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Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable data linked to genetic resources for plant biology and breeding at INRA

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Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable data linked to genetic resources for plant biology and breeding

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Context

Plant Genetic resources managed by the Plant Biology and Breeding division of INRA

Genomic resources



307 libraries for 65 plant species

Model species



75,100 accessions

Crops and forage



55,938 accessions

Vegetables



37,796 accessions

Fruit species and rose



28,752 accessions

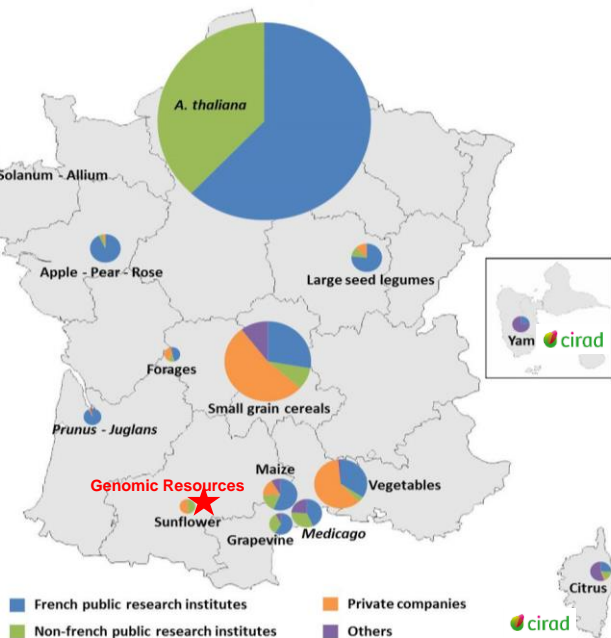
Priority to biological resources connected to research activities at INRA

Conservation of :

- Patrimonial resources
- Resources related to specific research projects

Managed by a network of 15 Biological Resource Centers

- Better share and use resources while accumulating useful information about it
- Sustain their maintenance
- Professionalize their management and their exchange with regard to international legal and sanitary rules



INRA's catalogs and Information systems

- [Genomic resources: http://cnrgv.toulouse.inra.fr/fr](http://cnrgv.toulouse.inra.fr/fr)
- [Genetic resources: https://urgi.versailles.inra.fr/siregal/siregal/grc.do](https://urgi.versailles.inra.fr/siregal/siregal/grc.do)



INRA's BRC catalog is included in the GnpIS information system for plant genetics and genomics

<https://urgi.versailles.inra.fr/gnpis/>

Steinbach et al. 2013, Database, doi:10.1093/database/bat058

The screenshot displays the GnpIS (Genetic and Genomic Information System) website. At the top left is the URGi logo. The main header reads "GnpIS GENETIC AND GENOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM". A navigation menu on the left includes "Main" and "GnpIS", with a sub-menu listing: Home / Global Search, Taxon / Germplasm, Phenotyping, Polymorphism, Association, Map / Marker / QTL, Genomes, Synteny, Sequence, and Web Services. The central area features a "SEARCH" box with the input "e.g. gene" and a magnifying glass icon. Below it, examples are listed: "Vv_VVIF52_gene", "arabidopsis_AY109603", and "WvPr8855". An "ADVANCED TOOLS" section contains buttons for "BIOMART", "GALAXY", "GRAPEMINE", and "WHEAT3BMINI". To the right, a large green flower graphic is surrounded by a list of data categories: "Genomes & synteny" (Genome annotation data, synteny), "Genetic resources" (Plant genetic resources data), "Taxons" (Taxonomic data), "Genetic analyses" (Genetic maps & QTL, association genetics), "Phenotypes" (Phenotypic and environmental experiments), "Polymorphisms" (Discovery by sequencing and genotyping), and "Sequences" (Sequencing experiments and analyses). The text "BETA version" is visible at the bottom center.

GnplS has to be interoperable with the information systems of an « ecosystem » of networks on PGRs and related data

French Networks



Global Networks



Genesys
DivSeek.org



European Networks



International exchange data standards



FAIR principles and guidelines

Wilkinson et al., 2016, The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship. DOI: [10.1038/sdata.2016.18](https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18)

Facilitate knowledge discovery for humans and machines in their **discovery** of, **access** to, **integration** and **analysis** of, scientific data.



Findable – Easy to find by both humans and computer systems and based on mandatory description of the metadata that allow the discovery of interesting datasets



Accessible – Stored for long term such that they can be easily accessed and/or downloaded with well-defined license and access conditions, whether at the level of metadata, or at the level of the actual data content



Interoperable – Ready to be combined with other datasets by humans as well as computer systems



Reusable – Ready to be used for future research and to be processed further using computational methods

Achievements

Working on standards with the international research community



Alignment of the specifications of the **BioSample EMBL** database with the **MCPD standard** for the **identification of the plant material** used in genomic experiments



Community recommendations for data standardisation: **wheatis.org**



Data standard for phenotyping experiment



www.miappe.org



Crop specific ontologies (e.g. **Vitis**, **Woody Trees**) :

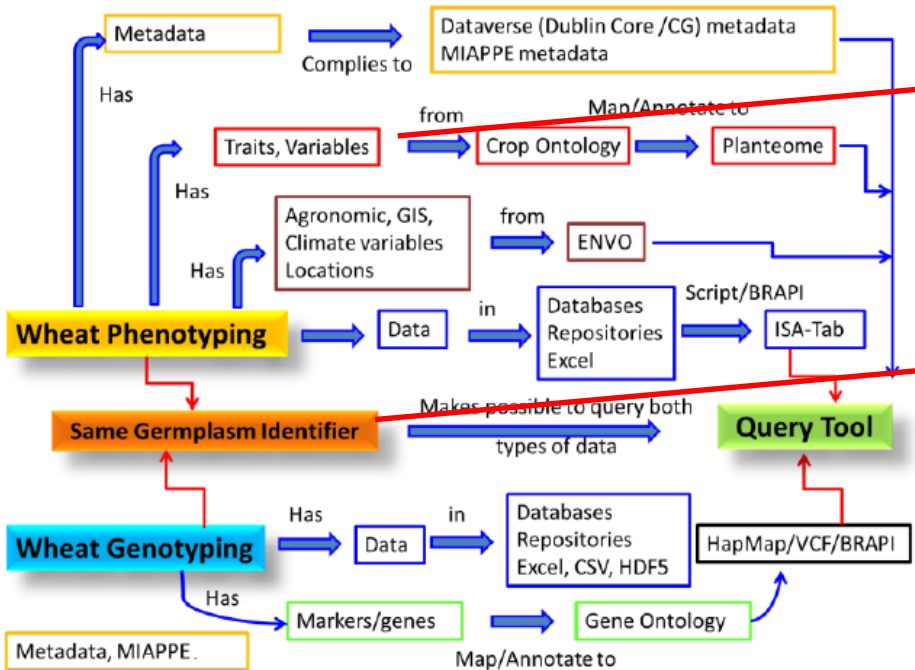
www.croponontology.org



DOI assigned to all genetic resources according to the FAO standard

DOI assigned to some phenotyping experiment datasets (e.g **Wheat phenotyping DOI:10.15454/1.4489666216568333E12**)

Data interoperability/integration: identification of key objects



CO_id
 ↓
 Ideally to be organized by crop communities

DOI
 BioSample ID

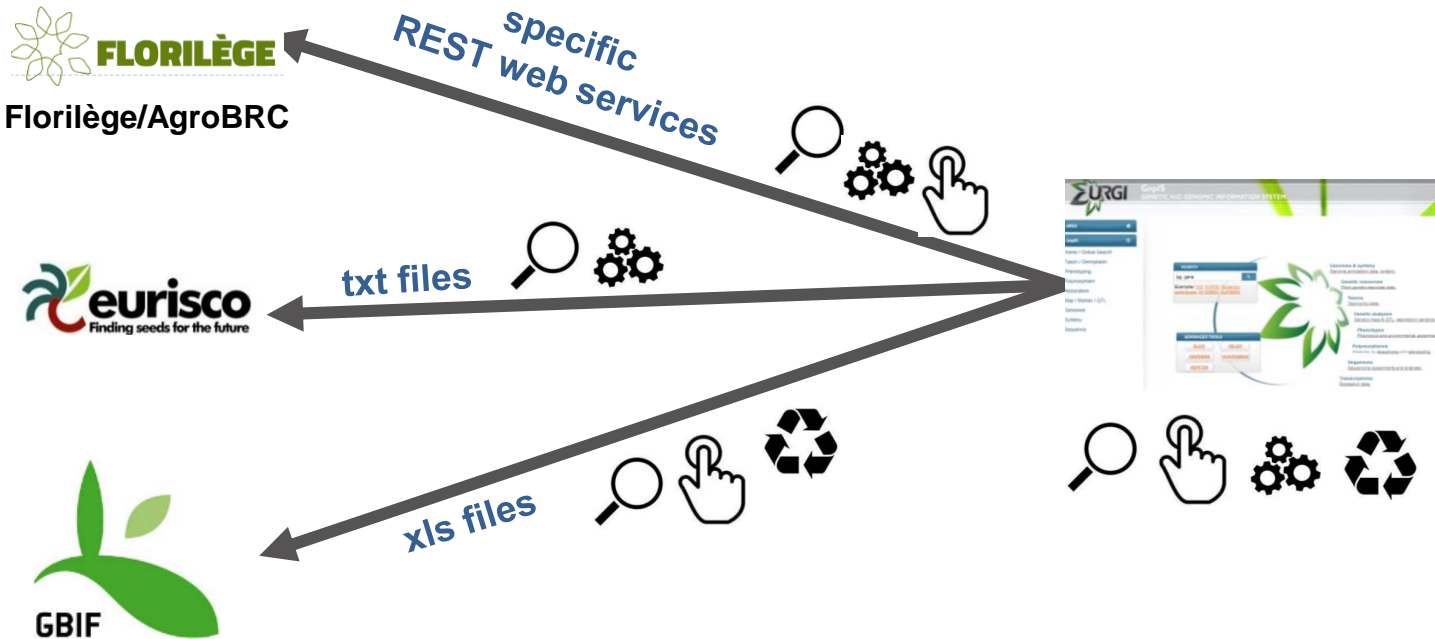
↓
 Central role of BRC managers at INRA

Challenges:

- Demonstrations of knowledge gain through data integration
- Key object for connecting with other disciplinary data (GPS, variety, ...)

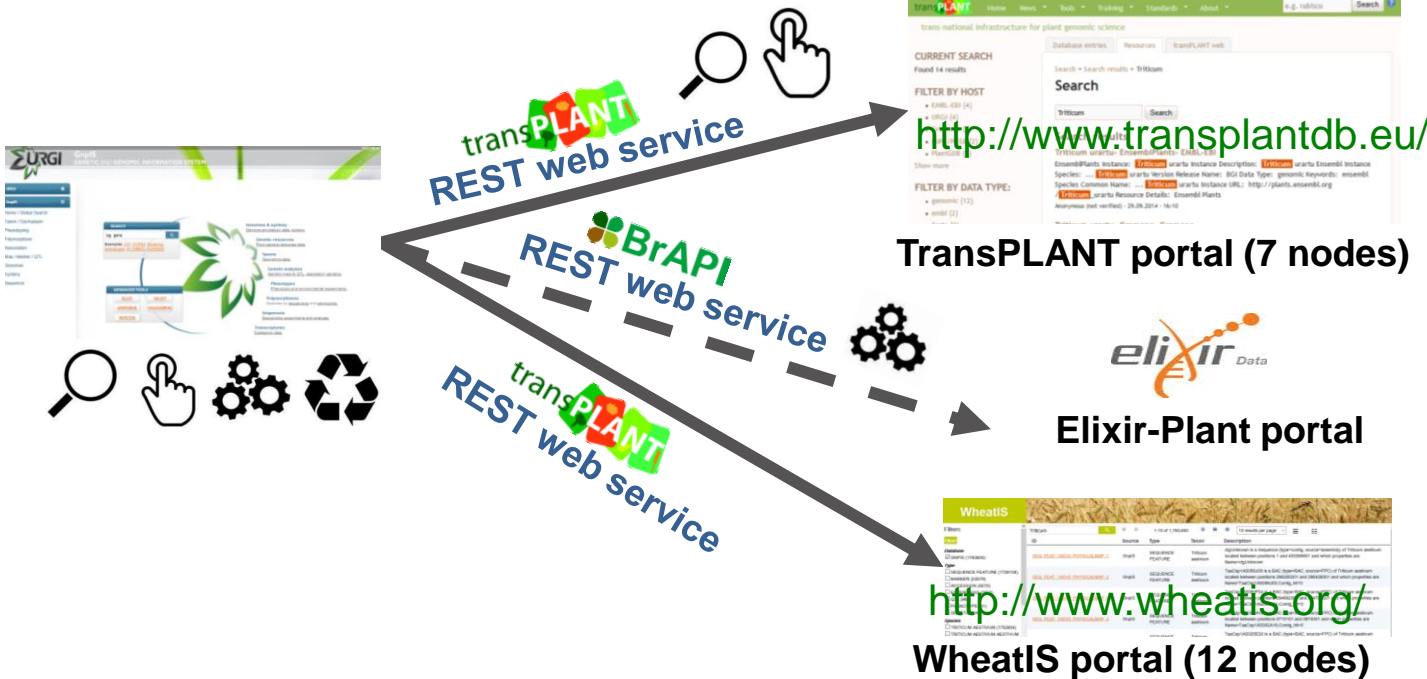
Integration of GnpIS with other international data portals for plant biology and genetics

1- Exchange of standardized information (data interoperability)



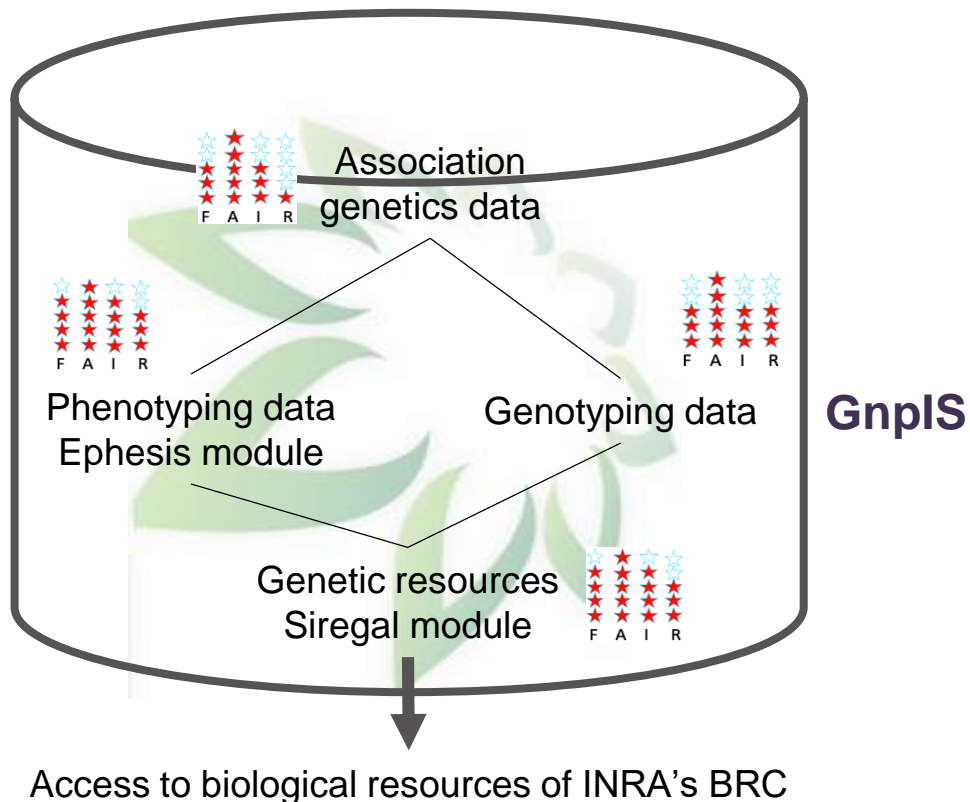
Integration of GnpIS with other international data portals for plant biology and genetics

1- Standardized protocols for the exchange of standardized data (machine interoperability)



FAIR assessment of GnpIS

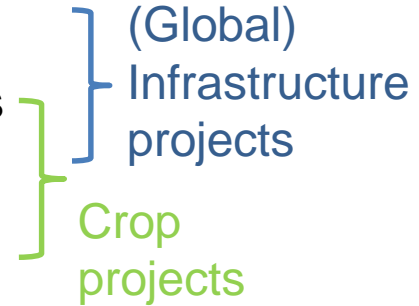
★ FAIR indicators calculated on the best dataset in each thematic



Conclusions

Making data FAIR is a lot about community management (within and between):

- Developpers
- Specialists of ontologies and standards
- Data managers
- Biologists (data producers)



Need for identification and long term maintainance of:

- Searchable central repositories of standards and ontologies for agriculture (e.g. agroportal.lirmm.fr, biosharing.org)
- FAIR tools for data managers/developers for automatic formatting or format validation (BioSchemas, ...)

Thank you!