Automatic report for a Completely Randomized Design (CRD)

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# 1. Model specification and data description

There are data from 4 treatments evaluated using a completely randomized design. The statistical model is

where

* is the observed response with treatment and replication .
* is the mean response over all treatments and replications.
* is the effect for treatment .
* is the error term.

In this model we assume that the errors are independent and have a normal distribution with common variance, that is, .

# 2. Analysis for trait Wheat\_Grain\_Subsample fresh weight\_g

## 2.1. ANOVA

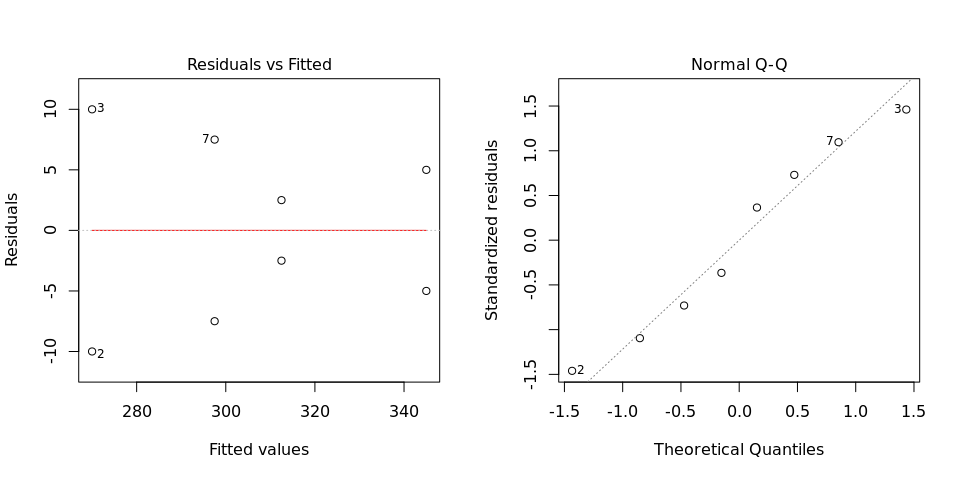
You have fitted a linear model for a CRD. The ANOVA table for your model is:

## Analysis of Variance Table  
##   
## Response: "Wheat\_Grain\_Subsample fresh weight\_g"  
## Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)   
## TREATMENT 3 5862.5 1954.17 20.844 0.00664 \*\*  
## Residuals 4 375.0 93.75   
## ---  
## Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

The coefficient of variation for this experiment is 3.162%. The p-value for treatments is 0.00664 which is significant at the 5% level.

## 2.2. Assumptions

Don’t forget the assumptions of the model. It is supposed that the errors are independent with a normal distribution and with the same variance for all the treatments. The following residuals plots must help you evaluate this:



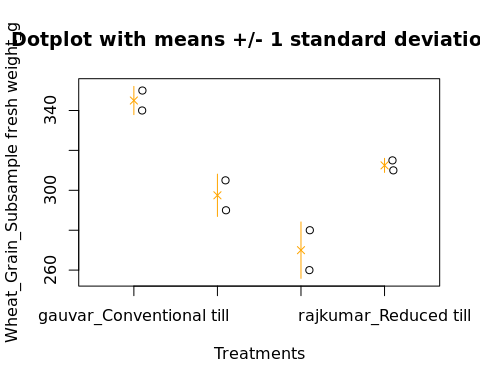
Any trend in the residuals in the left plot would violate the assumption of independence while a trend in the variability of the residuals –for instance a funnel shape– suggests heterogeneity of variances. Departures from the theoretical normal line on the right plot are symptoms of lack of normality.

## 2.3. Treatment means

Below are the sorted means for each treatment with letters indicating if there are significant differences using the multiple comparisons method of Tukey at the 5% level.

## dfr[, traits[i]] groups  
## gauvar\_Conventional till 345.0 a  
## rajkumar\_Reduced till 312.5 ab  
## gauvar\_Reduced till 297.5 bc  
## rajkumar\_Conventional till 270.0 c

It is always good to have some visualization of the data. Because the number of treatments in your experiment is not so big, we can plot the data for each treatment:



## 2.4. Variance components

Below are the variance components for this model, under the assumption that treatments are random. Here the model is fitted using REML.

## Variance Std.Dev.  
## TREATMENT 930.20915 30.499330  
## Residual 93.74994 9.682455