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How to describe a grapevine experiment and sample metadata?

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> How to describe a grapevine experiment?

First release: Éric Duchêne (SVQV, INRAE Colmar, France, eric.duchene@inrae.fr) and the participants to pilot project 1 at the 2nd COST Action 17111 Integrape annual meeting in Ljubljana - 5 March 2020.

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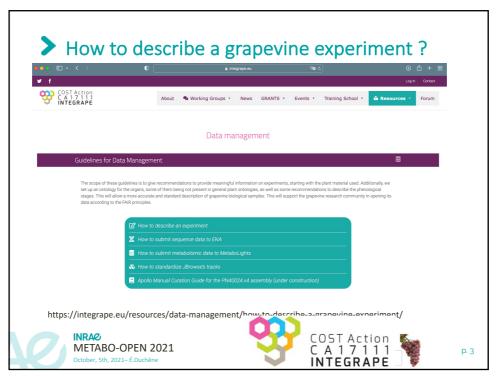
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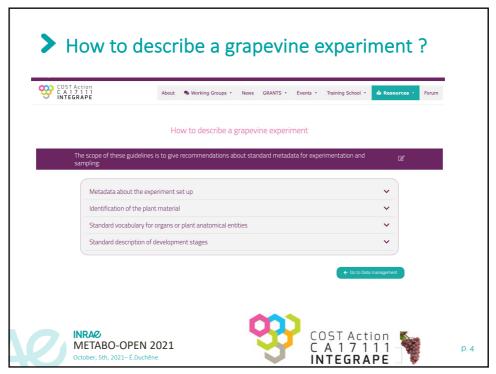




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➤ How to describe a grapevine experiment ?

The scope of these guidelines is to give recommendations about standard metadata for experimentation and sampling:

- Metadata about the experiment set up
- Identification of the plant material
 - Standardizing the variety name
 - Precise identification of the plant material used in an experiment
- Standard vocabulary for organs or plant anatomical entities
- Standard description of development stages
 - Dates for the main development stages
 - Phenological descriptors for the berries
 - Phenological descriptors for the leaves

This set of recommendations is key for data management of any type of experimentation, phenotyping or genomics. It aims also at guaranteeing interoperability between different datasets obtained from the same plant material.





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- Metadata about the experiment set up, describing the experiment
- Who was in charge of the experiment?
- What were the objectives?
- What were the objects to compare? What kind of treatments were applied?
- What was the statistical design?





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Describing the experiment: the MIAPPE project



https://www.miappe.org

MIAPPE

Minimum Information About a Plant Phenotyping Experiment

« Defines a list of attributes that might be necessary to fully describe a phenotyping experiment, following the model originally established for microarray data »





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Describing the experiment: the MIAPPE project

	MIAPPE				
line #	MIAPPE Check list	Definition	Example	Format	Cardinality
DM-1	Investigation	Investigations are research programmes with defined aims. They can exist at various scales (for example, they could encompass a grant-funded programme of work, the various components comprising a peer-reviewed publication, or a single experiment).			1 per MIAPPE submission
DM-2	Investigation unique ID	Identifier comprising the unique name of the institution/database hosting the submission of the investigation data, and the accession number of the investigation in that institution.	EBI:12345678	Unique identifier	0-1
DM-3	Investigation title	Human-readable string summarising the investigation.	Adaptation of Maize to Temperate Climates: Mid-Density Genome-Wide Association Genetics and Diversity Patterns Reveal Key Genomic Regions, with a Major Contribution of the Vgt2 (ZCNB) Locus.	Free text (short)	1
DM-4	Investigation description	Human-readable text describing the investigation in more detail.	The migration of maize from tropical to temperate climates was accompanied by a dramatic evolution in flowering time. To gain insight into the genetic architecture of this adaptive trait, we conducted a 50K SNP-based genome-wide association, and deversity investigation on a panied of tropical and temperate American and European representatives.	Free text	0-1
DM-5	Submission date	Date of submission of the dataset presently being described to a host repository.	2012-12-17	zone)	0-1
DM-6	Public release date	Date of first public release of the dataset presently being described.	2013-02-25	Date/Time (ISO 8601, optional time zone)	0-1
DM-7		License for the reuse of the data associated with this investigation. The Creative Commons licenses cover most use cases and are recommended.	CC BY-SA 4.0, Unreported	Unique identifier	0-1
DM-8	MIAPPE version	The version of MIAPPE used.	1.1	Version number	1
DM-9	Associated publication	An identifier for a literature publication where the investigation is described. Use of DOIs is recommended.	doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0071377	DOI	0+
DM-10	Study	A study (or experiment) comprises a series of assays (or measurements) of one or more types, undertaken to answer a particular biological question.			
	Study unique ID	Unique identifier comprising the name or identifier for the institution/database hosting the submission of the study data, and the identifier of the study in that institution.	EBI:12345678 http://phenome-fppn.fr/maugio/2013/12351	Unique identifier	0-1

 $https://github.com/MIAPPE/MIAPPE/blob/master/MIAPPE_Checklist-Data-Model-v1.1/MIAPPE_Checklist-Data-Model-v1.1.pdf\\$





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Describing the experiment: the MIAPPE project

DM-60	Experimental Factor	The object of a study is to ascertain the impact of one or more factors on units, which may be biotic (pest, disease interaction) or abiotic (treatment ether "what is the factor applied to the plant" (ie Unwatered), or the "envir Irrigated)	and cultural practice) in nature. Depending on the level of the	data, an experimental factor can be	0+ per study; 0+ per observation unit	
DM-61	Experimental Factor type	Name/Acronym of the experimental factor.	Watering	Free text (see Appendix II)	1	
DM-62	Experimental Factor description	Free text description of the experimental factor. This include all relevant treatments planification and protocol planed for all the plant targeted by a given experimental factor.	Daily watering 1 L per plant.	Free text	0-1	
DM-63	Experimental Factor values	List of possible values for the factor.	Watered; Unwatered	Free text	2+ per factor	
DM-64	Event	An event is discrete occurrence at a particular time in the experiment (which can be natural, such as rain, or unnatural, such as planting, watering, etc). Events may be the confounding to Factors. Can be applied at the whole study level or to only a subset of observation units. O+ per study/observation unit				
DM-65	Event type	Short name of the event.	Planting Fertilizing	Free text (short)	1	
DM-66	Event acession number			Crop Ontology term (subclass of CO_715:0000006)	0-1	
DM-67	Event description	Description of the event, including details such as amount applied and possibly duration of the event.	Sowing using seed drill Fertilizer application: Ammonium nitrate at 3 kg/m2	Free text	0-1	
DM-68	Event date	Date and time of the event.		Date/Time (ISO 8601, optional time zone)	1+	
DM-69	Observation Unit	Observation units are objects that are subject to particular instances of observation and measurement. An observation unit comprises one or more plants, and their environment. Synonym: Excerimental unit			1+ perstudy	
DM-70	Observation unit ID	Identifier used to identify the observation unit in data files containing the values observed or measured on that unit. Must be locally unique.	plot:894	Unique identifier	1	
DM-71	Observation unit type	Type of observation unit in textual form, usually one of the following: block, sub-block, plot, plant, trial, pot, replication or replicate, individual, virtual_trial, unit-parcel	plot	Free text	1	

https://github.com/MIAPPE/MIAPPE/blob/master/MIAPPE_Checklist-Data-Model-v1.1/MIAPPE_Checklist-Data-Model-v1.1.pdf





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Describing the experiment: the MIAPPE project

Below are some useful additional items not available in the MIAPPE format:

Technical description of the experiment

- · Row and plant spacing
- Rootstock
- · Planting date
- Training system
- · Soil management techniques
- ...

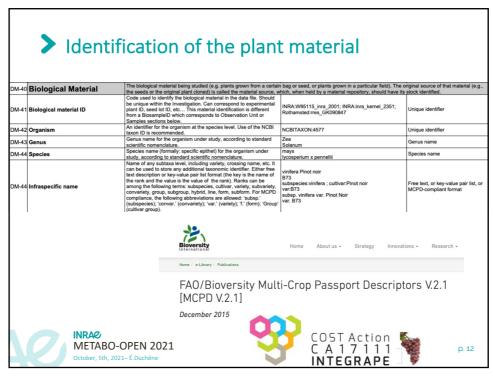
Cultural operations (facultative)

Cultural operations such as pruning, hedging, fertilizing, pesticide spraying, ... but also applications of experimental factors, can be stored in the "event" sheet.





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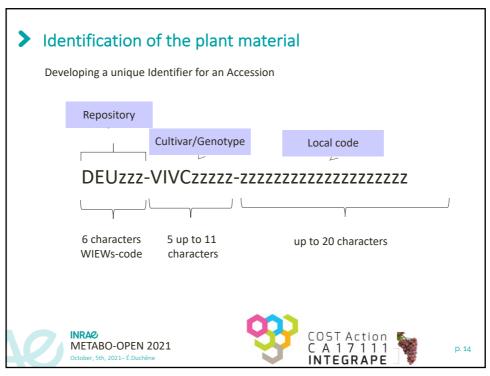
> Identification of the plant material

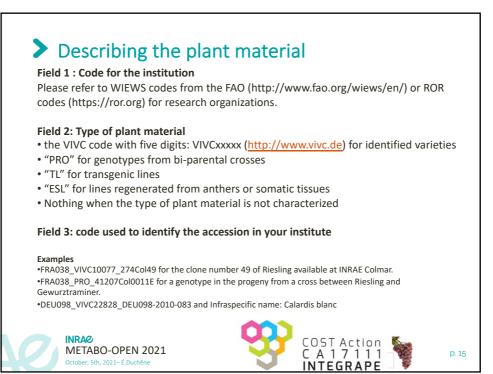
- Necessity to include a clear name (infraspecific name), but standardized (Grenache, Tempranillo,...)
- Include a detailed unique identifier and a DOI when possible,



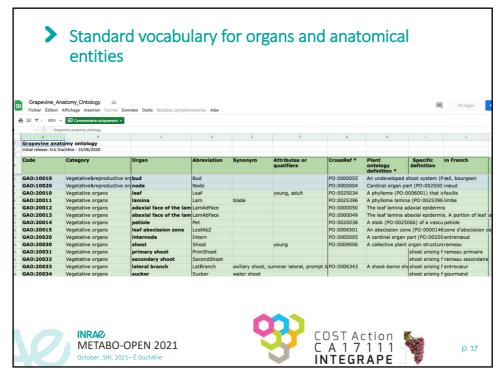


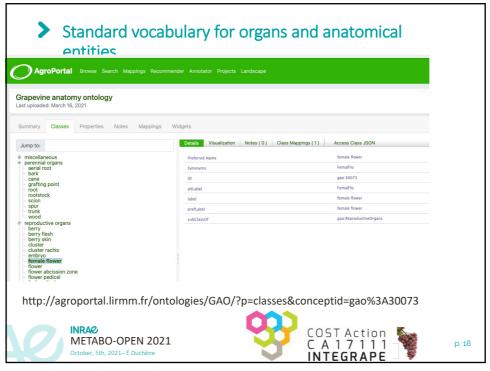
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> Standard description of developmental stages.

A working group in France proposes a protocol (https://ives-technicalreviews.eu/article/view/2586) in several languages.

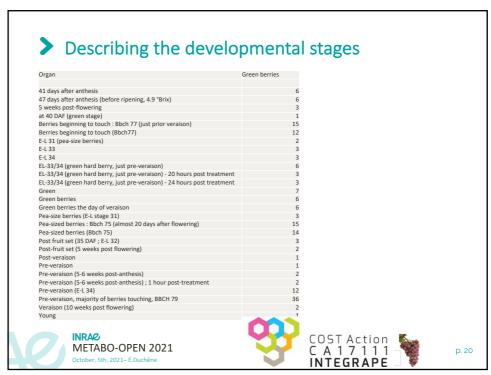
To summarize these recommendations :

- A bud is counted as "broken" if a green (or red) tip is visible (BBCH 07, Baggiolini C). The budbreak date is determined by interpolation between several successive records, as the day when 50% of the buds left after pruning had reached this stage.
- For flowering (BBCH 65, Baggiolini I), the flowering date is determined as the day when 50% of the flower caps were detached or fallen.
- For véraison (BBCH 85, Baggiolini M), the most relevant definition is "softening" and not "color change" in order to record values that can be compared between white and colored genotypes.





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Describing the developmental		
Descriptors from 950 RNA-seq datasets		
103 days after anthesis (ripening, 22.4 °Brix)	6	
121 days after anthesis (late ripening, 25.3 °Brix)	6	
20 °Brix	5	
20 Brix	23	
22 °Brix	5	
22 Brix	19	
24 °Brix	5	
24 Brix	21	
26 °Brix	5	
26 Brix	21	
28 days after mid-veraison (v+28) mid-ripening	12	
35 days after mid-veraison (v+35) ripeness	12	
68 days after anthesis	6	
7 weeks post-flowering	5	
74 days after anthesis (early ripening, 17.5 °Brix)	6	
93 days after anthesis	6	
at 65 DAF (veraison)	1	
at 90 DAF (ripe stage)	1	
Berries beginning to color and enlarge (E-L stage 35)	2	
Berries ripe for harvest (Bbch 89)	27	

> Standard description of developmental stages

A proposal for the berries:

- Clearly make the difference between green berries, ripening berries, post-harvest berries
- For green berries: days after flowering, and/or days before véraison
- For ripening berries, by priority:
- 1. Days after véraison,
- 2. Total soluble solids (TSS) in ° Brix
- 3. Heat sums (base 10°C) after véraison,
- 4. pH
- 5.





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> Standard description of developmental stages.

A proposal for the leaves:

- Age (number of leaves from the apex)
- Position (from the base of the shoot)
- (Total number of leaves on the shoot)
- Type of shoot (primary, secondary, lateral)





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> To conclude

- We propose here some guildelines to make grapevine experiments more comparable an reusable,
- These recommendations can be further improved
- Try them, use them and give us some feedbacks





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