

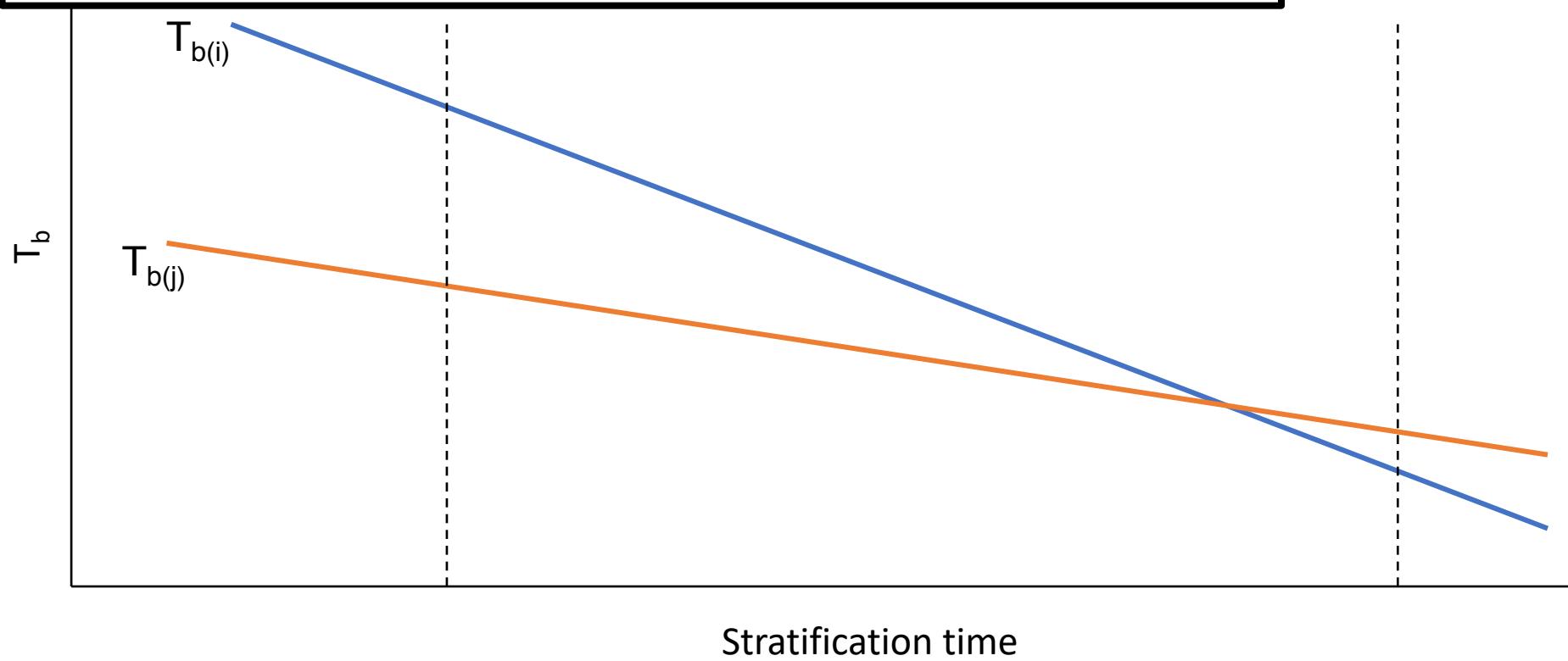
# Germination Update

30-January-2019

**GOALS:**

1. Select species for competition trial
2. Quantify sensitivity to winter temperature for a suite of temperate herbs

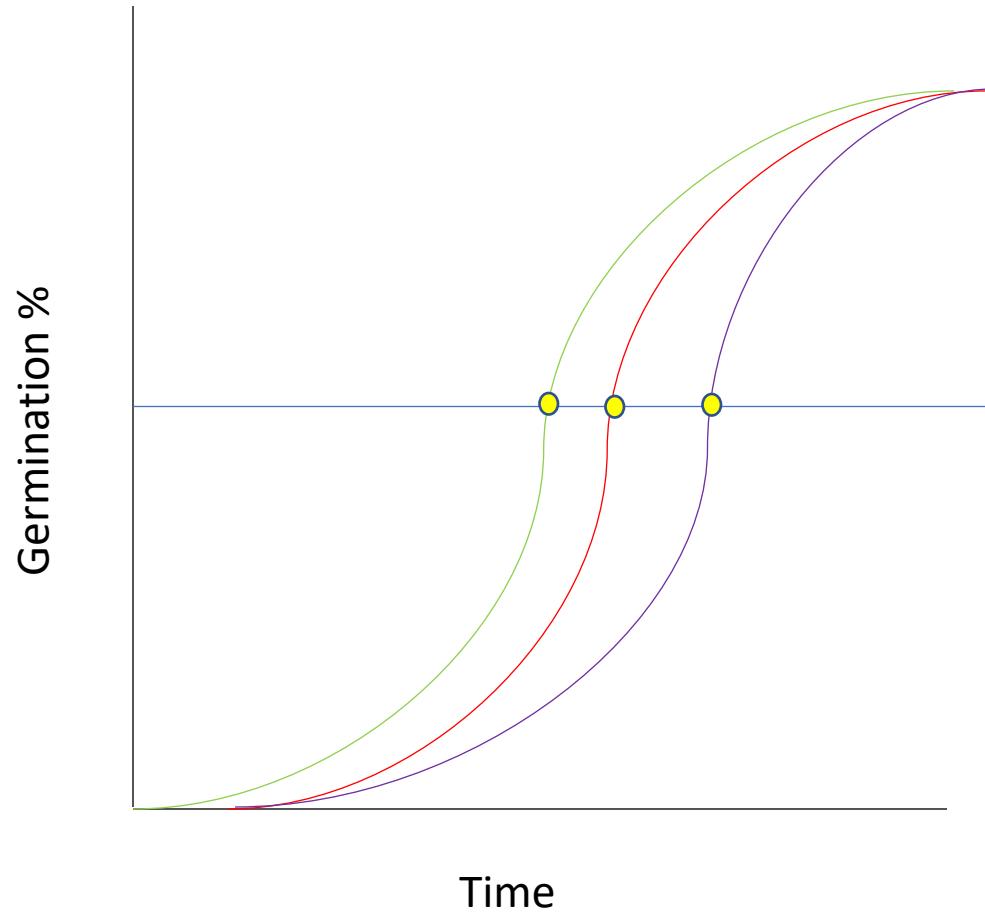
## Seasonal Priority Effects and phenological sensitivity





Day	Seed Lot 1	Seed Lot 2	Seed Lot 3	Seed Lot 4
1	13.5	19	31.6	95
2	13.5	19	31.6	0
3	13.5	19	31.6	0
4	13.5	19	0	0
5	13.5	19	0	0
6	13.5	0	0	0
7	13.5	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0
Parameters				
FGP (%)	95	95	95	95
MGT (day)	3.9	3.0	1.9	1.0
GI	661.5	760	853.2	950
CVG	25.0	33.3	50.0	100.00
GRI (%/day)	24.3	31.6	50.0	95.0
FDG (day)	1	1	1	1
LDG (day)	7	5	3	1
TSG (day)	6	4	2	0

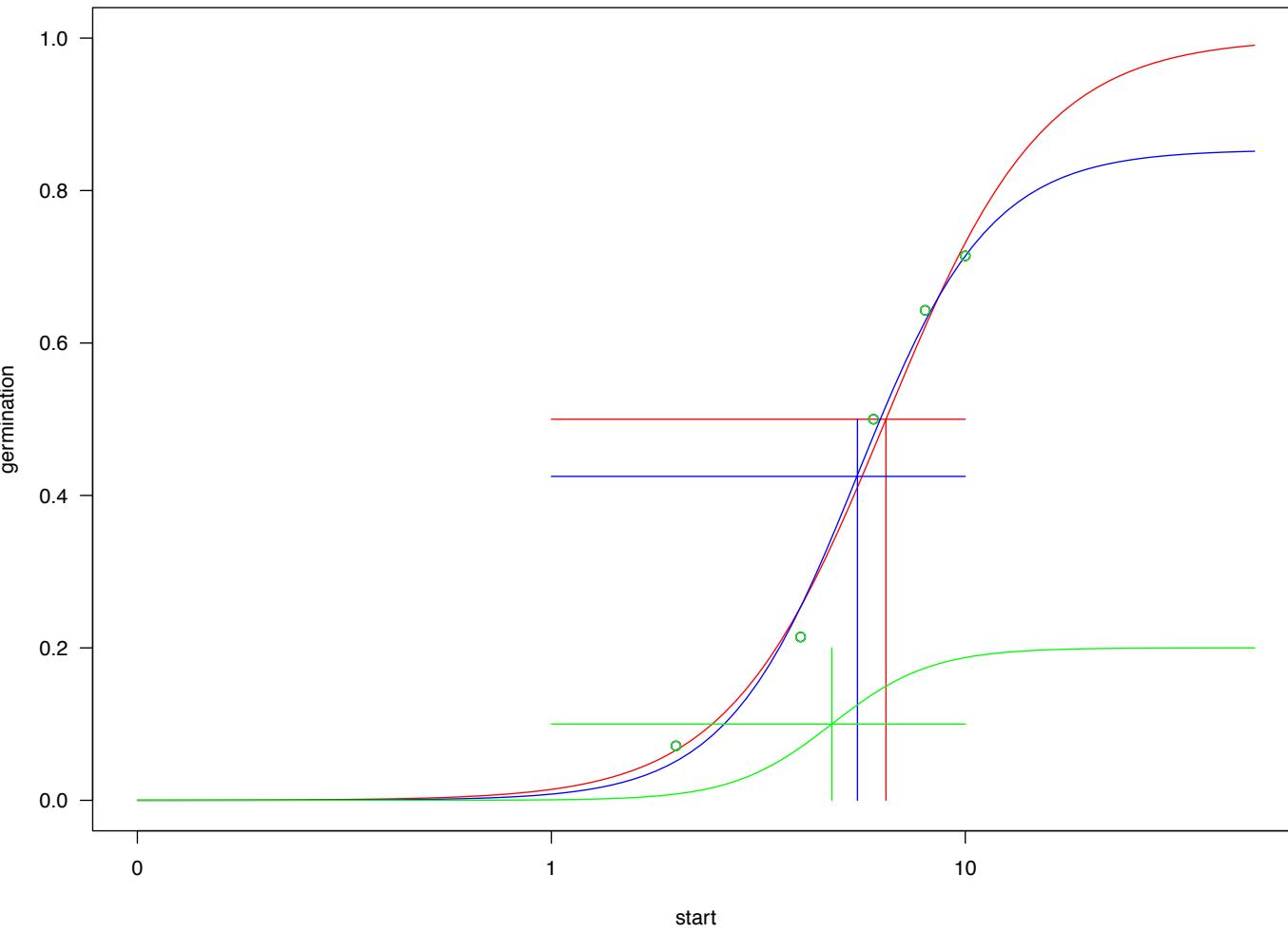
Table 6. Time course of germination impacts on measurement data.



Kader 2005

Day	Seed Lot 1	Seed Lot 2	Seed Lot 3	Seed Lot 4
1	9.5	18.7	27.5	35
2	9.5	18.7	27.5	0
3	9.5	18.7	0	0
4	9.5	18.7	0	0
5	9.5	0	0	0
6	9.5	0	0	0
7	9.5	0	0	0
8	9.5	0	0	0
9	9.5	0	0	0
10	9.5	0	0	0
Parameters				
FGP (%)	95	75	55	35
MGT (day)	5.5	2.4	1.5	1
GI	495.5	635.8	522.5	350
CVG	18.1	40.0	66.6	100
GRI (%/day)	17.2	31.2	36.6	35
FDG (day)	1	1	1	1
LDG (day)	10	4	2	1
TSG (day)	9	3	1	0

Table 8. Percentage and spread of germination effects on measurement parameters.





- % will germinate in pre-treatment (**left censor**)
- % will germinate in the trial (**yay**)
- % will die during the trial (**mold...ewww**)
- % will not germinate (**right censor...or is it?**)

## Baskin and Baskin suggest reporting:

- Final germination percentage
- A measure of germination speed (ie mean germination time, T50)
- A measure of germination synchrony

## Modeling option 1:

Each of the above~ stratification duration \* incubation temp |species

Seems hard to make direct interspecific comparison

### 1a. Add a germination index

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Germination Index	GI	=	$GI = (10 \times n_1) + (9 \times n_2) + \dots + (1 \times n_{10})$	<p><math>n_1, n_2 \dots n_{10}</math> = No. of germinated seeds on the first, second and subsequent days until the 10th day; 10, 9 ... and 1 are weights given to the number of germinated seeds on the first, second and subsequent days, respectively</p>	<p>In the GI, maximum weight is given to the seeds germinated on the first day and less to those germinated later on. The lowest weight would be for seeds germinated on the 10th day. Therefore, the GI emphasizes on both the percentage of germination and its speed. A higher GI value denotes a higher percentage and rate of germination.</p>
					Bench Arnold et al. (1991)

**More complicated....**

**2. Tradition nonlinear modeling:**

- Uses cumulative distribution counts
- Violates assumptions of independence at each observation
- Is there a repeat measure type analysis for nonlinear models?

**3. Time to event analysis:**

Survival models and dose-response curves

- Assume all seeds can germinate
  - Estimates right censoring (maybe inappropriate for seeds with dormancy)
  - The typical distributions used for germination can't handle negative time values (some survival analysis can).
  - DRC-rigid packages, doesn't play well with others, hard to diagnose problems

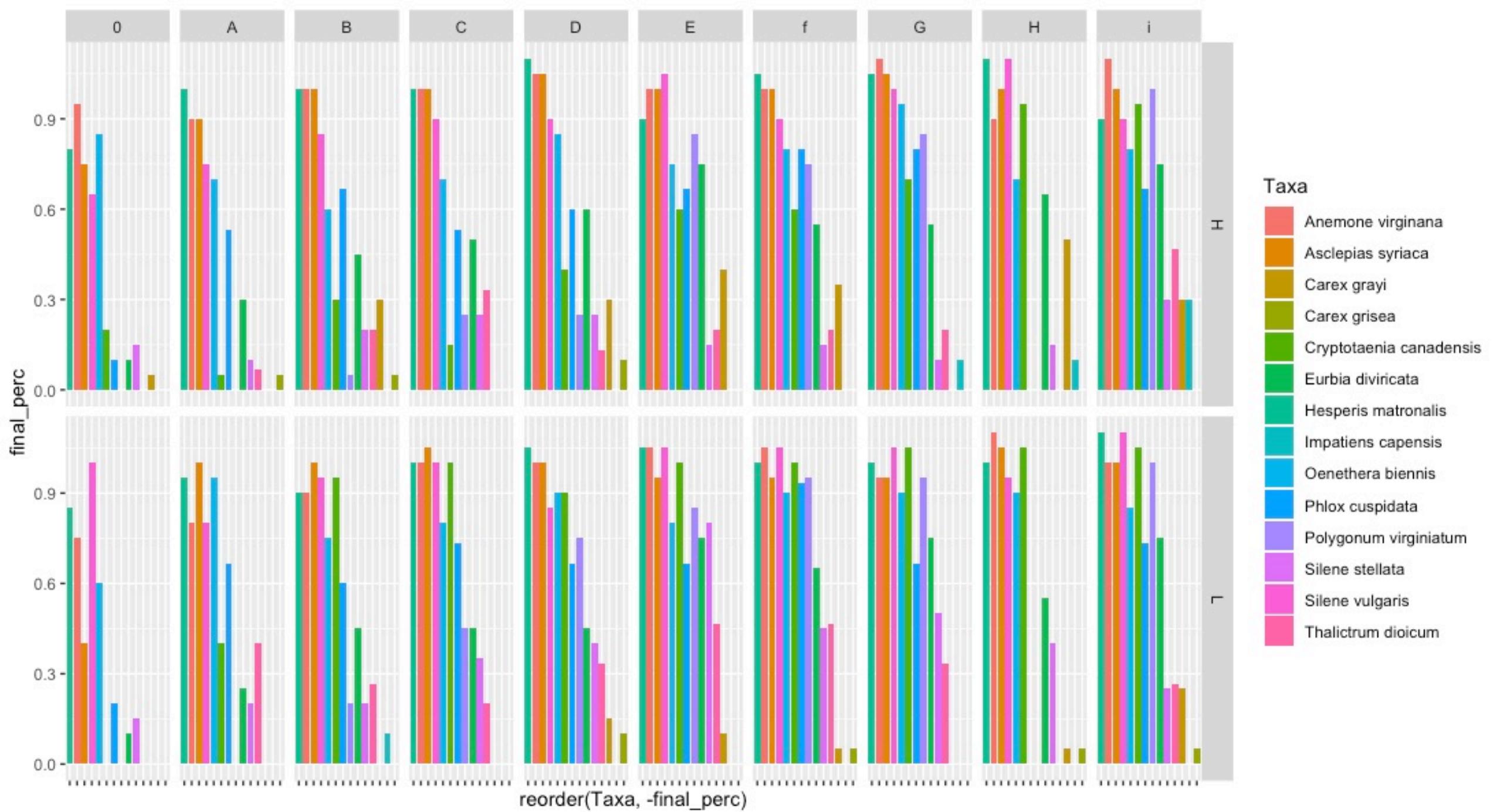
**4. Some sort of four part hierarchical:**

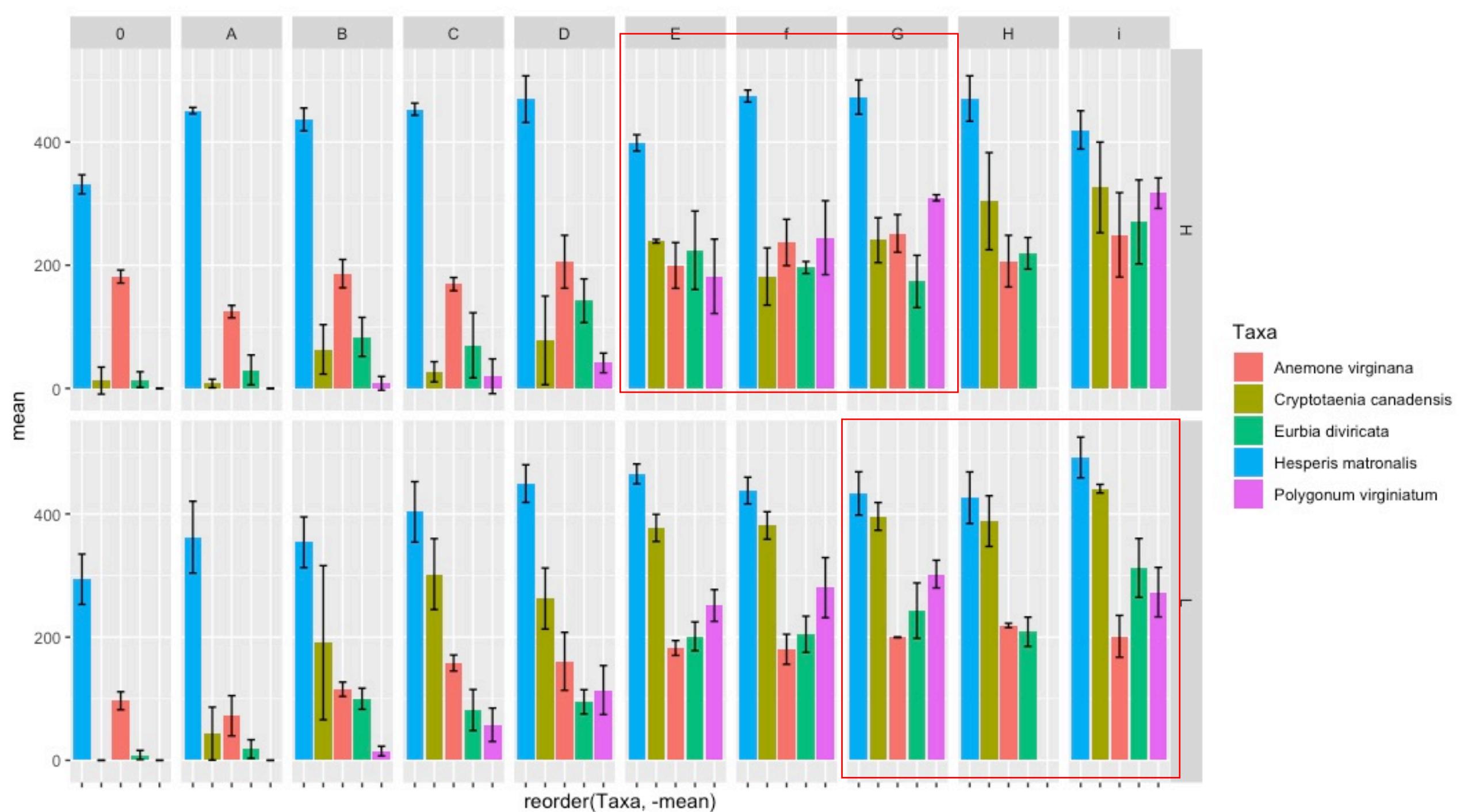
A: moldy seed #  $\sim$ (chilling time, temp) + |species

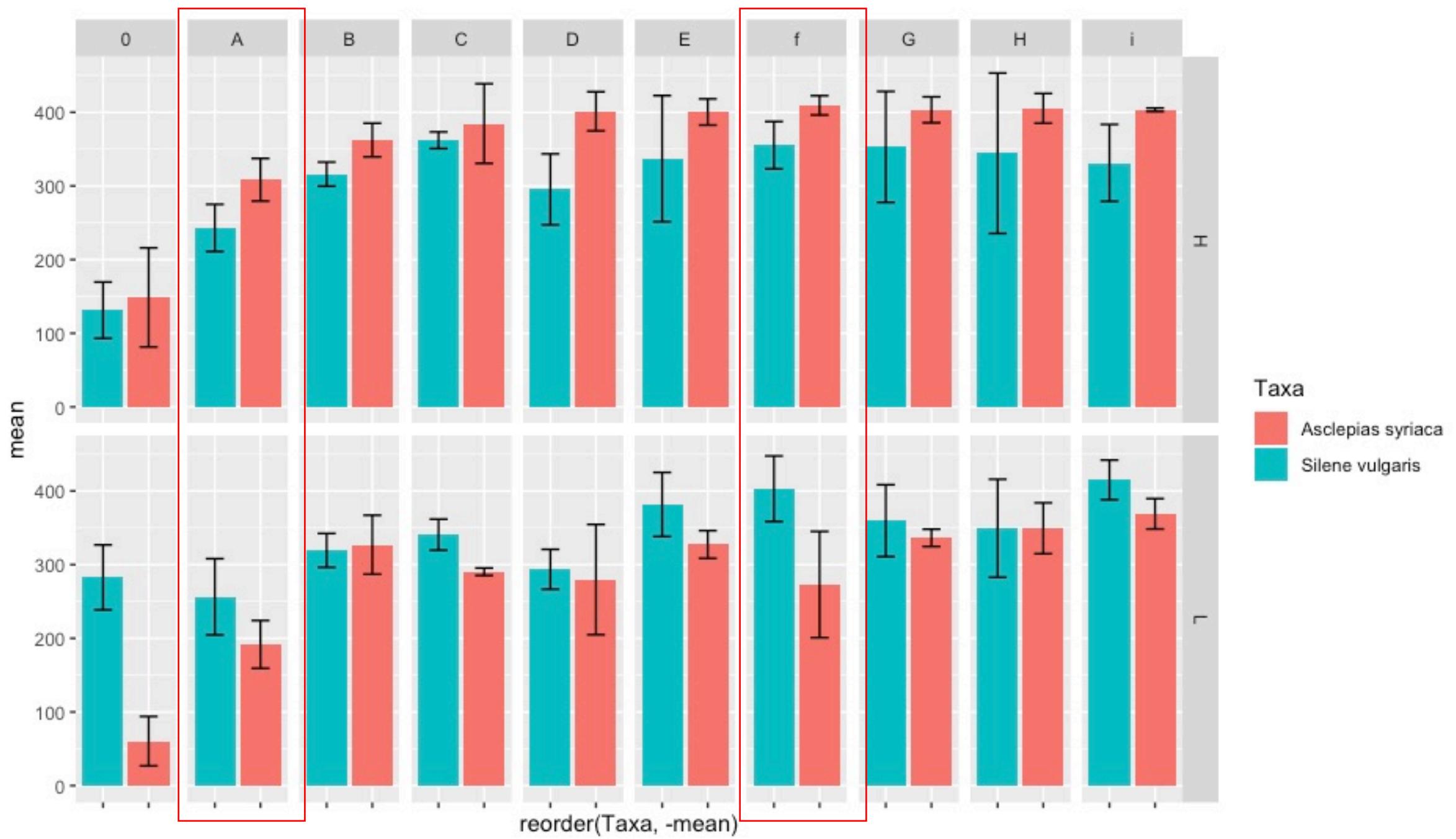
B: Cold germ  $\sim$  chilling time

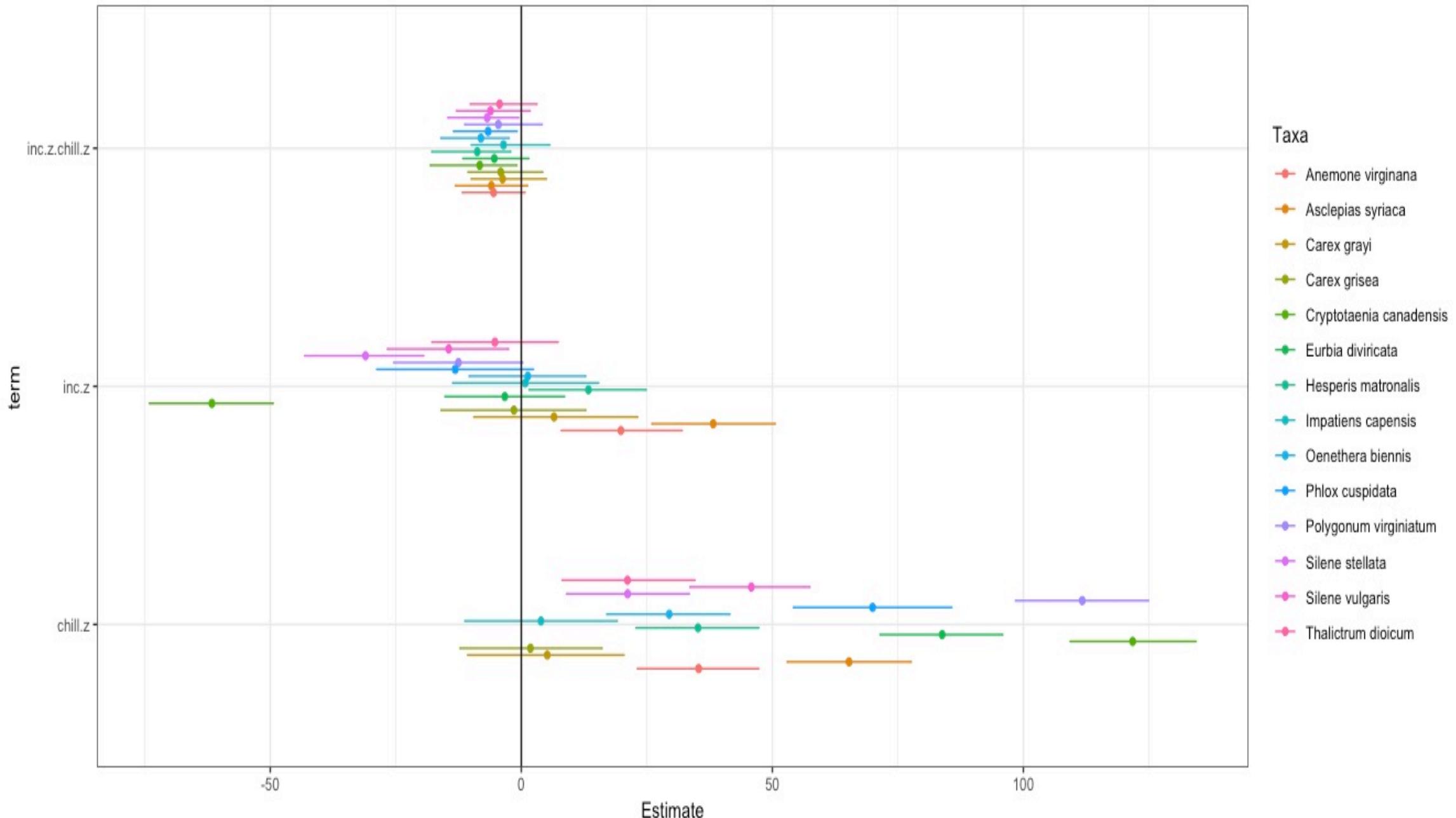
C: germination model (drc or survival)

D\*: Cure model- how many right censored will germination

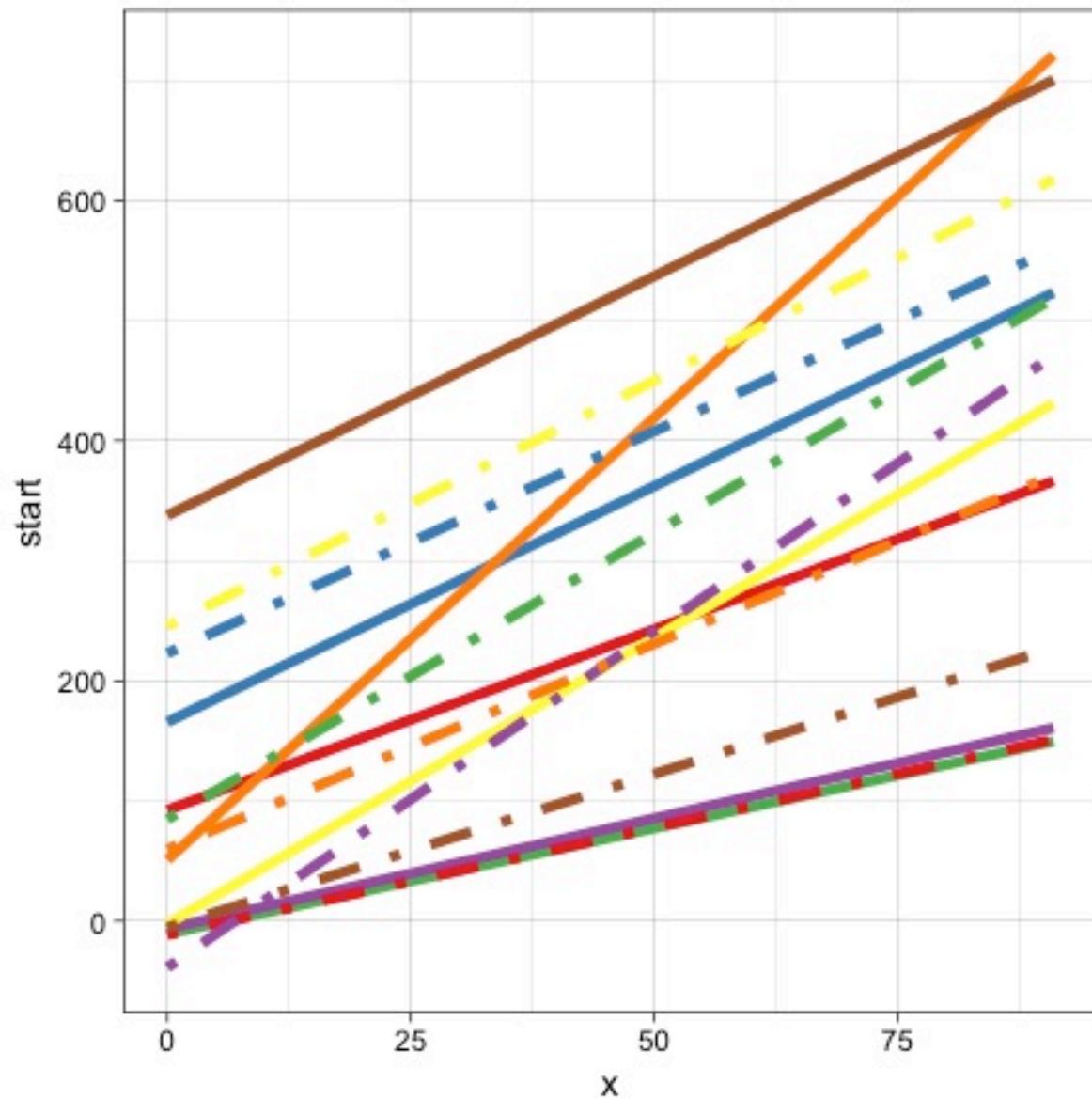






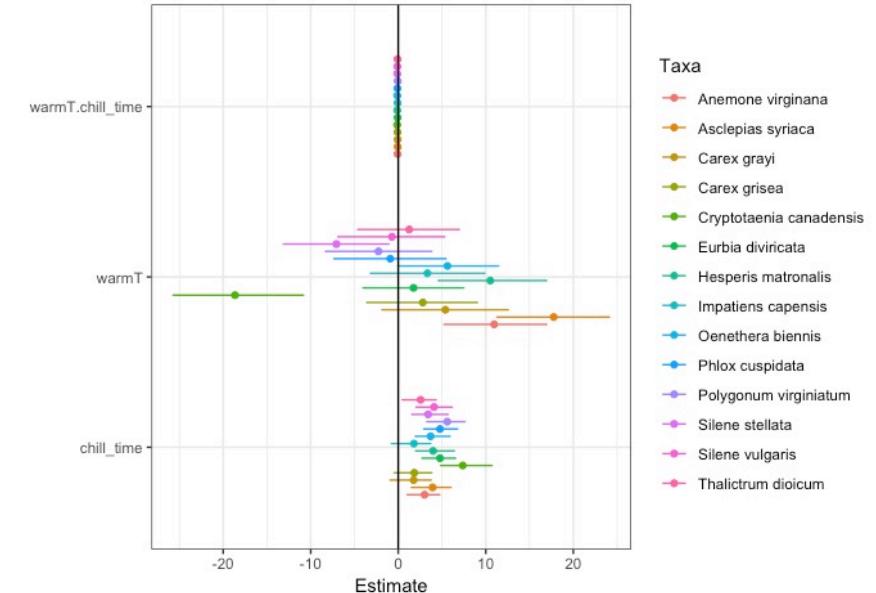


## Projected GI values at 20 C



## Taxa

- Anemone virginiana
- Asclepias syriaca
- Carex grayi
- Carex grisea
- Cryptotaenia canadensis
- Eurbia diviricata
- Hesperis matronalis
- Impatiens capensis
- Oenethera biennis
- Phlox cuspidata
- Polygonum virginianum
- Silene stellata
- Silene vulgaris
- Thalictrum dioicum



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> summary(As.global)
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Model fitted: Log-logistic (ED50 as parameter) with lower limit at 0 (3 parms)

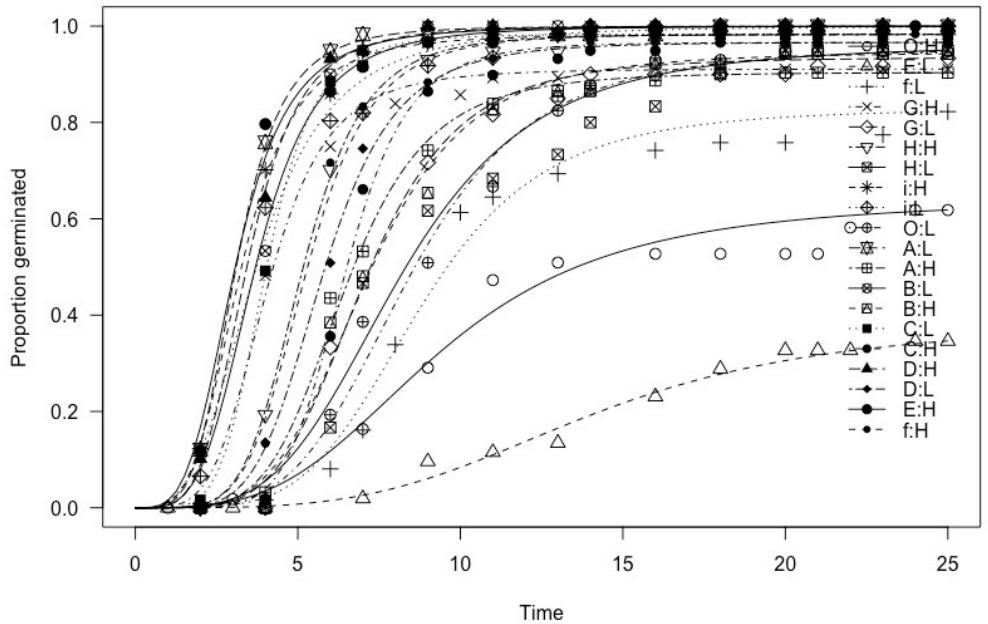
Parameter estimates:

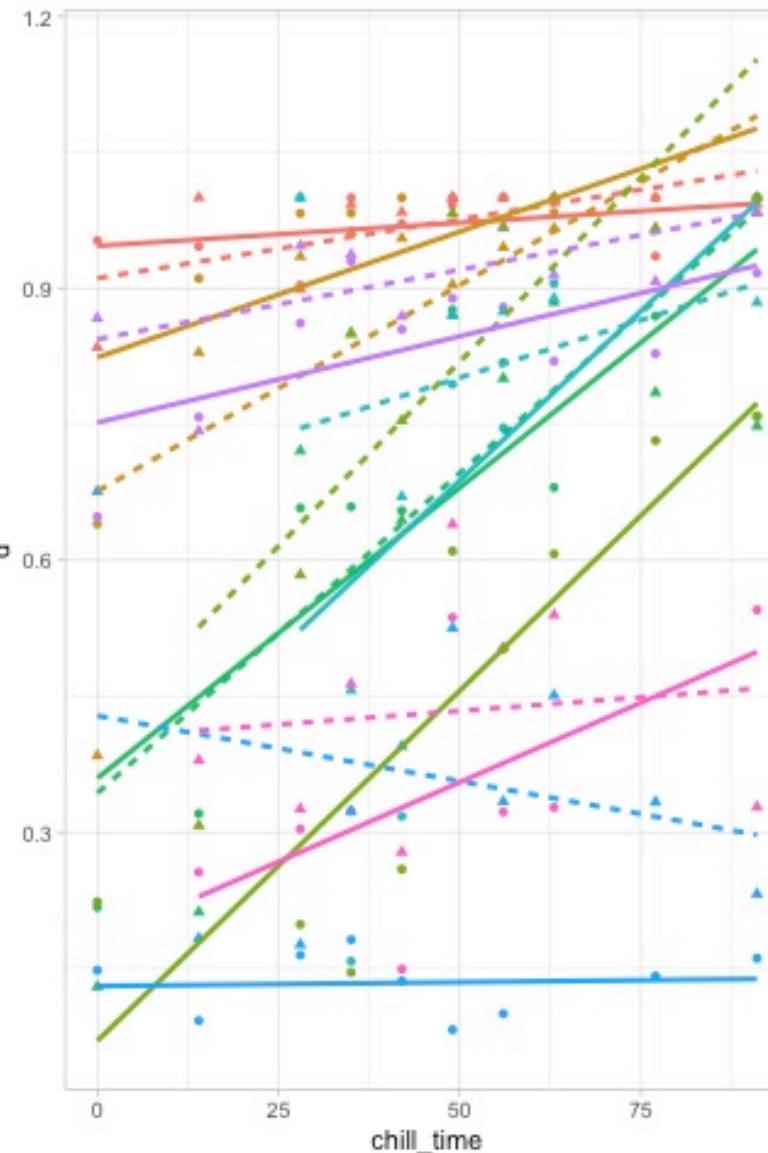
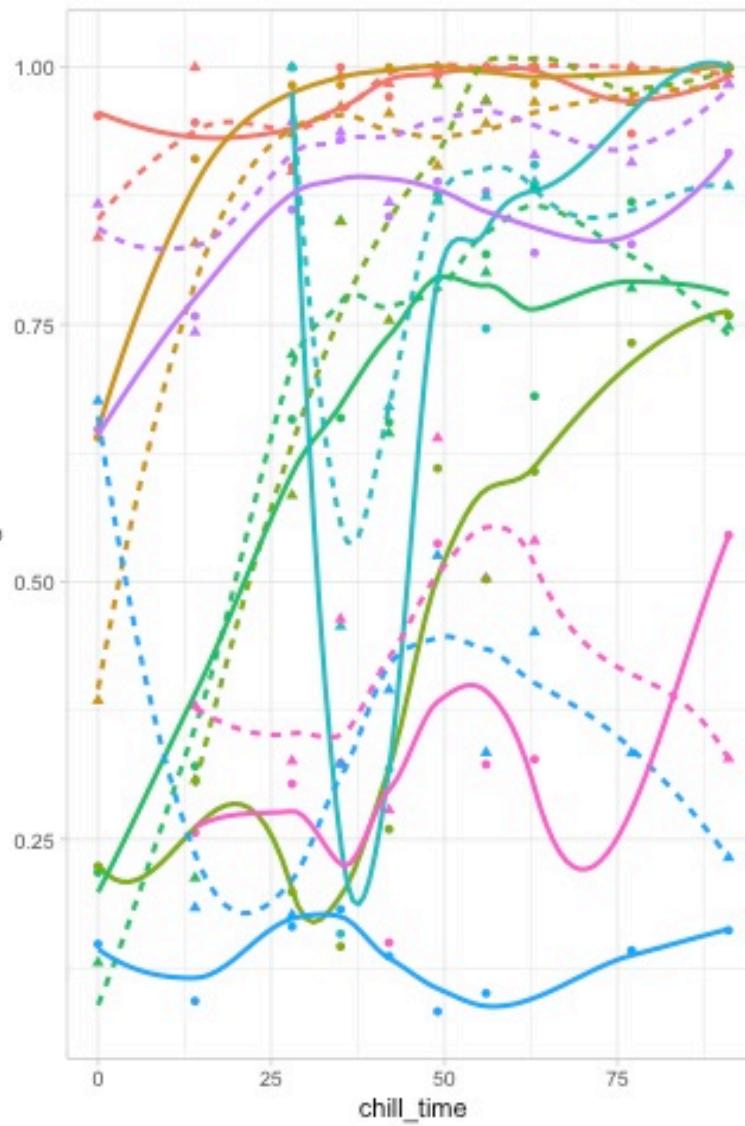
	Estimate	Std. Error	t-value	p-value
b:H	-3.5007724	0.1418376	-24.682	< 2.2e-16 ***
b:L	-4.2078749	0.1715252	-24.532	< 2.2e-16 ***
d:H	0.9516189	0.0090212	105.487	< 2.2e-16 ***
d:L	0.8859136	0.0134762	65.739	< 2.2e-16 ***
e:H	3.8487904	0.0860664	44.719	< 2.2e-16 ***
e:L	7.0300313	0.1317684	53.351	< 2.2e-16 ***

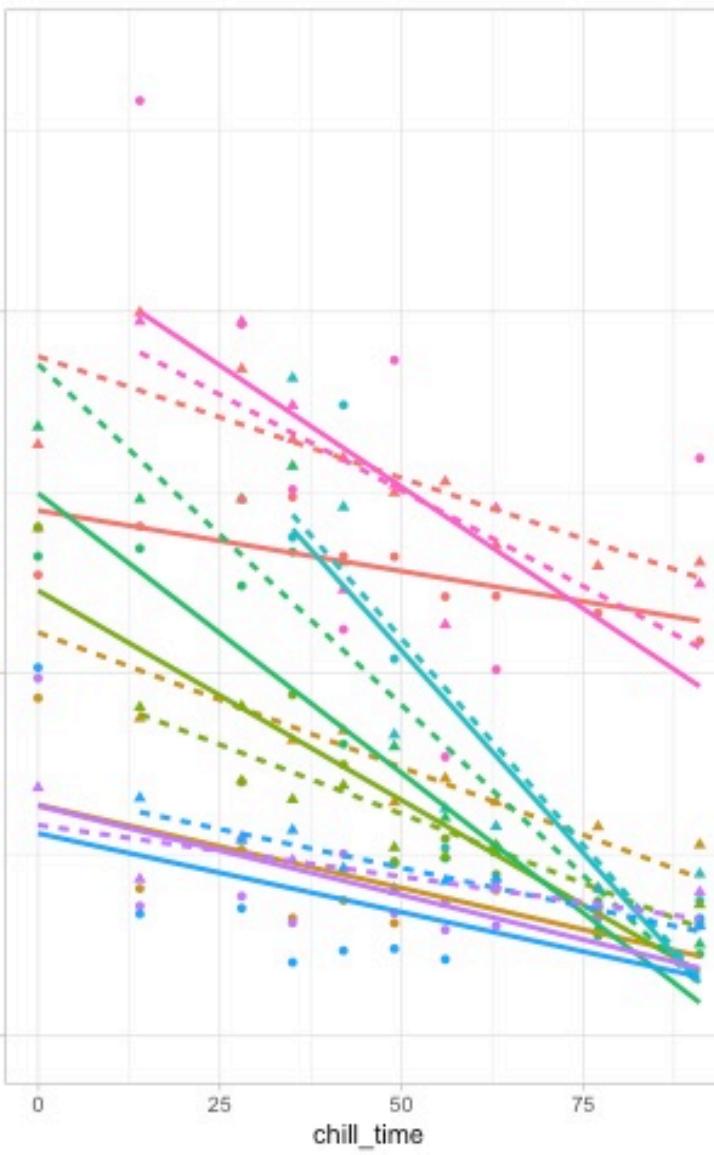
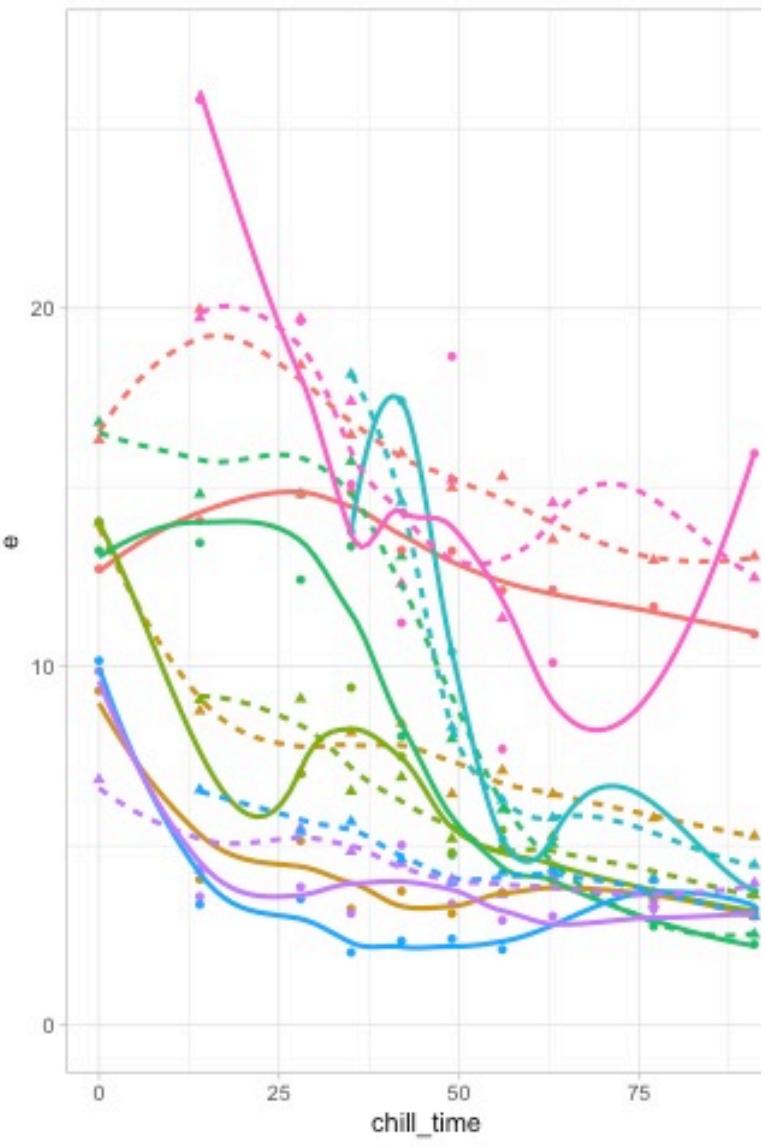
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Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.001 ‘\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

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> |
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### Taxa

- Anemone virginiana
- Asclepias syriaca
- Cryptotaenia canadensis
- Eurbia divaricata
- Polygonum virginianum
- Silene stellata
- Silene vulgaris
- Thalictrum dioicum

### INC

- H
- L

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> coef(moas)
$Taxa
, , Intercept

                               Estimate Est.Error   Q2.5   Q97.5
Anemone virginiana    11.075629  7.358360 -3.473481 25.72061
Asclepias syriaca      7.707551  7.402953 -7.459281 22.10760
Cryptotaenia canadensis 8.387874  7.926541 -8.115892 23.57142
Eurbia diviricata       9.129981  7.721372 -7.024420 24.07118
Oenothera biennis       6.322293  7.597476 -9.734842 20.73621
Polygonum virginianum  57.562198 15.260511 25.355510 85.78121
Silene stellata         8.529467  7.569910 -6.903557 23.17091
Silene vulgaris        7.068583  7.494040 -8.779118 21.06256
Thalictrum dioicum     12.374488  8.080528 -3.152824 28.47351

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                               Estimate Est.Error   Q2.5   Q97.5
Anemone virginiana    -0.13996874 0.3157170 -0.7359230 0.5083359
Asclepias syriaca      -0.10199820 0.3151756 -0.6971373 0.5326227
Cryptotaenia canadensis -0.14518760 0.3552566 -0.8181324 0.6009390
Eurbia diviricata       -0.18270720 0.3108449 -0.7744475 0.4211574
Oenothera biennis       -0.07128396 0.3128024 -0.6597731 0.5569582
Polygonum virginianum  -2.48999579 0.7683618 -3.8909624 -0.8237110
Silene stellata         -0.21852130 0.3234370 -0.8862183 0.4122306
Silene vulgaris        -0.08655247 0.3191880 -0.7017731 0.5557684
Thalictrum dioicum     -0.21564763 0.3744675 -0.9582616 0.5411694

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                               Estimate Est.Error   Q2.5   Q97.5
Anemone virginiana     0.11583917  3.019255 -6.151913  5.964735
Asclepias syriaca      -0.26649156  3.029131 -6.359421  5.651933
Cryptotaenia canadensis 0.31052641  3.186878 -6.213545  6.479225
Eurbia diviricata       0.08492252  3.047945 -6.211702  5.978514
Oenothera biennis       -0.26490387  3.018053 -6.256961  5.641419
Polygonum virginianum  17.98791364  5.962767  5.859618 29.203779
Silene stellata         -0.59722156  3.075852 -6.723712  5.351870
Silene vulgaris        -0.03378493  2.984261 -5.844318  5.839001
Thalictrum dioicum     0.71018901  3.273065 -5.864306  7.267163

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                               Estimate Est.Error   Q2.5   Q97.5
Anemone virginiana     -0.0114207975 0.1199696 -0.2526624 0.2233558
Asclepias syriaca       0.0006711446 0.1205884 -0.2368916 0.2394652
Cryptotaenia canadensis -0.011664586 0.1292479 -0.2669001 0.2517916
Eurbia diviricata       -0.0082030562 0.1195471 -0.2396510 0.2329198
Oenothera biennis       0.0046652633 0.1191049 -0.2245800 0.2374221
Polygonum virginianum  -0.8207166971 0.3016332 -1.3810462 -0.1844245
Silene stellata          0.0451694837 0.1275929 -0.2029186 0.2996976
Silene vulgaris         0.0021426495 0.1209272 -0.2425686 0.2381794
Thalictrum dioicum     -0.0289486868 0.1444668 -0.3059064 0.2565626

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This is a model for how T50 (e) is affected by treatments.  
 As you can see, it seem like not really, but I think that  
 because of the covariance of d (upper limit), and e

Other concerns:

- Usefulness of/methods for chilling thresh holds?