



Short communication

Augmented BIB Design – An alternative statistical design in germplasm evaluation trials

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ABSTRACT

Randomized Block Design (RBD) is commonly employed to evaluate a set of germplasm accessions (test treatments) along with local checks. In such a trial, if the test treatments under evaluation are more in number and the availability of the seeds is limited, then an alternate experimental design has to be employed. As a remedy, **Balanced Incomplete Block Design (BIBD)**, which estimates treatments contrasts with more precision and the treatments are not repeated in all the blocks, unlike RBD, may be used. Such a constructed layout, not only saves the precious seed material of the test treatments, but also directly reduces the cost of all the related inputs such as labour, water, fertilizers, pesticides etc. Foregoing thoughts were elucidated in the evaluation of 100 accessions of okra along with four check varieties (Arka Anamika, Arka Abhay, Parbhani Kranti and PB-7) evaluated using Augmented BIB Design with six blocks in the Division of Vegetable crops at I.I.H.R., Bangalore during Kharif 2005. Results showed that by adopting BIB experimental design, instead of regular complete block design 60.2% of the land area required for conducting germplasm evaluation in Okra had been reduced.

Key word: Accessions, Augmented Balanced Incomplete Block Design, control, germplasm, Okra, test treatments

In any experiment, formulation of certain hypotheses (called as null hypothesis) about the population under study form a basis for making all possible pairwise comparisons among treatments. If the seeds of the test treatments are scarce or limited in quantity, as in the case of breeding trials, the experiment cannot afford to sufficiently replicate the treatments in the design. In any crop improvement programme, an essential activity is to evaluate the germplasm accessions (test treatments) with a set of standard/commercial varieties (check). While evaluating larger number of test treatments in a field, use of traditional complete block designs (such as RBD) will directly increase within block homogeneity leading to erroneous conclusions. Moreover, as the number of test treatments increases the experimental area and all other

related inputs, such as, labour, water, fertilizers, pesticides, etc will also increase. In such a situation, there is a need to adopt a design to test the new material with the local checks without loosing the precision of the experimental results. This could be possible by adopting a new experimental set up, wherein the scarce material are singly replicated in the design, and the local checks or the control treatment(s) is (are) added in each block at least once. Such a design is called an augmented design. A general theory of augmented design is well explained in the literature (Federer, 1963; Federer and Raghavarao, 1975; Federer, 1998; May *et al*, 1989; Puri *et al*, 1984; Schaalje *et al*, 1987; Tania and Street, 2002).

One hundred accessions of okra were evaluated along with four check varieties (Arka Anamika, Arka Abhay,

Table 1. Layout plan of okra 100 accessions:(4 Checks : A, B, C and D)

Block 1	1	10	12	A	2	9	11	B	3	5	14	18	C	4	13	17	15	D	6	19	7
Block 2	21	33	22	27	D	26	34	C	23	25	32	A	24	35	28	31	B	29	30	36	
Block 3	A	38	39	45	50	B	37	44	49	C	40	46	48	D	41	51	43	42	47	52	
Block 4	53	60	D	54	61	59	A	58	65	66	C	56	57	69	64	67	B	55	70	62	63
Block 5	71	72	A	78	B	73	85	C	75	77	84	90	80	89	86	88	D	74	81	82	76
Block 6	92	96	C	D	91	95	A	94	99	B	93	98	97	100	8	16	20	83	87	68	

Note: Sl. No. 1-100 are the test treatments (Okra accessions) ; A, B, C and D are check varieties

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Augmented BIB Design for germplasm evaluation trials

B-5	TCR. No	IC. No	Plant height (Cm)	Stem diameter at base (Cm)	Intermodal length (Cm)	No. Of Branches / plant	First flowering Node on main stem	No. of Fruits / Plant	Fruit length (Cm)	Fruit diameter (Cm)	No. of Ridges / Fruit	Avg. fruit weight (g)	Yield / Plant (Kg)
74	1123	140934	123.4	3.0	6.1	3.5	5.1	20.1	15.2	1.7	5.1	18.0	0.3522
81	1176	128891	141.4	2.4	7.6	0.5	5.1	10.5	16.2	1.7	5.1	24.2	0.2482
82	1178	128893	142.4	2.4	9.6	2.5	3.1	12.0	16.2	2.1	5.1	14.0	0.3432
76	1145	128883	176.4	2.2	9.8	0.5	4.1	25.3	18.7	1.7	5.1	18.9	0.4682
B-6													
92	1276	EC329407	145.4	3.0	9.6	1.5	3.9	8.6	15.6	2.5	4.6	19.6	0.2357
96	1457	282269	120.4	3.0	7.5	0.5	2.9	10.8	15.1	2.4	4.6	18.6	0.2647
91	1275	EC329406	122.4	3.0	9.9	2.5	3.9	6.3	15.6	2.1	5.6	19.8	0.1927
95	1454	282269	165.4	2.8	9.6	1.5	3.9	15.8	17.6	2.1	4.6	19.6	0.3767
94	1444	EC169359	127.4	2.8	9.6	3.5	2.9	13.0	18.6	2.1	4.6	18.5	0.3017
99	1508	EC169378	126.4	3.0	7.5	2.5	3.9	15.5	19.1	2.3	4.6	18.8	0.3567
93		EC329422	116.4	2.4	9.6	1.5	3.9	9.8	17.6	1.8	4.6	16.2	0.2157
98	1501	EC169362	115.4	3.0	10.0	0.5	2.9	13.8	16.1	1.8	4.6	19.1	0.3287
97	1497	EC169362	139.4	2.8	9.6	1.5	2.9	9.9	18.6	2.1	4.6	20.0	0.2667
100	1512	EC169384	124.4	3.0	9.0	2.5	3.9	18.2	23.6	2.1	4.6	19.7	0.4257
8	71	43743	136.4	3.0	10.0	2.5	3.9	13.6	20.8	2.2	4.6	19.0	0.3237
16	141	45805	136.4	2.7	9.6	1.5	3.9	8.2	17.6	2.8	8.6	23.7	0.2737
20	167	45831	154.4	3.0	8.5	1.5	2.9	9.3	19.1	1.9	4.6	19.3	0.2457
83	1180	128894	114.4	2.4	8.5	1.5	2.9	11.5	17.6	1.8	4.6	19.3	0.2877
87	1255	EC329359	123.4	2.7	9.5	1.5	4.9	11.3	16.8	2.1	4.6	20.4	0.2997
68	1085	282296	142.4	2.7	9.6	2.5	3.9	5.8	18.1	2.2	7.6	21.2	0.1947
79	1172	128889	142.4	3.0	9.5	2.5	4.9	7.1	2.4	5.6	17.4	0.1837	
SEM													
CD@5%													
CV(%)													
(A) A. Anamika													
(B) A. Abhay													
(C) P.Kranti													
(D) PB-7													
SEM													
CD@ 5%													
CD@ 1%													
CV (%)													

Parbhani Kranti and PB-7) using Augmented BIB design with 6 blocks in the Division of vegetable crops at IIHR, Bangalore during Kharif 2005. Check varieties were replicated in each of the six blocks once and the 100 test treatments were randomly allotted to six blocks. The Plot size maintained was 3m x 1.2m; Spacing provided was 60 x 30 cm. Recommended cultural practices were adopted in raising the crop. The layout plan of the experimental plan is given in Table 1.

Observations on yield and yield related characters, namely, plant height (cm), stem diameter at base (cm), inter nodal length (cm), number of branches / plant, first flowering node on the main stem, number of fruits/plant, fruit length (cm), fruit diameter (cm), number of ridges / fruit, average fruit weight (g) and fruit yield / plant (kg) were recorded. Statistical analysis of the data was performed using standard augmented design procedure (Federer, 1963; Federer and Raghavarao, 1975; Federer, 1998; May *et al*, 1989; Schaalje *et al*, 1987; Tania and Street, 2002).

The mean performance of the test entries (Okra accessions) and the check varieties for different characters is presented in Table 2 along with standard error of mean (SEM) and Coefficient of Variation, CV%. Perusal of the results showed that 45 accessions outperformed all the four check varieties in terms of yield/ plant (kg). Remaining test treatments (55, out of which three did not germinate) performed below normal as compared to local checks. Among the four checks, Arka Anamika, Arka Abhay, Parbhani Kranti were on par in terms fruit yield (300 g/ plant) and they differed significantly from PB-7 (200 g/ plant). The highest fruit yield of 503 g/plant was recorded in accession T 29: TCR 789 (IC 282233), followed by 499 g/plant in the accession T 28: TCR 783 (IC 218877), which exceeds the average check varieties performance by 67.6% and 66.3%, respectively. These two accessions could be used as a potential parent in future hybridization programme.

Utility of BIB design vs complete block designs

The advantage of using this Augmented BIB Design is that there is a considerable reduction in experimental area, as the entire layout (total of 124 entries; 100 test treatments each repeated once in the entire set up and four check varieties repeated in all six blocks) was accommodated in an area of 1004 m². On the contrary, if

RBD was used for evaluating these 104 entries with a minimum of three replications, the area required would have been 2527 m². Thus, by adopting this experimental augmented BIB design, about 60.2% of the land area required for the experiment is reduced. This, in turn, reduces the cost of all the related inputs, such as labour, water, fertilizers, pesticides etc. To conclude, the utility of such an incomplete block design in breeding trials, instead of regular complete block design is to optimize the use of inputs like seeds, water, labour, nutrients and pesticides in field experiments and subsequently useful for improving input use efficiency in crop production

Keeping in view the importance of the experimental design, a user-friendly program in C language is also developed to perform statistical analysis of the data. The programme takes care of both equal and unequal number of test treatments across different blocks. The efficacy of the programme in producing consistent results is tested by running and debugging the codes using data for different characters.

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