

Spatial Statistics Assumptions

Assumption	Classical	Spatial
$E(Y_i)$	μ_y	μ
$Var(Y_i)$	σ_y^2	
$Var(Y_{i+h} - Y_i)$		$2\gamma(h)$

Where h = the distance between Y_i and Y_{i+h}

Spatial Statistics Semivariance

Pairwise:

$$\gamma(h) = 1 / 2(y_{i+h} - y_i)^2$$

Average:

$$\gamma(h) = (1 / 2n) \sum_{i=1}^n (y_{i+h} - y_i)^2$$

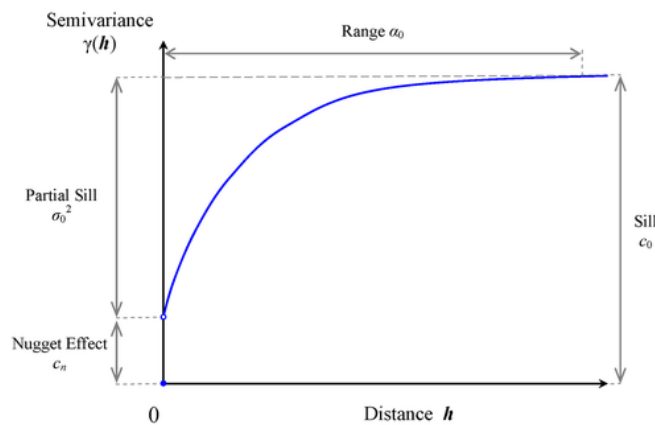
Where:

$\gamma(h)$ = semivariance at distance h

n = the number of pairs h units apart

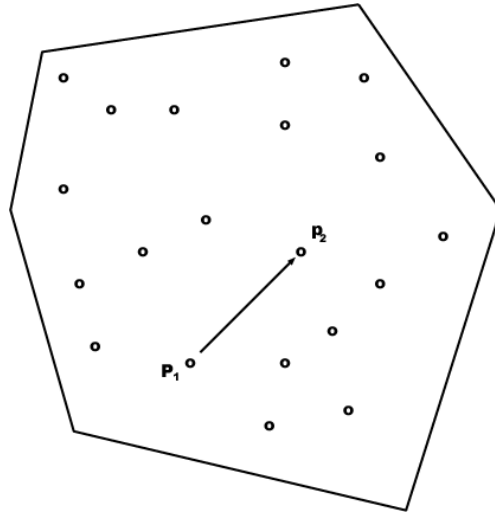
y_i = the value of y at point i

Spatial Statistics Semivariogram

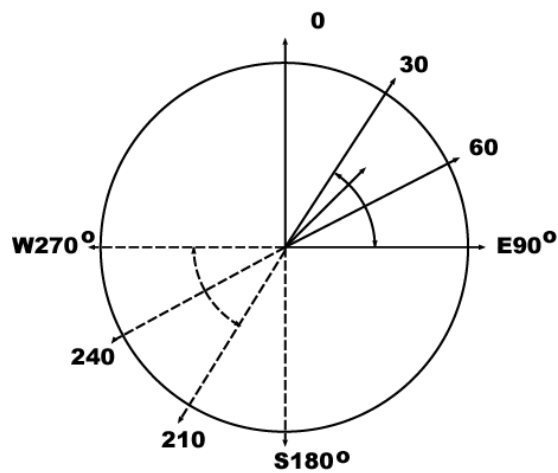


Source: SAS Variogram Procedure Documentation.

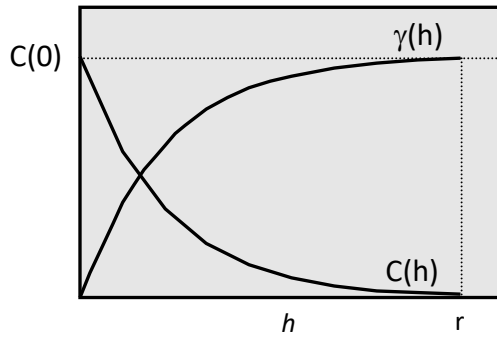
Spatial Statistics Semivariance Calculation



Spatial Statistics Isotropic and Anisotropic Variation



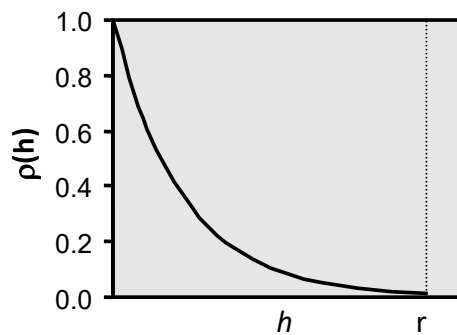
Spatial Statistics Relationship to Covariance



$$\gamma(h) = C(0) - C(h)$$

$$C(h) = C(0) - \gamma(h)$$

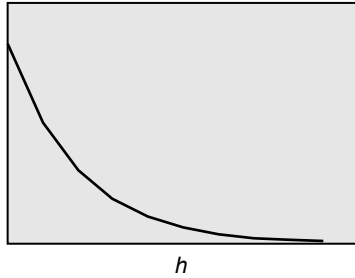
Spatial Statistics Relationship to Correlation



$$\rho(h) = C(h) / C(0)$$

$$\gamma(h) = C(0)[1 - \rho(h)]$$

Spatial Statistics Spatial Covariance Models



Exponential Model:

$$C(h) = \sigma^2 e^{-h/r}$$

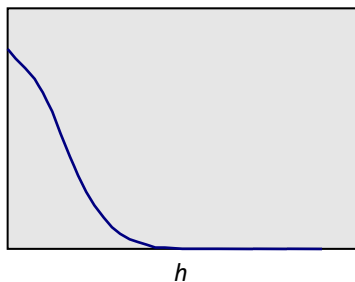
Where:

C(h) = covariance

h = separation distance

r = range

Spatial Statistics Spatial Covariance Models



Gaussian Model:

$$C(h) = [\sigma^2 \exp(-h^2/r^2)]$$

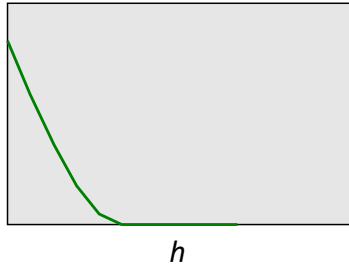
Where:

C(h) = covariance

h = separation distance

r = range

Spatial Statistics Spatial Covariance Models

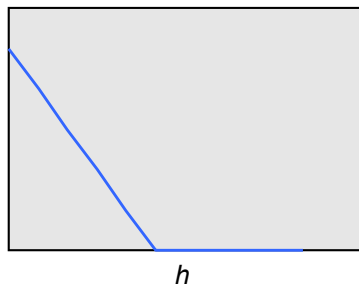


Spherical Model:

$$C(h) = \sigma^2[1 - (3h/2r) + h^3/2r^3], \text{ if } h < r$$

$$C(h) = 0, \text{ if } h > r$$

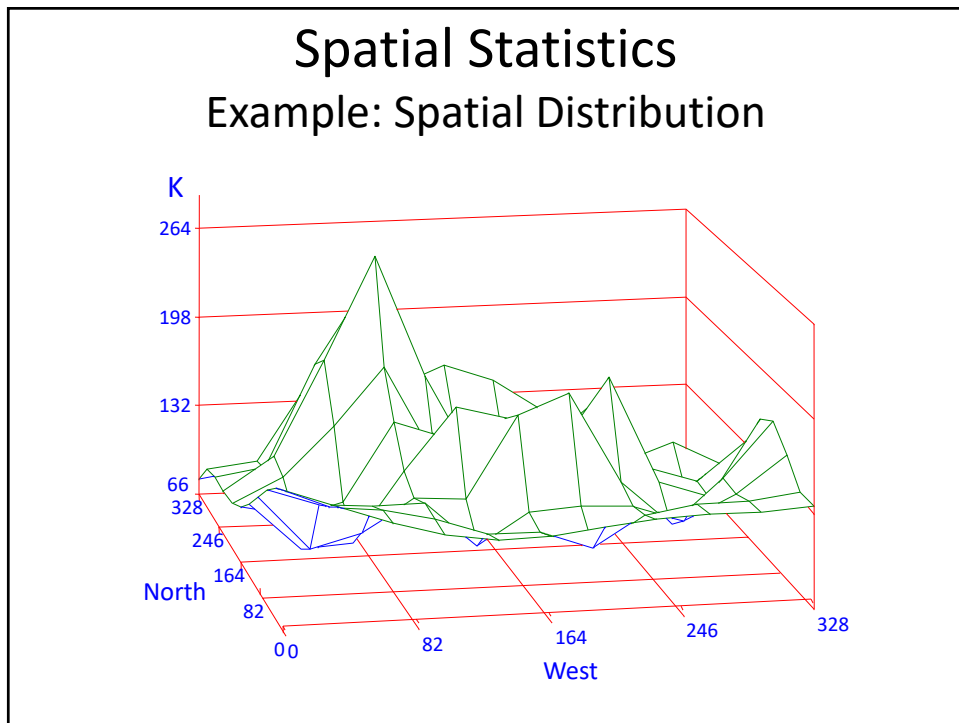
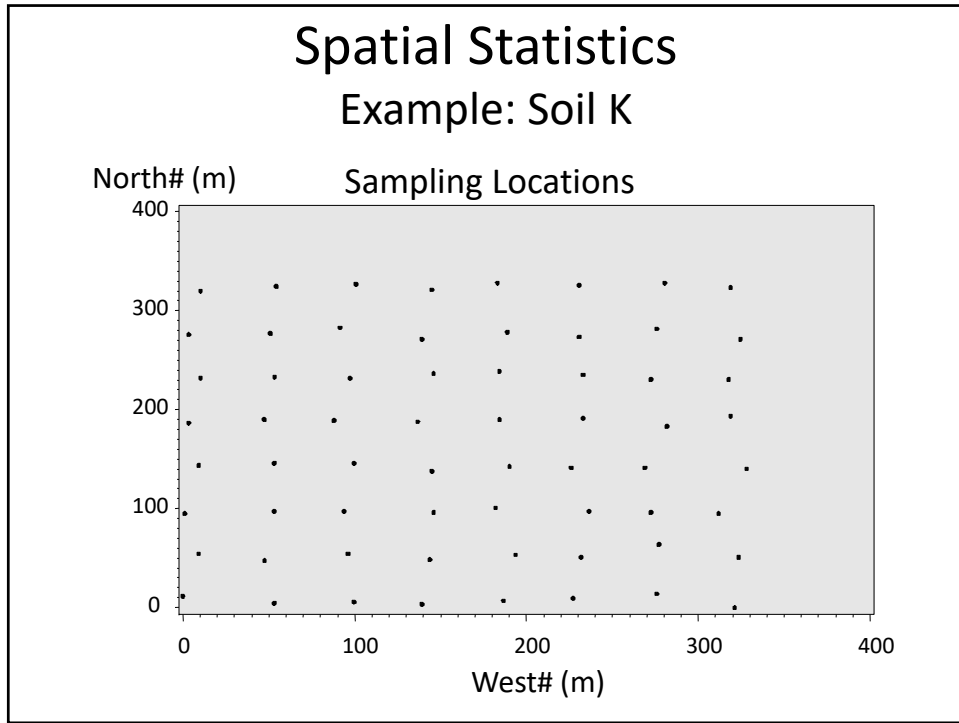
Spatial Statistics Spatial Covariance Models

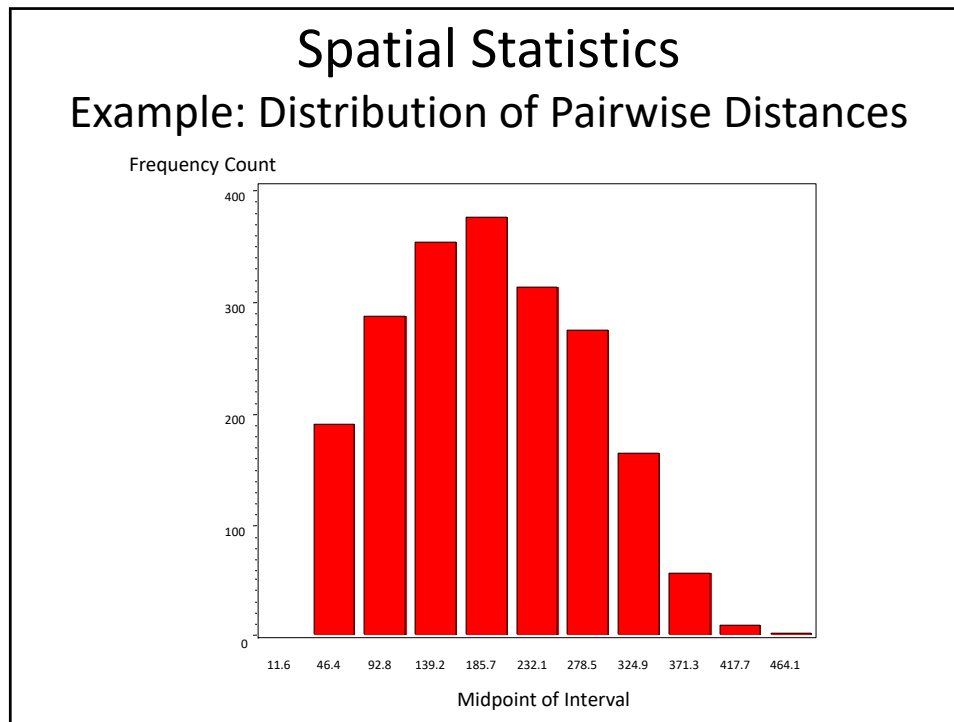


Linear Model:

$$C(h) = \sigma^2[1 - hr], \text{ if } h < 2/r$$

$$C(h) = 0, \text{ if } h > 2/r$$

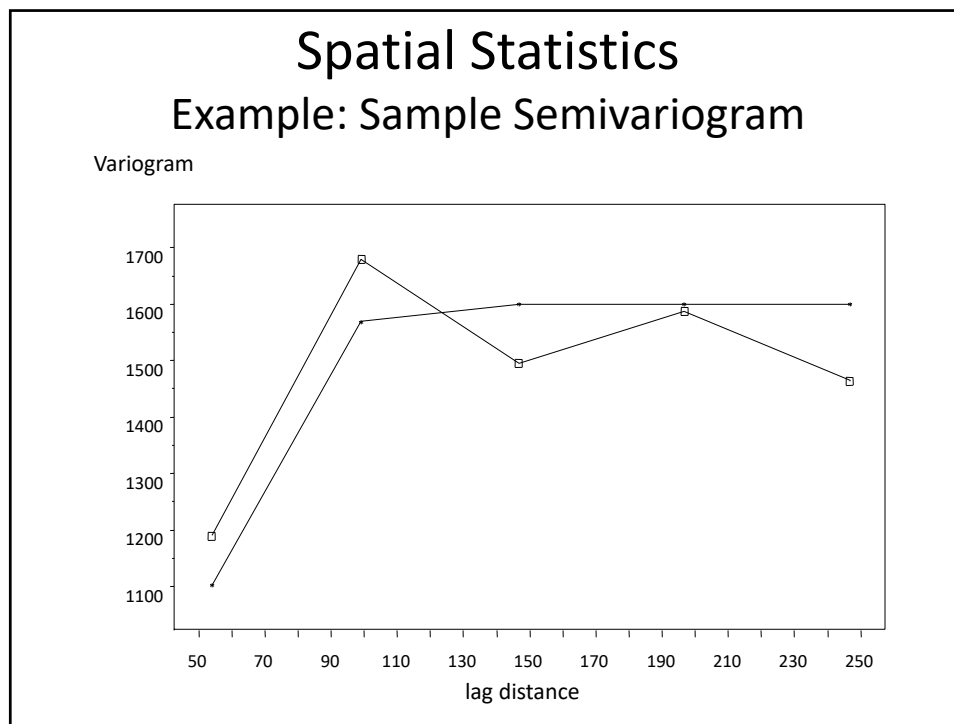




Spatial Statistics

Example: SAS VARIOGRAM Procedure

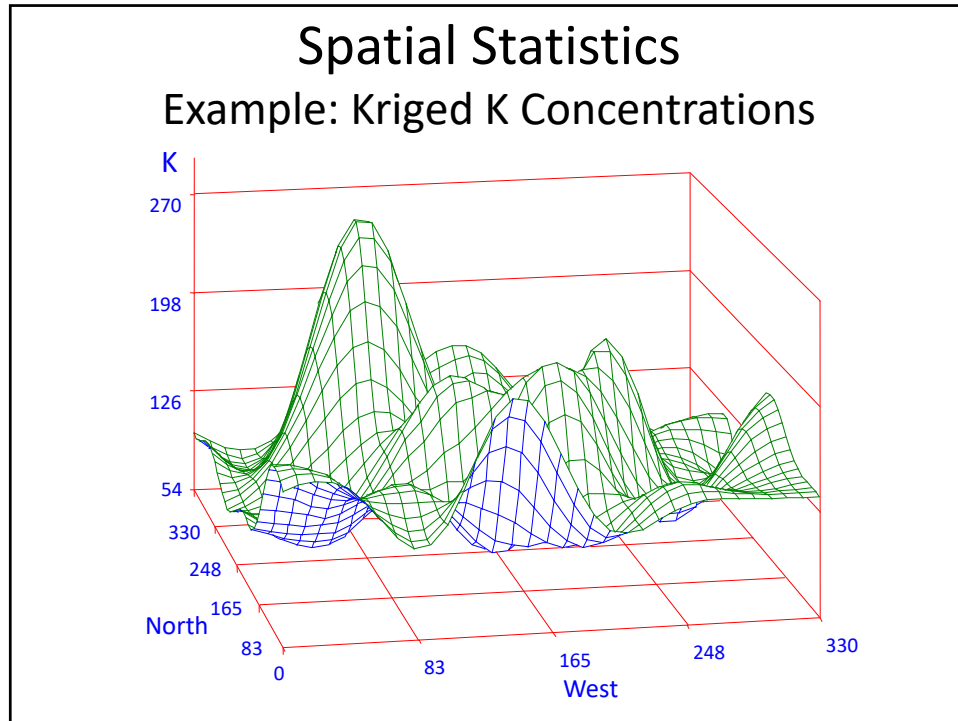
```
proc variogram data=a outvar=b;  
  compute lagdistance=50 maxlag=5;  
  coordinates xc=west yc=north;  
  var k;  
run;
```

Spatial Statistics

Example: SAS KRIGE2D Procedure

```
proc krig2d data=a;
  pred var=k r=60;
  model scale=1600 range=50 form=gauss;
  coord xc=west yc=north;
  grid x=0 to 330 by 10 y=0 to 330 by 10;
run;
```



Spatial Correlation

Standard Error of a Mean Difference

$$S_{\bar{d}} = \sqrt{(S^2 - Cov) \left[\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right]}$$

Spatial Statistics

Example: Wheat Variety Trial

Littell et al., 1996, p. 321ff.

RCBD Model:

$$Y_{ijk} = \mu + B_i + T_j + \varepsilon_{ij}$$

Assuming independence

Alternative Model:

$$Y_{ijk} = \mu + T_j + \varepsilon_{ij}$$

Assuming spatial correlation

Spatial Statistics

Example: Wheat Variety Trial

RCBD Analysis:

```
proc mixed data=wheat;  
  class rep name;  
  model y=name;  
  random rep;  
run;
```

Spatial Analysis:

```
proc mixed data=wheat noprofile;  
  class name;  
  model y=name;  
  parms (61.6) (18.1) / noiter;  
  repeated / subject=intercept type=sp(sph) (lat lng);  
run;
```

Example from Littell et al., 1996, p. 321ff.

Spatial Statistics

Example: Wheat Variety Trial

RCBD Analysis:

Type 3 Tests of Fixed Effects					
Effect	Num DF	Den DF	F Value	Pr > F	
name	55	165	0.88	0.7119	
Estimates					
Label	Estimate	Standard Error	DF	t Value	Pr > t
arap v brul	3.3625	4.9791	165	0.68	0.5004
arap v buck	3.8750	4.9791	165	0.78	0.4375
arap v ks83	5.3125	4.9791	165	1.07	0.2875
brul v ks83	1.9500	4.9791	165	0.39	0.6958

Example from Littell et al., 1996, p. 321ff.

Spatial Statistics

Example: Wheat Variety Trial

Spatial Analysis:

Type 3 Tests of Fixed Effects					
Effect	Num DF	Den DF	F Value	Pr > F	
name	55	168	6.09	0.0001	
Estimates					
Label	Estimate	Standard Error	DF	t Value	Pr > t
arap v brul	1.6278	1.9005	168	0.86	0.3929
arap v buck	-9.1324	1.9748	168	-4.62	0.0001
arap v ks83	0.4385	1.9233	168	0.23	0.8199
brul v ks83	-1.1894	1.9197	168	-0.62	0.5364

Example from Littell et al., 1996, p. 321ff.

Spatially Balanced Designs Average Distance

Randomized Complete Block Design

Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4

Treatments A, B, C, D

Block	Treatment				
1	C	A	B	D	d = 1
2	B	D	C	A	d = 2
3	A	B	D	C	d = 3
4	D	B	C	A	

Example from Gbur and Christman, Spatial statistics in agricultural research workshop. CSSA Annual Meeting, 2006.

Spatially Balanced Designs Average Distance

Distance between plots

Contrast	Block				Mean
	1	2	3	4	
A vs B	1	3	1	2	1.75
A vs C	1	1	3	1	1.50
A vs D	2	2	2	3	2.25
B vs C	2	2	2	1	1.75
B vs D	1	1	1	1	1.00
C vs D	3	1	1	2	1.75
Mean					1.67
CV					24.50

Spatially Balanced Designs Average Distance

Block	Treatment			
1	C	A	B	D
2	B	D	C	A
3	A	B	D	C
4	D	B → A	C	A → B

Spatially Balanced Designs Average Distance

Distance between plots					
Contrast	Block				Mean
	1	2	3	4	
A vs B	1	3	1	2	1.75
A vs C	1	1	3	1	1.50
A vs D	2	2	2	1	1.75
B vs C	2	2	2	1	1.75
B vs D	1	1	1	3	1.50
C vs D	3	1	1	2	1.75
Mean					1.67
CV					7.75

Spatially Balanced Designs Nearest Neighbor Approach

Block	Treatment			
1	C	A	B	D
2	B	D	C	A
3	A	B	D	C
4	D	B	C	A

Spatially Balanced Designs Nearest Neighbor Approach

Neighbors and Distance between plots							
Contrast	Neighbors	Block				Mean	
		1	2	3	4		
A vs B	2	1	3	1	2	1.75	
A vs C	3	1	1	3	1	1.50	
A vs D	0	2	2	2	3	2.25	
B vs C	1	2	2	2	1	1.75	
B vs D	4	1	1	1	1	1.00	
C vs D	2	3	1	1	2	1.75	
Mean						1.67	
CV						24.50	

Spatially Balanced Designs Nearest Neighbor Approach

Block	Treatment			
1	C C	A A	B B	D D
2	B B	D D	C A	A C
3	A A	B D	D C	C B
4	D D	B C	C B	A A

- 12 neighbor pairs: $r(t - 1)$
- 6 treatment pairs: $t(t - 1)/2$

Spatially Balanced Designs Spatially-Balanced Complete Block Design (SBCB)

Neighbors and Distance between plots							
Contrast	Neighbors	Block				Mean	
		1	2	3	4		
A vs B	2	1	2	3	1	1.75	
A vs C	2	1	1	2	2	1.50	
A vs D	2	2	1	1	3	1.75	
B vs C	2	2	3	1	1	1.75	
B vs D	2	1	1	2	2	1.50	
C vs D	2	3	2	1	1	1.75	
Mean						1.67	
CV						7.75	