

Package ‘agricolae’

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Type Package

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Suggests akima, klaR, MASS, cluster

Description Agricolae was presented on 28 August 2009 in the thesis ‘‘A statistical analysis tool for agricultural research’’ to obtain the degree of Master on science, mention Systems Engineering, of the facultad de ingenieria industrial y de sistemas -Universidad Nacional de Ingenieria, Lima-Peru (UNI), being approved with the qualification of 18.14 in a scale from 0 to 20. The thesis includes a satisfaction survey of the library, with an index quality of the software of 0.8 in scale of 0-1. These functions are currently used by the International Potato Center (CIP), the Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina (UNALM-PERU), and the Instituto Nacional de Innovacion Agraria (INIA-PERU). It comprises the functionality of statistical analysis into experimental designs applied specially in field experiments in agriculture and plant breeding: Lattice, factorial, complete and incomplete block, Latin Square, Graeco, Alpha designs, Cyclic, augmented block, split and strip plot designs, comparison of multi-location trials, comparison between treatments, resampling, simulation, biodiversity indexes and consensus cluster.

License GPL

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agricolae-package	<i>Statistical Procedures for Agricultural Research</i>
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Description

This package contains functionality for the Statistical Analysis of experimental designs applied specially for field experiments in agriculture and plant breeding.

Details

Package:	agricolae
Type:	Package
Version:	1.0-9
Date:	2010-2-24
License:	GPL

Planning of field experiments: lattice, factorial, RCBD, CRD, Latin Square, Graeco, BIB, Alpha design, Cyclic, augmented block, split and strip plot Designs. Comparison of multi-location trials: AMMI Stability (biplot and triplot), Comparison between treatments: LSD, Bonferroni and other p-adjust, HSD, Waller, Student Newman Keuls SNK, Duncan, Scheffe; Non parametric tests: Kruskal, Friedman, Durbin, Van Der Waerden. Analysis of genetic experiments: North Carolina designs, LinxTester, Balanced Incomplete Block, Strip plot, Partially Balanced Incomplete Block, analysis Mother and baby trials (see data RioChillon). Resampling and simulation: resampling.model, simulation.model, montecarlo Ecology: Biodiversity Index, Path Analysis. Soil Uniformity: Smith's

Index. Cluster Analysis: Consensus Cluster. Descriptive statistics utilities: *.freq

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

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References

International Potato Center (CIP)

AMMI

AMMI Analysis

Description

Additive Main Effects and Multiplicative Interaction Models (AMMI) are widely used to analyze main effects and genotype by environment (GEN, ENV) interactions in multilocation variety trials. Furthermore, this function generates biplot, triplot graphs and analysis.

Usage

```
AMMI(ENV, GEN, REP, Y, MSE = 0, number=TRUE, graph="biplot",...)
```

Arguments

ENV	Environment
GEN	Genotype
REP	Replication
Y	Response
MSE	Mean Square Error
number	TRUE or FALSE
graph	"biplot" or "triplot"
...	plot graphics parameters

Details

additional biplot.

Value

ENV	Factor
GEN	Factor
REP	Numeric
Y	Numeric
MSE	Numeric
number	TRUE or FALSE
graph	"biplot" or "triplot"
...	others parameters

Author(s)

F. de Mendiburu

References

GGE Biplot Analysis: A graphical tool for breeder, geneticists, and agronomists. Weikai Yan and Manjit S. Kang. www.crepress.com 2003, Principles and procedures of statistics: a biometrical approach Steel & Torry & Dickey. Third Edition 1997

See Also

[lineXtester](#)

Examples

```
# Full replications
library(agricolae)
library(klaR)
# Example 1
data(plrv)
#startgraph
# biplot
model<- AMMI(plrv[,2], plrv[,1], plrv[,3], plrv[,5],graph="biplot")
model<- AMMI(plrv[,2], plrv[,1], plrv[,3], plrv[,5],graph="biplot",number=FALSE)
# triplot
model<- AMMI(plrv[,2], plrv[,1], plrv[,3], plrv[,5],graph="triplot")
model<- AMMI(plrv[,2], plrv[,1], plrv[,3], plrv[,5],graph="triplot",number=FALSE)
#endgraph
# Example 2
data(CIC)
data1<-CIC$comas[,c(1,6,7,17,18)]
data2<-CIC$oxapampa[,c(1,6,7,19,20)]
cic <- rbind(data1,data2)
attach(cic)
#startgraph
par(cex=0.6)
model<-AMMI(Locality, Genotype, Rep, relative,
ylim=c(-1.5e-8,1.5e-8))
```

```

#endgraph
pc<- princomp(model$genXenv, cor = FALSE)
pc$loadings
summary(pc)
model$biplot
detach(cic)
# Example 3
# Only means. Mean square error is well-known.
data(sinRepAmmi)
attach(sinRepAmmi)
REP <- 3
MSerror <- 93.24224
#startgraph
model<-AMMI(ENV, GEN, REP, YLD, MSerror)
#endgraph
pc<- princomp(model$genXenv, cor = FALSE)
pc$loadings
summary(pc)
model$biplot
detach(sinRepAmmi)
# Biplot with the one restored observed.
rm(REP)
bplot<-model$biplot[,1:4]
attach(bplot)
#startgraph
par(cex=0.8)
plot(YLD,PC1,cex=0.0,text(YLD,PC1,labels=row.names(bplot),col="blue"),
      main="AMMI BILOT",frame=TRUE)
MEANS<-mean(YLD)
abline(h=0,v= MEANS,lty=2,col="red")
amb<-subset(bplot,type=="ENV")
detach(bplot)
attach(amb)
s <- seq(length(YLD))
arrows(MEANS, 0, 0.9*(YLD[s]-MEANS)+MEANS, 0.9*PC1[s], col= "brown",
       lwd=1.8,length=0.1)
#endgraph
detach(amb)
# Principal components by means of the covariance
# It is to compare results with AMMI
cova<-cov(model$genXenv)
values<-eigen(cova)
total<-sum(values$values)
round(values$values*100/total,2)
# AMMI: 64.81 18.58 13.50 3.11 0.00

```

Description

Draws a polygon or a circumference around the center of the Biplot with a proportional radio at the longest distance of the genotype.

Usage

```
AMMI.contour(model, distance, shape, ...)
```

Arguments

model	Object
distance	Circumference radius >0 and <=1
shape	Numerical, relating to the shape of the polygon outline.
...	Parameters corresponding to the R lines function

Details

First, it is necessary to execute the AMMI function. It is only valid for the BIPLLOT function but not for the TRIPLLOT one.

Value

model	output AMMI
distance	Numeric >0 and <=1
shape	Numeric

Note

Complement graphics AMMI

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[AMMI](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
# see AMMI.
data(sinRepAmmi)
attach(sinRepAmmi)
REP <- 3
MSerror <- 93.24224
# Example 1
#startgraph
model<-AMMI(ENV, GEN, REP, YLD, MSerror)
```

```

AMMI.contour(model,distance=0.7,shape=8,col="red",lwd=2,lty=5)
#endgraph
# Example 2
#startgraph
for (i in seq(0,0.7,length=15)) {
  AMMI.contour(model,distance=i,shape=100,col="green",lwd=2)
}

```

audpc

Calculating the absolute or relative value of the AUDPC

Description

Area Under Disease Progress Curve. The AUDPC measures the disease throughout a period. The AUDPC is the area that is determined by the sum of trapezes under the curve.

Usage

```
audpc(evaluation, dates, type = "absolute")
```

Arguments

evaluation	Table of data of the evaluations: Data frame
dates	Vector of dates corresponding to each evaluation
type	relative, absolute

Details

AUDPC. For the illustration one considers three evaluations (14, 21 and 28 days) and percentage of damage in the plant 40, 80 and 90 (interval between dates of evaluation 7 days). AUDPC = 1045. The evaluations can be at different interval.

Value

evaluation	data frame
dates	a numeric vector
type	text

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Campbell, C. L., L. V. Madden. (1990): Introduction to Plant Disease Epidemiology. John Wiley & Sons, New York City.

Examples

```

library(agricolae)
# example 1
dates<-c(14,21,28) # days
evaluation<-data.frame(E1=40,E2=80,E3=90) # percentages
plot(dates,evaluation,type="h",ylim=c(0,100),col="red",axes=FALSE)
title(cex.main=0.8,main="Absolute or Relative AUDPC\nTotal area = 100*(28-14)=1400")
lines(dates,evaluation,col="red")
text(dates,evaluation+5,evaluation)
text(18,20,"A = (21-14)*(80+40)/2")
text(25,60,"B = (28-21)*(90+80)/2")
text(25,40,"audpc = A+B = 1015")
text(24.5,33,"relative = audpc/area = 0.725")
abline(h=0)
axis(1,dates)
axis(2,seq(0,100,5),las=2)
lines(rbind(c(14,40),c(14,100)),lty=8,col="green")
lines(rbind(c(14,100),c(28,100)),lty=8,col="green")
lines(rbind(c(28,90),c(28,100)),lty=8,col="green")
# It calculates audpc absolute
absolute<-audpc(evaluation,dates,type="absolute")
print(absolute)
rm(evaluation, dates, absolute)
# example 2
data(disease)
dates<-c(1,2,3) # week
evaluation<-disease[,c(4,5,6)]
# It calculates audpc relative
index <-audpc(evaluation, dates, type = "relative")
# Correlation between the yield and audpc
correlation(disease$yield, index, method="kendall")
# example 3
data(CIC)
comas <- CIC$comas
oxapampa <- CIC$oxapampa
dcomas <- names(comas)[9:16]
days<- as.numeric(substr(dcomas,2,3))
AUDPC<- audpc(comas[,9:16],days)
relative<-audpc(comas[,9:16],days,type = "relative")
h1<-graph.freq(AUDPC,border="red",density=4,col="blue")
table.freq(h1)
h2<-graph.freq(relative,border="red",density=4,col="blue",
frequency=2, ylab="relative frequency")

```

Description

It plots bars of the averages of treatments and standard error or standard deviance. It uses the objects generated by a procedure of comparison like LSD, HSD, Kruskal and Waller-Duncan.

Usage

```
bar.err(x, std = TRUE, horiz = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object or comparisons the LSD.test, HSD.test,....,etc
std	Standard deviation or standar error
horiz	Horizontal or vertical bars
...	Parameters of the function barplot()

Details

x: data frame formed by 5 columns: name of the bars, height, level replications and standard error of the bar. std = T : standard deviation. std = F : standard error.

Value

x	object
std	TRUE or FALSE
horiz	TRUE or FALSE
...	Parameters of the function barplot()

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[LSD.test](#), [HSD.test](#), [waller.test](#), [kruskal](#), [bar.group](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(sweetpotato)
model<-aov(yield~virus,data=sweetpotato)
df<-df.residual(model)
MSerror<-deviance(model)/df
Fc<-anova(model)[1,4]
attach(sweetpotato)
comparison <- waller.test(yield,virus,df, MSerror, Fc,
main="Yield of sweetpotato\ndealt with different virus")
detach(sweetpotato)
# std = FALSE (default) is standard error
#startgraph
```

```

par(mfrow=c(2,2),cex=1)
bar.err(comparison,hORIZ=TRUE,xlim=c(0,45),angle=125,density=6,
  main="Standard deviation")
bar.err(comparison,std=FALSE,hORIZ=TRUE,xlim=c(0,45),density=8,
  col="brown",main="Standard error")
bar.err(comparison,ylim=c(0,45),density=4,angle=125,col="green",
  main="Standard deviation")
bar.err(comparison,std=FALSE,ylim=c(0,45),density=10,col="blue",
  main="Standard error")
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
#endgraph

```

bar.group

Plotting the multiple comparison of means

Description

It plots bars of the averages of treatments to compare. It uses the objects generated by a procedure of comparison like LSD, HSD, Kruskal, Waller-Duncan, Friedman or Durbin. It can also display the 'average' value over each bar in a bar chart.

Usage

```
bar.group(x, horiz = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object created by a test of comparison
horiz	Horizontal or vertical bars
...	Parameters of the function barplot()

Details

x: data frame formed by 5 columns: name of the bars, height and level of the bar.

Value

x	Data frame
horiz	Logical TRUE or FALSE
...	

Author(s)

Felipe de Meniburu

See Also

[LSD.test](#), [HSD.test](#), [kruskal](#), [friedman](#), [durbin.test](#), [waller.test](#)

Examples

```

# Example 1
library(agricolae)
data(sweetpotato)
model<-aov(yield~virus,data=sweetpotato)
df<-df.residual(model)
MSerror<-deviance(model)/df
attach(sweetpotato)
comparison<- LSD.test(yield, virus,df,MSerror,alpha=0.01,group=TRUE)
detach(sweetpotato)
#startgraph
par(cex=1.5)
bar.group(comparison,horiz=TRUE,density=8,col="blue",border="red",xlim=c(0,50))
title(cex.main=0.8,main="Comparison between\ntreatment means",xlab="Yield", ylab="Virus")
#endgraph
# Example 2
library(agricolae)
x <- 1:4
y <- c(0.29, 0.44, 0.09, 0.49)
xy <- data.frame(x,y,y)
#startgraph
par(cex=1.5)
bar.group(xy,density=30,angle=90,col="brown",border=FALSE,ylim=c(0,0.6),lwd=2,las=1)
#endgraph

```

BIB.test

Finding the Variance Analysis of the Balanced Incomplete Block Design

Description

Analysis of variance BIB and comparison mean adjusted.

Usage

```
BIB.test(block, trt, y, method = c("lsd", "tukey", "duncan", "waller", "snk"), alpha = 0.05, group = TRUE)
```

Arguments

block	blocks
trt	Treatment
y	Response
method	Comparison treatments
alpha	Significant test
group	logical

Details

Method of comparison treatment. lsd: Least significant difference. tukey: Honestly significant difference. duncan: Duncan's new multiple range test waller: Waller-Duncan test. snk: Student-Newman-Keuls (SNK)

Value

block	Vector
trt	Vector
y	numeric vector
method	Character
alpha	Numeric
group	TRUE or FALSE

Author(s)

F. de Mendiburu

References

Design of Experiments. Robert O. Kuehl. 2nd ed., Duxbury, 2000 Linear Estimation and Design of Experiments. D.D. Joshi. WILEY EASTERN LIMITED 1987, New Delhi, India. Introduction to experimental statistics. Ching Chun Li McGraw - Hill Book Company, Inc. New York. 1964

See Also

[durbin.test](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
# Example Design of Experiments. Robert O. Kuehl. 2da. Edicion. 2001
run<-gl(10,3)
psi<-c(250,325,475,250,475,550,325,400,550,400,475,550,325,475,550,
250,400,475,250,325,400,250,400,550,250,325,550,325,400,475)
monoviny1<-c(16,18,32,19,46,45,26,39,61,21,35,55,19,47,48,20,33,31,13,13,34,21,
30,52,24,10,50,24,31,37)
out<-BIB.test(run,psi,monoviny1,method="waller",group=FALSE)
out<-BIB.test(run,psi,monoviny1,method="waller",group=TRUE)
out<-BIB.test(run,psi,monoviny1,method="tukey",group=TRUE)
out<-BIB.test(run,psi,monoviny1,method="tukey",group=FALSE)
bar.err(out,density=4,ylim=c(0,60))
# Example linear estimation and design of experiments. D.D. Joshi. 1987
# Professor of Statistics, Institute of Social Sciences Agra, India
# 6 varieties of wheat crop in a BIB whit 10 blocks of 3 plots each.
y <-c(69,77,72,63,70,54,65,65,57,59,50,45,68,75,59,38,60,60,62,
55,54,65,62,65,61,39,54,67,63,56)
varieties<-gl(6,5)
block <- c(1,2,3,4,5,1,2,6,7,8,1,3,6,9,10,2,4,7,9,10,3,5,7,8,9,4,5,6,8,10)
```

```

BIB.test(block, varieties, y)
# Example Introduction to experimental statistics. Ching Chun Li. 1964
# pag. 395 table. 27.2
# 7 trt, k=3 and b=7.
y <-c(10,15,11,4,12,15,5,14,10,14,19,19,8,10,17,6,11,12,5,14,21)
block<-gl(7,3)
trt <- c(1,2,4,2,3,5,3,4,6,4,5,7,1,5,6,2,6,7,1,3,7)
model<-BIB.test(block, trt, y, method="duncan")
bar.group(model,col="blue",density=4,ylim=c(0,max(y)))

```

carolina

North Carolina Designs I, II and III

Description

Statistic analysis of the Carolina I, II and III genetic designs.

Usage

```
carolina(model,data)
```

Arguments

model	Constant
data	Data frame

Details

model = 1,2 and 3 is I, II and III see carolina1,2 and 3.

Value

model	1, 2 or 3
data	in order
carolina 1 :	set, male, female, progeny, replication, response ...
carolina 2 :	set, male, female, replication, response ...
carolina 3 :	set, male, female, replication, response ...

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Biometrical Methods in Quantitative Genetic Analysis, Singh, Chaudhary. 1979

See Also[DC](#)**Examples**

```

library(agricolae)
data(DC)
carolina1 <- DC$carolina1
# str(carolina1)
output<-carolina(model=1,carolina1)
output[][-1]

carolina2 <- DC$carolina2
# str(carolina2)
majes<-subset(carolina2,carolina2[,1]==1)
majes<-majes[,c(2,5,4,3,6:8)]
output<-carolina(model=2,majes[,c(1:4,6)])
output[][-1]

carolina3 <- DC$carolina3
# str(carolina3)
output<-carolina(model=3,carolina3)
output[][-1]

```

Chz2006

*Data amendment Carhuaz 2006***Description**

Incidents and performance of healthy tubers and rotten potato field infested with naturally *Ralstonia solanacearum* Race 3/Bv 2A, after application of inorganic amendments and a rotation crop in Carhuaz Peru, 2006.

Usage

```
data(Chz2006)
```

Format

The format is: List of 2

amendment a factor

crop a factor

block a numeric vector, replications

plant a numeric vector, number plant

wilt_percent a numeric vector, wilt percentage at 60 days

health a numeric vector, kg/8m2

rot a numeric vector, kg/8m2

Details

Application of inorganic amendment and crop rotation to control bacterial wilt of the potato (MBP).

Source

Experimental field, 2006. Data Kindly provided by Pedro Aley.

References

International Potato Center. CIP - Lima Peru.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(Chz2006)
str(Chz2006)
wilt<-Chz2006$wilt
yield<-Chz2006$yield
means <- tapply.stat(wilt[,5],wilt[,1:3],function(x) mean(x,na.rm=TRUE))
names(means)[4]<-"wilt_percent"
model <- aov(wilt_percent ~ block + crop, means)
anova(model)
cv.model(model)
yield<-yield[order(paste(yield[,1],yield[,2],yield[,3])),]
correlation(means[,4],yield[,4],method="spearman")
```

CIC

Data for late blight of potatoes

Description

A study of *Phytophthora infestans* in the potato plant in the localities of Comas and Oxapampa in Peru, 2005.

Usage

```
data(CIC)
```

Format

The format is: List of 2 (comas, oxapampa)

Locality a factor with levels Comas Oxapampa

Genotype a factor

Rep a numeric vector, replications

E9 a numeric vector, infestans porcentaje to 9 days

AUDPC a numeric vector: the area under the disease-progress curve

Relative a numeric vector, relative area

Details

comas: temperature=59.9 Fahrenheit, relative humidity=83.3 oxapampa: temperature=64.8 Fahrenheit, relative humidity=86.2 AUDPC and relative see function audpc(). help(audpc) Exx: Evaluation in porcentaje, xx is days. ORD1, ORD2, SBLK and row are references location of the plot in the field.

Source

Experimental field, 2004-2005. Data Kindly provided by Matilde Orrillo.

References

International Potato Center. CIP - Lima Peru.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(CIC)
CIC$comas
CIC$oxapampa
```

clay

Data of Ralstonia population in clay soil

Description

An evaluation over a time period.

Usage

```
data(clay)
```

Format

A data frame with 69 observations on the following 3 variables.

per.clay a numeric vector

days a numeric vector

ralstonia a numeric vector

Source

Experimental field.

References

International Potato Center. CIP - Lima Peru.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(clay)
str(clay)
```

ComasOxapampa

Data AUDPC Comas - Oxapampa

Description

Fifty-three potato varieties developed by the breeding program of the International Potato Center and released in different countries around the world were evaluated for their resistance to late blight in two locations in Peru.

Usage

```
data(ComasOxapampa)
```

Format

A data frame with 168 observations on the following 4 variables.

cultivar a factor with 56 levels

replication a factor with 3 levels

comas a numeric vector

oxapampa a numeric vector

Details

The experimental design was a randomized complete block design with 3 replications of 15 apical stem cuttings in Oxapampa and 10 tubers in Mariscal Castilla. Plots were 11.9 x 18.5 m in size with 30 cm in-row and 0.9 m between-row spacings. Spreader rows around plots were used at each site. Mancozeb was applied weekly until 30 days after transplanting or planting, after which the plants were left to natural infection. Due to climatic conditions not conducive to the disease in Oxapampa, inoculum was enhanced with local isolate (POX 067, with virulence R1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11) at a concentration of 5000-sporangia/ ml at 49 days after planting. Percentage of foliar infection was estimated visually every 3 days for 8 times in Oxapampa and every 7 days for 12 times in Comas, then values were converted to the relative area under the diseases progress curve (rAUPDC). rAUDPC rankings were analyzed for phenotypic stability with nonparametric measures.

Source

Experimental field, 2002. Data Kindly provided by Wilmer Perez.

References

International Potato Center. CIP - Lima Peru.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(ComasOxapampa)
# Oxapampa (10 35 31 S latitude, 75 23 0 E longitude, 1813 m.a.s.l )
# Comas, Mariscal Castilla (11 42 54 S latitude, 75 04 45 E longitude, 2800 m.a.s.l,)
# cultivars LBr-40 (resistant), Cruza 148 (moderately resistant) and Pimpernell (susceptible)
str(ComasOxapampa)
means <- tapply.stat(ComasOxapampa[,3:4],ComasOxapampa$cultivar,mean)
correlation(means$comas,means$oxapampa, method="kendall")
```

consensus

consensus of clusters

Description

The criterion of the consensus is to produce many trees by means of bootstrap and to such calculate the relative frequency with members of the clusters.

Usage

```
consensus(data,distance=c("binary","euclidean","maximum","manhattan",
"canberra","minkowski","gower"),method=c("complete","ward","single","average",
"mcquitty","median","centroid"),nboot=500,duplicate=TRUE,cex.text=1,
col.text="red", ...)
```

Arguments

data	data frame
distance	method distance, see dist()
method	method cluster, see hclust()
nboot	The number of bootstrap samples desired.
duplicate	control is TRUE other case is FALSE
cex.text	size text on percentage consensus
col.text	color text on percentage consensus
...	parameters of the plot dendrogram

Details

distance: "euclidean", "maximum", "manhattan", "canberra", "binary", "minkowski", "gower".
Method: "ward", "single", "complete", "average", "mcquitty", "median", "centroid". see functions:
dist(), hclust() and daisy() of cluster.

Value

data	numerical, the rownames is necessary'
nboot	integer
duplicate	logical TRUE or FALSE
cex.text	size text on consensus
col.text	color text on consensus

Author(s)

F. de Mendiburu

References

An Introduction to the Bootstrap. Bradley Efron and Robert J. Tibshirani. 1993. Chapman and Hall/CRC

See Also

[hclust](#), [hgroups](#), [hcut](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(pamCIP)
# only code
rownames(pamCIP)<-substr(rownames(pamCIP),1,6)
par(cex=0.8)
output<-consensus( pamCIP,distance="binary", method="complete",nboot=100)
# Order consensus
Groups<-output$table.dend[,c(6,5)]
Groups<-Groups[order(Groups[,2],decreasing=TRUE),]
print(Groups)
# Identification of the codes with the numbers.
cbind(output$dendrogram$labels)
# To reproduce dendrogram
dend<-output$dendrogram
data<-output$table.dend
plot(dend)
text(data[,3],data[,4],data[,5])

# Other examples
# classical dendrogram
dend<-as.dendrogram(output$dendrogram)
plot(dend,type="r",edgePar = list(lty=1:2, col=2:1))
text(data[,3],data[,4],data[,5],col="blue",cex=1)
#
plot(dend,type="t",edgePar = list(lty=1:2, col=2:1))
text(data[,3],data[,4],data[,5],col="blue",cex=1)
# Without the control of duplicates
output<-consensus( pamCIP,duplicate=FALSE,nboot=100)
```

```
# using distance gower
library(cluster)
output<-consensus( pamCIP,distance="gower", method="complete",nboot=100)
```

corn

Data of corn

Description

Data from a completely randomized design where four different methods of growing corn resulted in various yields per acre on various plots of ground where the four methods were tried. Ordinarily, only one statistical analysis is used, but here we will use the kuskal-wallis test so that a rough comparison may be made with the medians test.

Usage

```
data(corn)
```

Format

A data frame with 34 observations on the following 3 variables.

method a numeric vector

observation a numeric vector

rx a numeric vector

Details

The observations are ranked from the smallest, 77, of rank 1 to the largest 101, of rank N=34. Ties values receive the average rank.

Source

Book: Practical Nonparametric Statistics.

References

Practical Nonparametrics Statistics. W.J. Conover. Third Edition, 1999.

Examples

```
data(corn)
str(corn)
```

correl	<i>Correlation Coefficient</i>
--------	--------------------------------

Description

An exact correlation for ties or without ties. Methods of Kendall, Spearman and Pearson.

Usage

```
correl(x, y, method = "pearson", alternative="two.sided")
```

Arguments

x	Vector
y	Vector
method	"pearson", "kendall", "spearman"
alternative	"two.sided", "less", "greater"

Value

x	Numeric
y	Numeric
...	

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Numerical Recipes in C. Second Edition.

See Also

[correlation](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(soil)
attach(soil)
correl(pH, clay, method="kendall")
correl(pH, clay, method="spearman")
correl(pH, clay, method="pearson")
```

correlation

Correlation analysis. Methods of Pearson, Spearman and Kendall

Description

It obtains the coefficients of correlation and p-value between all the variables of a data table. The methods to apply are Pearson, Spearman and Kendall. In case of not specifying the method, the Pearson method will be used. The results are similar to SAS.

Usage

```
correlation(x,y=NULL, method = c("pearson", "kendall", "spearman")
,alternative="two.sided")
```

Arguments

x	table, matrix or vector
y	table, matrix or vector
method	"pearson", "kendall", "spearman"
alternative	"two.sided", "less", "greater"

Details

Parameters equal to function cor()

Value

table	Numeric
-------	---------

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[correl](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
# example 1
data(soil)
analysis<-correlation(soil[,2:8],method="pearson")
analysis

# Example 2: correlation between pH, variable 2 and other elements from soil.
data(soil)
attach(soil)
```

```
analysis<-correlation(pH,soil[,3:8],method="pearson",alternative="less")
analysis
detach(soil)

# Example 3: correlation between pH and clay method kendall.
data(soil)
attach(soil)
correlation(pH,clay,method="kendall", alternative="two.sided")
detach(soil)
```

cotton

Data of cotton

Description

Data of cotton collected in experiments of two localities in Lima and Pisco, Peru.

Usage

```
data(cotton)
```

Format

A data frame with 96 observations on the following 5 variables.

site a factor with levels Lima Pisco
block a factor with levels I II III IV V VI
lineage a numeric vector
epoca a numeric vector
yield a numeric vector

Source

Book spanish: Metodos estadisticos para la investigacion. Autor: Calzada Benza Universidad Nacional Agraria - La Molina - Peru..

References

Book spanish: Metodos estadisticos para la investigacion. Autor: Calzada Benza Universidad Nacional Agraria - La Molina - Peru.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(cotton)
str(cotton)
```

`cv.model`*Coefficient of the experiment variation*

Description

It obtains the coefficient of variation of the experiment obtained by models `lm()` or `aov()`

Usage

```
cv.model(x)
```

Arguments

`x` object of model `lm()` or `AOV()`

Details

```
sqrt(MSError)*100/mean(x)
```

Value

`x` object

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[LSD.test](#), [HSD.test](#), [waller.test](#)

Examples

```
# see examples from LSD , Waller-Duncan or HSD and complete with it:
library(agricolae)
# not run
# cv<-cv.model(model)
```

cv.similarity	<i>Coefficient of the similarity matrix variation</i>
---------------	---

Description

This process consists of finding the coefficient of the distances of similarity of binary tables (1 and 0) as used for scoring molecular marker data for presence and absence of PCR amplification products.

Usage

```
cv.similarity(A)
```

Arguments

A	matrix of binary data
---	-----------------------

Value

A	Data frame or matrix, numerics
---	--------------------------------

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[similarity](#), [resampling.cv](#)

Examples

```
# molecular markers.  
library(agricolae)  
data(markers)  
cv<-cv.similarity(markers)
```

 DAU.test

Finding the Variance Analysis of the Augmented block Design

Description

Analysis of variance Augmented block and comparison mean adjusted.

Usage

```
DAU.test(block, trt, y, method = c("lsd", "tukey"))
```

Arguments

block	blocks
trt	Treatment
y	Response
method	Comparison treatments

Details

Method of comparison treatment. lsd: Least significant difference. tukey: Honestly significant difference.

Value

block	Vector
trt	Vector
y	numeric vector
method	Character

Author(s)

F. de Mendiburu

References

Federer, W. T. (1956). Augmented (or hoonuiaku) designs. Hawaiian Planters, Record LV(2):191-208.

See Also

[BIB.test](#), [LSD.test](#), [HSD.test](#), [PBIB.test](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
block<-c(rep("I",7),rep("II",6),rep("III",7))
trt<-c("A","B","C","D","g","k","l","A","B","C","D","e","i","A","B","C","D","f","h","j")
yield<-c(83,77,78,78,70,75,74,79,81,81,91,79,78,92,79,87,81,89,96,82)
model<- DAU.test(block,trt,yield,method="lsd")
```

DC

*Data for the analysis of carolina genetic design***Description**

Data for the analysis of carolina I, II and III genetic design

Usage

```
data(DC)
```

Details

DC is list, 3 data.frame: carolina1(72 obs, 6 var), carolina2(300 obs, 9 var) and carolina3(64 obs, 5 var).

Carolina1: Data for the analysis of Carolina I Genetic design. In this design F2 or any advanced generation maintained by random mating, produced from cross between two pure-lines, is taken as base population. From the population an individual is randomly selected and used as a male. A set of 4 randomly selected plans are used as females and are mated to the above male. Thus a set of 4 full-sib families are produced. This is denoted as a male group. Similarly, a large number of male groups are produced. No female is used for any second mating. four male groups (16 female groups) from a set.

Carolina2: Data for the analysis of Carolina II Genetic design. Both paternal and maternal half-sibs are produced in this design. From an F2 population, n1 males and n2 females are randomly selected and each male is crossed to each of the females. Thus n1 x n2 progenies are produced which are analysed in a suitably laid experiment.

Carolina3: Data for the analysis of Carolina III genetic design. The F2 population is produced by crossing two inbreds, say L1 and L2. The material for estimation of genetic parameters is produced by back crossing randomly selected F2 individuals (using as males) to each of the inbreds (used as females).

Source

Biometrical Methods in Quantitative Genetic Analysis, Singh, Chaudhary. 1979.

References

Biometrical Methods in Quantitative Genetic Analysis, Singh, Chaudhary. 1979.

Examples

```
data(DC)
names(DC)
str(DC$carolina1)
str(DC$carolina2)
str(DC$carolina3)
```

delete.na	<i>Omitting the rows or columns with missing observations of a matrix (NA)</i>
-----------	--

Description

In many situations it is required to omit the rows or columns less or greater with NA of the matrix.

Usage

```
delete.na(x, alternative=c("less", "greater") )
```

Arguments

x	matrix with NA
alternative	"less" or "greater"

Value

x	matrix
---	--------

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
x<-c(2,5,3,7,5,NA,8,0,4,3,NA,NA)
dim(x)<-c(4,3)
x
#      [,1] [,2] [,3]
#[1,]  2   5   4
#[2,]  5  NA   3
#[3,]  3   8  NA
#[4,]  7   0  NA

delete.na(x,"less")
#      [,1]
#[1,]  2
#[2,]  5
#[3,]  3
```

```
#[4,] 7

delete.na(x, "greater")
#      [,1] [,2] [,3]
#[1,]  2   5   4
```

design.ab

Design in blocks for factorial pxq

Description

It generates a design of blocks for combined pxq. "Random" uses the methods of number generation in R. The seed is by set.seed(seed, kinds).

Usage

```
design.ab(A, B, r, number = 1, seed = 0, kinds = "Super-Duper")
```

Arguments

A	Levels of A
B	Levels of B
r	Replications or Blocks
number	Number of first plot
seed	Seed
kinds	Method for to randomize

Details

```
kinds <- c("Wichmann-Hill", "Marsaglia-Multicarry", "Super-Duper", "Mersenne-Twister", "Knuth-TAOCP", "user-supplied", "Knuth-TAOCP-2002", "default" )
```

Value

A	vector, name of the levels of the first factor
B	vector, name of the levels of the second factor
r	Numeric
number	Numeric
seed	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Introduction to Experimental Statistics. Ching Chun Li. McGraw-Hill Book Company, INC, New York, 1964

See Also

[design.crd](#), [design.rcbd](#), [design.lsd](#), [random.ab](#), [fact.nk](#)

Examples

```
# factorial 3 x 3 with 5 replications
# 3 varieties from potato and nitrogen in the fertilization, kg/ha
library(agricolae)
variety <- c("perricholi","canchan","tomasa")
nitrogen <- c(40,80,120) # level of nitrogen
rcbd.ab <- design.ab(variety, nitrogen, 5, number=1001)
print(rcbd.ab) # print of the field book
```

design.alpha

Alpha design type (0,1)

Description

Creates alpha designs starting from the alpha design fixing under the 4 series formulated by Patterson and Williams.

Usage

```
design.alpha(trt, k, r, number = 1, seed = 0, kinds = "Super-Duper")
```

Arguments

trt	Treatments
k	size block
r	Replications
number	number of first plot
seed	seed
kinds	method for to randomize

Details

Series: I. $r=2$, $k \leq s$; II. $r=3$, s odd, $k \leq s$; III. $r=3$, s even, $k \leq s-1$; IV. $r=4$, s odd but not a multiple of 3, $k \leq s$

r = replications s =number of blocks k =size of block Number of treatment is equal to $k*s$

Value

trt	vector, name of the treatments
k	Constant, numeric
r	Constant, numeric
number	Constant, numeric
seed	Constant, numeric
kinds	character

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

H.D. Patterson and E.R. Williams. *Biometrika* (1976) A new class of resolvable incomplete block designs. printed in Great Britain. Online: <http://biomet.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/63/1/83>

See Also

[design.bib](#), [design.lattice](#), [design.cyclic](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
#Example one
trt<-1:30
t <- length(trt)
# size block k
k<-3
# Blocks s
s<-t/k
# replications r
r <- 2
book<- design.alpha(trt,k,r)
plots<-book$book[,1]
dim(plots)<-c(k,s,r)
for (i in 1:r) print(t(plots[,i]))
book$design
# Example two
trt<-letters[1:12]
t <- length(trt)
k<-3
r<-3
s<-t/k
book<- design.alpha(trt,k,r)
plots<-book$book[,1]
dim(plots)<-c(k,s,r)
for (i in 1:r) print(t(plots[,i]))
book$design
book$alpha
```

`design.bib`*Randomized Balanced Incomplete Block Designs. BIB*

Description

Creates Randomized Balanced Incomplete Block Design. "Random" uses the methods of number generation in R. The seed is by `set.seed(seed, kinds)`.

Usage

```
design.bib(trt, k, number = 1, seed = 0, kinds = "Super-Duper")
```

Arguments

<code>trt</code>	Treatments
<code>k</code>	size block
<code>number</code>	number of first plot
<code>seed</code>	seed
<code>kinds</code>	method for to randomize

Details

```
kinds <- c("Wichmann-Hill", "Marsaglia-Multicarry", "Super-Duper", "Mersenne-Twister", "Knuth-TAOCP", "user-supplied", "Knuth-TAOCP-2002", "default" )
```

Value

<code>trt</code>	vector, name of the treatments
<code>k</code>	number, numeric
<code>number</code>	Numeric
<code>seed</code>	Numeric
<code>kinds</code>	character

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Design of Experiments. Robert O. Kuehl. 2nd ed., Duxbury, 2000

See Also

[design.crd](#), [design.lsd](#), [random.ab](#), [design.rcbd](#) ,[fact.nk](#)

Examples

```

library(agricolae)
# 4 treatments and k=3 size block
trt<-c("A","B","C","D")
k<-3
bib <-design.bib(trt,k,number=101,seed =41,kinds ="Super-Duper") # seed = 41
plots <-as.numeric(bib[,1])
field <-as.character(bib[,3])
t(matrix(plots,c(3,4)))
t(matrix(field,c(3,4)))
# write in hard disk
# write.table(bib,"bib.txt", row.names=FALSE, sep="\t")
# file.show("bib.txt")

```

design.crd

*Completely Randomized Design***Description**

It generates completely a randomized design with equal or different repetition. "Random" uses the methods of number generation in R. The seed is by set.seed(seed, kinds).

Usage

```
design.crd(trt, r, number = 1, seed = 0, kinds = "Super-Duper")
```

Arguments

trt	Treatments
r	Replications
number	number of first plot
seed	seed
kinds	method for to randomize

Details

```
kinds <- c("Wichmann-Hill", "Marsaglia-Multicarry", "Super-Duper", "Mersenne-Twister", "Knuth-TAOCP", "user-supplied", "Knuth-TAOCP-2002", "default" )
```

Value

trt	vector, name of the treatments
r	vector, numeric
r	Numeric
number	Numeric
seed	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Introduction to Experimental Statistics. Ching Chun Li. McGraw-Hill Book Company, INC, New York, 1964

See Also

[design.rcbd](#), [design.lsd](#), [design.ab](#), [fact.nk](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
cipnumber <-c("CIP-101", "CIP-201", "CIP-301", "CIP-401", "CIP-501")
rep <-c(4,3,5,4,3)
# seed = 12543
crd1 <-design.crd(cipnumber,rep,number=101,12543,"Mersenne-Twister")
# no seed
crd2 <-design.crd(cipnumber,rep,number=101)
# write to hard disk
# write.table(crd1,"crd.txt", row.names=FALSE, sep="\t")
# file.show("crd.txt")
```

design.cyclic

Cyclic designs

Description

The cyclic design is a incomplete blocks designs, it is generated from a incomplete block initial of the size k, the plan is generated and randomized. The efficient and robust cyclic designs for 6 to 30 treatments, replications ≤ 10 .

Usage

```
design.cyclic(trt, k, r, number = 1, rowcol = FALSE, seed = 0, kinds = "Super-Duper")
```

Arguments

trt	vector treatments
k	block size
r	Replications
number	number of first plot
rowcol	TRUE: row-column design
seed	init seed random
kinds	random method

Details

Number o treatment 6 to 30. (r) Replication 2 to 10. (k) size of block 2 to 10. replication = i*k, "i" is value integer.

Value

trt	vector, name of the treatments
k	Constant, numeric
number	Constant, numeric
seed	Constant, numeric
kinds	character

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Kuehl, Robert(2000), Design of Experiments. 2nd ed., Duxbury. John, J.A. (1981) Efficient Cyclic Design. J. R. Statist. Soc. B, 43, No. 1, pp, 76-80.

See Also

[design.bib](#), [design.lattice](#), [design.alpha](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
trt<-letters[1:8]
# block size = 2, replication = 6
plan1 <- design.cyclic(trt,k=2, r=6)
names(plan1)
# groups 1,2,3
plan1$design[[1]]
plan1$design[[2]]
plan1$design[[3]]
plan1$book
# row-column design
plan2 <- design.cyclic(trt,k=2, r=6, rowcol=TRUE)
plan2$design
```

design.dau

*Augmented block design***Description**

In these designs, some treatments (checks) are replicate r times and other treatments (new) are replicated once.

Usage

```
design.dau(trt1, trt2, r, number = 1, seed = 0, kinds = "Super-Duper", name="trt")
```

Arguments

trt1	checks
trt2	new
r	Replications or blocks
number	number of first plot
seed	seed
kinds	method for to randomize
name	name of treatments

Details

```
kinds <- c("Wichmann-Hill", "Marsaglia-Multicarry", "Super-Duper", "Mersenne-Twister", "Knuth-TAOCP", "user-supplied", "Knuth-TAOCP-2002", "default" )
```

Value

trt1	vector, name of the treatments
trt2	vector, name of the treatments
r	Numeric
number	Numeric
seed	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

1. Augmented (or Hoonuiaku) Design. Federer, W.T. (1956), Hawaii Plr. rec., 55: 191-208. 2. In Augmented Designs. Federer, W.T and Raghavarao, D. (1975). Biometrics, vol. 31, No. 1 (mar., 1975), pp. 29-35

See Also[design.rcbd](#)**Examples**

```

library(agricolae)
# 4 treatments and 5 blocks
T1<-c("A","B","C","D")
T2<-letters[20:26]
dau <-design.dau(T1,T2, r=5)
# field book
dau
by(dau,dau[2],function(x) paste(x[,1],"-",as.character(x[,3])))
# write in hard disk
# write.table(dau,"dau.txt", row.names=FALSE, sep="\t")
# file.show("dau.txt")
# Augmented designs in Completely Randomized Design
trt<-c(T1,T2)
r<-c(4,4,4,4,1,1,1,1,1,1)
book <- design.crd(trt,r)

```

design.graeco

*Graeco - latin square design***Description**

A graeco - latin square is a $K \times K$ pattern that permits the study of k treatments simultaneously with three different blocking variables, each at k levels.

The function is only for squares of the odd numbers and even numbers (4, 8, 10 and 12)

Usage

```
design.graeco(trt1, trt2, number = 1, seed = 0, kinds = "Super-Duper")
```

Arguments

trt1	Treatments
trt2	Treatments
number	number of first plot
seed	seed
kinds	method for to randomize

Details

```
kinds <- c("Wichmann-Hill", "Marsaglia-Multicarry", "Super-Duper", "Mersenne-Twister", "Knuth-TAOCP", "user-supplied", "Knuth-TAOCP-2002", "default" )
```

Value

trt1	vector, name of the treatments
trt2	vector, name of the treatments
number	Numeric
seed	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

1. Statistics for Experimenters Design, Innovation, and Discovery Second Edition. George E. P. Box. Wiley-Interscience. 2005.
2. Experimental design. Cochran and Cox. Second edition. Wiley Classics Library Edition published 1992.

See Also

[design.crd](#), [design.lsd](#), [random.ab](#), [fact.nk](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
T1<-c("a","b","c","d")
T2<-c("v","w","x","y")
graeco <- design.graeco(T1,T2,number=101)
plots <-as.numeric(graeco[,1])
trt <- paste(graeco[,4],graeco[,5])
dim(plots)<-c(4,4)
dim(trt) <-c(4,4)
print(t(plots))
print(t(trt))
# 10 x 10
T1 <- letters[1:10]
T2 <- 1:10
graeco <- design.graeco(T1,T2)
trt <- paste(graeco[,4],graeco[,5])
dim(trt) <-c(10,10)
print(t(trt))
```

design.lattice	<i>Lattice designs</i>
----------------	------------------------

Description

SIMPLE and TRIPLE lattice designs. It randomizes treatments in k x k lattice.

Usage

```
design.lattice(k, type="triple", number = 1, seed = 0, kinds = "Super-Duper")
```

Arguments

k	order lattice
type	simple or triple lattice
number	number of first plot
seed	seed
kinds	method for to randomize

Details

```
kinds <- c("Wichmann-Hill", "Marsaglia-Multicarry", "Super-Duper", "Mersenne-Twister", "Knuth-TAOCP", "user-supplied", "Knuth-TAOCP-2002", "default" )
```

Value

k	vector, numeric
number	Numeric
seed	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

FIELD PLOT TECHNIQUE. Erwin L. LeCLERG. 2nd ed., 1962, Burgess Publishing Company, Minnesota

See Also

[design.crd](#), [design.rcbd](#), [design.lsd](#), [random.ab](#), [fact.nk](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
design.lattice(10,type="simple") # simple lattice desing, 10x10 (100 varieties)
design.lattice(3,type="triple") # triple lattice design, 3x3 ( 9 varieties)
```

`design.lsd`*Latin Square Design*

Description

It generates Latin Square Design. "Random" uses the methods of number generation in R. The seed is by `set.seed(seed, kinds)`.

Usage

```
design.lsd(trt, number = 1, seed = 0, kinds = "Super-Duper")
```

Arguments

<code>trt</code>	Treatments
<code>number</code>	number of first plot
<code>seed</code>	seed
<code>kinds</code>	method for to randomize

Details

```
kinds <- c("Wichmann-Hill", "Marsaglia-Multicarry", "Super-Duper", "Mersenne-Twister", "Knuth-TAOCP", "user-supplied", "Knuth-TAOCP-2002", "default" )
```

Value

<code>trt</code>	Vector names of treatments
<code>number</code>	Numeric
<code>seed</code>	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Introduction to Experimental Statistics. Ching Chun Li. McGraw-Hill Book Company, INC, New York, 1969

See Also

[design.crd](#), [design.rcbd](#), [random.ab](#), [fact.nk](#)

Examples

```

library(agricolae)
varieties<-c("perricholi","yungay","maria bonita","tomasa")
lsd <-design.lsd(varieties,number=1001,seed=23)
lsd # print field book.
plots <-as.numeric(lsd[,1])
trt <-as.character(lsd[,4])
dim(plots)<-c(4,4)
dim(trt) <-c(4,4)
print(t(plots))
print(t(trt))
# Write on hard disk.
# write.table(lsd,"lsd.txt", row.names=FALSE, sep="\t")
# file.show("lsd.txt")

```

design.rcbd

*Randomized Complete Block Design***Description**

It generates Randomized Complete Block Design. "Random" uses the methods of number generation in R. The seed is by set.seed(seed, kinds).

Usage

```
design.rcbd(trt, r, number = 1, seed = 0, kinds = "Super-Duper")
```

Arguments

trt	Treatments
r	Replications or blocks
number	number of first plot
seed	seed
kinds	method for to randomize

Details

```
kinds <- c("Wichmann-Hill", "Marsaglia-Multicarry", "Super-Duper", "Mersenne-Twister", "Knuth-TAOCP", "user-supplied", "Knuth-TAOCP-2002", "default" )
```

Value

trt	vector, name of the treatments
r	vector, numeric
number	Numeric
seed	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Introduction to Experimental Statistics. Ching Chun Li. McGraw-Hill Book Company, INC, New York, 1964

See Also

[design.crd](#), [design.lsd](#), [random.ab](#), [fact.nk](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
# 4 treatments and 5 blocks
trt<-c("A","B","C","D")
rcbd <-design.rcbd(trt,5,number=101,45,"Super-Duper") # seed = 45
rcbd # field book
plots <-as.numeric(rcbd[,1])
trt <-as.character(rcbd[,3])
dim(plots)<-c(4,5)
dim(trt) <-c(4,5)
print(t(plots))
print(t(trt))
# write in hard disk
# write.table(rcbd,"rcbd.txt", row.names=FALSE, sep="\t")
# file.show("rcbd.txt")
```

 design.split

Split Plot Design

Description

It generates split plot design. "Random" uses the methods of number generation in R. The seed is by `set.seed(seed, kinds)`.

Usage

```
design.split(trt1, trt2,r=NULL, design=c("rcbd","crd","lsd"),number = 1, seed = 0, kinds = "Super-Duper")
```

Arguments

trt1	Treatments in Plots
trt2	Treatments in Subplots
r	Replications or blocks
design	Experimental design

number	number of first plot
seed	seed
kinds	method for to randomize

Details

```
kinds <- c("Wichmann-Hill", "Marsaglia-Multicarry", "Super-Duper", "Mersenne-Twister", "Knuth-
TAOCP", "user-supplied", "Knuth-TAOCP-2002", "default" )
```

Value

trt1	vector, numeric
trt2	vector, numeric
r	vector, numeric
design	character
number	Numeric
seed	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Statistical Procedures for Agricultural Research. Kwanchai A. Gomez, Arturo A. Gomez. John Wiley & Sons, new York, 1984

See Also

[design.crd](#), [design.lsd](#), [random.ab](#), [fact.nk](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
# 4 treatments and 5 blocks in split-plot
t1<-c("A","B","C","D")
t2<-c(1,2,3)
book <-design.split(t1,t2,r=3,number=101,seed=45,kinds ="Super-Duper") # seed = 45
book # field book
# write in hard disk
# write.table(book,"book.txt", row.names=FALSE, sep="\t")
# file.show("book.txt")
```

design.strip *Strip Plot Design*

Description

It generates strip plot design. "Random" uses the methods of number generation in R. The seed is by `set.seed(seed, kinds)`.

Usage

```
design.strip(trt1, trt2,r, number = 1, seed = 0, kinds = "Super-Duper")
```

Arguments

trt1	Row treatments
trt2	column treatments
r	Replications
number	number of first plot
seed	seed
kinds	method for to randomize

Details

```
kinds <- c("Wichmann-Hill", "Marsaglia-Multicarry", "Super-Duper", "Mersenne-Twister", "Knuth-TAOCP", "user-supplied", "Knuth-TAOCP-2002", "default" )
```

Value

trt1	vector, name of the row treatments
trt2	vector, name of the column treatments
r	numeric
number	Numeric
seed	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Statistical Procedures for Agricultural Research. Kwanchai A. Gomez, Arturo A. Gomez. John Wiley & Sons, new York, 1984

See Also

[design.crd](#), [design.lsd](#), [random.ab](#), [fact.nk](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
# 4 treatments and 5 blocks in split-plot
t1<-c("A","B","C","D")
t2<-c(1,2,3)
r<-3
book <-design.strip(t1,t2,r, number=101,seed=45,kinds ="Super-Duper") # seed = 45
book # field book
# write in hard disk
# write.table(book,"book.txt", row.names=FALSE, sep="\t")
# file.show("book.txt")
```

disease

Data evaluation of the disease overtime

Description

Three evaluations over time and the potato yield when applying several treatments.

Usage

```
data(disease)
```

Format

A data frame with 21 observations on the following 7 variables.

plots a numeric vector

rep a numeric vector

trt a factor with levels T0 T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6

E2 a numeric vector

E5 a numeric vector

E7 a numeric vector

yield a numeric vector

Source

Experimental data.

References

International Potato Center. CIP - Lima Peru.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(disease)
str(disease)
```

duncan.test

Duncan's new multiple range test

Description

This test is adapted from the Newman-Keuls method. Duncan's test does not control family wise error rate at the specified alpha level. It has more power than the other post tests, but only because it doesn't control the error rate properly. The Experimentwise Error Rate at: $1-(1-\alpha)^{(a-1)}$; where "a" is the number of means and is the Per-Comparison Error Rate. Duncan's procedure is only very slightly more conservative than LSD. The level by alpha default is 0.05.

Usage

```
duncan.test(y, trt, DFerror, MSerror, alpha = 0.05, group=TRUE, main = NULL)
```

Arguments

y	model(aov or lm) or answer of the experimental unit
trt	Constant(only y=model) or vector treatment applied to each experimental unit
DFerror	Degree free
MSerror	Mean Square Error
alpha	Significant level
group	TRUE or FALSE
main	Title

Details

It is necessary first makes a analysis of variance.

Value

y	class (aov or lm) or vector numeric
trt	constant (only y=model) or vector alphanumeric
DFerror	Numeric
MSerror	Numeric
alpha	Numeric
group	Logic
main	Text

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Principles and procedures of statistics a biometrical approach Steel & Torry & Dickey. Third Edition 1997

See Also

[LSD.test](#), [waller.test](#) , [HSD.test](#) , [SNK.test](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(sweetpotato)
model<-aov(yield~virus,data=sweetpotato)
comparison <- duncan.test(model,"virus",
main="Yield of sweetpotato. Dealt with different virus")
duncan.test(model,"virus",alpha=0.01)
# version old duncan.test()
attach(sweetpotato)
df<-df.residual(model)
MSerror<-deviance(model)/df
comparison <- duncan.test(yield,virus,df,MSerror, group=TRUE)
detach(sweetpotato)
```

durbin.test

Durbin test and multiple comparison of treatments

Description

A multiple comparison of the Durbin test for the balanced incomplete blocks for sensorial or categorical evaluation. It forms groups according to the demanded ones for level of significance (alpha); by default, 0.05.

Usage

```
durbin.test(judge, trt, evaluation, alpha = 0.05, group =TRUE, main = NULL)
```

Arguments

judge	Identification of the judge in the evaluation
trt	Treatments
evaluation	variable
alpha	level of significant
group	TRUE or FALSE
main	Title

Value

juege	Vector, numeric
trt	Vector, numeric
evaluation	Vector, numeric
alpha	Vector, numeric, default is 0.05
group	Logic
main	text

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Practical Nonparametrics Statistics. W.J. Conover, 1999 Nonparametric Statistical Methods. Myles Hollander and Douglas A. Wofe, 1999

See Also

[kruskal, friedman, BIB.test](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
# Example 1. Conover, pag 391
person<-gl(7,3)
variety<-c(1,2,4,2,3,5,3,4,6,4,5,7,1,5,6,2,6,7,1,3,7)
preference<-c(2,3,1,3,1,2,2,1,3,1,2,3,3,1,2,3,1,2,3,1,2)
comparison<-durbin.test(person,variety,preference,group=TRUE,
main="Seven varieties of ice cream manufacturer")
#startgraph
bar.group(comparison,horiz=TRUE,xlim=c(0,20),density=4)
#endgraph
# Example 2. Myles Hollander, pag 311
# Source: W. Moore and C.I. Bliss. 1942
day<-gl(7,3)
chemical<-c("A","B","D","A","C","E","C","D","G","A","F","G","B","C","F",
"B","E","G","D","E","F")
toxic<-c(0.465,0.343,0.396,0.602,0.873,0.634,0.875,0.325,0.330,0.423,0.987,
0.426,0.652,1.142,0.989,0.536,0.409,0.309,0.609,0.417,0.931)
comparison<-durbin.test(day,chemical,toxic,group=TRUE,
main="Logarithm of Toxic Dosages")
```

fact.nk *Factorial design k-factors with n-levels in blocks*

Description

It generates a table randomized for the design of blocks in factorial n^k . "Random" uses the methods of number generation in R. The seed is by `set.seed(seed, kinds)`.

Usage

```
fact.nk(level, factors, blocks, seed = 0, kinds = "Super-Duper")
```

Arguments

level	Number of levels
factors	Number of factor
blocks	Number of block
seed	Seed to randomize
kinds	method for to randomize

Details

```
kinds <- c("Wichmann-Hill", "Marsaglia-Multicarry", "Super-Duper", "Mersenne-Twister", "Knuth-TAOCP", "user-supplied", "Knuth-TAOCP-2002", "default" )
```

Value

level	Numeric
factors	Numeric
blocks	Numeric
seed	Numeric
kinds	details

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[design.crd](#), [design.rcbd](#), [design.lsd](#), [random.ab](#), [design.ab](#)

Examples

```

library(agricolae)
level<- 2; factors<-3 ; blocks <- 4
fact.nk(level,factors,blocks)
# factorial 2^5 in 4 blocks
fact.nk(2,5,4)
# factorial two factors in 3 levels for 4 blocks
fact.nk(3,2,4,seed=100,kinds="Mersenne-Twister")
# factorial 4x4 = 4^2 in 3 blocks
fact.nk(4,2,3)

```

friedman

*Friedman test and multiple comparison of treatments***Description**

The data consist of b mutually independent k -variate random variables called b blocks. The random variable is in a block and is associated with treatment. It makes the multiple comparison of the Friedman test with or without ties. A first result is obtained by `friedman.test` of R.

Usage

```
friedman(judge,trt,evaluation,alpha=0.05,group=TRUE,main=NULL)
```

Arguments

judge	Identification of the judge in the evaluation
trt	Treatment
evaluation	Variable
alpha	Significant test
group	TRUE or FALSE
main	Title

Value

judge	Vector
trt	Vector
evaluation	Vector
alpha	Numeric
group	Logic
main	Text

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Practical Nonparametrics Statistics. W.J. Conover, 1999

See Also

[kruskal, durbin.test](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(grass)
attach(grass)
comparison<-friedman(judge,trt, evaluation,alpha=0.05, group=TRUE,
main="Data of the book of Conover")
#startgraph
bar.group(comparison,density=3,border="red",col="blue",ylim=c(0,45))
#endgraph
```

frijol

Data of frijol

Description

Data of frijol under 4 technologies for the homogeneity of regression study. Yield of Frijol in kg/ha in clean and dry grain.

Tecnologies: 20-40-20 kg/ha. N. P2O5 and K2O + 2 t/ha of gallinaza. 40-80-40 kg/ha. N. P2O5 and K2O + 2 t/ha of gallinaza. 60-120-60 kg/ha. N. P2O5 and K2O + 2 t/ha of gallinaza. 40-80-40 kg/ha. N. P2O5 and K2O + 4 t/ha of gallinaza.

Usage

```
data(frijol)
```

Format

A data frame with 84 observations on the following 3 variables.

technology a factor with levels a b c d

production a numeric vector

index a numeric vector

References

Oriente antioqueno (1972) (ICA.- Orlando Martinez W.) Colombia.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(frijol)
str(frijol)
```

genxenv

Data of potato yield in a different environment

Description

50 genotypes and 5 environments.

Usage

```
data(genxenv)
```

Format

A data frame with 250 observations on the following 3 variables.

ENV a numeric vector

GEN a numeric vector

YLD a numeric vector

Source

International Potato Center. CIP - Lima Peru.

References

International Potato Center. CIP - Lima Peru.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(genxenv)
str(genxenv)
```

Glycoalkaloids	<i>Data Glycoalkaloids</i>
----------------	----------------------------

Description

A measurement of the Glycoalkaloids by two methods: HPLC and spectrophotometer.

Usage

```
data(Glycoalkaloids)
```

Format

A data frame with 25 observations on the following 2 variables.

HPLC a numeric vector

spectrophotometer a numeric vector

Source

International Potato Center. CIP - Lima Peru.

References

International Potato Center. CIP - Lima Peru.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(Glycoalkaloids)
str(Glycoalkaloids)
```

graph.freq	<i>Histogram</i>
------------	------------------

Description

In many situations it has intervals of class defined with its respective frequencies. By means of this function, the graphic of frequency is obtained and it is possible to superpose the normal distribution, polygon of frequency, Ojiva and to construct the table of complete frequency.

Usage

```
graph.freq(x, breaks="sturges", counts=NULL, frequency=1, plot=TRUE, nclass=NULL, xlab="", ylab="", ...)
```

Arguments

x	a vector of values, a object hist(), graph.freq()
counts	frequency and x is class intervals
breaks	a vector giving the breakpoints between histogram cells
frequency	1=counts, 2=relative, 3=density
plot	logic
nclass	number of classes
xlab	x labels
ylab	y labels
...	other parameters of graphic

Value

x	Numeric or list
plot	TRUE or FALSE
counts	Numeric
frequency	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[polygon.freq](#), [table.freq](#), [stat.freq](#), [intervals.freq](#), [sturges.freq](#), [join.freq](#), [ojiva.freq](#), [normal.freq](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(genxenv)
yield <- subset(genxenv$YLD,genxenv$ENV==2)
yield <- round(yield,1)
h<- graph.freq(yield,axes=FALSE, frequency=1, ylab="frequency",col="yellow")
axis(1,h$breaks)
axis(2,seq(0,20,0.1))
# To reproduce histogram.
h1 <- graph.freq(h, col="blue", frequency=2,border="red", density=8,axes=FALSE, xlab="YIELD",ylab="relative")
axis(1,h$breaks)
axis(2,seq(0,.4,0.1))
# summary, only frequency
limits <-seq(10,40,5)
frequencies <-c(2,6,8,7,3,4)
#startgraph
h<-graph.freq(limits,counts=frequencies,col="bisque",xlab="Classes")
polygon.freq(h,col="red")
```

```

title( main="Histogram and polygon of frequency",
ylab="Frequency")
#endgraph
# Statistics
measures<-stat.freq(h)
print(measures)
# frequency table full
round(table.freq(h),2)
#startgraph
# Ojiva
ojiva.freq(h,col="red",type="b",xlab="Variable",ylab="Accumulated relative frequency")
# only frequency polygon
h<-graph.freq(limits,counts=frequencies,border=FALSE,col=NULL,xlab="  ",ylab="")
title( main="Polygon of frequency",
xlab="Variable", ylab="Frequency")
polygon.freq(h,col="blue")
grid(col="brown")
#endgraph
# Draw curve for Histogram
h<- graph.freq(yield,axes=FALSE, frequency=3, ylab="f(yield)",col="yellow")
axis(1,h$breaks)
axis(2,seq(0,0.18,0.03),las=2)
lines(density(yield), col = "red", lwd = 2)
title("Draw curve for Histogram")

```

grass

Data for Friedman test

Description

Twelve homeowners are selected randomly to participate in an experiment with a plant nursery. Each homeowner is asked to select four fairly identical areas in his yard and to plant four different types of grasses, one in each area.

Usage

```
data(grass)
```

Format

A data frame with 48 observations on the following 3 variables.

judge a numeric vector

trt a factor with levels t1 t2 t3 t4

evaluation a numeric vector

Details

Each of the 12 blocks consists of four fairly identical plots of land, each receiving care of approximately the same degree of skill because the four plots are presumably cared for by the same homeowner.

Source

Book: Practical Nonparametrics Statistics, pag 372.

References

Practical Nonparametrics Statistics. W.J. Conover, 1999

Examples

```
data(grass)
str(grass)
```

greenhouse

Data in greenhouse

Description

Potato minituber production in greenhouse, three sets of data in potato varieties with different methods: hydroponics, Aeroponic, Pots and Plant beds, the unit is in grams and the number of tubers in units,

Usage

```
data(greenhouse)
```

Details

greenhouse is list, three tables: greenhouse1(480 obs, 5 var), yield for plant, unit is grams. greenhouse2(48 obs, 5 var), Yields of 10 plants by experimental unit(grams). planting date(April 24, 2004) and harvest date(July 16, 2004) and greenhouse3(480 obs, 5 var), Tubers by plants.

Source

International Potato Center(CIP). Lima-Peru. Data Kindly provided by Carlos Chuquillanqui.

References

- Produccion de semila de papa por hidroponia tecnica de flujo continuo de una pelicula de solucion nutritiva (nft) Carlos Chuquillanqui(CIP), Jorge Tenorio(CIP) and L. F. Salazar(Agdia Inc). AGROENFOQUE Lima-Peru (2004) - Potato Minituber Production Using Aeroponics: Effect of Plant Density and Harvesting Intervals American Journal of Potato Research, Jan/Feb 2006 by Faran, Imma, Mingo-Castel, Angel M

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(greenhouse)
greenhouse1 <- greenhouse$greenhouse1
greenhouse2 <- greenhouse$greenhouse2
greenhouse3 <- greenhouse$greenhouse3
```

grid3p

Interpolation for nonequidistant points in matrix

Description

Z=f(x,y) generates an information matrix by a process of interpolation for nonequidistant points. It uses function interpp of library akima.

Usage

```
grid3p(x, y, z, m, n)
```

Arguments

x	Vector independent
y	Vector independent
z	Vector dependent
m	number of rows of the new matrix
n	number of columns of the new matrix

Details

The function fxyz obtains a new data set. A new vector "x" of "m" elements and a new vector "y" of "n" elements and the matrix "z" of mxn elements, those that will be obtained by interpolation.

Value

x	Numeric
y	Numeric
z	Numeric
m	Numeric
n	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also[wxyz](#)**Examples**

```

library(akima)
library(agricolae)
data(clay)
x<-clay$per.clay
y<-clay$days
z<-clay$ralstonia
model<- lm(z ~ x + y)
zo<-wxyz(model,x,y,z)
# it completes and it finds the average of points with equal coordinate.
b<-colnames(zo)
a<-rownames(zo)
x<-as.numeric(rep(a,length(b)))
y<-NULL
for(i in 1:length(b)) y<-c(y,rep(b[i],length(a)))
y<-as.numeric(y)
z<-as.numeric(zo)
m<-40
n<-20
# It generates a new matrix mxn with but points by interpolation.
z2<-grid3p(x,y,z,m,n)
# plot
x2<-as.numeric(dimnames(z2)[[1]])
y2<-as.numeric(dimnames(z2)[[2]])
res<-contour(x2,y2,z2, cex=0.7, col="blue",xlab="clay",ylab="days")
mtext("Ralstonia solanacearum population",side=3,cex=0.9,font=4)
#=====
# Using the function of interpolacion of irregular points. see interp() de "akima"

data(clay)
x<-clay$per.clay
y<-clay$days
z<-clay$ralstonia
zz <- interp(x,y,z,xo=seq(4,32,length=100),yo=seq(2,79,length=100),duplicate="mean")
#startgraph
image(zz$x,zz$y,zz$z,xlab = "clay", ylab = "day",frame=FALSE, col=topo.colors(8))
contour(zz$x,zz$y,zz$z, cex=0.7, col = "blue",add=TRUE,frame=FALSE)
mtext("Ralstonia solanacearum population\n",side=3,cex=0.9,font=4)
#endgraph

```

growth

*Data growth of trees***Description**

Data growth of pijuayo trees in several localities.

Usage

```
data(growth)
```

Format

A data frame with 30 observations on the following 3 variables.

place a factor with levels L1 L2

slime a numeric vector

height a numeric vector

Source

Experimental data (Pucallpa - Peru)

References

ICRAF lima Peru.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(growth)
str(growth)
```

haynes

Data of yield for nonparametrical stability analysis

Description

Published data. Haynes.

Usage

```
data(haynes)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 9 variables.

clone a factor with levels A84118-3 A080432-1 A084275-3 AWN86514-2 B0692-4 B0718-3 B0749-2F B0767-2 Bertita Bzura C0083008-1 Elba Greta Krantz Libertas Stobrawa

FL a numeric vector

MI a numeric vector

ME a numeric vector

MN a numeric vector

ND a numeric vector

NY a numeric vector

PA a numeric vector

WI a numeric vector

References

Haynes K G, Lambert D H, Christ B J, Weingartner D P, Douches D S, Backlund J E, Fry W and Stevenson W. 1998. Phenotypic stability of resistance to late blight in potato clones evaluated at eight sites in the United States American Journal Potato Research 75, pag 211-217.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(haynes)
str(haynes)
```

Hco2006

Data amendment Huanuco 2006

Description

Incidents and performance of healthy tubers and rotten potato field infested with naturally *Ralstonia solanacearum* Race 3/Bv 2A, after application of inorganic amendments and a rotation crop in Huanuco Peru, 2006.

Usage

```
data(Hco2006)
```

Format

The format is: List of 2

amendment a factor

crop a factor

block a numeric vector, replications

plant a numeric vector, number plant

wilt_percent a numeric vector, wilt percentage at 60 days

health a numeric vector, kg/8m2, 20 plants

rot a numeric vector, kg/8m2, 20 plants

Details

Application of inorganic amendment and crop rotation to control bacterial wilt of the potato (MBP).

Source

Experimental field, 2006. Data Kindly provided by Pedro Aley.

References

International Potato Center. CIP - Lima Peru.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(Hco2006)
str(Hco2006)
wilt<-Hco2006$wilt
yield<-Hco2006$yield
means <- tapply.stat(wilt[,5],wilt[,1:3],function(x) mean(x,na.rm=TRUE))
names(means)[4]<-"wilt_percent"
model <- aov(wilt_percent ~ block + crop, means)
anova(model)
cv.model(model)
yield<-yield[order(paste(yield[,1],yield[,2],yield[,3])),]
correlation(means[,4],yield[,4],method="spearman")
```

hcut

Cut tree of consensus

Description

It shows dendrogram of a consensus of a tree generated by hclust.

Usage

```
hcut(consensus,h,group,col.text="blue",cex.text=1,...)
```

Arguments

consensus	object consensus
h	numeric scalar or vector with heights where the tree should be cut.
group	an integer scalar with the desired number of group
col.text	color of number consensus
cex.text	size of number consensus
...	Other parameters of the function plot() in cut()

Value

hcut returns a data.frame with group memberships and consensus tree.

Author(s)

F. de Mendiburu

See Also[hclust](#), [consensus](#), [hgroups](#)**Examples**

```
library(agricolae)
data(pamCIP)
# only code
rownames(pamCIP)<-substr(rownames(pamCIP),1,6)
# groups of clusters
output<-consensus(pamCIP,nboot=100)
hcut(output,h=0.4,group=5,main="Group 5")
#
hcut(output,h=0.4,group=8,type="t",edgePar = list(lty=1:2, col=2:1),main="group 8"
,col.text="blue",cex.text=1)
```

heterosis

*Data of potato, Heterosis***Description**

Determination of heterosis, general combining ability (GCA) and specific combining ability in tuber dry matter, reducing sugars and agronomic characteristics in TPS families.

Usage

```
data(heterosis)
```

Format

A data frame with 216 observations on the following 11 variables.

Place 1: La Molina, 2=Huancayo

Replication a numeric vector

Treatment a numeric vector

Factor a factor with levels Control progenie progenitor testigo

Female a factor with levels Achirana LT-8 MF-I MF-II Serrana TPS-2 TPS-25 TPS-7

Male a factor with levels TPS-13 TPS-67 TS-15

v1 Yield (Kg/plant)

v2 Reducing sugars (scale):1 low and 5=High

v3 Tuber dry matter (percentage)

v4 Tuber number/plant

v5 Average tuber weight (g)

Details

The study was conducted in 3 environments, La Molina-PERU to 240 masl. during autumn-winter and spring, and in Huancayo-PERU 3180 masl., during summer. The experimental material consisted of 24 families half brother in the form of tubers derived from TPS, obtained crossing between 8 female and 3 male parents. Design used was randomized complete block with three repetitions. The experimental unit was 30 plants in two rows at a distance of 30cm between plants and 90 cm between rows. Variables evaluated were Yield, Tubers number, Dry matter and content and reducing sugars. The analysis was conducted line x tester. The control variety was Desiree.

Source

International Potato Center(CIP). Lima-Peru. Data Kindly provided by of Rolando Cabello.

References

Tesis "Heterosis, habilidad combinatoria general y especifica para materia seca, azucares reductores y caracteres agronomicos en familias de tuberculos provenientes de semilla sexual de papa. Magister Scientiae Rodolfo Valdivia Lorente. Universidad Nacional Agraria La molina-Lima Peru, Escuela de Post Grado, Mejoramiento genetico de plantas, 2004". Poster: Congreso de la Sociedad Peruana de Genetica - Peru, 2008.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(heterosis)
str(heterosis)
site1<-subset(heterosis,heterosis[,1]==1)
site2<-subset(heterosis,heterosis[,1]==2)
site3<-subset(heterosis,heterosis[,1]==3)
attach(site1)
model1<-lineXttester(Replication, Female, Male, v1)
DFe <- df.residual(model1)
CMe <- deviance(model1)/DFe
test1 <- HSD.test(v1, Factor,DFe,CMe)
test2 <- HSD.test(v1, Treatment,DFe,CMe)
detach(site1)
attach(site2)
model2<-lineXttester(Replication, Female, Male, v3)
detach(site2)
attach(site3)
model3<-lineXttester(Replication, Female, Male, v4)
detach(site3)
```

Description

Returns a vector with group memberships. This function is used by the function `consensus` of `clusters`.

Usage

```
hgroups(hmerge)
```

Arguments

`hmerge` The object is components of the `hclust`

Value

`data` object merge of `hcluster`'

Author(s)

F. de Mendiburu

See Also

[hclust](#), [hcut](#), [consensus](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(pamCIP)
# only code
rownames(pamCIP)<-substr(rownames(pamCIP),1,6)
distance <- dist(pamCIP,method="binary")
clusters<- hclust( distance, method="complete")
# groups of clusters
hgroups(clusters$merge)
```

HSD.test

Multiple comparisons: Tukey

Description

It makes multiple comparisons of treatments by means of Tukey. The level by alpha default is 0.05.

Usage

```
HSD.test(y, trt, DFerror, MSerror, alpha = 0.05, group=TRUE, main = NULL)
```

Arguments

y	model(aov or lm) or answer of the experimental unit
trt	Constant(only y=model) or vector treatment applied to each experimental unit
DFerror	Degree free
MSerror	Mean Square Error
alpha	Significant level
group	TRUE or FALSE
main	Title

Details

It is necessary first makes a analysis of variance.

Value

y	class (aov or lm) or vector numeric
trt	constant (only y=model) or vector alphanumeric
DFerror	Numeric
MSerror	Numeric
alpha	Numeric
group	Logic
main	Text

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Principles and procedures of statistics a biometrical approach Steel & Torry & Dickey. Third Edition 1997

See Also

[LSD.test](#), [waller.test](#) , [SNK.test](#) , [duncan.test](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(sweetpotato)
model<-aov(yield~virus, data=sweetpotato)
comparison <- HSD.test(model,"virus", group=TRUE,
main="Yield of sweetpotato\nDealt with different virus")
#stargraph
bar.group(comparison,ylim=c(0,45),density=4,border="blue")
#endgraph
```

```
HSD.test(model,"virus", group=FALSE)
# Old version HSD.test()
attach(sweetpotato)
df<-df.residual(model)
MSerror<-deviance(model)/df
HSD.test(yield,virus,df,MSerror, group=TRUE,
main="Yield of sweetpotato. Dealt with different virus")
detach(sweetpotato)
```

huasahuasi

Data: Rainfall thresholds as support for timing fungicide applications in the control of potato late blight in Peru

Description

Timing fungicide sprays based on accumulated rainfall thresholds can be a successful component of integrated management packages that include cultivars with moderate or high levels of resistance to late blight. The simplicity of measuring accumulated rainfall means that the technology can potentially be used by resource-poor farmers in developing countries.

Usage

```
data(huasahuasi)
```

Format

The format is: List of 2 (AUDPC, YIELD)

block a factor with levels I II III

trt a factor with levels 40mm 7-days Non-application

c1on a factor with levels C386209.10 C387164.4 Cruza148 Musuq Yungay

y1da a numeric vector, Kgr./plot

y2da a numeric vector, Kgr./plot

y3ra a numeric vector, Kgr./plot

d44 a numeric vector, 44 days

d51 a numeric vector, 51 days

d100 a numeric vector, 100 days

Details

The experimental unit was formed by 4 furrows of 1.8 m of length, with distance between furrows from 0.90 m and between plants of 0.30 m. In each furrow was installed 5 plants. The experiment had 3 repetitions. From the beginning of the experiment were fulfilled the following treatments
 Thresholds 40 mm: Apply the fungicide when 40 precipitation mm accumulates. The minimum interval between applications will be of 7 days. Schedule 7 days: The applications should be carried out every 7 days calendar. Without application: No fungicide application will be made. The

evaluation of the severity of the late blight in each treatment started to emergency 80 percentage and then evaluations were made every 7 days until being observed a physiological maturation of the crop.

Source

Experimental field, 2003. Data Kindly provided by Wilmer Perez.

References

International Potato Center. CIP - Lima Peru.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(huasahuasi)
names(huasahuasi)
str(huasahuasi$AUDPC)
str(huasahuasi$YIELD)
```

index.bio

Biodiversity Index

Description

Scientists use a formula called the biodiversity index to describe the amount of species diversity in a given area.

Usage

```
index.bio(data, method = c("Margalef", "Simpson.Dom", "Simpson.Div", "Berger.Parker", "McIntosh", "Sha
```

Arguments

data	number of specimens
method	Describe method bio-diversity
level	Significant level
nboot	size bootstrap
console	output console TRUE

Details

method bio-diversity. "Margalef" "Simpson.Dom" "Simpson.Div" "Berger.Parker" "McIntosh" "Shannon"

Value

data	vector
method	method bio-diversity
level	value 0-100 percentage
nboot	size 100, 500,...

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Magurran, A.E. (1988) Ecological diversity and its measurement. Princeton University Press
 Efron, B., Tibshirani, R. (1993) An Introduction to the Bootstrap. Chapman and Hall/CRC

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(paracsho)
# date 22-06-05 and treatment CON = application with insecticide
specimens <- paracsho[1:10,6]
output1 <- index.bio(specimens,method="Simpson.Div",level=95,nboot=200)
output2 <- index.bio(specimens,method="Shannon",level=95,nboot=200)
rbind(output1, output2)
```

index.smith

Uniformity soil. Smith's Index of Soil Heterogeneity

Description

Smith's index of soil heterogeneity is used primarily to derive optimum plot size. The index gives a single value as a quantitative measure of soil heterogeneity in an area. Graph CV for plot size and shape.

Usage

```
index.smith(data, ...)
```

Arguments

data	dataframe or matrix
...	Parameters of the plot()

Details

$$V_x = V(x)/x \cdot b$$

$V(x)$ is the between-plot variance, V_x is the variance per unit area for plot size of x basic unit, and b is the Smith' index of soil heterogeneity.

Value

data Numeric
...

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Statistical Procedures for Agriculture Research. Second Edition. Kwanchai A. Gomez and Arturo A. Gomez. 1976. USA

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(rice)
#startgraph
table<-index.smith(rice,
  main="Relationship between CV per unit area and plot size",col="red")
#endgraph
uniformity <- data.frame(table$uniformity)
uniformity
# regression variance per unit area an plot size.
model <- lm(Vx ~ I(log(Size)),uniformity)
coeff <- coef(model)
x<-1:max(uniformity$Size)
Vx<- coeff[1]+coeff[2]*log(x)
#startgraph
plot(x,Vx, type="l", col="blue",
  main="Relationship between variance per unit area and plot size")
points(uniformity$Size,uniformity$Vx)
#endgraph
```

intervals.freq	<i>Class intervals</i>
----------------	------------------------

Description

List class intervals.

Usage

```
intervals.freq(breaks)
```

Arguments

breaks class intervals

Value

breaks vector numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[polygon.freq](#), [table.freq](#), [stat.freq](#), [graph.freq](#), [sturges.freq](#), [join.freq](#), [ojiva.freq](#), [normal.freq](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
# example 1
data(growth)
attach(growth)
h2<-hist(height,plot=FALSE)
intervals.freq(h2$breaks)
# example 2
x<-seq(10,40,5)
y<-c(2,6,8,7,3,4)
intervals.freq(x)
```

join.freq

Join class for histogram

Description

In many situations it is required to join classes because of the low frequency in the intervals. In this process, it is required to join the intervals and add the frequencies of them.

Usage

```
join.freq(breaks, join)
```

Arguments

breaks Class intervals
 join vector

Value

breaks vector numeric
 join numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also[polygon.freq](#), [table.freq](#), [stat.freq](#), [intervals.freq](#), [sturges.freq](#), [graph.freq](#), [ojiva.freq](#), [normal.freq](#)**Examples**

```
library(agricolae)
data(natives)
attach(natives)
class<-sturges.freq(size)
# information of the classes
class
breaks <- class$breaks
# list classes
intervals.freq(breaks)
# Table frequency
h1<-hist(size,breaks,plot=FALSE)
table.freq(h1)
# Join classes 9 and 10 with little frequency.
inter<-join.freq(breaks,9:10)
# new table
h2<-hist(size,breaks=inter,xlim=c(0,0.12),col="bisque")
table.freq(h2)
```

`kendall`*Correlation of Kendall*

Description

Correlation of Kendall two set. Compute exact p-value with ties.

Usage`kendall(data1, data2)`**Arguments**

<code>data1</code>	vector
<code>data2</code>	vector

Value

<code>data1</code>	Numeric
<code>data2</code>	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Numerical Recipes in C. Second Edition. Pag 634

See Also[correlation](#)**Examples**

```
library(agricolae)
x <-c(1,1,1,4,2,2,3,1,3,2,1,1,2,3,2,1,1,2,1,2)
y <-c(1,1,2,3,4,4,2,1,2,3,1,1,3,4,2,1,1,3,1,2)
kendall(x,y)
```

kruskal

Kruskal Wallis test and multiple comparison of treatments.

Description

It makes the multiple comparison with Kruskal-Wallis. The parameters by default are $\alpha = 0.05$.

Usage

```
kruskal(y, trt, alpha = 0.05, group=TRUE, main = NULL)
```

Arguments

y	response
trt	treatment
alpha	level signification
group	TRUE or FALSE
main	Title

Value

y	vector numeric
trt	vector alphanumeric
alpha	level significant
group	Logic
main	Title

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Practical Nonparametrics Statistics. W.J. Conover, 1999

See Also

[friedman, durbin.test](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(corn)
attach(corn)
str(corn)
comparison<-kruskal(observation,method,group=TRUE, main="corn")
detach(corn)
```

kurtosis

Finding the Kurtosis coefficient

Description

It obtains the value of the kurtosis for a normally distributed variable. The result is similar to SAS.

Usage

```
kurtosis(x)
```

Arguments

x a numeric vector

Value

x The kurtosis of x

See Also

[skewness](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
x<-c(3,4,5,2,3,4,5,6,4,NA,7)
kurtosis(x)
# value is -0.1517996
```

lastC *Setting the last character of a chain*

Description

A special function for the group of treatments in the multiple comparison tests. Use `order.group`.

Usage

```
lastC(x)
```

Arguments

x letters

Value

x character

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[order.group](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
x<-c("a","ab","b","c","cd")
lastC(x)
# "a" "b" "b" "c" "d"
```

lineXtester *Line x Tester Analysis*

Description

It makes the Line x Tester Genetic Analysis. It also estimates the general and specific combinatory ability effects and the line and tester genetic contribution.

Usage

```
lineXtester(replications, lines, testers, y)
```

Arguments

replications	Replications
lines	Lines
testers	Testers
y	Variable, response

Details

output: Standard Errors for combining ability effects. Componentes geneticos. Variancias. Contribucion proporcional. ANOVA with parents and crosses. ANOVA for line X tester analysis. ANOVA for line X tester analysis including parents. GCA Effects. Lines Effects. Testers Effects. Standard Errors for Combining Ability Effects. Genetic Components. Proportional contribution of lines, testers and their interactions. to total variance.

Value

replications	vector, numeric
lines	vector, numeric
testers	vector, numeric
y	vector, numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Biometrical Methods in Quantitative Genetic Analysis, Singh, Chaudhary. 1979

See Also

[AMMI](#)

Examples

```
# see structure line by testers
library(agricolae)
# example 1
data(heterosis)
site1<-subset(heterosis,heterosis[,1]==1)
attach(site1)
output1<-lineXtester(Replication, Female, Male, v2)
detach(site1)
# example 2
data(LxT)
str(LxT)
attach(LxT)
output2<-lineXtester(replication, line, tester, yield)
detach(LxT)
```

LSD.test *Multiple comparisons, "Least significant difference" and Adjust P-values*

Description

Multiple comparisons of treatments by means of LSD and a grouping of treatments. The level by alpha default is 0.05. Returns p-values adjusted using one of several methods

Usage

```
LSD.test(y, trt, DFerror, MSerror, alpha = 0.05, p.adj=c("none","holm",
"hochberg", "bonferroni", "BH", "BY", "fdr"), group=TRUE, main = NULL)
```

Arguments

y	model(aov or lm) or answer of the experimental unit
trt	Constant(only y=model) or vector treatment applied to each experimental unit
DFerror	Degrees of freedom of the experimental error
MSerror	Means square error of the experimental
alpha	Level of risk for the test
p.adj	Method for adjusting p values (see p.adjust)
group	TRUE or FALSE
main	title of the study

Details

For equal or different repetition. p.adj = "holm", "hochberg", "bonferroni", "BH", "BY", "fdr". see p.adjust() p.adj="none" is t-student. p.adj="hommel" is not applied in this test.

Value

y	class (aov or lm) or vector numeric
trt	constant (only y=model) or vector alphanumeric
DFerror	Numeric
MSerror	Numeric
alpha	Numeric
p.adj	text, see p.adjust
group	Logic
main	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Steel, R.; Torri, J.; Dickey, D. (1997) Principles and Procedures of Statistics A Biometrical Approach. pp178.

See Also

[HSD.test](#), [waller.test](#), [SNK.test](#), [bar.err](#), [bar.group](#), [duncan.test](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(sweetpotato)
model<-aov(yield~virus, data=sweetpotato)
comparison <- LSD.test(model,"virus", p.adj="bonferroni",
main="Yield of sweetpotato\ndealt with different virus")
#stargraph
bar.group(comparison,ylim=c(0,45),density=4,border="blue")
#endgraph
# Old version LSD.test()
attach(sweetpotato)
df<-df.residual(model)
MSerror<-deviance(model)/df
comparison <- LSD.test(yield,virus,df,MSerror, p.adj="bonferroni", group=FALSE,
main="Yield of sweetpotato\ndealt with different virus")
detach(sweetpotato)
#stargraph
bar.err(comparison,std=TRUE,ylim=c(0,45),density=4,border="red")
#endgraph
LSD.test(model,"virus",p.adj="bon")
```

LxT

Data Line by tester

Description

Data frame with yield by line x tester.

Usage

```
data(LxT)
```

Format

A data frame with 92 observations on the following 4 variables.

replication a numeric vector

line a numeric vector

tester a numeric vector

yield a numeric vector

Source

Biometrical Methods in Quantitative Genetic Analysis, Singh, Chaudhary. 1979

markers

Data of molecular markers

Description

A partial study on 27 molecular markers.

Usage

```
data(markers)
```

Format

A data frame with 23 observations on the following 27 variables.

marker1 a numeric vector
marker2 a numeric vector
marker3 a numeric vector
marker4 a numeric vector
marker5 a numeric vector
marker6 a numeric vector
marker7 a numeric vector
marker8 a numeric vector
marker9 a numeric vector
marker10 a numeric vector
marker11 a numeric vector
marker12 a numeric vector
marker13 a numeric vector
marker14 a numeric vector
marker15 a numeric vector
marker16 a numeric vector
marker17 a numeric vector
marker18 a numeric vector
marker19 a numeric vector
marker20 a numeric vector
marker21 a numeric vector
marker22 a numeric vector

marker23 a numeric vector
marker24 a numeric vector
marker25 a numeric vector
marker26 a numeric vector
marker27 a numeric vector

Source

International Potato Center Lima-Peru.

References

International Potato Center Lima-Peru.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)  
data(markers)  
str(markers)
```

melon

Data of yield of melon in a Latin square experiment

Description

An irrigation system evaluation by exudation using four varieties of melon, under modality of sowing, SIMPLE ROW. The goal is to analyze the behavior of three hybrid melon varieties and one standard.

Usage

```
data(melon)
```

Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 4 variables.

row a numeric vector
col a numeric vector
variety a factor with levels V1 V2 V3 V4
yield a numeric vector

Details

Varieties: Hibrido Mission (V1); Hibrido Mark (V2); Hibrido Topfligth (V3); Hibrido Hales Best Jumbo (V4).

Source

Tesis. "Evaluacion del sistema de riego por exudacion utilizando cuatro variedades de melon, bajo modalidad de siembra, SIMPLE HILERA". Alberto Angeles L. Universidad Agraria la Molina - Lima Peru.

References

Universidad Nacional Agraria la molina.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(melon)
str(melon)
```

montecarlo

Random generation by Montecarlo

Description

Random generation form data, use function density and parameters

Usage

```
montecarlo(data, k, ...)
```

Arguments

data	vector or object(hist, graph.freq)
k	number of simulations
...	Other parameters of the function density, only if data is vector

Value

Generates random.

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[density](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
r<-rnorm(50, 10,2)
montecarlo(r, k=100, kernel="epanechnikov")
# other example
h<-hist(r,plot=FALSE)
montecarlo(h, k=100)
# other example
breaks<-c(0, 150, 200, 250, 300)
counts<-c(10, 20, 40, 30)
h<-graph.freq(x=breaks,counts=counts,plot=FALSE)
montecarlo(h, k=100)
```

natives

Data of native potato

Description

An evaluation of the number, weight and size of 24 native potatoes varieties.

Usage

```
data(natives)
```

Format

A data frame with 876 observations on the following 4 variables.

variety a numeric vector

number a numeric vector

weight a numeric vector

size a numeric vector

Source

International Potato Center. CIP - Lima Peru.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(natives)
str(natives)
```

nonadditivity	<i>Nonadditivity model test</i>
---------------	---------------------------------

Description

The resistance for the transformable nonadditivity, due to J. W. Tukey, is based on the detection of a curvilinear relation between $y - \text{est}(y)$ and $\text{est}(y)$. A freedom degree for the transformable nonadditivity.

Usage

```
nonadditivity(y, factor1, factor2, df, MSerror)
```

Arguments

y	Answer of the experimental unit
factor1	First treatment applied to each experimental unit
factor2	Second treatment applied to each experimental unit
df	Degrees of freedom of the experimental error
MSerror	Means square error of the experimental

Details

Only two factor: Block and treatment or factor 1 and factor 2.

Value

y	Numeric
factor1	alphanumeric
factor2	alphanumeric
df	Numeric
MSerror	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

1. Steel, R.; Torri, J.; Dickey, D. (1997) Principles and Procedures of Statistics A Biometrical Approach
2. George E.P. Box; J. Stuart Hunter and William G. Hunter. Statistics for experimenters. Wile Series in probability and statistics

Examples

```

library(agricolae)
data(potato )
potato[,1]<-as.factor(potato[,1])
model<-lm(cutting ~ date + variety,potato)
df<-df.residual(model)
MSerror<-deviance(model)/df
attach(potato)
analysis<-nonadditivity(cutting, date, variety, df, MSerror)
detach(potato)

```

normal.freq

Normal curve on the histogram

Description

A normal distribution graph elaborated from the histogram previously constructed. The average and variance are obtained from the data grouped in the histogram.

Usage

```
normal.freq(histogram, frequency=1, ...)
```

Arguments

histogram	object constructed by the function hist
frequency	1=counts, 2=relative, 3=density
...	Other parameters of the function hist

Value

Histogram	object
frequency	numeric
probability	logic False or True

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[polygon.freq](#), [table.freq](#), [stat.freq](#), [intervals.freq](#), [sturges.freq](#), [join.freq](#), [ojiva.freq](#), [graph.freq](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(growth)
attach(growth)
#startgraph
h1<-hist(height,col="green",xlim=c(6,14))
normal.freq(h1,col="blue")
#endgraph
#startgraph
h2<-graph.freq(height,col="yellow",xlim=c(6,14),frequency=2)
normal.freq(h2,frequency=2)
#endgraph
```

`ojiva.freq`*Plotting the ojiva from a histogram*

Description

It plots the cumulative relative frequencies with the intervals of classes defined in the histogram.

Usage

```
ojiva.freq(histogram, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>histogram</code>	object created by the function <code>hist()</code> or <code>graph.freq()</code>
<code>...</code>	Parameters of the <code>hist()</code>

Value

<code>histogram</code>	Object
<code>...</code>	

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[polygon.freq](#), [table.freq](#), [stat.freq](#), [intervals.freq](#), [sturges.freq](#), [join.freq](#), [graph.freq](#), [normal.freq](#)

Examples

```

library(agricolae)
data(growth)
attach(growth)

#startgraph
h<-graph.freq(height,plot=FALSE)
points<-ojiva.freq(h,type="l",col="red",frame=FALSE,
xlab="Limit of class", ylab="Accumulated relative frequency", main="ojiva")
grid(col="black")
#endgraph
print(points)

```

order.group

Ordering the treatments according to the multiple comparison

Description

This function allows us to compare the treatments averages or the adding of their ranges with the minimal significant difference which can vary from one comparison to another one. This function is used by the HSD, LSD, Kruskal-Wallis, Friedman or Durbin procedures.

Usage

```
order.group(trt, means, N, MSerror, Tprob, std.err, parameter=1, snk=0, DFerror=NULL, alpha=NULL, sdt dif)
```

Arguments

trt	Treatments
means	Means of treatment
N	Replications
MSerror	Mean square error
Tprob	minimum value for the comparison
std.err	standard error
parameter	Constante 1 (Sd), 0.5 (Sx)
snk	Constante = 1 (Student Newman Keuls)
DFerror	Degrees of freedom of the experimental error
alpha	Level of risk for the test
sdt dif	standar deviation of difference in BIB

Value

trt	Factor
means	Numeric
N	Numeric
MSerror	Numeric
Tprob	value between 0 and 1
std.err	Numeric
parameter	Constant
snk	Constant
DFerror	Numeric
alpha	Numeric
sdt dif	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[order.stat](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
treatments <- c("A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F")
means<-c(20,40,35,72,49,58)
std.err<-c(1.2, 2, 1.5, 2.4, 1, 3.1)
replications <- c(4,4,3,4,3,3)
MSerror <- 55.8
value.t <- 2.1314
groups<-order.group(treatments,means,replications,MSerror,value.t,std.err)
groups
bar.err(groups,ylim=c(0,80))
```

order.stat	<i>Grouping the treatments averages in a comparison with a minimum value</i>
------------	--

Description

When there are treatments and their respective values, these can be compared with a minimal difference of meaning.

Usage

```
order.stat(treatment, means, minimum)
```

Arguments

treatment	treatment
means	means of treatment
minimum	minimum value for the comparison

Value

trt	Factor
means	Numeric
minimum	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[order.group](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
treatments <- c("A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F")
means<-c(2,5,3,7,9,5)
minimum.diff <- 2
groups<-order.stat(treatments,means,minimum.diff)
```

pamCIP

Data Potato Wild

Description

Potato Wild

Usage

```
data(pamCIP)
```

Format

A data frame with 43 observations on the following 107 variables. Rownames: code and genotype's name. column data: molecular markers.

Details

To study the molecular markers in Wild.

Source

Laboratory data.

References

International Potato Center Lima-Peru (CIP)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(pamCIP)
str(pamCIP)
```

paracsho

Data of Paracsho biodiversity

Description

A locality in Peru. A biodiversity.

Usage

```
data(paracsho)
```

Format

A data frame with 110 observations on the following 6 variables.

date a factor with levels 15-12-05 17-11-05 18-10-05 20-09-05 22-06-05 23-08-05 28-07-05

plot a factor with levels PARACSHO

Treatment a factor with levels CON SIN

Orden a factor with levels COLEOPTERA DIPTERA HEMIPTERA HYMENOPTERA LEPIDOPTERA NEUROPTERA
NEUROPTERO NOCTUIDAE

Family a factor with levels AGROMYZIDAE ANTHOCORIDAE ANTHOMYIIDAE ANTHOMYLIDAE BLEPHAROCERIDAE
BRACONIDAE BROCONIDAE CALUPHORIDAE CECIDOMYIDAE CHENEUMONIDAE CHNEUMONIDAE CHRYSOMELIDAE
CICADELLIDAE CULICIDAE ERIOPAMIDAE HEMEROBIIDAE ICHNEUMONIDAE LOUCHAPIDAE MIRIDAE
MUSCIDAE MUSCADAЕ MUSLIDAE MYCETOPHILIDAE MYCETOPHILIIDAE NENPHALIDAE NOCLUIDAE
NOCTERIDAE NOCTUIDAE PERALIDAE PIPUNCULIDAE PROCTOTRUPIDAE PSYLLIDAE PYRALIDAE
SARCOPHAGIDAE SARCOPILAGIDAE SCATOPHAGIDAE SCATOPHOGIDAE SCIARIDAE SERSIDAE SYRPHIDAE
TACHINIDAE TIPULIDAE

Number.of.specimens a numeric vector

Details

Country Peru, Department Junin, province Tarma, locality Huasahuasi.

Source

Entomology dataset.

References

International Potato Center.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(paracsho)
str(paracsho)
```

`path.analysis` *Path Analysis*

Description

If the cause and effect relationship is well defined, it is possible to represent the whole system of variables in a diagram form known as path-analysis. The function calculates the direct and indirect effects and uses the variables correlation or covariance.

Usage

```
path.analysis(corr.x, corr.y)
```

Arguments

`corr.x` Matrix of correlations of the independent variables
`corr.y` vector of dependent correlations with each one of the independent ones

Details

It is necessary first to calculate the correlations.

Value

`corr.x` Numeric
`corr.y` Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Biometrical Methods in Quantitative Genetic Analysis, Singh, Chaudhary. 1979

See Also[correlation](#)**Examples**

```
# Path analysis. Multivarial Analysis. Anderson. Prentice Hall, pag 616
library(agricolae)
# Example 1
corr.x<- matrix(c(1,0.5,0.5,1),c(2,2))
corr.y<- rbind(0.6,0.7)
names<-c("X1", "X2")
dimnames(corr.x)<-list(names, names)
dimnames(corr.y)<-list(names, "Y")
path.analysis(corr.x,corr.y)
# Example 2
# data of the progress of the disease related bacterial wilt to the ground
# for the component CE Ca K2 Cu
data(wilt)
data(soil)
x<-soil[,c(3,12,14,20)]
y<-wilt[,14]
cor.y<-correlation(y,x)$correlation
cor.x<-correlation(x)$correlation
path.analysis(cor.x,cor.y)
```

PBIB.test

*Analysis of the Partially Balanced Incomplete Block Design***Description**

Analysis of variance PBIB and comparison mean adjusted. Applied to resolvable designs: Lattices and alpha design.

Usage

```
PBIB.test(block,trt,replication,y,k, method = c("lsd","tukey"), alpha=0.05)
```

Arguments

block	blocks
trt	Treatment
replication	Replication
y	Response
k	size block
method	Comparison treatments
alpha	Significant test

Details

Method of comparison treatment. lsd: least significant difference. tukey: Honestly significant difference.

Value

block	Vector, consecutive numbers by replication
trt	Vector
replication	Vector
y	numeric vector
k	numeric constant
method	Character
alpha	Numeric

Author(s)

F. de Mendiburu

References

1. Iterative Analysis of Generalized Lattice Designs. E.R. Williams (1977) Austral J. Statistics 19(1) 39-42.
2. Experimental design. Cochran and Cox. Second edition. Wiley Classics Library Edition published 1992

See Also

[BIB.test](#), [design.alpha](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
library(MASS)
# alpha design
trt<-1:30
ntr<-length(trt)
r<-2
k<-3
s<-10
obs<-ntr*r
b <- s*r
book<-design.alpha(trt,k,r,seed=5)
book$book[,3]<- gl(20,3)
# dataset
y<-c(5,2,7,6,4,9,7,6,7,9,6,2,1,1,3,2,4,6,7,9,8,7,6,4,3,2,2,1,1,2,
     1,1,2,4,5,6,7,8,6,5,4,3,1,1,2,5,4,2,7,6,6,5,6,4,5,7,6,5,5,4)
dbook<-data.frame(book$book,yield=y)
rm(y, trt)
```

```
# analysis
attach(dbook)
model <- PBIB.test(block, trt, replication, yield, k=3)
detach(dbook)
# model$comparison
# model$means
```

plot.graph.freq *Histogram*

Description

In many situations it has intervals of class defined with its respective frequencies. By means of this function, the graphic of frequency is obtained and it is possible to superpose the normal distribution, polygon of frequency, Ojiva and to construct the table of complete frequency.

Usage

```
plot.graph.freq(x, breaks="sturges", counts=NULL, frequency=1, plot=TRUE, nclass=NULL, xlab="", ylab="",
```

Arguments

x	a vector of values, a object hist(), graph.freq()
counts	frequency and x is class intervals
breaks	a vector giving the breakpoints between histogram cells
frequency	1=counts, 2=relative, 3=density
plot	logic
nclass	number of classes
xlab	x labels
ylab	y labels
...	other parameters of graphic

Value

x	Numeric or list
plot	TRUE or FALSE
counts	Numeric
frequency	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[polygon.freq](#), [table.freq](#), [stat.freq](#), [intervals.freq](#), [sturges.freq](#), [join.freq](#), [ojiva.freq](#), [normal.freq](#)

Examples

```

library(agricolae)
data(genxenv)
yield <- subset(genxenv$YLD,genxenv$ENV==2)
yield <- round(yield,1)
h<- graph.freq(yield,axes=FALSE, frequency=1, ylab="frequency",col="yellow")
axis(1,h$breaks)
axis(2,seq(0,20,0.1))
# To reproduce histogram.
h1 <- graph.freq(h, col="blue", frequency=2,border="red", density=8,axes=FALSE, xlab="YIELD",ylab="relative")
axis(1,h$breaks)
axis(2,seq(0,.4,0.1))
# summary, only frequency
limits <-seq(10,40,5)
frequencies <-c(2,6,8,7,3,4)
#startgraph
h<-graph.freq(limits,counts=frequencies,col="bisque",xlab="Classes")
polygon.freq(h,col="red")
title( main="Histogram and polygon of frequency",
ylab="Frequency")
#endgraph
# Statistics
measures<-stat.freq(h)
print(measures)
# frequency table full
round(table.freq(h),2)
#startgraph
# Ojiva
ojiva.freq(h,col="red",type="b",xlab="Variable",ylab="Accumulated relative frequency")
# only frequency polygon
h<-graph.freq(limits,counts=frequencies,border=FALSE,col=NULL,xlab=" ",ylab="")
title( main="Polygon of frequency",
xlab="Variable", ylab="Frecuency")
polygon.freq(h,col="blue")
grid(col="brown")
#endgraph
# Draw curve for Histogram
h<- graph.freq(yield,axes=FALSE, frequency=3, ylab="f(yield)",col="yellow")
axis(1,h$breaks)
axis(2,seq(0,0.18,0.03),las=2)
lines(density(yield), col = "red", lwd = 2)
title("Draw curve for Histogram")

```

plots

*Data for an analysis in split-plot***Description**

Experimental data in blocks, factor A in plots and factor B in sub-plots.

Usage

```
data(plots)
```

Format

A data frame with 18 observations on the following 5 variables.

block a numeric vector

plot a factor with levels p1 p2 p3 p4 p5 p6

A a factor with levels a1 a2

B a factor with levels b1 b2 b3

yield a numeric vector

Source

International Potato Center. CIP

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(plots)
str(plots)
plots[,1] <- as.factor(plots[,1])
# split-plot analysis
model <- aov(yield ~ block + A + Error(plot)+ B + A:B, data=plots)
summary(model)
attach(plots)
b<-nlevels(B)
a<-nlevels(A)
r<-nlevels(block)
dfa <- df.residual(model$plot)
Ea <- deviance(model$plot)/dfa
dfb <- df.residual(model$Within)
Eb <- deviance(model$Within)/dfb
Eab <- (Ea +(b-1)*Eb)/(b*r)
# Satterthwaite
dfab<-(Ea +(b-1)*Eb)^2/(Ea^2/dfa +((b-1)*Eb)^2/dfb)
# Comparison A, A(b1), A(b2), A(b3)
comparison1 <-LSD.test(yield,A,dfa,Ea)
comparison2 <-LSD.test(yield[B=="b1"],A[B=="b1"],dfab,Eab)
```

```

comparison3 <-LSD.test(yield[B=="b2"],A[B=="b2"],dfab,Eab)
comparison4 <-LSD.test(yield[B=="b3"],A[B=="b3"],dfab,Eab)
# Comparison B, B(a1), B(a2)
comparison5 <-LSD.test(yield,B,dfb,Eb)
comparison6 <-LSD.test(yield[A=="a1"],B[A=="a1"],dfb,Eb)
comparison7 <-LSD.test(yield[A=="a2"],B[A=="a2"],dfb,Eb)
detach(plots)

```

plrv

Data clones from the PLRV population

Description

Six environments: Ayacucho, La Molina 02, San Ramon 02, Huancayo, La Molina 03, San Ramon 03.

Usage

```
data(plrv)
```

Format

A data frame with 504 observations on the following 6 variables.

Genotype a factor with levels 102.18 104.22 121.31 141.28 157.26 163.9 221.19 233.11
235.6 241.2 255.7 314.12 317.6 319.20 320.16 342.15 346.2 351.26 364.21 402.7
405.2 406.12 427.7 450.3 506.2 Canchan Desiree Unica

Locality a factor with levels Ayac Hyo-02 LM-02 LM-03 SR-02 SR-03

Rep a numeric vector

WeightPlant a numeric vector

WeightPlot a numeric vector

Yield a numeric vector

Source

International Potato Center Lima-Peru

References

International Potato Center Lima-Peru

Examples

```

library(agricolae)
data(plrv)
str(plrv)

```

`polygon.freq`*The polygon of frequency on the histogram*

Description

The polygon is constructed single or on a histogram. It is necessary to execute the function previously `hist`.

Usage

```
polygon.freq(histogram, frequency=1, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>histogram</code>	Object constructed by the function <code>hist</code>
<code>frequency</code>	numeric, counts(1), relative(2) and density(3)
<code>...</code>	Other parameters of the function <code>hist</code>

Value

<code>histogram</code>	Object
<code>frequency</code>	1=counts, 2=relative, 3=density

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu Delgado

See Also

[polygon.freq](#), [table.freq](#), [stat.freq](#), [intervals.freq](#), [sturges.freq](#), [join.freq](#), [graph.freq](#), [normal.freq](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(growth)
attach(growth)
#startgraph
h1<-hist(height,border=FALSE,xlim=c(6,14))
polygon.freq(h1,frequency=1,col="red")
#endgraph
#startgraph
h2<-graph.freq(height,frequency=2,col="yellow",xlim=c(6,14))
polygon.freq(h2,frequency=2,col="red")
#endgraph
```

potato	<i>Data of cutting</i>
--------	------------------------

Description

A study on the yield of two potato varieties performed at the CIP experimental station.

Usage

```
data(potato)
```

Format

A data frame with 18 observations on the following 4 variables.

date a numeric vector

variety a factor with levels Canchan Unica

harvest a numeric vector

cutting a numeric vector

Source

Experimental data.

References

International Potato Center

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(potato)
str(potato)
```

ralstonia	<i>Data of assessment of the population in the soil R.solanacearum</i>
-----------	--

Description

The assessment of the population of *R.solanacearum* on the floor took place after 48 hours of infestation, during days 15, 29, 43, 58, and 133 days after the infestation soil. More information on soil data(soil).

Usage

```
data(ralstonia)
```

Format

A data frame with 13 observations on the following 8 variables.

place a factor with levels Chmar Chz Cnt1 Cnt2 Cnt3 Hco1 Hco2 Hco3 Hyo1 Hyo2 Namora SR1 SR2

Day2 a numeric vector

Day15 a numeric vector

Day29 a numeric vector

Day43 a numeric vector

Day58 a numeric vector

Day73 a numeric vector

Day133 a numeric vector

Details

Logarithm average counts of colonies on plates containing half of M-SMSA 3 repetitions (3 plates by repetition) incubated at 30 degrees centigrade for 48 hours. $\log(1+UFC/g \text{ soil})$

Source

Experimental field, 2004. Data Kindly provided by Dr. Sylvie Priou, Liliam Gutarra and Pedro Aley.

References

International Potato Center. CIP - Lima Peru.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(ralstonia)
str(ralstonia)
```

random.ab

Randomizing a factorial in a block

Description

It generates a randomization in a block.

Usage

```
random.ab(p, q)
```

Arguments

p level factor 1

q level factor 2

Value

p	numeric
q	numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[design.crd](#), [design.rcbd](#), [design.lsd](#), [design.ab](#), [fact.nk](#)

Examples

```
# factorial 2A3B in block
library(agricolae)
block.1 <-random.ab(2,3)
```

reg.homog

Homologation of regressions

Description

It makes the regressions homogeneity test for a group of treatments where each observation presents a linearly dependent reply from another one. There is a linear function in every treatment. The objective is to find out if the linear models of each treatment come from the same population.

Usage

```
reg.homog(trt, y, x)
```

Arguments

trt	treatment
y	dependent variable
x	independent variable

Value

trt	factor
y	numeric
x	numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Book in Spanish: Metodos estadisticos para la investigacion. Calzada Benza 1960

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(frijol)
attach(frijol)
evaluation<-reg.homog(technology,production,index)
```

resampling.cv

Resampling to find the optimal number of markers

Description

This process finds the curve of CV for a different number of markers which allows us to determine the number of optimal markers for a given relative variability. A method of the curvature.

Usage

```
resampling.cv(A, size, npoints)
```

Arguments

A	data frame or matrix of binary data
size	number of re-samplings
npoints	Number of points to consider the model

Value

A	Matrix of numerical values of (1,0)
size	constant numeric
npoints	numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Efron, B., Tibshirani, R. (1993) An Introduction to the Bootstrap. Chapman and Hall/CRC

See Also

[cv.similarity](#), [similarity](#)

Examples

```

library(agricolae)
#example table of molecular markers
data(markers)
study<-resampling.cv(markers,size=2,npoints=25)
#
# Results of the model
summary(study$model)
coef<-coef(study$model)
py<-predict(study$model)
Rsqr<-summary(study$model)$"r.squared"
table.cv <- data.frame(study$table.cv,estimate=py)
print(table.cv)

# Plot CV
#startgraph
limy<-max(table.cv[,2])+10
plot(table.cv[,c(1,2)],col="red",frame=FALSE,xlab="number of markers",
ylim=c(10,limy), ylab="CV",cex.main=0.8,main="Estimation of the number of markers")
ty<-quantile(table.cv[,2],1)
tx<-median(table.cv[,1])
tz<-quantile(table.cv[,2],0.95)
text(tx,ty, cex=0.8,as.expression(substitute(CV == a + frac(b,markers),
list(a=round(coef[1],2),b=round(coef[2],2)))) )
text(tx,tz,cex=0.8,as.expression(substitute(R^2==r,list(r=round(Rsqr,3)))))

# Plot CV = a + b/n.markers
fy<-function(x,a,b) a+b/x
x<-seq(2,max(table.cv[,1]),length=50)
y <- coef[1] + coef[2]/x
lines(x,y,col="blue")
#grid(col="brown")
rug(table.cv[,1])
#endgraph

```

resampling.model

*Resampling for linear models***Description**

This process consists of finding the values of P-value by means of a re-sampling (permutation) process along with the values obtained by variance analysis.

Usage

```
resampling.model(model, data, k)
```

Arguments

model	model in R
data	data for the study of the model
k	number of re-samplings

Value

model	model
data	data frame
k	constant numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Efron, B., Tibshirani, R. (1993) An Introduction to the Bootstrap. Chapman and Hall/CRC Phillip I. Good, (2001) Resampling Methods. Birkhauser. Boston . Basel . Berlin

See Also

[simulation.model](#)

Examples

```
#example 1 Simple linear regression
library(agricolae)
data(clay)
model<-"ralstonia ~ days"
analysis<-resampling.model(model,clay,k=200)

#example 2 Analysis of variance: RCD
data(sweetpotato)
model<-"yield~virus"
analysis<-resampling.model(model,sweetpotato,k=300)

#example 3 Simple linear regression
data(Glycoalkaloids)
model<-"HPLC ~ spectrophotometer"
analysis<-resampling.model(model,Glycoalkaloids,k=100)

#example 4 Factorial in RCD

data(potato)
potato[,1]<-as.factor(potato[,1])
potato[,2]<-as.factor(potato[,2])
model<-"cutting~variety + date + variety:date"
analysis<-resampling.model(model,potato,k=100)
```

rice

Data of Grain yield of rice variety IR8

Description

The data correspond to the yield of rice variety IR8 (g/m²) for land uniformity studies. The growing area is 18x36 meters.

Usage

`data(rice)`

Format

A data frame with 36 observations on the following 18 variables.

V1 a numeric vector
V2 a numeric vector
V3 a numeric vector
V4 a numeric vector
V5 a numeric vector
V6 a numeric vector
V7 a numeric vector
V8 a numeric vector
V9 a numeric vector
V10 a numeric vector
V11 a numeric vector
V12 a numeric vector
V13 a numeric vector
V14 a numeric vector
V15 a numeric vector
V16 a numeric vector
V17 a numeric vector
V18 a numeric vector

Details

Table 12.1 Measuring Soil Heterogeneity

Source

Statistical Procedures for Agriculture Research. Second Edition. Kwanchai A. Gomez and Arturo A. Gomez. 1976. USA Pag. 481.

References

Statistical Procedures for Agriculture Research. Second Edition. Kwanchai A. Gomez and Arturo A. Gomez. 1976. USA

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(rice)
str(rice)
```

RioChillon

Data and analysis Mother and baby trials

Description

Mother/Baby Trials allow farmers and researchers to test best-bet technologies or new cultivars. Evaluation of advanced Clones of potato in the Valley of Rio Chillon - PERU (2004)

Usage

```
data(RioChillon)
```

Format

The format is list of 2:

1. mother: data.frame: 30 obs. of 3 variables:
 - block (3 levels)
 - clon (10 levels)
 - yield (kg.)
2. babies: data.frame: 90 obs. of 3 variables:
 - farmer (9 levels)
 - clon (10 levels)
 - yield (kg.)

Details

1. Replicated researcher-managed "mother trials" with typically 10 treatments evaluated in small plots.
2. Unreplicated "baby trials" with 10 treatments evaluated in large plots.
3. The "baby trials" with a subset of the treatments in the mother trial.

Source

Experimental field.

References

International Potato Center. CIP - Lima Peru.

Examples

```
# Analysys the Mother/Baby Trial Design
library(agricolae)
data(RioChillon)
# First analysis the Mother Trial Design.
model<-aov(yield ~ block + clon, RioChillon$mother)
anova(model)
cv.model(model)
attach(RioChillon$mother)
comparison<-LSD.test(yield,clon, 18, 4.922, group=TRUE)
# Second analysis the babies Trial.
attach(RioChillon$babies)
comparison<-friedman(farmer,clon, yield, group=TRUE)
# Third
# The researcher makes use of data from both mother and baby trials and thereby obtains
# information on suitability of new technologies or cultivars
# for different agro-ecologies and acceptability to farmers.
```

scheffe.test

Multiple comparisons, scheffe

Description

Scheffe 1959, method is very general in that all possible contrasts can be tested for significance and confidence intervals can be constructed for the corresponding linear. The test is conservative.

Usage

```
scheffe.test(y, trt, DFerror, MSerror, Fc, alpha = 0.05, group=TRUE, main = NULL)
```

Arguments

y	model(aov or lm) or answer of the experimental unit
trt	Constant(only y=model) or vector treatment applied to each experimental unit
DFerror	Degrees of freedom
MSerror	Mean Square Error
Fc	F Value
alpha	Significant level
group	TRUE or FALSE
main	Title

Details

It is necessary first makes a analysis of variance.

Value

y	class (aov or lm) or vector numeric
trt	constant (only y=model) or vector alphanumeric
DFerror	Numeric
MSerror	Numeric
Fc	Numeric
alpha	Numeric
group	Logic
main	Text

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Robert O. Kuehl. 2nd ed. Design of experiments. Duxbury, copyright 2000. Steel, R.; Torri,J; Dickey, D.(1997) Principles and Procedures of Statistics A Biometrical Approach. pp189

See Also

[HSD.test](#), [LSD.test](#), [SNK.test](#) , [bar.err](#), [bar.group](#), [duncan.test](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(sweetpotato)
model<-aov(yield~virus, data=sweetpotato)
comparison <- scheffe.test(model,"virus", group=TRUE,
main="Yield of sweetpotato\nDealt with different virus")
# Old version scheffe.test()
attach(sweetpotato)
df<-df.residual(model)
MSerror<-deviance(model)/df
Fc<-anova(model)["virus",4]
comparison <- scheffe.test(yield, virus, df, MSerror, Fc, group=TRUE,
main="Yield of sweetpotato. Dealt with different virus")
detach(sweetpotato)
```

similarity	<i>Matrix of similarity in binary data</i>
------------	--

Description

It finds the similarity matrix of binary tables (1 and 0).

Usage

```
similarity(A)
```

Arguments

A	Matrix, data binary
---	---------------------

Value

A	Numeric (0,1)
---	---------------

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[cv.similarity](#), [resampling.cv](#)

Examples

```
#example table of molecular markers
library(agricolae)
data(markers)
distance<-similarity(markers)
#startgraph
tree<-hclust(distance,method="mcquitty")
plot(tree,col="blue")
#endgraph
```

simulation.model	<i>Simulation of the linear model under normality</i>
------------------	---

Description

This process consists of validating the variance analysis results using a simulation process of the experiment. The validation consists of comparing the calculated values of each source of variation of the simulated data with respect to the calculated values of the original data. If in more than 50 percent of the cases they are higher than the real one, then it is considered favorable and the probability reported by the ANOVA is accepted, since the P-Value is the probability of ($F > F.value$).

Usage

```
simulation.model(model,file, categorical = NULL,k)
```

Arguments

model	Model in R.
file	Data for the study of the model.
categorical	position of the columns of the data that correspond to categorical variables.
k	Number of simulations.

Value

model	Model
file	data frame
categorical	Numeric
k	constant numeric.

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[resampling.model](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
#example 1
data(clay)
model<-"ralstonia ~ days"
simulation.model(model,clay,k=100)
#example 2
data(sweetpotato)
model<-"yield~virus"
```

```
simulation.model(model,sweetpotato,categorical=1,k=100)
#example 3
data(Glycoalkaloids)
model<-"HPLC ~ spectrophotometer"
simulation.model(model,Glycoalkaloids,k=100)
#example 4
data(potato)
model<-"cutting~date+variety"
simulation.model(model,potato,categorical=c(1,2,3),k=100)
```

sinRepAmmi

Data for AMMI without repetition

Description

Data frame for AMMI analysis with 50 genotypes in 5 environments.

Usage

```
data(sinRepAmmi)
```

Format

A data frame with 250 observations on the following 3 variables.

ENV a factor with levels A1 A2 A3 A4 A5

GEN a numeric vector

YLD a numeric vector

Source

Experimental data.

References

International Potato Center - Lima Peru.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(sinRepAmmi)
str(sinRepAmmi)
```

skewness *Finding the skewness coefficient*

Description

It returns the skewness of a distribution. It is similar to SAS.

Usage

```
skewness(x)
```

Arguments

x a numeric vector

Value

x The skewness of x

See Also

[kurtosis](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
x<-c(3,4,5,2,3,4,NA,5,6,4,7)
skewness(x)
# value is 0,3595431, is slightly asimetrica (positive) to the right
```

SNK.test *Student-Newman-Keuls (SNK)*

Description

SNK is derived from Tukey, but it is less conservative (finds more differences). Tukey controls the error for all comparisons, where SNK only controls for comparisons under consideration. The level by alpha default is 0.05.

Usage

```
SNK.test(y, trt, DFerror, MSError, alpha = 0.05, group=TRUE, main = NULL)
```

Arguments

y	model(aov or lm) or answer of the experimental unit
trt	Constant(only y=model) or vector treatment applied to each experimental unit
DFerror	Degree free
MSerror	Mean Square Error
alpha	Significant level
group	TRUE or FALSE
main	Title

Details

It is necessary first makes a analysis of variance.

Value

y	class (aov or lm) or vector numeric
trt	constant (only y=model) or vector alphanumeric
DFerror	Numeric
MSerror	Numeric
alpha	Numeric
group	Logic
main	Text

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Principles and procedures of statistics a biometrical approach Steel & Torry & Dickey. Third Edition 1997

See Also

[LSD.test](#), [waller.test](#), [HSD.test](#), [duncan.test](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(sweetpotato)
model<-aov(yield~virus,data=sweetpotato)
comparison <- SNK.test(model,"virus",
main="Yield of sweetpotato. Dealt with different virus")
SNK.test(model,"virus", group=FALSE)
# version old SNK.test()
attach(sweetpotato)
```

```
df<-df.residual(model)
MSerror<-deviance(model)/df
comparison <- SNK.test(yield,virus,df,MSerror, group=TRUE)
detach(sweetpotato)
```

soil

*Data of soil analysis for 13 localities***Description**

We analyzed the physical and chemical properties of different soils, as full characterization of soil and special analysis of micro-elements. These analyses were conducted in the laboratory analysis of soils, plants, water and fertilizers in the La Molina National Agrarian University (UNALM). To which the different soil samples were dried to the environment, screened (mesh 0.5x0, 5 mm) and sterilized by steam 4 to 5 hours with a Lindinger Steam aerator SA150 and SA700, with the possible aim of eliminating bacteria saprophytic or antagonists to prevent the growth of bacteria (*R.solanacearum*).

Usage

```
data(soil)
```

Format

A data frame with 13 observations on the following 23 variables.

place a factor with levels Chmar Chz Cnt1 Cnt2 Cnt3 Hco1 Hco2 Hco3 Hyo1 Hyo2 Namora SR1 SR2

pH a numeric vector

EC a numeric vector, electrical conductivity

CaCO3 a numeric vector

MO a numeric vector

CIC a numeric vector

P a numeric vector

K a numeric vector

sand a numeric vector

slime a numeric vector

clay a numeric vector

Ca a numeric vector

Mg a numeric vector

K2 a numeric vector

Na a numeric vector

Al_H a numeric vector

K_Mg a numeric vector

Ca_Mg a numeric vector
 B a numeric vector
 Cu a numeric vector
 Fe a numeric vector
 Mn a numeric vector
 Zn a numeric vector

Details

Cnt1= Canete, Cnt2=Valle Dulce(Canete), Cnt3=Valle Grande(Canete), Chz=Obraje-Carhuaz(Ancash), Chmar=Chucmar-Chota(Huanuco), Hco1= Mayobamba-Chinchao(Huanuco), Hco2=Nueva Independencia-Chinchao(Huanuco), Hco3=San Marcos-Umari(Huanuco), Hyo1=La Victoria-Huancayo(Junin), Hyo1=El Tambo-Huancayo(Junin), Namora=Namora(Cajamarca), SR1= El Milagro-San Ramon(Junin), Sr2=La Chinchana-San Ramon(Junin).

Source

Experimental field, 2004. Data Kindly provided by Dr. Sylvie Priou, Liliam Gutarra and Pedro Aley.

References

International Potato Center - Lima, PERU.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(soil)
str(soil)
```

stability.nonpar	<i>Nonparametric stability analysis</i>
------------------	---

Description

A method based on the statistical ranges of the study variable per environment for the stability analysis.

Usage

```
stability.nonpar(data, variable = NULL, ranking = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	First column the genotypes following environment
variable	Name of variable
ranking	print ranking

Value

data	Numeric
variable	Character
ranking	Logical

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Haynes K G, Lambert D H, Christ B J, Weingartner D P, Douches D S, Backlund J E, Fry W and Stevenson W. 1998. Phenotypic stability of resistance to late blight in potato clones evaluated at eight sites in the United States American Journal Potato Research 75, pag 211-217.

See Also

[stability.par](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(haynes)
stability.nonpar(haynes,"YIELD",ranking=TRUE)
# Example 2
data(CIC)
data1<-CIC$comas[,c(1,6,7,17,18)]
data2<-CIC$oxapampa[,c(1,6,7,19,20)]
cic <- rbind(data1,data2)
attach(cic)
means <- by(cic[,5], cic[,c(2,1)], function(x) mean(x,na.rm=TRUE))
means <-as.data.frame(means[,,])
cic.mean<-data.frame(genotype=row.names(means),means)
cic.mean<-delete.na(cic.mean,"greater")
stability.nonpar(cic.mean)
```

stability.par

Stability analysis. SHUKLA'S STABILITY VARIANCE AND KANG'S

Description

This procedure calculates the stability variations as well as the statistics of selection for the yield and the stability. The averages of the genotype through the different environment repetitions are required for the calculations. The mean square error must be calculated from the joint variance analysis.

Usage

```
stability.par(data,rep,MSerror,alpha=0.1,main=NULL,cova = FALSE,name.cov=NULL,file.cov=0)
```

Arguments

data	matrix of averages, by rows the genotypes and columns the environment
rep	Number of repetitions
MSerror	Mean Square Error
alpha	Label significant
main	Title
cova	Covariable
name.cov	Name covariable
file.cov	Data covariable

Details

Stable (i) determines the contribution of each genotype to GE interaction by calculating var(i); (ii) assigns ranks to genotypes from highest to lowest yield receiving the rank of 1; (iii) calculates protected LSD for mean yield comparisons; (iv) adjusts yield rank according to LSD (the adjusted rank labeled Y); (v) determines significance of var(i) using an approximate F-test; (vi) assigns stability rating (S) as follows: -8, -4 and -2 for var(i) significant at the 0.01, 0.05 and 0.10 probability levels, and 0 for nonsignificant var(i) (the higher the var(i), the less stable the genotype); (vii) sums adjusted yield rank, Y, and stability rating, S, for each genotype to determine YS(i) statistic; and (viii) calculates mean YS(i) and identifies genotypes (selection) with YS(i) > mean YS(i).

Value

data	Numeric
rep	Constant numeric
MSerror	Constant numeric
alpha	Constant numeric
main	Text
cova	FALSE or TRUE
name.cov	Text
file.cov	Vector numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Kang, M. S. 1993. Simultaneous selection for yield and stability: Consequences for growers. *Agron. J.* 85:754-757. Manjit S. Kang and Robert Mangari. 1995. Stable: A basic program for calculating stability and yield-stability statistics. *Agron. J.* 87:276-277

See Also[stability.nonpar](#)**Examples**

```

library(agricolae)
# example 1
# Experimental data,
# replication rep= 4
# Mean square error, MSerror = 1.8
# 12 environment
# 17 genotype = 1,2,3,..., 17
# yield averages of 13 genotypes in localities
V1 <- c(10.2,8.8,8.8,9.3,9.6,7.2,8.4,9.6,7.9,10,9.3,8.0,10.1,9.4,10.8,6.3,7.4)
V2 <- c(7,7.8,7.0,6.9,7,8.3,7.4,6.5,6.8,7.9,7.3,6.8,8.1,7.1,7.1,6.4,4.1)
V3 <- c(5.3, 4.4, 5.3, 4.4, 5.5, 4.6, 6.2, 6.0, 6.5, 5.3, 5.7, 4.4, 4.2,5.6,5.8,3.9,3.8)
V4 <- c(7.8, 5.9, 7.3, 5.9, 7.8, 6.3, 7.9, 7.5, 7.6, 5.4, 5.6, 7.8, 6.5,8.1,7.5,5.0,5.4)
V5 <- c(9, 9.2, 8.8, 10.6, 8.3, 9.3, 9.6, 8.8, 7.9, 9.1, 7.7, 9.5, 9.4,9.4,10.3,8.8,8.7)
V6 <- c(6.9, 7.7, 7.9, 7.9, 7, 8.9,9.4, 7.9, 6.5, 7.2, 5.4, 6.2, 7.2,8.8,7.3,7.1,6.4)
V7 <- c(4.9, 2.5, 3.4, 2.5, 3,2.5, 3.6, 5.6,3.8, 3.9, 3.0, 3.0, 2.5,2.6,3.8,2.8,1.6)
V8 <- c(6.4, 6.4, 8.1, 7.2, 7.5, 6.6, 7.7, 7.6, 7.8, 7.5, 6.0, 7.2, 6.8,7.6,6.9,7.2,7.3)
V9 <- c(8.4, 6.1, 6.8, 6.1, 8.2, 6.9, 6.9, 9.1, 9.2, 7.7, 6.7, 7.8, 6.5,5.2,8.3,6.8,7.1)
V10 <-c(8.7, 9.4, 8.8, 7.9, 7.8, 7.8, 11.4, 9.9, 8.6, 8.5, 8.0, 8.3, 9.1,11.0,8.1,7.8,8.0)
V11 <-c(5.4, 5.2, 5.6, 4.6, 4.8, 5.7, 6.6, 6.8, 5.2, 4.8, 4.9, 5.4, 4.5,5.6,7.0,6.0,5.6)
V12 <-c(8.6, 8.0, 9.2, 8.1, 8.3, 8.9, 8.6, 9.6, 9.5, 7.7, 7.6, 8.3, 6.6,9.5,9.0,9.0,8.5)
data<-data.frame(V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6,V7,V8,V9,V10,V11,V12)
rownames(data)<-LETTERS[1:17]
stability.par(data, rep=4, MSerror=1.8, alpha=0.1, main="Genotype")

#example 2 covariable. precipitation
precipitation<- c(1000,1100,1200,1300,1400,1500,1600,1700,1800,1900,2000,2100)
stability.par(data, rep=4, MSerror=1.8, alpha=0.1, main="Genotype",
  cov=TRUE, name.cov="Precipitation", file.cov=precipitation)

```

stat.freq

*Descriptive measures of grouped data***Description**

By this process the variance and central measures are found: average, medium and mode of grouped data.

Usage

```
stat.freq(histogram)
```

Arguments

histogram Object create by function hist()

Value

histogram Object

Author(s)

Felipe de mendiburu

See Also

[polygon.freq](#), [table.freq](#), [graph.freq](#), [intervals.freq](#), [sturges.freq](#), [join.freq](#), [ojiva.freq](#), [normal.freq](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(growth)
attach(growth)
grouped<-hist(height,plot=FALSE)
measures<-stat.freq(grouped)
print(measures)
```

strip.plot

Strip-Plot analysis

Description

The variance analysis of a strip-plot design is divided into three parts: the horizontal-factor analysis, the vertical-factor analysis, and the interaction analysis.

Usage

```
strip.plot(BLOCKS, COL, ROW, Y)
```

Arguments

BLOCKS	replications
COL	Factor column
ROW	Factor row
Y	Variable, response

Details

The strip-plot design is specifically suited for a two-factor experiment in which the desired precision for measuring the interaction effects between the two factors is higher than that for measuring the main effect two factors

Value

BLOCKS	vector, numeric
COL	vector, numeric
ROW	vector, numeric
Y	vector, numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Statistical procedures for agricultural research. Kwanchai A. Gomez, Arturo A. Gomez. Second Edition. 1984.

Examples

```
# Yield
library(agricolae)
data(huasahuasi)
attach(huasahuasi)
YIELD<-huasahuasi$YIELD
attach(YIELD)
market <- y1da + y2da
non_market <- y3da
yield <- market + non_market
model<-strip.plot(block, clon, trt, yield)
comparison<-LSD.test(yield,clon,model$gl.a,model$Ea)
comparison<-LSD.test(yield,trt,model$gl.b,model$Eb)
# simple effects
out<-by(yield,trt, function(x) LSD.test(x, clon, model$gl.c, model$Ec))
out
```

sturges.freq

Class intervals for a histogram, the rule of Sturges

Description

Number classes: $k = 1 + 3.33 \log_{10}(N)$.

Usage

```
sturges.freq(x)
```

Arguments

x	vector
---	--------

Value

x Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de mendiburu

References

Reza A. Hoshmand. 1988. Statistical Methods for Agricultural Sciences, Timber Press, Incorporated, pag 18-21.

See Also

[polygon.freq](#), [table.freq](#), [stat.freq](#), [intervals.freq](#), [graph.freq](#), [join.freq](#), [ojiva.freq](#), [normal.freq](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(natives)
attach(natives)
classes<-sturges.freq(size)
# information of the classes
breaks <- classes$breaks
breaks
#startgraph
# Histogram with the established classes
h<-graph.freq(size,breaks,frequency=1, col="yellow",axes=FALSE,
  xlim=c(0,0.12),main="",xlab="",ylab="")
axis(1,breaks,las=2)
axis(2,seq(0,400,50),las=2)
title(main="Histogram of frequency\nSize of the tubercule of the Oca",
xlab="Size of the oca", ylab="Frequency")
#endgraph
```

summary.graph.freq *Frequency Table of a Histogram*

Description

It finds the absolute, relative and accumulated frequencies with the class intervals defined from a previously calculated histogram by "graph.freq".

Usage

```
summary.graph.freq(object,...)
```

Arguments

object Object by function graph.freq()
 ... other parameters of graphic

Value

object Object by graph.freq()

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[polygon.freq](#), [stat.freq](#), [graph.freq](#), [intervals.freq](#), [sturges.freq](#), [join.freq](#), [ojiva.freq](#),
[normal.freq](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(growth)
attach(growth)
h2<-graph.freq(height,plot=FALSE)
summary(h2)
```

sweetpotato

Data of sweetpotato yield

Description

The data correspond to an experiment with costanero sweetpotato made at the locality of the Tacna department, southern Peru. The effect of two viruses (Spmv and Spcsv) was studied. The treatments were the following: CC (Spcsv) = Sweetpotato chlorotic dwarf, FF (Spmv) = Feathery mottle, FC (Spmv y Spcsv) = Viral complex and OO (witness) healthy plants. In each plot, 50 sweetpotato plants were sown and 12 plots were employed. Each treatment was made with 3 repetitions and at the end of the experiment the total weight in kilograms was evaluated. The virus transmission was made in the cuttings and these were sown in the field.

Usage

```
data(sweetpotato)
```

Format

A data frame with 12 observations on the following 2 variables.

virus a factor with levels cc fc ff oo
 yield a numeric vector

Source

Experimental field.

References

International Potato Center. CIP - Lima Peru

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(sweetpotato)
str(sweetpotato)
```

table.freq

Frequency Table of a Histogram

Description

It finds the absolute, relative and accumulated frequencies with the class intervals defined from a previously calculated histogram by the "hist" of R function.

Usage

```
table.freq(object)
```

Arguments

object Object by function graph.freq()

Value

object Object by graph.freq()

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

See Also

[polygon.freq](#), [stat.freq](#), [graph.freq](#), [intervals.freq](#), [sturges.freq](#), [join.freq](#), [ojiva.freq](#), [normal.freq](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(growth)
attach(growth)
h2<-graph.freq(height,plot=FALSE)
table.freq(h2)
```

tapply.stat

Statistics of data grouped by factors

Description

This process lies in finding statistics which consist of more than one variable, grouped or crossed by factors. The table must be organized by columns between variables and factors.

Usage

```
tapply.stat(y, x, stat = "mean")
```

Arguments

y	data.frame variables
x	data.frame factors
stat	Method

Value

y	Numeric
x	Numeric
stat	method = "mean", ...

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
# case of 1 single factor
data(sweetpotato)
tapply.stat(sweetpotato[,2],sweetpotato[,1],mean)
attach(sweetpotato)
tapply.stat(yield,virus,sd)
tapply.stat(yield,virus,function(x) max(x)-min(x))
tapply.stat(yield,virus,function(x) quantile(x,0.75,6)-quantile(x,0.25,6))
detach(sweetpotato)
# other case
data(cotton)
attach(cotton)
tapply.stat(yield,cotton[,c(1,3,4)],mean)
tapply.stat(yield,cotton[,c(1,4)],max)
detach(cotton)
# Height of pijuayo
data(growth)
attach(growth)
```

```
tapply.stat(height, growth[,2:1], function(x) mean(x,na.rm=TRUE))
detach(growth)
```

vark *Variance K, ties, Kendall*

Description

The Kendall method in order to find the K variance.

Usage

```
vark(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	Vector
y	vector

Details

variance of K for Kendall's tau

Value

x	Numeric
y	Numeric

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Numerical Recipes in C. Second Edition.

See Also

cor.matrix, cor.vector, cor.mv

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
x <-c(1,1,1,4,2,2,3,1,3,2,1,1,2,3,2,1,1,2,1,2)
y <-c(1,1,2,3,4,4,2,1,2,3,1,1,3,4,2,1,1,3,1,2)
vark(x,y)
```

`waarden.test`*Multiple comparisons. The van der Waerden (Normal Scores)*

Description

A nonparametric test for several independent samples.

Usage

```
waarden.test(y, trt, alpha=0.05, group=TRUE, main=NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>y</code>	Variable response
<code>trt</code>	Treatments
<code>alpha</code>	Significant level
<code>group</code>	TRUE or FALSE
<code>main</code>	Title

Details

The data consist of k samples of possibly unequal sample size.

Value

<code>y</code>	Numeric
<code>trt</code>	factor
<code>alpha</code>	Numeric
<code>group</code>	Logic
<code>main</code>	text

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Practical Nonparametrics Statistics. W.J. Conover, 1999

See Also

[kruskal](#)

Examples

```

library(agricolae)
# example 1
data(corn)
attach(corn)
comparison<-waerden.test(observation,method,group=TRUE)
comparison<-waerden.test(observation,method,group=FALSE)
# example 2
data(sweetpotato)
attach(sweetpotato)
comparison<-waerden.test(yield,virus,alpha=0.01,group=TRUE)

```

waller

*Computations of Bayesian t-values for multiple comparisons***Description**

A Bayes rule for the symmetric multiple comparisons problem.

Usage

```
waller(K, q, f, Fc)
```

Arguments

K	Is the loss ratio between type I and type II error
q	Numerator Degrees of freedom
f	Denominator Degrees of freedom
Fc	F ratio from an analysis of variance

Details

K-RATIO (K): value specifies the Type 1/Type 2 error seriousness ratio for the Waller-Duncan test. Reasonable values for KRATIO are 50, 100, and 500, which roughly correspond for the two-level case to ALPHA levels of 0.1, 0.05, and 0.01. By default, the procedure uses the default value of 100.

Value

K	Numeric integer > 1, examples 50, 100, 500
q	Numeric
f	Numeric
Fc	Numeric
...	

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

Waller, R. A. and Duncan, D. B. (1969). A Bayes Rule for the Symmetric Multiple Comparison Problem, *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 64, pages 1484-1504.

Waller, R. A. and Kemp, K. E. (1976) Computations of Bayesian t-Values for Multiple Comparisons, *Journal of Statistical Computation and Simulation*, 75, pages 169-172.

Principles and procedures of statistics a biometrical approach Steel & Torry & Dickey. Third Edition 1997.

See Also

[waller.test](#)

Examples

```
# Table Duncan-Waller K=100, F=1.2 pag 649 Steel & Torry
library(agricolae)
K<-100
Fc<-1.2
q<-c(8,10,12,14,16,20,40,100)
f<-c(seq(4,20,2),24,30,40,60,120)
n<-length(q)
m<-length(f)
W.D <-rep(0,n*m)
dim(W.D)<-c(n,m)
for (i in 1:n) {
  for (j in 1:m) {
    W.D[i,j]<-waller(K, q[i], f[j], Fc)
  }
}
W.D<-round(W.D,2)
dimnames(W.D)<-list(q,f)
print(W.D)
```

waller.test

Multiple comparisons, Waller-Duncan

Description

The Waller-Duncan k-ratio t test is performed on all main effect means in the MEANS statement. See the K-RATIO option for information on controlling details of the test.

Usage

```
waller.test(y, trt, DFerror, MSerror, Fc, K = 100, group=TRUE, main = NULL)
```

Arguments

y	model(aov or lm) or answer of the experimental unit
trt	Constant(only y=model) or vector treatment applied to each experimental unit
DFerror	Degrees of freedom
MSerror	Mean Square Error
Fc	F Value
K	K-RATIO
group	TRUE or FALSE
main	Title

Details

It is necessary first makes a analysis of variance.

K-RATIO (K): value specifies the Type 1/Type 2 error seriousness ratio for the Waller-Duncan test. Reasonable values for KRATIO are 50, 100, and 500, which roughly correspond for the two-level case to ALPHA levels of 0.1, 0.05, and 0.01. By default, the procedure uses the default value of 100.

Value

y	class (aov or lm) or vector numeric
trt	constant (only y=model) or vector alphanumeric
DFerror	Numeric
MSerror	Numeric
Fc	Numeric
K	Numeric
group	Logic
main	Text

Author(s)

Felipe de Mendiburu

References

- Waller, R. A. and Duncan, D. B. (1969). A Bayes Rule for the Symmetric Multiple Comparison Problem, *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 64, pages 1484-1504.
- Waller, R. A. and Kemp, K. E. (1976) Computations of Bayesian t-Values for Multiple Comparisons, *Journal of Statistical Computation and Simulation*, 75, pages 169-172.
- Steel & Torry & Dickey. Third Edition 1997 Principles and procedures of statistics a biometrical approach

See Also

[HSD.test](#), [LSD.test](#), [SNK.test](#) , [bar.err](#), [bar.group](#), [duncan.test](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(sweetpotato)
model<-aov(yield~virus, data=sweetpotato)
comparison <- waller.test(model,"virus", group=TRUE,
main="Yield of sweetpotato\nDealt with different virus")
#startgraph
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
# std = TRUE (default) is standard deviation
# std = FALSE is standard error
bar.err(comparison,std=FALSE,horiz=TRUE,xlim=c(0,45),density=4)
bar.err(comparison,std=FALSE,horiz=FALSE,ylim=c(0,45),density=8,col="blue")
bar.group(comparison,horiz=FALSE,ylim=c(0,45),density=8,col="red")
bar.group(comparison,horiz=TRUE,xlim=c(0,45),density=4,col="green")
#endgraph
# Old version HSD.test()
attach(sweetpotato)
df<-df.residual(model)
MSerror<-deviance(model)/df
Fc<-anova(model)["virus",4]
comparison <- waller.test(yield, virus, df, MSerror, Fc, group=TRUE,
main="Yield of sweetpotato. Dealt with different virus")
detach(sweetpotato)
```

wilt

Data of Bacterial Wilt (AUDPC) and soil

Description

Percentage of bacterial wilt and area under the curve of disease progression (AUDPC) relative tomato plants transplanted in different soil types artificially infested with *R.solanacearum* 133 days before.

Usage

```
data(wilt)
```

Format

A data frame with 13 observations on the following 15 variables.

place a factor with levels Chmar Chz Cnt1 Cnt2 Cnt3 Hco1 Hco2 Hco3 Hyo1 Hyo2 Namora SR1 SR2

Day7 a numeric vector

Day11 a numeric vector

Day15 a numeric vector
Day19 a numeric vector
Day23 a numeric vector
Day27 a numeric vector
Day31 a numeric vector
Day35 a numeric vector
Day39 a numeric vector
Day43 a numeric vector
Day47 a numeric vector
Day51 a numeric vector
AUDPC a numeric vector
relative a numeric vector

Details

Percentajes bacterial wilt. Day7 = evaluated to 7 days, Days11 = evaluated to 11 days. see data(soil) and data(ralstonia)

Source

Experimental field, 2004. Data Kindly provided by Dr. Sylvie Priou, Liliam Gutarra and Pedro Aley.

References

International Potato Center. CIP - Lima Peru.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(wilt)
days<-c(7,11,15,19,23,27,31,35,39,43,47,51)
AUDPC<-audpc(wilt[,-1],days)
relative<-audpc(wilt[,-1],days,type="relative")
```

Description

It generates an information matrix $z=f(x, y)$. It uses a linear model to complete the cells without information.

Usage

```
wxyz(model, x, y, z)
```

Arguments

model	obtained by 'lm'
x	vector 'x'
y	vector 'y'
z	vector 'z' relation of 'x' e 'y'

Value

model	obtained by 'lm'
x	Numeric
y	Numeric
z	Numeric

Author(s)

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See Also

[grid3p](#)

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
x<-c(1,3,5,2,3,1)
y<-c(2,5,4,3,2,3)
z<-c(4,10,NA,6,7,NA)
modelo<-lm(z~x+y)
zz<-wxyz(modelo,x,y,z)
# The response surface
x<-as.numeric(rownames(zz))
y<-as.numeric(colnames(zz))
#startgraph
persp(x,y,zz, cex=0.7,theta = -20, phi = 30,shade= 0.2,nticks = 6, col = 'green' ,
ticktype = 'detailed',xlab = 'X', ylab = 'Y', zlab = 'Response')
#endgraph
```

yacon

Data Yacon

Description

The yacon (*Smallanthus sonchifolius*) is a plant native to the Andes, considered a traditional crop in Peru and natural source of FOS, which is a type of carbohydrate that can not be digested by the and the human body that have joined several beneficial properties in health, such as improve the absorption of calcium, reducing the level of triglycerides and cholesterol and stimulate better gastrointestinal function.

Usage

```
data(yacon)
```

Format

A data frame with 432 observations on the following 19 variables.

locality a factor with levels, Cajamarca, Lima, Oxapampa in PERU

site a numeric vector

dose a factor with levels F0 F150 F80

entry a factor with levels AKW5075 AMM5136 AMM5150 AMM5163 ARB5125 CLLUNC118 P1385
SAL136

replication a numeric vector, replications

height a numeric vector, plant height, centimeters

stalks a numeric vector, number of stalks

wfr a numeric vector, weight of fresh roots, grams

wff a numeric vector, weight of fresh foliage, grams

wfk a numeric vector, weight fresh kroner, grams

roots a numeric vector, matter of dried roots, grams

FOS a numeric vector, fructo-oligosaccharides, porcentaje

glucose a numeric vector, porcentaje

fructose a numeric vector, porcentaje

sucrose a numeric vector, porcentaje

brix a numeric vector, degrees Brix

foliage a numeric vector, matter dry foliage, grams

dry a numeric vector, dry matter kroner, grams

IH a numeric vector, Index harvest, 0 to 1

Details

Proportion or fraction of the plant that is used (seeds, fruit, root) on dry basis. Part usable in a proportion of total mass dissected. Plant of frijol, weight = 100g and frijol = 50g then, $IH = 50/100 = 0.5$ or 50 porcentaje. Degrees Brix is a measurement of the mass ratio of dissolved sugar to water in a liquid.

Source

CIP. Experimental field, 2003, Data Kindly provided by Ivan Manrique and Carolina Tasso.

References

International Potato Center. CIP - Lima Peru.

Examples

```
library(agricolae)
data(yacon)
str(yacon)
```

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