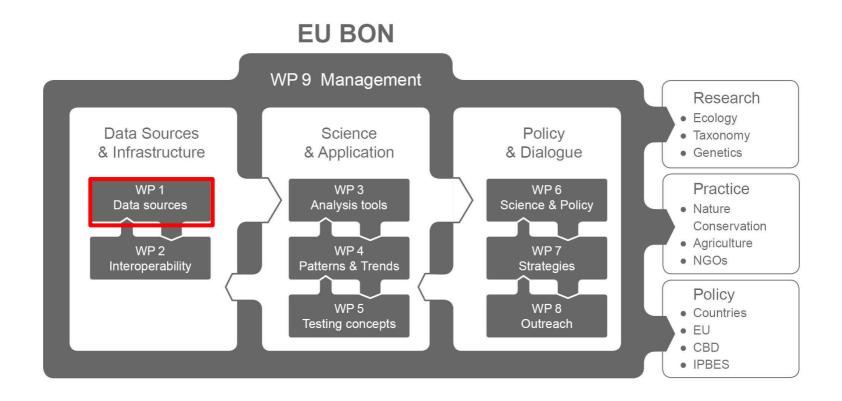




Data Mobilization strategy and show case

















WP products

M9	Data mobilisation strategy	3 June, 9.30-11.00, Riley Auditorium
M18	Data Mobilisation Examples	3 June, 14.00-16.00, Elton room
M21	Horizon 2020 on Citizen Science	4 June, 11.30-13.00, Elton room
M22	Discussion on upcoming 3rd Stakeholder Roundtable on test sites & writing session (D1.1)	4 June, 11.30-13.00, Bowring room
M25 & M29	Citizen Science gateway workshop (MS153) including hands on training	4 June, 14.00-17.30, Elton room













EU BON taxonomic backbone

The Unified Taxonomic Information Service (UTIS) is the taxonomic backbone for the EU BON project

The <u>EU BON</u> Taxonomic backbone allows running a federated search on multiple European checklists and returns a unified result set of the individual responses of the various checklists.

The current implementation of the UTIS is still a prototype, which means that the API and data model may be changed until final release. It connects the web services of the Pan-European Species directories Infrastructure, PESI CoL, the Catalogue of Life and of the World Register of Marine Species (World Register of Marine Species (World)). In future it will connect more data providers like EUNIS and Natura2000 in order to be compliant with the INSPIRE directive. Currently it is possible to Search for taxa and Synonyms by a scientific name or Vernacular name string. In case of matching synonyms the according accepted taxon is resolved. The search results always include information on the classification and optionally on related taxa as far as this data is delivered by the connected checklist providers.

Documentation of the RESTful UTIS service api.

The service is being developed by the <u>Department of Research and Biodiversity Informatics</u> of the Botanic Garden and Botanical Museum Berlin-Dahlem.















The Unified Taxonomic Information Service (UTIS)



EU BON taxonomic backbone

EU BON UTIS

The Unified Taxonomic Information Service (UTIS) is the taxonomic backbone for the EU-BON project

<u>Terms of service</u> <u>Contact the developer</u> Mozilla Public License 2.0

utis-controller: Utis Controller

Show/Hide | List Operations | Expand Operations | Raw

[BASE URL: http://cybertaxonomy.eu/eubon-utis/api-docs , API VERSION: 1.0]









- Simultaneous and harmonised access to relevant distributed taxonomic information services.
- Up to now, UTIS provides access to
 - Catalogue of Life
 - PESI (:= ERMS + E+M +
 FauEu + IF)
 - Worms
- Additional checklists in the pipeline.





Integration of EU BON targeted data types

- Taxonomic backbone PESI (IF).
- Genetic data INSD and UNITE open access datasets (rDNA ITS)
- Specimen data institutional and personal datasets.
- Ecological data published and personal datasets.
- Species profile data published and personal datasets.







pecimen data – in tation of integrated datasets.

• Ecolor: annotation of scientists

• Ecolor: by (citizen) scientasets.

• Online annotation of personal datasets.

• published and personal datasets.

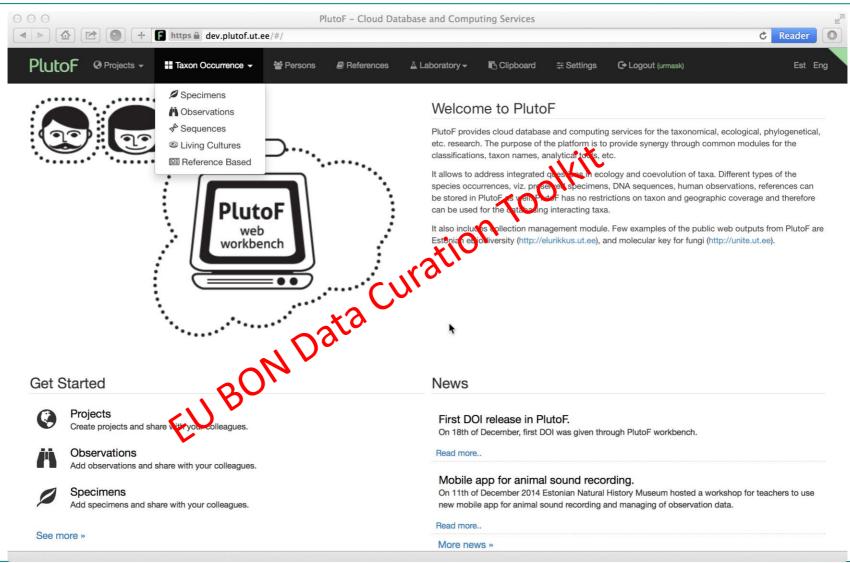
Go adata – INSD and UNITT

















7500 000 Species Hypotheses based on genetic with specimen, ecological, species profile data with specimen, eculogical, species promic backbone and connected to the PESI taxonomic backbone







* https 🗎 unite.ut.ee/sh_taxonomy_tree.php?threshold=5&is_singleton=2&phylum=p__Basidiomycota&class=c__Agaricomycetes&rank=3







Reader





Unified system for the DNA based fungal species linked to the classification Ver. 7.0

Home Run Analysis Search Pages Workbench Resources Notes and news UNITE Board Acknowledgements

..... Username Log in

UNITE Species Hypotheses ver. 7 taxonomy browser

Go

Select distance and dataset to browse:

Only non-singleton SH-s \$ 1.5% (default) \$

Fungi; Basidiomycota; Agaricomycetes

Agaricales (3887)

Amylocorticiales (2)

Atheliales (151)

Auriculariales (58)

Boletales (520)

Cantharellales (679)

Corticiales (42)

Geastrales (56)

Gloeophyllales (14)

Gomphales (78)

Hymenochaetales (247)

Hysterangiales (9)

Incertae sedis (20)

Phallales (14)

Polyporales (667)

Russulales (945)

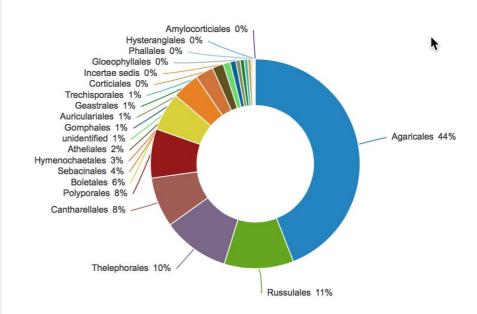
Sebacinales (375)

Thelephorales (911)

Trechisporales (48)

unidentified (22)

SH graph: cls Agaricomycetes



Open in a new window

Illustrative photos: cls Agaricomycetes











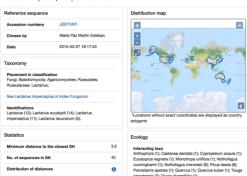




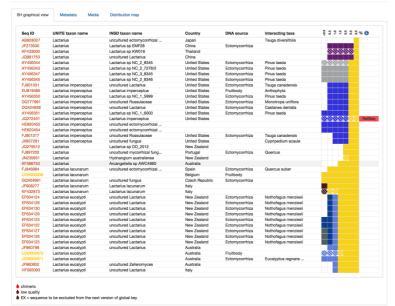




Lactarius imperceptus | SH005435.07FU



Detailed information



EU BON EU BON General Meeting 1-4 July 2015, Cambridge





Each species level DOI is a combination of datasets including:

taxonomic backbone specimens genetic data (rDNA ITS: Sanger and NGS) ecology species profile (multimedia, distribution, functional traits, etc.)











PlutoF Published DOIs & Citizen Science Projects

*Locations without exact coordinates are displayed as country

Distribution map

4

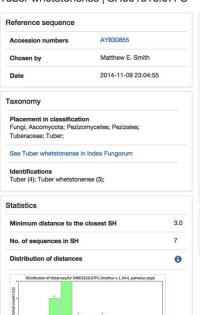
1

polygons

Ecology

Quercus (4); Quercus douglasii (1);

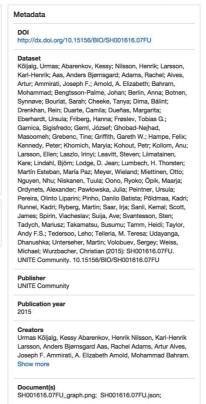
Tuber whetstonense | SH001616.07FU



Distance (%), avg=1.77, max=3.6

Species Hypothesis pages version 7





From data mobilization to open access service:

Identification and communication

Detailed information









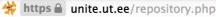














Unified system for the DNA based fungal species linked to the classification Ver. 7.0

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Username

Log in

Downloads

Reference/representative sequences

Following Kõljalg et al. (2013), each terminal fungal taxon for which two or more ITS sequences are available is referred to as a species hypothesis (SH). One sequence is chosen tomatically by the computer and reference se Downloads - https://unite.ut.ee f the taxon at hand.

There are four releases of the hepsylvers set, special mes pre-formatted for **QALFIE**, mother, and **OKES**1 use, and one **general** (ASTA release for, e.g., local BLAST searches.

There is a brand new release of UNITE/INSDC representative/reference sequences for use in reference-based chimera detection of fungal ITS sequences in **UCHIME** and similar programs.

QIIME release (download)

Three sets of QIIME files are released, corresponding to the SHs resulting from clustering at the 97% and 99% threshold levels. The third set of files is the result of a dynamic use of clustering thresholds, such that some SHs are delimited at the 97% level, some at the 97.5% level, some at the 98% level, and so on; these choices were made manually by experts of those particular lineages of fungi. The syntax is the same throughout the three sets of files.

Each SH is given a stable name of the accession number type, here shown in the FASTA file of the dynamic set:

>SH099456.05FU FJ357315 refs CACAATATGAAGGCGGGCTGGCACTCCTTGAGAGGACCGGC...

SH099456 = accession number of the SH 05FU = global key release 5, organism group FUngi FJ357315 = GenBank/UNITE accession number of sequence chosen to represent the SH refs = this is a manually designated RefS (reps = this is an automatically chosen RepS)

In the corresponding text file, the classification string of the SH is found:

k Fungi;p Ascomycota;c Dothideomycetes;o Pleosporales;f Pleosporaceae;g Embellisia;s Embellisia planif SH099456.05FU FJ357315 refs

This specifies the hierarchical classification of the sequence. k = kingdom; p = phylum; c = class; o = order; f = family; g = genus; and s = classspecies. Missing information is indicated as "unidentified" item; "f_unidentified;" means that no family name for the sequence exists.































Home

Install

Tutorials

Scripts

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Resources

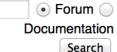
File Formats

Workshops

Blog

Developer

Articles Citing QIIME



What is QIIME?

QIIME (canonically pronounced chime) stands for Quantitative Insights Into Microbial Ecology.

QIIME is an open-source bioinformatics pipeline for performing microbiome analysis from raw DNA sequencing data. QIIME is designed to take users from raw sequencing data generated on the Illumina or other platforms through publication quality graphics and statistics. This includes demultiplexing and quality filtering, OTU picking, taxonomic assignment, and phylogenetic reconstruction, and diversity analyses and visualizations. QIIME has been applied to studies based on billions of sequences from tens of thousands of samples.

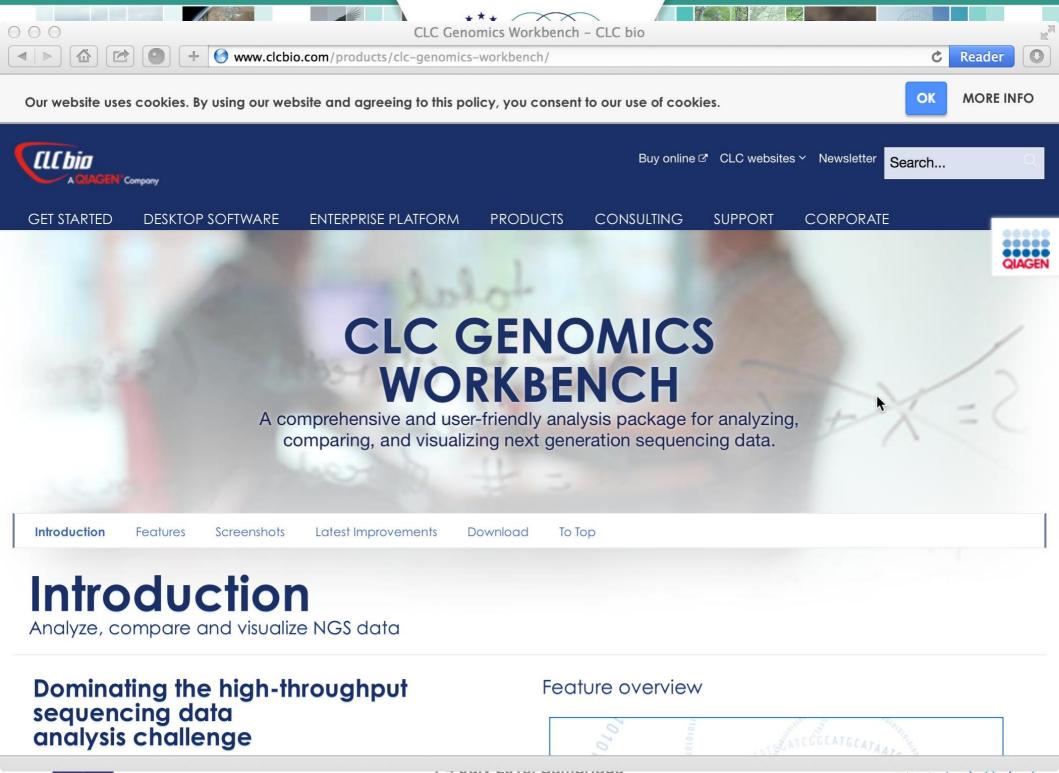
Getting started with QIIME

Installing: The quickest way to get started using QIIME is with MacQIIME (if you're running Mac OS X), the QIIME VirtualBox or the QIIME Amazon EC2 image (if you're using Windows, Mac OS X, or Linux), or pip (if you're using Linux or Mac OS X). See the QIIME install documentation for details.

Running: Once you've installed QIIME, move on to the QIIME Tutorials. The Illumina









Example of the full chain of EU BON data mobilization (except remote sd)

Different data types
Integrated
Enriched with annotations
Mobilized
Open access (DOI)
Utilized by the community
(identifications and communication)







Strategy different from GBIF, INSD, etc.









Thank you!



