

GCP Crop Ontology

www.cropontology.org

An online platform enabling participatory development, curation and annotation of crop trait information.



This curation and annotation web site is a participatory tool that

and access the definition, as well as additional information.

The GCP Crop Ontology currently provides validated names, definitions and relations for

traits for eight crops: cassava, chickpea, groundnut, maize, musa, potato, rice, sorghum

and wheat. Trait lists are being developed for common beans and cowpea.

enables you to browse the Crop Ontology, search for specific terms



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Why?

The Initial Problem

The volume of agriculture-related information and terminology related to phenotype, breeding, germplasm, pedigree, traits, among others, is increasing exponentially.

In order to facilitate access to the data held within and/or across the databases, GCP initiated the development of a Crop Ontology, a tool to facilitate powerful manipulations of the data through ontology-driven approaches.



What are the benefits of an ontology?

List of terms

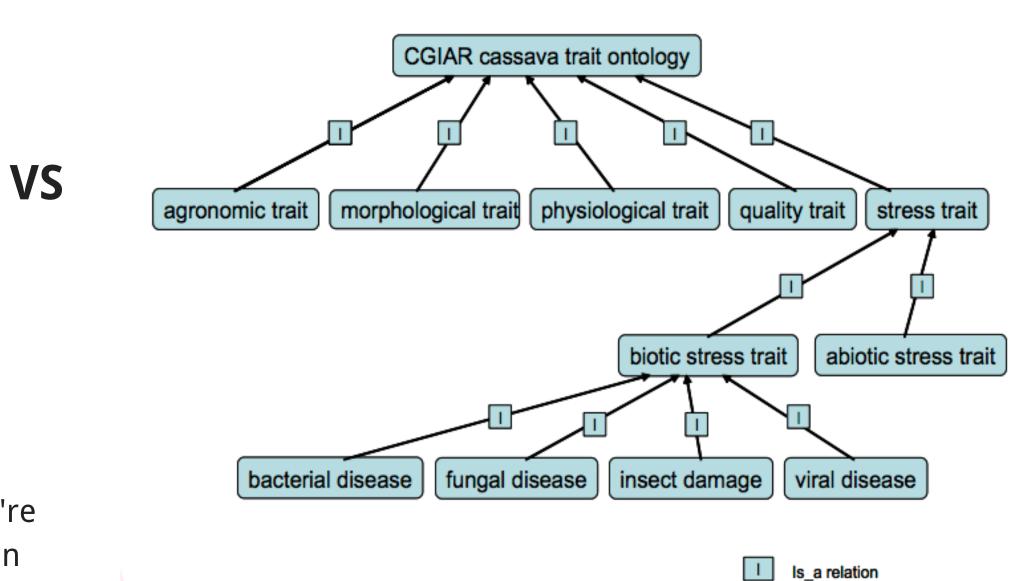
bacterial disease

fungal disease insect damage

viral disease

Agriculture-related terms aren't merely words. They're information about things in the real world, and understanding the relationships between realworld concepts can help us gather more relevant information.

Ontology



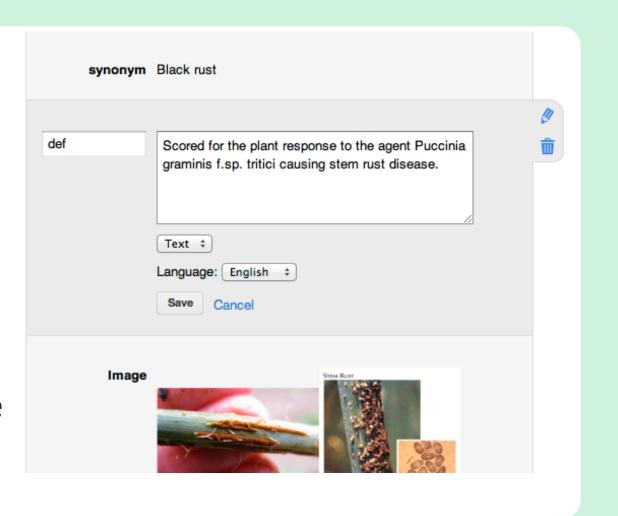
- Ontologies help make explicit the scope, definition, and language and meaning (semantics) of a given domain or world view.
- Ontologies may provide the power to generalize about their domains. • Ontologies, if hierarchically structured in part (and not all are), can provide the
- power of inheritance. • Ontologies provide guidance for how to correctly "place" information in relation to other information in that domain.
- Ontologies may provide the basis to reason or infer over its domain.

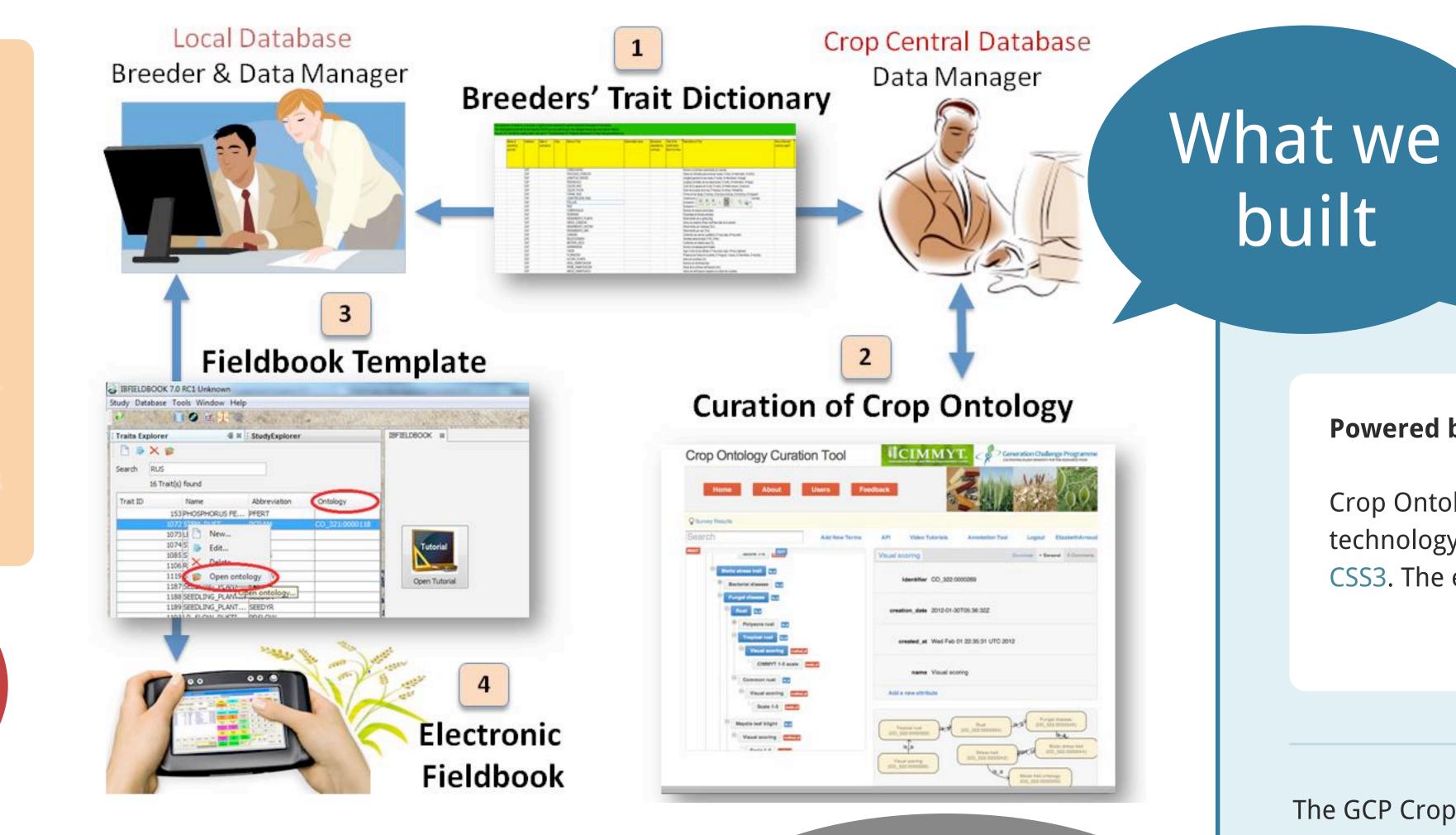
Collaboration

How do we allow for easier collaboration?

Through a user-friendly website we allow people from anywhere in the world to access and collaborate on the ontology.

The system works similarly to Wikipedia. It allows anyone to sign up and create their ontologies. However, only after a moderator has validated their terms do they then become "public".



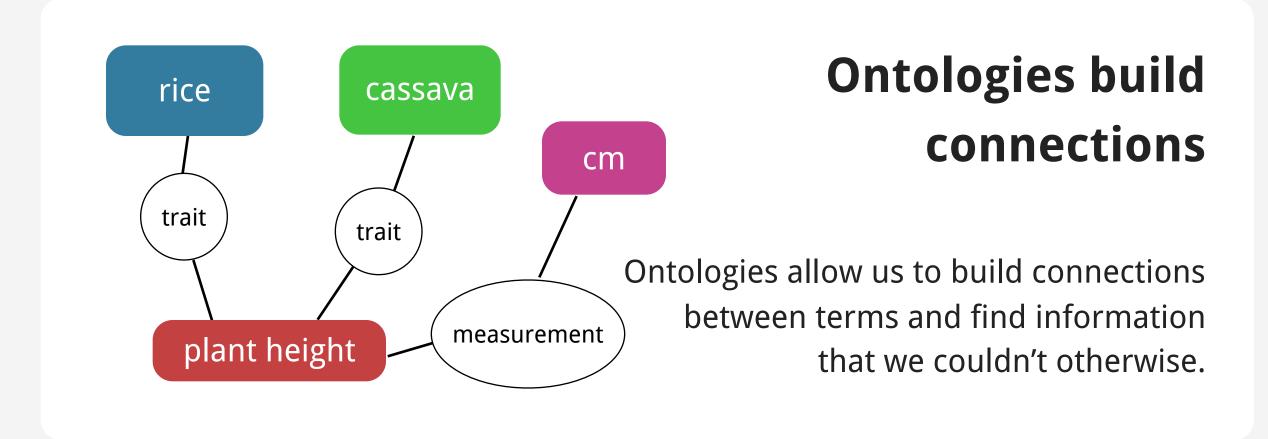


Observations

Websites are highly accessible

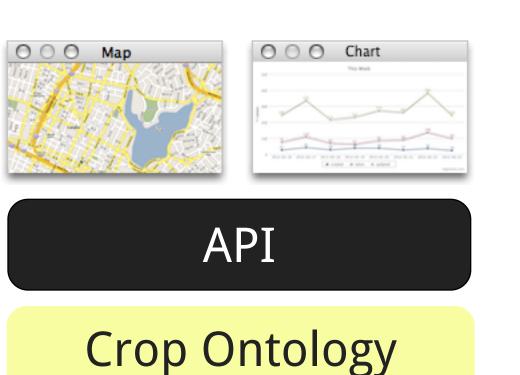
Thanks to web standards such as HTML5 and CSS3, we can build highly interactive and easy

to use interfaces. This allows users to more easily create and edit ontologies from any computer or mobile device.



APIs increase productivity

By building a platform with a programmable interface (API) we enable others to extend the functionality of our application in ways we didn't think of, or didn't have resources for.



Log in & post comments

please add black rust as a synonym

please add the geographical distribution of the disease

built

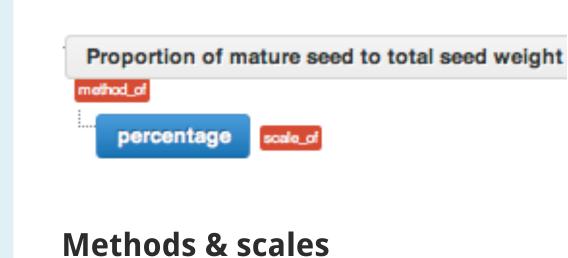
Share your thoughts and provide feedback on a given trait.

Powered by Open Source

Crop Ontology is built on a suite of modern open source

CSS3. The entire source code is available on GitHub.

technology including Google App Engine, jQuery, HTML5 and

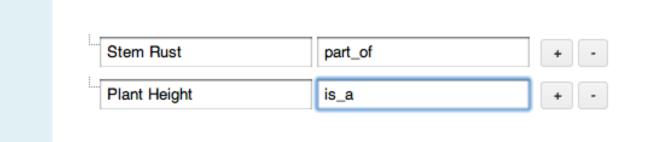


Retrieve and provide information regarding methodology and scales of measurement.

Stem Rust	SPROUT
	SPROUT
Initial Vigor	
Color of unexpanded apical leaves	LCOLAPC

Annotate your dataset

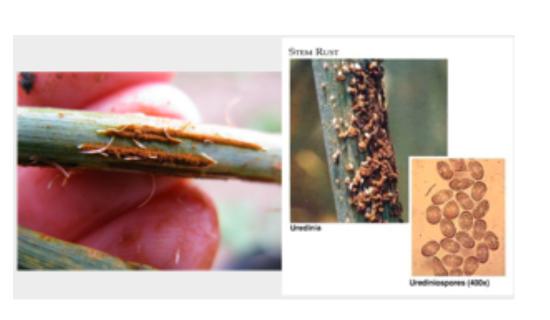
Match your Excel fields with what exists in the ontology.



→ https://github.com/lmatteis/Crop-Ontology

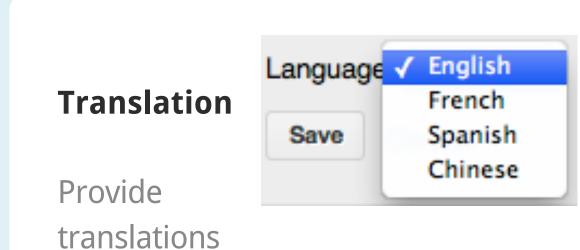
Submit new traits

Easily upload ontologies in OBO formats or build the ontology directly through the web-interface.



Consult trait information

Access and upload file attachments such as PDFs, Word documents and images.



of traits directly from within the website's interface.