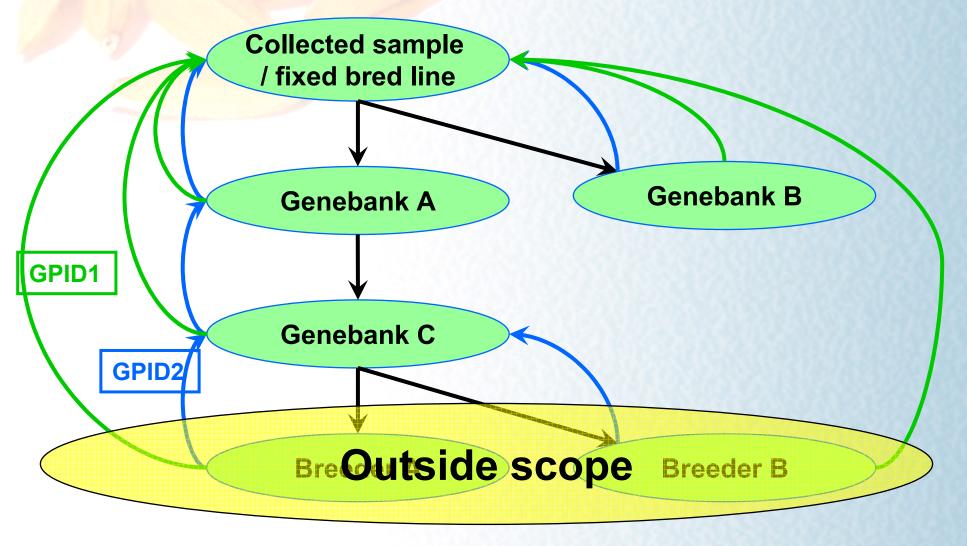


Crop registries and Location data management

Crop registries – "GPG2" project

- Assemble data on genebank accessions from N wheat and rice genebanks
 - o Tom Hazekamp?
 - Harvesting data via web services where possible, or by any other possible means
- Coverage:
 - Original aim: ~80% of global holdings documented
 - Revised aim: ~25% of global holdings documented
- Key feature missing from previous projects:
 - Data curation to identify equivalent accessions
 - In GCP-speak = identify maintenance neighbourhoods

Maintenance neighbourhoods in ICIS



IRRI TOg 5674

PID1	GPID2	GLOCN	GDATE
0	0	-10000	19771001
-1	-1	9002	0
-1	-2	9001	0
-1	-3	9016	19960226
-1	-2?-3?-4?	9000?	0
	-1	-1 -3	-1 -3 9016

IRRI Issues (1) Rigour of GPID1 definition

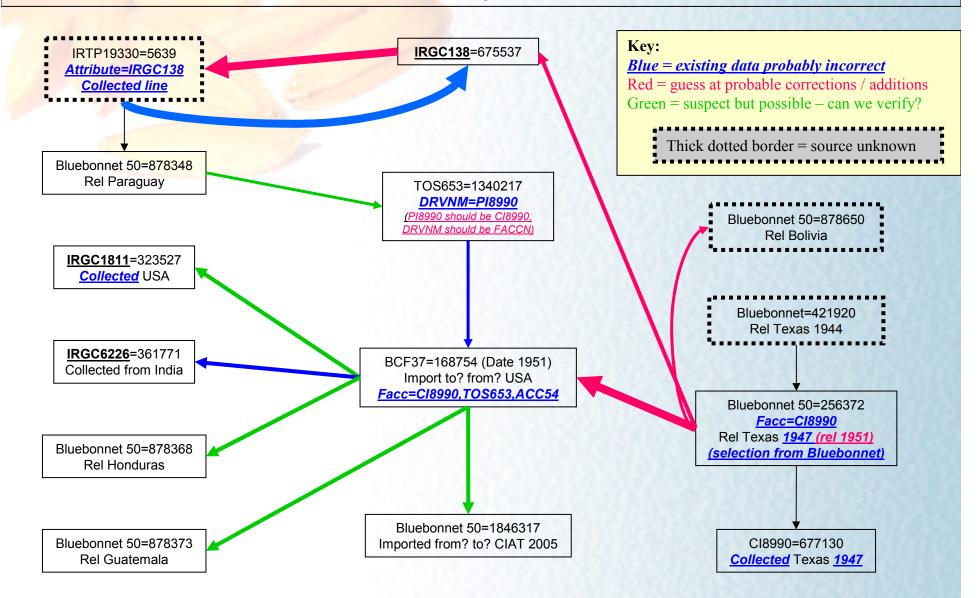
- GPID1 = cross for breeding lines
- GPID1 not clearly defined for germplasm that cannot be traced back to a cross
 - Wrong tendency (continuing despite ICIS 2005) to create GIDs for landraces
 - e.g. 27 GIDs in IRIS with name "Azucena" all have same GPID1 2285994
- Recommend
 - GPID1 = cross or collected sample
 - o Reclassify "collected sample" method as generative?
 - Recognizing that farmers are plant breeders

IRRI Issues (2) Handling uncertainty

- Germplasm Creation Methods for "probably offspring of ..."?
- Germplasm Creation Methods for "known maintenance neighbourhood, unknown donor"?
 - e.g. PBGB sample of TOg 5674 from IITA, WARDA or GRC?
- Structures to document multiple possibilities?
 - e.g. PBGB sample of TOg 5674 from IITA, WARDA or GRC?



Bluebonnet 50 in IRIS: Common Group = Rexoro/Fortuna=382072 : 98 GIDs



Issues (3) Need to identify what each GID represents

TOg 5674:

G Represents	GID	METHN	GPID1	GPID2	GERMUID	GLOCN	GDATE
Accession at IITA	1347273	255	0	0	77	9002	19771001
Accession in GRC	1204383	62	537163	537163	70	108	19960226
Line held in RBGB	537163	256	0	0	1	0	0

Not recorded in ICIS



Corrected TOg 5674:

G Represents	GID	METHN	GPID1	GPID2	GERMUID	GLOCN	GDATE
Original collected sample	-1	69	0	0		-100	19771001
Accession at IITA	1347273	62	-1	-1	77	9002	0
Accession at WARDA	-2	62	-1	1347273		9001	0
Accession in GRC	1204383	62	-1	-2	70	9016	19960226
Line held in PBGB	537163	62	-1	1204383 ?	1	9000	0

G_Represents: What type of germplasm does the GID represent?

- Accession securely conserved long-term at GLOCN
- Breeding line maintained at GLOCN as long as it's used for breeding / trials
- Historical germplasm now represented only by progeny
 - Segregating population
 - o Founding sample of Maintenance Neighbourhood
 - Seed sample collected from GLOCN
 - Cultivar released in/at GLOCN
 - Founding sample of Derivative Neighbourhood
 - Cross
 - Founding sample of Generative Neighbourhood
 - Presumed/virtual landrace progenitor
- Germplasm without progeny persisting only for duration of study at GLOCN
 - DNA/leaf/tissue/experimental sample

IRRI Issues (4) Location of what when?

IRIS

- A germplasm sample (GID) has a location and date
- A germplasm name (NID) has a location and date

Reality

- A germplasm sample has a location and date where
 - it was harvested (biological genesis)
 - it was assigned a GID (ICIS genesis)
 - its man. neighbourhood was born (MCPD: holding institute)
 - its parent man. neighbourhood was born (MCPD: donor)
 - its maintenance or derivative neighbourhood was born (MCPD: origin)
- A germplasm name has a location and date where
 - an inherited name was first given to an ancestor
 - a name was associated with the germplasm

Locations and dates defined:

http://cropwiki.irri.org/icis/index.php/TDM Genealogy Management System 5.4#

GERMPLASM TABLE .28GERMPLSM.29

GLOCN

 Location where the germplasm was created as a distinct unit of management with a new GID

GDATE

 Date on which the germplasm was created as a distinct unit of management with a new GID

NLOCN

o Identifier for the location where the name was first assigned to the maintenance neighbourhood of which this GID is a member

NDATE

 Date on which the name was first assigned to the maintenance neighbourhood of which this GID is a member

Types of germplasm location

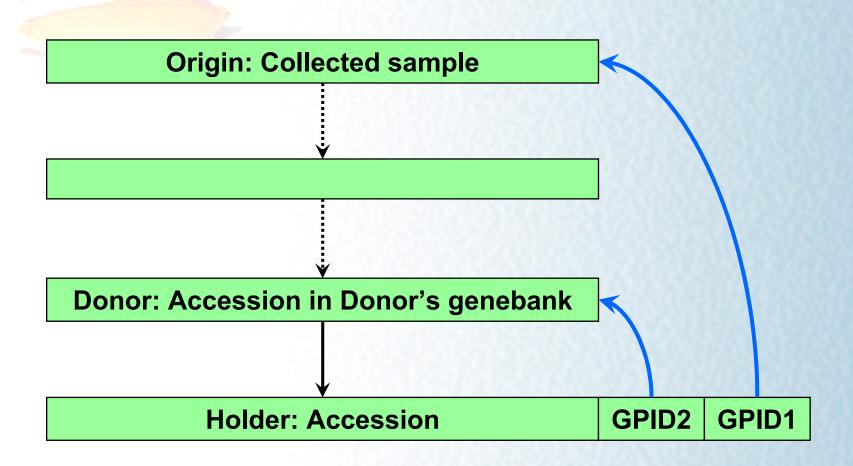
- Location (geographical) where sample was collected from field or market
- Location (institute) where sample was grown / managed
- Location (in cold store) where sample is stored

IRRI Issues (5) How to enforce adherence to definitions?

NID	3861511	3840368
GID	2451818	2441088
NTYPE	6	1
NSTAT	1	0
NUID	231	146
NVAL	KAY NOI LEUANG	IRGC 10658
NLOCN	9000	9016
NDATE	20080124	0
NREF	0	0

Mar 2008: ICIS Developer's workshop: crop registries & locations

With good definitions / training / curation, ICIS can hold all locations with 1 loc/GID



Germplasm collecting locations

- Defined by one or more of:
 - o *In* an admin region / country
 - o **Near** a populated place (or near a named place?)
 - Text description of locality
 - 2km E of Los Baños
 - 3km along highway from A to B
 - Near edge of lake X
 - Point coordinates (lat-long-alt) from
 - GPS / altimeter
 - Map / atlas
 - Interpreted directions + gazetteer

Collecting location use cases

- Case 1: Know validated country and/or snl1 and/or snl2 and/or town; no text description, no lat-long-alt
 - GLOCN points to LOCID of smallest-scale non-missing place name (country, snl1, snl2, town)
 - LNAME = name of smallest-scale non-missing place name
 - Larger-scale place names through pointers in LOCATION
 - lat-long of LOCID from gazetteer
- Case 2: Have text description or unverifiable place name and/or lat-long and/or alt
 - GLOCN points to LOCID for collecting location
 - LNAME blank if no text description / name
 - Place names through pointers in LOCATION

Collecting location issues (1) Near place

- No field in Location for "nearest (populated?) place
- No location types for
 - populated place (city, town, village)
 - o other named features (lake, mountain, river)

Collecting location issues (2) Georeferencing (GEOREF)

- o Accuracy / certainty
 - How close to collecting location?
 - How close to field where harvested?
- Supplied display precision (d, dm, dms, dms.s)
 - Conversion to d.d loses information on display precision
- Source
 - Germplasm provider
 - Place name + gazetteer
 - Text description + gazetteer
 - GPS / altimeter
 - Map / atlas
- Datum
 - Should be / almost never is supplied with datum!
 - Assume WGS84?

Collecting location issues (3) Variant names

- IRIS provides for only one LNAME per LOCID
 - No allowance for
 - Variant spellings
 - Language differences
 - Temporal changes
 - Errors by data provider
 - Conventions followed by data provider
- Consequences
 - Suitable only for display
 - Not suitable for searching or validation

Collecting location issues (4) Interpreted vs original location data

	NO.	VARIETY	TYPE	LOCATION	
	179	SELASIH	W	BENUTAN	
80217	180	PULUT KABANG	1	BRUNEI	
88411	181	BUNTU	U	TEKALIT	
001	182	BANGGAN	U	KEBUBOK	
78707	183	KUJAM	U	AMO A	
	184	HANTU	W	SENUKOH	
78712	185	MET	U	KEBUBOK	Accno 78712
80212	186	MAYANG MERAH	Ü	KENUA	_
	187	SEBAKUT	W	PARIT	
75726	188	TEMANI	U	KEBUBOK	Accno 78726
80201	189	DAMIT	U	V OWV	
90226	190	SAYU	U	KENUA	

The only Kebubok known to gazetteers or Google is a stream in Brunei



Chinese Rice Varieties Introduced by the Visiting U.S. Plant Science Group from Mainland China September, 1974

Variety name	Ѕупопуш	Source (prov./city)	Description* given	IRRI Acc. No.	
孩绊蔫啡Chen-chu-ai 11	Pearl Dwarf 11	Kwangtung	Med., early crop	Acc. 28463	
秋字 Chiu-er-tsao			Early, late crop	- Carabana	
THE CHIU-LBUS-LSHO		1.00	Early, late crop	Acc. 28472	

Recognized variant spelling Guangdong province

Collecting location issues (4) Interpreted vs original location data

- Interpreted / standardised data needed for:
 - Normal users
 - Georeferencing
- Need original data for (re-)validation
- LOCATION and GEOREF suitable for interpreted data
- Use LOCDES to record
 - Original data
 - Reason for deviance
- DTYPE?
- Format?