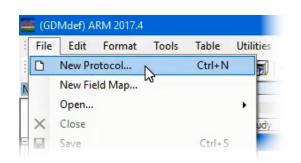


In this tutorial, we will demonstrate:

- how to set up a factorial protocol,
- fill in the treatments,
- and then view a Split-Plot trial to see how the treatments are built and randomized in a trial.

A factorial arrangement of treatments is used to study effects over a range of 2 or 3 factors. The factorial analysis of variance gives more information about the effects of one factor independent of the other factors than the standard RCB design, as well as detect whether 2 factors interact.

A split-plot design is used when one factor is more conveniently applied to large areas that span several plots than to individual plots. An example would be comparing products applied to several different tillage systems. Because of the difficulty in using large, modern tillage equipment on small plots, tillage can be defined as the "main unit" of a split-plot. Products are then "subunits" that are randomized within each tillage system.



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First, select File, then New Protocol.

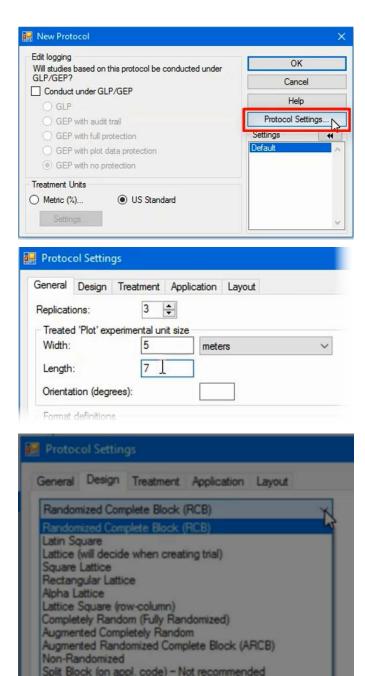
Next, select which company the study will be for. Any corporate customizations that have been installed are listed here.

If not using a corporate customization, then select 'Myself or another sponsor (standard GDMdef)'.

Now we will select the study definition to use. The G-All definition is suitable for chemical, fertilizer, and seed variety trials, so is the recommended choice for nearly all studies.

You can also select the language to display the data entry field prompts and tooltips in.

Click Finish to move to the next step.



The New Protocol dialog is where you can turn on GLP or GEP for the study, and set what units are available on the Treatments editor.

The most important step in this process is to select the Protocol Settings button, *before* creating the protocol. This way the Treatments editor will be set up for factorial or split plot design from the beginning.

On the General tab, you can set the number of reps for the study, as well as the treated plot dimensions. These can also be changed later in the protocol, if necessary.

The Design tab sets the experimental design of the study. The three multi-factor designs are: Factorial, Split-Plot, and Strip Block (Criss-Cross).

The Factorial design is the standard multi-factor design, wherein all treatments are randomly distributed throughout each replicate.

The Split-Plot design is a specific type of Factorial design, where the main units (the Tillage methods in this example) are randomized within the replicate, then the subunits (the different herbicides in this example) are randomized within each main unit.

In this example, we will use the Split-Plot design.

There are two important, but sometimes confusing, terms associated with multi-factor studies.

"Factors" are the main categories, or groups, that are being studied, such as product rate, irrigation timing, or tillage method.

"Levels" are the different items to test within each category or Factor, like the specific tillage methods or herbicides to test.

## Creating a Split-Plot Factorial Protocol.pdf

The Treatment editor Type column (field) uses

the factor description entered above as the

General Design Treatment Application Layout

+

Factorial Split-Plot

묮 Protocol Settings

Factors: 2

Split-Plot

A:

B:

default entry.

Strip-Block (Criss-Cross)

V

Merge Factor

fields to

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+

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2

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Form Type

1. Levels of Factor A

The drop-down list for Factor Description contains two sections. The first contains common factor descriptions.

The second half of the list contains the available Treatment Type values from the Treatments editor. ARM will auto-fill the Treatment Type field on the Treatments editor if one of these items are selected.

Since Tillage Method is the main factor, we will select 'Cultural Practice' for Factor A.

Then specify the number of distinct items or Levels that will be tested within the factor. In this example, there are 3 different Tillage methods we are interested in.

There are 4 different Herbicides that are to be tested within each tillage method.

The rest of the Settings can be changed as needed, once the protocol has been established, so press OK to close the Settings dialog.

Press OK on the New Protocol dialog to create the protocol.

On the Treatments editor, there are 3 sections to enter treatment information.

The first section defines the levels of Factor A, which will be our Tillage Methods. Each level has its own treatment number, but these numbers serve only to separate the levels. ARM will reassign all treatment numbers during randomization.

( ) GEP with no protection

US Standard

Form Conc

Form Unit

Treatment Name

Start of Factor A (Cultural Practice)

Start of Factor B (Herbicide)

Start of Comparison Treatments

Treatment Units

Туре

CULT

CULT

CULT

HERR

HERB

HERB

HERB

O Metric (%) ...

Treatments - Line 2

Trt Line Trt No.

2

4 3

3 2

5

6

7

8 2

9 3

10 4

11 12

13

Rate

Description

Trt								
Line	Trt No.	Туре	Treatment Name	Form Conc	Form Unit	Form Type	Description	Rate
1			Start of Factor A (Cultural Practice)					
2	1	CULT	Tillage Method 1					
3	2	CULT	Tillage Method 2					
4	3	CULT	Tillage Method 3					
5								
6			Start of Factor B (Herbicide)	_				-
7	1	HERB						
8	2	HERB		- 0		e of Fa	ctor B	
9	3	HERB		2.	Leven	5 01 1.4	CIOI D	
10	4	HERB						
11					-			
12			Start of Comparison Treatments					
13								

Rate Unit	Description 1	Shortcut	^	
	Pounds Acid Equivalent per Acre (Metric+kg AE/ha)	F	÷	= 🦓 💠 🌠 💁
LB AI/100 GAL	Pounds Al per 100 Gallons Mix (Metric=kg Al/100 L)	L		
LB AI/1000 FT2	Pounds Al per 1000 Square Feet (Metric=kg Al/100 m2)	-		10 10 1000000
LB AI/1000 Plants	Pounds Active Ingredient per 1000 Plants (Metric=kg Al/1000 Plants)	DO		Rate Unit Appl Code
LB AI/1000 Row-FT	Pounds Active 000 Feet g Al/100 Row-m	) DM		
LB Al/100000 Seed	Pounds Active 000000 Se 2 (a)	MK	-	
LB AI/A	Pounds Active cre (Metr	A	-	
LB Al/Cwt	Pounds Active undredw	GZ	-	
LB AI/FT2	Pounds Active Ingredient per Square Foot (Metric=kg Al/m2)	GY	-	
LB AI/IN DTBH	Pounds Active Ingredient per Inch Diameter at Breast Height (Metric=kg A	I/cm DTBH; KN	-	
LB Al/Item	Pounds Active Ingredient per User-defined Item (Metric=kg Al/Item)	JR		
LB Al/Plant	Pounds Active Ingredient per Plant (Metric=kg Al/Plant)	FA	-	12
LB AI/YD3	Pounds Active Ingredient per Cubic Yard (Metric+kg Al/m3)	GU		-
		110		
		191		
M IU/Row-FT	Million International Units per Foot of Row (metric=M IU/Row-m)	ок	*	
(All)	(AI)	(AI)		
Active Filter	* Remove Filter Nave Delete OK	Cancel Ba d	- 4 7	

Treat	ments - Line	8					
Trt Line	Trt No.	Туре	Treatment Name	cription	Rate	Rate Unit	Appl Code
1			Start of Factor A (Cultural Pract				
2	1	CULT	Tillage Method 1				
3	2	CULT	Tillage Method 2				
4	3	CULT	Tillage Method 3				
5							
6			Start of Factor B (Herbicide)				
7	1	HERB	Accord		1	LB AI/A	A
8	2	HERB	Brominal PLUS		1.5	· .	
9	3	HERB					
10	4	HERB				. (	
11							Ente
12			Start of Comparison Treatments				LINC
13							
14							

Trt Line	Trt No.	Туре	Treatment Name	Form Conc	Form Unit	Form Type	Description	Rate
1			Start of Factor A (Cultural Practice)					
2	1	CULT	Tillage Method 1					
3	2	CULT	Tillage Method 2					
4	3	CULT	Tillage Method 3					
5								
6		-	Start of Factor B (Herbicide)					
7	1	HERB	Accord	3	LBA/GAL	SC		1
8	2	HERB	Brominal PLUS	3	LBA/GAL	EC		1.5
9	3	HERB	Cannon	3	LBA/GAL	EC		2
10	4	HERB	Defol 6	6	LBA/GAL	EC		2.5
11								
12			Start of Comparison Treatments					
13	1				Comp	arison T	reatmer	nts
14				3.	comp	1150111	reatifier	11.5
15							-	-
16								

The second section defines the levels for Factor B, which will be our Herbicides. Note that the Type field has been filled in by default, based on the Factor Description entered in Settings, and the treatment numbers start over at 1 for each section.

To view the Rate Unit validation list, press the F9 key, or select the dropdown button in the field.

Type the letters 'L B' to automatically scroll the list to the unit that begin with those characters. Then select the desired unit and click OK.

Then, fill in the rest of the Factor B levels.

Use the single quote keyboard shortcut to copy the value in the cell immediately above.

The third section defines comparison treatments.

Comparison treatments are not part of the multifactor design, and are ignored for a Factorial AOV summary report. Example comparison treatments are a commercial standard product included as a reference, or an untreated check.

## **Split-Plot trial**

Now let's view a Split-Plot trial, to see how the treatments are randomized and built. We have created a trial from the previous protocol, and are viewing the Treatments editor.

	tments											Easter	Law		
Trt Line	Trt	No.	Туре	Tre	atment N	lam	ne	Fo	<b>m</b> C	Appl C	Code	Factor ID	Lev No		
1	1		CULT	Tillage	Method 1	Ř.						A	1		
2	1		HERB	Accord				3				В	1		
3	2		CULT	Tillage	Method 1	E.						A	1		
4	2		HERB	Bromina	PLUS			3				В	2		
5	3		CULT	Tillage	Method 1	1					_	A	1		
6	3		HERB	Cannon	1100000000000			3				В	3		
7	4		CULT		Method 1	2		-	-			A	1		
8	4		HERB	Defol 6				6	-		-	В	4	-11	
9	5		CULT	Tillage	Method 2			-	-		-	A	2	-11	
10	5		HERB	Accord				3		_	-	В	1	-1	
11	6		CULT		Method 2			-				A	2	-11	
12	6		HERB	Bromina		-		3				B	2	-1	
13	7		CULT		Method 2	,		-	-		-	A	2		
14	7		HERB	Cannon				3				В	3		
14	8		CULT		Method 2							A	2		
16	8		HERB	Defol 6				6				B	4		
17	9		CULT		Method 3	2	_	•	-		-	A	3		
18	9		HERB	Accord	100 3		_	3				B	1		
18	10		CULT		Method 3			5				A	3		
20	10		HERB	Bromina		1	_	3				B	3 2		
	11		CULT		Method 3		_	3	-			A	2		
21	11		HERB					3	-			B	3		
22				Cannon				3	-	-		-	_		
23	12	_	CULT		Method 3			C			_	A	3	_	
24	12		HERB	Defol 6			_	6		_	-	В	4		
25	13	Y	СНК	untreat	ed Check	¢	_		-					-	
26		T													
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it No.	Туре		Treatment Nar		Fc	Trt Line	Trt No.	Type CULT	Treatme Tillage Methr	nt Name		Trial		Facto ID A	or Level No.
	CULT		Factor A (Cultura Method 1	I Practice)		2	1	HERB	Accord		3	LBA/GAL	SC	B	1
(	CULT	Tillage	Method 2			3	2	HERB	Tillage Metho Brominal PLU	JS	3	LBA/GAL	EC	B	2
(	CULT	Tillage	Method 3	/		5 6	3	CULT HERB	Tillage Methi Cannon		3	LBA/GAL	EC	A B	1
		Start of	Factor B (Heda	ide)		7		CULT	Tillage Metho Defol 6	od 1	6	LBA/GAL	EC	AB	1
	HERB	Accord			3	9	5	CULT	Tillage Metho Accord	od 2	3	LBA/GAL	SC	AB	2
	HERB	Bromina	al PLUS		3	10 11	6	CULT	Tillage Meth					A	2
	HERB	Defol 6			6	12 13	7	HERB CULT	Brominal PLU Tillage Metho		3	LBA/GAL	EC	B	2
		Start of	Comparison Trea	atments		14 15		HERB	Cannon Tillage Methr	od 2	3	LBA/GAL	EC	B	3
	СНК		ed Check			16 17	8	HERB	Defol 6 Tillage Metho		6	LBA/GAL	EC	B	4
			-		-	18	9	HERB	Accord		3	LBA/GAL	SC	В	1
						19 20	10	CULT HERB	Tillage Metho Brominal PLU	JS	3	LBA/GAL	EC	A B	3
	Pro	ote	ocol			21 22		CULT	Tillage Metho Cannon	od 3	3	LBA/GAL	EC	AB	3
						-	10	0.U.T	74 11.4	- 20					2
ents - Lir	ne 13	_		_	_	-	-	Treat	ments - Line					Factor	Level
Trt No.	Ty	pe	Trea	tment Nam	e			Line	Trt No.	Туре	-	atment Name	e.	ID	No.
			Start of Factor	A (Cultural	Practice)	1		1	1	CULT	Tillage Accord	Method 1		AB	1
	CUL	_	Tillage Method					3	2	CULT	Tillage	Method 1		A	1
2	CUL	_	Tillage Method					4	2	HERB	Bromina			B	2
}	CUL	T	Tillage Method	3				5	3	CULT	Tillage Cannor	Method 1		B	1
	-	_	Start of Fast		(0)	-		7	4	CULT	Tillage	Method 1		A	1
1	HEF	-	Start of Factor Accord	D (Herbicio	(5)			8	4	HERB	Defol 6 Tillage	Method 2		B	4
	HEF	-	Brominal PLUS			3		10	5	HERB	Accord			B	1
	HEF	-	Cannon 🗧			3		11		CULT		Method 2		A	2
:		0	Defol 6			6		12	0	HERB	Bromina	Method 2		A	2
-	HEF	(B						13		CULT	Inage	HOUTOU L			-
}	HEF				-			14		HERB	Cannor			В	3
}	CHK		Start of Compa		ments			14	8		Cannor	Method 2		-	-

In a Factorial trial, there are two special treatment columns.

The **Factor ID** column lists which *Factor* or *group* the particular treatment line comes from. In ARM, factors are identified by Letters. Factor A is the main unit, and Factor B is the sub-unit, in a Split-Plot.

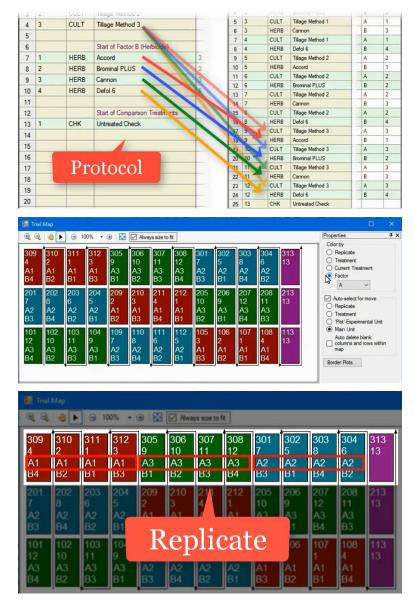
The **Level Number** column lists which *level* or *item* is being tested within the factor. In ARM, levels are identified by numbers. Level 1 is the first item specified for that Factor back in the protocol, Level 2 is the second, and so on.

To see how the full treatment list is built when creating a trial, let's compare with what was entered in the protocol.

Each level of Factor A is paired with each evel of Factor B - a multiplicative effect hat yields 3 times 4, or 12 treatments in he trial.

Treatment 1 contains the first level of Factor A and the first level from Factor B. Treatment 2 contains level 1 of Factor A, but level 2 from Factor B. Treatments 3 and 4 follow the same pattern, using the third and fourth herbicides, respectively.

Next, treatment 5 contains Tillage Method number 2 and the first Herbicide. Then treatments 6 through 8 are built with the second level of Factor A, and the remaining levels of Factor B.



Treatments 9-12 contain the third level of Factor A with each level of Factor B.

Finally, any Comparison treatments are found at the bottom of the treatment list.

To see what separates the Split-Plot design from a regular Factorial study, open the Trial Map.

Select Color by - Factor A to color the main units on the Trial Map.

In a Split-Plot trial, the main units (labeled as Factor A) are randomized within the replicate,

then the subunits (labeled as Factor B) are randomized within each main unit.

309	310	311	312
4	2	1	3
A1	A1	A1	A1
B4	B2	B1	B3
201	202	203	204
7	8	6	5
A2	A2	42	42
Μ	ain	Ur	nit

If all treatments should be randomly distributed throughout each replicate, then use the Factorial design instead.

Note that the comparison treatment was simply inserted at the end of each replicate.

