

Accessions / Acquisitions



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Summary

When a genebank initially acquires seeds from a donor (as an example), the source data and any other known information about the accession should be recorded as soon as possible.

Much of the accession's data will be stored in the main accession table, by genebank staff entering the data within the Curator Tool, using the **Accession** dataview. However, an accession's passport information is not just stored in one table in GG. To enter accession data, the genebank staff will use multiple accession-related dataviews in the Curator Tool.

In this document, we'll review accession basics and explain the procedures for entering and updating accession data.

Refer to the online document [FAO/IPGRI Multi-Crop Passport Descriptors](https://www.fao.org/plant-treaty/tools/toolbox-for-sustainable-use/details/en/c/1367915/) for complete information on the passport descriptors. See <https://www.fao.org/plant-treaty/tools/toolbox-for-sustainable-use/details/en/c/1367915/>

Topics

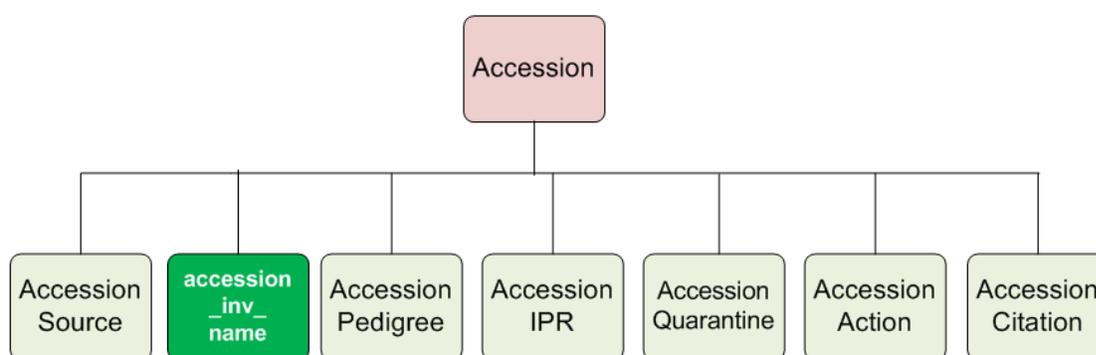
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General Overview

In the GRIN-Global (GG) Curator Tool, the main **Accession** dataview primarily displays data stored in the accession table. The following is an **Accession** dataview example (not all fields are shown):

Site	Accessions	Get Accession Action	Inventory	Orders	Order Request Item	Order Request Action	Cooperators	Get Accession Inventory Name	Get Accession Pedig	
Accession ID	Accession Prefix	Accession Number	Accession Suffix	Taxon	Name	Origin	Maintenance Site	Is Core?	Is Backed Up?	Backup Location 1
1001631	W6	50		Allium sativum	M89-31	Morocco	W6	N	Y	NSSL
1016566	W6	1861		Allium sativum	DUNGANSKI	Uzbekistan	W6	N	Y	NSSL
1016576	W6	1862		Allium sativum	FERGANSKI	Uzbekistan	W6	N	Y	NSSL
1016718	W6	1883		Allium sativum	MAISKI	Uzbekistan	W6	N	Y	NSSL
1016731	W6	1884		Allium sativum	RISHTANSKI	Uzbekistan	W6	N	Y	NSSL
1016733	W6	1885		Allium sativum	FERGANSKI	Uzbekistan	W6	N	N	
1016774	PI	615416		Allium sativum	11079	Uzbekistan	W6	N	N	

A few fields are stored in accession “children” tables.



The diagram does not show all Accession-related tables.

In the Curator Tool, dataviews have been designed for inputting and editing accession data stored in these GG tables. In fact, there are at least 10 accession-related dataviews.

In GRIN-Global, the multicrop passport descriptors (MCPD) data, and other data, is distributed across multiple tables linked to each other. In contrast, inventory tables contain information about the physical germplasm, such as quantities available for distribution.

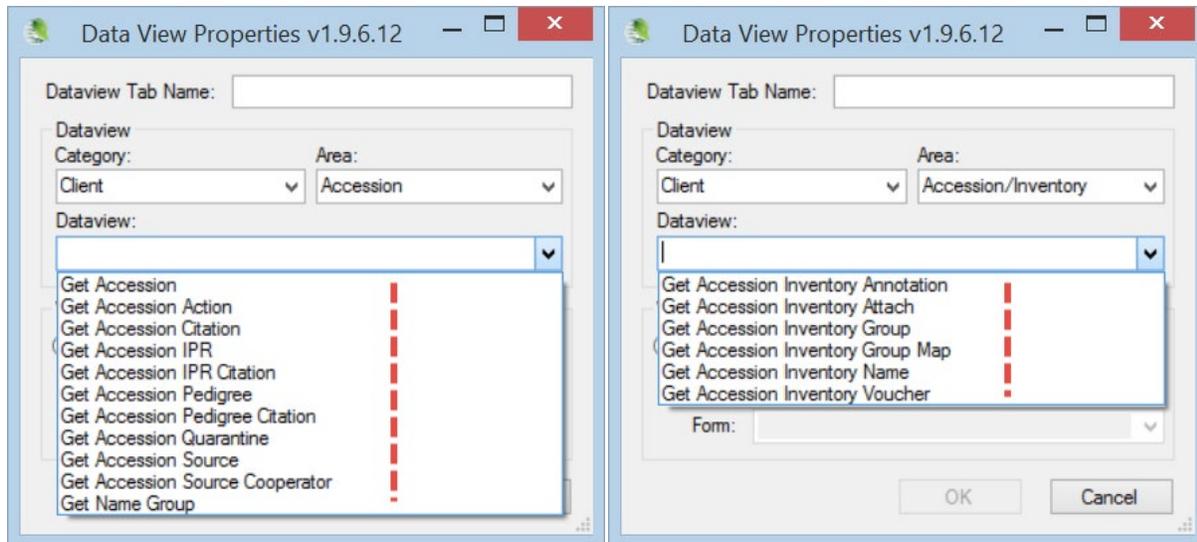
Besides this document, for additional details on the various tables and fields, refer to the online [GG Dictionary](#).

Accession Dataviews

The two screens below show many dataviews pertaining to Accessions. The second screen's dataview applies to both accessions and inventory, hence they were stored in an area titled **Accession/Inventory**.

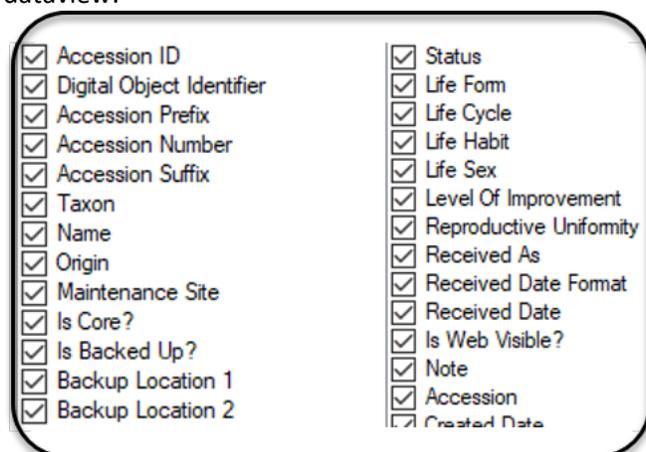
Your organization may have additional dataviews that were designed to meet specific user needs for your organization.

(The dataviews shown here were developed by the GG development team. In some GG installations, the word "Get" has been dropped from the dataview titles.)



Accession Fields

The following graphic shows a partial list of the fields that comprise the Accession ("get_accession") dataview:



Not shown are the six audit trail fields. (Every GG record has six fields titled **Created By**, **Created Date**, **Modified By**, **Modified Date**, **Owned By**, and **Owned Date**)

Refer to the [online dictionary](#) for field descriptions. Also, refer to other documents relevant to accessions:

- Multi Crop Passport Descriptors (MCPD)
https://www.grin-global.org/docs/gg_multi_crop_passport_descriptors_MCPD.docx
- Digital Object Identifiers
https://www.grin-global.org/docs/gg_doi.docx

Accession required fields

- **Prefix**
- **Taxon**
- **Status**

Accession Prefix, Number, and Suffix

Accession Identifier (and Naming Conventions)

Every Accession *identifier* in the database must be unique. The accession identifier can consist of three fields – **Prefix**, **Number**, and **Suffix**. For different reasons, not all genebanks use all three fields. At a minimum, the database requires the **Prefix** field to be filled in. Most genebanks establish naming conventions that also require the **Number** and/or **Suffix** fields to be completed.

Examples

PI 500000
GMAL 4414 .a
TEMP 499 .00

Temporary (local) accession identifiers

An accession is typically assigned a temporary local identifier until the genebank decides to assign the accession a permanent accession identifier. Typically, in many genebanks, the curator is required to first evaluate the passport data and then grow and observe the germplasm in order to determine if it is unique and whether it should be considered as a unique accession.

For example, a convention used by U.S. National Plant Germplasm System (NPGS) is to identify accessions considered part of the permanent collection with a “PI” prefix and a number. The number is assigned sequentially. (PI is derived from the term “Plant Introduction” and was first used by the USDA in 1898.) Before the accession is entered into the permanent collection, the site evaluating the accession will use an identifier intrinsic to its site, such as CHUM 23456.

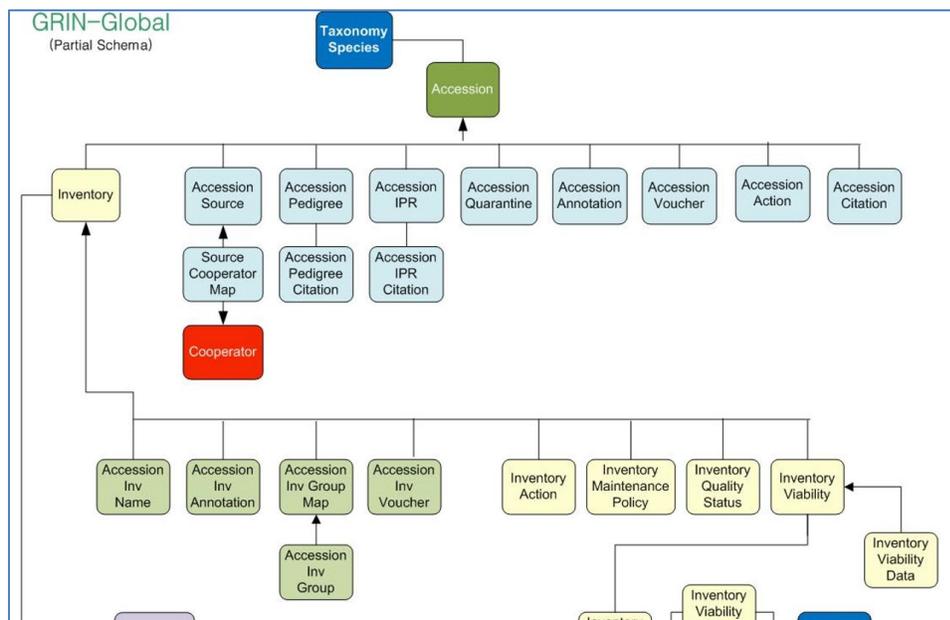


Whatever form a genebank uses for its identifiers, the combined three fields – **Prefix**, **Number**, and **Suffix** – must comprise a unique combination.

Some genebanks may prefer using numbers for the **Accession Suffix** field. In that case, we recommend that a leading dot “.” be used, such as .01 or .05. Why? Because the suffix field is defined in the database as a text field, not a numeric field. If you were to drag the data into Excel, Excel would drop the leading zeroes, treating the data as a number, not as text.

Relationship to Other GG Tables

The following diagram illustrates the relationships between some of the primary GRIN-Global tables:



Reading from top down, the diagram illustrates the dependencies and parent-child hierarchy among the data. For example, in order to input an accession, the database must first have the relevant taxonomic data. If the accession's taxon is *Helianthus tuberosus*, that taxon must be in the database first. When inputting accession information, the GG user selects the taxon *Helianthus tuberosus* from a list of taxons, rather than input the same text. This ensures that the taxonomic data is consistent and avoids typographical errors.

Taxon Field

If the taxon is not in the database, then someone responsible for managing the organization's taxonomy must first add the taxonomy name(s) to their GRIN-Global database before the accession can be added. (Alternatively, GG has taxa where the Genus is used but the species is unknown, such as *Malus spp.*

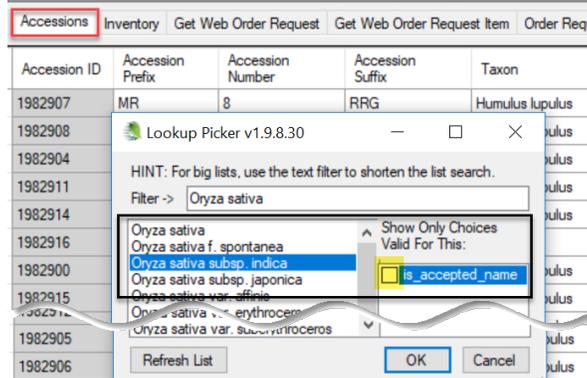


All taxonomic data in NPGS's database is curated by a taxonomist. Curators and other staff must contact the taxonomist with any questions when a taxon is needed to be included in the database.



For the Taxon field, the selected Taxonomy data will not be accepted if the taxon is a synonym and not considered the "accepted name." Shown highlighted is *Oryza sativa subsp. indica* (but

to see that in the list the **is_accepted_name** filter was deselected.



When saved, the accepted name is inserted. This action happens because of the **Accession Data** trigger. If you don't want the trigger to do that, the organization's GG Admin needs to turn off or edit that trigger.



for GG Administrators: The GG Admin can enable/disable these triggers. This trigger's description is "Checks accession for valid taxonomy and if null set initial_received_date and life_form_code."

In the trigger code, the first section has the comment "prevent link to invalid species (e.g. synonym)." What it does - on an insert or update of an accession, if the taxonomy field uses a synonym (the current_taxonomy_species_id points to another species) it replaces the taxonomy with current_taxonomy_species_id.

Status

Status is a required field for accessions, but you might not realize this when creating a new accession record. The accession dataview was programmed to automatically include the status "**Active.**"

Accession Prefix	Accession Number	Accession Suffix	Taxon	Name	Origin	Maintenance Site	Is Core?	Is Backed Up?	Backup Location 1	Backup Location 2	Status	Life Form	Life Cycle
PI	536173		Arachis hypogaea v...	Gaspeado	Brazil	S9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NL...		Active	Annual	Annual
						-1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Active	[Null]	[Null]

However, genebanks often maintain historic data for accessions but there is no living germplasm. These accessions should have an **Inactive** status. Since these accessions do not have physical inventory, germplasm cannot be offered to requestors. These historical **Inactive** accessions will display a "Not Available" message in the Public Website's **Availability** column.

What Determines an Accession's Visibility and its Availability?



Users sometimes confuse two issues: whether an accession is displayed (or not) on the Public Website and whether (or not) the accession is available for germplasm requests.

The GG **Accession** record has an **Is Web Visible?** field to indicate the accession's *visibility*. GG uses that (Yes/No) flag field to display or not display the accession on the GG Public Website.

The accession’s inventory records establish the criteria that determine the accession’s *availability* – that is, whether the germplasm may be requested. The rules governing availability are a bit complex and are described in the GG [Inventory Guide](#).

How are Passport Descriptors Handled in the Curator Tool?

In GRIN-Global, passport data is stored among several tables. In the GG Curator Tool, the group of Accession dataviews are used to view and edit the data. [Refer to [MULTI-CROP PASSPORT DESCRIPTORS \(in GRIN-Global\)](#)]

Reviewing Existing Accessions

If an accession already exists in the database, you can use the Search Tool to find it. You can review the data within the search tool; however, if you intend to edit this data, you will need to display the record within the Curator Tool and invoke Edit Mode.

Using the Accession Wizard to Review Passport Data

In the Curator Tool, the simplest way to display or edit much of an accession’s passport data is to select the accession record in the datagrid and then start the accession wizard. Using the wizard, you can review the related accession dataviews where most of the passport data is stored.



Data on the physical amounts, germplasm forms, etc. is stored in the Inventory dataviews.

Creating New Accessions

You can choose from three main approaches when creating new accession records:

Number of Accession Records	Approach to Use
one	Accession Wizard or the accession dataview
several	Accession Wizard
many	Drag and drop from a spreadsheet into the accession dataview (“bulk add”)

Overview

The three approaches (accession wizard, accession dataview, drag and drop many records from a spreadsheet) are explained below.

Wizard

The Accession wizard simplifies the initial entering of an accession's data which is distributed across an accession parent table and many accession children tables. Using the Accession *wizard*, you can input data that is stored in accession children tables while saving the accession parent record.

Dataview

When using the Accession *dataview*, you will also need to manually select and choose from the other accession – related dataviews that handle any child accession records.

Many records

The significant advantage in using the “drag and drop” method with the accession dataview is the ability to add many accession records at one time. However, when bulk adding many accession records, since the accession data is spread across many tables, you will most likely perform several additional drag and drop operations to drag and drop data into the respective dataviews, using the parent accessions' primary keys as the connecting data.

Create a New Record using the Accession Dataview

General directions for adding any type of new record, including accessions, are the same.

Site	Accession Inventory Name	Accession	Accession Action	Inventory	Inventory Action	Cooperator	Order Reques
Accession ID	Digital Object Identifier	Accession Prefix	Accession Number	Accession Suffix	Taxon	Name	Origin
1549461		PI	631320		Echinacea angustifol...	068	United States, O.
1547196		PI	649043		Echinacea sanguinea	005	United States, Lo
1021827		PI	589887		Malus domestica	Blaimont	United States, G.
1019321		PI	14218		Malus domestica	Melocoto'n	Poland, Skiemie
1455928		PI	560956		Sicana odorifera	pavi.	Bolivia, Santa Cr
-26							

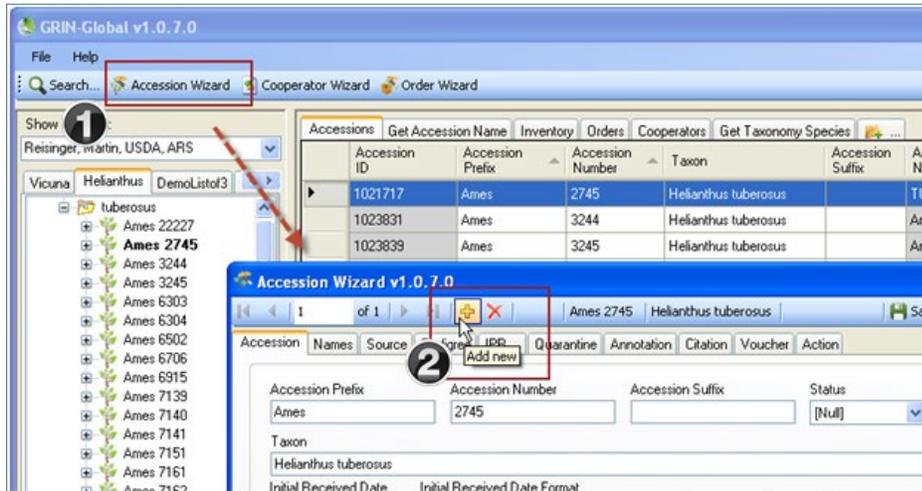
1. In the left (List) panel, select an existing list or [create](#) a new list.
2. In the right **Datagrid** panel, click on the appropriate [dataview](#) tab. **Accession** in this case.
3. Click the **Edit Data** button to switch to Edit mode.
4. Click the **Add New** button on the Navigator Bar.

An online video demonstrates this process:

https://www.grin-global.org/videos/adding_new_records.mp4

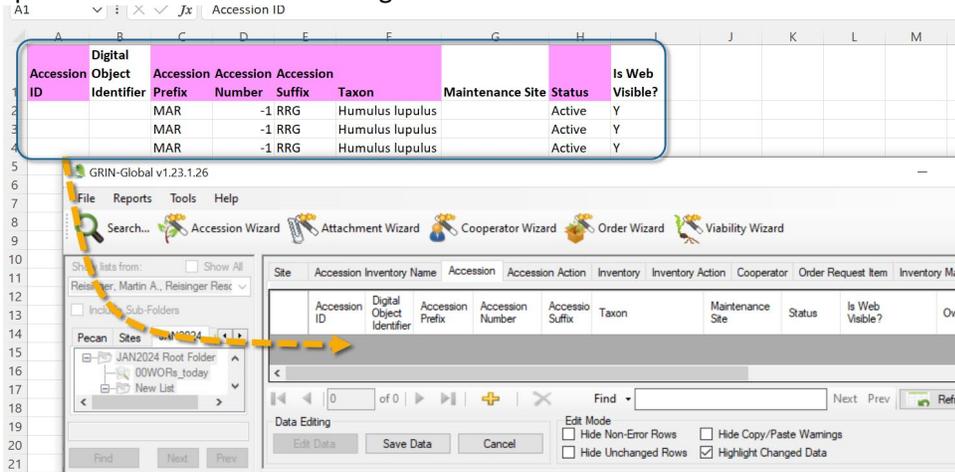
Create a New Record using the Accession Wizard

When *creating a new* accession record, it doesn't really matter which dataview you have open as the active dataview. To start the wizard, click the **Accession Wizard** button. In the wizard screen, when creating a new Accession record, click the **Add New** button:



Create Many New Records (“Bulk Add” Records) by Using the Drag and Drop Method

You can easily drag data from a spreadsheet into GG. GG matches the spelling of the headings in the spreadsheet with the CT headings as shown here:



Detailed directions for this are in the [Curator Tool User Guide](#) in the “Importing Your Data from an Existing Database into GRIN-Global” section.

Some basic rules:

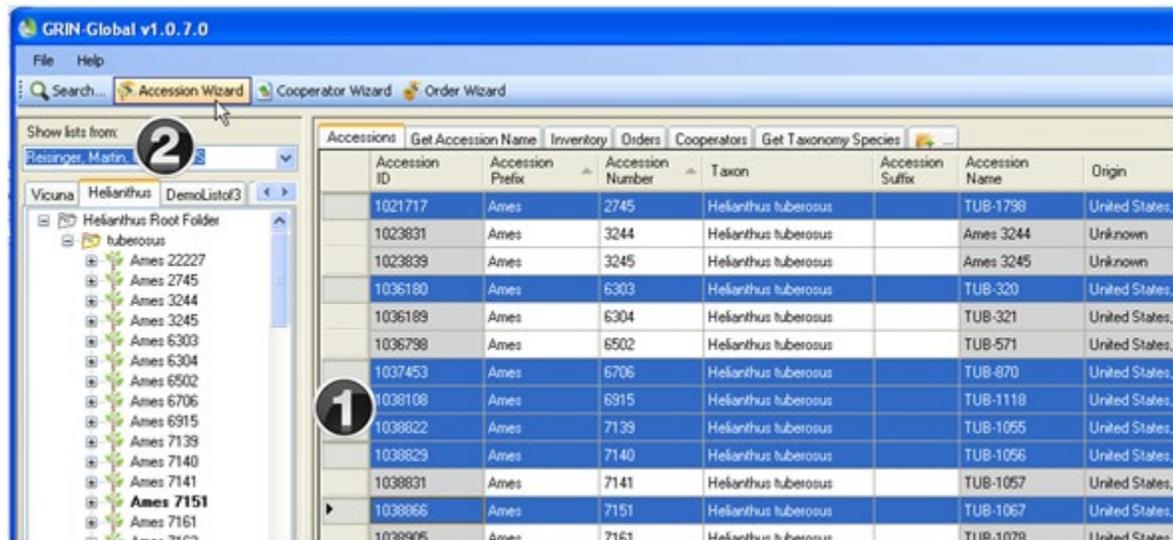
1. Excel's column headings must be spelled identically as the CT's
2. Column order does not matter
3. Data in Excel's hidden columns do not get transferred into the CT
4. You only specify the columns you are adding with one exception – the ID column is always included. But when *adding new records*, other than the Excel heading, the spreadsheet column is empty (when updating records, the spreadsheet IDs must match existing CT record IDs)

Modify Existing Accession Records

As in *creating* accession records, there are three main ways in which you can update existing records:

- Open the **Accession** dataview and edit an existing record
- Select existing records in the **Accession** dataview and start the **Accession Wizard**
- Drag and drop data from a spreadsheet into the Curator Tool's **Accession** dataview

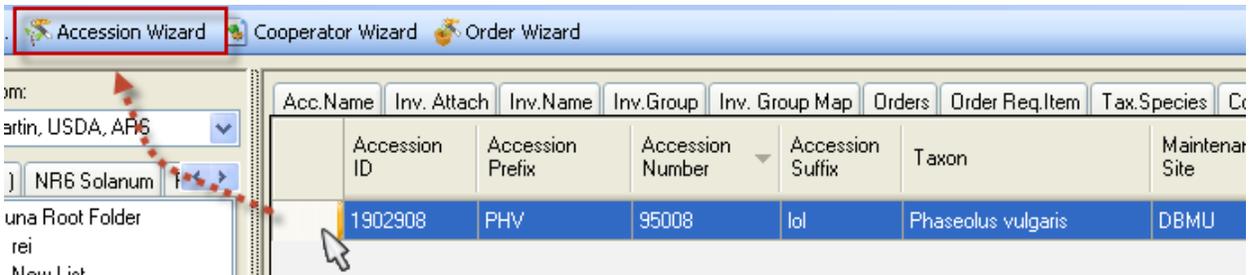
If you wish to modify existing accession records, *before* starting the wizard, in the DataGrid, highlight the desired accession record (or multiple records) to be modified, then click the **Accession Wizard** button.



Deleting Accession Records

In a relational database where there are parent and children tables, one general principle that must be followed is that a parent record cannot be deleted if it has any children records. In order to delete an Accession record, (which should be a rare occurrence), you must ensure that all of its children records are deleted first. The Accession Wizard is useful for helping you to do this.

First, select the Accession record in the Curator Tool Accession dataview that you intend to delete; click the Accession Wizard button:

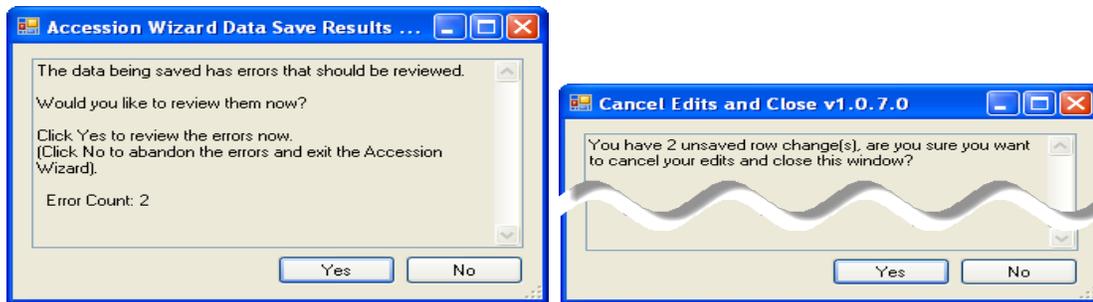


In the Accession Wizard, examine the tabs for children rows. If the accession has a child record, delete that child record by selecting it and then clicking the keyboard's **Delete** key. In the example shown below, the Accession has a **Name** record; the user selected the row by clicking on the left margin; then the user presses the **Delete** key. Before exiting this tab, the user needs to click the window's **Save**

button:



In moving through the various subordinate Accession wizard windows, you may have clicked a **New** button without intending to do so. When you click on **Save and Exit**, you will be prompted with an error message; click **No**; on the next window, click **Yes**:



There are several fields in the Accession wizard dataviews which are unique and will be explained in detail here. Otherwise, when you require more information, refer to the [online data dictionary](#) for any accession-related fields.

Creating Records in Accession Child Tables

When dragging and dropping data into the Curator Tool, after you create the parent Accession records, you will need to use the Accession identifiers (the combined accession-prefix, -number, and -suffix) to relate the children records. The **Accession** dataview has a field that combines those three fields, the **Accession** field:

Accessions	Accession Source	Get Accession IPR	Accession Inventory Name	Inventory	Orders	Get Genetic M
Accession ID	Accession Prefix	Accession Number	Access Suffix	Taxon	Is Web Visible?	Accession
1709575	PI	670494		Cicer arietinum	Y	PI 670494
1709576	PI	670495		Cicer arietinum	Y	PI 670495
1709577	PI	670496		Cicer arietinum	Y	PI 670496
1709578	PI	670497		Cicer arietinum	Y	PI 670497
1709579	PI	670498		Cicer arietinum	Y	PI 670498
1709580	PI	670499		Cicer arietinum	Y	PI 670499
1709581	PI	670500		Cicer arietinum	Y	PI 670500
1709582	PI	670501		Cicer arietinum	Y	PI 670501
1709583	PI	670502		Cicer arietinum	Y	PI 670502
1709584	PI	670503		Cicer arietinum	Y	PI 670503
1922543	MR	201501	REI	Prunella americana	Y	MR 201501 REI
1927479	MR	2015911	REI	Humulus lupulus	Y	MR 2015911 REI

General Accession Wizard Concepts

After the Accession Wizard button is clicked on the main Curator Tool window, the Accession Wizard displays the wizard's dataview tabs in its own window. The left dataview tab is **Accession** – this contains the fields used by the parent accession table. After completing the fields under the **Accession** tab, click the **Save** button. While using the wizard, you can click on any of the tabs in any order, to display the tab's corresponding dataview.

Accession Wizard v1.8.33.0

1 of 1

Save Save and Exit

Accession Names Source Pedigree IPR Quarantine Annotation Voucher Action

Accession Prefix Accession Number Accession Suffix Status

Taxon

Initial Received Date Initial Received Date Format

Initial Material Type Life Form Level Of Improvement Reproductive Uniformity

Maintenance Site

Backup Location 1

In this example, the **Names** tab has been selected.

Accession Wizard v2.0.3994.23426

0 of {0}

PI 548933 Rubus urticifolius Goldenbloom

Save Save and Exit

Accession Names Source Pedigree IPR Quarantine Annotation Citation Voucher Action

New Name

Name	Category	Name Rank	Name Group	Cooperator	Note
Goldenbloom	Cultivar name	1		Babadoost, Mary,...	

Saving the Data

In any dataview window in which you enter data, in order to save the record, you must input data in the *required* fields' data. You do not need to complete every window in the wizard, since the dataviews are independent and view different tables.



When completing (or partially completing) a dataview, before proceeding to the next tab, click the **Save** button as you continue inputting in the wizard.

Use the **Save and Exit** button when you are finished using the wizard. Since you can use the wizard to edit existing data, you can always return later and edit the data.

The **Save and Exit** button will close the accession wizard and return to the Curator Tool, but first it will indicate that you were successful and also prompt you to add an item to the current list folder in the

Curator Tool window.



If you select **Cancel**, the database record will have been created, but no item pointing to the new record will be generated in the current list folder.

Bulk Adding Other Passport Data

Other accession passport data will need to be copied in a similar fashion. For example, accession source records are another type of child record. Refer to the [Accession Source](#) section in this document for more information.

Using the Import Wizard (with a Caveat)



[GG Administrators only] The **Admin Tool** has an Import Wizard. It is useful for doing an initial “dump” of your organization’s base accession data, but *it is not recommended to be used later* when an organization is maintaining an ongoing GG database. Refer to [Cookbook for Importing](#) (for the Import Wizard).

Accession Names

The **Accession Name** field is not stored in the accession table, but rather in the **Accession Inventory Names** table. There are several technical reasons for this, but users need to keep in mind two points: (1) Names can either be associated with the accession or with specific inventories for that accession, and (2) although an accession may have multiple names associated with it, only one name will be considered the “top” name and will be the first name that the Public Website user sees.

Bulk Adding Accession Names (Example of bulk adding records)

Accession name data is not entered in the Accession dataview; the name data is stored in a child table (**Accession Inventory Name**) and must be entered in its corresponding dataview:

get_accession_inventory_names.

Accessions	Accession Source	Get Accession IPR	Accession Inventory Name	Accession Inventory Attach	Inventory	Orders	Get Genetic Marker	Get Order Reque	
	Accession Inventory Name ID	Accession	Inventory	Category	Name	Name Rank	Name Group	Cooperator	Is W Visit
▶	-1			[Null]					

Instead of relating directly to Accession records by their Accession identifier (the accession prefix, number, and suffix combination), name records relate to accessions indirectly via the Inventory identifier. (Notice how the Accession field is in gray – this field is not inputted here.) GG was designed this way was to allow names to be applied at either the accession or inventory lot level.

Steps To Bulk Adding Names

- determine which accessions you will be naming
Accession dataview

Accessions	Inventory	Accession Inventory Name	Orders	Cooperators	Inventory Maintenance Policy			
Accession ID	Accession Prefix	Accession Number	Accession Suffix	Taxon	Name	Origin	Maintenance Site	
1927398	PI	91715	REI6	Humulus lupulus			DBMU	
1927399	PI	91715	REI7	Humulus lupulus			DBMU	
1927400	PI	91715	REI8	Humulus lupulus			DBMU	
1927401	PI	91715	REI9	Humulus lupulus			DBMU	
1927402	PI	91715	REI10	Humulus lupulus			DBMU	

- prepare a spreadsheet: Copy the fields from the **get_accession_inventory_names** dataview; ensure the **get_accession_inventory_names** dataview is the active dataview. Select at least one row from the CT. If you don't have any name rows yet, in **Edit** mode invoke the **Add New** function (click the gold plus sign) and select the empty row:

Accessions	Accession Source	Get Accession IPR	Accession Inventory Name	Accession Inventory Attach	Inventory	Orders	Get Genetic Marker	Get Order Request	Is Web Visible
Accession Inventory Name ID	Accession	Inventory	Category	Name	Name Rank	Name Group	Cooperator	Is Web Visible	
-1			[Null]						

The three required fields are:

- **Inventory**
- **Category**
- **Name**



in the CT, having that new accession_inventory_names record row visible is helpful because the colors indicate which fields are required (violet), which are read-only (gray), and which can be supplied with data (white) (#1 above)

- Select and drag this row from the CT to Excel.

Accessions	Accession Source	Get Accession IPR	Accession Inventory Name	Accession Inventory Attach	Inventory	Orders	Get Genetic Marker	Get Order Request	Is Web Visible
Accession Inventory Name ID	Accession	Inventory	Category	Name	Name Rank	Name Group	Cooperator	Is Web Visible	
-1			[Null]						

(In the spreadsheet below, the headings were formatted in Excel to fit (wrap) in the column):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Accession Inventory						Name	Name		Is Web		Created	Created
1 Name ID	Accession	Inventory	Category	Name	Rank	Group	Cooperator	Visible?	Note	Date	By	
2	-1							Y		#####	Reisinger,	

- since you are creating new name records, you will leave the **Accession Inventory Name ID** field empty -- delete all IDs

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Accession Inventory						Name	Name		Is Web		Created	Created
1 Name ID	Accession	Inventory	Category	Name	Rank	Group	Cooperator	Visible?	Note	Date	By	
2	-1							Y		#####	Reisinger,	

Inventory

- assuming you are assigning names to apply to the accessions (rather than specific inventory lots), from the Curator Tool, in the **get_inventory (Inventory)** dataview, copy the **Inventory** field data

Inventory dataview

Inventory ID	Inventory Prefix	Inventory Number	Inventory Suffix	Inventory Type	Accession	Inventory Maintenance Policy	Inventory Maintenance Site	Is Default Inventory?	Inventory	Is Auto Deduct
4927394	PI	91715	REI6	**	PI 91715 REI6	SYSTEM	DBMU	N	PI 91715 REI6 **	N
4927395	PI	91715	REI7	**	PI 91715 REI7	SYSTEM	DBMU	N	PI 91715 REI7 **	N
4927396	PI	91715	REI8	**	PI 91715 REI8	SYSTEM	DBMU	N	PI 91715 REI8 **	N
4927397	PI	91715	REI9	**	PI 91715 REI9	SYSTEM	DBMU	N	PI 91715 REI9 **	N
4927398	PI	91715	REI10	**	PI 91715 REI10	SYSTEM	DBMU	N	PI 91715 REI10 **	N



The inventory records with the ** - the system inventory records that represent the accession – are typically used.

- paste the Inventory data into the **Inventory** column in the spreadsheet:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Accession								
	Inventory					Name	Name		Is We
1	Name ID	Accession	Inventory	Category	Name	Rank	Group	Cooperator	Visibl
2			PI 91715 REI6 **						Y
3			PI 91715 REI7 **						
4			PI 91715 REI8 **						
5			PI 91715 REI9 **						
6			PI 91715 REI10 **						

Category

The **Category** field uses a code for its value, so ensure that you have a valid code (review them by editing/opening a record in the CT. In the example here, “**Cultivar Name**” is a valid code.

Alternatively, you can omit the **Category** field data now, but you will see error messages when you drag the data into the CT. Shown here is the **Category** column filled out with a valid code (Site identifier):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Accession					Name	N
	Inventory					Rank	G
1	Name ID	Accession	Inventory	Category	Name	Rank	
2			PI 91715 REI6 **	Site identifier	Century 106	1	
3			PI 91715 REI7 **	Site identifier	Century 107	1	
4			PI 91715 REI8 **	Site identifier	Century 108	1	
5			PI 91715 REI9 **	Site identifier	Century 109	1	
6			PI 91715 REI10 **	Site identifier	Century 110	1	

Name

- Input the desired names.

After the required and other desired data is filled in, you drag this spreadsheet, with the column headings and the data, back to the Curator Tool. Be sure to include the empty ID column.

Refer to the [Accession Names](#) section in this document for additional information about accession names and the impact of values stored in the **Name Rank** field.

Names can either be associated with the accession or with specific inventories

In the following example, the first three names are linked to the accession via the system inventory record, the "...**" whereas the fourth name record relates to a physical inventory "...CT"

Accessions	Accession Source	Accession Action	Accession Inventory Name	Inventory	Inventory Action	Inventory Maintenance Policy	Or
	Accession Inventory Name ID	Accession	Inventory	Category	Name	Name Rank	Narr Grou
	1844736	MAR 201411201 rei	MAR 201411201 rei **	Unverified name	MAR 201411201...	20	
	1844793	MAR 201411201 rei	MAR 201411201 rei **	Developer identifier	Top Gold	50	
	1844796	MAR 201411201 rei	MAR 201411201 rei **	CGIAR Internation...	Golden Am	1500	
▶	1844818	MAR 201411201 rei	MAR 201411201 rei CT	Institute identifier	Merry Berry 678	40	

An accession may have multiple names associated with it

The same accession may be referenced by multiple names. For instance, it may have a name designated by the donor as well as a local or common name. Other developed accessions may be known by a breeder’s cultivar name or in some cases a trademark name. GRIN-Global provides the capability for unlimited names to be associated with accessions. In the main **Accession** dataview, only one accession name is displayed. A subordinate (child) table viewed by the **get_accession_inv_name** dataview (**Accession Inventory Names**) stores all of the associated names for the accession.

In the example below, in the **Accession Inventory Name** dataview, there are three names for the same accession:

Accession Inventory Name	Accession	Accession Action	Inventory	Inventory Action	Cooperator	Order Request Item	Inventory Maintenance Policy	Order Request	Web Orde
Accession Inventory Name ID	Accession	Inventory	Category	Name	Name Rank	Name Group	Cooperator	Is Web Visible?	
721880	PI 536173	PI 536173 **	Local name	Gaspeado	31			Y	
569716	PI 536173	PI 536173 **	Donor identifier	US 998	60	IBPGR		Y	
569717	PI 536173	PI 536173 **	Collector identifier	Sv-474	71			Y	

So how does GG determine which name to display in the **Accessions** dataview?

Switching to the **Accession** dataview, this is what the CT user will see:

Accession Inventory Name	Accession	Accession Action	Inventory	Inventory Action	Cooperator	Order Request Item	Inventory Maintenance Policy			
Accession ID	Digital Object Identifier	Accession Prefix	Accession Number	Accessio Suffix	Taxon	Name	Maintenance Site	Status	Is Web Visible?	O
1431109		PI	536173		Arachis hypogaea v...	Gaspeado	S9	Active	Y	Sti

(Each name record in the above example has a “Y” in its respective **Is Web Visible?** field.) Here’s the Accession displayed on the Public Website search results page:

ACCESSION	NAME	TAXONOMY	ORIGIN	GENEBANK	IMAGE	AVAILABILITY
PI 536173	Gaspeado	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L. subsp. <i>fastigiata</i> Waldron var. <i>fastigiata</i> (Waldron) Krapov. & W. C. Greg.	Brazil	S9		Not Available

For accession **PI 536173** with three associated Name records, the lowest **Name Rank** value was 31, hence **Gaspeado** is considered the top name. In the PW details page, the user will see all names:

To keep this simple, if you have multiple records for one Accession in the Names dataview, enter “1” in the **Name Rank** field in the **Name** dataview for the record whose name is to be listed in the Accession dataview. (Some genebanks might refer to this as the “top name.”)

Some organizations may use a fairly complicated algorithm for assigning numeric values to names, but ultimately in the Curator Tool the name associated with the lowest value in the **Name Rank** field determines the name that will be displayed in the corresponding accession dataview record. NPGS has written a trigger to calculate the top name based on certain criteria – some organizations may decide to not use this trigger or create one to meet their specific needs.

If two (or more) accession name records exist for the same accession and have the same lowest **Name Rank** value, then the one whose name is alphabetically first will be displayed in the accession dataview.



NPGS’s trigger establishes the **Name Rank** value based on the category that was selected for the Accession Inventory Name record.

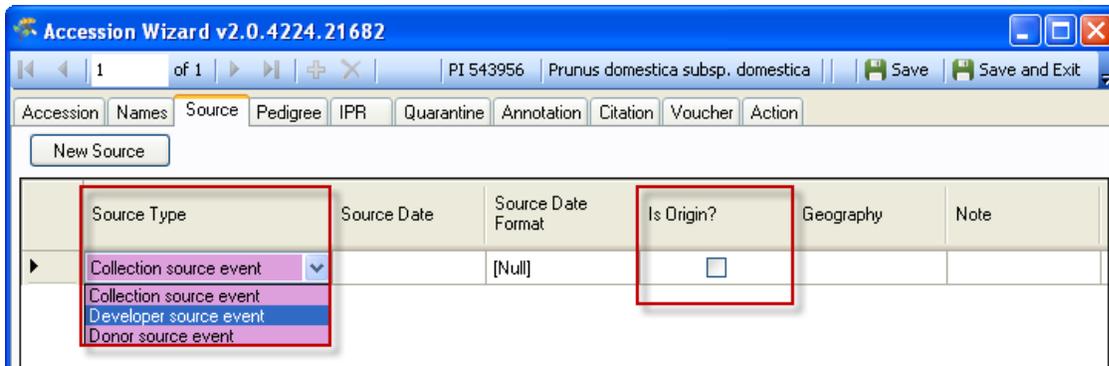
Accession Source Data

The **Source** dataview maintains data pertaining to accessions collected in the wild or obtained from farmers, markets, or other local sources, and donations from breeders.

Source Type

There are three possible **Source Types**:

- Collection source event
- Developer source event
- Donor source event



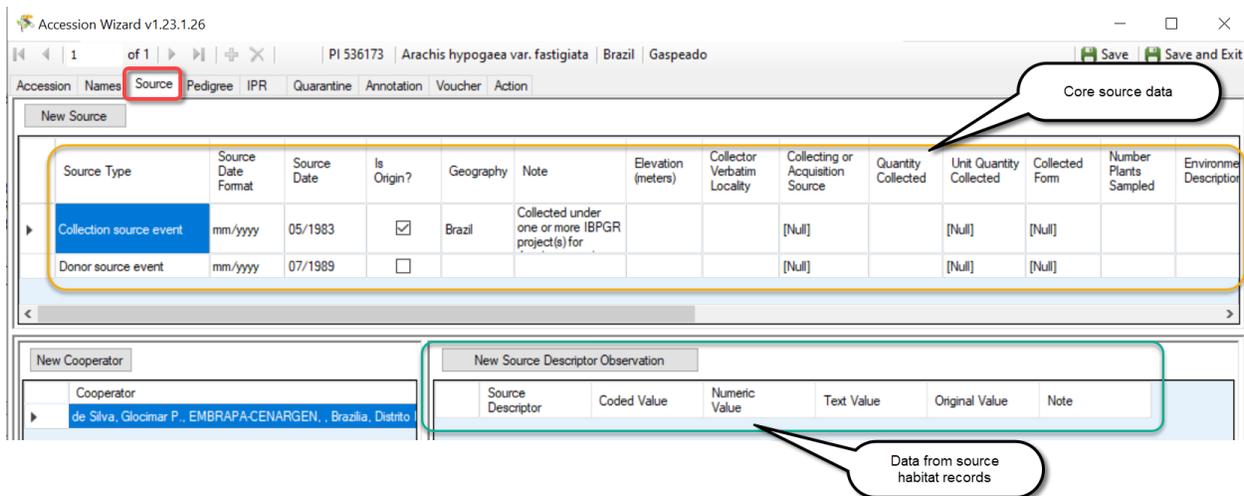
Is Origin?

This “**Is Origin?**” checkbox, when checked, indicates that this record’s **Geography** field will be considered as the accession’s source location.

Source Descriptors, Codes, and Data for Source Habitat Information

A core set of collection site/habitat information still remains in the accession_source table, (a legacy from GRIN, the predecessor software to GG), while five new source_tables have been added. The five new tables provide an extremely flexible method for adding detailed information about the collection site which was not possible in GRIN. IN GG, genebank managers can create custom source habitat descriptors and codes and manage an unlimited amount of detail about the collection site.

For example, within a category called **Soil Descriptors** there could be sub-descriptors such as Moisture, Texture, Magnesium Content, etc. The level of detail and range of descriptors is up to the organization and the GG database manager.

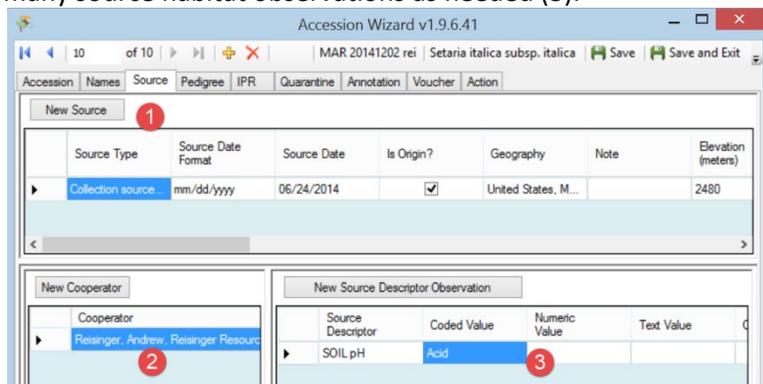


Complete [documentation](http://grin-global.org/docs/gg_source_habitat_descriptors.pdf) for creating and using habitat source descriptors is available online in the Source Habitat Descriptor Guide at http://grin-global.org/docs/gg_source_habitat_descriptors.pdf.

Accession Wizard and Source Description Observation Data

Using the wizard, click the **New Source** button and then proceed to complete the window. Generally it is a good idea to first start by indicating the source record (1), then the cooperators (2), and then add as

many source habitat observations as needed (3).



Other Accession Dataviews

For information about the other fields used in the accession dataviews, refer to the [online data dictionary](#). The following notes summarize the “accession” dataviews.

Dataview accession_	Note
action	<p>The accession_action dataview displays data pertaining to actions performed on an accession. Examples: INACTIVATED, INCREASED, TRANSFERRED. Accession actions in GRIN (Classic) were created not only for actions done on an accession as a whole, but to keep information on how the accession was being handled, treated, documented, etc. The accession_action data evolved from the inactivation process where you could document that the accession died, include details, but not display the details to be public. The use of accessions_actions has also grown to document the passport review process – often difficult to do in one sitting, but can be done over time. These actions can be used to indicate what has and has not been reviewed.</p> <p>Accession Action records have an Is Web Visible? field. You can select /deselect to indicate if the action is to be visible (or not) on the PW on the accession’s detail pages.</p>
citation	Displays citations from the citation table that are associated with an accession record.
IPR	Primarily displays the accession's intellectual property rights (IPR). One accession can have several IPR records since the accession can be covered by several IPRs. IPR accession records will be highlighted whenever they are involved in orders.
IPR_citation	Displays citations from the citation table associated with an accession_ipr record.
pedigree	Displays table of pedigree information. Although standards are not used for pedigrees, individual entries should be clear and consistent throughout each crop. Each accession record may have only one pedigree record associated with it.

pedigree_citation	Displays citations from the citation table associated with an accession_pedigree record.
quarantine	Data in the accession quarantine table. When an accession is restricted by several types of quarantine, the accession will have multiple quarantine records; however each accession can have only one occurrence of a particular type of quarantine.
source	(described previously)
source_cooperator	This dataview makes it possible to associate (“map”) multiple source cooperators to multiple accession source records.
name_group	Accessions can be grouped under a name for various reasons – later the name group can be used to locate the accessions collectively grouped under the name. A complete guide to grouping explains this in detail. See Grouping Accessions and/or Inventory .

Appendix: Changes in this Document

– February 5, 2024

expanded information on rules and hidden columns when dragging

– January 4, 2024

- major edits/ rewrite

– June 14, 2019

- section added to explain what happens when synonyms are used in the Taxon field

– December 9, 2018

- wording added for actions to illustrate how to display a comment on the PW

– January 24, 2017

- wording added to emphasize the inputting of source habitat descriptors by a single person or group to ensure usage consistency

– September 17, 2015

- expanded section on bulk adding

– December 12, 2014

- new screens and explanation for the ranking of the Name field when there are multiple names for an accession
- edited text and updated images for accession source and accession name groups material

– September 24, 2014

- edited text regarding accession visibility and inventory availability