Comparison of species information TDWG standards from the point of view of the Plinian Core specification

Francisco Pando Real Jardín Botánico-CSIC. Spain



Te Whare Wananga o Otago



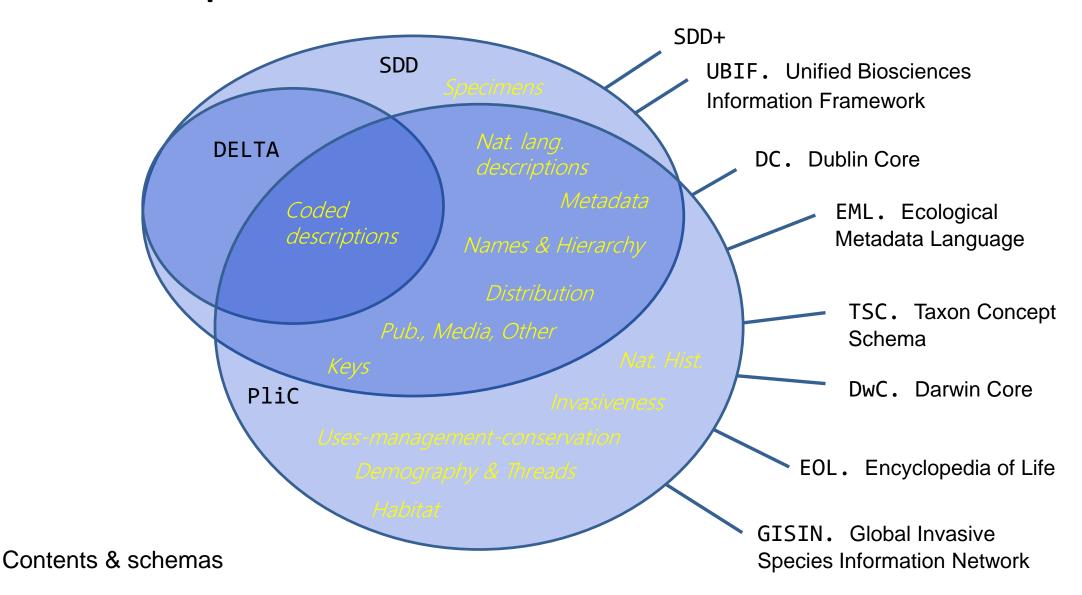
Symposium: S02 Species-centered projects, tools and methods

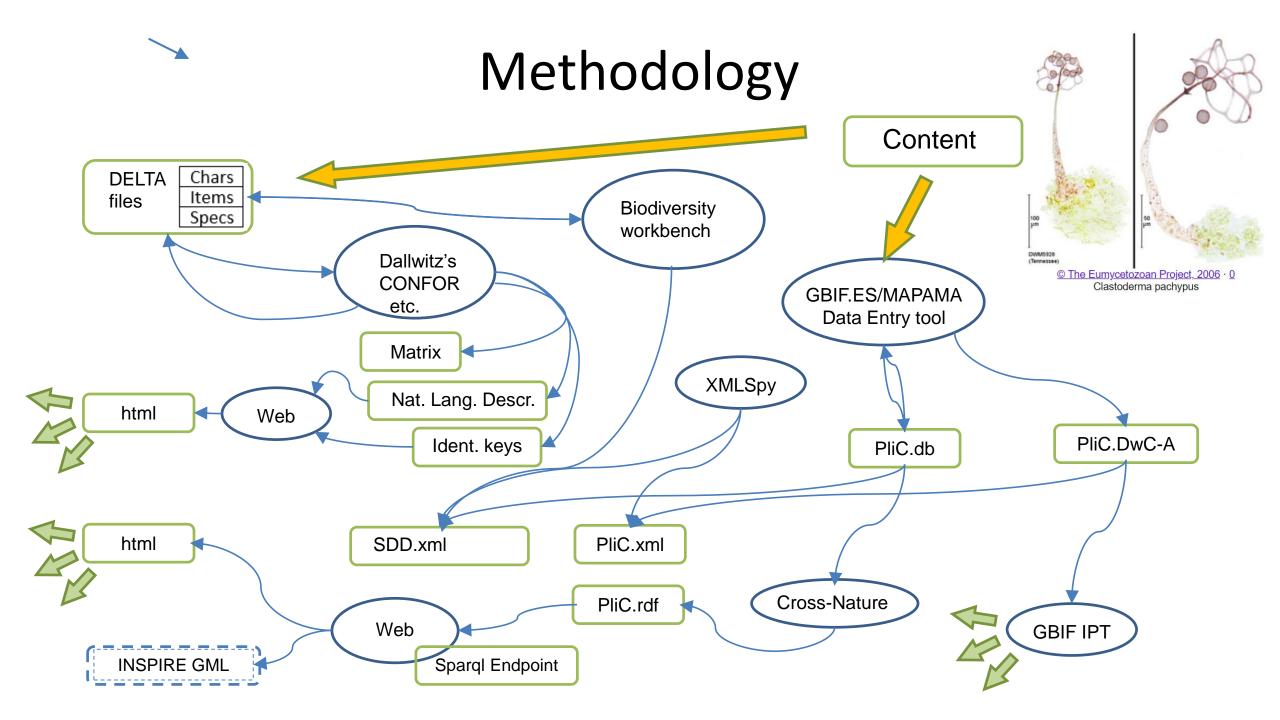


Summary

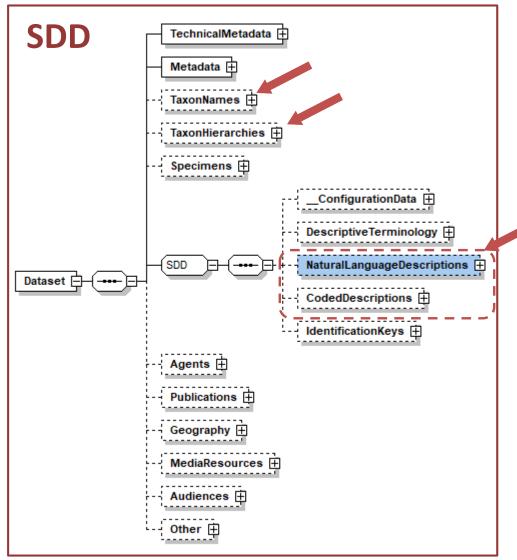
- Species-level standards Universe
- Metodology
- Coded descriptions in DELTA/SDD and PliC
 - Conclusions 1
- Natural Language descriptions
 - Conclusions 2
- Tools , flavours and outputs in DELTA/SDD and PliC
 - Conclusions 3

Species level standards Universe

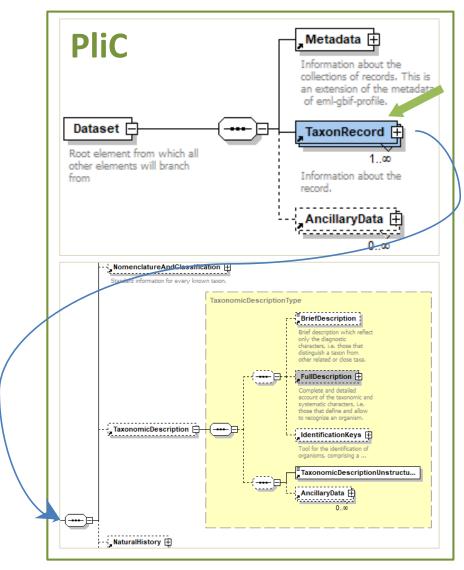




Conceptual approaches

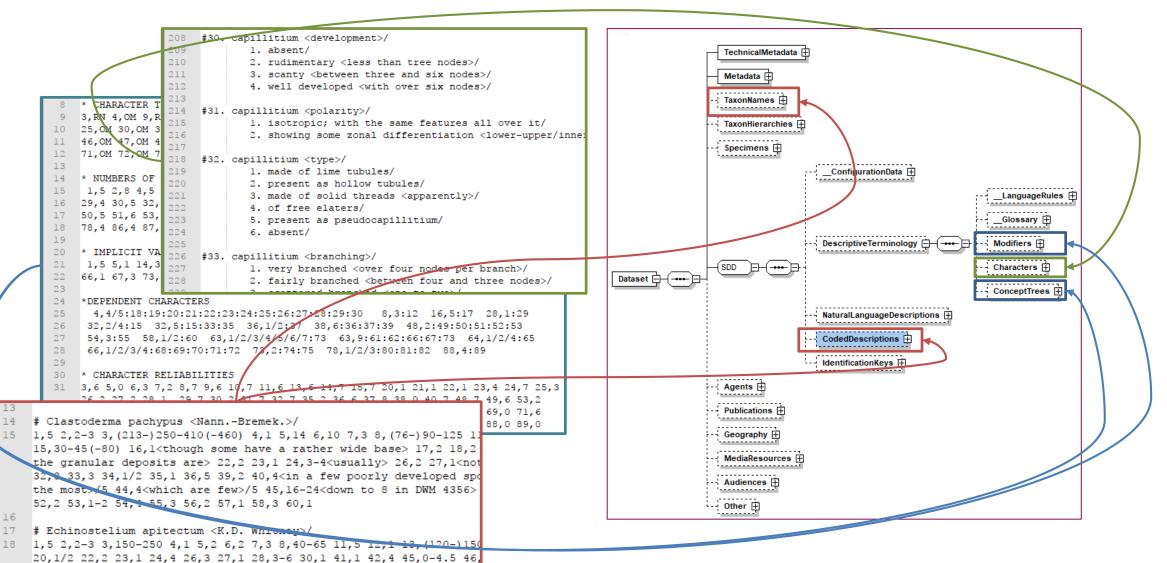


The unit is the Dataset



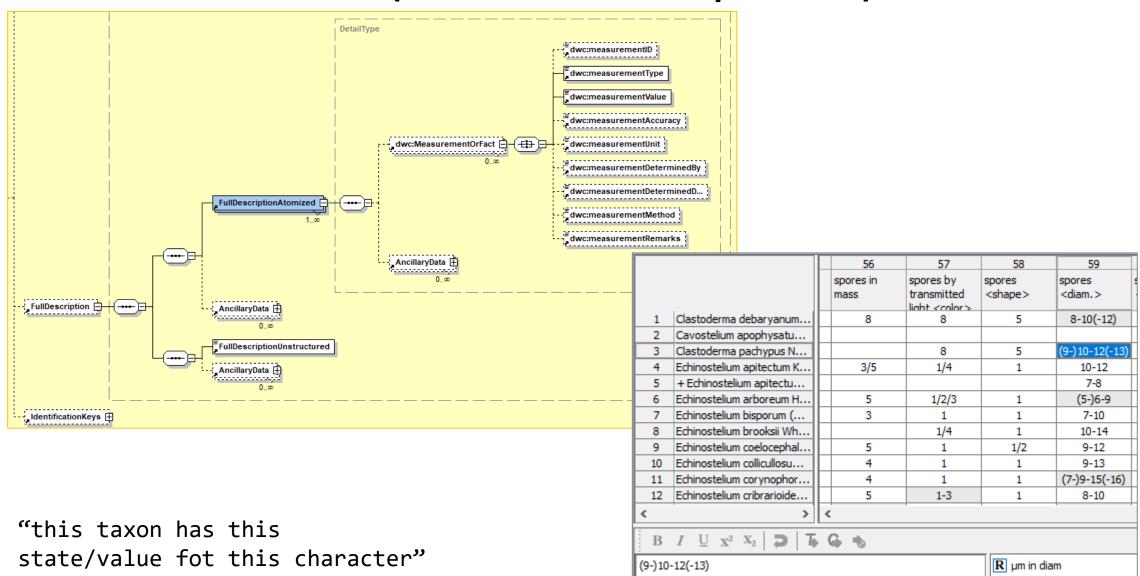
The unit is the TaxonRecord

DELTA / SDD (Coded descriptions)



54,1 55,1 60,1 64,1<usually containing the columella, rarely over

PliC (Coded descriptions)



Conclusions (1)

Coded descriptions on the basis of a list of characters, for which a set of states or a range of values are present in items (taxa, OTUs) being described.

Coded descriptions is a powerful tool in taxonomic research:

- They provide coherence (all taxonomic products -- descriptions, diagnoses, identification keys, etc.-are originated from the same elements)
- They make explicit the information elements on which taxonomic decisions are taken (taxon circumscription, classifications)
- They allow for analyses

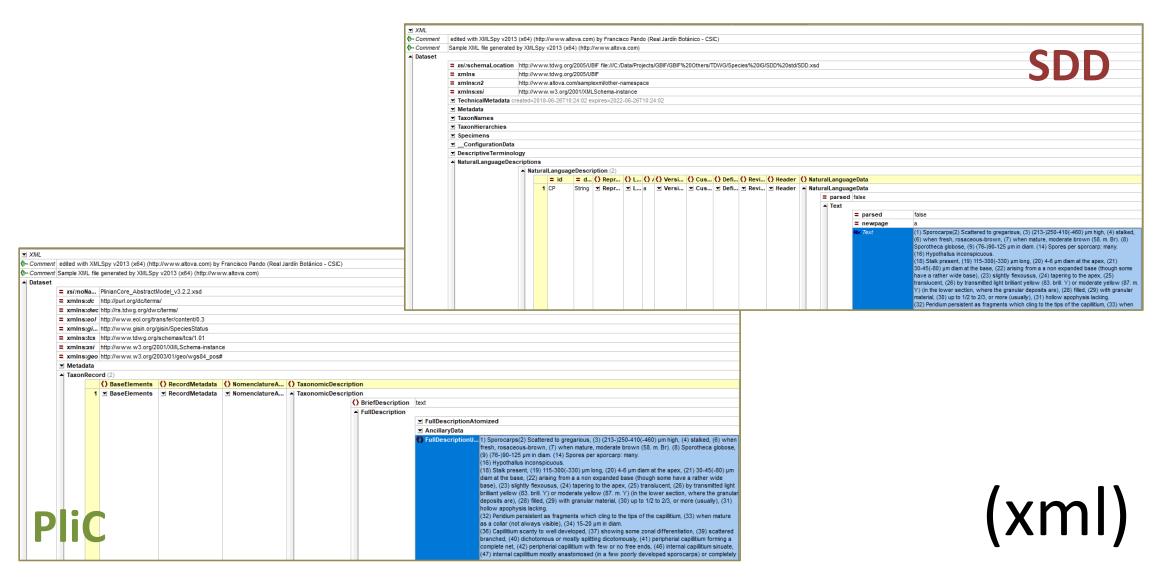
SDD (and DELTA) are very well suited to represent coded descriptions with all their nuances. It is possible to store coded descriptions in PliC as "item-character-state/value". However, features built in DELTA (and SDD), that make description data handling easier, such as codification for:

- Implicit values
- Descriptions with multiple states in characters
- Character dependency

...are missing in PliC (though it is possible in convoluted ways, e.g. via the AncilliaryData" element)

PIIC is not the ideal specification to represent coded descriptions

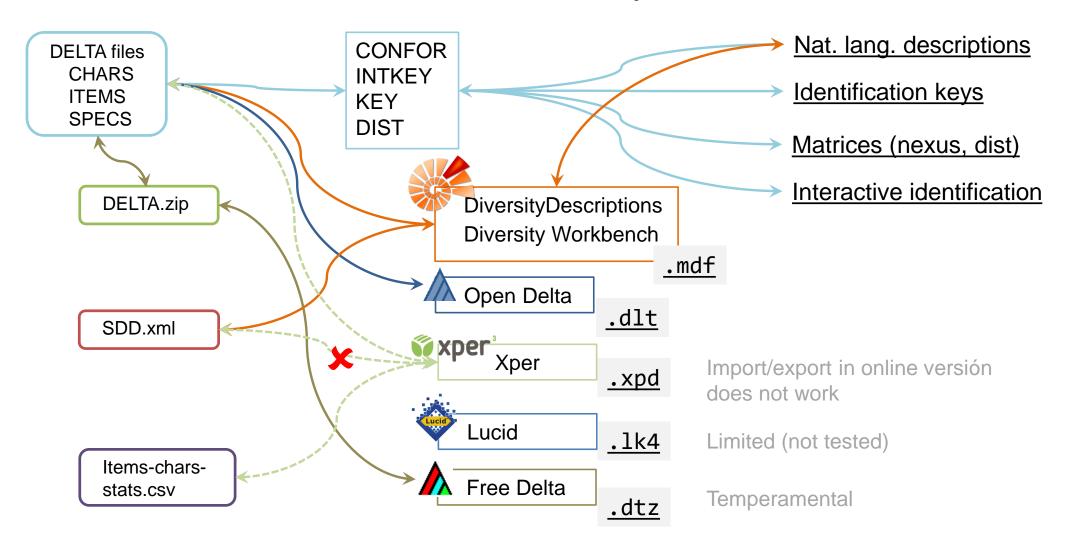
Natural language descriptions



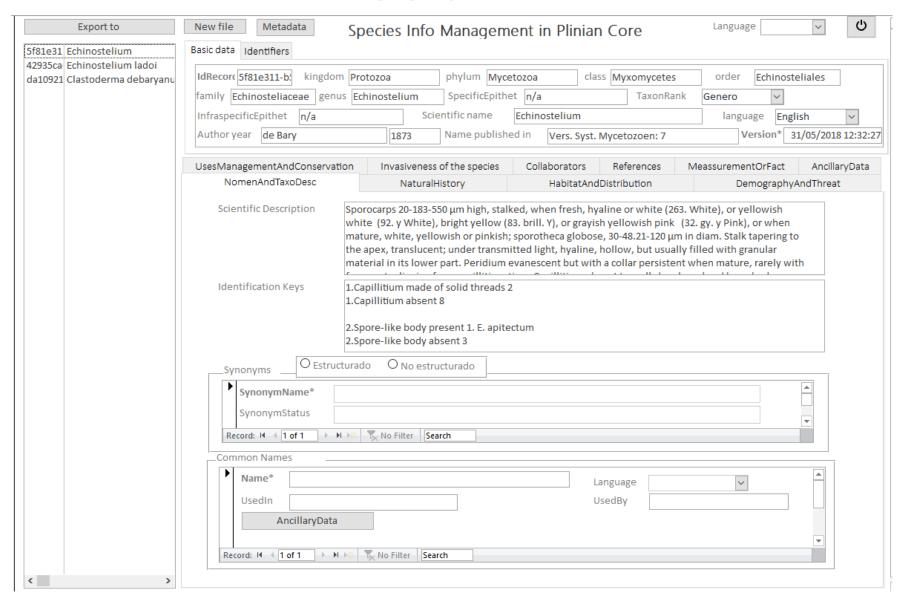
Conclusions (2)

- Natural language descriptions (NLD) and identification keys can be easily mapped and transferred between SDD and PliC.
- However, using SDD for storing NLD is complicated (no tools available for it, more of this later) and it is a waste of the capabilities of SDD.

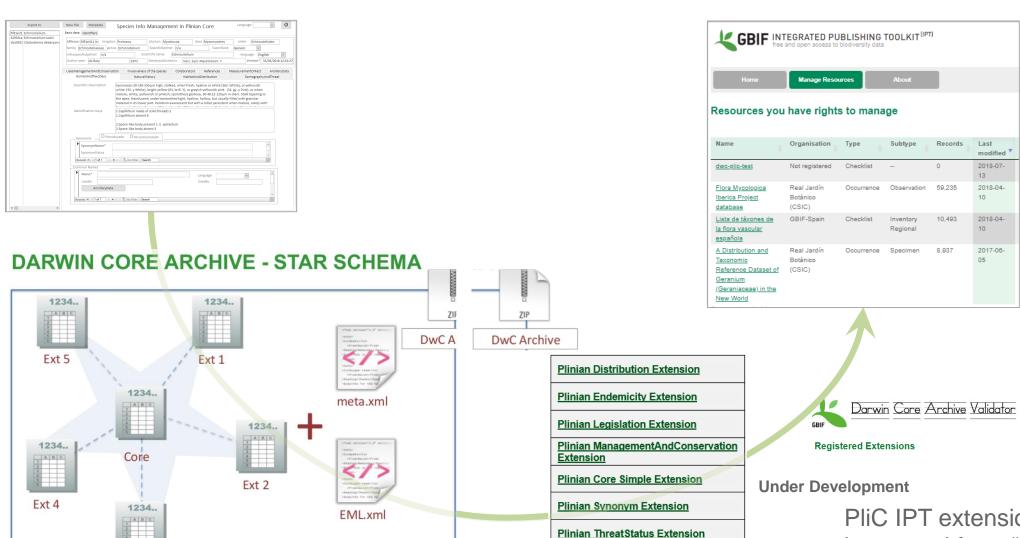
Tools DELTA / SDD



Tools PliC



PliC & IPT



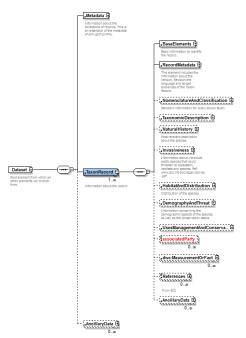
Plinian Uses Extension

https://tools.gbif.org/dwca-validator/extensions.do

Ext 3

PliC IPT extensions need to be moved from "in development" to "stable"

$PLIC \rightarrow RDF$



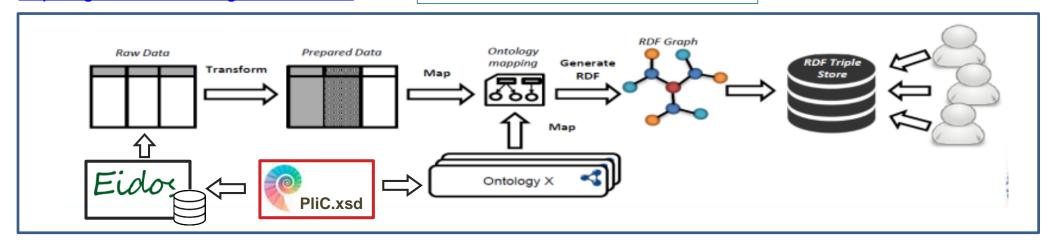
https://github.com/tdwg/PlinianCore



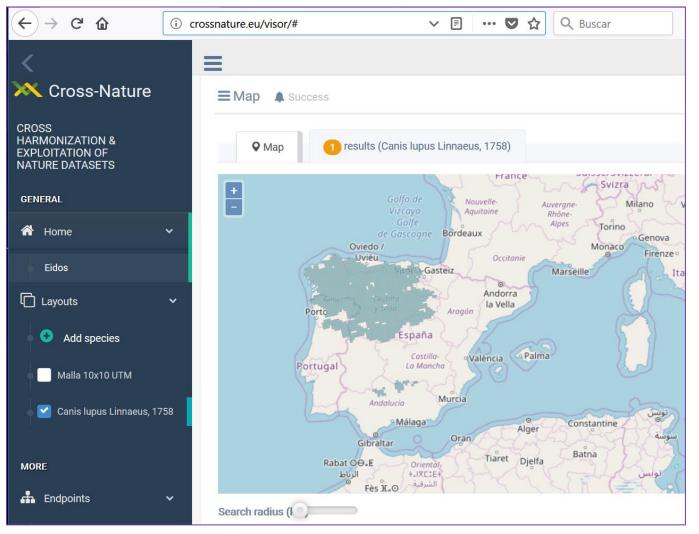
http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/biodiver sidad/servicios/banco-datosnaturaleza/Eidos acceso.aspx

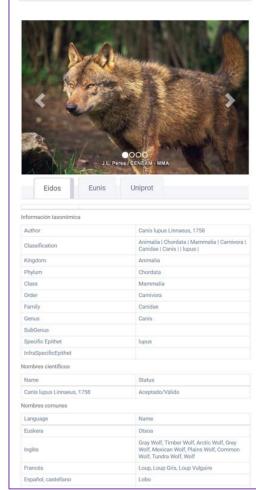


Cross
harmonization &
exploitation of
nature datasets
https://crossnatureb
log.wordpress.com/



Combining data from three RDF repositories





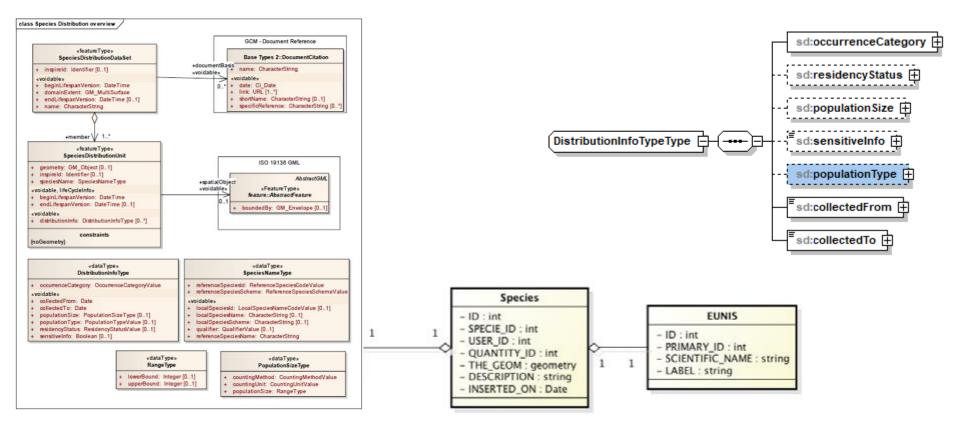
Canis lupus Linnaeus, 1758



Eidos Eunis	Uniprot
Canis lupus familiaris	Canine parvovirus type 2
Canis lupus familiaris	Canine distemper virus (strain Onderstepoort)
Canis lupus familiaris	Torque teno canis virus (isolate Cf-TTV10)
Canis lupus familiaris	African horse sickness virus 2
Canis lupus familiaris	African horse sickness virus 5
Canis lupus familiaris	African horse sickness virus 8
Canis lupus familiaris	African horse sickness virus 9
Canis lupus familiaris	African horse sickness virus 3
Canis lupus familiaris	Mokola virus
Canis lupus familiaris	Cadicivirus A (isolate Dog/Hong Kong/209/2008)
Canis lupus familiaris	Canine oral papillomavirus (strain Y62)
Canis lupus familiaris	Parainfluenza virus 5 (strain W3)
Canis lupus familiaris	African horse sickness virus 1
Canis lupus familiaris	African horse sickness virus 4
	Canina adapovirus caratuna 1 (etrain

PliC →INSPIRE

 MAPAMA gateway EIDOS > INSPIRE "species distribution" GML



EIDOS > transformation needed between grid identifiers and WKT polygons

Conclusions (and 3)

- More than an overlap or a redundancy between SDD-DELTA and PliC there is a contact point (coded descriptions).
- SDD and PliC have different strengths, and are intended for different audiences; they are complementary.
- There is no urgent need for a XSLT for transferring descriptions between these standards as there are less technologically demanding options.
- Coded descriptions (and subsequently SDD and DELTA) is information "from taxonomists, for taxonomist".
- PliC is focused on visualization, publication and post-taxonomy integration and interoperability of taxonomic information. It is "Taxonomic information (and more), for non-taxonomist".

Francisco Pando

Real Jardín Botánico - CSIC Claudio Moyano 1, 28014 Madrid, Spain pando@rjb.csic.es



http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/es/

TDWG Species Infornation Interest: https://github.com/tdwg/species-information

Plinian Core Task Group: https://github.com/tdwg/PlinianCore

Work partially suported by: EU Horizon 2020 framework programme project DEEP-Hybrid-Datacloud (Grant Agreement number 777435)

