

# Case Studies in Advanced Analysis of Large Strip On-farm Experiments

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# What is OFE

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These are field trials conducted in consultation with the growers using their machinery and tools to answer questions relevant to their farming practices.

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The main objective is to model the spatial relationship between the response (e.g. crop yield or profit) and the treatment factor.

# Why OFE

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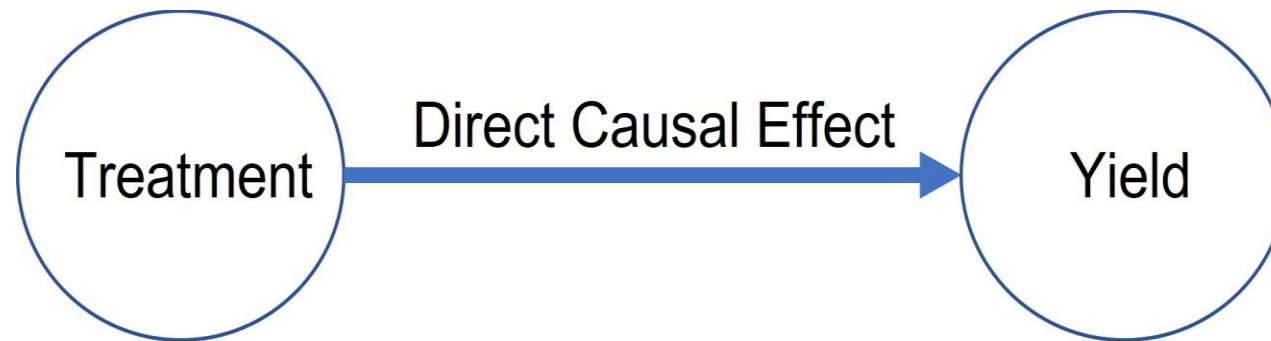
It allows farmers to test different agronomic questions using their equipment and management practices on their own fields. [Kyveryga, P. M., et al, 2018]

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It is farmer-centric, where farmers work with consultants and/or researchers to design and implement large-scale experiments on their farms to test management practices. [Evans, F. H., et al, 2020]

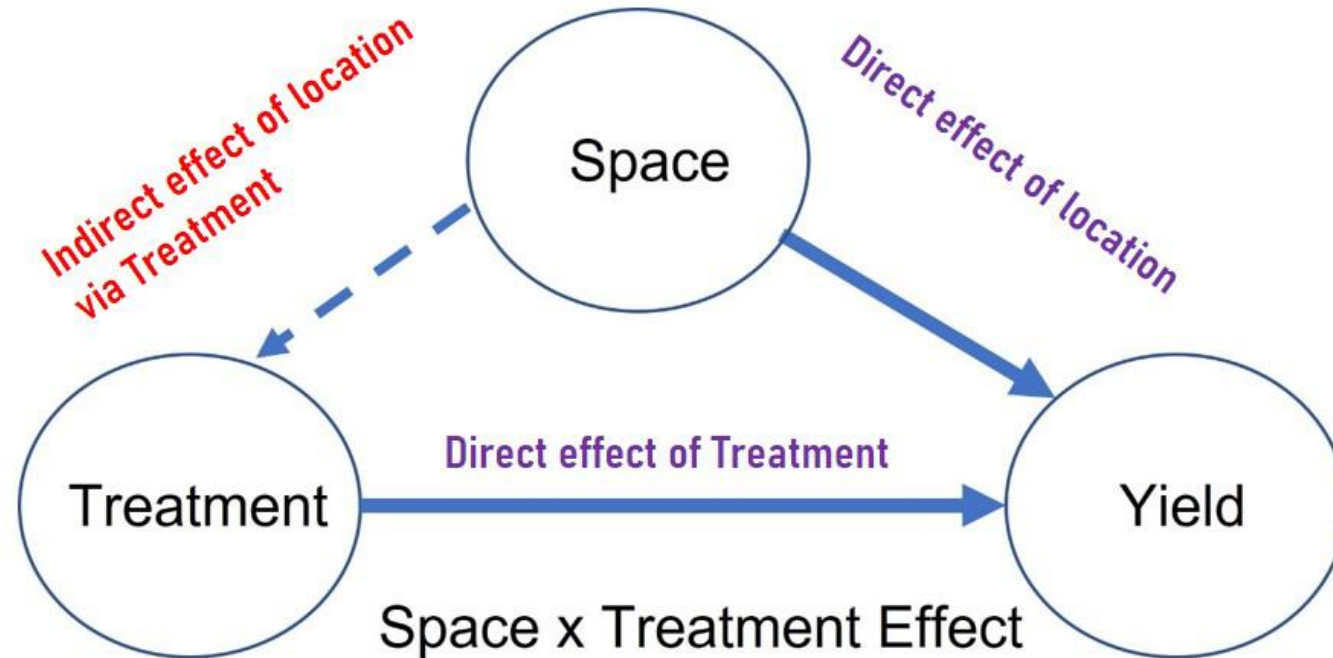
# Motivation behind small plot trials

- The main objective of a small plot trial is to obtain an unbiased estimate of the treatment effect.



# Motivation behind OFE

- Growers want to test new treatments in their paddock, and the main objective is to determine the location-specific optimal treatments.



# Two types of OFE trials

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Local estimation: the shape of the response to a variable input, and optimal input level, vary spatially within the field.

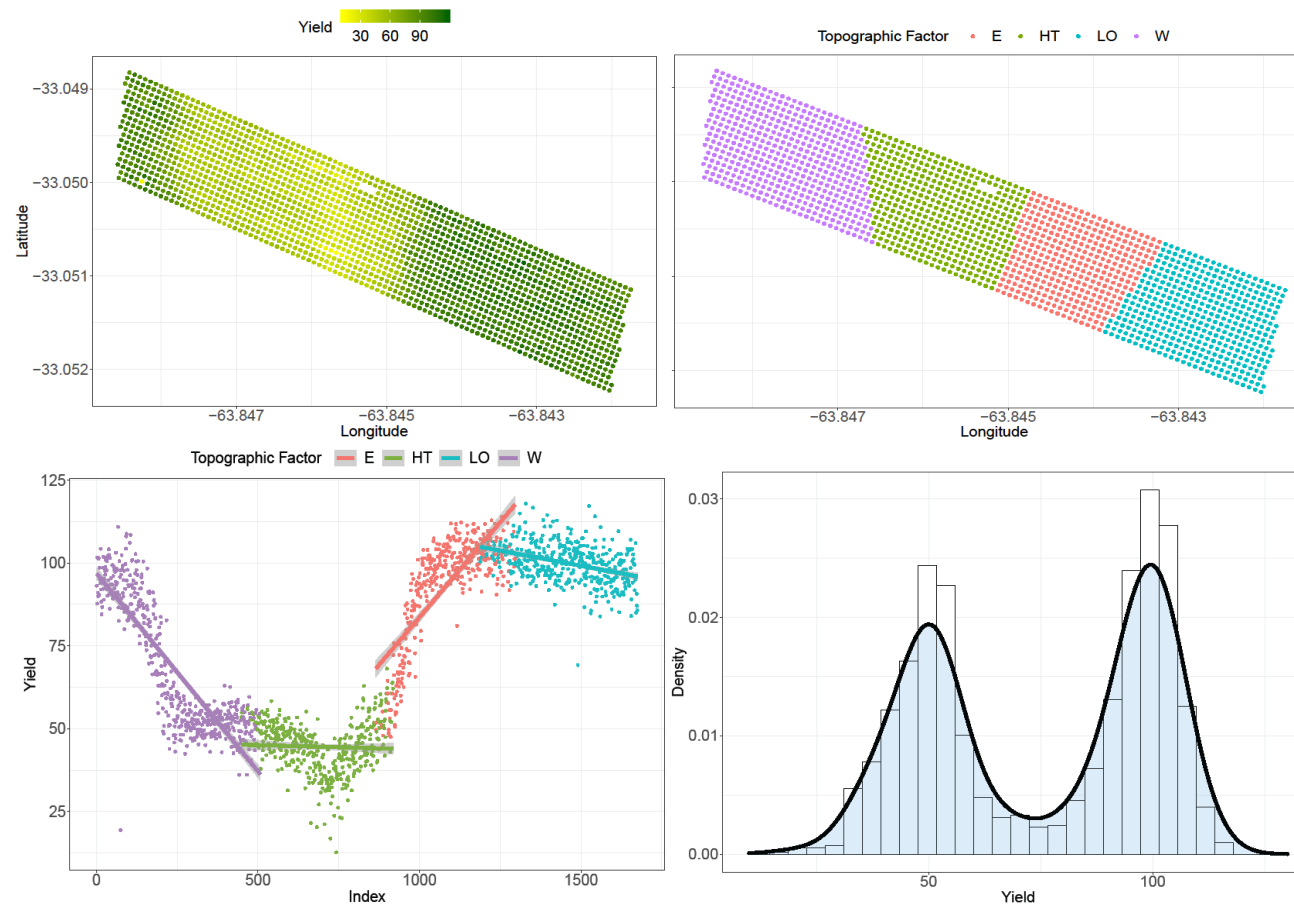
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Global estimation: it globally assess the performance of site-specific crop management (SSCM) treatments and possibly compare them to a control treatment.

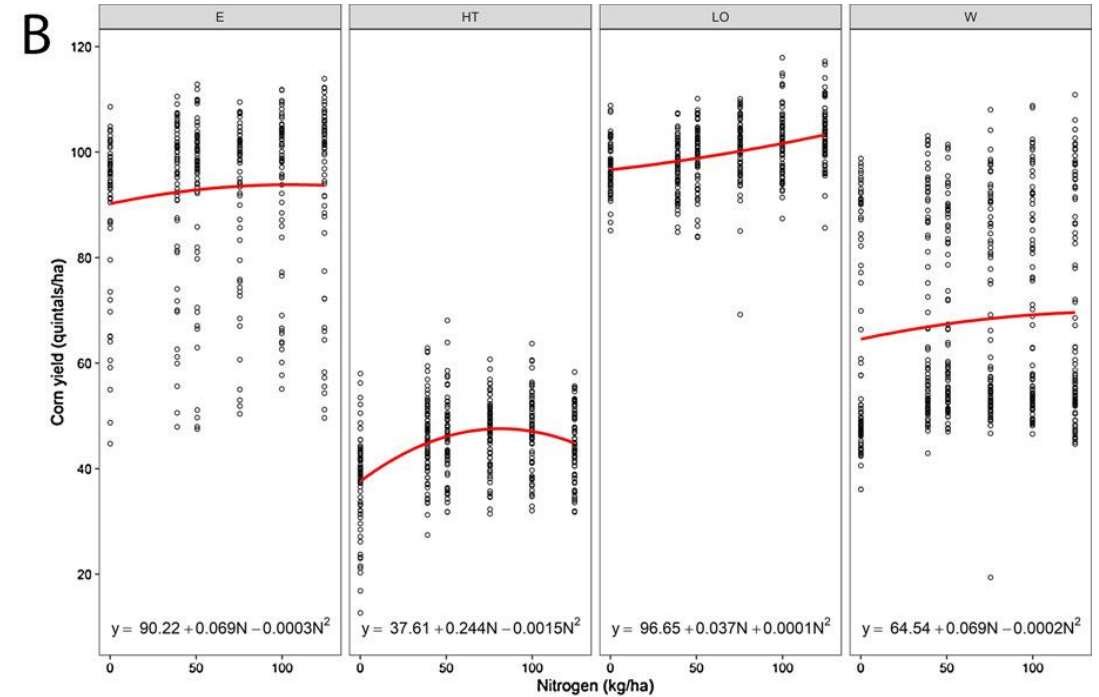
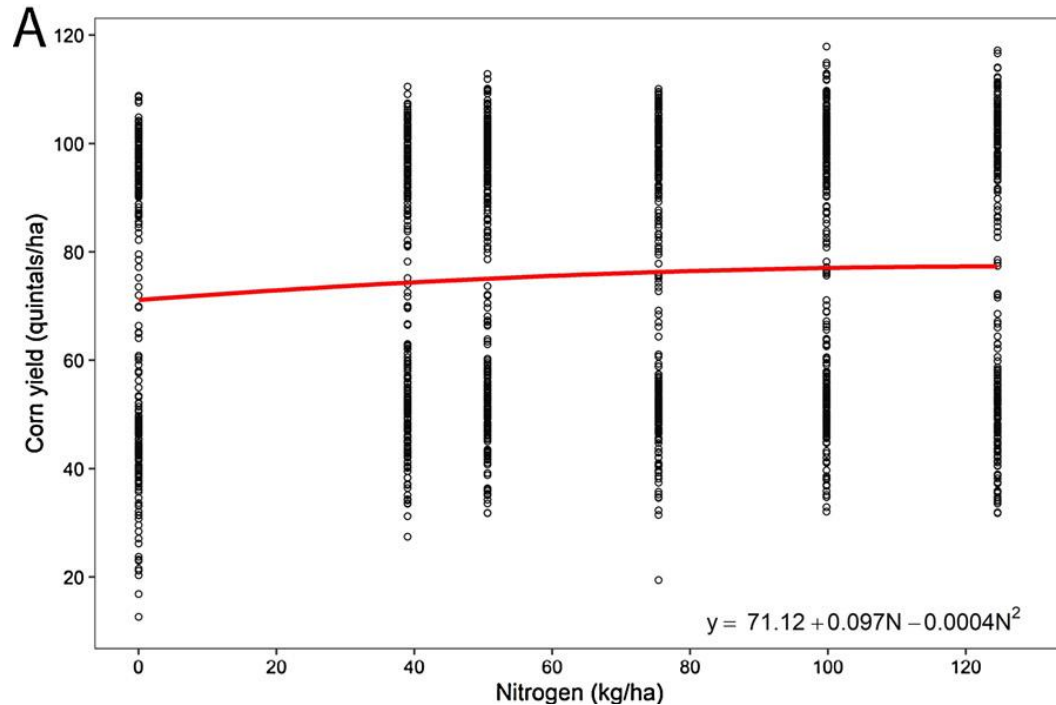


# Case 1: Las Rosas corn yield data

Large strip experiment (18 strips) with 3 replications incorporating 6 nitrogen rates in a systematic design.



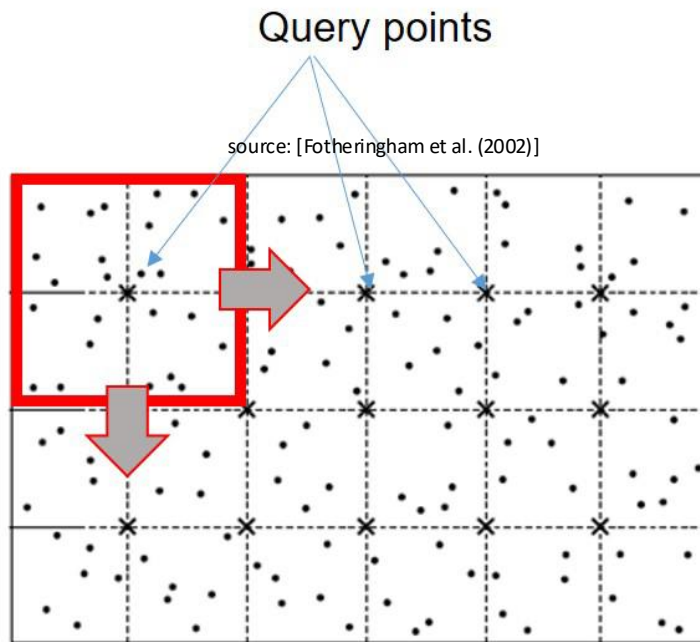
# Case 1: Las Rosas corn yield data



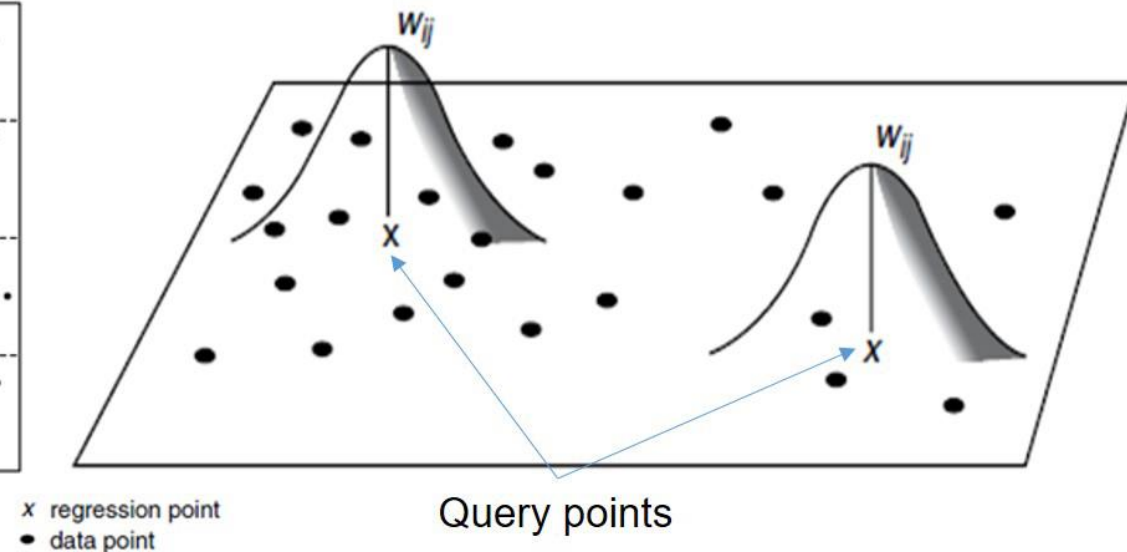


# Solution: geographically weighted regression (GWR)

Moving window regression



GWR with kernel function



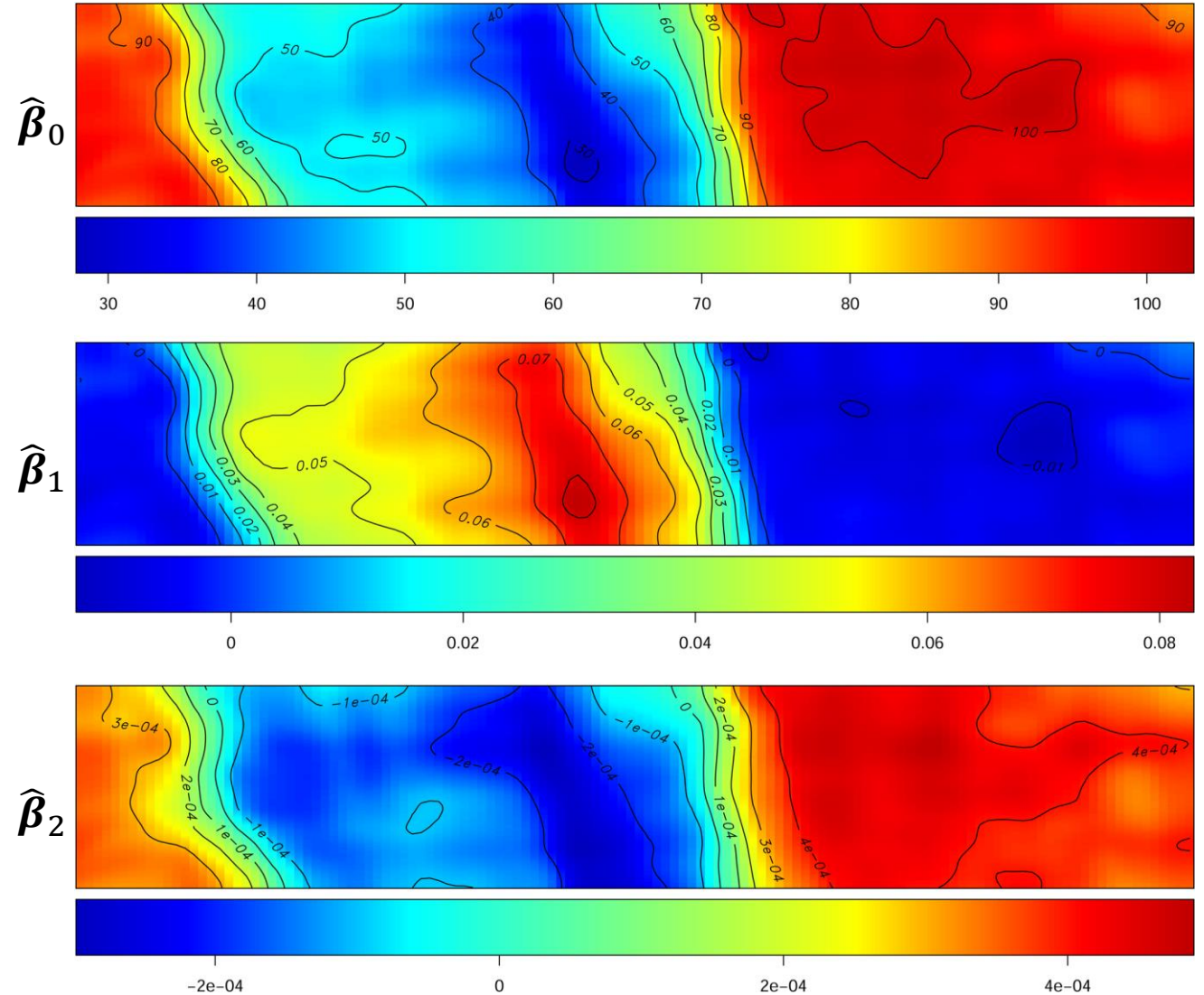
# Outcome

Ideally, we would like to find optimal Nitrogen  $N_i$  for each grid  $i$ .

$$y_i = \beta_{0i} + \beta_{1i}N_i + \beta_{2i}N_i^2 + \varepsilon_i$$

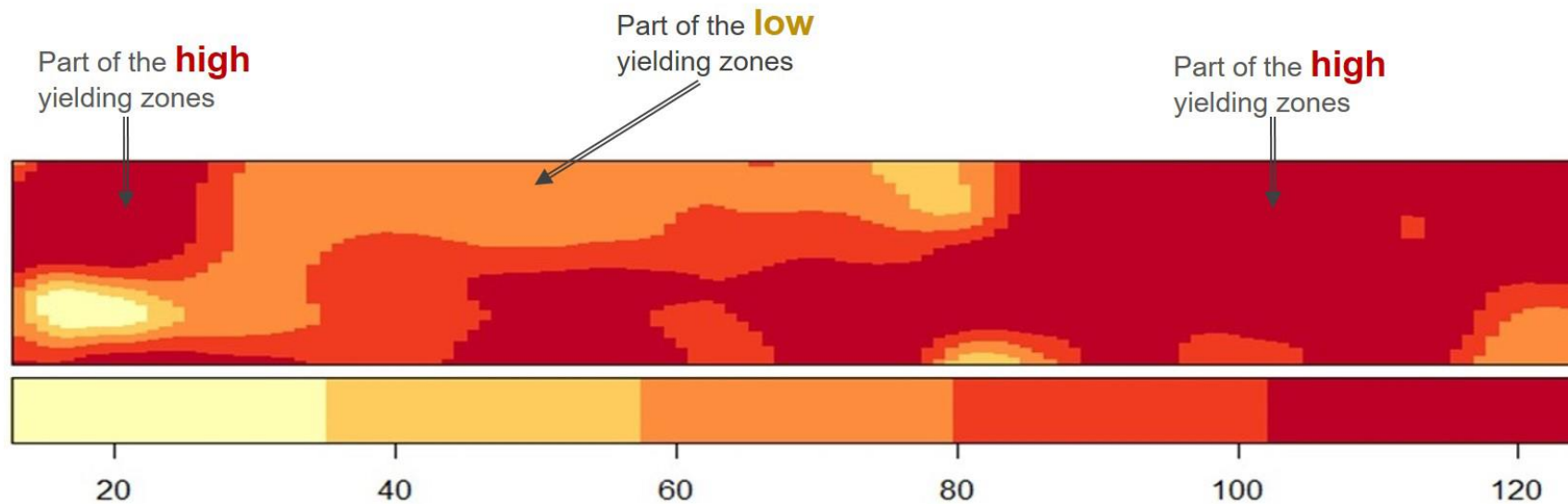
Rakshit, S., et al. "Novel approach to the analysis of spatially-varying treatment effects in on-farm experiments." *Field crops research* 255 (2020): 107783.

Cao, Z., et al. "Bayesian inference of spatially correlated random parameters for on-farm experiment." *Field Crops Research* 281 (2022): 108477.



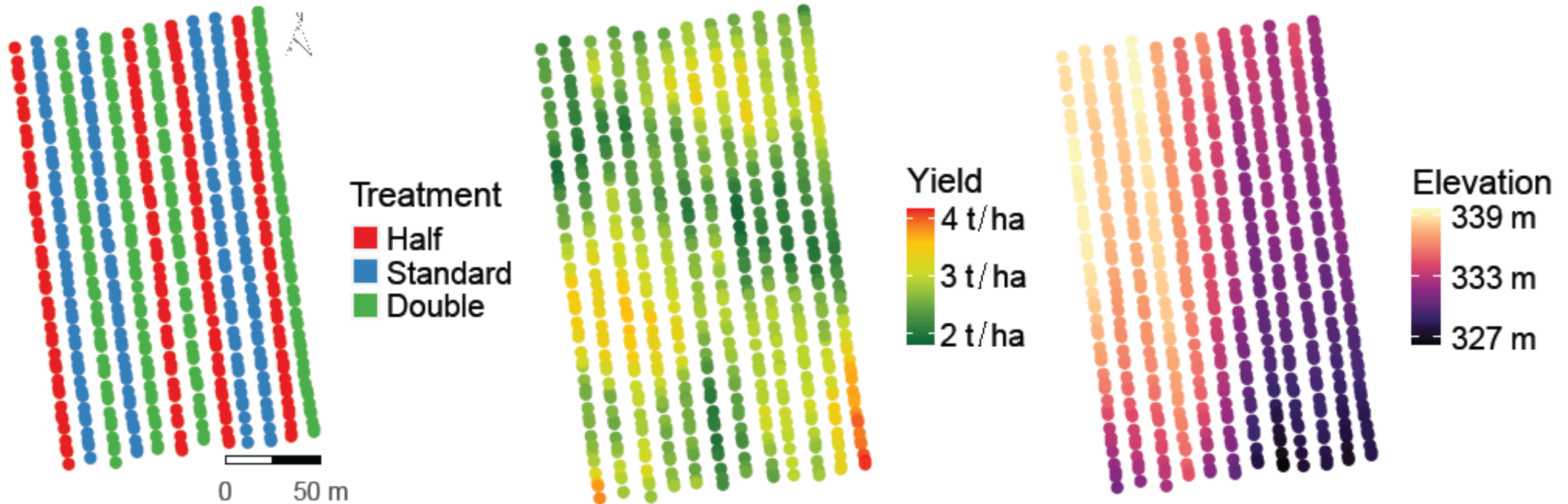
# Outcome

Spatial map of the optimum nitrogen levels:  $\hat{N}_i = -\hat{\beta}_{1i}/(2\hat{\beta}_{2i})$

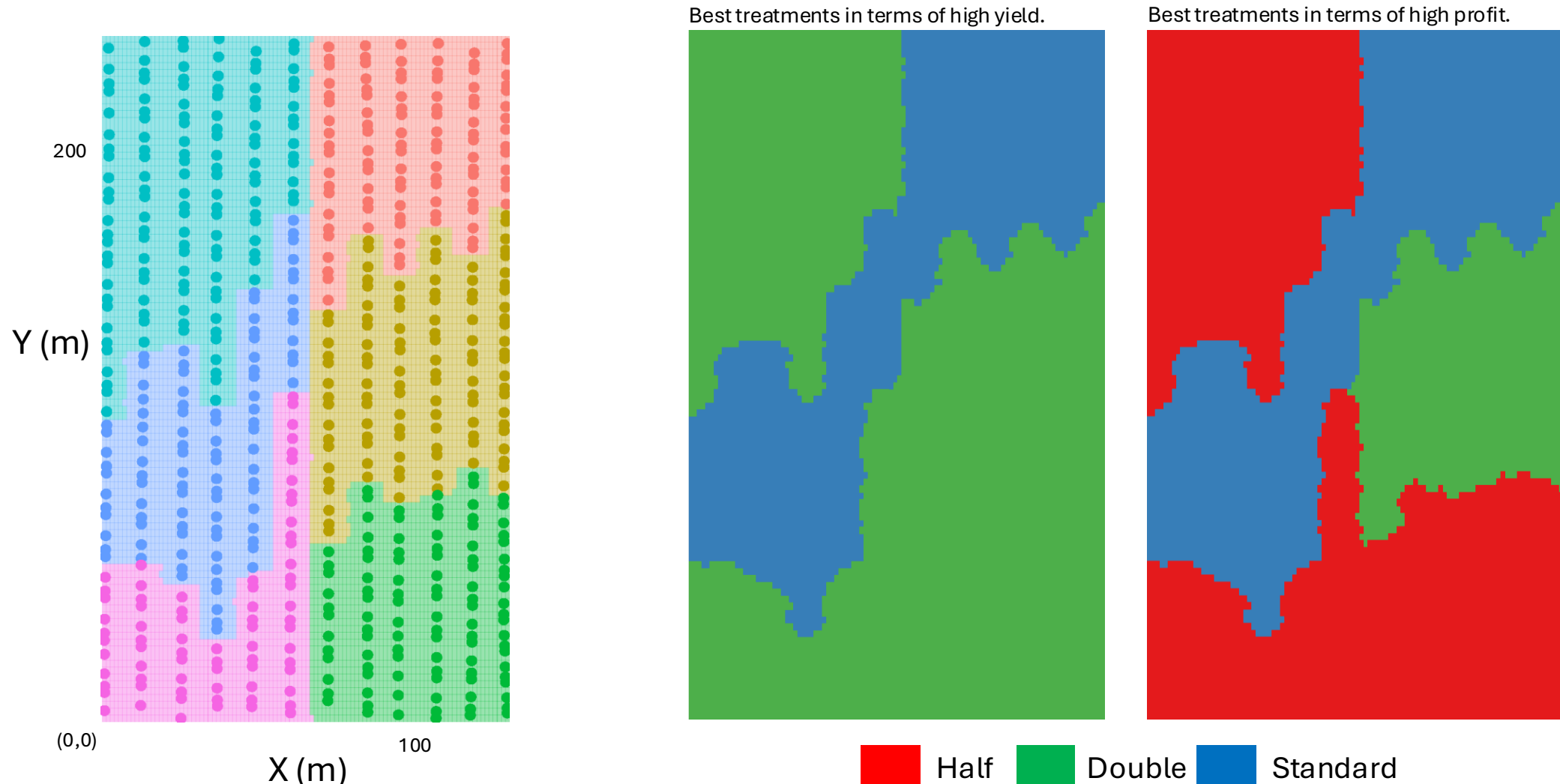


# Case 2: winter wheat agronomy for grain growers in the Western region

Large strip experiment (12 strips) with 4 replications incorporating 3 treatment levels in a randomised design.

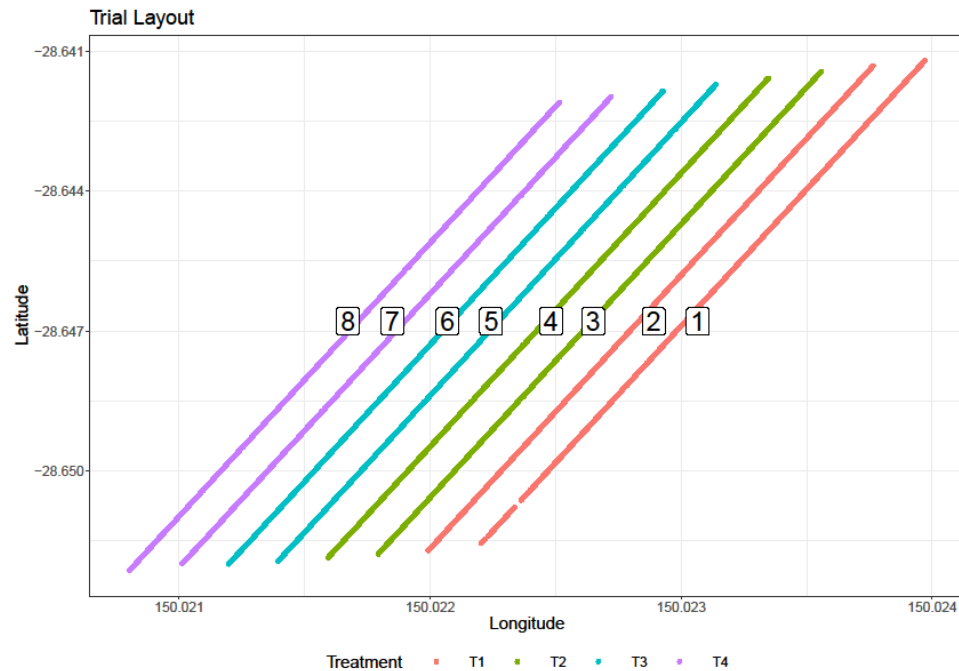


# Solution: partition into pseudo-environments using clusters

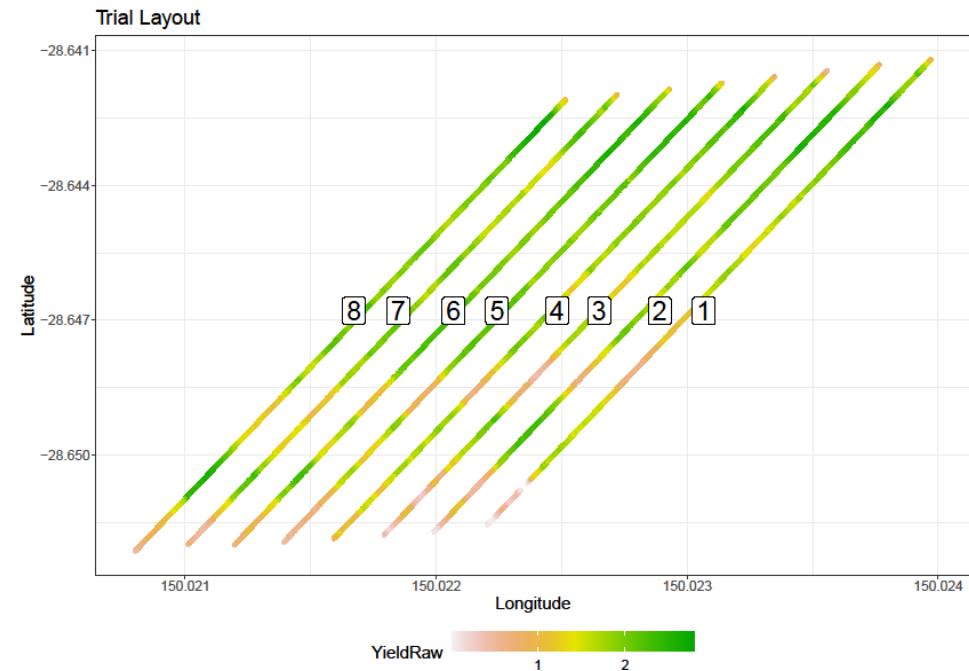


# Case 3: economic thresholds and management of faba beans

Large strip experiment (4 strip plots with samples taken from 2 strips per plot) and NO replications incorporating 4 treatments.



Fungicide treatment map

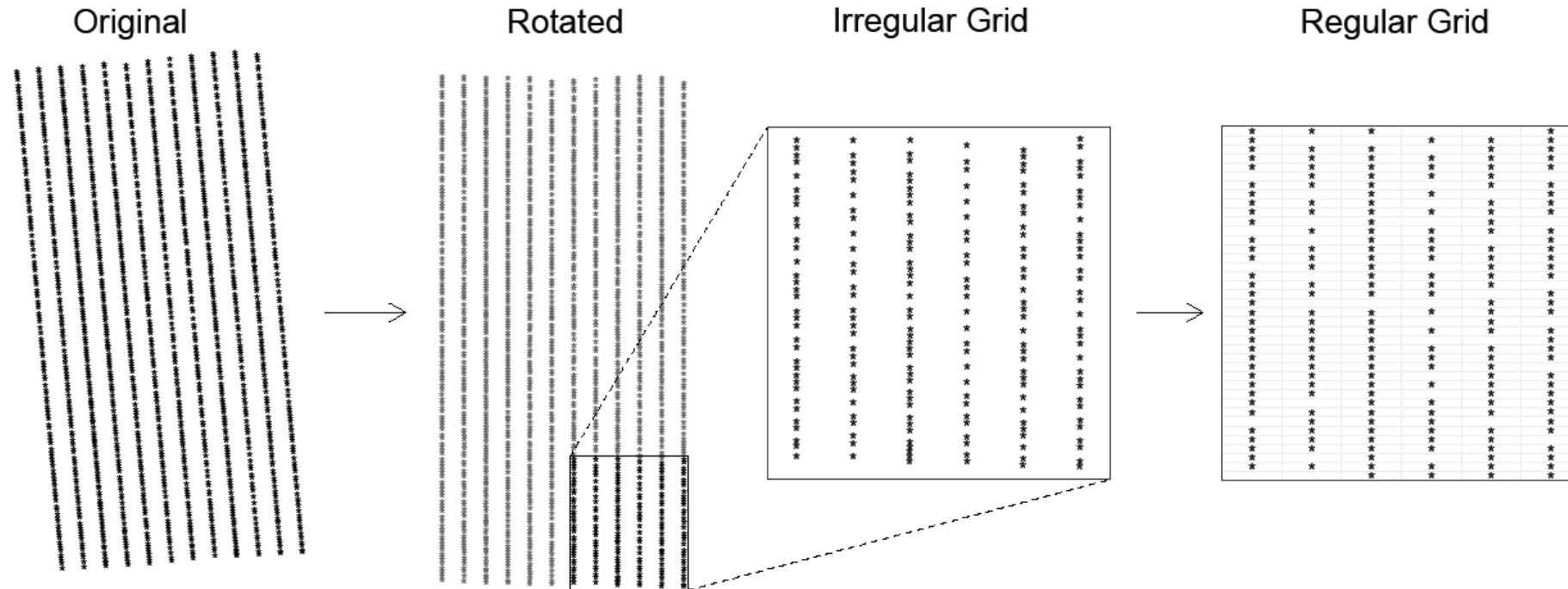


Yield map



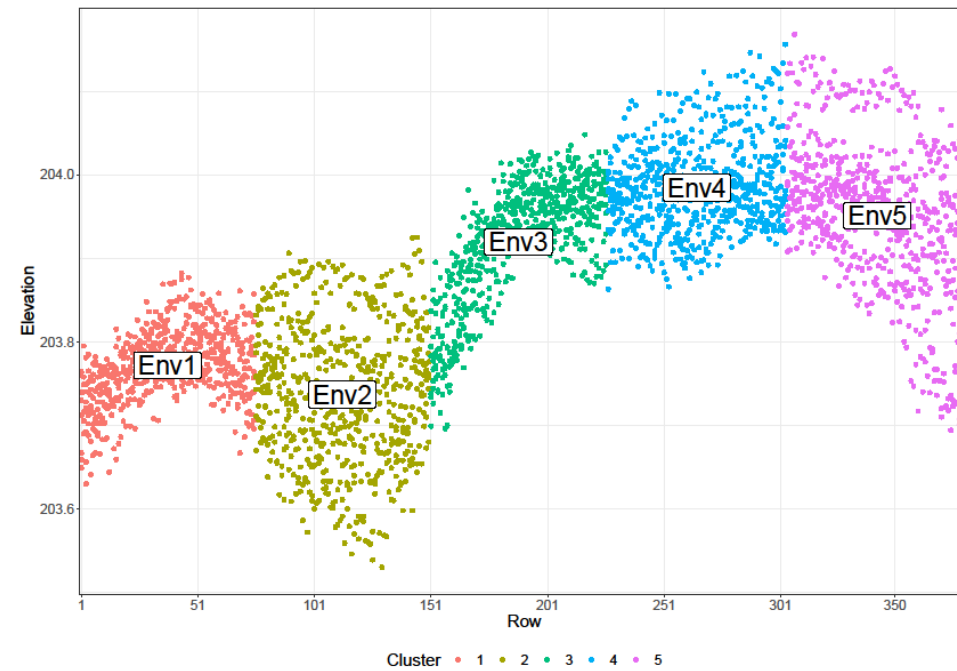
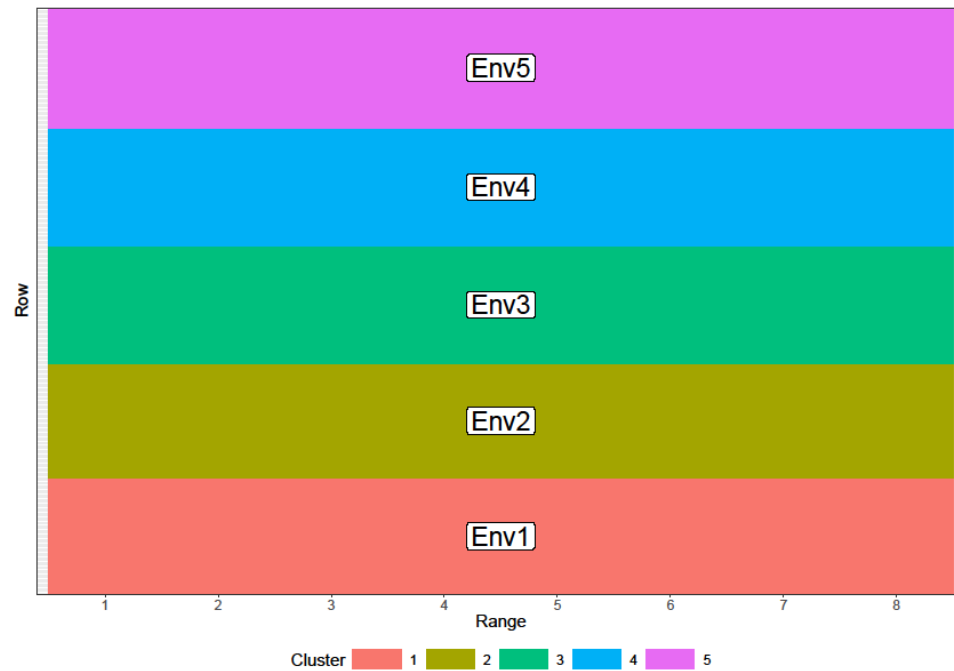
# Solution: step 1 - rotation

A MET idea is implemented (Katia, S., et al, [2023](#)).

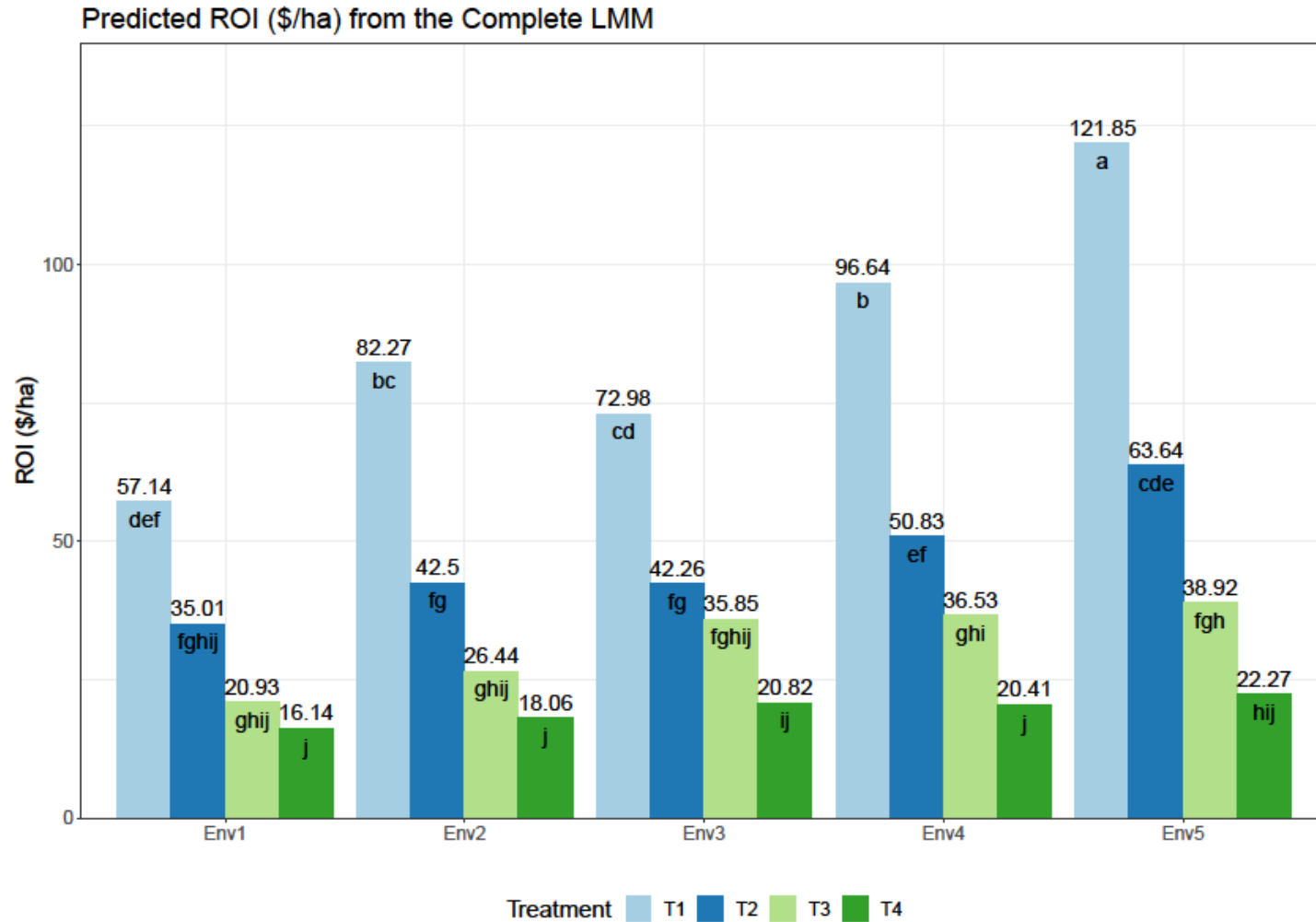




# Solution: step 2 - partition into PE



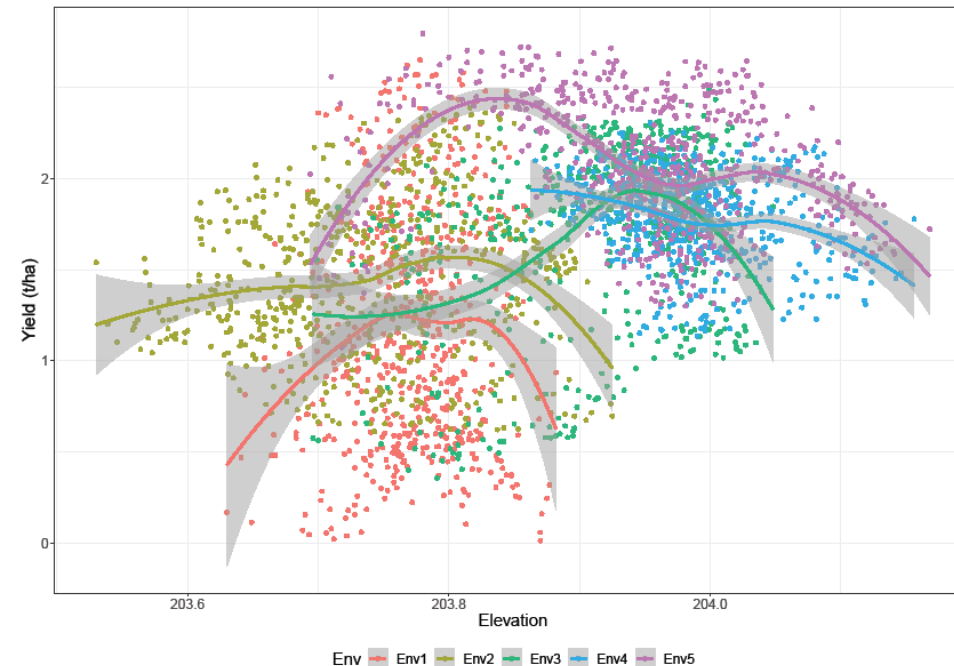
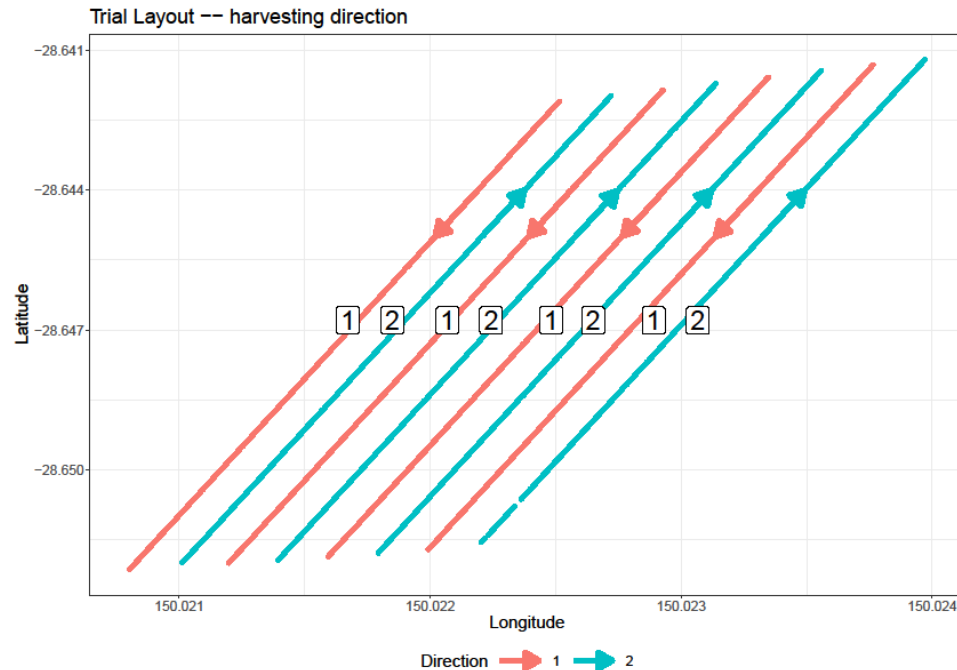
# Outcome



# Solution without transformation

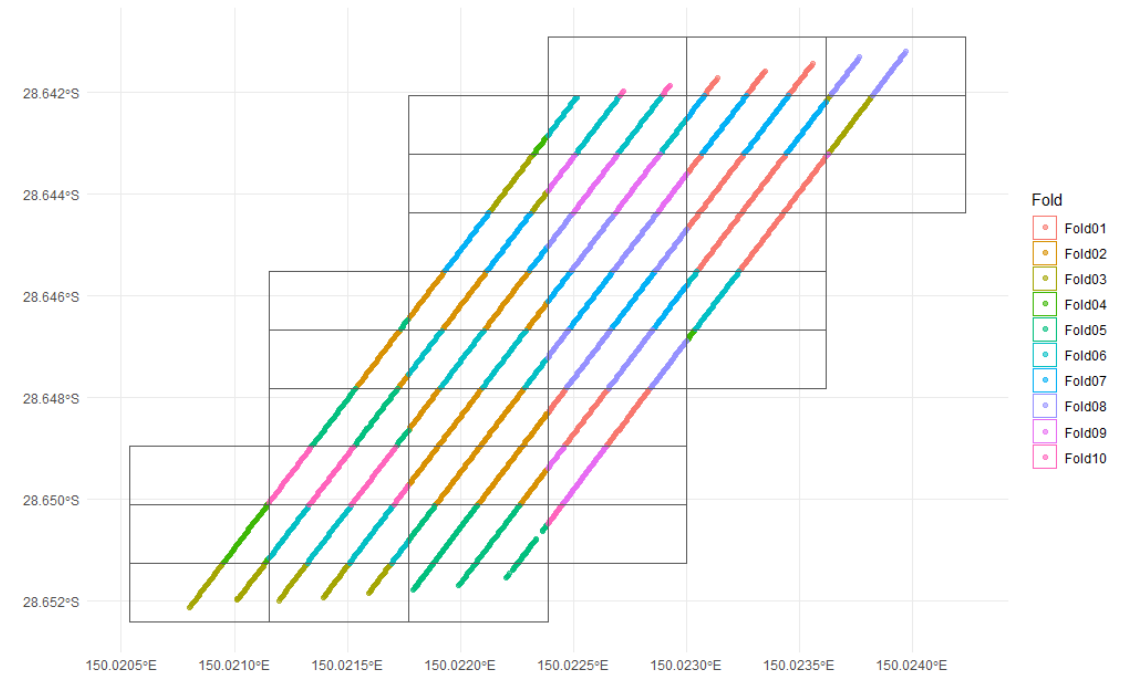
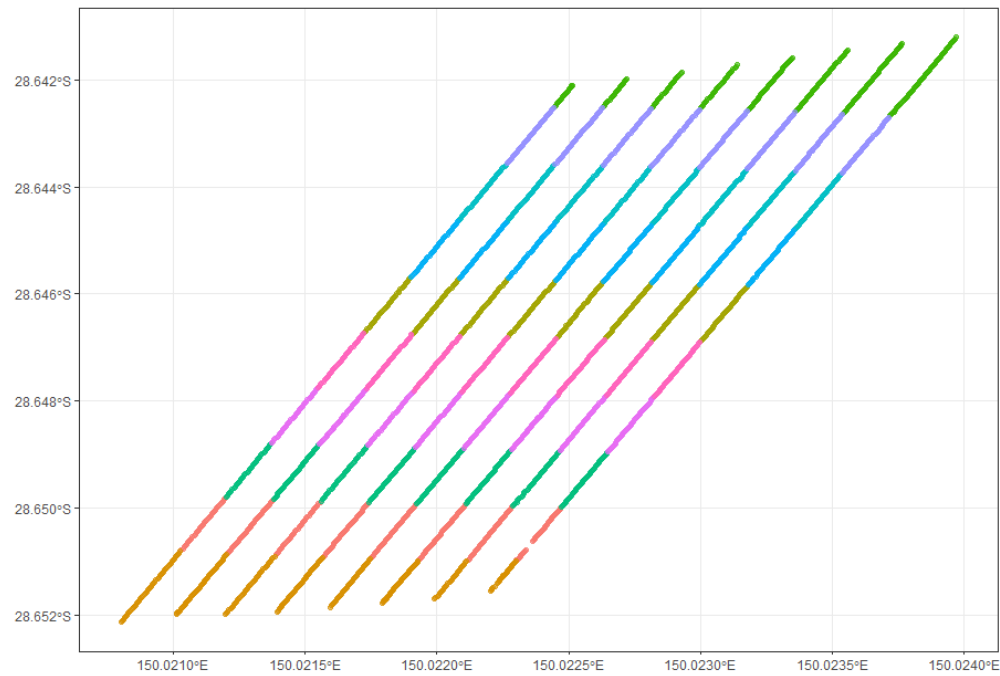
Generalised Additive Models (GAM) (Wood, S., 2017; Wood, S., 2006), which can capture non-linear relationships and spatial variations between predictor variables and the response variable.

$$y = t + f(e) + h + g(s) + \varepsilon$$



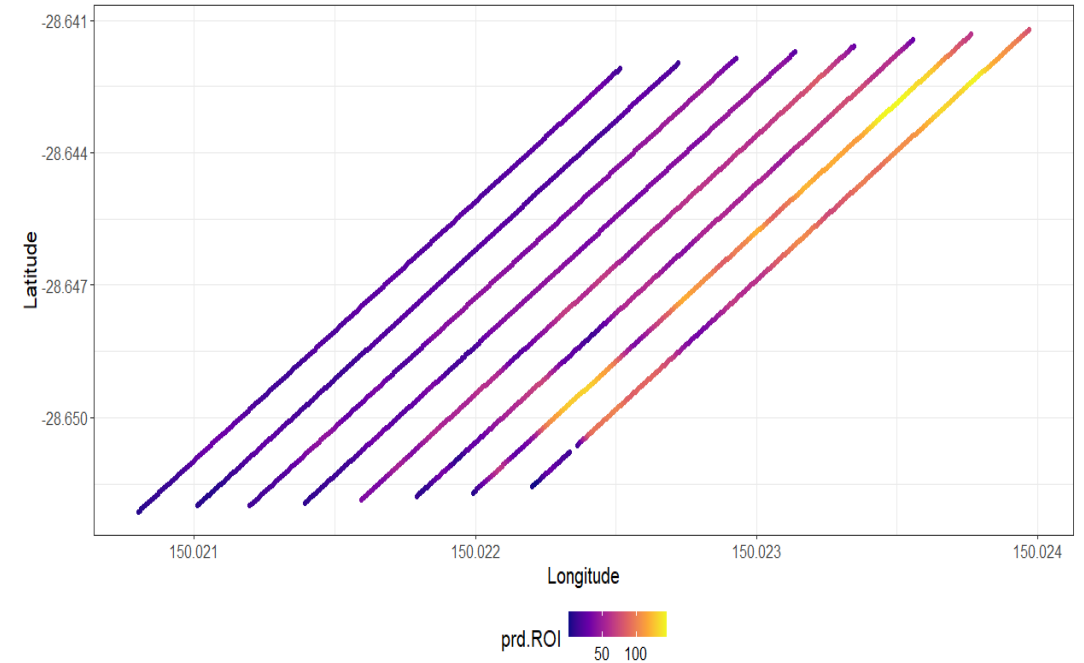
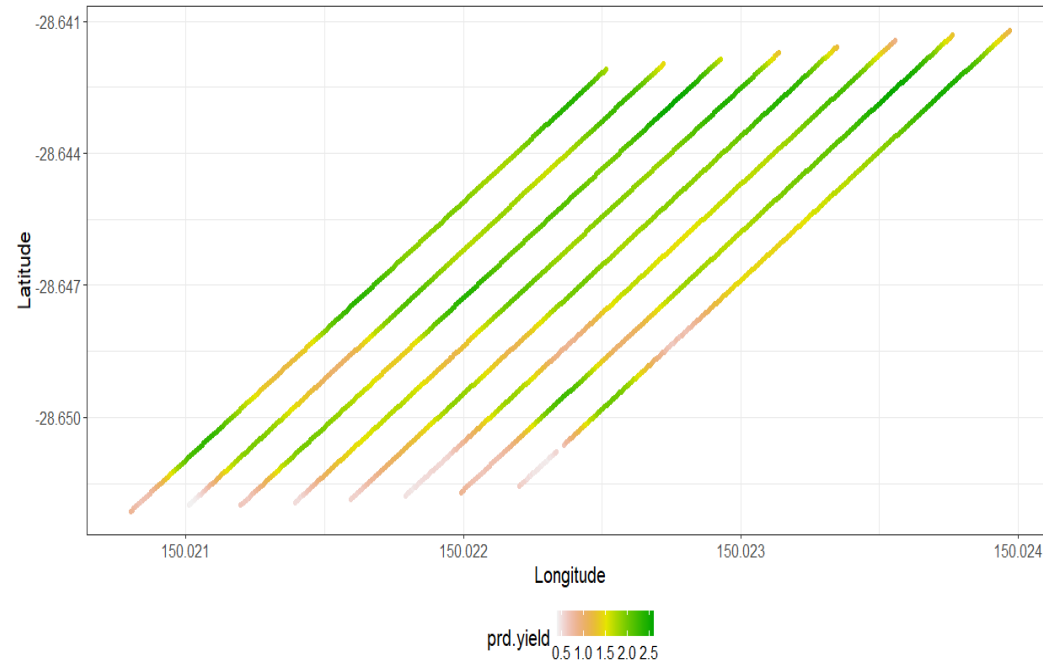
# Solution without transformation

Two spatial cross-validation approaches.



# Outcome

## Predicted yield and ROI



# Outcome

## P-values of single factor.

Source	Yield	Profit	ROI
T1	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
T2	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
T3	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.043
T4	0.006	0.011	NS
hdir2	NS	NS	NS
s(Elevation)	0.003	0.004	< 0.01
ti(Longitude,Latitude)	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01

## P-values of pairwise comparison.

Contrast	Yield	Profit	ROI
T1 - T2	NS	NS	< 0.001
T1 - T3	NS	NS	0.001
T1 - T4	NS	NS	0.009
T2 - T3	NS	NS	NS
T2 - T4	NS	NS	NS
T3 - T4	NS	NS	NS

NS: not significant

# Take home message

## Approaches

- **Local Estimation:** Determines optimal input levels, varying spatially within the field.
- **Global Estimation:** Assesses overall performance of site-specific crop management (SSCM) treatments compared to a control.

Approach	Weaknesses	Strengths
<b>GWR</b>	Reliance bandwidth	Simplifies local estimation
<b>MET (cluster)</b>	Sensitive to spatial covariates	Robust performance
<b>MET (rotation)</b>	Potential loss of information	Robust performance
<b>GAM</b>	Sensitive to knots and basis functions, risk of underestimating	Flexible modelling of nonlinear relationships



# Acknowledgements



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Department of  
Primary Industries

Nicole Dron, Joop Van Leur

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# Thank you!

