

Multi-Site (GxE) Analysis

BMS 11.0 Tutorials

Summary

This tutorial describes a genotype by environment (GxE) analysis for a four location maize field trial. This tutorial builds upon the adjusted means (BLUEs) and summary statistics calculated for the individual locations in the previous tutorial, [Single Site Analysis: 4 Location Batch](#).

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Select Data from Database

- Open **Multi-Site Analysis** from the **Statistical Analysis** menu of the Workbench. Select **Browse**.



- **Select** Performance Trial 2018 to use the BLUEs and summary statistics uploaded to the BMS after the single site analysis.

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DETAILS OF SELECTED DATASET

Dataset: Performance Trial-MEANS Environment is Defined By: TRIAL_INSTANCE
Data Source: Performance Trial Environment Grouping Factor: None

ADJUSTED MEANS DATASETS

For each trait, the table below shows the number of times the trait was observed, followed by the heritability value (in parentheses). Select the environments you would like to submit for analysis.

TRIAL_INSTANCE	EH_M_CM	GY_DW_GPLOTT	GY_FW_KGPLOT	PH_M_CM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	32 (0.61673840972635)	32 (0.846670609012086)	32 (0.853270834143048)	32 (0.758279152297128)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	32 (1.2306674634921e-07)	32 (0.200786332582026)	32 (0.154153411338736)	32 (4.94583693333439e-07)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3	32 (0.442583579303254)	32 (0.664884258040636)	32 (0.650653068184929)	32 (0.514961828061983)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4	32 (0.681056556868914)	32 (0.901775874800624)	32 (0.901353850007153)	32 (0.693519067622379)

☒ Select all environments

Select the trait(s) you would like to send for analysis:

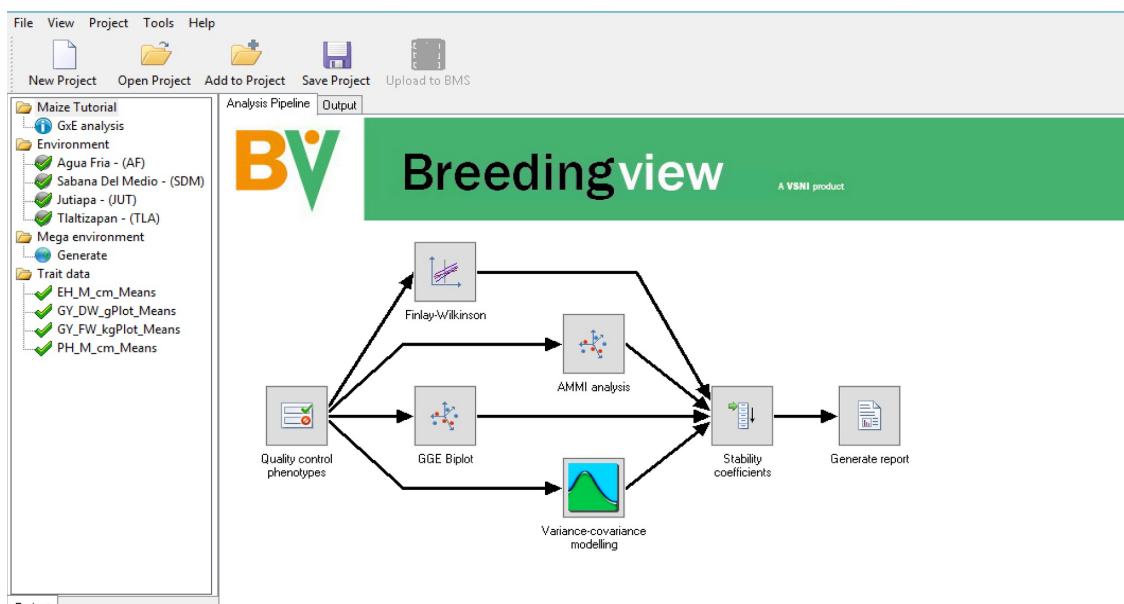
EH_M_CM	GY_DW_GPLOTT	GY_FW_KGPLOT	PH_M_CM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

☒ Select all traits

Back Reset Download Input Files

Load Project & Data

- The BV Input Files are located within a compressed folder automatically titled Performance Trial. The Breeding View .xml file is located within the Performance Trial folder. Open BV application and select Open Project and browse to the .xml Breeding View project file. The .xml file will load the genotypic and environmental summary statistics.

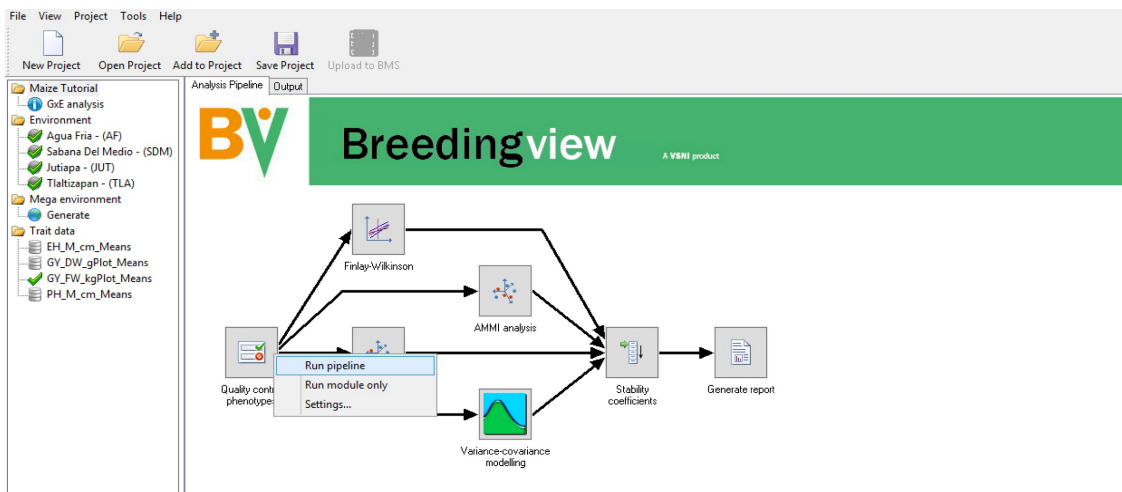


Run Analysis

When a project has been created or opened, a visual representation of the analytical pipeline is displayed in the Analysis Pipeline tab. The analysis pipeline includes a set of connected nodes, which can be used to run and configure pipelines.

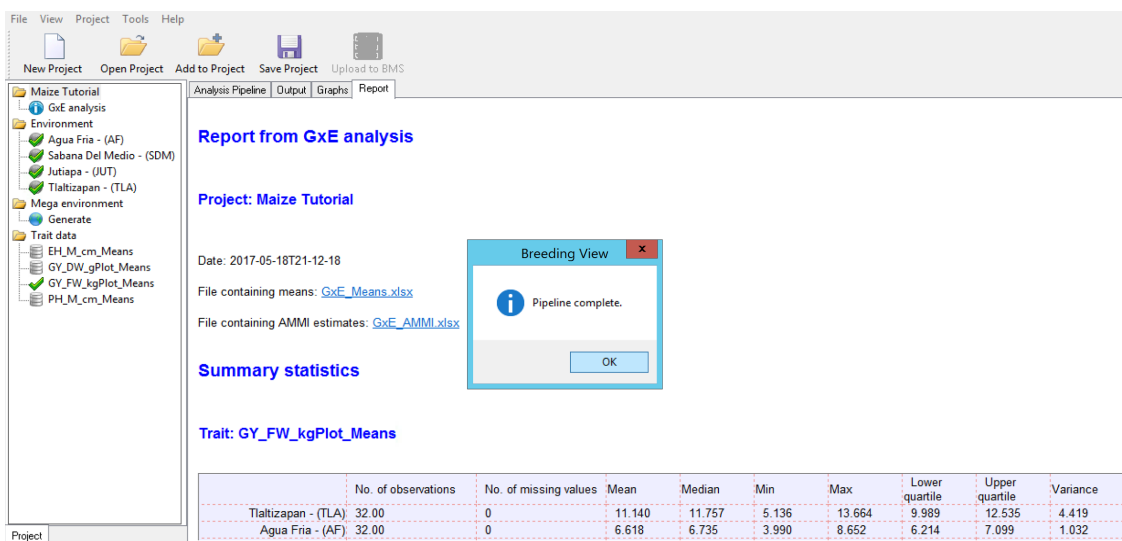
Node Descriptions:

- Quality Control Phenotypes: Summary statistics within and between environments for the trait(s)
 - Finlay-Wilkinson: Performs a Finlay-Wilkinson joint regression (Finlay and Wilkinson, 1963)
 - AMMI Analysis: Fits an AMMI model and generates summaries and a biplot (Gauch, 1988)
 - GGE Biplot: Fits a GGE model and generates a biplot (Yan et al., 2000).
 - Variance-Covariance Modeling: Fits different variance-covariance models to the GxE data and selects the best one for the data
 - Stability Coefficients: Estimates different stability coefficient parameters to assess genotype performance
 - Generate report: Generates an HTML report of the results
- Exclude all traits except grain yield t/ha (GY_FW_kgPlot_Means) from the analysis.
 - Run the analysis using the default settings by right clicking the Quality Control Phenotype node and choosing Run Pipeline.



When the analysis is complete a popup notifies the user.

- Select OK.



Analysis Report & Graphs

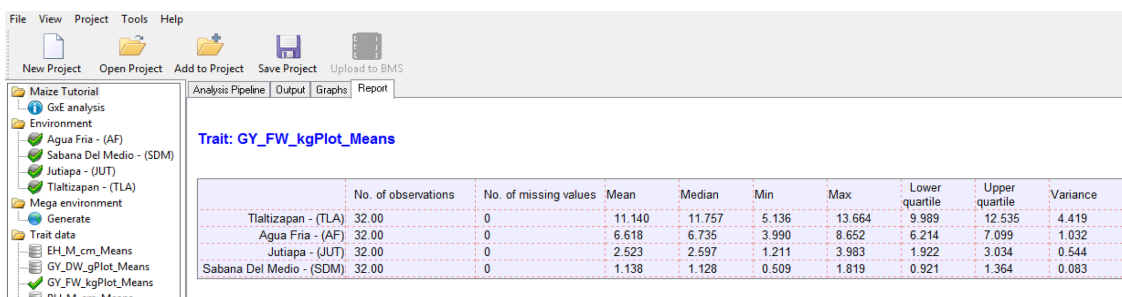
The analysis output can be viewed from Breeding View interface under the results and graphs tabs. Analysis results can also be reviewed as individual files are automatically saved in the location specified by your browser settings, generally the Downloads folder..

Descriptive Statistics

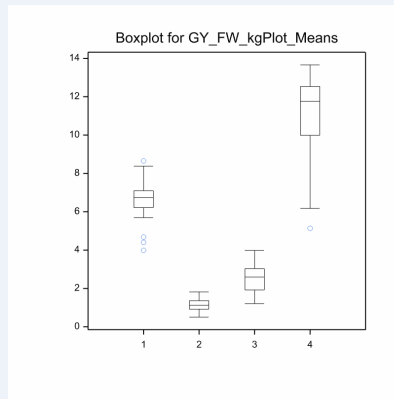
Breeding View provides descriptive statistics that describe the variance and covariance of the entire dataset.

Trait Summary Statistics

The trait summary statistics describe each trait based on the means calculated for each environment in the single site analysis.



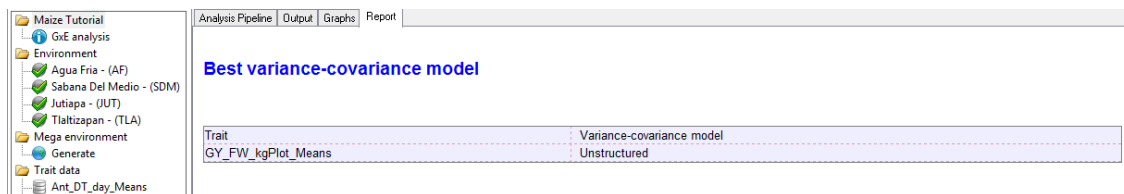
The box plot of means provides a visual representation of the summary statistics.



Boxplot of Grain Yield Means: Tlalzipan has the highest grain yield and the highest variance. Sabana Del Medio has the lowest grain yield and the lowest variance.

Best Variance-Covariance Model for Each Trait

The GxE analysis pipeline formally models the variance-covariance structure in the means data and selects the best model for each trait. The main purpose is to establish a model for later testing of fixed effects, like determining marker effects in a quantitative trait loci by environment (QTLxE) analysis using BLUPs calculated in the single site analysis.



Best Variance-Covariance Model: In this example, grain yield means are best described by an unstructured model, where each variance and covariance is estimated uniquely from the data.?

Genotype By Environment (GxE) Interactions

Stability, or lack of phenotypic plasticity, is calculated for each genotype considering all traits using the following analyses:

- Cultivar-Superiority Measure
- Static Stability Measures Coefficients
- Wricke's Ecovalence Stability Coefficients

GxE interactions are also examined for each individual trait using the following analyses:

- Finlay and Wilkinson Modified Joint Regression
- AMMI Model
- GGE Model
- Best Variance-Covariance Model
- Correlation Matrix
- Scatter Plot Matrix

Stability Superiority Measure

Stability Superiority Measure (Lin & Binns, 1988) is the sum of the squares of the difference between genotypic mean in each environment and the mean of the best genotype, divided by twice the number of environments. Genotypes with the smallest values of the superiority tend to be more stable, and closer to the best genotype in each environment.

File View Project Tools Help			
New Project Open Project Add to Project Save Project Upload to BMS			
Analysis Pipeline Output Graphs Report			
<div> Maize Tutorial GxE analysis Environment Agua Fria - (AF) Sabana Del Medio - (SDM) Jutiapa - (JUT) Tlaltizapan - (TLA) Mega environment Generate Trait data EH_M_cm_Means GY_DW_gPlot_Means GY_FW_kgPlot_Means PH_M_cm_Means </div>			
Stability superiority measure coefficients			
Genotypes with smaller values are more stable			
Genotype			
AF12A-423-2/14		0.3350	
AF12A-423-6/21		0.4751	
AF12A-423-6/22		0.4941	
AF12A-423-4/21		0.5315	
AF12A-423-4/22		0.6395	
AF12A-210-2/6		0.7153	
AF12A-210-2/7		0.7450	
AF12A-210-15/23		0.7543	
AF12A-210-2/12		0.8175	
AF12A-210-2/9		0.8245	
AF12A-423-5/22		0.8866	
AF12A-423-2/21		1.0259	
Commercial Check 1		1.0582	
Commercial Check 2		1.0649	
AF12A-423-2/16		1.1475	
AF12A-210-2/8		1.1640	
AF12A-209-2/8		1.2075	
AF12A-423-6/16		1.2515	
AF12A-209-3/8		1.3652	
AF12A-423-4/16		1.3668	

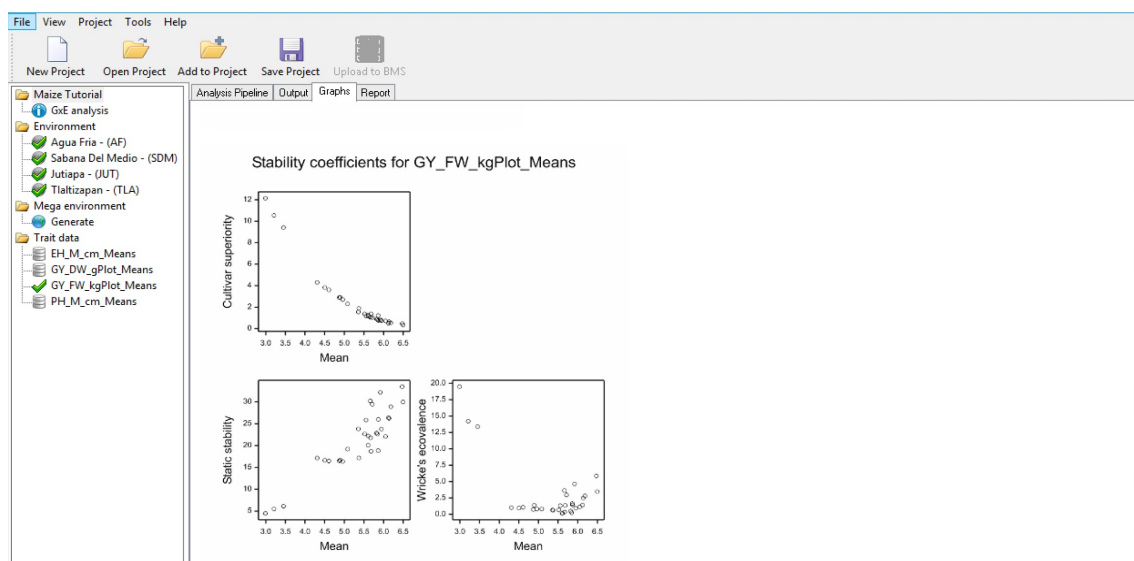
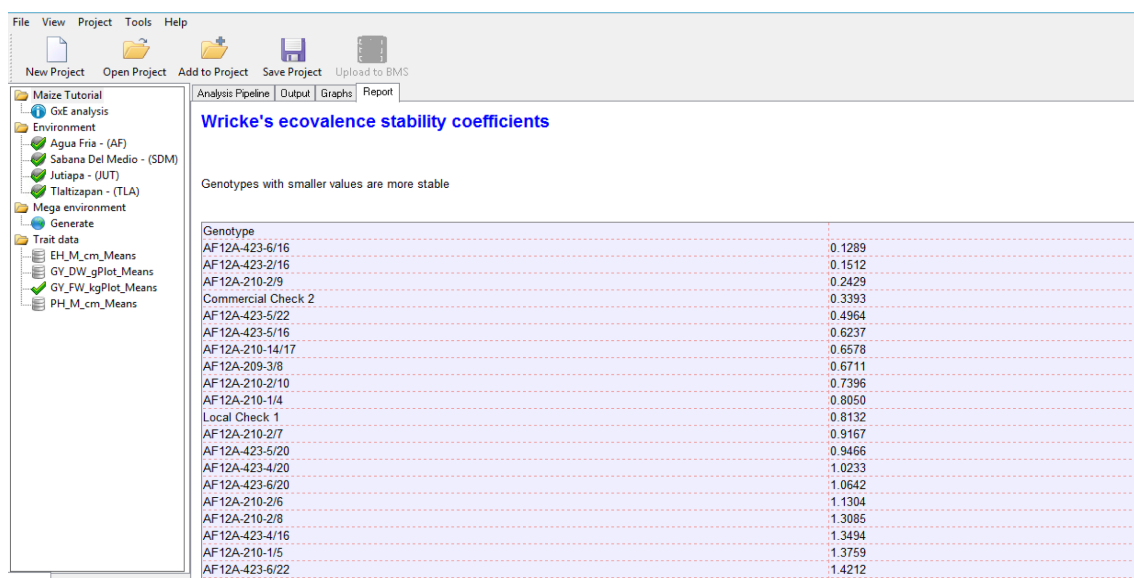
Static Stability Measures Coefficients

The Static Stability Coefficient is defined as the variance around the germplasm's phenotypic mean across all environments. This provides a measure of the consistency of the genotype, without accounting for performance.

File View Project Tools Help			
New Project Open Project Add to Project Save Project Upload to BMS			
Analysis Pipeline Output Graphs Report			
<div> Maize Tutorial GxE analysis Environment Agua Fria - (AF) Sabana Del Medio - (SDM) Jutiapa - (JUT) Tlaltizapan - (TLA) Mega environment Generate Trait data EH_M_cm_Means GY_DW_gPlot_Means GY_FW_kgPlot_Means PH_M_cm_Means </div>			
Static stability measure coefficients			
Genotypes with smaller values are more stable			
Genotype			
AF12A-423-4/23		4.45	
AF12A-423-5/23		5.48	
AF12A-423-2/23		6.11	
AF12A-210-1/4		16.35	
AF12A-423-6/20		16.46	
AF12A-210-2/10		16.48	
AF12A-423-5/20		16.61	
AF12A-210-1/5		16.68	
AF12A-423-4/20		17.13	
AF12A-423-5/16		17.15	
AF12A-423-4/16		18.69	
AF12A-209-2/8		18.84	
Local Check 1		19.17	
AF12A-423-6/16		20.07	
Commercial Check 2		21.81	
AF12A-210-2/6		22.06	
AF12A-423-2/16		22.19	
AF12A-210-2/9		22.63	
AF12A-209-3/8		22.64	
AF12A-423-5/22		22.86	

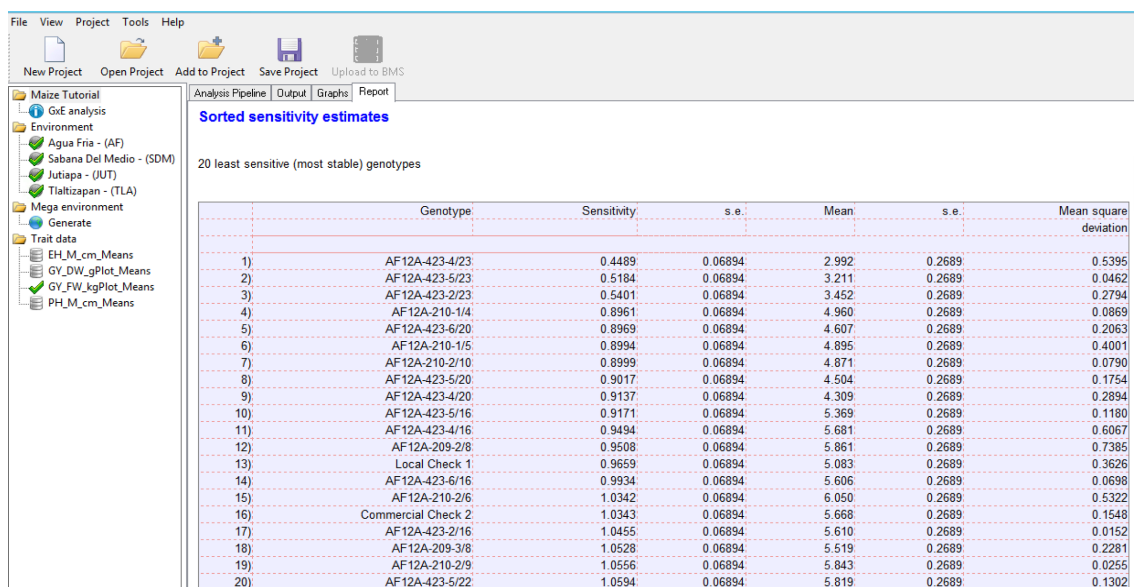
Wricke's Ecovalence Stability Coefficients

Wricke's Ecovalence Stability Coefficient (Wricke, 1962) is the contribution of each genotype to the genotype-by-environment sum of squares, in an un-weighted analysis of the genotype-by-environment means. A low value indicates that the genotype responds in a consistent manner to changes in environment; i.e. stable from a dynamic point of view. Like static stability, the Wricke's Ecovalence does not account for genotype performance.

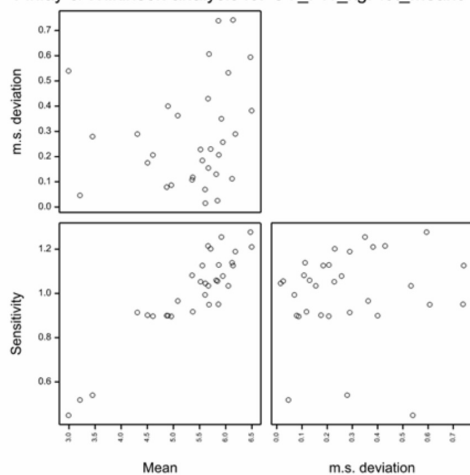


Finlay and Wilkinson Modified Joint Regression Analysis

The Finlay and Wilkinson Modified Joint Regression Analysis ranks germplasm based on phenotypic stability for each individual trait.

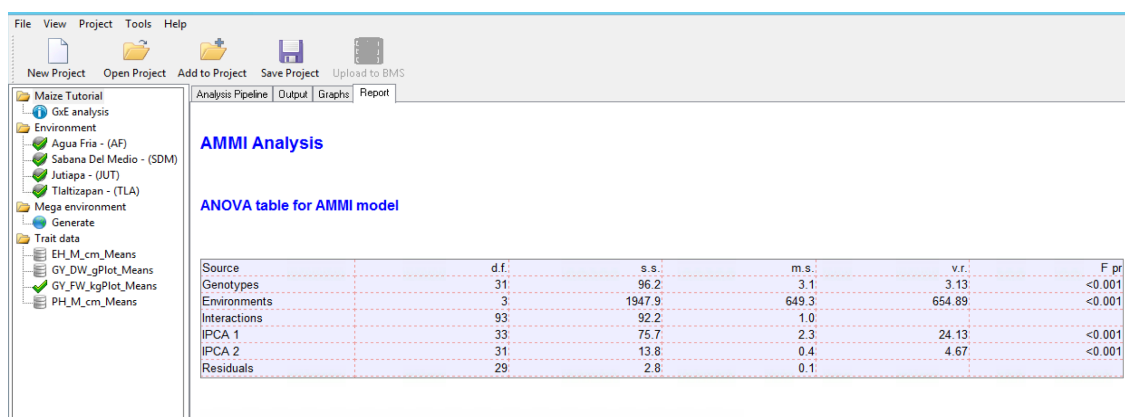


Finlay & Wilkinson analysis for GY_FW_kgPlot_Means

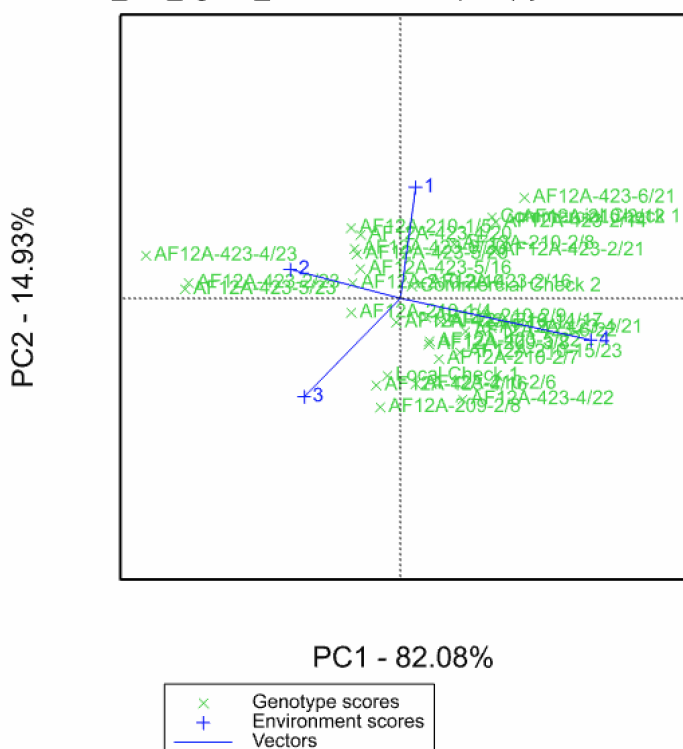


AMMI Model

In the Additive Main Effects and Multiplicative Interaction (AMMI) model, a two-way ANOVA additive model is performed (additive main effects), followed by a principal component analysis on the residuals (multiplicative interaction). As a result, the interaction is characterized by Interaction Principal Components (IPCA), where genotypes and environments can be simultaneously plotted in biplots.

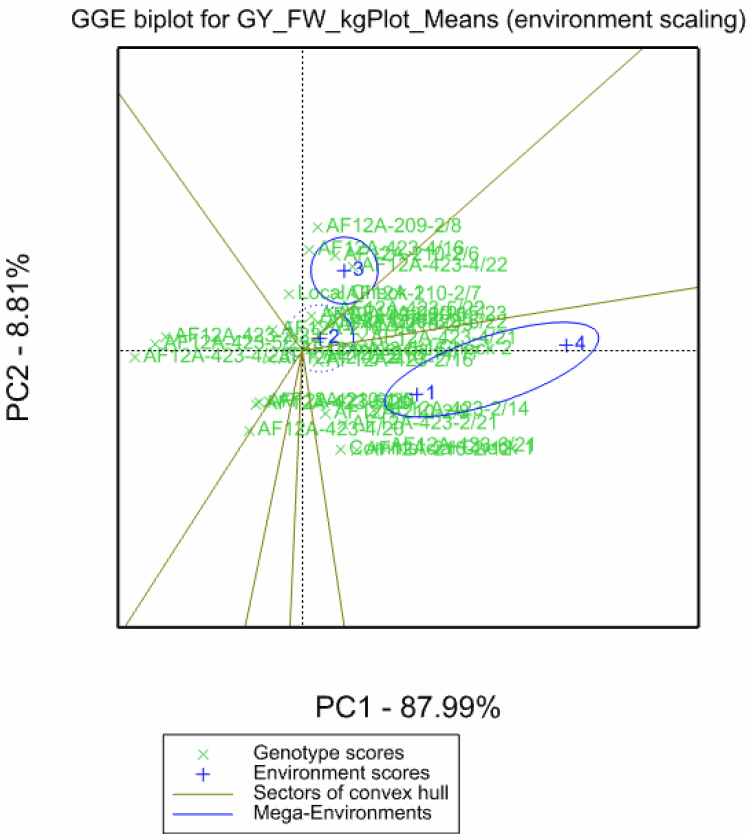
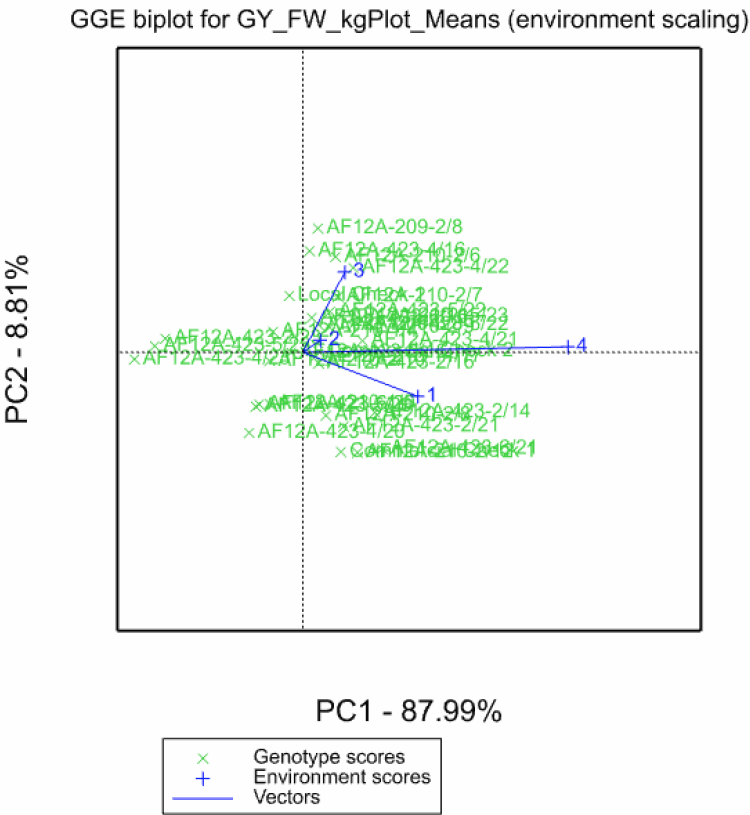


GY_FW_kgPlot_Means: AMMI biplot (symmetric scaling)



GGE Model

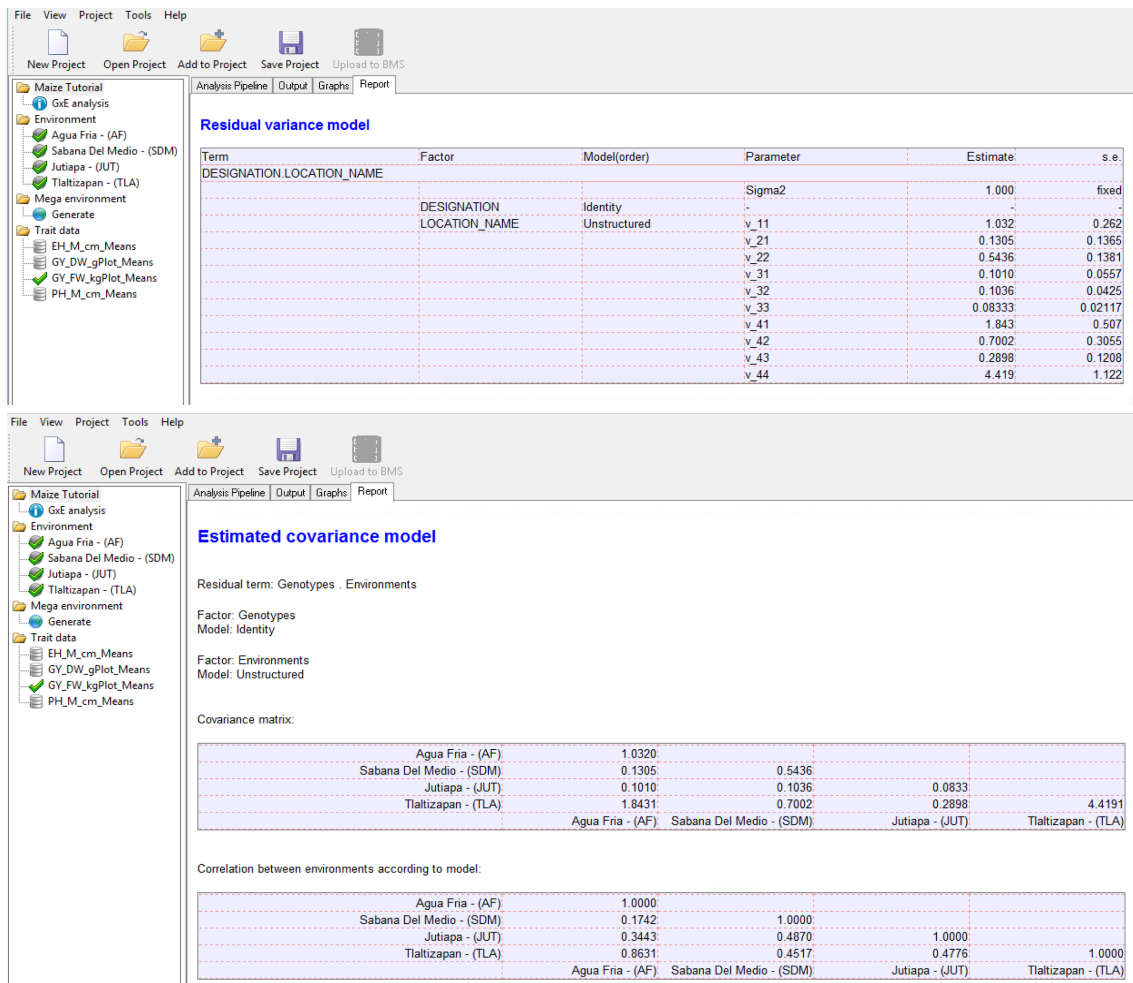
In the Genotype Main Effects and Genotype × Environment Interaction Effects (GGE) model (Yan et al. 2000 & 2003) a 1-way ANOVA, including environment as a main effect, is run followed by a principal component analysis on the residuals. Like AMMI, principal component scores can be used to construct biplots. Unlike the AMMI Model, in GGE the genotypic main effects are also represented in the plot. The GGE model is superior to AMMI analysis at differentiating mega-environments (Yan et al. 2007)



Environments 1 & 4 cluster, indicating that these two locations have similar environmental effects on phenotype and small GxE interactions.

Variance-Covariance Model & Correlation Matrix

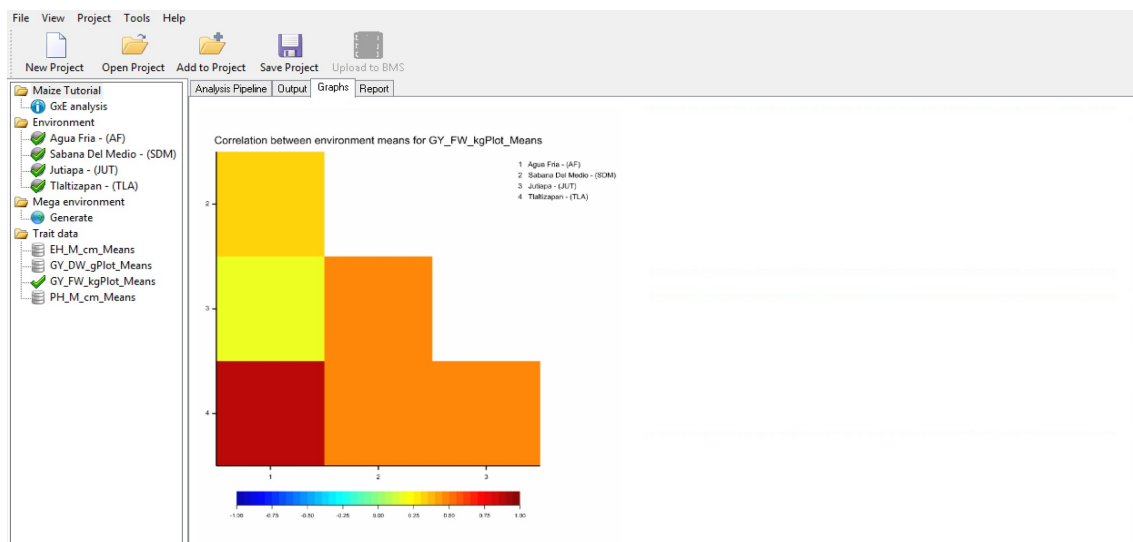
Details on the variance-covariance model, including the pairwise correlation matrix from the covariance model is presented in a table in the Report tab. In the correlation matrix values close to 1 indicate higher correlation between environments. A value of 1 indicates a perfect correlation, such as when an environment is compared to itself.



Correlation Matrix for Grain Yield (GY_FW_kgPlot): Environment 1 is most positively correlated to the Environment 4 (0.8631), suggesting that the two locations have similar environmental effects on phenotype.

Correlation Heat Map

The correlation heat matrix visualizes correlations with color; warm colors (red) indicating high positive correlation between environments, and cool colors (blue) indicating high negative correlation between environments.

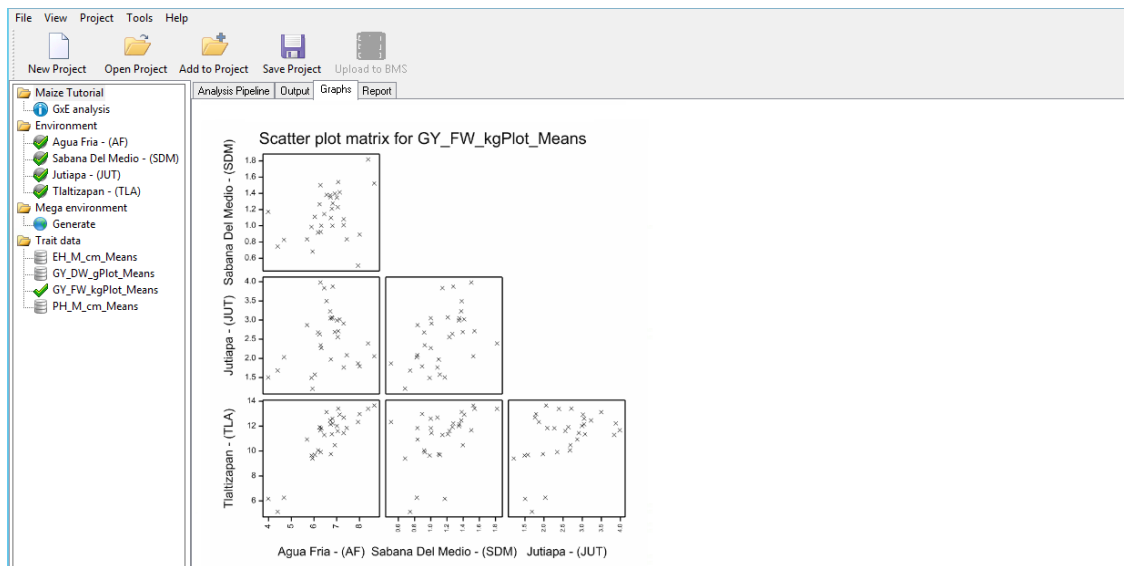


Correlation Heat Map of Grain Yield (GY_FW_kgPlot): Environment 1 is most positively correlated (red) to Environment 4

environment, suggesting that these two locations have similar environmental effects on phenotype and small GxE interactions.

Scatter Plot Matrix

The scatter plot matrix illustrates the association of genotypic performance between each pair of environments.



Scatter Plot Matrix for Grain Yield (GY_FW_kgPlot): A positive correlation is observed between genotypic performance at Environments 1 & 4 indicating similar environmental effects on phenotype for these environments and small GxE interactions. However, little correlation is observed between genotypic performance at Environment 1 and 3, indicating large GxE interactions between these two environments.

References

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Related Materials

[Manual: Manage Trials](#)
[Maize Tutorial: Trial Design & Data Collection](#)
[Maize Tutorial: Single Site Analysis: 4 Location Batch](#)

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