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## Preface

This book provides an introductory, practical and illustrative guide to the design of experiments and data analysis in the biological and agricultural plant sciences. It is aimed both at research scientists and at students (from final year undergraduate level through taught masters to PhD students) who either need to design their own experiments and perform their own analyses or can consult with a professional applied statistician and want to have a clear understanding of the methods that they are using. The material is based on courses developed at two British research institutes (Rothamsted Research and Horticulture Research International [HRI – then Warwick HRI, and now the School of Life Sciences, University of Warwick]) to train research scientists and post-graduate students in these key areas of statistics. Our overall approach is intended to be practical and intuitive rather than overly theoretical, with mathematical formulae presented only to formalize the methods where appropriate and necessary. Our intention is to present statistical ideas in the context of the biological and agricultural sciences to which they are being applied, drawing on relevant examples from our own experiences as consultant applied statisticians at research institutes, to encourage best practice in design and data analysis.

The first two chapters of this book provide introductory, review and background material. In Chapter 1, we introduce types of data and statistical models, together with an overview of the basic statistical concepts and the terminology used throughout. The training courses on which this book is based are intended to follow preliminary courses that introduce the basic ideas of summary statistics, simple statistical distributions (Normal, Poisson, Binomial), confidence intervals, and simple statistical tests (including the t-test and F-test). Whilst a brief review of such material is covered in Chapter 2, the reader will need to be comfortable with these ideas to reap the greatest benefit from reading the rest of the book. Some readers may feel that their knowledge of basic statistics is sufficiently comprehensive that they can skip this review chapter. However, we recommend you browse through it to familiarize yourself with the statistical terminology that we use.

The main body of the book follows. Chapters 3 to 11 introduce statistical approaches to the design of experiments and the analysis of data from such designed experiments. We start from basic design principles, introduce some simple designs, and then extend to more complex ones including factorial treatment structures, treatment contrasts and blocking structures. We describe the use of analysis of variance (ANOVA) to summarize the data, including the use of the multi-stratum ANOVA to account for the physical structure of the experimental material or blocking imposed by the experimenter, introduce simple diagnostic methods, and discuss potential transformations of the response. We explain the analysis of standard designs, including the randomized complete block, Latin square, split-plot and balanced incomplete block designs in some detail. We also explore the issues of sample size estimation and the power of a design. Finally, we look at the analysis of unbalanced or non-orthogonal designs. Chapters 12 to 18 first introduce the idea of simple linear regression to relate a response variable to a single explanatory variable, and then consider extensions and modifications of this approach to cope with more complex data sets and relationships. These include multiple linear regression, simple linear regression with groups, linear mixed models and models for curved relationships. We also extend related themes from the earlier chapters, including diagnostic methods specific to regression. We emphasize throughout that the same type of models and principles are used for

both designed experiments and regression modelling. We complete the main body of the book with a discussion of generalized linear models, which are appropriate for certain types of non-Normal data.

We conclude with a guide to practical design and data analysis (Chapter 19), which focuses on the selection of the most appropriate design or analysis approach for individual scientific problems and on the interpretation and presentation of the results of the analysis.

Most chapters include exercises which we hope will help to consolidate the ideas introduced in the chapter. In running the training courses from which this book has been developed, we often find that it is only when students perform the analyses themselves that they fully appreciate the statistical concepts and, most importantly, understand how to interpret the results of the analyses. We therefore encourage you to work through at least some of the exercises for each chapter before moving to the next one. There are fewer exercises in the earlier chapters and the required analyses build in complexity, so we expect you to apply knowledge gained throughout the book when doing exercises from the later chapters. All of the data sets and solutions to selected exercises are available online. Some of the solutions include further discussion of the relevant statistical issues.

We have set up a website to accompany this book (www.stats4biol.info) where we show how to do the analyses described in the book using GenStat<sup>®</sup>, R and SAS<sup>®</sup>, three commonly used statistical packages. Whilst users familiar with any of these packages might not refer to this material, others are encouraged to review it and work through the examples and exercises for at least one of the packages. Any errors found after publication will also be recorded on this website.

By the time you reach the end of the book (and online material) we intend that you will have gained

- A clear appreciation of the importance of a statistical approach to the design of your experiments,
- A sound understanding of the statistical methods used to analyse data obtained from designed experiments and of the regression approaches used to construct simple models to describe the observed response as a function of explanatory variables,
- Sufficient knowledge of how to use one or more statistical packages to analyse data using the approaches that we describe, and most importantly,
- An appreciation of how to interpret the results of these statistical analyses in the context of the biological or agricultural science within which you are working.

By doing so, you will be better able both to interact with a consultant statistician, should you have access to one, and to identify suitable statistical approaches to add value to your scientific research.

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