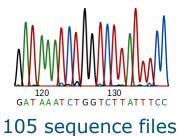


Does the country of origin have an effect on the fruit size of tomato?

- 105 completely different tomato accessions where sequenced.
- Fruit size is explained by multiple genes. Let's have a look at one of them.
- The program Haplosmasher (Plant Breeding) shows that there are 13 variants of this one gene.
- The 105 accessions are grouped by these variants.







Haplosmasher

PI203232 -

Grouped by haplotype:

Ge	ene	V	L U

Gene V	01		LA1044 - S. galapagense	RF_303	RF_234 - S. lycopersicum cv 981136	LYC3476 - S. lycopersicum cv Lidi	RF_007 - S. lycopersicum cv Katinka Cherry	LYC2910 - S. pimpinellifolium (Jusl.) Mill.	RF_093 - S. lycopersicum cv Kentucky Beefsteak	PI169588 - S. lycopersicum cv Dolmalik	S. lycopersicum cv Wheatley_s Frost Resistant	RF_026 - S. lycopersicum cv Polish Joe	RF_310
Gene V02		. 51	CGN15464 - S. lycopersicum cv Rote Beere	LA1421 - S. lycopersicum cv	LA1324 - S. lycopersicum								
_		\$1	RF_301	RF_237 - S. lycopersicum var cerasiforme	LYC2962 - S. lycopersicum var. Ventura	CGN15820 - S. lycopersicum	LA1718 - S. habrochaites	RF_226 - S. lycopersicum cv DL/67/248	LA1479 - S. lycopersicum var cerasiforme	LA1578 - S. pimpinellifolium	LA4451 - S. lycopersicum cv Black Cherry	RF_238 - S. lycopersicum cv RZ26	LYC2740 - S. pimpinellifolium
		s1 s1. s1. s1.s2	LA1954 - S. peruvianum										
		s1 s1. s1. s1. s1. s1	T1248 - S. corneliomulleri	CGN15530 - S. chilense									
		s1 s1 s1. s1. s1. s1	LA1983 - S. huaylasense										
		s1 s1	CGN15791 - S. habrochaites f. glabratum	CGN15792 - S. habrochaites f. glabratum	LA1777 - S. habrochaites								
		s1 s1 s1 s1 s1	LA2663 - S. chiemliewskii	LA2172 - S. arcanum	LA2133 - S. neorickii	LA2157 - S. arcanum							
		s1 s1 s1. s1 s1 s1	LA2695 - S. chiemliewskii										
•		s1 s1 s1. s1. s1 s1	LA1278 - S. peruvianum										
		s1 s1 s1. s1. s1 s1 s1	LYC1831 - S. pennellii										
		s1 s1 s1 s1. s1. s1 s1 s	LA1365 - S. huaylasense										
		s1 s1 s1	LA0407 - S. habrochaites	LYC4 - S. habrochaites									



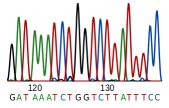


How do I know which haplotypes corresponds with the big tomato's

- Plant Breeding has already some experimental data available in linked format.
- The standard used is MIAPPE (Minimal Information About Plant Phenotyping Experiments).
- The MIAPPE ontology covers from observation in the field or lab, experiment, growth facility, environment, literature and many more.
- Not all the details about the data are recoverable so this data is not completely reusable.







105 sequence files

Haplosmasher

Grouped by haplotype:

	LA1044 - S. galapagense	RF_303	RF_234 - S. lycopersicum cv 981136	LYC3476 - S. lycopersicum cv Lidi	RF_007 - S. lycopersicum cv Katinka Cherry	LYC2910 - S. pimpinellifolium (Jusl.) Mill.	RF_093 - S. lycopersicum cv Kentucky Beefsteak	PI169588 - S. Lycopen - Cv Dolma	PI203232 - S. lycopersicum cv Wheatley_s Frost Resistant	RF_026 - S. lycopersicum cv Polish Joe	RF_310
. 51	CGN15464 - S. lycopersicum cv Rote Beere	LA1421 - S. lycopersicum cv	LA1324 - S. lycopersicum								
s1	RF_301	RF_237 - S. lycopersicum var cerasiforme	LYC2962 - S. lycopersicum var. Ventura	CGN15820 - S. lycopersicum	LA1718 - S. habrochaites	RF_226 - S. lycopersicum cv DL/67/248	LA si r rasi e	A1578 - S. pimpinellifolium	LA4451 - S. lycopersicum cv Black Cherry	RF_238 - S. lycopersicum cv RZ26	LYC2740 - S. pimpinellifolium
s1 s1. s1. s1.s2	LA1954 - S. peruvianum										
s1 s1. s1. s1. s1. s1	T1248 - S. corneliomulleri	CGN15530 - S. chilense				NO					
s1 s1 s1. s1. s1. s1	LA1983 - S. huaylasense				4						
s1 s1	CGN15791 - S. habrochaites f. glabratum	CGN15792 - S. habrochaites f. glabratum	LA1777 - S. habrochaites		\sim	<					
s1 s1 s1 s1 s1	LA2663 - S. chiemliewskii	LA2172 - S. arcanum	LA2133 - S. neorickii	LA2157 - S. arcanu							
s1 s1	LA2695 - S. chiemliewskii										
s1	LA1278 - S. peruvianum		25								
s1	LYC1831 - S. pennellii]									
s1	LA1365 - S. huaylasense			*							
s1 s1 s1	LA0407 - S. habrochaites	LYC4 - S. habrochaites									



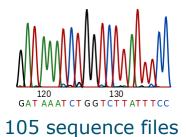


How do we get the country of origin?

- Gene banks are the most reliable source of data.
- Centre of Genetic Resources in Wageningen spent a lot of time in curating data.
- For this user case we converted the CGN tomato passport data to linked data with two standards.
 - FAO/Multi Crop Passport Descriptors (MCPD)
 - Minimum Information About Plant Phenotyping Experiment (MIAPPE)







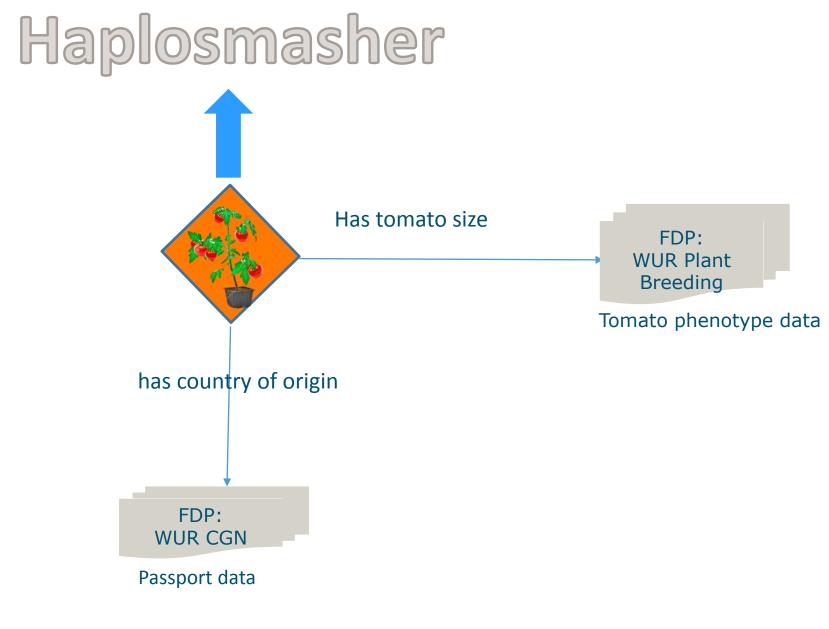
Haplosmasher

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							ULC				











More linked data is needed!

- Data about genes, proteins and species are well covered.
- Missing is passport data and phenotype data.
- This data should be generated by researchers.

BUT

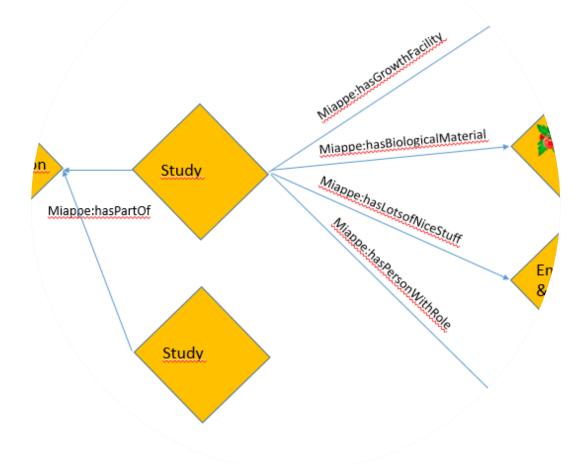
- Transfer data to linked data is not easy.
- Tools should make life easier.





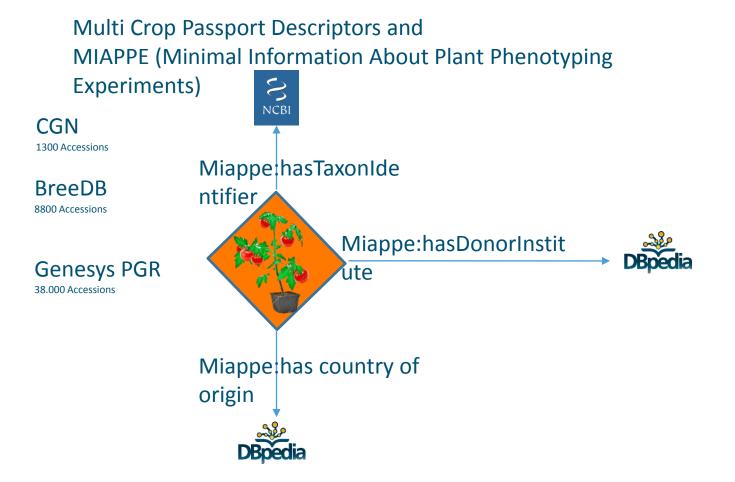
Special thanks to,

Eliana Papoutsoglou Martijn van Kaauwen Richard Finkers CGN Wageningen MIAPPE consortium

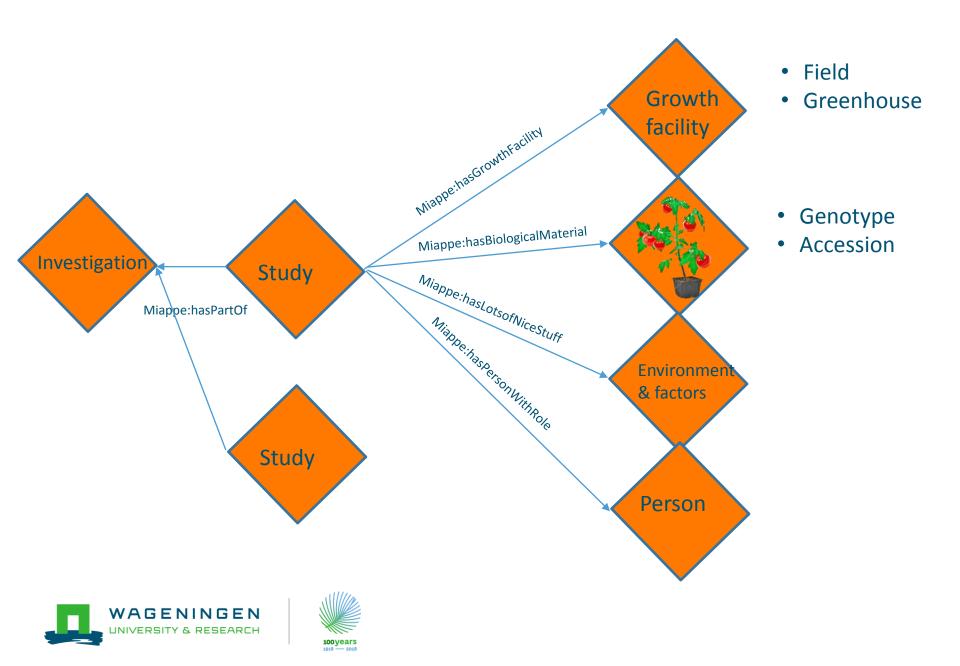


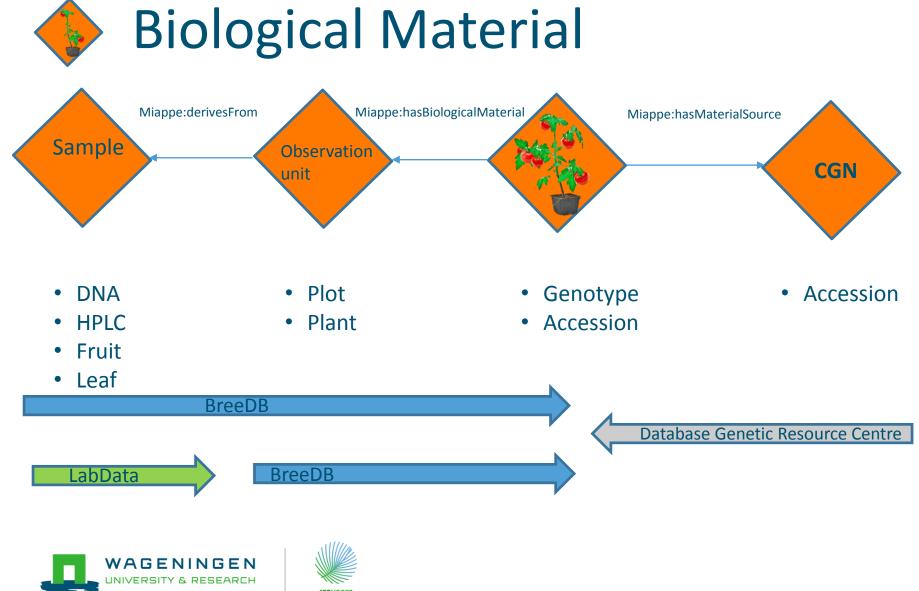






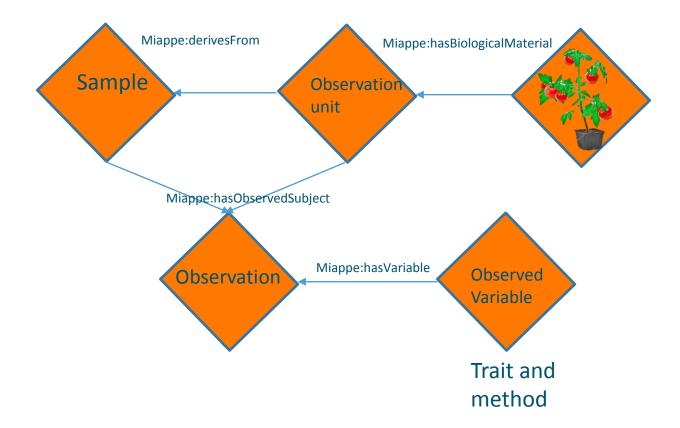






100 years 1918 — 2018

Observation







BreeDB MIAPPE compliant (experiments)

- Start Date and End Date missing or not available.
- Statistical design needs more options.
- Growth facility description is needed. Sometimes is this described in the experimentDescription.
- Project description is needed.
- Climate and Environmental parameters.





BreeDB MIAPPE compliant (observations)

- Method description is not sufficient.
- Observations not standardised.
- Observed Object is not well described.
 - Belongs the value to a single fruit or is it an average of fruits (accession)?
- No units or scales.
- Data is raw. Not curated.



