

EPPO CODES

A brief introduction

Anne-Sophie Roy (Information Officer) - roy@eppo.int



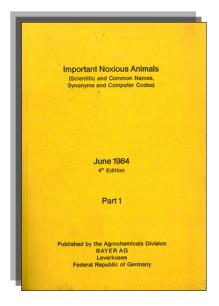
Brief history

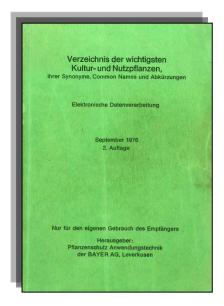
Computer coding system: a BAYER initiative

In the 1970s, BAYER started to develop <u>computer codes</u> for plants, pests and pathogens important in agriculture and compiled their scientific and common names:



BAYER CODES





			E	SWEETPOTATO WHITEFLY WHITEFLY, SWEETPOTATO
02551	BEMILO	ЕНА		BEMISIA LONGISPINA
02552	BEMIMA	EHA		BEMISIA MANIHOTIS
02553	BEMIMY	EHA	E E	BEMISIA MYRICAE MYRICA WHITEFLY WHITEFLY, MYRICA
02554	BEMINI	EHA		BEMISIA NIGERIENSIS
02555	BEMIRH	EHA		BEMISIA RHODESIAENSIS
02556	BEMISH	EHA		BEMISIA SHINANOENSIS MULBERRY WHITEFLY WHITEFLY, MULBERRY
02557	BEMISP			BEMISIA SP. MOSCA BLANCA
02558	BEMITA	ЕНА	DODDEEEEEHPST	BEMISIA TABACI BEMISIA GOSSYPERDA *S BATATENMOTTENSCHILDLAUS BAUMHOLLMOTTENSCHILDLAUS TABAKMOTTENSCHILDLAUS WEISSE FLIEGE COTTON WHITEFLY SWEETPOTATO WHITEFLY TOBACCO WHITEFLY WHITEFLY, COTTON WHITEFLY, SWEETPOTATO WHITEFLY, TOBACCO KNIMAT ASH HATABAK MOSCA BRANCA DO FEIJAO (BRASIL) MOSQUITA BLANCA DEL TABACO (MEXICO) BEYAZ SINEK
02559	BEMITU	EHA		BEMISIA TUBERCULATA
02560	BEMIVA	EHA		BEMISIA VAYSSIERI
02561	BEMXSP	ENB	D D	BEMBIX SP. GRABWESPENARTEN KREISELWESPEN WESPEN, KREISEL-
02562	BERYMI	EGX		BERYTINUS MINOR

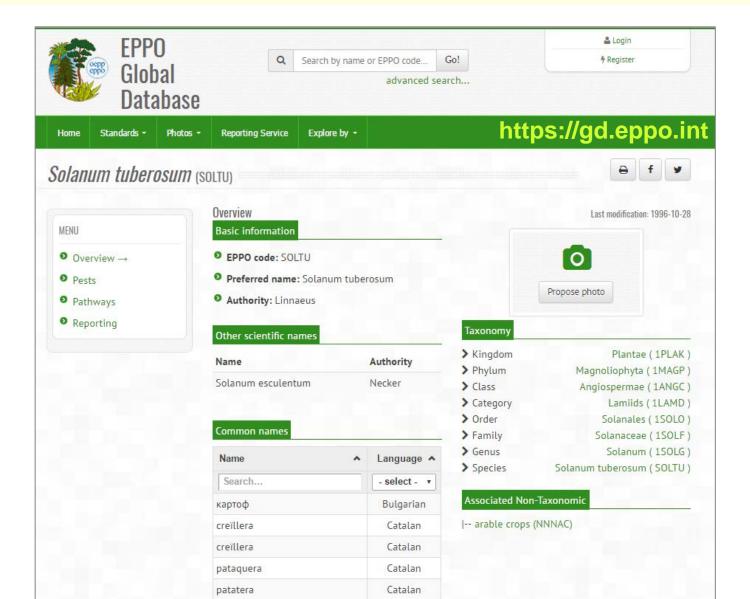
Brief history

- 1996: BAYER transferred to EPPO the maintenance and development of the BAYER coding system
- 1990s-2000s: EPPO included codes into a 'Plant Protection thesaurus' (EPPT: an interface facilitating access to codes and names), developed a hierarchical system to reflect taxonomic links, and created codes for viruses
- 2007: it was agreed to rename BAYER codes 'EPPO codes'
- 2007: EPPT was made freely accessible on the Internet
- 2014: the whole content of EPPT is transferred into a new database (EPPO Global Database)



EPPO Global Database

Repository for all EPPO codes



For pests and pathogens:

6 letters = 4 (genus) + 2 (species)



BEMITA

The species Bemisia tabaci: BEMITA

An unspecified species of the genus *Bemisia*: BEMI**SP**

Genus Bemisia: 1BEMIG

Special case of viruses:

codes are constructed with the acronyms

Tomato yellow leaf curl virus (TYLCV) = TYLCV0





For cultivated and wild plant species (including weeds)

5 letters = 3 (genus) + 2 (species)



Solanum tuberosum: SOLTU

An unspecified species of *Solanum*: SOL**SS**

Genus Solanum: 1SOLG

Mnemonic element: whenever possible, codes are constructed on the basis of the current scientific name









Gnorimoschema absoluta = Tuta absoluta

→ The code GNORAB remains the same



CRIELI

Newly described species:

Phytophthora pinifolia

→ A new code PHYTPF is created



A code once given may not be deleted or used again for other purposes

In some instances, often resulting from successive taxonomic changes (e.g. synonymization), codes have to be deactivated (NOT deleted) to avoid duplication of codes

1 biological entity = 1 unique code



A few numbers ...



- 40 600 plant species (cultivated, wild, weeds)
- 24 900 animal species (e.g. insects, mites, nematodes, rodents), biocontrol agents
- 9 300 microorganisms species (e.g. bacteria, fungus, viruses and virus-like)
- 400 non-taxonomic codes (e.g. crop groups)

In total more than 74 800 species important for agriculture and plant protection

More than 2 000 new codes are created per year

What is the content of the database?

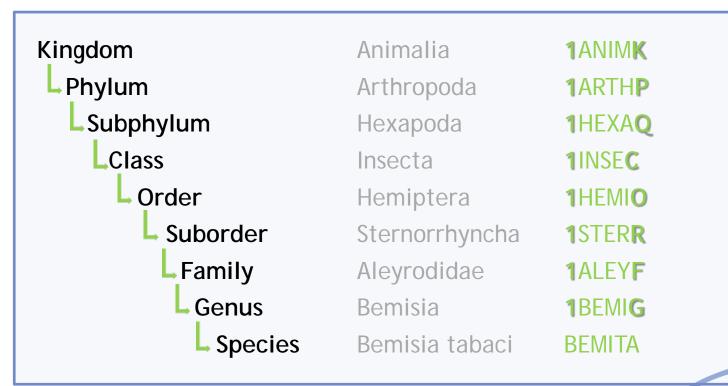
For each organism it contains:

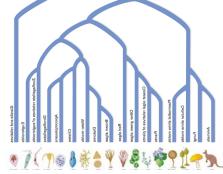
- EPPO code
- Preferred scientific name
- Synonyms and other scientific names
 (e.g. anamorph/teleomorph, virus acronyms)
- Common names in different languages
- Elements of taxonomy



EPPO codes (taxonomic)

Taxonomic tree: harmonized coding - parent/child relationships





A few general remarks about taxonomy

The database has **not** been designed as a taxonomic tool

- It does not display all taxonomic levels (only the main ones)
- It does not provide an exhaustive list of all synonyms (tries to focus on names which have been used for some time in the literature to facilitate data retrieval)

Class

Family

Genus

Scientific names

Examples of sources used by the EPPO Secretariat

Pests

- Global Biodiversity Information Facility: http://www.europe.gbif.net/
- International Code of Zoological Nomenclature: http://www.iczn.org/iczn/index.jsp
- Pest specific databases (e.g. Psyll'list, WoRMS, ScaleNet, Tortricid.net)

<u>Fungi</u>

- Index Fungorum: http://www.speciesfungorum.org/Names/Names/Names.asp
- Mycobank: http://www.mycobank.org/DefaultPage.aspx

Bacteria and phytoplasmas

 List of prokaryotic names with standing in nomenclature http://www.bacterio.cict.fr

Viruses

International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV)

<u>Plants</u>

- The Plant List: http://www.theplantlist.org/
- International Organization for Plant Information: http://www.bgbm.fu-berlin.de/IOPI/GPC/query.asp
- International Code of Botanical Nomenclature: http://www.bqbm.fu-berlin.de/iapt/nomenclature/code/

Common names in different languages

ang	Count
Scientific	134334
English	42204
German	23602
rench	26395
Spanish	21344
talian	10754
Outch	6600
Portuguese	8604
Swedish	5304
apanese	7750
ussian	9735
anish	2702
Norwegian	2029
innish	2115
urkish	3764
Hebrew	768
Afrikaans	139
ersian	58
olish	2947
1alay	15
lungarian	162

Botryotinia fuckeliana (Botrytis cinerea)

[de] Graufäule

[de] Grauschimmel

[en] Brownish-grey mildew

[en] Grey mould

[es] Mancha gris de las hojas

[es] Moho gris: fresa

[es] Podredumbre gris

[fr] Cinérite

[fr] Grillure des feuilles

[fr] Maladie de la toile

[fr] Moisissure commune

[fr] Moisissure grise

[fr] Pourriture grise



Codes for non-taxonomic entities

Creation of a new data-type field to separate taxonomic from non-taxonomic codes



Taxonomic codes

Taxonomic groups [SPT][SIT][SFT]

Species [PFL][GAI][GAF]

Deactivated codes [pbe][sfn][sin][sis][spb] [sen][sfs][spn]

Non-taxonomic codes

Non-taxonomic 'entities' [NTX]

Example of taxonomic/non-taxonomic codes

Solanum lycopersicum (tomato)

tomato (direct-seeded)

tomato (transplanted)

LYPES

LYPXS

LYPXP



LYPES (active code)

Preferred name: Solanum lycopersicum Synonym: Lycopersicum esculentum

Taxonomic code [PFL]

LYPXS (active code)

Preferred name: tomato (direct-seeded)

LYPXP (active code)

Preferred name: tomato (transplanted)

Non-taxonomic codes [NTX]

Creation of new EPPO Codes

Taxonomic codes

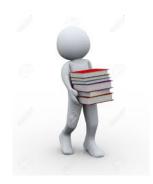
EPPO Secretariat manages all requests

Well defined procedure

Non-taxonomic codes

EPPO Panel on harmonization of data on PPPs is involved

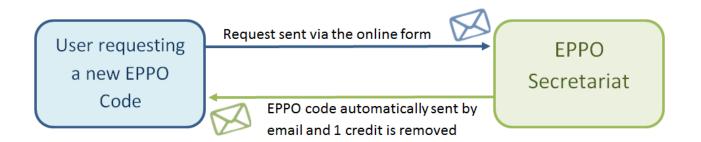
Procedure remains to be defined

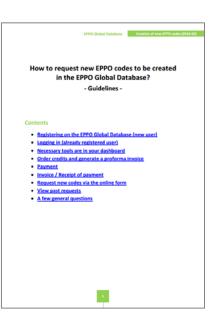




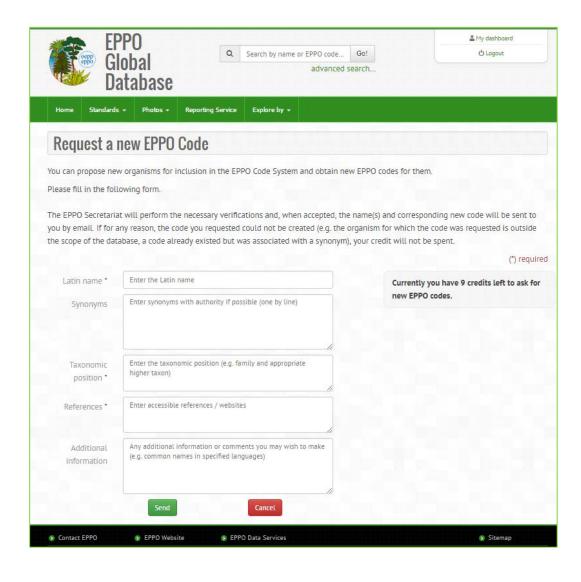
Creation of new EPPO Codes

- ✓ Additional service subject to fees (50 euros per code)
- ✓ All necessary online forms have been created in EPPO Global Database
- ✓ Guidance has been added to the website



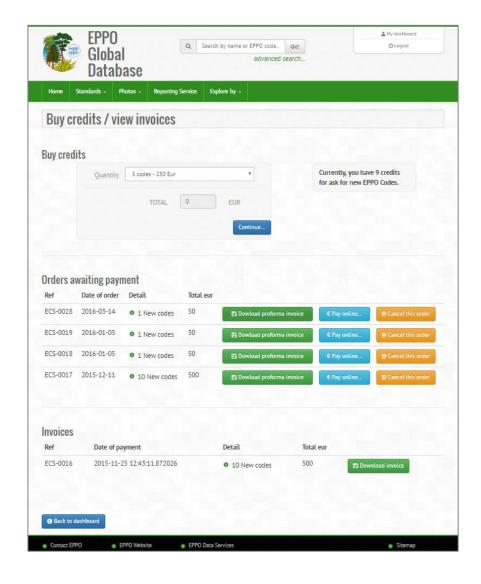


Tools to request new codes



Online form to transfer the request to the EPPO Secretariat

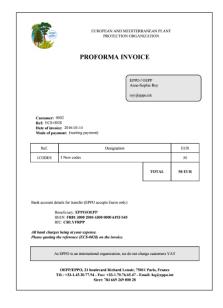
Secured online payment



Buy credits (batches of codes: 1, 5, 10 ...)

Online payment (free for NPPOs)

Invoice management



EPPO Secretariat can follow new requests

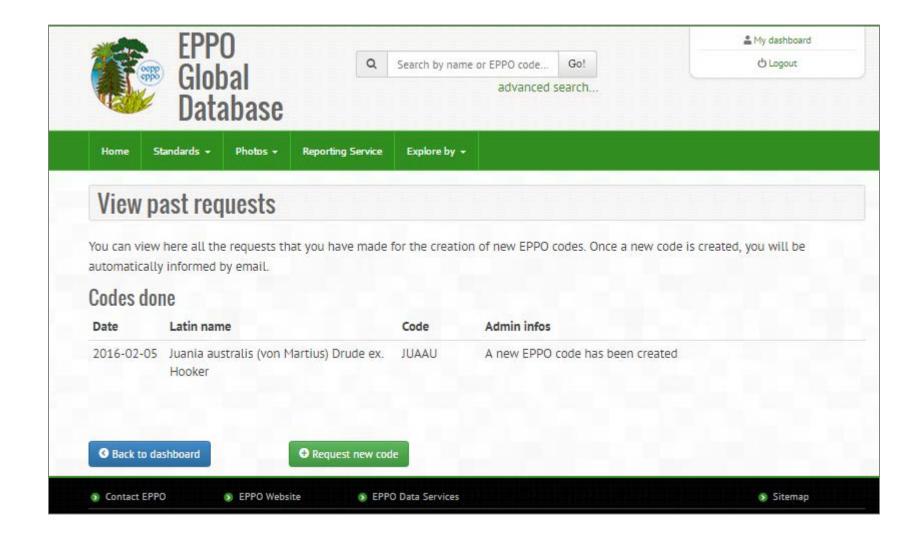
daterequest \$	latinname \$	datebcode \$	bcode \$	theemail	thelogin \$	infosadmin 🗘
2016-12-12 10:52	Woodsholea maritima	2016-12-23 11-55	WOODMA	konstantinos.kritsas@syngenta.com	Konstantinos Kritsas	New code has been created.
2016-12-16 14:39	Tehama bonifatella	2016-12-23	CRAMBO	konstantinos.kritsas@syngenta.com	Konstantinos Kritsas	The pest was already in the database under an old name (Crambus bonifatellus). Currently preferred Latin name and common name have been added
2016-12-22 09:31	Anisoplia austriaca	2016-12-23 10-33		konstantinos.kritsas@syngenta.com	Konstantinos Kritsas	Common names have been added for this pest
2016-11-25 11:32	Antheraea pernyi nucleopolyhedrovirus	2016-11-26 20-12	ANENPV	konstantinos.kritsas@syngenta.com	Konstantinos Kritsas	A new code has beer created.
2016-11-23 17:26	Oikopleura dioica	2016-11-26 19-11	OIKODI	konstantinos.kritsas@syngenta.com	Konstantinos Kritsas	A new code has beer created
2016-11-23 15:52	Tegolophus australis	2016-11-26 18-32	TEGLAU	konstantinos.kritsas@syngenta.com	Konstantinos Kritsas	A new code has beer created
2016-11-23 18:28	Bactracera correcta	2016-11-26 18-08	BCTRCO	yinfei.li@bayer.com	Yinfei Li	The code already existed



Secretariat manages all requests and users are informed by automatic emails



Users can follow their requests



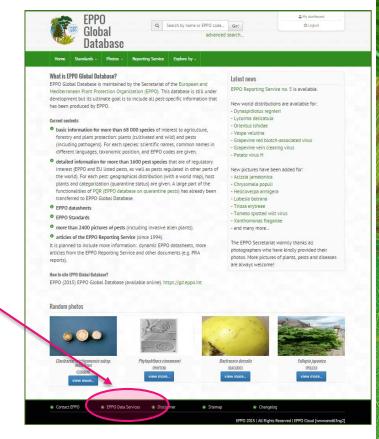
EPPO codes can be used in other IT systems

- The whole set of EPPO codes and associated names is now freely available under the terms of an open data licence.
- Web services are being developed to facilitate downloading of EPPO codes (so that they can be used in other IT systems).

Downloads

The open data licence, computer files (in different formats) and explanations are available from a dedicated platform: the EPPO Data Services

https://data.eppo.int



Who is using the EPPO codes?

- Phytopharmaceutical industry (e.g. Bayer, Dupont, Dow, Syngenta)
- National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs)
- Research Institutes (CIRAD)
- International Organizations (IPPC, CABI, EU Commission)
- EPPO (in all its databases)



Current and future developments

 With the help of a consultant: coding more than 2000 ornamental plant species for ePhyto (electronic phytosanitary certificate, IPPC)



- Transfer of the harmonized classification of plant protection products uses
- Further develop webservices
- Facilitate data entry for the EPPO Secretariat (e.g. addition of large batches of verified common names in various languages)



Conclusions

EPPO codes are a harmonized set of codes for plant and pest names which can be used to:

- Avoid typing errors during data entry and ensure consistency of data over time
- Provide an efficient way of dealing with taxonomic changes and different languages in databases
- Ensure consistent searches within databases
- Facilitate data exchange between databases

Thank you for your attention



A code once given may not be deleted or used again for other purposes

In some instances, often resulting from successive taxonomic changes (e.g. synonymization), codes have to be deactivated (NOT deleted) to avoid duplication of codes

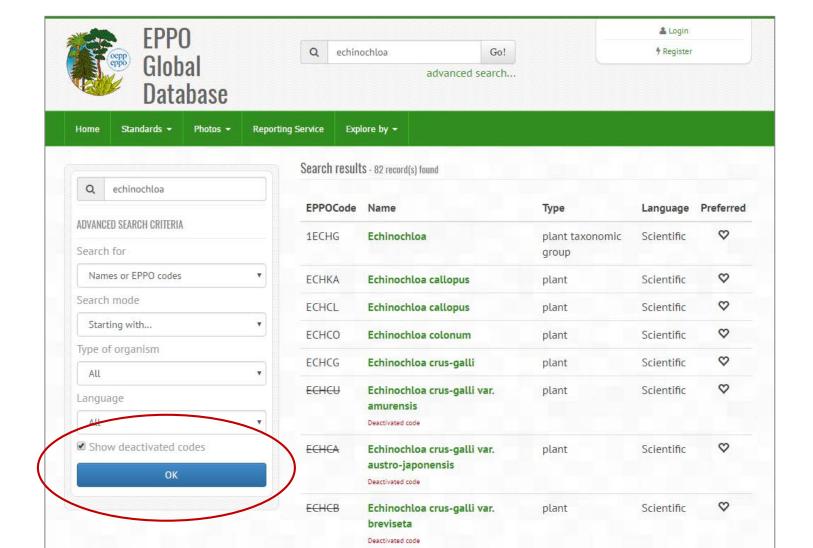
1 biological entity = 1 unique code



Deactivation of codes

- Main reason for deactivation is usually synonymization, but it can also be considered that a scientific name is no longer valid
- Code (and associated names) is not deleted but remains in the system. However, it is not immediately visible
- Deactivated codes can be viewed using the 'Advanced search criteria'

View deactivated codes



Deactivated codes

