

# Taxonomies and Artificial Intelligence for Finding Information

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## About Heather Hedden

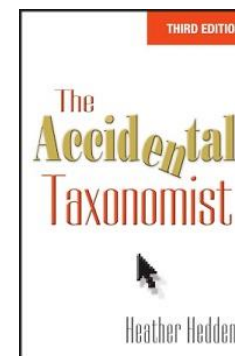
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- § Independent taxonomy consultant, Hedden Information Management
- § Instructor of online and corporate taxonomy courses and workshops
- § Previously a taxonomy consultant in consulting firms, Enterprise Knowledge and PPC. Also, a contract consultant for others.
- § Former taxonomy-related roles at Semantic Web Company, Gale/Cengage, Northern Light, Viziant, and First Wind.
- § Author of *The Accidental Taxonomist*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. (2022, Information Today, Inc.)



**Hedden Information  
Management**

Making information findable



# Taxonomies and Artificial Intelligence for Finding Information

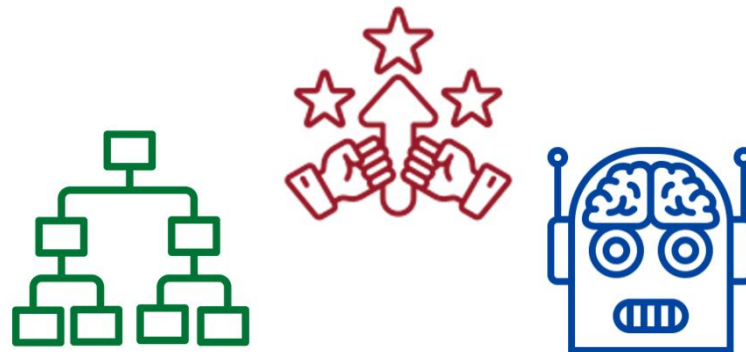
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Goal:

To help people find information  
accurately, thoroughly, quickly, easily, through interactive user interfaces

- § The goal of taxonomies combined with tagging
- § The goal of artificial intelligence (AI) in the field of knowledge management,
  - § Especially Generative AI with the use of LLMs.

Are **taxonomies** and **AI** in competition,  
or do they complement each other?



## Outline

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- § What are taxonomies
- § Benefits and uses of taxonomies
- § Taxonomy support for artificial intelligence (AI) applications
- § Artificial Intelligence (AI) to support taxonomy use and creation
- § Taxonomies vs. artificial Intelligence in the user experience

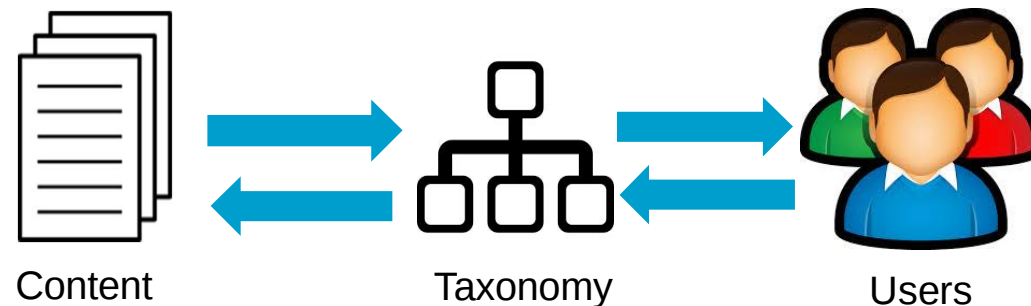
# What Are Taxonomies?

# Introduction to Taxonomies

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## What is a taxonomy for?

- § Concepts/terms (not mere words) are used to tag/index/categorize content for what it's *about* to make information easier to be found and retrieved
  - Ø supporting better findability than search engines alone
- § The taxonomy is an intermediary that links the user to the desired content.



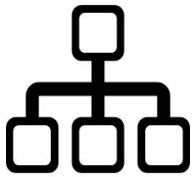
- § The taxonomy is designed to suit the context of the content and the users.

# Introduction to Taxonomies

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## Two major approaches to (or features of) taxonomies

1. An **organized** hierarchy of terms/topics/categories arranged with narrower topics/subcategories displayed under their broader/parent categories.



- ∅ To guide users to find the desired topic (and its linked content of pages or documents)
- ∅ Similar to navigation and site maps, but more topical and not just based on page titles

2. A **controlled** vocabulary of metadata tags/labels to apply to pages, posts, or documents, so that they can be more precisely and comprehensively retrieved (better than by search algorithms alone on keywords in text).



- ∅ Implemented as search suggestion terms, search refinement filters, or related topics and searches

# Introduction to Taxonomies

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## Taxonomy definitions

from the thesaurus standards

a collection of controlled vocabulary terms organized into a hierarchical structure. Each term in a taxonomy is in one or more parent/child (broader/narrower) relationships to other terms in the taxonomy.

– *ANSI/NISO Z39.19-2005 r2010 Guidelines for the Construction, Format, and Management of Monolingual Controlled Vocabularies, section 4.1 Definitions*

---

a scheme of categories and subcategories that can be used to sort and otherwise organize items of knowledge or information.

NOTE Taxonomies range from the very simple to the very complex. In the simplest taxonomies the categories are not necessarily divided into subcategories, while in the complex ones, multiple hierarchical levels can be found. Other features too can be present, such as all the thesaurus features described in ISO 25964-1, and/or the features commonly found in classification schemes. Outside of this International Standard, the term is often used loosely to refer to any type of structured vocabulary.

– *ISO 25964-2:2013(E) Thesauri and interoperability with other vocabularies — Part 2: Interoperability with other vocabularies, section 3: Terms and definitions*

# Introduction to Taxonomies

## Features of taxonomies

### **Controlled** and **organized**

#### 1. Controlled:

A kind of controlled vocabulary or knowledge organization system, based on unambiguous concepts, not just words: **things, not strings**

#### 2. Organized:

Concepts are arranged in a structure of hierarchies, categories, or facets to organize them.

The screenshot displays the Knowledge Model Management (KMM) interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Semaphore', 'Knowledge Model Management', 'Training Content', and 'Master'. The left sidebar shows a search bar and a tree view of content types: 'Content Type', 'Level', 'Role', and 'Skill'. Under 'Skill', there are categories like 'Business skills', 'Languages', 'Soft skills', 'Organizational skills' (highlighted), 'Social skills', and 'Technical skills'. The main area shows the details for the 'Organizational skills' concept class. It includes a search bar, a 'Details' tab, and a 'History' tab. The 'Details' tab shows the concept class name 'Organizational skills' and its preferred labels: 'Self-organization' and 'Working efficiently'. It also shows alternative labels, metadata, a definition, and a scope note. The right sidebar shows related concepts, broader concepts, narrower concepts, and mappings.

English (en) Search... Details History Visualizer

**Organizational skills**

Concept Class  
Add a concept class

Preferred Labels  
Create a preferred label  
Organizational skills (en)

Alternative Labels<sup>2</sup>  
Create an alternative label  
alternative label > Self-organization (en)  
alternative label > Working efficiently (en)

Metadata  
Add metadata field

definition  
The ability to use time and resources efficiently and effectively, including time, energy, and physical workspace so as to accomplish tasks successfully. (en)

scope note  
Organizing one's own tasks, not organization others. (en)

Top Concept Of  
Select a concept scheme

Related Concepts<sup>0</sup>  
Select a related concept

Broader Concepts<sup>1</sup>  
Select a broader concept  
has broader > Soft skills

Narrower Concepts<sup>4</sup>  
Select a narrower concept  
has narrower > Coordination  
has narrower > Prioritization  
has narrower > Structured thinking  
has narrower > Time management

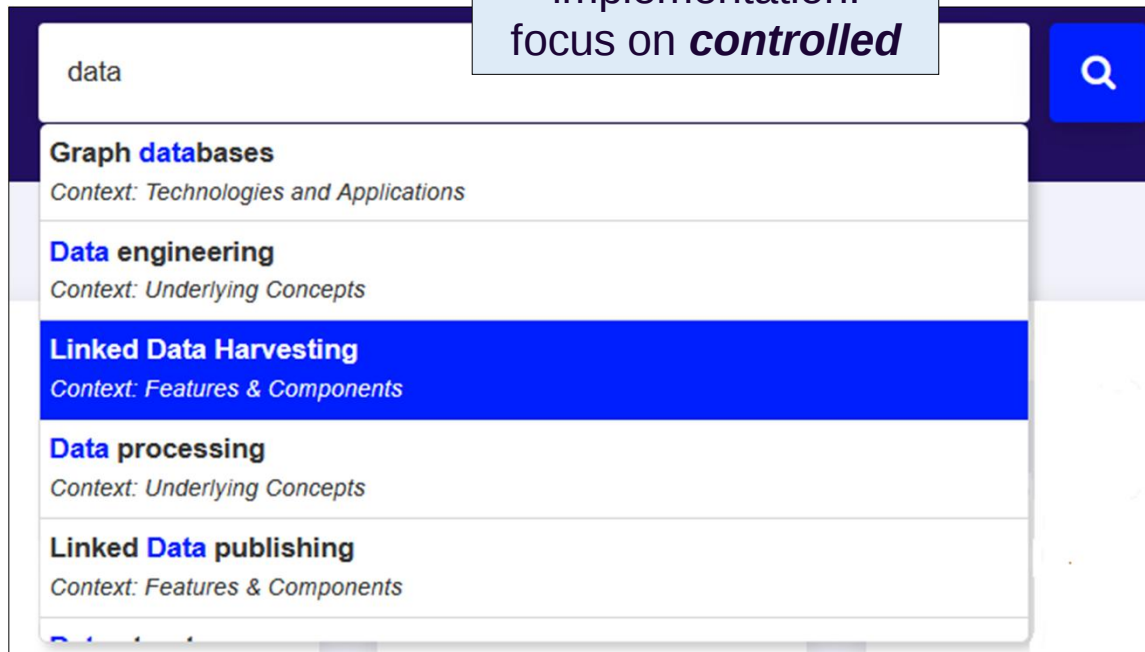
Mappings<sup>0</sup>  
Define a mapping

KMM Version 5.8.0 · Copyright © 2024 Progress Software Corporation and/or its subsidiaries or affiliates. All Rights Reserved.

# Introduction to Taxonomies

## Features of taxonomies in user interfaces

Taxonomy  
implementation:  
focus on **controlled**



### Topics (8)

- > Standards - 1029
- > Activities and methods - 1028
- ▼ Data - 1000
  - Metadata - 345
  - > Unstructured data - 213
  - ▼ Structured data - 117
    - > Spreadsheet - 99
    - Relational data - 19
  - ▼ Open data - 72
    - Linked Open Data - 52
  - Linked Open Data - 52
  - Master data - 42
  - Data structures - 21
  - Sensor data - 7
  - Streaming data - 7
- ▼ Knowledge organization systems - 898
  - > Taxonomies - 598
  - > Knowledge graphs - 405

Taxonomy  
implementation:  
focus on **organized**

# Taxonomy and Controlled Vocabulary Standards

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Standards are of two basic types:

1. Standard **data model** for sharing, linking, and interoperability:
  - SKOS (Simple Knowledge Organization System)

Published by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)

For taxonomies, controlled vocabularies, thesauri, and classification systems
2. Standards for **best practices** in design for quality and a consistent user experience
  - ISO 25964 *Thesauri and interoperability with other vocabularies*
  - ANSI/NISO Z39.19 *Guidelines for the Construction, Format, and Management of Monolingual Controlled Vocabularies*

Specifically for information thesauri, but applicable for taxonomies



# Benefits and Uses of Taxonomies

# Taxonomy Benefits

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## 1. Controlled vocabulary aspect

Brings together different wordings (synonyms) for the same concept.

- Helps people search for information by different names

## 2. Classification and organized structure aspect

Organizes information into a logical structure.

- Helps people browse for information
- Provides context and meaning for concepts, to support indexing/tagging and retrieval

## Helps improve search results

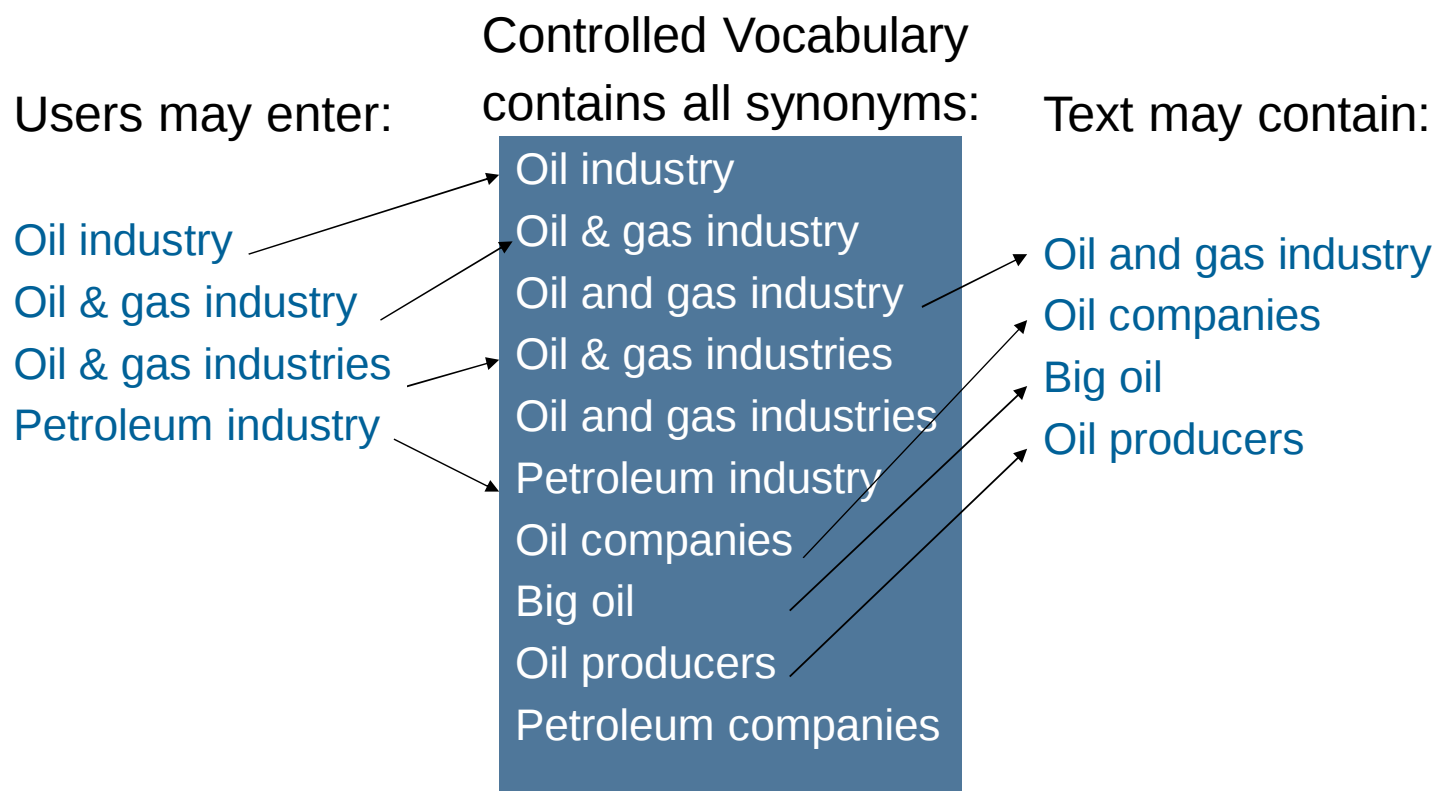
§ Retrieving only correct results

§ Retrieving all relevant results

§ Provides consistency to retrieve across different, separate content repositories

# Taxonomy Benefits: Controlled Vocabulary Aspect

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# Taxonomy Benefits: Controlled Vocabulary Aspect

Use of controlled vocabularies in support of search

CityName

- Santa Ana
- Santa Anna
- Santa Barbara
- Santa Clara
- Santa Clarita
- Santa Claus
- Santa Cruz
- Santa Elena
- Santa Fe
- Santa Fe Springs

Type-ahead

taxonomy

- Taxonomy (Biology)
- Animal taxonomy
- Plant taxonomy
- Taxonomists
- Numerical taxonomy
- Chemotaxonomy
- Bloom's taxonomy

Search-suggest

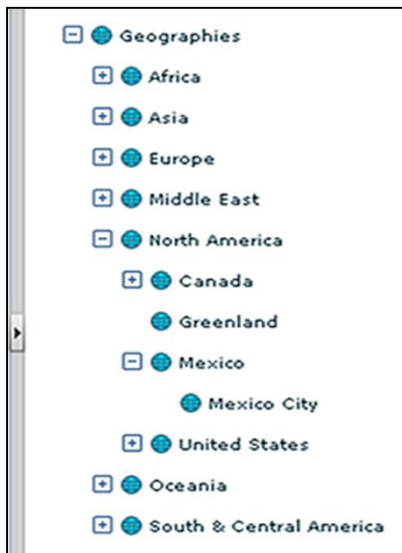
What type of space do you have?

room

- Ballroom
- Boardroom
- Car Showroom
- Cellar Room
- Classroom
- Club Room
- Conference Room

# Taxonomy Benefits: Structure Aspect

Organizing concepts into **hierarchies** to guide users to specific topics



## Shop by Category

Women's Clothing

### Dresses

Activewear

Coats, Jackets & Vests

Hosiery & Socks

Intimates & Sleep

Jeans

Jumpsuits & Rompers

Leggings

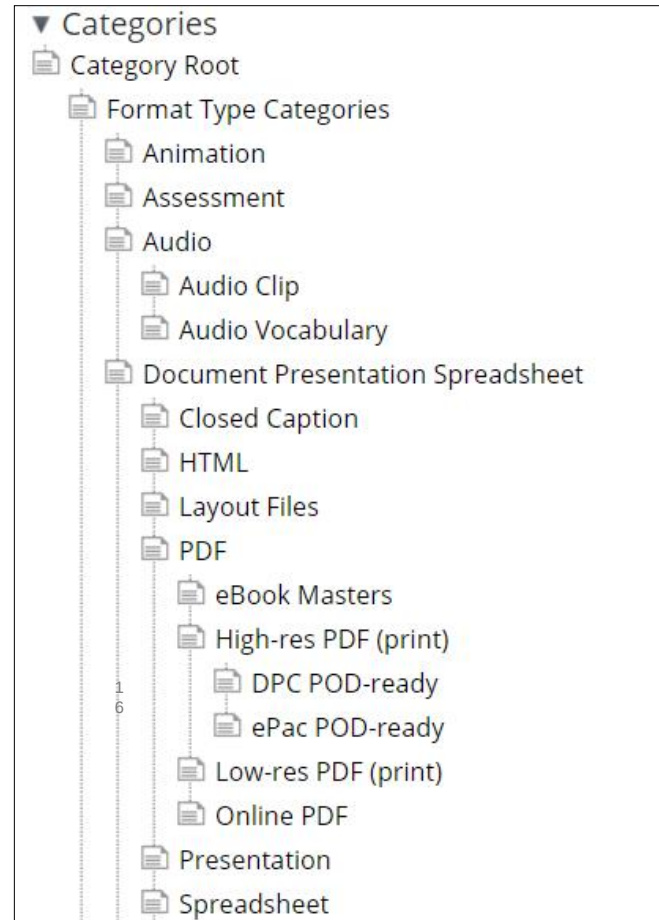
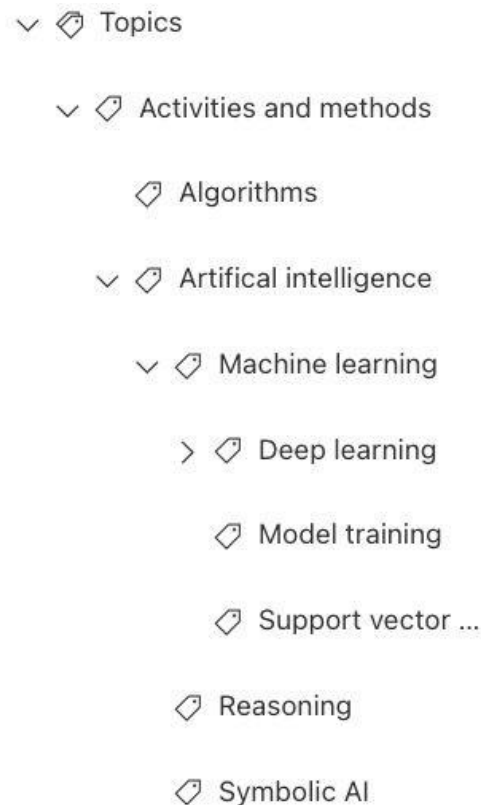
Outfits & Sets

Pants

Shorts

Skirts

Suits & Suit Separates



# Taxonomy Benefits: Structure

Organizing concepts into **facets** for filtering/refining searches

| Document Sources                                            |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> User Guide for Knowledge Engineers | (65) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Developer Guide                    | (28) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Administrator Guide                | (10) |
| Product                                                     |      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attributes                         | (16) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Custom schemes                     | (15) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Library or list                    | (13) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Semantic Middleware Configurator   | (11) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PoolParty APIs                     | (9)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RDF project export                 | (9)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Project creation                   | (8)  |
| Topics                                                      |      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RDF                                | (26) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> URI                                | (24) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Taxonomies                         | (22) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Microsoft Excel                    | (11) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> named graph                        | (8)  |

| Course                    |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| • Main Dishes             | (15504) |
| • Desserts                | (7530)  |
| • Side Dishes/Vegetables  | (6182)  |
| <a href="#">Show More</a> |         |
| Convenience               |         |
| • Entertaining            | (23804) |
| • Make-Ahead              | (13917) |
| • Quick/Easy              | (13186) |
| <a href="#">Show More</a> |         |
| Cost Per Serving          |         |
| • \$1 and Under           | (388)   |
| • \$1.01 to \$2           | (394)   |
| • \$2.01 to \$3           | (250)   |
| • \$3.01 to \$4           | (94)    |
| • \$4.01 and Up           | (28)    |
| Cuisine                   |         |
| • American                | (28614) |
| • Italian                 | (3129)  |
| • New American            | (2370)  |
| <a href="#">Show More</a> |         |
| Main Ingredient           |         |
| • Vegetables              | (11246) |
| • Fruits                  | (6297)  |
| • Poultry                 | (5287)  |

| Topic                                                           |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced Content                       | (73)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agile, Design Thinking, & Facilitation | (60)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Artificial Intelligence                | (25)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Change Management & Communications     | (23)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Company                                | (19)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Content & Brand Strategy               | (5)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Enterprise Learning                    | (23)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Enterprise Search                      | (49)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Graphs & Data Modeling       | (108) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management Strategy & Design | (243) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Taxonomy & Ontology Design             | (113) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Technology Solutions                   | (98)  |
| Article Type                                                    |       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blog                                   | (324) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Podcast                                | (71)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Presentation                           | (56)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Case Study                             | (40)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White Paper                            | (31)  |

**Search filters** [Expand all](#)

**Title name**

**Title type**

**Release date**

**IMDb ratings**

to

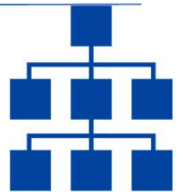
**Number of votes**

**Genre**

# Taxonomy Uses

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## What you can do with a taxonomy



- § **Search:** find content about.... (search string matches taxonomy concepts)
- § **Topic browse:** explore subjects arranged in a hierarchy and then content on the subject
- § **Faceted (filtering/refining) search:** find content meeting a combination of basic criteria
- § **Tagging:** index content consistently so that retrieval is comprehensive and accurate
- § **Discovery:** find other content tagged with same concepts as tagged to found content; explore broader, narrower, and (sometimes) related taxonomy topics
- § **Content curation:** create feeds or alerts based on user profile (personalization) and taxonomy concepts tagged
- § **Metadata management:** for retrieval, identification, comparison, analysis, etc.
- § **Knowledge graph development:** when combined with an ontology, to retrieve data and content across different repositories

# Taxonomy Uses

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## Applications of taxonomies

- § Information tagging and **external** retrieval:
  - **Website marketing** content (news, blog posts, white papers, articles)
  - **Technical (Help)** documentation for users
  - **Ecommerce** product search, discovery, and recommendation
  - **Marketplace** and job opportunity matching online services
  - Media or publishers' curated articles for **subscribers**
- § Information tagging and **internal** retrieval:
  - Managing content, including **content reuse** (proposals, presentations, reports, etc.)
  - Images, video, audio and other **digital asset** findability and reuse
  - **Intranet** (such as SharePoint) content search
  - Research information for **research and development**
  - **Knowledge base** searchability for customer support representatives
  - **Training** course search and recommendation
  - Document management for **regulatory compliance**

# **Taxonomy Support for Artificial Intelligence Applications**

# Taxonomy Uses with Traditional Artificial Intelligence

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## AI Applications (not Generative AI) that are enhanced with taxonomies



§ **Auto-classification and auto-categorization** – using machine learning algorithms with taxonomies and alternative labels to match.



§ **Auto-tagging** – using Natural Language Processing and entity recognition, matching against taxonomy concepts for context and consistency.



§ **Recommendation systems** – with associative or semantic relationships between concepts to recommend what is related.



§ **Intelligent chatbots** – with alternative labels and hierarchical relationships to match and categorize inputs to proper responses.



§ **Natural language question-answering** – to analyze sentence-long questions



§ **Insight engines** - using AI technologies to understand and build on the data it processes, insights, patterns, and trends from large and diverse datasets.



§ **Graph RAG systems** – providing context for training LLMS for retrieval-augmented generation

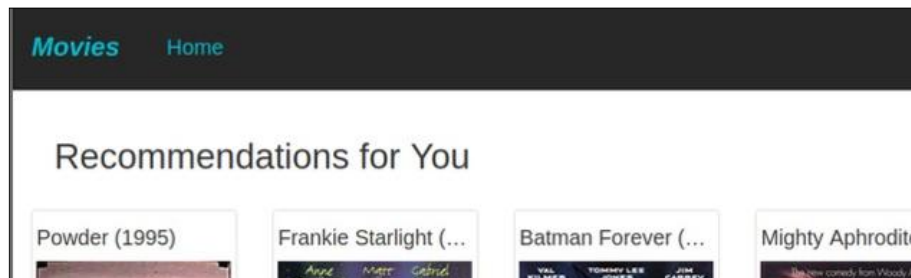
# Taxonomy Uses with Traditional Artificial Intelligence

With AI: Search support

Question answering

Document summary

AI-based recommendation systems



Auto-complete, auto-suggest

 information architecture — Search with Google

 information architecture **design patterns**

 information architecture **conference**

 information architecture **ux**

 information architecture **definition**

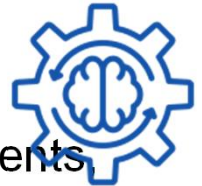
 information architecture **principles**

 information architecture **diagram**

# Taxonomy Uses with Generative AI

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## Supporting Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)



- § **RAG** is a method that improves Large Language The LLM retrieves additional information from an organization's data sources (corporate databases, documents, etc.), before generating an answer.
- § Answers are more current and relevant, with less hallucination, and include proprietary corporate information.

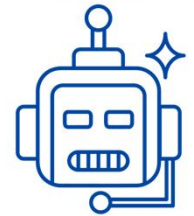
**Taxonomies** further enhance RAG systems by providing:

- § Context of meaning for a concept, based on its position in a taxonomy hierarchy
- § Broader or narrower concepts for retrieval, to expand or narrower a query
- § Concept synonyms to resolve meaning when matching different user query terms
- § Concept definitions to provide further meaning.
- § Improved retrieval speed.
- § Enhancements to ontologies to create a **knowledge graph**, used in **Graph RAG** systems, which provide more complete information for complex questions based on semantic interconnections.

# Taxonomy Uses with Generative AI

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## Supporting AI Agents and Assistants



An **AI Agent** is an autonomous software program that uses an AI model to “understand” goals, solve problems, and take direct actions.

- § Functions independently in a loop, without requiring step-by-step human guidance
- § Decides which tools (e.g. web search, databases, or APIs) to use for a multi-step task
- § An **AI Assistant** reacts to instructions, so is not autonomous

**Taxonomies** improve the reliability of AI agents and AI assistants:

- § Provide context to AI agents on an organization's terminology and information relationships.
- § Can be used in the tagging and classification of unstructured content, if the AI agents have access to metadata.
- § Help surface the most relevant information, when properly tagged to content, which can exclude outdated content.

# Artificial Intelligence (AI) to Support Taxonomy Use and Creation

# Traditional AI in Taxonomy Use: Auto-Tagging

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Taxonomy concepts need to be tagged to all content and continually to new content.

- § Manual tagging/classification is not scalable for large backlog or large workflow.
- § AI methods, existing since the 1990s, have become more common.
- § Not all “auto-tagging” uses AI. Rules can also be written to auto-tag.
- § Human review remains an option.



AI-based auto-tagging and auto-classification makes matches based on a linguistic, logical, or a mathematical profile it expects and recognizes.

## Technologies Include:

- § **Machine learning (ML):** Use mathematical analysis to find patterns that match known properties.
- § **Named entity recognition (NER):** Matches proper nouns mentioned in text.
- § **Semantic analysis:** Locates concepts referenced within the content.
- § **Natural language processing (NLP):** Analyzes sentences.

# Traditional AI in Taxonomy Creation

## Text Analytics for candidate term extraction from documents

### § Extraction of candidate terms from a body of text

#### § Using text analytics technologies, such as natural language processing (NLP)

| Extracted Terms                                                                         |           |     |       |           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----|-------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <div>Select AllDeselect AllAdd Candidate ConceptsAdd to BlacklistExport Documents</div> |           |     |       |           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Term                                                                                    | Relevance | CTS | MIS ▾ | Frequency |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <a href="#">Process Improvement</a>                                                     | 10.02     | 0   | 17.1  | 14        |                                                                                             |
| <a href="#">Digital Asset Manager</a>                                                   | 32.86     | 0   | 16.89 | 6         |          |
| <a href="#">Managing Director</a>                                                       | 27.69     | 0   | 16.75 | 18        |    |
| <a href="#">social media</a>                                                            | 36.69     | 0   | 16.73 | 74        |    |
| <a href="#">video games</a>                                                             | 2.77      | 0   | 16.61 | 6         |    |
| <a href="#">communication skills</a>                                                    | 10.71     | 0   | 16.61 | 7         |    |

Software ranks candidate terms by various statistics

# Generative AI and LLMs in Taxonomy Creation

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Generate AI using Large Language Models (LLMs) can:

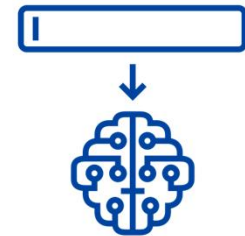
- § Recognize term parent-child hierarchy
  - Ø put concepts into hierarchical relationships
- § Identify synonyms
  - Ø create alternative labels for concepts
- § Find definitions for terms
  - Ø create original definitions for concepts
- § Take existing taxonomy context that is provided into account
  - Ø create narrower concepts that are appropriate for the context
- § Convert natural language into machine-readable language
  - Ø convert a text-based taxonomy into SKOS
  - Ø create SPARQL queries from text requests, in order to analyze SKOS-based taxonomies

# Generative AI and LLMs in Taxonomy Creation

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Examples of queries (prompts) in LLM applications (ChatGPT, Claude, Gemini, etc.)

- § *Put the following list of terms into a hierarchy of up to 3 levels.*
- § *Put the following list of terms into these three categories.*
- § *Provide synonyms for the term...*
- § *Are the two terms A and B, synonymous with each other, related to each other, or is one a type of (included in) the other?*
- § *Provide a list of more specific types of ...*



LLMs and Generative AI do not fully replace humans in the task of taxonomy creation, but rather assist, by providing suggestions.

LLMs cannot:

- § Fully understand your particular, varied users or your use cases
- § Know how granular (specific) to make the narrower concepts
- § Understand your search and tagging technology to know the best alternative labels to create
- § Create a full, final taxonomy for your needs.



# Generative AI and LLMs in Taxonomy Creation

Strategic alliances

<https://docu-nightly.graphwise.ai/Business2/34> Add to Exclude

Details Notes Documents Linked Data Triple

SKOS Business

Broader Concepts

[Business development](#)

Narrower Concepts +

Related Concepts

Top Concept of Concept Schemes

Preferred Label

en English (Default Language)

Strategic alliances

Alternative Labels +

Hidden Labels +

Scope Notes +

Definitions +

Taxonomy management software with LLM-based feature to suggest narrower concepts, alternative labels, and definitions.

Current Node

Investment

Suggested Narrower Concepts:

☐ Select all

☐ Real estate investment

☐ Stocks

☐ Mutual funds

☐ Bonds

☐ Retirement investment

☐ Commodities

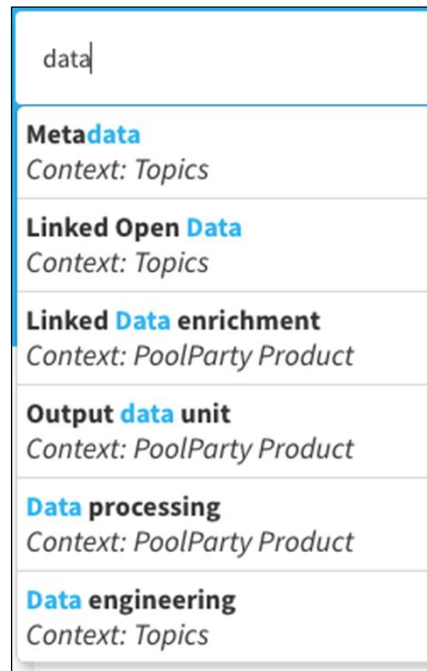
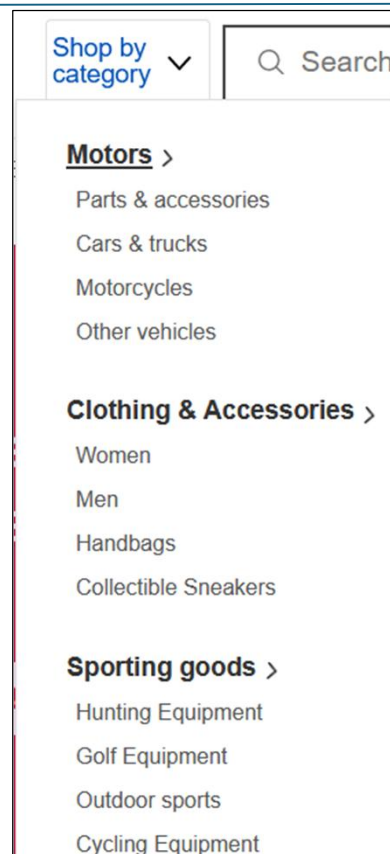
☐ Global investment

AI-generated suggested narrower concepts to select from.

Video demos

# Taxonomies vs. Artificial Intelligence in the User Experience

# User Experience with Taxonomies



## Topic

- ☐ Advanced Content (73)
- ☐ Agile, Design Thinking, & Facilitation (60)
- ☐ Artificial Intelligence (25)
- ☐ Change Management & Communications (23)
- ☐ Company (19)
- ☐ Content & Brand Strategy (5)
- ☐ Enterprise Learning (23)
- ☐ Enterprise Search (49)
- ☐ Knowledge Graphs & Data Modeling (108)
- ☐ Knowledge Management Strategy & Design (243)
- ☐ Taxonomy & Ontology Design (113)
- ☐ Technology Solutions (98)

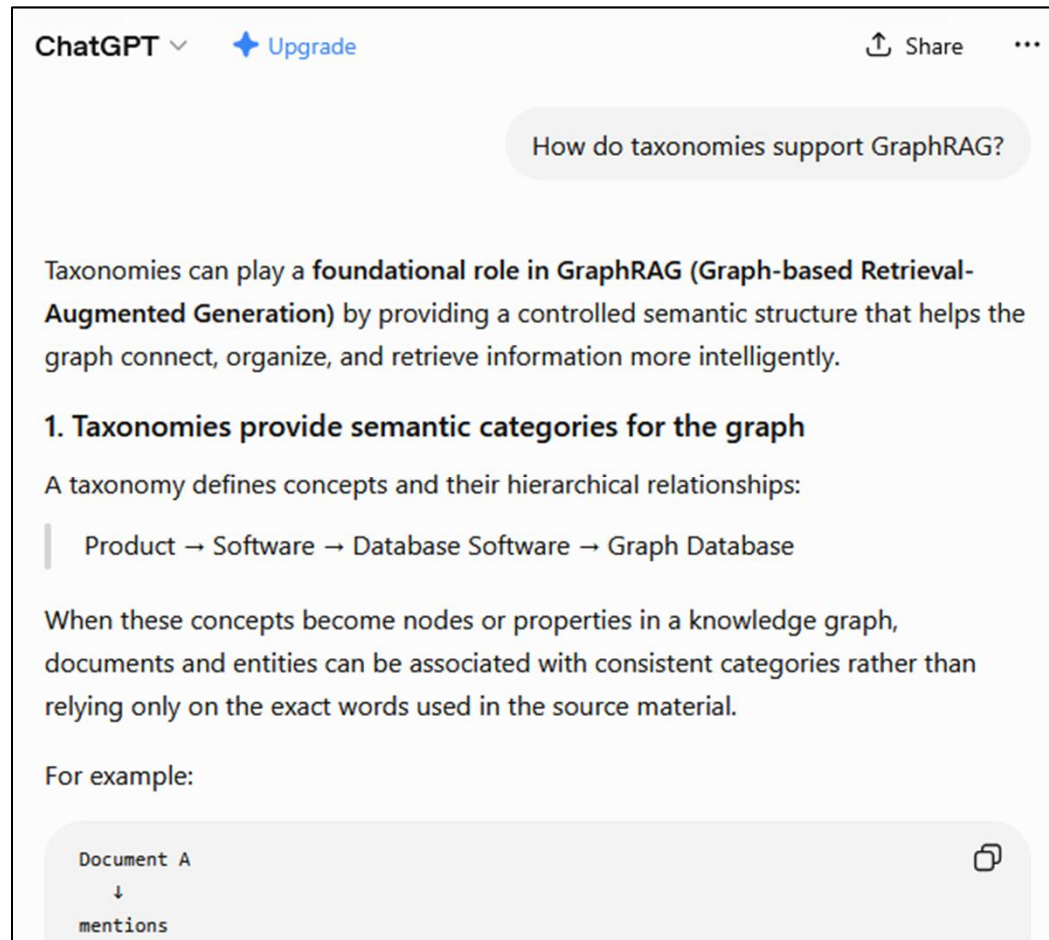
## Article Type

- ☐ Blog (324)
- ☐ Podcast (71)
- ☐ Presentation (56)
- ☐ Case Study (40)
- ☐ White Paper (31)

## Taxonomies provide users with:

- Suggested topics
- Option to explore other topics
- Interaction with concepts
- Transparency of why the results were retrieved

# User Experience with GenAI



## GenAI provides users with:

- Answers to questions in natural language
- Single detailed answers, instead of multiple records/ documents
- Chat follow-up suggesting how to refine or expand the query

# Taxonomies vs. AI in the User Experience

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What do user prefer to do?

- § Explore and interact with topics to find information (provided by taxonomies)
- § Have answers and information served to them (provided by AI)

It depends on the user, the information, and the context.

A taxonomy can support either capability.

# Taxonomies vs. AI in the User Experience

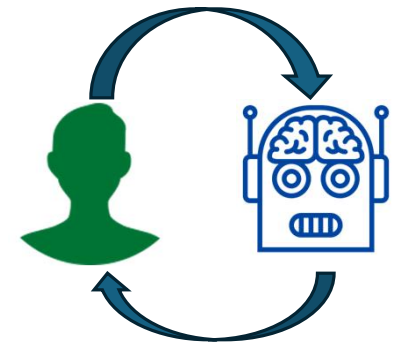
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In user interface implementations:

- Ø As long as users want to explore, browse, filter, refine topics with their own control, there will also be **taxonomies** for user interface design.
- Ø Generative **AI** will further improve search querying results and recommendations.

In the development of taxonomies:

- Ø There will always be user-focused research methods in taxonomy creation to make the taxonomy suitable for its users.
- Ø **AI** can facilitate some taxonomy creation tasks, but human review is necessary. Remember: “Human in the Loop”



# Conclusions

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**Taxonomies** and **AI** don't have to be in competition.

They assist each other for creation.

§ Taxonomies support AI applications

§ AI assists in taxonomy creation and tagging applications.

They complement each other, both in their design and development and in their implementation.

**Taxonomies** also provides **understanding**, where **AI** does not. AI provides predictions.

Taxonomists should learn to work with AI.

Experts in AI for information/data should learn to work with taxonomies.



# Resources

## General Taxonomy Resources

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- § ANSI/NISO Z39.19-2005 (2010) *Guidelines for Construction, Format, and Management of Monolingual Controlled Vocabularies*  
[www.niso.org/publications/ansiniso-z3919-2005-r2010](http://www.niso.org/publications/ansiniso-z3919-2005-r2010)
- § The Accidental Taxonomist Blog  
<http://accidental-taxonomist.blogspot.com>
- § Accidental Taxonomist book websites  
[www.hedden-information.com/accidental-taxonomist/websites](http://www.hedden-information.com/accidental-taxonomist/websites)
- § Hedden Information Management past presentations  
[www.hedden-information.com/presentations](http://www.hedden-information.com/presentations)
- § Hedden Information Management taxonomy training  
[www.hedden-information.com/taxonomy-courses-workshops](http://www.hedden-information.com/taxonomy-courses-workshops)
- § Taxonomy Talk, taxonomists community on Discord  
<https://discord.com/invite/3qyMVYCAsw>



## Further Information on Taxonomies and AI

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- § [“Generative AI and Taxonomies for Finding Information”](#)  
The Accidental Taxonomist Blog, 29 June 2026
- § [“How AI and Taxonomy Builder Support the Building of Taxonomies”](#)  
Graphwise blog, 18 June 2026
- § [“AI-Assisted Taxonomy Creation: Tools, Workflows, and Where Do Humans Fit In?”](#)  
Graphwise/CIDM webinar recording, 15 July 2026
- § [“Taxonomy in the Age of AI”](#)  
Graphwise webinar recording, 21 April 2026
- § [“Enhancing AI Effectiveness with Taxonomies and Knowledge Graphs”](#)  
Factor blog, 25 April 2025
- § [“Generative AI for Taxonomy Creation”](#)  
Enterprise Knowledge blog, 8 April 2024
- § [“GraphRAG in the Enterprise”](#)  
Enterprise Knowledge blog, 5 March 2026

## Questions/Contact

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**Hedden Information  
Management**

Making information findable

Hedden, Heather. (2022) *The Accidental Taxonomist*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.  
Medford, NJ: Information Today Inc.

[www.hedden-information.com/accidental-taxonomist](http://www.hedden-information.com/accidental-taxonomist)

