

Interpretation of statistical data

The results of replicated trials are presented as the average (mean) for each of the replicates within a treatment.

Authors generally use ANOVA, in which the means of more than one treatment are compared to each other. The least significant difference (LSD $P \leq 0.05$), seen at the bottom of data tables gives an indication of the treatment difference that could occur by chance. NS (not significant) indicates that there is no difference between the treatments. The size of the LSD can be used to compare treatment results and values must differ by more than this value for the difference to be statistically significant.

So, it is more likely (95%) that the differences are due to the treatments, and not by chance (5%). Of course, we may be prepared to accept a lower probability (80%) or chance that two treatments are different, and so in some cases a non-significant result may still be useful.

Interpretation of replicated results: an example

Here we use an example of a replicated wheat variety trial containing yield and grain quality data (Table 1). Statistically significant differences were found between varieties for both grain yield and protein. The LSD for grain yield of 0.40 means there must be more than 0.40 t/ha difference between yields before that variety's performance is significantly different to another. In this example Trojan is significantly different to all other varieties as it is the only variety followed by a superscript (^a). Scout, Mace and Cosmick are not significantly different from each other and are all followed by a superscript (^b) as they all yielded within 0.4 t/ha of each other.

Similarly, for grain protein a varieties performance was significant from another if there was more than 0.9% difference in protein. In the example, Arrow contained a higher protein level compared to all other varieties which were not different to one another.

Where there are no significant differences between treatments, NS (not significant) will be displayed as seen in the screenings column (Table 1).

Table 1. Wheat variety grain yield, protein and screenings from a hypothetical example to illustrate interpretation of LSD.

Variety	Grain yield (t/ha)	Protein (%)	Screenings (%)
Arrow	3.50 ^c	10.3 ^a	0.2
Cosmick	3.98 ^b	8.4 ^b	1.0
Mace	3.75 ^{bc}	9.1 ^b	0.5
Scout	4.05 ^b	8.9 ^b	0.9
Trojan	4.77 ^a	8.4 ^b	0.4
LSD ($P \leq 0.05$)	0.40	0.9	NS

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