

# Using **asremlPlus**, in conjunction with **asreml**, to do the analysis of a wheat experiment that includes choosing a local spatial variation model using AICs

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29 October, 2023

This vignette shows how to use **asremlPlus** (Brien, 2023), in conjunction with **asreml** (Butler et al., 2023), to select the terms to be included in a mixed model for an experiment that involves spatial variation by comparing of information criteria . It also illustrates diagnostic checking and prediction production and presentation for this experiment. Here, **asremlPlus** and **asreml** are packages for the R Statistical Computing environment (R Core Team, 2023).

It is divided into the following main sections:

1. Set up the initial model for this experiment
2. Compare a series of information criteria to select a linear mixed model for the data
3. Diagnostic checking using residual plots and variofaces
4. Prediction production and presentation

## 1. Set up the initial model for this experiment

```
library(asreml, quietly=TRUE)

## Offline License checked out Sun Oct 29 16:34:07 2023
## Loading ASReml-R version 4.2

library(asremlPlus)
library(parallel)
library(doParallel)

## Loading required package: foreach
## Loading required package: iterators

library(foreach)
suppressMessages(library(qqplotr, quietly=TRUE))
options(width = 100)
```

### Get data available in asremlPlus

The data are from a 1976 spring wheat experiment and are taken from Gilmour et al. (1995). An analysis is presented in the **asreml** manual by Butler et al. (2023, Section 7.6), although they suggest that it is a barley experiment.

```
data(Wheat.dat)
```

## Add row and column covariates for the spatial modelling

```
tmp.dat <- within(Wheat.dat,
  {
    cColumn <- dae::as.numfac(Column)
    cColumn <- cColumn - mean(unique(cColumn))
    cRow <- dae::as.numfac(Row)
    cRow <- cRow - mean(unique(cRow))
  })
```

## Fit an initial model - Row and column random

In the following, an initial model is fitted that has the terms that would be included for a balanced lattice. In addition, a term WithinColPairs has been included to allow for extraneous variation arising between pairs of adjacent lanes.

```
current.asr <- do.call(asreml,
  list(yield ~ Rep + WithinColPairs + Variety,
    random = ~ Row + Column,
    residual = ~ Row:Column,
    data = tmp.dat))
```

## Intialize a model sequence by loading the current fit into an asrtests object

In creating the asrtests object, IClikelihood is set to full so that the full Restricted Maximum Likelihood (full REML) of Verbyla, 2019 is incorporated into the tests.summary of the asrtests object.

```
current.asrt <- as.asrtests(current.asr, NULL, NULL, IClikelihood = "full",
  label = "Initial model")
```

```
## Warning in (function (fixed = ~1, random = ~NULL, sparse = ~NULL, residual = ~NULL, :
## Log-likelihood not converged
```

## Check for and remove any boundary terms and print a summary of the fit in the asrtests object

```
current.asrt <- rmboundary(current.asrt)
print(current.asrt)
```

```
##
##
## ##### Summary of the fitted variance parameters
##
##          component std.error  z.ratio bound %ch
## Row          5943.898  3815.514  1.557824    P 0.0
## Column       12380.527  6323.542  1.957847    P 0.3
## Row:Column!R  20477.280  2896.642  7.069316    P 0.0
##
##
## ##### Pseudo-anova table for fixed terms
##
##
## Wald tests for fixed effects.
## Response: yield
##
```

```
##           Df denDF   F.inc    Pr
## (Intercept)  1  14.9 1390.00 0.0000
## Rep          5  25.3   6.04 0.0008
## WithinColPairs 1  10.4   0.49 0.4998
## Variety      24 104.8   4.71 0.0000
##
##
## ##### Sequence of model investigations
##
## (If a row has NA for p but not denDF, DF and denDF relate to fixed and variance parameter numbers)
##
##           terms DF denDF  p      AIC      BIC      action
## 1 Initial model 31      3 NA 1720.891 1823.253 Starting model
```

The `test.summary` output shows that no changes have been made to the model loaded using `as.asrtests`. The pseudo-anova table shows that Varieties are highly significant ( $p < 0.001$ )

## 2. Compare a series of information criteria to select a linear mixed model for the data

In this section, models are compared using Akaike Information Criterion (AICs) based on the full REML.

### Check the need for the term for within Column pairs (a post hoc factor)

```
current.asrt <- changeModelOnIC(current.asrt, dropFixed = "WithinColPairs",
                                label = "Try dropping withinColPairs", ICLikelihood = "full")

## Warning in (function (fixed = ~1, random = ~NULL, sparse = ~NULL, residual = ~NULL, :
## Log-likelihood not converged
print(current.asrt)

##
##
## ##### Summary of the fitted variance parameters
##
##           component std.error  z.ratio bound %ch
## Row           5941.153  3813.586 1.557891    P    0
## Column        11165.335  5583.267 1.999785    P    0
## Row:Column!R  20472.402  2895.582 7.070219    P    0
##
##
## ##### Pseudo-anova table for fixed terms
##
##
## Wald tests for fixed effects.
## Response: yield
##
##           Df denDF   F.inc    Pr
## (Intercept)  1  15.3 1466.00 0e+00
## Rep          5  26.7   6.11 7e-04
## Variety      24 105.3   4.73 0e+00
##
##
```

```
## ##### Sequence of model investigations
##
## (If a row has NA for p but not denDF, DF and denDF relate to fixed and variance parameter numbers)
##
##               terms DF denDF  p          AIC          BIC          action
## 1             Initial model 31      3 NA 1720.891308 1823.25291 Starting model
## 2 Try dropping withinColPairs -1      0 NA   -2.281894   -5.29253      Swapped
```

It is clear in the call to `changeModelOnIC` that the model is being changed by dropping the `withinColPairs` term, which could also be achieved using `update.asreml`. However, an `asremlPlus` model-changing function operates on an `asrtests` object, that includes an `asreml` object, and, except for `changeTerms.asrtests`, results in an `asrtests` object that may contain the changed model or the supplied model depending on the results of hypothesis tests or comparisons of information criteria. In addition, the result of the test or comparison will be added to a `test.summary` data.frame stored in the new `asrtests` object and, if the model was changed, the `wald.tab` in the new `asrtests` object will have been updated for the new model.

In this case, as can be seen from the summary of `current.asrt` after the call, the model without `withinColPairs` had a smaller AIC and so now the model stored in `current.asrt` does not include `withinColPairs`. The `wald.tab` has been updated for the new model.

## Choose a model for local spatial variation from several potential models

This example has been analyzed using a model for the local spatial variation based on a separable autocorrelation process of order one (Butler et al., 2023). The need for this model can be assessed using the function `addSpatialModelOnIC` from `asremlPlus` that uses a forward selection strategy for fitting a correlation model (see output below). For this function, the spatial model to be fitted, the centred covariates for the two dimensions of the grid, and the factors corresponding to the covariates must be specified. Also, `checkboundaryonly` is set to `TRUE` so that no terms are removed until the final model has been fitted and `IClikelihood` is set to `full` so that the likelihood will be based on the full REML. Because the model that incorporates the spatial model has a smaller AIC, it is the model returned in `spatial.ar1.asrt`.

The print of `spatial.ar1.asrt` shows that an `ar1` model for `Row` was tried first and was found to reduce the AIC by 11.898 and so became the current model. Next a model that incorporates an `ar1` function for `Column` was similarly tried and became the current model. Then an appraisal of the need for a nugget term was made by comparing the fits with the residual variance unfixed and fixed at one. The model with the unfixed residual variance was chosen and is the model to be returned. The nugget term represents non-spatial variance, such as measurement error.

```
spatial.ar1.asrt <- addSpatialModelOnIC(current.asrt, spatial.model = "corr",
                                       row.covar = "cRow", col.covar = "cColumn",
                                       row.factor = "Row", col.factor = "Column",
                                       checkboundaryonly = TRUE, IClikelihood = "full")
```

```
## Warning in (function (fixed = ~1, random = ~NULL, sparse = ~NULL, residual = ~NULL, : Some
## components changed by more than 1% on the last iteration

## Warning in (function (fixed = ~1, random = ~NULL, sparse = ~NULL, residual = ~NULL, : Some
## components changed by more than 1% on the last iteration

## Warning in infoCriteria.asreml(asreml.obj, IClikelihood = ic.lik, bound.exclusions = bound.exclusion
## Column

## Warning in rmboundary.asrtests(as.asrtests(asreml.obj, wald.tab, test.summary, : In analysing yield,
## but not removed because checkboundaryonly = TRUE:
## Column

## Warning in infoCriteria.asreml(new.asrtests.obj$asreml.obj, IClikelihood = ic.lik, : The following b
## Column
```

```

## Warning in (function (fixed = ~1, random = ~NULL, sparse = ~NULL, residual = ~NULL, : Some
## components changed by more than 1% on the last iteration

## Warning in (function (fixed = ~1, random = ~NULL, sparse = ~NULL, residual = ~NULL, : Some
## components changed by more than 1% on the last iteration

## Warning in infoCriteria.asreml(asrtests.obj$asreml.obj, ICLikelihood = ic.lik, : The following bound
## Column

## Warning in (function (fixed = ~1, random = ~NULL, sparse = ~NULL, residual = ~NULL, : Some
## components changed by more than 1% on the last iteration

## Warning in infoCriteria.asreml(asreml.obj, ICLikelihood = ic.lik, bound.exclusions = bound.exclusion
## Column, Row:Column!R

## Warning in rmboundary.asrtests(as.asrtests(asreml.obj, wald.tab, test.summary, : In analysing yield,
## but not removed because checkboundaryonly = TRUE:
## Column

## Warning in infoCriteria.asreml(new.asrtests.obj$asreml.obj, ICLikelihood = ic.lik, : The following b
## Column, Row:Column!R

spatial.ar1.asrt <- rmboundary(spatial.ar1.asrt)
infoCriteria(list(nonspatial = current.asrt$asreml.obj,
                  ar1 = spatial.ar1.asrt$asreml.obj))

##          fixedDF varDF NBound      AIC      BIC    loglik
## nonspatial      0     3      0 1409.023 1417.386 -701.5117
## ar1              0     5      0 1353.762 1367.700 -671.8811

print(spatial.ar1.asrt)

##
##
## ##### Summary of the fitted variance parameters
##
##          component      std.error    z.ratio bound %ch
## Row          2.198328e+03 8.220282e+03 0.2674273    P 0.1
## Row:Column    5.182588e+04 3.379434e+04 1.5335669    P 0.0
## Row:Column!Row!cor 7.121382e-01 9.571017e-02 7.4405696    U 0.0
## Row:Column!Column!cor 8.599817e-01 1.104239e-01 7.7880028    U 0.0
## Row:Column!R    4.821208e+03 1.717263e+03 2.8074958    P 0.0
##
##
## ##### Pseudo-anova table for fixed terms
##
##
## Wald tests for fixed effects.
## Response: yield
##
##          Df denDF    F.inc      Pr
## (Intercept) 1    1.8 194.600 0.0076
## Rep          5    21.8   0.559 0.7303
## Variety      24    74.3  10.560 0.0000
##
##
## ##### Sequence of model investigations
##

```

```
## (If a row has NA for p but not denDF, DF and denDF relate to fixed and variance parameter numbers)
##
##           terms DF denDF  p      AIC      BIC      action
## 1      Initial model 31      3 NA 1720.891308 1823.252908 Starting model
## 2 Try dropping withinColPairs -1      0 NA  -2.281894  -5.292530      Swapped
## 3      Try ar1(Row) 0      2 NA  -11.897710  -5.876439      Swapped
## 4      Try ar1(Column) 0      0 NA  -55.401009 -55.401009      Swapped
## 5 Try fixed residual variance 0     -1 NA   1.809381  -1.201255      Unswapped
## 6      Column 1      NA NA      NA      NA      Boundary
```

However, the spatial models that are available in `asremlPlus` also include those based on two-dimensional tensor-product natural cubic smoothing splines (TPNCSS), as described by Verbyla et al. (2018), and on two-dimensional tensor-product P-splines (TPPS), as described by Rodriguez-Alvarez et al. (2018) and Piepho, Boer and Williams (2022). The P-splines have been implemented using functions from the R package `TPSbits` authored by Sue Welham (2022)

The `asremlPlus` function `chooseSpatialModelOnIC` allows one to select the best model from amongst these spatial correlation models using the AIC. The four models from which it selects are (i) a separable autocorrelation model on both row and column dimensions (`corr`), (ii) a two-dimensional tensor-product natural cubic smoothing spline (TPNCSS), (ii) a two-dimensional tensor-product cubic P-spline with second-difference penalties (TPPCS), and (iii) a tensor-product two-dimensional linear P-spline with first-difference penalties (TPP1LS). By default all four are fitted and compared, but the `trySpatial` argument can be used to specify a subset of them.

The call to `chooseSpatialModelOnIC`, in addition to the arguments specifying covariates and factors, has further arguments: (i) `dropRowTerm` and `dropColTerm` that are needed in fitting P-splines, if overall Row and Column terms have been fitted in the supplied model, because the code also automatically includes these terms, (ii) `rotateX` and `ngridangles` so that a grid of angles of every five degrees between 0 and 90 in both directions is explored for rotating the eigenvectors of the penalty matrix for the linear component of the P-splines (requiring  $(30 + 1)^2 = 961$  re-analyses), (iii) `nrotacores` for setting the number course to use in analyzing, for each column angle, the set of row angles being investigates, (iv) an `asreml.option` argument to specify that the `grp` method be used in fitting the P-spline terms, this being required for `nrotacores` greater than one, and (v) `return.asrts` to specify which `asrtests` objects are to be returned. Here we specify `all` so that `asrtests` objects for the fits for all four spatial models will be returned. In this case, neither the `checkboundaryonly` nor the `IClikelihood` arguments were set because their defaults for `chooseSpatialModelOnIC` are appropriate.

Note that this function can take a substantial amount of time to execute (more than 45 minutes), principally because of the re-analyses required to search the grid of  $31 \times 31$  angles.

```
suppressWarnings(
  spatial.asrts <- chooseSpatialModelOnIC(current.asrt,
                                         row.covar = "cRow", col.covar = "cColumn",
                                         row.factor = "Row", col.factor = "Column",
                                         dropRowterm = "Row", dropColterm = "Column",
                                         rotateX = TRUE, ngridangles = c(30,30),
                                         nrotacores = min(detectCores(), 15),
                                         asreml.option = "grp", return.asrts = "all"))
```

```
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## sc: 0 thetas: 0, 90 elapsed time: 75.33 seconds
## sc: 1 thetas: 3, 90 elapsed time: 135 seconds
## sc: 2 thetas: 6, 90 elapsed time: 210.69 seconds
## sc: 3 thetas: 9, 90 elapsed time: 279.66 seconds
## sc: 4 thetas: 12, 90 elapsed time: 352.97 seconds
## sc: 5 thetas: 15, 90 elapsed time: 417.22 seconds
## sc: 6 thetas: 18, 90 elapsed time: 482.02 seconds
## sc: 7 thetas: 21, 90 elapsed time: 548.86 seconds
## sc: 8 thetas: 24, 90 elapsed time: 618.96 seconds
## sc: 9 thetas: 27, 90 elapsed time: 682.35 seconds
## sc: 10 thetas: 30, 90 elapsed time: 762.69 seconds
## sc: 11 thetas: 33, 90 elapsed time: 835.1 seconds
## sc: 12 thetas: 36, 90 elapsed time: 903.14 seconds
## sc: 13 thetas: 39, 90 elapsed time: 970.44 seconds
## sc: 14 thetas: 42, 90 elapsed time: 1035.64 seconds
## sc: 15 thetas: 45, 90 elapsed time: 1099.77 seconds
## sc: 16 thetas: 48, 90 elapsed time: 1163.74 seconds
## sc: 17 thetas: 51, 90 elapsed time: 1231.02 seconds
## sc: 18 thetas: 54, 90 elapsed time: 1300.35 seconds
## sc: 19 thetas: 57, 90 elapsed time: 1366.5 seconds
## sc: 20 thetas: 60, 90 elapsed time: 1440.04 seconds
## sc: 21 thetas: 63, 90 elapsed time: 1507.02 seconds
## sc: 22 thetas: 66, 90 elapsed time: 1571.83 seconds
## sc: 23 thetas: 69, 90 elapsed time: 1639.72 seconds
## sc: 24 thetas: 72, 90 elapsed time: 1704.08 seconds
## sc: 25 thetas: 75, 90 elapsed time: 1752.63 seconds
## sc: 26 thetas: 78, 90 elapsed time: 1804.91 seconds
## sc: 27 thetas: 81, 90 elapsed time: 1858.8 seconds
## sc: 28 thetas: 84, 90 elapsed time: 1921.66 seconds
## sc: 29 thetas: 87, 90 elapsed time: 1980.97 seconds
## sc: 30 thetas: 90, 90 elapsed time: 2037.02 seconds
##
##
## ##### Optimal thetas: 21,66
##
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```

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```

## Output the results

```
print(spatial.asrts$spatial.IC)
```

```
##          fixedDF varDF      AIC      BIC    loglik
## nonspatial      30      3 1718.609 1817.960 -826.3047
## corr            30      5 1651.317 1756.689 -790.6583
## TPNCSS           33      6 1639.489 1756.904 -780.7445
## TPPCS           33      7 1642.838 1763.263 -781.4190
## TPP1LS          30      3 1708.443 1807.794 -821.2214
```

```
print(spatial.asrts$best.spatial.mod)
```

```
## [1] "TPNCSS"
```

```
print(spatial.asrts$asrts$TPNCSS)
```

```
##
##
## ##### Summary of the fitted variance parameters
##
##          component std.error  z.ratio bound %ch
## spl(cRow):cColumn      523.2004  372.8016 1.403429    P    0
## dev(cRow)              7664.0211 4442.0646 1.725329    P    0
## spl(cColumn)          13338.7348 9236.0511 1.444203    P    0
## spl(cColumn):cRow       366.7707  322.7484 1.136399    P    0
## spl(cRow):spl(cColumn)  3630.2187 2186.1497 1.660554    P    0
## Row:Column!R           7658.0113 1312.2026 5.835998    P    0
##
##
## ##### Pseudo-anova table for fixed terms
##
##
## Wald tests for fixed effects.
## Response: yield
##
##          Df denDF    F.inc    Pr
## (Intercept)  1    6.8 2645.00 0.0000
## Rep          5   41.3  20.45 0.0000
## Variety      24   86.5  10.15 0.0000
## cRow         1    7.0   0.07 0.7954
## cColumn      1   30.1  20.30 0.0001
## cRow:cColumn  1   64.3  22.00 0.0000
##
##
## ##### Sequence of model investigations
##
## (If a row has NA for p but not denDF, DF and denDF relate to fixed and variance parameter numbers)
##
##          terms DF denDF  p      AIC      BIC      action
```



```
## 1          Initial model 31      3 NA 1720.891308 1823.25291 Starting model
## 2 Try dropping withinColPairs -1    0 NA   -2.281894   -5.29253          Swapped
## 3      Try tensor NCS splines  3      3 NA   -79.120426   -61.05661          Swapped
## 4          dev(cColumn)  1      NA NA 1639.488959 1756.90374          Boundary
## 5          spl(cRow)  1      NA NA 1639.489011 1756.90379          Boundary

printFormulae(spatial.asrts$asrts$TPNCSS$asreml.obj)

##
##
## ##### Formulae from asreml object
##
## fixed: yield ~ Rep + Variety + cRow + cColumn + cRow:cColumn
## random: ~ spl(cColumn) + dev(cRow) + spl(cRow):cColumn + spl(cColumn):cRow + spl(cRow):spl(cColumn)
## residual: ~ Row:Column
```

The output shows that the TPNCSS model has the lowest AIC and so is selected as the best model. The model fitted for the TPNCSS model has been printed using `printFormulae.asreml`. The fitted model includes the term `dev(cRow)` that is equivalent to a random `Row` term and measures the deviations of the `Row` trend from a linear trend, the `spl(cRow)` term having been dropped because it was estimated to be zero. The Wald  $F$ -statistic for `Variety` is now 10.15 with 86.5 denominator degrees of freedom, as compared to 10.56 and 74.3 for the correlation model and 4.71 and 105.3 for the initial nonspatial model.

### 3. Diagnosing checking using residual plots and variofaces

Get current fitted `asreml` object and update to include standardized residuals

```
current.asr <- spatial.asrts$asrts$TPNCSS$asreml.obj
current.asr <- update(current.asr, aom=TRUE)

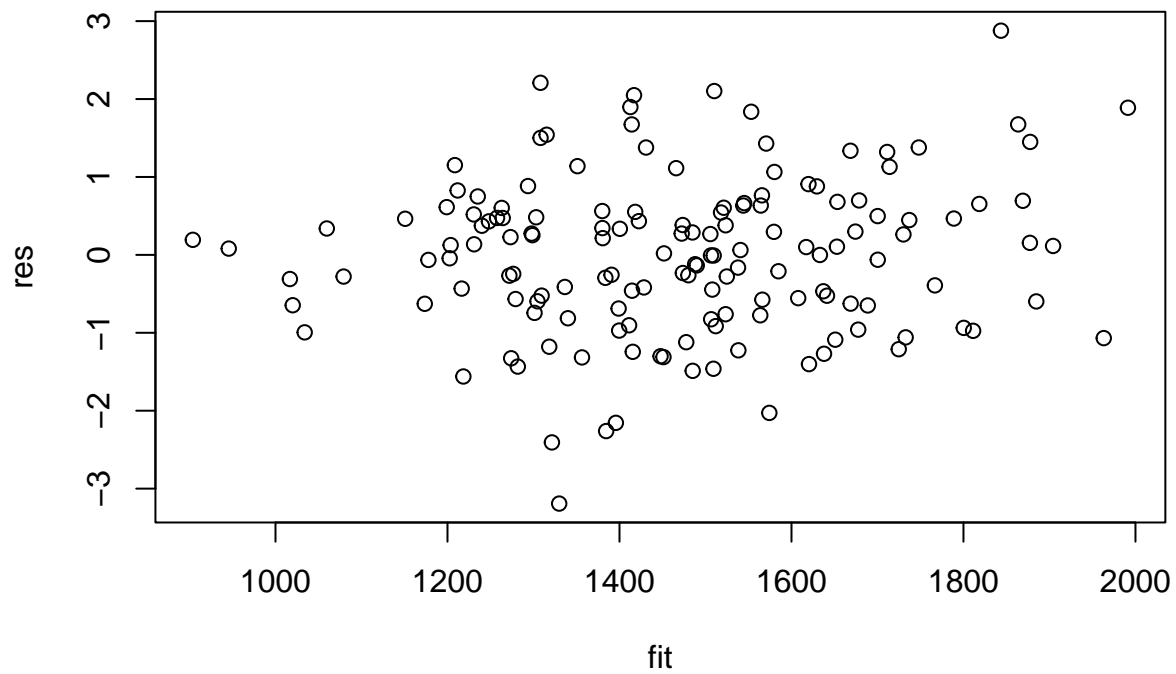
## Notice : Spline design points closer than .001400 have been merged
## Notice : Spline design points closer than .000900 have been merged

Wheat.dat$res <- residuals(current.asr, type = "stdCond")
Wheat.dat$fit <- fitted(current.asr)
```

Do diagnostic checking

Do residuals-versus-fitted values plot

```
with(Wheat.dat, plot(fit, res))
```

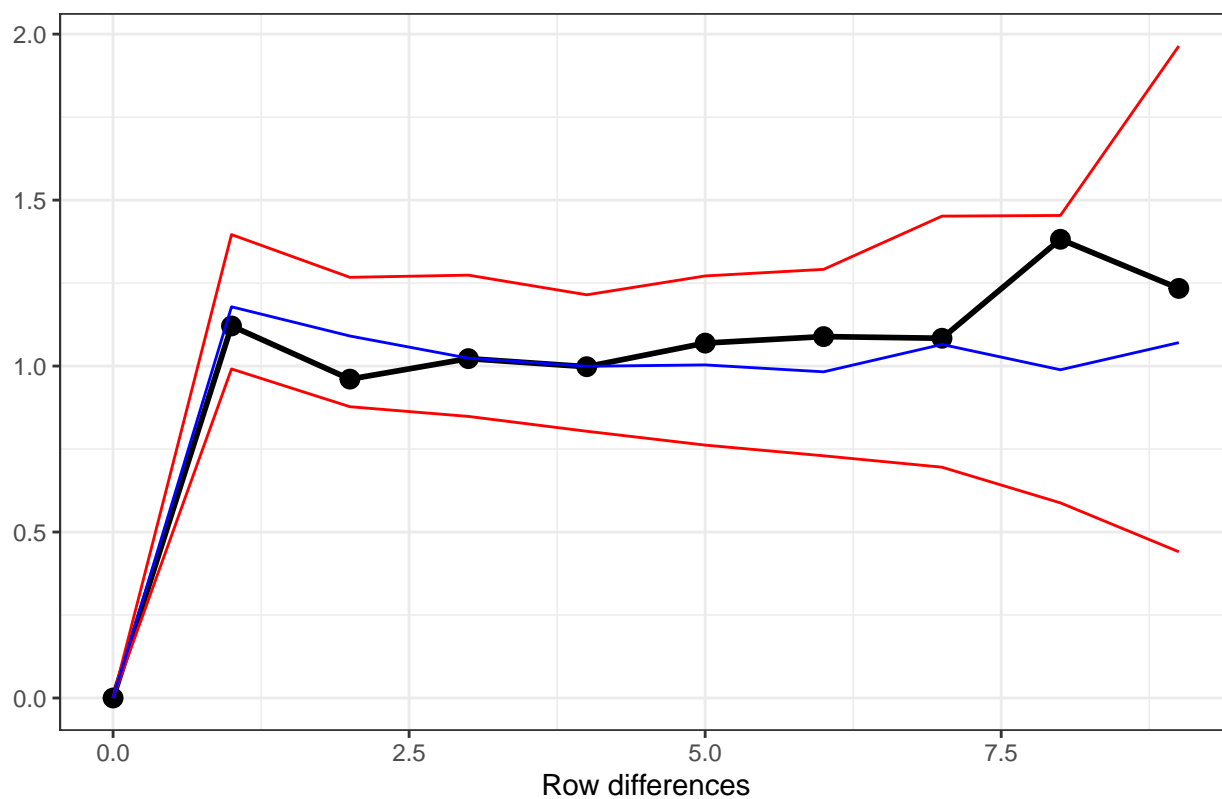


Plot variofaces

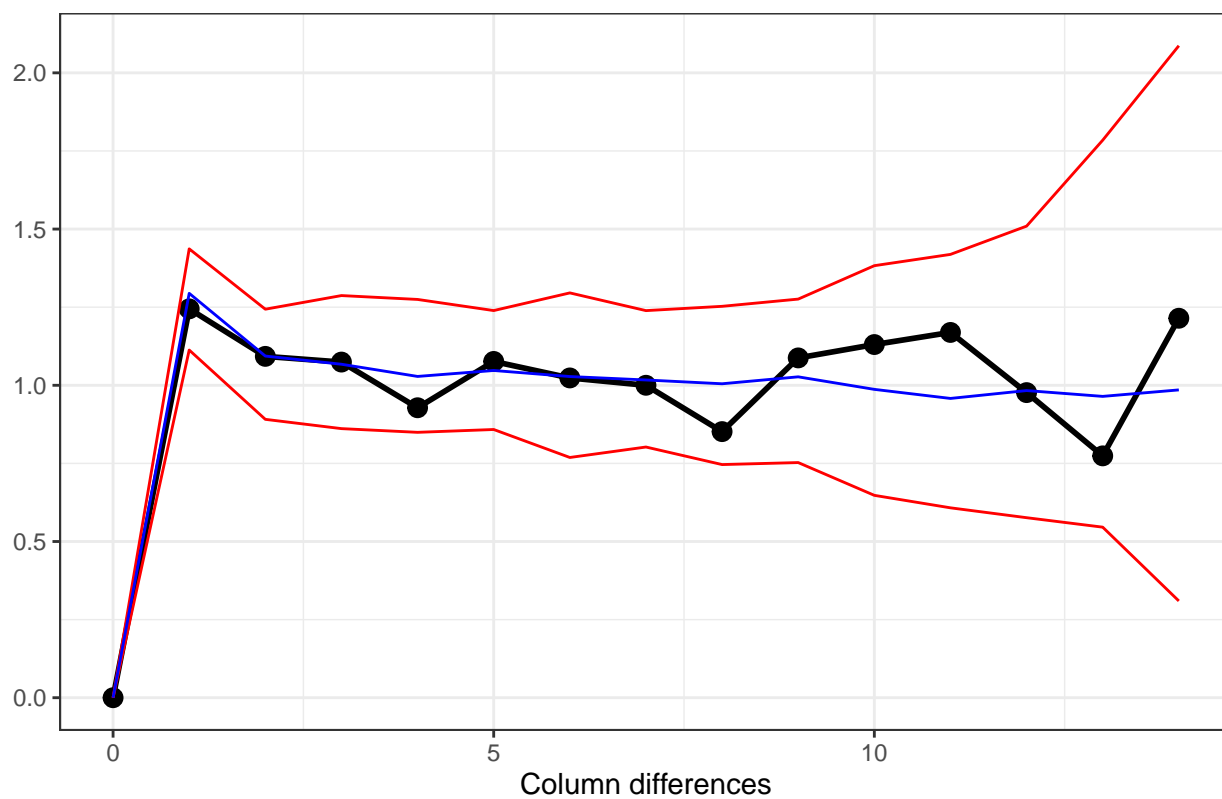
```
variofaces(current.asr, V=NULL, units="addtores",
            maxiter=50, update = FALSE,
            ncores = parallel::detectCores())
```

```
## Notice : Spline design points closer than .001400 have been merged
## Notice : Spline design points closer than .000900 have been merged
```

Variogram face of Standardized conditional residuals for Row



Variogram face of Standardized conditional residuals for Column

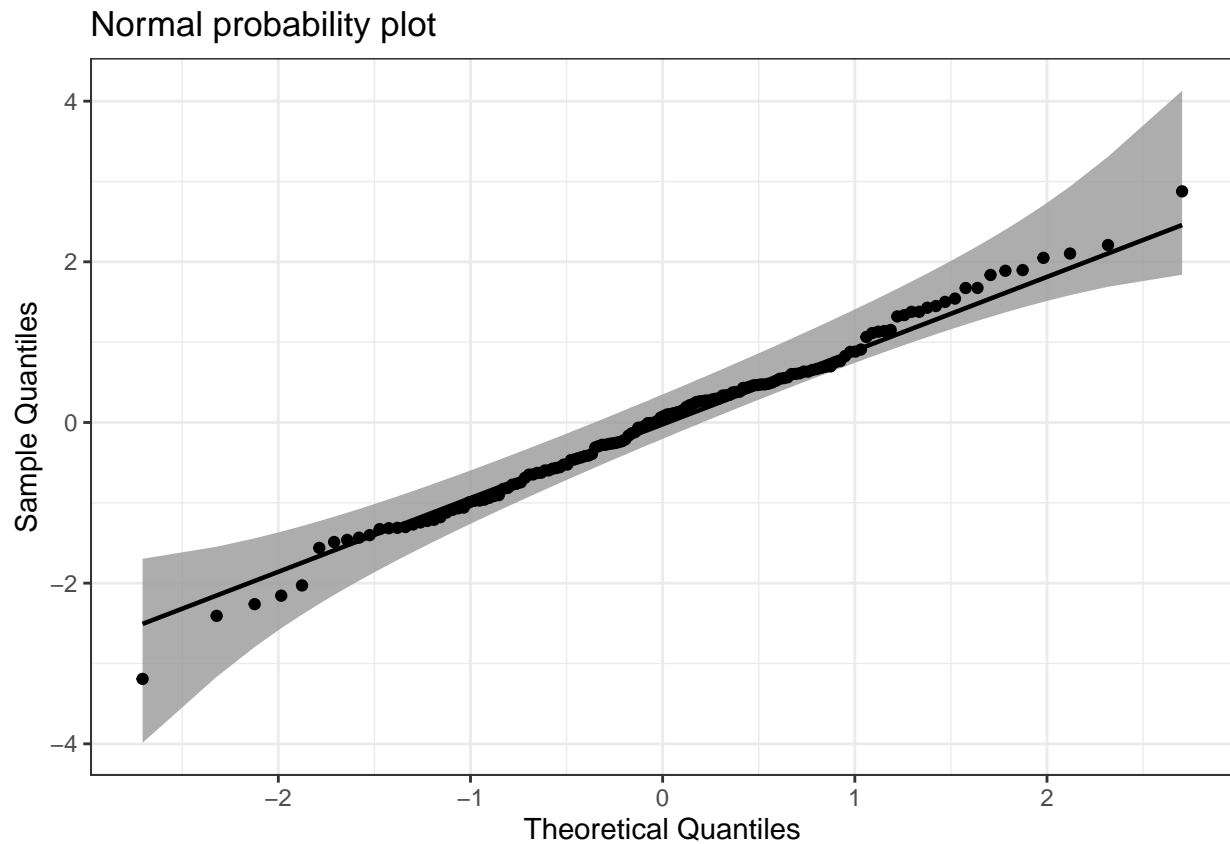


The variofaces are the lag 1 plots of the sample semivariogram with simulated confidence envelopes (Stefanova et al., 2009).

### Plot normal quantile plot

The plot is obtained using the `ggplot` function with extensions available from the `qqplotr` package (Almeida et al., 2023).

```
ggplot(data = Wheat.dat, mapping = aes(sample = res)) +  
  stat_qq_band(bandType = "ts") + stat_qq_line() + stat_qq_point() +  
  labs(x = "Theoretical Quantiles", y = "Sample Quantiles",  
       title = "Normal probability plot") +  
  theme(plot.title = element_text(size = 12, face = "bold")) + theme_bw()
```



## 4. Prediction production and presentation

Get Variety predictions and all pairwise prediction differences and p-values

```
Var.diffs <- predictPlus(classify = "Variety",  
                          asreml.obj=current.asr,  
                          error.intervals="halfLeast",  
                          wald.tab=current.asrt$wald.tab,  
                          sortFactor = "Variety",  
                          tables = "predictions")
```

```
## Notice : Spline design points closer than .001400 have been merged  
## Notice : Spline design points closer than .000900 have been merged
```

```

##
##
## ##### Predictions for yield from Variety
##
##
## Notes:
## - The predictions are obtained by averaging across the hypertable
##   calculated from model terms constructed solely from factors in
##   the averaging and classify sets.
## - Use 'average' to move ignored factors into the averaging set.
## - spl(cRow) evaluated at average value of 0.00000
## - spl(cColumn) evaluated at average value of 0.00000
## - The simple averaging set: Rep
##
##   Variety predicted.value standard.error upper.halfLeastSignificant.limit
## 1      10      1196.214      64.11316      1255.028
## 2       9      1266.442      69.62176      1325.255
## 3      16      1268.206      74.01873      1327.020
## 4       1      1273.794      69.30592      1332.608
## 5      14      1310.806      70.75661      1369.620
## 6      23      1329.114      73.70238      1387.928
## 7      11      1340.668      75.07426      1399.481
## 8       4      1406.408      76.83336      1465.222
## 9       3      1408.543      71.85868      1467.356
## 10      7      1414.471      72.23082      1473.284
## 11     12      1423.303      71.18629      1482.117
## 12      8      1445.533      75.37805      1504.347
## 13      5      1480.687      70.31499      1539.500
## 14     15      1485.249      74.28025      1544.063
## 15     17      1495.212      71.09930      1554.026
## 16     21      1512.767      72.53109      1571.580
## 17      6      1520.841      72.50721      1579.654
## 18     24      1563.649      65.33308      1622.463
## 19     18      1568.887      71.06200      1627.700
## 20     25      1579.929      70.52509      1638.743
## 21      2      1585.398      74.96623      1644.211
## 22     22      1633.080      71.38265      1691.894
## 23     13      1637.119      66.24775      1695.932
## 24     19      1651.533      74.93686      1710.347
## 25     20      1657.612      68.65452      1716.426
##   lower.halfLeastSignificant.limit est.status
## 1              1137.400 Estimable
## 2              1207.628 Estimable
## 3              1209.393 Estimable
## 4              1214.980 Estimable
## 5              1251.993 Estimable
## 6              1270.300 Estimable
## 7              1281.854 Estimable
## 8              1347.594 Estimable
## 9              1349.729 Estimable
## 10             1355.657 Estimable
## 11             1364.490 Estimable
## 12             1386.720 Estimable
## 13             1421.873 Estimable

```

```
## 14          1426.435  Estimable
## 15          1436.399  Estimable
## 16          1453.953  Estimable
## 17          1462.027  Estimable
## 18          1504.836  Estimable
## 19          1510.073  Estimable
## 20          1521.115  Estimable
## 21          1526.584  Estimable
## 22          1574.266  Estimable
## 23          1578.305  Estimable
## 24          1592.719  Estimable
## 25          1598.798  Estimable
##
##
## LSD values
##
## minimum LSD = 109.6008
##
## mean LSD = 117.6273
##
## maximum LSD = 126.3422
##
## (sed range / mean sed = 0.142 )
```

We have set `error.intervals` to `halfLeast` so that the limits for each `prediction ± (0.5 LSD)` are calculated. When these are plotted overlapping error bars indicate predictions that are not significant, while those that do not overlap are significantly different (Snee, 1981).

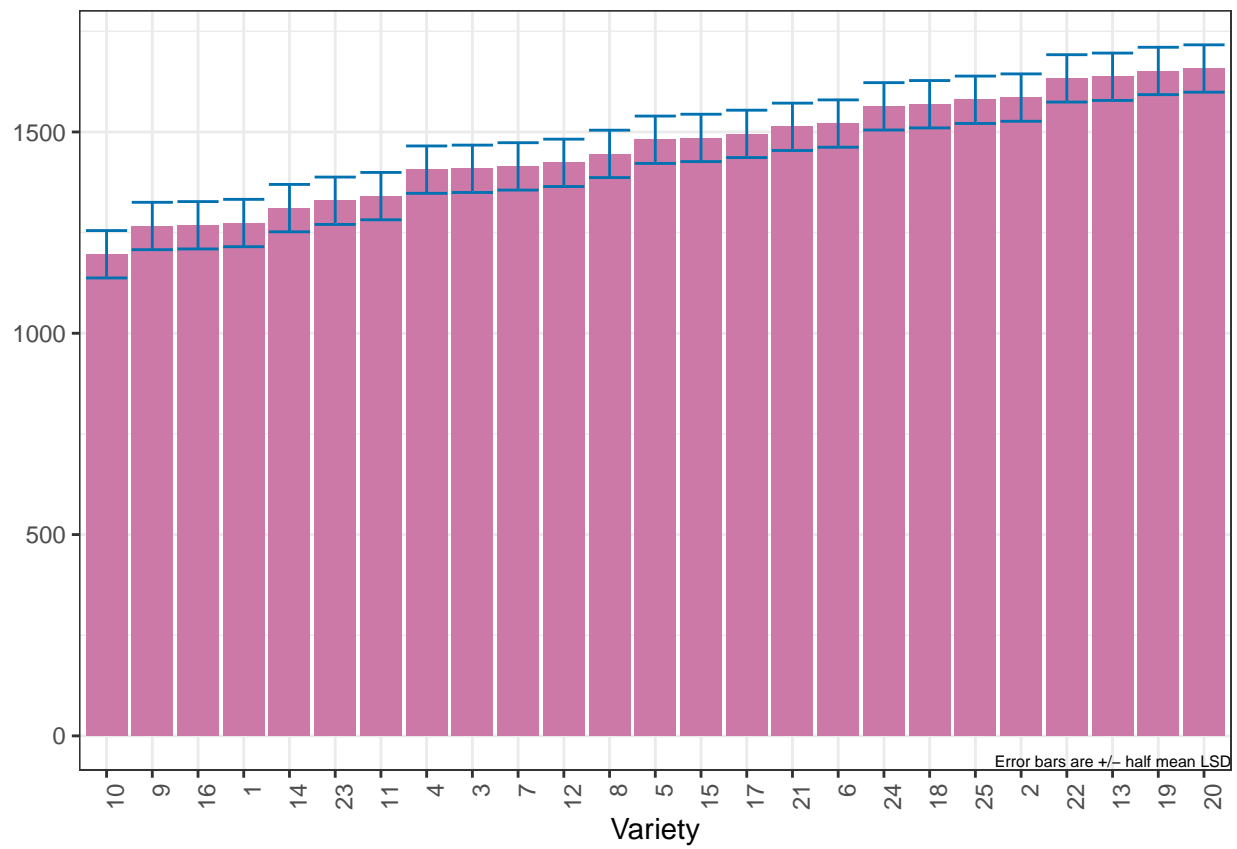
Also set was `sortFactor`, so that the results would be ordered for the values of the predictions for Variety.

The function `predictPlus` returns an `alldiffs` object, a list consisting of the following components:

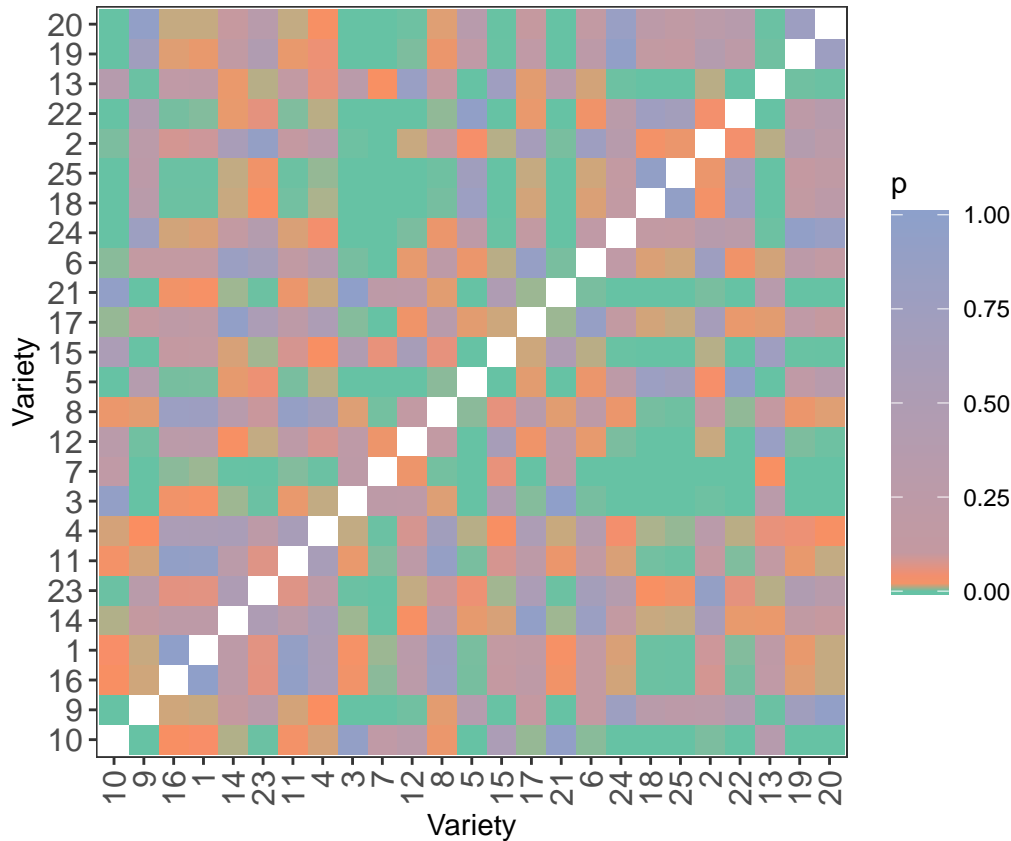
- `predictions`: the predictions, their standard errors and error intervals;
- `vcov`: the variance matrix of the predictions;
- `differences`: all pairwise differences between the predictions,
- `p.differences`: p-values for all pairwise differences between the predictions;
- `sed`: the standard errors of all pairwise differences between the predictions;
- `LSD`: the mean, minimum and maximum of the LSDs.

**Plot the Variety predictions, with halfLSD intervals, and the p-values**

```
plotPredictions(Var.diffs$predictions,
  classify = "Variety", y = "predicted.value",
  error.intervals = "half")
```



```
plotPvalues(Var.diffs)
```



## References

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