## Using the Colby Equation in ARM



Utilize ARM Standard Evaluations to assess synergistic or antagonistic responses with the Colby Equation．

## Setting up the Treatments

－Open Treatments editor
－Enter Untreated Check as Treatment 1
－Enter Product $A$ and $B$ as singular products for Treatments 1 and 2
－Use last treatment as combination of $A$ and B（with same rates as individually）

| Trt <br> Line | Trt No． | Type | Treatment Name | Form <br> Conc | Form <br> Unit | Form <br> Type | Rate | Rate <br> Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 1 | CHK | UTC |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 2 | HERB | Product A | 100 | $\mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$ | SL | 50 | $\mathrm{~g} \mathrm{AI} / \mathrm{ha}$ |
| 3 | 3 | HERB | Product B | 150 | $\mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$ | SL | 75 | $\mathrm{~g} \mathrm{AI} / \mathrm{ha}$ |
| 4 | 4 | HERB | Product A | 100 | $\mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$ | SL | 50 | $\mathrm{~g} \mathrm{AI} / \mathrm{ha}$ |
| 5 | 4 | HERB | Product B | 150 | $\mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{L}$ | SL | 75 | $\mathrm{~g} \mathrm{Al} / \mathrm{ha}$ |

## Standard Evaluations

## COLBY COUNT

1．In SE Definitions editor，select Colby Count for SE Name field
2．Fill in Part Rated fields
3．Click Build Headers button in Properties Panel
－Choose Replace OR Update
4．Open Assessment Data header in trial
5．Enter pest count for each plot in Column 1 ［C1］
6．ARM calculates expected value［C2］using ARM Action Code $\operatorname{Tn}$（user－defined $\rightarrow$ see below）and data from［C1］

## Tn Calculation：

AVGREP（［C1T2］）＊AVGREP（［C1T3］）／＠AVGREP（［C1TU］）

7．Average the count for each replicate of Treatment 4
－If AVGREP［C1T4］＜C2，combination is synergetic（＋）
－If AVGREP［C1T4］＞C2，combination is antagonistic（－）
－If AVGREP［C1T4］＝C2，combination is additive

## Example：

AVGREP［C1T2］$=28.75$
AVGREP［C1T3］＝ 27.5
AVGREP［C1TU］$=77.5$
$(28.75 * 27.5) / 77.5=10.2$
The Colby Equation calculates an expected 10.2 weeds per plot after applying Treatment 2 and Treatment 3.

$$
\text { AVGREP[C1T4] = } 15
$$

Treatment 4 resulted in an average of 15 weeds per plot．

$$
15 \text { (plants) > } 10.20 \text { (plants) }
$$

The treatments combined are less effective than expected， implying antagonism．

| Assessment Data－Line 55 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Column Number |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 2 （Calculat |
| Pest Type |  |  |  |  |  | W $\downarrow$ Weed |  | W $\downarrow$ Weed |
| Pest Code |  |  |  |  |  | 1 KCHG | $\checkmark$ | 1 KCHG |
| Pest Scientific Name |  |  |  |  |  | Kochia | $\checkmark$ | Kochia |
| Pest Name |  |  |  |  |  | Kochia | $\checkmark$ | Kochia |
| Crop Type，Code |  |  |  |  |  | C TRZAS | ， | C TRZAS |
| BBCH Scale |  |  |  |  |  | BCER |  | BCER |
| Crop Scientific Name |  |  |  |  |  | Triticum aestivum | $\checkmark$ | Triticum aestivum |
| Crop Name |  |  |  |  |  | Spring wheat | $\checkmark$ | Spring wheat |
| SE Name |  |  |  |  |  | COLBY COUNT |  | COLBY COUNT |
| SE Description |  |  |  |  |  | Count rating for Colby：$\checkmark$ |  | Colby Interaction forı $\downarrow$ |
| Part Rated |  |  |  |  |  | PLANT $\checkmark$ P |  | PLANT $\checkmark$ P |
| Rating Type |  |  |  |  |  | COUNT |  | COLCNT |
| Rating Unit／Min／Max |  |  |  |  |  | NUMBER $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | NUMBER $\checkmark$ |
| ARM Action Codes |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | T1 N |
| ＋Sub | Rep | Blk | Col | Plot | $\begin{aligned} & T r t \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 1 |  | 2 （Calculated） |
| 鲑 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 101 |  | 80 |  | $10.20$ |
| 荗 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 203 | 1 | 75 |  | $10.20$ |
| 囲 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 304 | 1 | 85 |  | 10.20 |
| \＆ 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 401 | 1 | 70 |  | 10.20 |
| \％ 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 102 | 2 | 30 |  | 10.20 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 201 | 2 | 25 |  | 10.20 |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 302 | 2 | 30 |  | 10.20 |
| 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 403 | 2 | 30 |  | 10.20 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 104 | 3 | 25 |  | 10.20 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 202 | 3 | 25 |  | 10.20 |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 303 | 3 | 30 |  | 10.20 |
| 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 402 | 3 | 30 |  | 10.20 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 103 | 4 | 15 |  | 10.20 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 204 | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 10 \end{aligned} 7$ |  | 10.20 |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 301 | 4 |  |  | 10.20 |
| 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 404 | 4 | 15 |  | 10.20 |

## Using the Colby Equation in ARM

## COLBY \% OF CTRL

1. In SE Definitions editor, select COLBY \% OF CTRL for SE Name field
2. Fill in Part Rated fields
3. Click Build Headers button in Properties Panel

- Choose Replace OR Update

4. Open the Assessment Data header in the trial
5. Enter the pest incidence \% for each plot in Column 3 [C3] (UTC $=100 \%$ )
6. Calculate the expected $\%$ of control using ARM Action Code $T n$ (user-defined $\rightarrow$ see below) and data from [C3]

Tn Calculation: @AVGREP([C3T2])*@AVGREP([C3T3])/@AVGREP([C3TU])
7. Average the count for each replicate of Treatment 4.

- If AVGREP[C3T4] < C4, combination is synergetic (+)
- If AVGREP[C3T4] > C4, combination is antagonistic (-)
- If AVGREP[C3T4] = C4, combination is additive


## Example:

$$
\text { AVGREP[C3T2] = } 52.5
$$

$$
\text { AVGREP[C3T3] = } 70
$$

$(52.5 * 70) / 100=36.75$
The Colby Equation calculates an expected $36.75 \%$ weed coverage of the plot after applying Treatment 2 and Treatment 3.

$$
\text { AVGREP[C3T4] = } 17.5
$$

Treatment 4 resulted in an average of $17.5 \%$ of the plot still covered in weeds.
$17.5<36.75$
The treatments combined are more effective than expected, implying synergy.


## Using the Colby Equation in ARM



## COLBY \% CONTROL

1. In SE Definitions editor, select COLBY \% CONTROL for SE Name field
2. Fill in Part Rated fields
3. Click Build Headers button in Properties Panel

- Choose Replace OR Update

4. Open the Assessment Data header in the trial
5. Enter the \% control rating for each plot in Column 5 [C5] (UTC $=0$ )
6. Calculate the expected \% of control using ARM Action Code $T n$ (user-defined $\rightarrow$ see below) and data from [C5]

Tn Calculation: 100-(((100-@AVGREP([C5T2]))*(100-@AVGREP([C5T3])))/100)
7. Average the \% control rating for each of the replicates of Treatment 4 (Product $A+B$ )

- If AVGREP[C6T4] > C6, combination is synergetic (+)
- If AVGREP[C6T4] < C6, combination is antagonistic (-)
- If AVGREP[C6T4] = C6, combination is additive


## Example:

AVGREP[C5T2] $=47.5$

$$
\text { AVGREP[C5T3] = } 52.5
$$

100-(((100-47.5)*(100-52.5))/100) 100-((52.5*47.5)/100) $100-24.9375=75.0625$
The Colby Equation calculates an expected control of $75.06 \%$ of the weeds in the plot.

$$
\text { AVGREP }[C 5 T 4]=75.5
$$

Treatment 4 resulted in an average of $75.5 \%$ of weeds controlled in the plot.
$75.5>75.0625$
The treatments combined are more effective than expected, implying synergy.


