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COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE & BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES / USDA

Conducting an On-Farm Research Trial in Corn

A Paired-Treatment Experiment With Results Analyzed By MS Excel Using The Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication Option

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This guide will discuss and illustrate a possible scenario for conducting an effective on-farm research trial using pairedtreatments in corn. Possible treatments comparisons might include: current vs. new hybrid, no starter vs. starter fertilizer, soil-incorporated vs. post-emergence applications, and before vs. after treatments. Treatments do not have to be applied at the same time or stage; one treatment might be applied early while the second is applied late. Some of the preliminary planning for this scenario is indicated in Table 1 along with one of many possible trial designs. Note the treatments have been randomized and the table also includes a planting order and plot number that often helps reduce the number of errors during planting and harvesting.

> T1 T2 T2 T1 T2 T1 T2 T1 T1 T2 T2 T1 T1 T2 T2 T1

Paired -Treatment				-	
Block or Pair	Treatment	Planting	Plot		
(P 1-8)	(T 1-2)	Order	No.		
1	1	1	1	Р	1
1	2	9	2		
2	2	10	3	P	2
2	1	2	4		
3	2	11	5	P	3
3	1	3	6		
4	2	12	7	Р	4
4	1	4	8		
5	1	5	9	P	5
5	2	13	10		
6	2	14	11	P	6
6	1	6	12		
7	1	7	13	P	7
7	2	15	14		
8	2	16	15	Ρ	8
8	1	8	16		

Table 1. Randomization, planting order, plot number, and plot design for an experiment with two paired-treatments with eight replications.

The corn yields obtained from the trial are reported in Figure 2. The **Anova: Two-factor Without Replication** option in Microsoft Excel uses analysis of variance (ANOVA) procedures to analyze the data. Access this option by clicking **Tools** and then **Data analysis**. Click the Anova: **Two-factor Without Replication** option and follow the directions (Figure 3).

Note that with this option, <u>treatments</u> and <u>replications</u> or blocks were used as the two factors; therefore, replication was already accounted for; hence the reason for selecting the Twofactor *Without Replication* option. As indicated in the Excel output summary and ANOVA results (Figure 4), the P-value for columns (treatments) was .93E-05 or 0.0000693 and is less than 0.01. Thus, the treatment differences were <u>highly</u> <u>significant</u>. Therefore, treatment 2 produced higher corn yields than treatment 1, because the yield difference between them was highly significant.

Since ANOVA indicated the treatment differences were highly significant and only two treatments were used, there is no need to make any further differentiation between the treatment means. This simple option from the Excel data analysis package provided quick, easy, and effective analysis.

Figure 2.	Corn yield resu	ılts (bu/ac) for a	paired-treatment	comparison of two treatments.
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	A	В	С	D
1		Trt 1	Trt 2	
2	Pair 1	133.8	154.6	
3	Pair 2	144.9	165.9	
4	Pair 3	134.4	158.1	
5	Pair 4	149.5	170.3	\sim
6	Pair 4	144.6	159.4	
7	Pair 6	150.7	156.3	
8	Pair 7	146.9	169.2	
9	Pair 8	150.2	164.1	

Figure 3. Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication option dialog box. Note the input range, alpha level, and output range (where output will placed on the spreadsheet) are indicated.

Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication	Cells A1 to C9 in Fig.2 are input here.
Input Input Range: Imput Range: OK Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Output options Output Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: O New Worksheet Ply: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: New Workbook Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: New Workbook Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: New Workbook Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range: Imput Range:	Note: The 0.05 alpha-level indicates the analysis will accept a 1-in-20 chance that treatment differences are by chance alone or natural variability and not the result of treatment effects. On-farm alpha levels of 0.05 or less are common, and sometimes 0.10 is used. Alpha levels greater than 0.10 are not suggested.
	Select where output is placed.

_		D	С	D	_	F	0	
	A Anorra True Factor V	B With out D o		D	E	F	G	
12	Anova: Two-Factor V	plication						
13	SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance			
14	Pair 1	2	288.4	144.2	216.32			
15	Pair 2	2	310.8	155.4	220.5			
16	Pair 3	2	292.5	146.25	280.845			
17	Pair 4	2	319.8	159.9	216.32			
18	Pair 4	2	304	152	109.52			
19	Pair 6	2	307	153.5	15.68			
20	Pair 7	2	316.1	158.05	248.645			
21	Pair 8	2	314.3	157.15	96.605			
22								
23	Trt 1	8	1155	144.375	45.4621			
24	Trt 2	8	1297.9	162.238	35.5884			
25					L	- 4 4 1]	
26	ANOVA		Hows (p	Rows (pairs) & Columns (treatments)				
27	Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit	
28	Rows	439.194	7	62.7421	3.42694	0.06323	3.78704	
29	Columns	1276.28	1	1276.28	69.7095	6.9E-05	5.59145	
30	Error	128.159	7	18.3085				
31							P-value =	0.0000693
32	Total	1843.63	15			L		

Figure 4. A summary and analysis of variance (ANOVA) output from MS Excel for the results in Figure 2 using the Two-factor Without Replication option.

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