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|  |  | STC/52/23**ORIGINAL:** InglésFECHA: 27 de enero de 2016 |
| UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL PARA LA PROTECCIÓN DE LAS OBTENCIONES VEGETALES |
| Ginebra |

Comité TÉCNICO

Quincuagésima segunda sesión
Ginebra, 14 a 16 de marzo de 2016

MÉTODOS ESTADÍSTICOS APLICADOS A CARACTERES OBSERVADOS VISUALMENTE

Documento preparado por la Oficina de la Unión

Descargo de responsabilidad: el presente documento no constituye
un documento de política u orientación de la UPOV

# RESUMEN

 El presente documento tiene por finalidad informar acerca de las novedades relativas a los “Métodos estadísticos aplicados a caracteres observados visualmente”.

 Se invita al TC a:

a) tomar nota de que el TWF convino en que no se utilizan habitualmente métodos estadísticos en el ámbito de las plantas frutales, y de que el TWO convino en que no se utilizan para el análisis de caracteres observados visualmente en el examen DHE de plantas ornamentales;

b) tomar nota de que se ha invitado a China a presentar una ponencia en la trigésima cuarta sesión del TWC para describir los métodos estadísticos utilizados en el conjunto de programas informáticos DUSTC para el análisis de la distinción y la homogeneidad;

c) tomar nota de que Finlandia tiene previsto emplear el nuevo método estadístico para el análisis de siete caracteres ordinales observados visualmente en fleo, festuca pratense y festuca alta, trébol blanco y trébol rojo;

d) considerar si procede aclarar la nomenclatura de los diferentes métodos para evitar su confusión con otros métodos utilizados en la UPOV, como el COYD; y

e) tomar nota de que el TWC acogió con agrado el ofrecimiento de un experto de Francia de estudiar el desarrollo de programas informáticos para la aplicación del método elaborado por expertos de Dinamarca y Polonia, en colaboración con expertos de Finlandia y el Reino Unido.

 En el presente documento se utilizan las siguientes abreviaturas:

 TC: Comité Técnico

 TC-EDC: Comité de Redacción Ampliado

 TWA: Grupo de Trabajo Técnico sobre Plantas Agrícolas

 TWC: Grupo de Trabajo Técnico sobre Automatización y Programas Informáticos

 TWF: Grupo de Trabajo Técnico sobre Plantas Frutales

 TWO: Grupo de Trabajo Técnico sobre Plantas Ornamentales y Árboles Forestales

 TWP: Grupos de Trabajo Técnicos

 TWV: Grupo de Trabajo Técnico sobre Hortalizas

 La estructura del presente documento es la siguiente:

[RESUMEN 1](#_Toc441657869)

[ANTECEDENTES 2](#_Toc441657870)

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[Grupos de Trabajo Técnico 2](#_Toc441657873)

ANEXO Nuevo método estadístico aplicado a caracteres observados visualmente con datos de distribución multinomial (solamente en inglés)

# ANTECEDENTES

 Los antecedentes de esta cuestión figuran en el documento TC/51/22 “Revisión del documento TGP/8: Parte II: Técnicas utilizadas en el examen DHE, nueva sección: Métodos estadísticos aplicados a caracteres observados visualmente”.

# NOVEDADES ACAECIDAS EN 2015

## Comité Técnico

 En su quincuagésima primera sesión, celebrada en Ginebra del 23 al 25 de marzo de 2015, el TC examinó el documento TC/51/22 “Revisión del documento TGP/8: Parte II: Técnicas utilizadas en el examen DHE, nueva sección: Métodos estadísticos aplicados a caracteres observados visualmente” (véase el documento TC/51/39 “Informe”, párrafos 153 al 156).

 El TC instó a los miembros de la Unión a presentar a los TWP la manera en que tienen previsto emplear el nuevo método estadístico para los caracteres observados visualmente en el examen DHE.

 El TC convino en eliminar el documento “Métodos estadísticos aplicados a caracteres observados visualmente” del programa de revisión del documento TGP/8 y examinar la cuestión en un punto diferente del orden del día.

 El TC tomó nota de que se ha invitado a un experto de China a presentar una ponencia, en la próxima sesión del TWC, sobre el análisis de los caracteres observados visualmente con el conjunto de programas informáticos DUST China (DUSTC), empleando el conjunto de datos de festuca pratense facilitado por Finlandia.

## Grupos de Trabajo Técnicos

 En sus sesiones de 2015, el TWV, el TWC y el TWA examinaron, respectivamente, los documentos TWV/49/20, TWC/33/26 y TWA/44/20 “Métodos estadísticos aplicados a caracteres observados visualmente”.

 El TWV, el TWC, el TWA, el TWF y el TWO señalaron que el TC, en su quincuagésima primera sesión, convino en eliminar el documento “Métodos estadísticos aplicados a caracteres observados visualmente” del programa de revisión del documento TGP/8 y examinar la cuestión en un punto diferente del orden del día (véanse, respectivamente, los documentos TWV/49/32 Rev. “*Revised Report*”, párrafo 77; TWC/33/30 “*Report*”, párrafo 70; TWA/44/23 “*Report*”, párrafo 60; TWF/46/29 Rev. “*Revised Report*”, párrafo 62 y TWO/48/26 “*Report*”, párrafo 71).

 El TWV, el TWA, el TWF y el TWO tomaron nota de que el TWC había invitado a un experto de China a presentar, en la trigésima tercera sesión del TWC, una ponencia sobre el análisis de los caracteres observados visualmente con el conjunto de programas informáticos DUST China (DUSTC), empleando el conjunto de datos de festuca pratense facilitado por Finlandia (véanse, respectivamente, los documentos TWV/49/32 Rev., párrafo 78; TWA/44/23, párrafo 61; TWF/46/29 Rev., párrafo 62 y TWO/48/26, párrafo 73).

 El TWF convino en que no se utilizan habitualmente métodos estadísticos en el ámbito de las plantas frutales (véase el documento TWF/46/29 Rev. “Revised Report”, párrafo 61). El TWO convino en que no se utilizan métodos estadísticos para el análisis de caracteres observados visualmente en el examen DHE de plantas ornamentales (véase el documento TWO/48/26 “*Report*”, párrafo 70).

 El TWC tomó nota de las ponencias de los miembros de la Unión sobre la manera en que tienen previsto emplear el nuevo método estadístico para los caracteres observados visualmente en el examen DHE, que se reproduce en el Anexo del presente documento (solamente en inglés) (véase el documento TWC/33/30, párrafos 69 a 76).

 El TWC asistió a una ponencia de un experto de China sobre el “Análisis de los caracteres observados visualmente con el conjunto de programas informáticos DUST China (DUSTC)”, empleando el conjunto de datos de festuca pratense facilitado por Finlandia. Se incluye una copia de la ponencia en el documento TWC/33/26 Add.1. Rev.

 El TWC acordó invitar a China a presentar una ponencia en la trigésima cuarta sesión del TWC para describir los métodos estadísticos utilizados en el conjunto de programas informáticos DUSTC para el análisis de la distinción y la homogeneidad.

 El TWC asistió a una ponencia de un experto de Finlandia sobre la “Manera en que los miembros de la Unión tienen previsto emplear el nuevo método estadístico para los caracteres observados visualmente en el examen DHE”. Se facilita una copia de la ponencia como documento TWC/33/26 Add.2.

 El TWC tomó nota de la intención de Finlandia de emplear el nuevo método estadístico para el análisis de siete caracteres ordinales observados visualmente en fleo, festuca pratense y festuca alta, trébol blanco y trébol rojo.

 El TWC convino en que se debía aclarar la nomenclatura de los diferentes métodos para evitar su confusión con otros métodos utilizados en la UPOV, como el COYD.

 El TWC acogió con agrado el ofrecimiento de un experto de Francia de estudiar el desarrollo de programas informáticos para la aplicación del método elaborado por expertos de Dinamarca y Polonia (véase el documento TWC/30/19 “*Consequences of Decisions for DUS Examination when using Statistical Methods for Visually Observed Characteristics*”), en colaboración con expertos de Finlandia y el Reino Unido.

 Se invita al TC a:

 a) tomar nota de que el TWF convino en que no se utilizan habitualmente métodos estadísticos en el ámbito de las plantas frutales, y de que el TWO convino en que no se utilizan para el análisis de caracteres observados visualmente en el examen DHE de plantas ornamentales;

 b) tomar nota de que se ha invitado a China a presentar una ponencia en la trigésima cuarta sesión del TWC para describir los métodos estadísticos utilizados en el conjunto de programas informáticos DUSTC para el análisis de la distinción y la homogeneidad;

 c) tomar nota de que Finlandia tiene previsto emplear el nuevo método estadístico para el análisis de siete caracteres ordinales observados visualmente en fleo, festuca pratense y festuca alta, trébol blanco y trébol rojo;

 d) considerar si procede aclarar la nomenclatura de los diferentes métodos para evitar su confusión con otros métodos utilizados en la UPOV, como el COYD; y

 e) tomar nota de que el TWC acogió con agrado el ofrecimiento de un experto de Francia de estudiar el desarrollo de programas informáticos para la aplicación del método elaborado por expertos de Dinamarca y Polonia, en colaboración con expertos de Finlandia y el Reino Unido.

[Sigue el Anexo]

(IN ENGLISH ONLY)

NEW STATISTICAL METHOD FOR VISUALLY OBSERVED CHARACTERISTICS
WITH MULTINOMIAL DISTRIBUTED DATA

I. ORDINAL CHARACTERISTICS

Summary of requirements for application of the method

* + The method is appropriate to use for assessing distinctness of varieties where:
	+ The characteristic is ordinal and recorded for individual plants (usually recorded visually)
	+ There are some differences between plants
	+ The observations are made over at least two years or growing cycles on a single location
	+ There should be at least 20 degrees of freedom for estimating the random variety-by-year interaction term.
	+ The distribution of the characteristic should be unimodal, i.e. notes with large number of plants should occur next to each other, zeros at one or both ends of the scale should not cause problems as long as most varieties have plants that fall in different notes
	+ The total number of plants for each variety should not be too low, at least 5 times the number of notes the variety covers

Summary

The method can be considered as an alternative to the χ2-test for independence in a contingency table. The χ2-test only takes the variation caused by random sampling into account and may thus be too liberal if additional sources of variation are present. Also the χ2-test does not take the ordering of the notes into account. The combined over-years method for ordinal characteristics takes other sources of variation into account by including a random variety-by-year interaction term (as for the COYD method described in TGP/8/1 Part II: 3).It takes the ordering of notes into account by using a cumulative function over the ordered notes. The inclusion of the random effect is expected to decrease the number of distinct pairs of varieties compared to the χ2-test for independence, but to better ensure that the decisions are consistent over coming years. Taking the ordering of notes into account is expected to increase the power of the test and thus to increase the number of distinct pairs.

The method is based on a generalisation of the traditional analyses of variance and regression methods for normally distributed data, which are called “generalized linear mixed models”. A general description of the method may be found in Agresti (2002) and a more specific description – using other examples of data may be found in Kristensen (2011).

The combined over-years method for ordinal characteristics involves

* Calculating the number of plants for each note for each variety in each of the two or three years of trials, which results in a 3-way table (see the example)
* Analyse the data using appropriate software
* Compare each candidate to the reference varieties and the other candidates at the appropriate level of significance to see which varieties the candidate is distinct from
* Check if the variety-by-year interaction term for distinct pairs is considerably larger than the average for all variety pairs

Example

For demonstration a subset of varieties from a DUS experiment with Meadow fescue (*Festuca pratensis*) in Finland was chosen. The notes for Plant: growth habit at inflorescence emergence (Characteristic 9 of TG/39/8) in 2010, 2011 and 2012 were analysed (Table 4). In most cases 40-60 plants were recorded in each year. This characteristic is rather sensitive to the growing conditions. This is apparent from table 4 where it is seen that the note 1 was recorded only in 2012 while note 7 was recorded only in 2010. Also it is seen that the most common note (over all varieties) in the three years was note, 5, 3 and 3, respectively in 2010, 2011 and 2012. The applied analysis method takes this into account by calculating an additive effect of each year (as for the COYD method for normal distributed data).

The estimated percent of plants in each note for each variety are shown in Table 2.

Table 1. Number of individual plants with each note for each variety and year for the characteristic Plant: growth habit at inflorescence emergence in Meadow fescue *(Festuca pratensis)*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Variety | Note |
| 1 | 2  | 3 | 4  | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| A | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 4 | 27 | 23 | 1 | 23 | 5 | 32 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 12 | 21 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 29 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 3 | 21 | 21 | 1 | 21 | 7 | 30 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 17 | 7 | 35 | 23 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 31 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| E | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 22 | 9 | 30 | 28 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 31 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 14 | 6 | 22 | 15 | 27 | 14 | 18 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| G | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 29 | 8 | 34 | 25 | 10 | 18 | 4 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| H | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 28 | 7 | 48 | 21 | 19 | 6 | 4 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| I | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 5 | 29 | 21 | 6 | 23 | 8 | 29 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| J | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 35 | 27 | 0 | 16 | 12 | 35 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| K | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 2 | 24 | 14 | 4 | 17 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| L | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 20 | 4 | 34 | 26 | 7 | 17 | 8 | 28 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 5 | 24 | 22 | 7 | 27 | 13 | 30 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| N | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 18 | 24 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 25 | 16 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| O | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 19 | 9 | 39 | 29 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| P | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 23 | 13 | 30 | 32 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Q | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 9 | 27 | 24 | 10 | 19 | 8 | 28 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| R | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 24 | 2 | 30 | 26 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 35 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| S | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 6 | 25 | 27 | 14 | 19 | 11 | 26 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| T | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 19 | 3 | 36 | 24 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 18 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| U | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 17 | 11 | 41 | 31 | 15 | 11 | 8 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| V | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 32 | 11 | 33 | 18 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| W | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 22 | 4 | 28 | 30 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 37 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| X | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 19 | 2 | 24 | 17 | 4 | 17 | 15 | 40 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Y | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 24 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 24 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Z | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 25 | 17 | 2 | 16 | 15 | 26 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 24 | 5 | 38 | 24 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 34 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 5 | 29 | 26 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 37 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 24 | 7 | 28 | 27 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 17 | 7 | 31 | 28 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 24 | 26 | 9 | 22 | 16 | 36 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 2. Estimated percent of plants for each note of each variety

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Variety | Note |
| 1 erect | 2 erect – semi erect | 3 semi erect | 4 semi erect – intermediate | 5 intermediate | 6 intermediate – semi prostrate | 7 semi prostate |
| A | 0.2 | 5.7 | 34.8 | 33.7 | 24.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| B | 0.2 | 5.9 | 35.4 | 33.5 | 23.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| C | 0.1 | 4.8 | 31.2 | 34.4 | 28.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| D | 0.2 | 8.2 | 41.8 | 30.8 | 18.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| E | 0.4 | 12.4 | 48.7 | 25.7 | 12.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| F | 0.0 | 1.7 | 14.6 | 28.9 | 51.0 | 3.6 | 0.2 |
| G | 0.3 | 10.3 | 45.8 | 28.2 | 14.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| H | 0.6 | 17.0 | 52.3 | 20.9 | 8.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| I | 0.2 | 5.6 | 34.1 | 33.9 | 25.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| J | 0.1 | 4.3 | 29.2 | 34.6 | 30.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 |
| K | 0.1 | 2.5 | 19.6 | 32.5 | 42.8 | 2.5 | 0.1 |
| L | 0.2 | 7.8 | 40.8 | 31.4 | 19.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| M | 0.1 | 4.6 | 30.2 | 34.5 | 29.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| N | 0.1 | 2.2 | 18.1 | 31.6 | 45.1 | 2.8 | 0.1 |
| O | 0.3 | 10.1 | 45.5 | 28.4 | 15.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| P | 0.5 | 16.0 | 51.8 | 21.8 | 9.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Q | 0.3 | 8.8 | 43.1 | 30.0 | 17.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| R | 0.2 | 6.7 | 37.8 | 32.7 | 21.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| S | 0.2 | 7.0 | 38.8 | 32.3 | 20.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| T | 0.2 | 7.9 | 41.0 | 31.2 | 18.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| U | 0.4 | 12.1 | 48.4 | 25.9 | 12.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| V | 0.5 | 16.5 | 52.1 | 21.4 | 9.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| W | 0.2 | 7.1 | 38.9 | 32.2 | 20.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| X | 0.1 | 5.2 | 32.6 | 34.2 | 26.6 | 1.2 | 0.1 |
| Y | 0.1 | 4.4 | 29.7 | 34.6 | 29.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 |
| Z | 0.1 | 2.7 | 21.3 | 33.3 | 40.3 | 2.2 | 0.1 |
| 1 | 0.3 | 10.6 | 46.2 | 27.8 | 14.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| 2 | 0.2 | 6.7 | 37.8 | 32.7 | 21.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| 3 | 0.4 | 12.6 | 49.0 | 25.4 | 12.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| 4 | 0.3 | 9.3 | 44.1 | 29.4 | 16.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| 5 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 29.7 | 34.6 | 29.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 |

The candidates were variety *A* and *B* and the remaining varieties *C, D,…, 5* were reference varieties, a measure of the differences and the P-values for testing the hypothesis of no difference between candidate and reference varieties were calculated. The differences and the *P*-values are shown in Table 6. An *F3*-value is calculated in a similar way as for COY-D for normally distributed characteristics and is used in order to ensure that the pair did not became distinct because of a very large difference in only of the years without being different in other years (TGP/8/1 Draft 13 Section 3.6.3). Therefore, a significant difference between two varieties with a high *F3*-value should be examined carefully before the final decision is taken. The *F3*‑values and their significances are also shown in Table 6.

For the data shown here candidate *A* could be separated from 11 of the reference varieties when using a 1% level of significance while candidate B could be separated form 10 of the reference varieties. The two candidates could not be separated from each other. The largest *F3-value,* 5.43, was found for variety pair *B-S* (the approximate threshold for the *F4* values to be significant is 4.98). This means that the interaction for this pair should have been considered if this pair had been distinct on this characteristic.

Table 3. Differences and F3 values together with P-values for relevant pairs of varieties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variety | Candidate A | Candidate B |
|  | Difference | PDifference | F3 | PF3 | Difference | PDifference | F3 | PF3 |
| A | - | - | - | - | 0.03 | 0.9011 | 0.22 | 0.4051 |
| B | -0.03 | 0.9011 | 0.21 | 0.6566 | - | - | - | - |
| C | 0.19 | 0.4507 | 0.02 | 0.8782 | 0.22 | 0.4051 | 0.09 | 0.7694 |
| D | -0.39 | 0.1243 | 0.04 | 0.8522 | -0.35 | 0.1856 | 0.07 | 0.7947 |
| E | -0.84 | 0.0011 | 0.73 | 0.4154 | -0.81 | 0.0030 | 1.73 | 0.2215 |
| F | 1.26 | <.0001 | 0.56 | 0.4743 | 1.29 | <.0001 | 1.46 | 0.2584 |
| G | -0.63 | 0.0125 | 1.66 | 0.2298 | -0.60 | 0.0255 | 3.06 | 0.1144 |
| H | -1.22 | <.0001 | 1.17 | 0.3080 | -1.19 | <.0001 | 2.37 | 0.1579 |
| I | 0.03 | 0.8922 | 0.29 | 0.6041 | 0.07 | 0.8004 | 0.99 | 0.3448 |
| J | 0.30 | 0.2267 | 1.13 | 0.3146 | 0.34 | 0.2081 | 0.37 | 0.5600 |
| K | 0.88 | 0.0007 | 0.00 | 0.9669 | 0.91 | 0.0010 | 0.25 | 0.6274 |
| L | -0.33 | 0.1879 | 0.52 | 0.4895 | -0.30 | 0.2651 | 1.39 | 0.2681 |
| M | 0.24 | 0.3255 | 0.82 | 0.3878 | 0.28 | 0.2949 | 1.87 | 0.2047 |
| N | 0.99 | 0.0002 | 0.00 | 0.9734 | 1.02 | 0.0003 | 0.18 | 0.6805 |
| O | -0.61 | 0.0162 | 0.27 | 0.6151 | -0.58 | 0.0317 | 0.96 | 0.3525 |
| P | -1.15 | <.0001 | 0.24 | 0.6350 | -1.11 | 0.0001 | 0.90 | 0.3664 |
| Q | -0.47 | 0.0630 | 2.59 | 0.1421 | -0.43 | 0.1039 | 4.28 | 0.0685 |
| R | -0.17 | 0.5056 | 0.06 | 0.8115 | -0.13 | 0.6174 | 0.50 | 0.4984 |
| S | -0.22 | 0.3813 | 3.50 | 0.0943 | -0.18 | 0.4858 | 5.43 | 0.0448 |
| T | -0.34 | 0.1848 | 0.82 | 0.3879 | -0.31 | 0.2578 | 0.20 | 0.6650 |
| U | -0.82 | 0.0013 | 1.04 | 0.3352 | -0.79 | 0.0035 | 2.18 | 0.1735 |
| V | -1.18 | <.0001 | 0.03 | 0.8674 | -1.15 | <.0001 | 0.08 | 0.7799 |
| W | -0.23 | 0.3621 | 0.17 | 0.6870 | -0.19 | 0.4653 | 0.00 | 0.9662 |
| X | 0.12 | 0.6441 | 0.00 | 0.9863 | 0.15 | 0.5764 | 0.23 | 0.6444 |
| Y | 0.27 | 0.3246 | 0.19 | 0.6753 | 0.30 | 0.2936 | 0.00 | 0.9791 |
| Z | 0.77 | 0.0032 | 0.64 | 0.4435 | 0.80 | 0.0038 | 0.12 | 0.7404 |
| 1 | -0.66 | 0.0093 | 0.00 | 0.9861 | -0.63 | 0.0196 | 0.23 | 0.6443 |
| 2 | -0.17 | 0.5049 | 0.15 | 0.7116 | -0.13 | 0.6165 | 0.71 | 0.4219 |
| 3 | -0.87 | 0.0009 | 0.07 | 0.8017 | -0.83 | 0.0026 | 0.52 | 0.4907 |
| 4 | -0.53 | 0.0393 | 0.03 | 0.8714 | -0.49 | 0.0684 | 0.09 | 0.7760 |
| 5 | 0.27 | 0.2712 | 0.31 | 0.5938 | 0.31 | 0.2471 | 1.03 | 0.3376 |

In order to examine whether one or more varieties have a different variety by year interaction than the main part of the varieties, the actual contribution to the interaction was calculated for each variety and compared to the average contribution from all varieties. This was done using an *F*- value, *F4.*

The *F4* values for each variety in the analysis are shown in Figure 2. The largest *F4-*value*,* 2.78, was found for variety *S* (the approximate threshold for the *F4-*values to be significant is 4.98)*.* This value was not significantly larger than 1. The *F4*-value is calculated as the quotients between the each varieties contribution to the overall interaction and the average interaction over all varieties. As the contribution for the actual variety enters in both the numerator and denominator of the *F4*-valuethis test is approximate.

 It is also seen that some varieties, e.g. *I, K, N, X, 1, 2, 3* and *5* have a very low interaction with year indicating that their response to year is very close to the mean reaction for all varieties.

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| **Figure 1. *F4*-values for each variety’s contribution to the interaction for ordinal characteristic growth habit**  |

II. NOMINAL CHARACTERISTICS

Summary of requirements for application of the method

The method is appropriate to use for assessing distinctness of varieties where:

* The characteristic is nominal and recorded for individual plants (usually recorded visually)
* There are some differences between plants
* The observations are made over at least two years or growing cycles on a single location
* There should be at least 20 degrees of freedom for estimating the random variety-by-year interaction term.
* The expected number of plants for each combination of variety and note should be at least one – and for most of the combinations the number should be at least 5.

Summary

The method can be considered as an alternative to the χ2-test for independence in a contingency table. The χ2-test only takes the variation caused by random sampling into account and may thus be too liberal if additional sources of variation are present. The combined over-years method for nominal characteristics takes other sources of variation into account by including a random variety-by-year interaction term (as for the COYD method described in TGP/8/1 Part II: 3). The inclusion of the random effect is expected to decrease the number of distinct pairs of varieties compared to the χ2-test for independence, but to better ensure that the decisions are consistent over coming years. The method is based on a generalisation of the traditional analyses of variance and regression methods for normally distributed data, which are called “generalized linear mixed models”. A detailed description of the method – using other examples of data may be found in Agresti (2002) or Kristensen (2011).

The combined over-years method for nominal characteristics involves

* Calculating the number of plants for each note for each variety in each of the two or three years of trials, which results in a 3-way table (see the example)
* Analyse the data using appropriate software
* Compare each candidate to the reference varieties and the other candidates at the appropriate level of significance to see which varieties the candidate is distinct from
* Check if the variety-by-year interaction term for distinct pairs is considerably larger than the average for all variety pairs

Example

No example shown at present.

III. BINOMIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Summary of requirements for application of the method

The method is appropriate to use for assessing distinctness of varieties where:

* The characteristic is recorded for individual plants (usually recorded visually) using a scale with only 2 levels (such as present/absent or similar)
* There are some differences between plants
* The observations are made over at least two years or growing cycles on a single location
* There should be at least 20 degrees of freedom for estimating the random variety-by-year interaction term.
* The expected number of plants for each combination of variety and note should be at least one – and for most of the combinations the number should be at least 5.

Summary

The method can be considered as an alternative to the χ2-test for independence in a contingency table. The χ2-test only takes the variation caused by random sampling into account and may thus be too liberal if additional sources of variation are present. The combined over-years method for binomial characteristics take other sources of variation into account by including a random variety-by-year interaction term (as for the COYD method described in TGP/8/1 Part II: 3). The inclusion of the random effect is expected to decrease the number of distinct pairs of varieties compared to the χ2-test for independence, but to better ensure that the decisions are consistent over coming years.

The method is based on generalisation of the traditional analyses of variance and regression methods for normally distributed data, which are called “generalized linear mixed models”.

The combined over-years method for binomial characteristics involves

* Calculating the number of plants for each note for each variety in each of the two or three years of trials, which results in a 3-way table
* Analyse the data using appropriate software
* Compare each candidate to the reference varieties and the other candidates at the appropriate level of significance to see which varieties the candidate is distinct from
* Check if the variety-by-year interaction term for distinct pairs is considerably larger than the average for all variety pairs

Example

The proportion of plants with cyanid glucoside (Characteristic 4 in TG/38/7) was measured for some white clover varieties in Northern Ireland in each of 3 years. The variable was recorded as absent or present. In this example only 20 varieties are used and variety 1 and 2 are considered as candidates, while the remaining varieties are considered as references. The data are shown in Table 7.

**Table 4. Number of plants without and with cyanid glucoside in 20 white clover varieties in each of 3 years**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 |
| Variety | Absent | Present | Absent | Present | Absent | Present |
| 1 | 31 | 29 | 22 | 38 | 17 | 43 |
| 2 | 40 | 20 | 42 | 18 | 41 | 19 |
| 3 | 50 | 10 | 52 | 8 | 55 | 5 |
| 4 | 42 | 18 | 40 | 20 | 34 | 26 |
| 5 | 37 | 23 | 42 | 18 | 37 | 23 |
| 6 | 51 | 9 | 49 | 11 | 52 | 8 |
| 7 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 35 | 26 | 34 |
| 8 | 37 | 23 | 31 | 29 | 30 | 30 |
| 9 | 27 | 33 | 27 | 33 | 25 | 35 |
| 10 | 48 | 12 | 47 | 13 | 43 | 17 |
| 11 | 40 | 20 | 40 | 20 | 32 | 28 |
| 12 | 18 | 42 | 13 | 47 | 12 | 48 |
| 13 | 10 | 50 | 12 | 48 | 5 | 55 |
| 14 | 41 | 19 | 46 | 14 | 45 | 15 |
| 15 | 58 | 2 | 55 | 5 | 58 | 2 |
| 16 | 7 | 53 | 10 | 50 | 11 | 49 |
| 17 | 25 | 35 | 22 | 38 | 20 | 40 |
| 18 | 48 | 12 | 54 | 6 | 52 | 8 |
| 19 | 20 | 40 | 20 | 40 | 23 | 37 |
| 20 | 57 | 3 | 54 | 6 | 55 | 5 |

The analysis showed that for these data there was no interaction between variety and year, which means that the variance component for year by variety was estimated to be zero and thus all variation in the data could be explained by sampling variation. The F-test for comparing the varieties was 36.67 with a P-value less than 0.01%, so there were clearly some differences among the varieties.

More specifically the analysis showed that candidate variety 1 was significantly different from 12 of the reference varieties at the 1% level (Table 8) whereas candidate variety 2 was significantly different from 11 of the reference varieties. Also the two candidate varieties were significantly different at the 1% level (Table 8).

As there was no interaction between variety and year, all *F3* and *F4* values are estimated to be zero for these data. Therefore, they are not shown here.**Table 5. Estimated percent of plants with cyanid glucoside for each variety and comparison of each variety with the candidate varieties 1 and 2 using F-tests**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Estimated percent | Candidate 1 | Candidate 2 |
| Variety | F | P | F | P |
| 1 | 61.1 |  |  | 30.45 | <.0001 |
| 2 | 31.6 | 30.45 | <.0001 |  |  |
| 3 | 12.7 | 77.01 | <.0001 | 17.58 | 0.0002 |
| 4 | 35.5 | 23.05 | <.0001 | 0.61 | 0.4395 |
| 5 | 35.5 | 23.05 | <.0001 | 0.61 | 0.4395 |
| 6 | 15.5 | 70.09 | <.0001 | 12.54 | 0.0011 |
| 7 | 55.0 | 1.38 | 0.2473 | 19.58 | <.0001 |
| 8 | 45.5 | 8.69 | 0.0054 | 7.27 | 0.0104 |
| 9 | 56.1 | 0.93 | 0.3414 | 21.39 | <.0001 |
| 10 | 23.3 | 49.59 | <.0001 | 3.12 | 0.0853 |
| 11 | 37.8 | 19.27 | <.0001 | 1.48 | 0.2309 |
| 12 | 76.1 | 9.28 | 0.0042 | 66.21 | <.0001 |
| 13 | 85.0 | 24.61 | <.0001 | 90.68 | <.0001 |
| 14 | 26.6 | 41.43 | <.0001 | 1.09 | 0.3034 |
| 15 | 5.0 | 82.34 | <.0001 | 33.21 | <.0001 |
| 16 | 84.5 | 23.44 | <.0001 | 89.25 | <.0001 |
| 17 | 62.8 | 0.11 | 0.7463 | 33.81 | <.0001 |
| 18 | 14.4 | 72.95 | <.0001 | 14.45 | 0.0005 |
| 19 | 65.0 | 0.58 | 0.4492 | 38.53 | <.0001 |
| 20 | 7.8 | 84.99 | <.0001 | 28.18 | <.0001 |

IV. COMMON TO ALL THREE METHODS

Software

The procedure *GLIMMIX* of *SAS* (SAS Institute Inc., 2010) can be used to estimate the parameters of the generalised linear mixed model, and the data-step facilities (and/or the procedure *IML*) of the same package can be used for the remaining calculations. However, similar facilities may be found in other statistical packages, thus the *glmer*() function of the package *lme4* of R can do the binomial analysis provided that there are more than one observation for each combination of variety and year.

Final note

In the case where there are only two notes, the methods for nominal and ordinal scaled characteristics both become identical as they reduce to the same binomial method: meaning that both methods can be applied to binomially distributed data.

References and literature

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