

Quality over quantity? – The optimal allocation of quality samples in Bavarian cultivar evaluation trials in perennial ryegrass

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Anne-Katrin Gorn, 13th Working Seminar on Statistical Methods in Variety Testing,
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Fig. 1: Perennial ryegrass in plot trial, S. Hartmann, LfL

1. Perennial ryegrass

- Most important grass in grassland
- Cultivar evaluation trials for recommendation of most suitable cultivar for a specific region (Graf et al. 2009)
- Selection criterion predominantly yield
- Quality aspects are also of importance



Fig. 1: Perennial ryegrass in plot trial, S. Hartmann, LfL

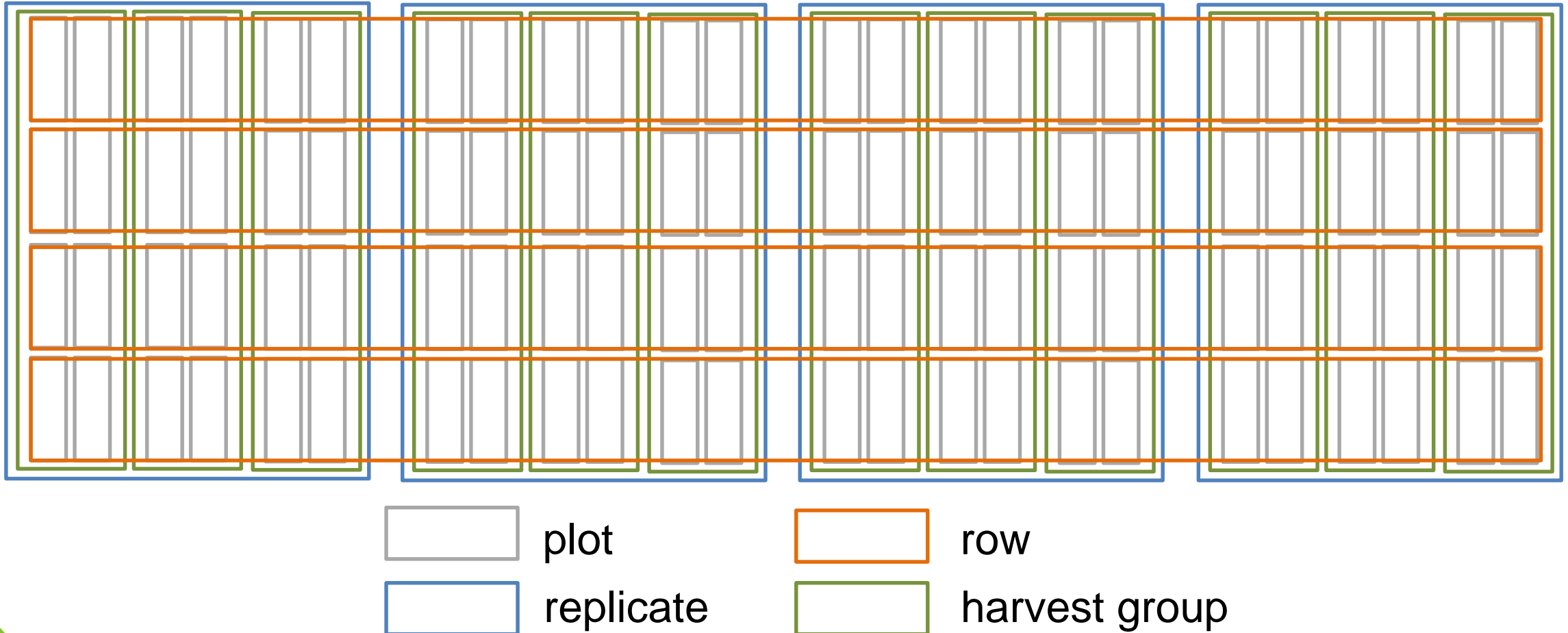
2. Evaluation trials in perennial ryegrass

Site	Trial	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Osterseeon	1	Sowing year	Harvest year 1	Harvest year 2	Harvest year 3				

Trial

2. Evaluation trials in perennial ryegrass

Trial design



2. Evaluation trials in perennial ryegrass

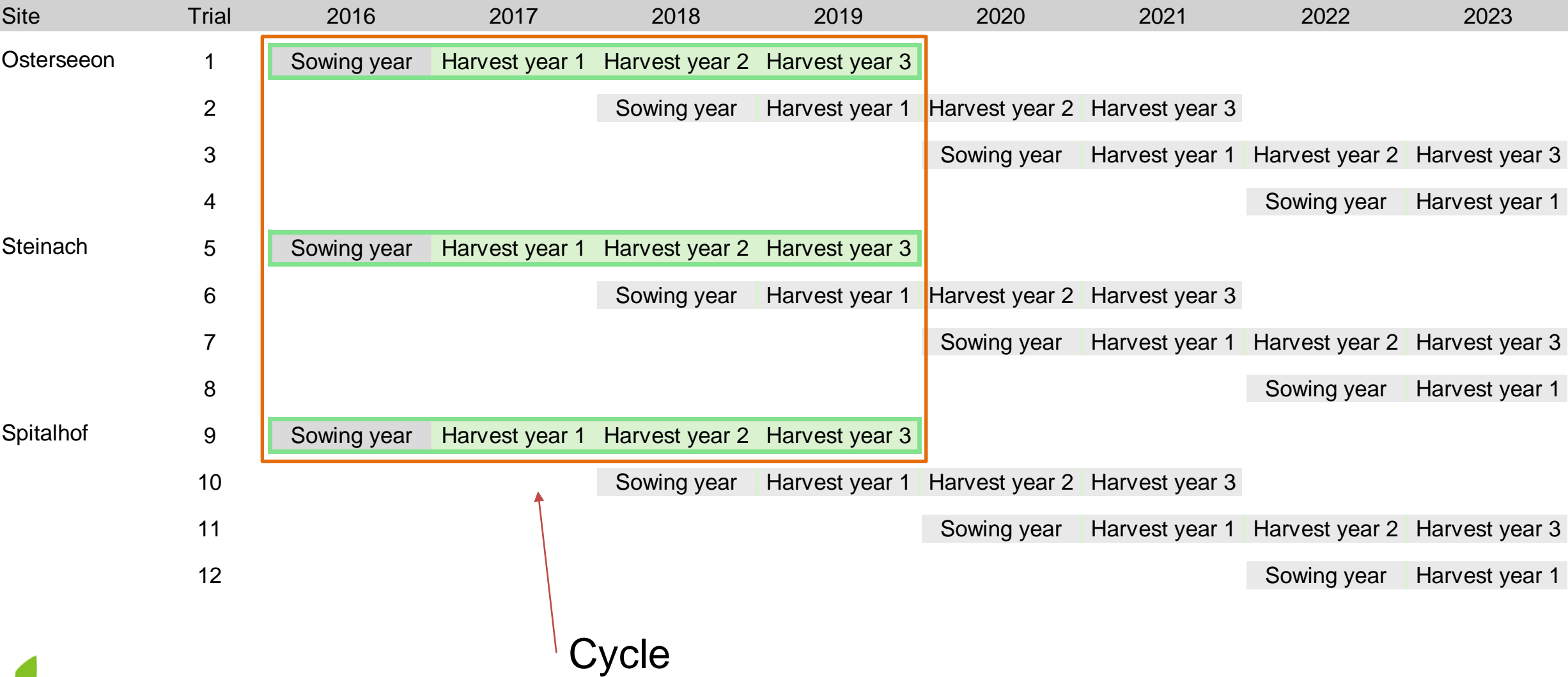
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	4							Sowing year	Harvest year 1

- Staggered starts (Loughin 2006)
- Effects for **sowing year**, **calendar year** and **harvest year** (Piepho and Eckl 2014)

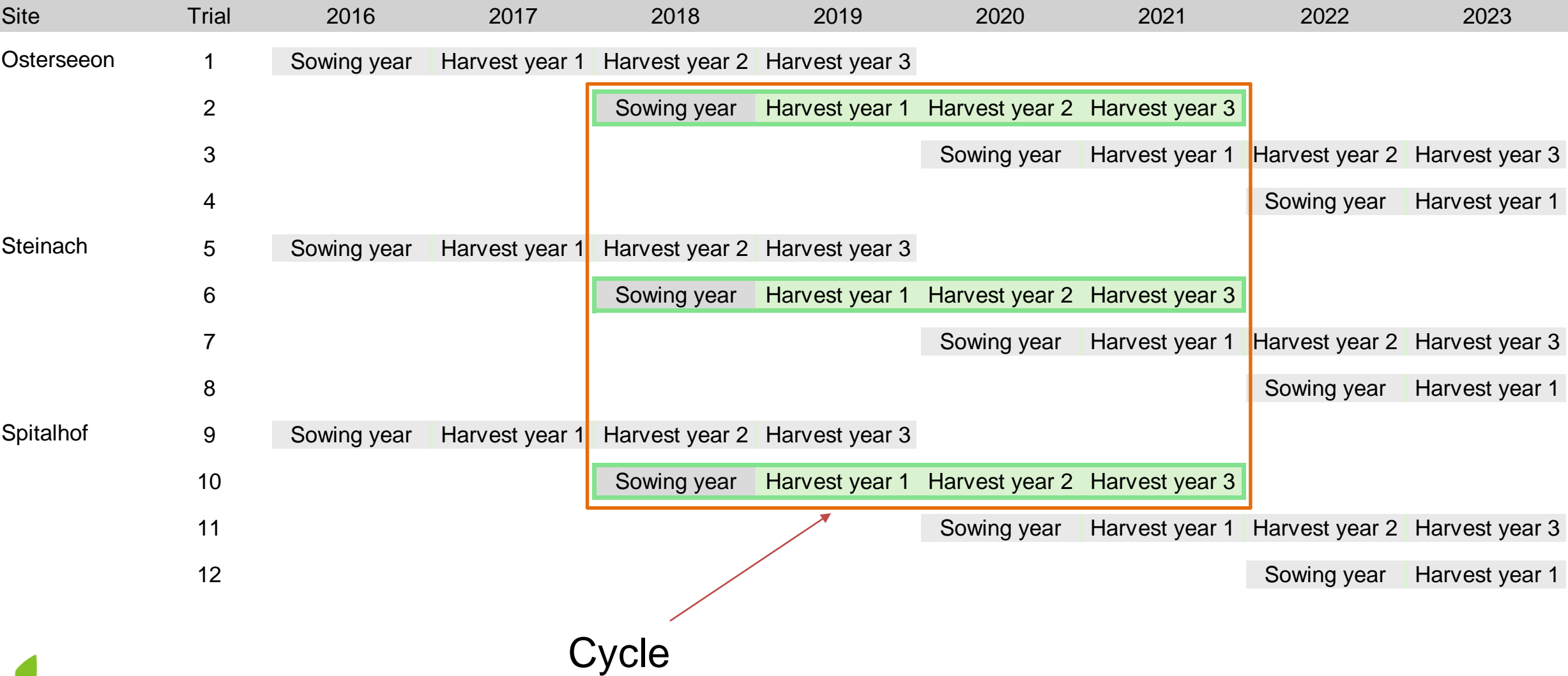
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Steinach	5	Sowing year	Harvest year 1	Harvest year 2	Harvest year 3				
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2. Evaluation trials in perennial ryegrass



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Cycle

2. Evaluation trials in perennial ryegrass

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2. Evaluation trials in perennial ryegrass

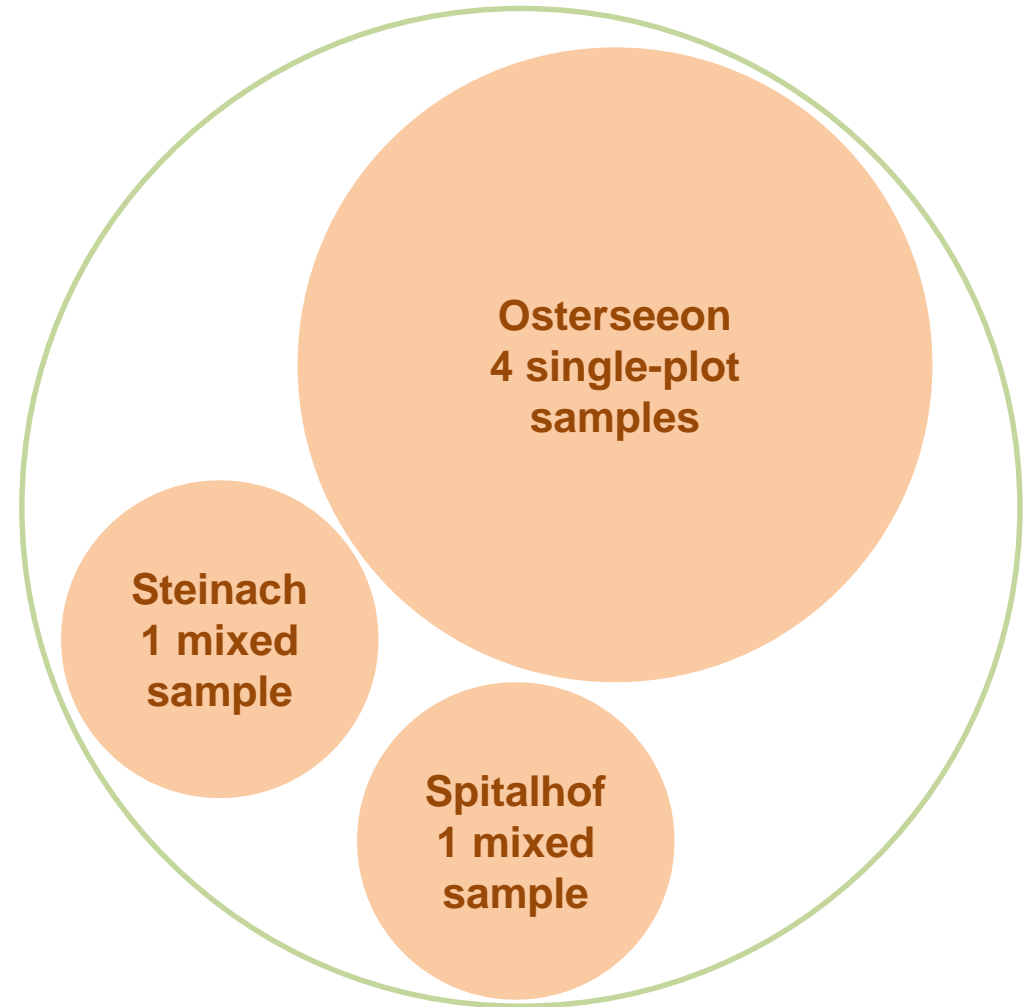
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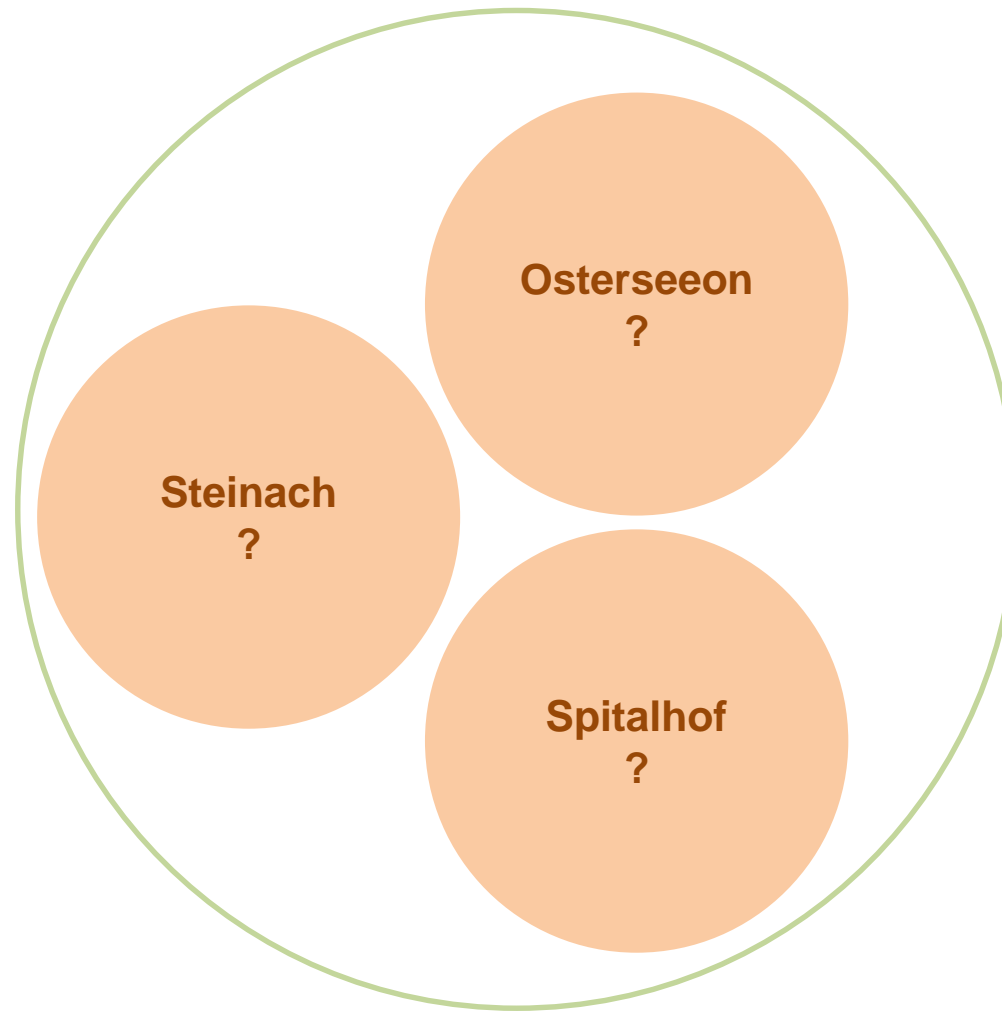
3. Problem

- 3 sites each with 4 replicates per cultivar and cut
 - Number of quality samples sent to the laboratory annually is limited
- Single-plot samples partly mixed across the 4 replicates per cultivar and cut
- Allocation of mixed samples good for evaluation of cultivars?



= 6 samples per cultivar and cut

4. Research question



≤ 6 samples per cultivar and cut

5. Methods - overview

1. Estimation of
variance components



2. Simulation of
alternative designs



3. Comparison of
designs

5.1. Estimation of variance components

1. Estimation of variance components



2. Simulation of alternative designs



3. Comparison of designs

- Linear mixed model
- Autocorrelation due to perenniality
- Differentiation of the effects of **sowing year, calendar year and harvest year** (Piepho and Eckl 2014)

Which year effects are estimable?

- **Separate year effects?**
- A reduced number of parameters for **environments?**

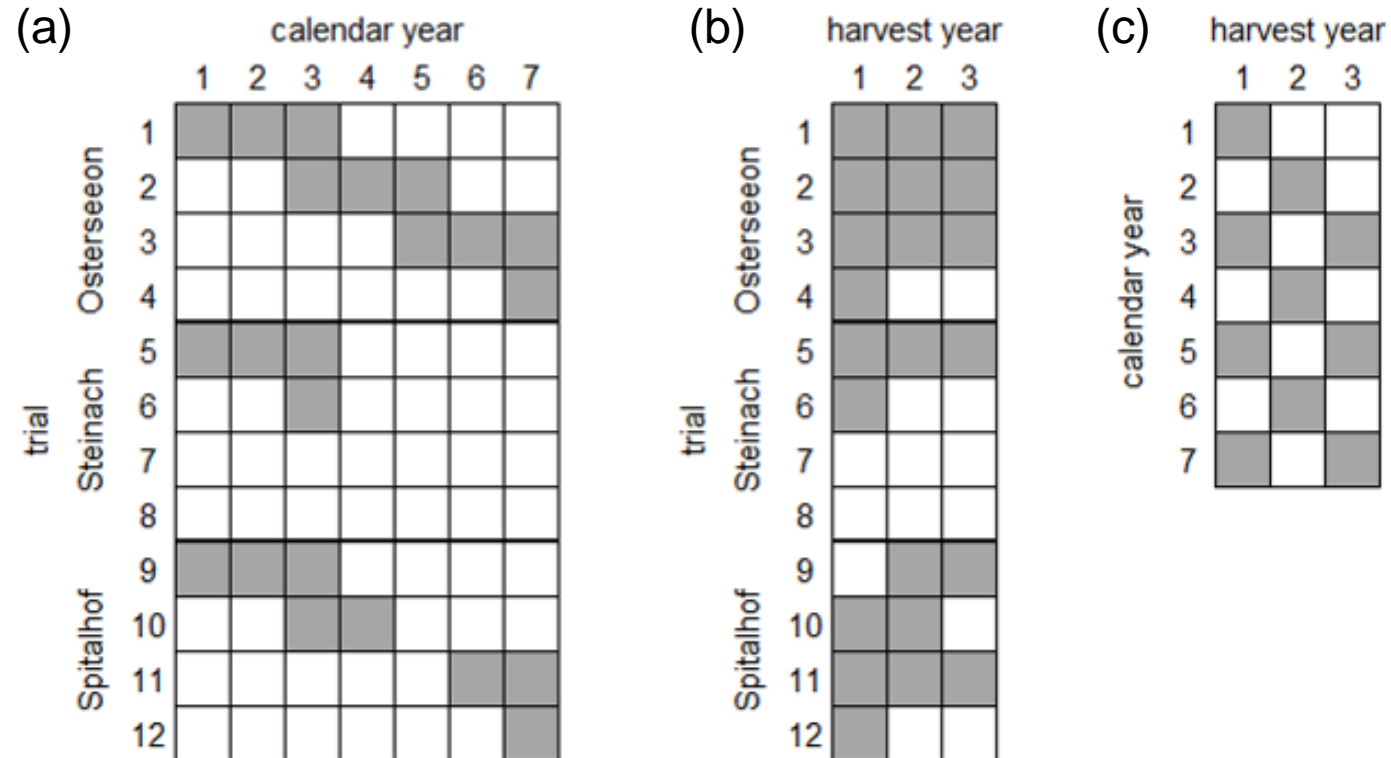
A strategy

5.1.1. A strategy for year effects in perennial crops

Estimability of year effects ?

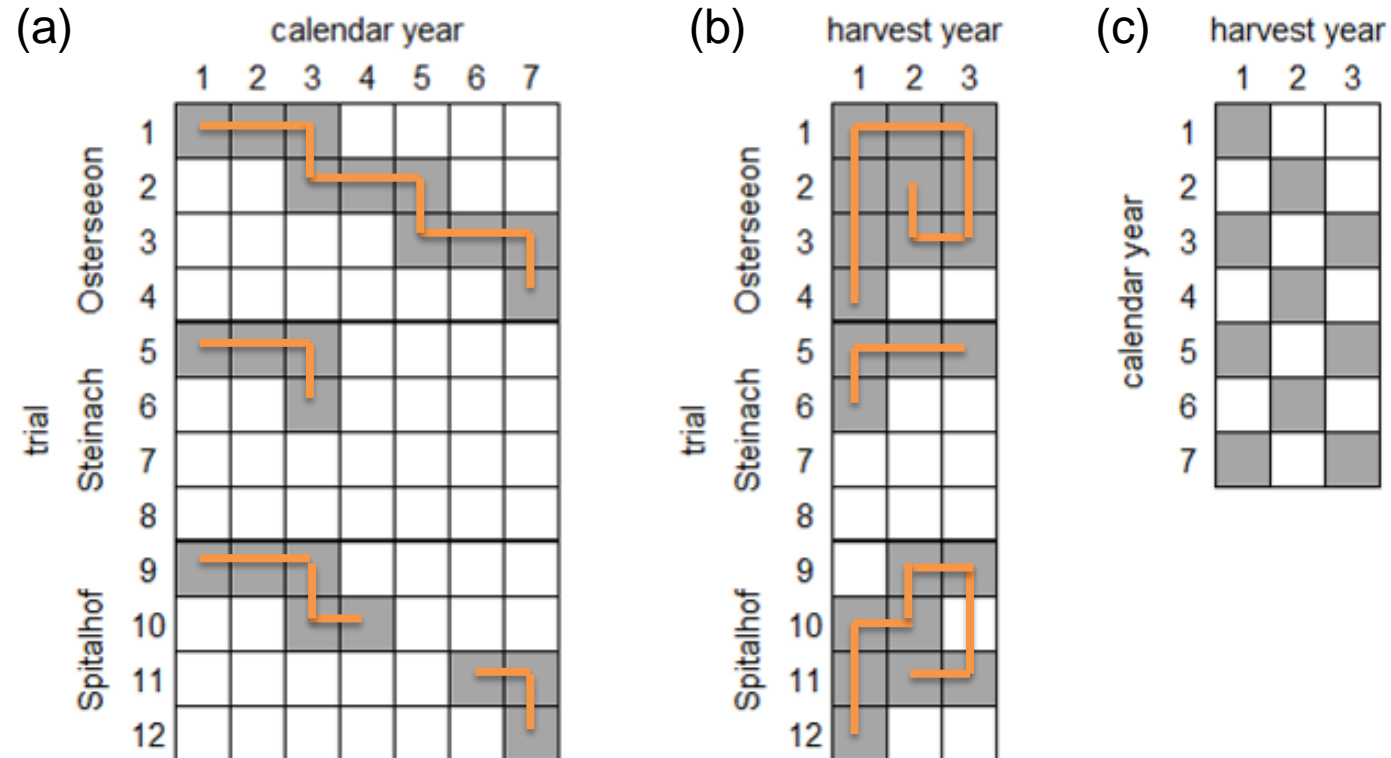
5.1.1. A strategy for year effects in perennial crops

- For estimating **main effects**, connected data is needed (Searle 1987)



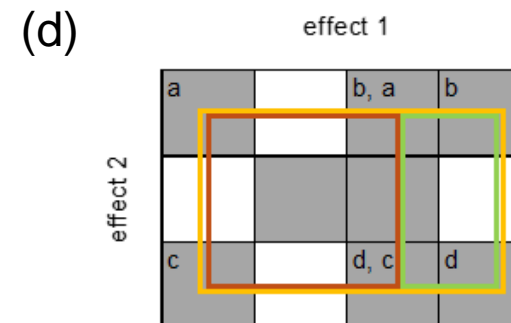
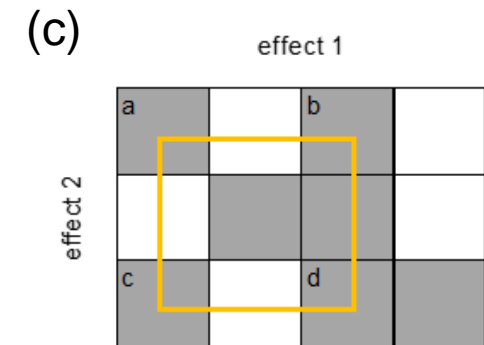
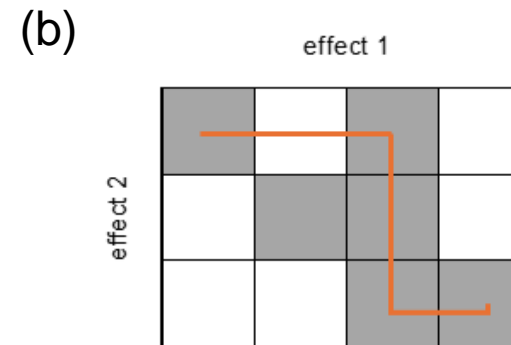
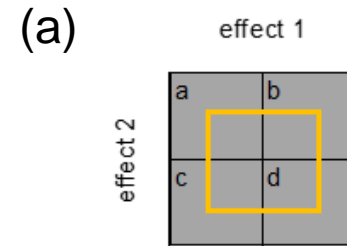
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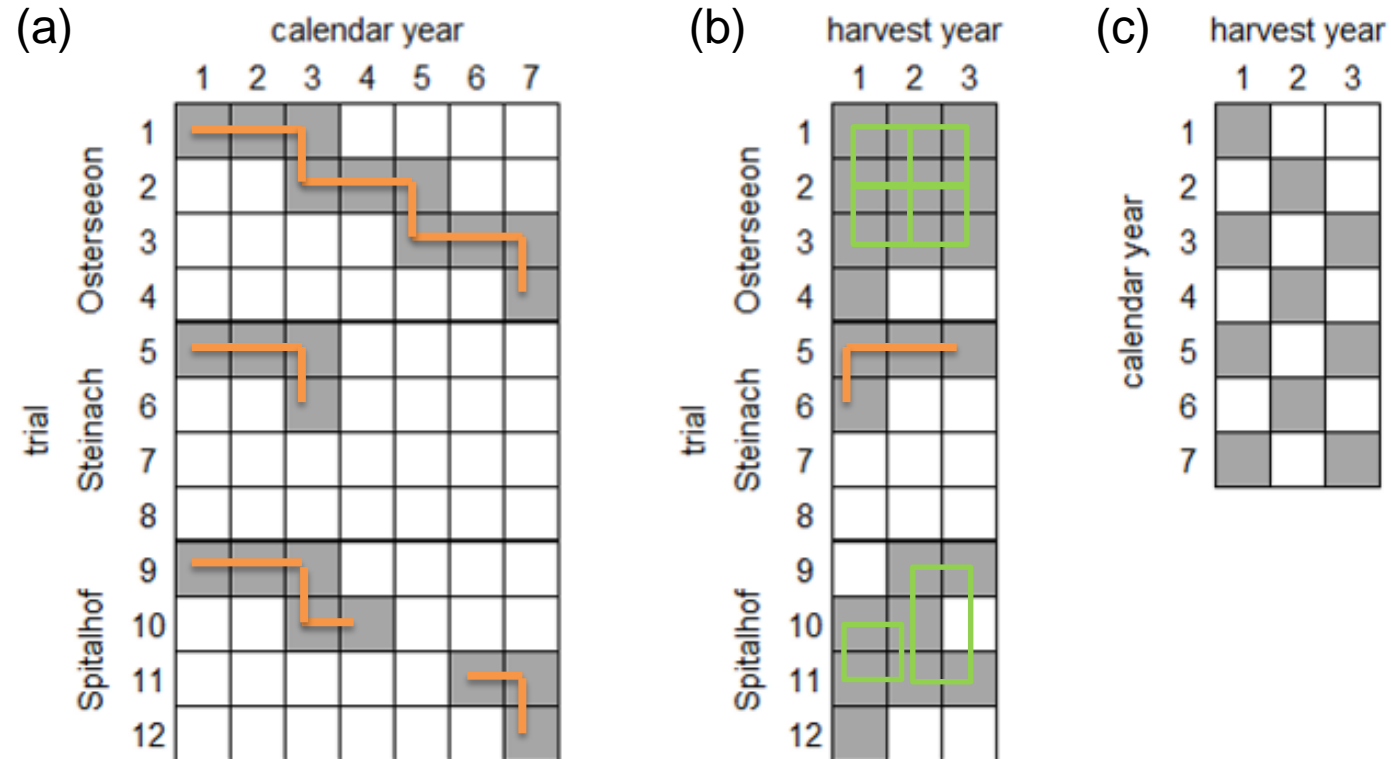


5.1.1. A strategy for year effects in perennial crops

- Tetrads necessary for estimating **two-way interactions** (Bradu and Gabriel 1974)
- Tetrad: $(a - b) - (c - d)$

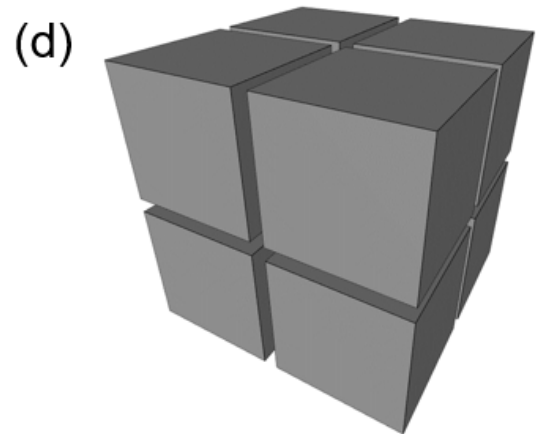
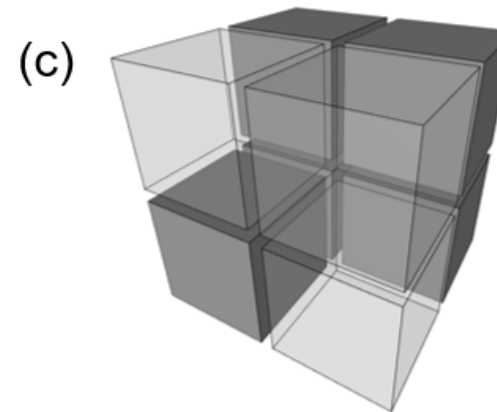
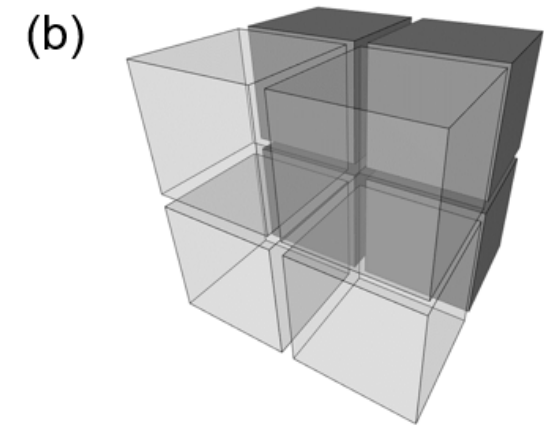
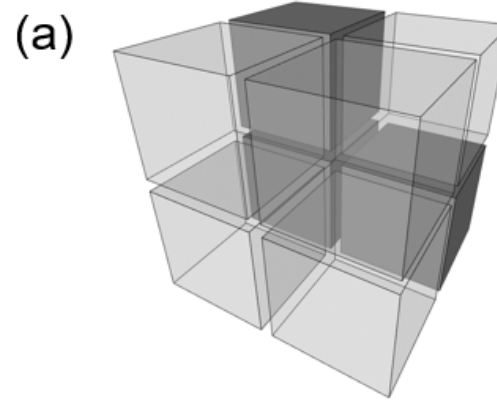


5.1.1. A strategy for year effects in perennial crops



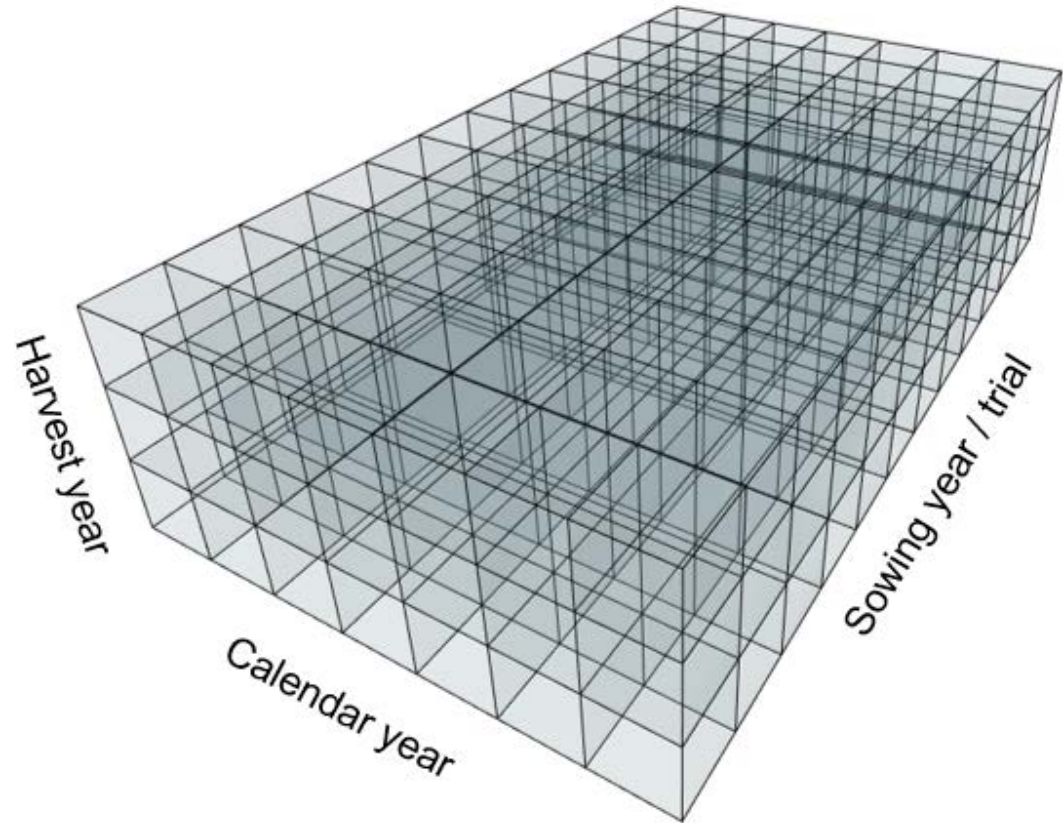
5.1.1. A strategy for year effects in perennial crops

- Octads necessary for estimating **three-way interactions** (Winer 1962)



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5.1.1. A strategy for year effects in perennial crops

Estimability of year effects ?

- ANOVA
- If degrees of freedom
 - = 0: eliminate effect from model
 - ≥ 1 : effects stay in model

Fixed or random?

- Analogy between effects of years and blocks
- Decision of recovering or not inter-year information with Kenward and Roger (1997) method
- Interactions modelled dependent on status of year factors

Separate or combined effects?

- Comparison of models with separate year effects to a combined-year effect
- Selection criterion: AIC

5.1. Estimation of variance components

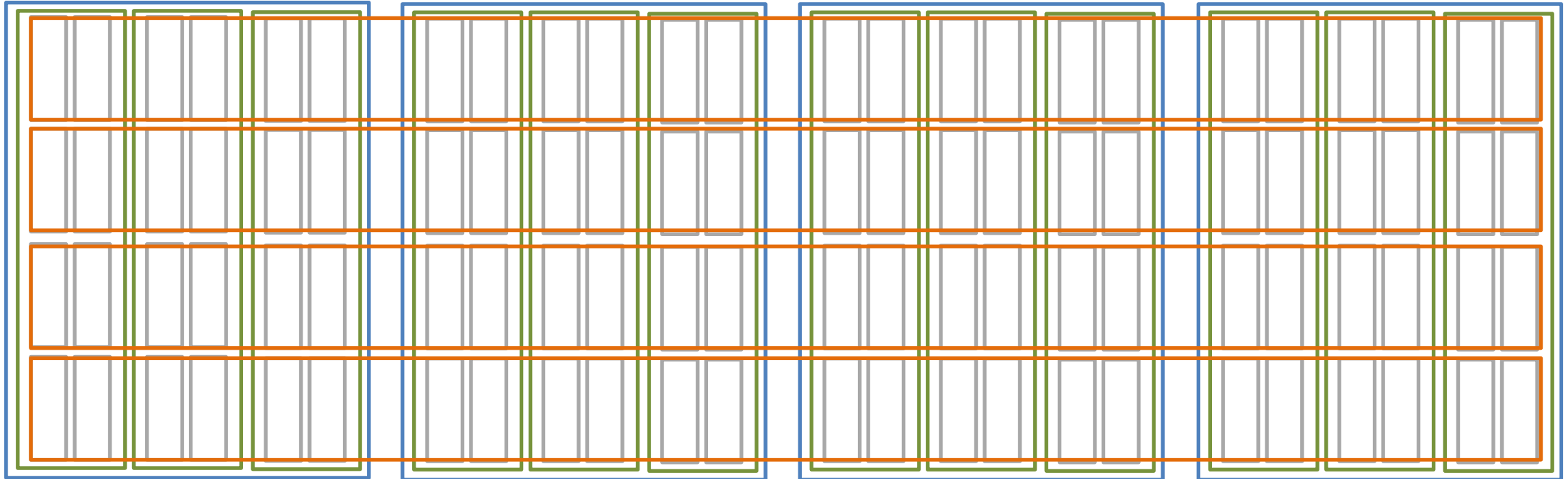
$$M = \mu + (HG/C) \times HY \times T + e$$

where

M	ME in MJ kg ⁻¹ of a specific cultivar nested in harvest group in a specific trial, cut and harvest year
μ	overall main effect
(HG/C)	fixed effect for cultivar nested within the respective harvest group
HY	fixed effect for harvest year
T	fixed effect for trial (sowing year)
e	random residual error effect of M, $N(0, \sigma_e^2)$

5.1. Estimation of variance components

Trial design



plot



row



replicate



harvest group

5.1. Estimation of variance components

$$M = \mu + (HG/C) \times HY \times T : T \cdot ROW \cdot HY + T \cdot REP \cdot HY + T \cdot REP \cdot HG \cdot HY + e$$

where

M	ME in MJ kg ⁻¹ of a specific cultivar nested in harvest group in a specific trial, replicate, cut and harvest year
μ	overall main effect
(HG/C)	fixed effect for cultivar nested within the respective harvest group
HY	fixed effect for harvest year
T	fixed effect for trial (sowing year)
T · ROW · HY	random effect of the row nested in trial and harvest year, $N(0, \sigma_{row}^2)$
T · REP · HY	random effect of the replicate nested within trial and harvest year, $N(0, \sigma_{rep}^2)$
T · REP · HG · HY	random effect for main plot nested within row and trial and harvest year, $N(0, \sigma_{hg}^2)$
e	random residual error effect of M, $N(0, \sigma_e^2)$

5.1. Estimation of variance components

Site	Covariance parameter	Estimate
Osterseeon	$T \cdot ROW \cdot HY$	0.1941
Osterseeon	$T \cdot REP \cdot HY$	0
Osterseeon	$T \cdot REP \cdot HG \cdot HY$	4.7051
Osterseeon	e	1.8173
Spitalhof	$T \cdot ROW \cdot HY$	0
Spitalhof	$T \cdot REP \cdot HY$	0.09990
Spitalhof	$T \cdot REP \cdot HG \cdot HY$	0.2785
Spitalhof	e	1.4103
Steinach	$T \cdot ROW \cdot HY$	0.2036
Steinach	$T \cdot REP \cdot HY$	0.09729
Steinach	$T \cdot REP \cdot HG \cdot HY$	0
Steinach	e	2.8464

5.2. Simulation of alternative designs

1. Estimation of
variance components



2. Simulation of
alternative designs

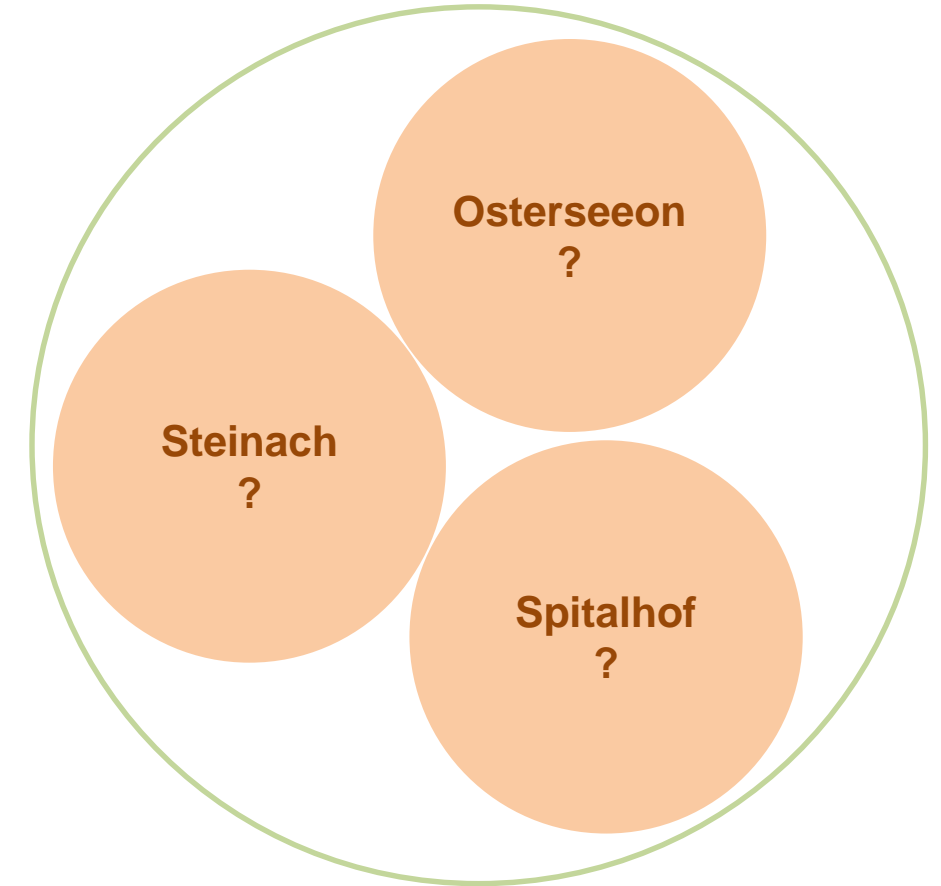


3. Comparison of
designs

- With variance components fixed to the values obtained in step 1

5.2. Simulation of alternative designs

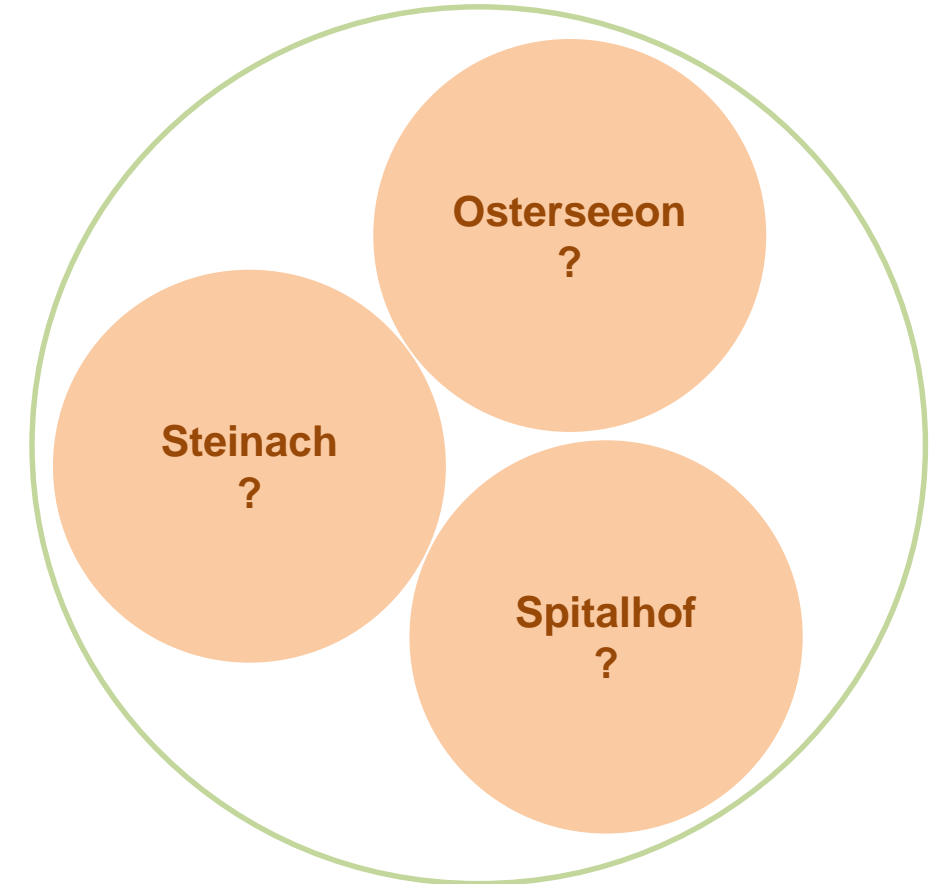
Osterseeon	Spitalhof	Steinach	Sum
4	1	1	6
3	1	2	6
3	2	1	6
2	1	3	6
2	2	2	6
2	3	1	6
1	1	4	6
1	2	3	6
1	3	2	6
1	4	1	6
3	1	1	5
2	1	2	5
2	2	1	5
1	1	3	5
1	2	2	5
1	3	1	5
2	1	1	4
1	1	2	4
1	2	1	4
1	1	1	3



≤ 6 samples per cultivar and cut

5.2. Simulation of alternative designs

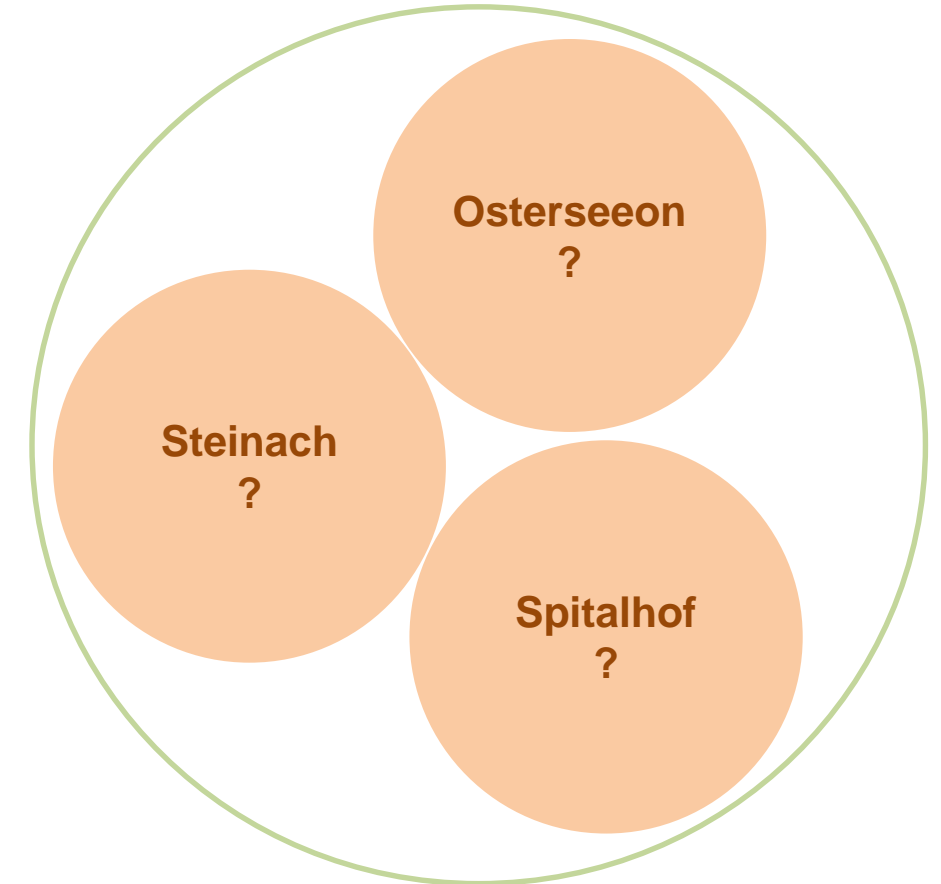
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1	3	2	6
1	4	1	6
3	1	1	5
2	1	2	5
2	2	1	5
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1	2	2	5
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1	1	2	4
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≤ 6 samples per cultivar and cut

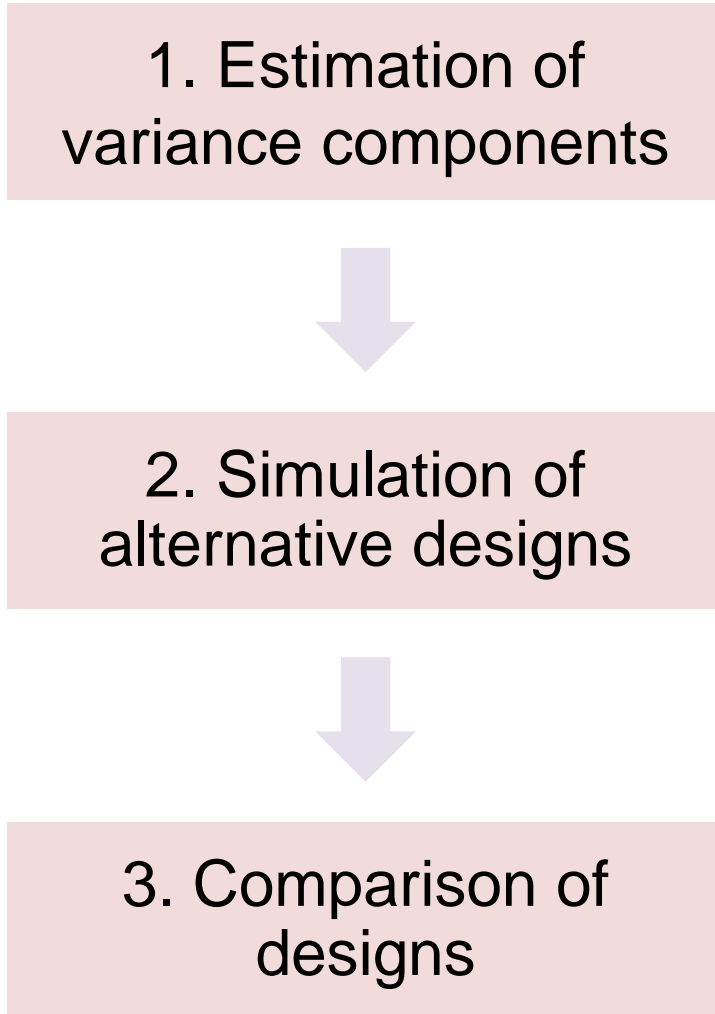
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3	1	1	5
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2	1	1	4
1	1	2	4
1	2	1	4
1	1	1	3



≤ 6 samples per cultivar and cut

5.3. Comparison of designs



- Measurement of statistical power of alternative designs (Stroup 2002)
- Selection of most precise design

6. Concluding remarks

- Focus was on the allocation of quality samples in post-registration trials.
- Perennial crops like perennial ryegrass have unique modelling characteristics, for which the proposed strategy provides guidelines.
- The identified optimal design will enable cultivar evaluations to incorporate quality information without exceeding sample limits.



Fig. 1: Perennial ryegrass in plot trial, S. Hartmann, LfL

Thank you for your attention!



Fig. 1: Perennial ryegrass in plot trial, S. Hartmann, LfL

References

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