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# SMART METHODS FOR DECENTRALIZED ON-FARM BREEDING

## AT FIRST GLANCE

**Decentralized on-farm breeding requires appropriate methods due to:**

- on farms specific conditions;
- collaborative approach with farmers.

**A decision tree has been developed to select the most appropriate experimental designs and methods, according to the objectives and the experimental constraints.**

### *A decision tree to identify smart methods*

Participatory Plant Breeding (PPB) is based on decentralized on-farm breeding, which requires appropriate experimental methods.

A decision tree (*cf. page 2*) has been developed within DIVERSIFOOD, to match **experimental design** and **statistical methods** to a particular PPB project, according to its objectives and experimental constraints.

Most of the methods have been implemented in an R Package: **PPBStats** (*developed in DIVERSIFOOD deliverable D3.2 and described in D3.1*), whose code is hosted on: <https://github.com/priviere/PPBstats>

The decision tree is organised according to the objectives of the experiments. For each, there are several methods based on different experimental designs that require specific conditions (*e.g. number of plots per location; of replicated germplasms within and between locations*).

### *Identifying the objectives of the experiment*

Data analyses from PPB programmes may have one or multiple objectives. The first step is to identify **the objective(s)** of the experiment (*in green on the decision tree*), among the following:

Four **types of information** can be considered: agronomic/nutritional data, sensory data, network topology

- To improve the prediction of a target variable for selection by analysing agronomic /nutritional traits.
- To compare different varieties or populations (hereafter called germplasms) evaluated for selection in different locations by analysing agronomic/nutritional traits and by sensory analysis.
- To study the response of germplasms under selection over several environments by analysing agronomic traits.
- To study diversity structure and identify parents for crossing based on either good complementarity or similarity for some traits by analysing agronomic traits and molecular data.
- To study networks of seed circulation by analysing network topology.

of the seed circulation and molecular data.

### *Experimental designs and statistical methods available*

Four **experimental designs** can be used: **D1**: fully-replicated block design; **D2**: incomplete block design; **D3**: row-column design; **D4**: satellite-farms & regional-farms.

Nine **statistical methods** can be used, depending on the design, the type of data and the objectives: **M1**: Non parametric methods; **M2**: Multivariate analyses (PCA); **M3**: Genetic distances & trees; **M4a**: Anova; **M4b**: Spatial analysis; **M5**: Mixed models for incomplete block designs; **M6**: AMMI and GGE; **M7a**: Bayesian hierarchical model intra-location; **M7b**: Bayesian hierarchical model GxE; **M8**: Network analysis; **M9a**: Napping tests; **M9b**: Hedonic tests; **M9c**: Ranking tests.

### *Suggested readings*

Rivière, P., J.C. Dawson, I. Goldringer, and O. David. 2015. "Hierarchical Bayesian Modeling for Flexible Experiments in Decentralized Participatory Plant Breeding." *Crop Science* 55 (3).

Gauch, H.G. 2006. "Statistical Analysis of Yield Trials by AMMI and GGE." *Crop Sci* 46 (4): 1488–1500.

M. Singh, R. S. Malhotra, S. Ceccarelli, A. Sarker, S. Grando And W. Erskine (2003) *Spatial variability models to improve dryland field trials. Experimental Agriculture* 39(2): 151-160.

Embedding crop diversity and  
networking for local high quality  
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# Experimental designs and statistical methods for PPB

## Decision tree

