Welcome to the webinar!

- The webinar will start at the top of the hour.
- Find a handout of the slides in the "handouts" section of your gotowebinar control panel.
- To type in a question, use the question box on your control panel.
- The webinar is being recorded and you can find it in our archive within the next 2 weeks at http://www.extension.org/pages/25242 and on the eOrganic YouTube channel







Organic Seed Production July Webinar Trials and Selection

http://www.extension.org/organic_production







Laurie McKenzie Organic Seed Alliance





Planning your trial

- Prioritize crop(s)
- · Identify goals
- What, When, and How to Evaluate
- · Evaluation tools





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Planning your trial

- Popular and important commercial varieties in your region
- · OP and F1 standards
- · Potential breeding material
- · Your own material
- Susceptible and resistant varieties





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Experimentation vs. Observation

What do you want to know and how much data analysis are you willing to do?

Results from experimentation require basic statistical analysis

Replication

- · Only way to tell if effects are due to variety differences
- Minimum of three reps
- Blind vs. Labeled

Randomization

· Each replication is in a randomly assigned order



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What constitutes an effective trial? • Know your intention • Locate in consistent field conditions • Replicate and randomize • Use a block design • Use border rows • Label, tag, flag, and map • Evaluate the trial "blind" • Score, measure, record important traits • Perform data analysis

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Randomization and Replication



- 3 reps is standard
- First rep can be in "order"
- Mix up order for other reps

*Include border rows if possible



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Using a block design

BDF	1	BDR	BDR	BDR	BDR
BDF	2	6	4	5	BDR
BDF	2	5	2	1	BDR
BDF	₹	4	6	4	BDR
BDF	₹	3	1	2	BDR
BDF		2	4	6	BDR
BDF		1	5	3	BDR
BDF	₹	BDR	BDR	BDR	BDR

BDR	BDR	BDR	BDR	BDR
BDR	6	3	1	BDR
BDR	4	2	5	BDR
BDR	5	6	4	BDR
BDR	3	1	2	BDR
BDR	2	4	6	BDR
BDR	1	5	3	BDR
BDR	BDR	BDR	BDR	BDR

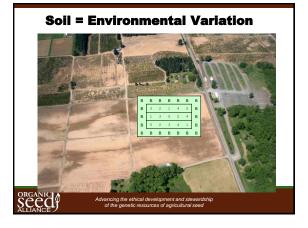
- Orient along the length or width of the field depending on conditions
- Include border rows



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Soil = Environmental Variation





Consistent Field Conditions

Consider:



- Soil type
- Irrigation
- Cultivation
- Fertility
- · I Citility
- Harvesting
- •Mid-field, same crop
- Always strive to do any treatment on the same day. But always treat by block if any possible differences in treatment are necessary across time.



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Consistent Field Conditions



Other Considerations:

- NOT optimum conditions
- NOT a beauty contest
- Non-optimum will reveal best workhorse varieties
- Challenge trial with stress, disease, drought, etc.
- Grow under conditions of intended use



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Marking and Mapping the Trial Always make a field map Put in "breaks" between varieties Consider using multiple marking techniques Orient datasheet to field map



	13	14	38	Moskvich	NC12	LB 8-7
	12	15	37	Crim. Spt	Stellar	Roma VF
Rep 3	11	16	36	Iron Lady	S200	Plum Regal
	10	17	35	Mt. Merit	Plum Perfect	Oroma
	9	18	34	Plum Regal	Mt. Merit	Roma VF
	8	19	33	Moskvich	Iron Lady	Plum Perfect
REP 2	7	20	32	S200	NC12	LB 8-7
	6	21	31	LB 8-3	Crim. Spt	Oroma
	5	22	30	Stellar	LB 8-3	Oroma
	4	23	29	Stellar	Mt. Merit	LB 8-7
EP 1	3	24	28	Crim. Spt	Moskvich	Plum Perfect
	2	25	27	Iron Lady	NC12	Plum Regal
	1	26		 S200	Roma VF Paste	Extra
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When to Evaluate a Trial

- Score trial at multiple times depending on objectives
- Measuring vs scoring
- Project dates to score based upon timing of planting
- Keep watch so crop doesn't get ahead of you



Typical Traits to Evaluate

- · Plant height
- Plant stature
- Days to maturity
- · Harvestable yield
- Color
- Flavor
- Texture
- · Storage life
- Uniformity



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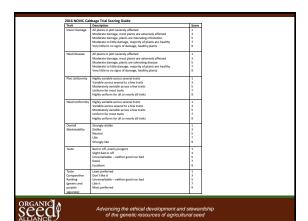
How to assign a Score for each trait

- Use a 1-5 or 1-9 scale
- 1 = poorest, 5/9 = best
- Pre-set vs relative
- Always "set" the trial by walking the trial and finding the 1, 5, 9 first
- Use all the numbers in the range, esp. 1 & 9
- 1,3,5,7,9 & use even #s for in between





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Measuring traits



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Recordkeeping

- · Keep a good research log
 - Variety names with seed source
 - Planting/transplanting dates
 - Emergence, maturity, evaluation dates
 - Annotated notes
 - Paper and electronic copies







Data Analysis

- · Descriptive statistics
 - Mean, median, mode
 - No "statistical significance"
- Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)
 - Requires statistical software
 - May need assistance
 - · Only way to know if differences are NOT due to chance









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Making sense of the data Carrot Top Height (1-9)								
Variety	Rep 1	Rep 2	Rep 3	Average				
Nelson	3	5	1	3.0				
Bolero	7	9	3	6.3				
Scarlet Nantes	8	7	7	7.3				
Yaya	5	5	5	5				
Nantes Fancy	3	3	1	2.3				
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Variety	Source	Vigor	Unifor mity	Flavor	Disease	Pest Suscept	Overall	II off- type s
Winterbor F1	JSS	9	3	7	7	3	5.8	3
Red Russian	ABBO	9	9	5	5	5	6.6	0
Red Russian	UPR	7	7	5	5	1	5	1
✓ Red Russian	SSF	9	9	5	5	7	7	0
Toscano	JSS	3	7	7	9	5	6.2	0
✓ Lacinato	WGS	7	7	7	7	7	7	0
Starbor F1	JSS	5	5	3	7	5	5	3
Ripbor F1	JSS	3	9	5	5	3	5	0
✓ % Blue Vates	ABBO	5	9	5	7	5	6.2	0

Trials are Ongoing Don't wait until you are "done" or near done to compare Compare to best varieties available Always test the newest varieties from good sources Trial two years if possible, eliminate poorest performers Best results from multiple trials across years and locations

Maintaining and improving varieties through selection



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Selection

 A key aspect of seed production is selecting the plants that you will allow to make pollen and seed





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Why Select?

- Some plants may be inferior:
 - Smaller, disease prone, poor yield
- Some plants may not match the varietal "type":
 - Wrong color, shape, habit





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Managing Selection – Preventative measures

- Staying attentive to isolation distances – for your crops, your neighbor's crops, volunteers, and weeds
- Careful cleaning of equipment between seed lots





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seed concept

Stock seed: grown specifically to be used to grow a seed crop

- versus -

Production seed: grown for sale

 Can come from intensive selection within production seed or from separate grow-out





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When to select?

- Selection can happen multiple times from seedling stage through finished seed
- Identify best times to evaluate key traits
- Selection made prior to pollination is more effective





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Types of selection

- Negative Mass Selection – "Rouging"
- Positive Mass Selection
- Progeny / Family Selection





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Negative selection

- Low percentage removed
- Can be done with production crop
- More effective in self-pollinated crop than crosspollinated crop



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Mass selection

Selecting individuals from a population

Tips:

- Select before pollination
- -Large population
- -Uniform conditions
- Select from quadrants

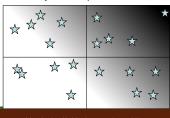


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Mass selection

• Select evenly from quadrants



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Family selection



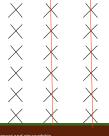
- Select plants from pop.
- Save seed in individual bags
- Plant individual rows next season



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Family selection - step 2

- · Select best families.
- · Eliminate poor families

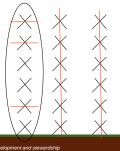




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Family selection - step 2

- · Select best families
- · Eliminate poor families
- Eliminate poorest plants from selected rows





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- Find all upcoming and archived webinars at http://www.extension.org/pages/25242 and on the eOrganic YouTube channel
- Have an organic farming question? Use the eXtension Ask an Expert service at https://ask.extension.org/groups/1668/ask
- We need your feedback! Please respond to an email survey about this webinar.
- Thank you for coming!



