

## Repeated Measures Common Agronomic Examples

### Experiment Type:

- Perennial crops  
Forages, Horticultural crops
- Crop rotations  
Cumulative effects of crop sequences
- Long-term experiments  
Experiments repeated over many years at same sites

In each of these cases, observations are made over time from the same experimental unit (plot).

The fixed year effect of the treatment is confounded with random growing season effects (weather, pests) and may not be independent from the plot effect.

## Perennial Crop Experiments

- Perennial crops are those that survive and are harvested over multiple years
  - Forage and pasture crops are common agronomic examples
  - Fruit crops are a common horticultural example
- Perennial crops generally go through an establishment phase before reaching full productivity; length of this phase varies with crop but may last several years
- The effect of time, often measured in years, is generally of interest; it represents the age of the crop
- Measurements made over time are usually made from the same experimental unit (the subject to which the treatment was applied) and thus may be correlated

## Perennial Crop Experiments

### Pasture Legume Trial Example

**Objective:**

Evaluate twelve complementary grazing systems over a five-year period.

System	Spring	Summer	Fall
1	Smooth bromegrass	→	→
2		→	→
3	Alfalfa	→	→
4		→	→
5		→	→
6		→	→
7		→	→
8		→	→
9		→	→
10		→	→
11		→	→
12		→	→

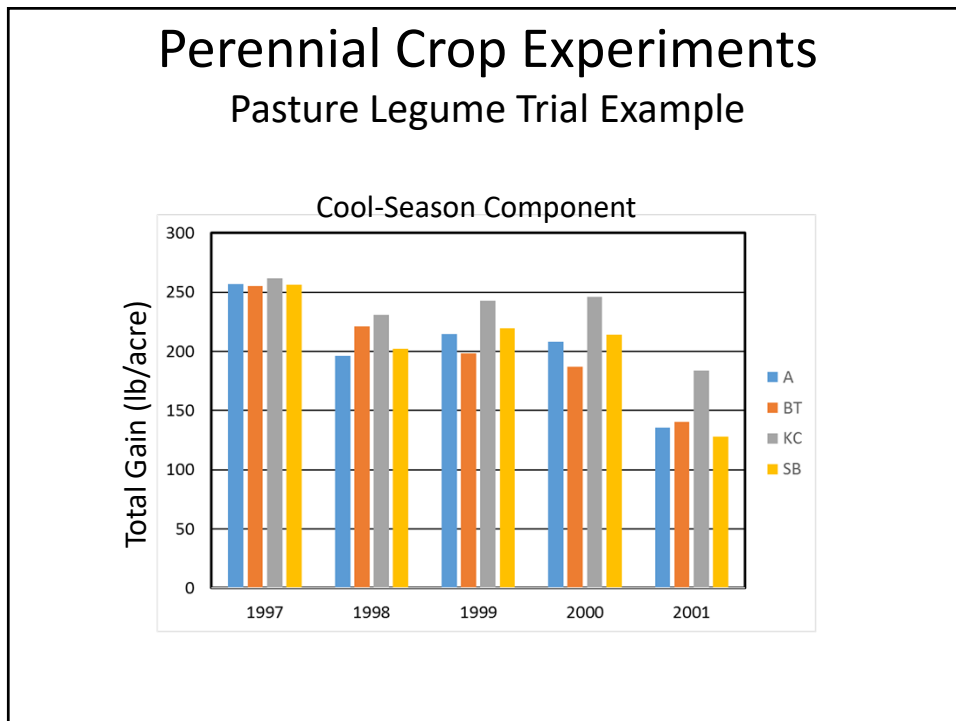
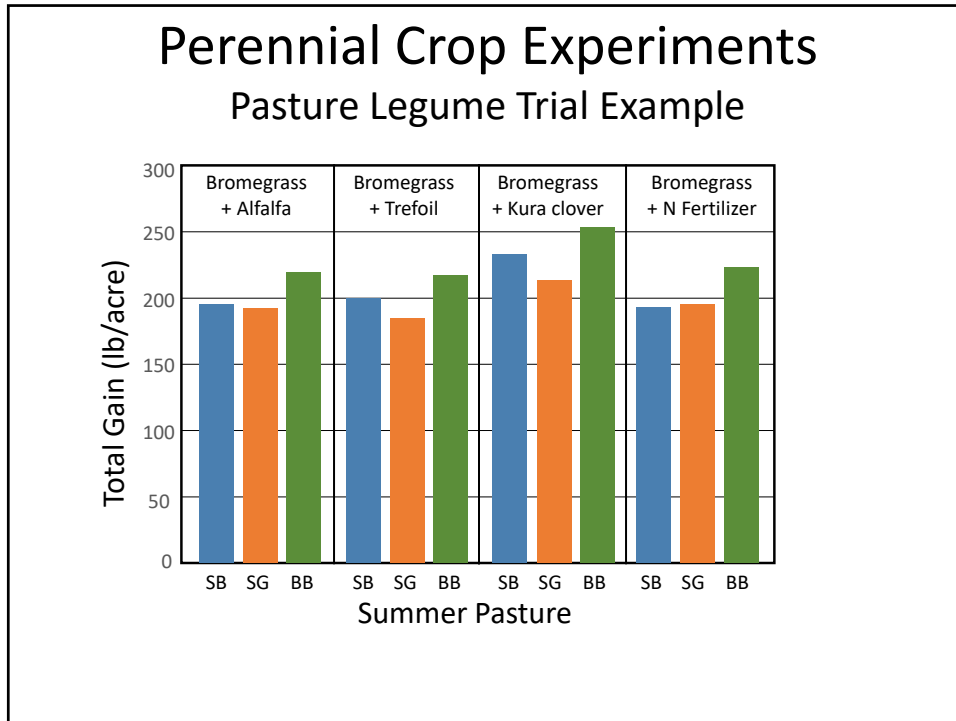
## Perennial Crop Experiments

### Pasture Legume Trial Example

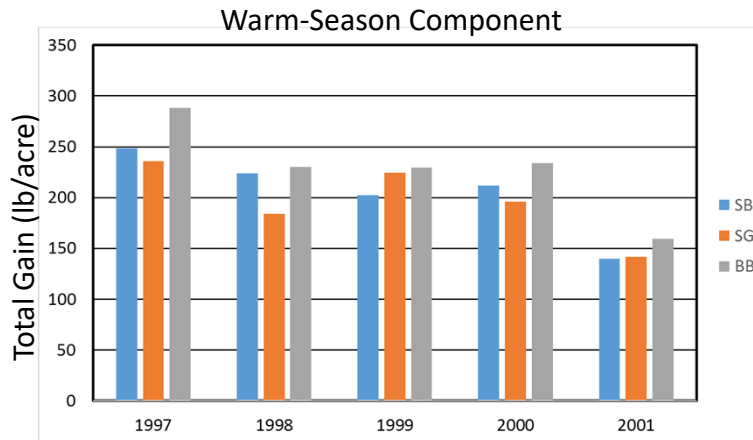
**Analysis of Variance**

```
proc mixed;
  class System Year;
  model TotGain = System Year Year*System;
  repeated year / subject=Rep*System type=cs r rcorr;
  lsmeans Year*System / slice=(System Year);
run;
```

Type 3 Tests of Fixed Effects				
Effect	Num DF	Den DF	F Value	Pr > F
System	11	120	8.82	<.0001
Year	4	120	82.04	<.0001
System*Year	44	120	1.57	0.0290



## Perennial Crop Experiments Pasture Legume Trial Example



## Crop Rotation Experiments Definitions and Concepts

### Crop Rotation

- Sequence of crops repeated over several years at the same location

### Course

- Individual crop within a rotation

### Cycle

- The number of times the rotation has been repeated; each cycle represents one complete sequence in the rotation

### Phase

- The current crop in a rotation

### Period

- The number of possible phases

*Definitions adapted from Preece, 1986.*

## Crop Rotation Experiments

### Examples

#### Crop Rotation

- Corn-Corn-Soybean

#### Course

- Either corn or soybean

#### Cycle

- Starting in year four, the rotation will be in the second cycle
- Starting in year seven, the rotation will be in the third cycle

#### Phase

- There are three phases: 1) corn after soybean; 2) corn after corn; and 3) soybean after corn

#### Period

- Three

*Definitions adapted from Preece, 1986.*

## Crop Rotation Experiments

### Three General Types

#### Short-Term

- Only one complete cycle is completed
- Usually followed by a common test crop

#### Fixed-Rotation

- Assesses the effect of other treatments within a single crop rotation

#### Multi-Rotation

- Compares several rotation sequences over time
- Generally long-term experiments with multiple cycles of each rotation
- Presents the most logistical and statistical challenges

## Crop Rotation Experiments

### Multi-Rotation Experiments

#### Crop Rotation:

- Sequences of crops repeated over several years at the same location
- Treatment effects are cumulative over time
  - The treatment is augmented each year
  - In any year, treatments are the combined effects of the current and previous crops in the rotation
- Annual measurements are repeated on the same plot and thus potentially correlated
- Year effects associated with crop sequence are confounded with random effects of weather

## Crop Rotation Experiments

### Dryland Cropping System Example (Lenssen et al.)

#### Objective:

Compare the effects of four dryland cropping systems on soil organic carbon (Mg/ha) over a period of four years.

#### Systems:

Wheat – Barley – Corn – Pea  
Wheat – Barley – Pea  
Wheat – Pea  
Continuous Wheat

#### Measures:

2004, 2005, 2006, 2007

## Crop Rotation Experiments

Dryland Cropping System Example (Lenssen et al.)

Design:  
RCBD with 3 reps

Treatments:

1. Continuous Wheat
2. W-B-C-P Barley
3. W-B-C-P Corn
4. W-B-C-P Pea
5. W-B-C-P Wheat
6. W-B-P Barley
7. W-B-P Pea
8. W-B-P Wheat
9. W-P Pea
10. W-P Wheat

## Crop Rotation Experiments

Dryland Cropping System Example

### Analysis of Variance

```

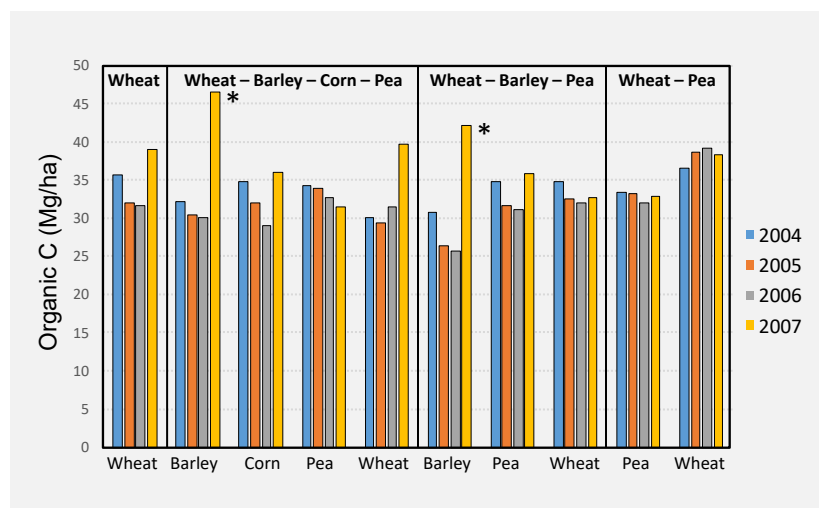
proc mixed;
  class rep treatment year;
  model OC = treatment year treatment*year;
  random rep rep*treatment;
  lsmeans treatment*year / slice=(treatment year);
run;
    
```

Type 3 Tests of Fixed Effects				
Effect	Num DF	Den DF	F Value	Pr > F
Treatment	9	18	0.77	0.6433
Year	3	95	6.95	0.0003
Treatment*Year	27	95	1.09	0.3709

## Crop Rotation Experiments Dryland Cropping System Example

Tests of Effect Slices						
Effect	Treatment	Year	Num DF	Den DF	F Value	Pr > F
Treatment*year	W.W		3	95	0.91	0.4374
Treatment*year	WBCP.B		3	95	5.11	0.0025
Treatment*year	WBCP.C		3	95	0.80	0.4979
Treatment*year	WBCP.P		3	95	0.27	0.8460
Treatment*year	WBCP.W		3	95	1.87	0.1398
Treatment*year	WBP.B		3	95	4.70	0.0042
Treatment*year	WBP.P		3	95	0.88	0.4524
Treatment*year	WBP.W		3	95	0.13	0.9431
Treatment*year	WP.P		3	95	0.07	0.9756
Treatment*year	WP.W		3	95	0.11	0.9554
Treatment*year		2004	9	95	0.33	0.9639
Treatment*year		2005	9	95	0.78	0.6383
Treatment*year		2006	9	95	0.83	0.5860
Treatment*year		2007	9	95	1.94	0.0547

## Crop Rotation Experiments Dryland Cropping System Example





## Crop Rotation Experiments Dryland Cropping System Example

```
estimate 'Wheat' intercept 1 treatment 1;
estimate 'W-B-C-P' intercept 1 treatment 0 .25 .25 .25 .25;
estimate 'W-B-P' intercept 1 treatment 0 0 0 0 0 .333 .333 .334;
estimate 'W-P' intercept 1 treatment 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 .5 .5;
estimate 'W vs W-B-C-P' treatment 1 -.25 -.25 -.25 -.25;
estimate 'W vs W-B-P' treatment 1 0 0 0 0 -.333 -.333 -.334;
estimate 'W vs W-P' treatment 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 -.5 -.5;
```

Estimates					
Label	Estimate	Standard Error	DF	t Value	Pr >  t
Wheat	34.4515	2.2093	18	15.59	<.0001
W-B-C-P	33.3707	1.0099	18	33.04	<.0001
W-B-P	32.5201	1.1479	18	28.33	<.0001
W-P	35.5028	1.3593	18	26.12	<.0001
W vs W-B-C-P	1.0808	2.4292	18	0.44	0.6617
W vs W-B-P	1.9314	2.4897	18	0.78	0.4480
W vs W-P	-1.0513	2.5940	18	-0.41	0.6900
W-P-B vs W-P	-2.9827	1.7792	18	-1.68	0.1109

## Long-Term Experiments

### Evaluating Impacts of Agronomic Practices

- Some agronomic practices shift the ecological “equilibrium” of the crop environment
- Their long-term use can cause a transition from one “steady state” to another
- Long-term experiments are designed to assess changes in the crop environment and performance over time
- Examples:
  - Fertility trials
  - Maximum (BMP) yield trials
  - Weed control trials

*Gomez and Gomez, 1984.*

## Long-Term Experiments

Historical Examples (> 100 years)

Name	Location	Estab.	Purpose
Broadbalk Experiment	Rothamsted	1843	Wheat fertility trials
Morrow Plots	Univ. Illinois	1876	Crop rotations
Sanborn Field	Univ. Missouri	1888	Crop rotations, fertility
Magruder Plots	Oklahoma State	1892	Wheat fertility trials
Cullars Rotation	Auburn	1911	Cotton rotation, fertility
Rutherglen Topdressing Experiment	Victoria, Australia	1912	P fertilization of native pasture

## Long-Term Experiments

Fertility Trial Example (Gomez and Gomez, 1984)

### Treatments:

Replication 3 blocks

Fertility 0-0-0, N-0-0, N-P-0, N-0-K, N-P-K

Year / Season 13 years x 2 seasons/yr = 26 crops

### Linear additive model:

$$Y_{ijk} = \mu + R_i + \delta_{(i)} + F_j + RF_{ij} + \omega_{(ij)} + C_k + RC_{ik} + FC_{jk} + RFC_{ijk}$$

Where:

$Rf_{ij}$  = Error a

$RFC_{ijk}$  = Error b

### Long-Term Experiments

Fertility Trial Example (Gomez and Gomez, 1984)

ANOVA:

Source	DF	SS	MS	F
Replication	2	3.4303	1.71515	
Treatment	4	257.6577	64.41441	172.42**
Error(a)	8	2.98876	0.3736	
Crop	25	321.1686	12.84674	108.87**
T x C	100	69.38389	0.69384	5.88**
Error(b)	250	29.49909	0.118	
Total	389	684.1283		

