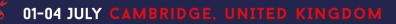


ISTA Statistics Committee 2023-2024 Activity Report

Jean-Louis Laffont and Kirk Remund



®ISTA ANNUAL MEETING 2024





ISTA Statistics Committee

Chair:	Kirk Remund	USA
Vice:	Jean-Louis Laffont	France
Members:	Gabriel Carré	France
	Mustapha El Yakhlifi	France
	Kelly Evans	New Zealand
	Zhou Fang	USA
	Lara Carolina Figueroa	Argentina
	Bonnie Hong	USA
	Bo-Jein Kuo	Separate Custom
		Territory of Taiwan,
		Penghu, Kinmen
		and Matsu
	Thomas Michelon	Brazil
	Oluseyi Odubote	USA
	Nicholas Syring	USA

ISTA ECOM Liaison Officer: Vanessa Sosa



ISTA 100 years



ISTA Statistics Committee Activities

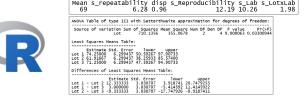
- Testing plan and method validation report reviews
- ISTA rules proposals
- Statistical analysis & simulation
- Seed Science & Technology reviews
- Theoretical contributions
- Seed testing tools development
- ISTA & industry workshops
- ISTA & industry collaborations
- ISTA tech. committees and member questions
- Develop next generation (Young@ISTA)

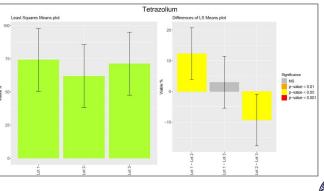














Support of TCOMs – Report reviews

3 test plan reviews

2 validation study reviews

2 validation study analyses

Secretariat, Zürichat Phone: +41-44-838 60 00 - Fax: +41-44-838	rasse 50, P.O. 60 01 - Email:	Bex 308, 830 ista.office@is	3 Bassersdorf, CH-3 ta.ch - <u>http://www.</u>
APPENDIX 5: Instructions for Review	vers: Dr	aft Tes	t Plan
Please review the enclosed draft test plan with refe making comments on additional sheets as appropria		the evalua	ation criteria t
Test plan title: Additional germination method for P of the germination metho			
Author: Vladislava Gregorová			
Submission date: May 19, 2021			
Reviewer name: Jean-Louis Laffont			
Review request date:			
Review returned date: July 16, 2021			
The method described in this draft test plan should	be conside	ered as a:	
New Method Additio	nal Metho	d	
Replacement Method Method	d Modificat	ion	
Evaluation Criteria (not all aspects will necess	arily appl	y):	_
	Yes	y): No	See Com
Is the test plan presented in the correct format?			See Com
Is the test plan presented in the correct format? Is the nomenclature/taxonomy correct?	Yes		See Com
Is the test plan presented in the correct format? Is the nomenclature/taxonomy correct? Is the purpose of the method and need for	Yes		
Is the test plan presented in the correct format? Is the nomenclature/taxonomy correct? Is the purpose of the method and need for validation adequately explained?	Yes		
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Support of TCOMs – Consulting

	Subject of Consulation/Question	From	Date
1	CV guidannce for TSW	Japan	July
2	Method Validation	Argentina	July
3	Repeatability / Reproducibility for GLMM model	France	August
4	Vigor Test vs Field Emergence Question	Rwanda	August
5	ISTA Tool Macro Security Issue	Netherlands	August
6	Tolerance for comparing TSW reps	Canada	August
7	Basis of Working and Submitted Sample Weight	South Africa	August
8	ISO 22753 Question on LOD for group testing	France	September
9	Z-score Quantiles for PT Tests	Africa	September
10	Table 5B Part 1 Tolerance Question	Iran	November
11	ISTA Rules Table 4A Use Question for Purity	Netherlands	November
12	ISTA Tolerances Question for 4 x 50 Seed Test	France	March
13	Dormancy Breaking Germination Method Validation	France	March
14	Forest and TZ Committee Question on Validaiton Study	Italy	April
15	Heterogentiy Test Question	US	April
16	ISTAgermMV Question on Version	France	May
17	Germination Tolerances	Denmark	June



70% increase in consultations & questions from 2022-2023

Requires significant time from Statistics TCOM to address









Support of TCOMs – Tool Development

Calculator for performing heterogeneity test for continuous data

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Checking homogeneity for moisture and conductivity tests

Jean-Louis Laffont and Kirk Remund ISTA Statistics Committee

For germination, the heterogeneity test is based on a chi-square test which tests if the variance between samples is not greater than the binomial variance. For moisture and conductivity, we will follow the same principle: a chi-square test is used to test if the variance between samples (σ^2) is not greater than a *reference variance* (σ_0^2). The null and the alternative hypotheses of the test are:

$$H_0: \sigma^2 \le \sigma_0^2$$
$$H_1: \sigma^2 > \sigma_0^2$$

The test statistic is:

$$H = \frac{(m-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2}$$

where *m* is the number of samples and s^2 is the sample variance of *m* sample means. s^2 is calculated through fitting the following random effects model:

 $y_{ij} = \mu + a_i + e_{ij}$

in which:

- y_{ij} is the test result for sample i and replication j;
- μ is the intercept;
- a_i is the random effect of sample $i (a_i \sim i. i. d. N(0, \sigma_{Sample}^2));$
- e_{ij} is the residual $(e_{ij} \sim i. i. d. N(0, \sigma_{Res}^2))$.

Then:

$$e = \sigma_{Sample}^{2} + \frac{\sigma_{Res}^{2}}{n}$$

where *n* is the number of reps for each sample. Note that for balanced data, s^2 is equal to the sample variance of the sample means.

The null hypothesis is then rejected if

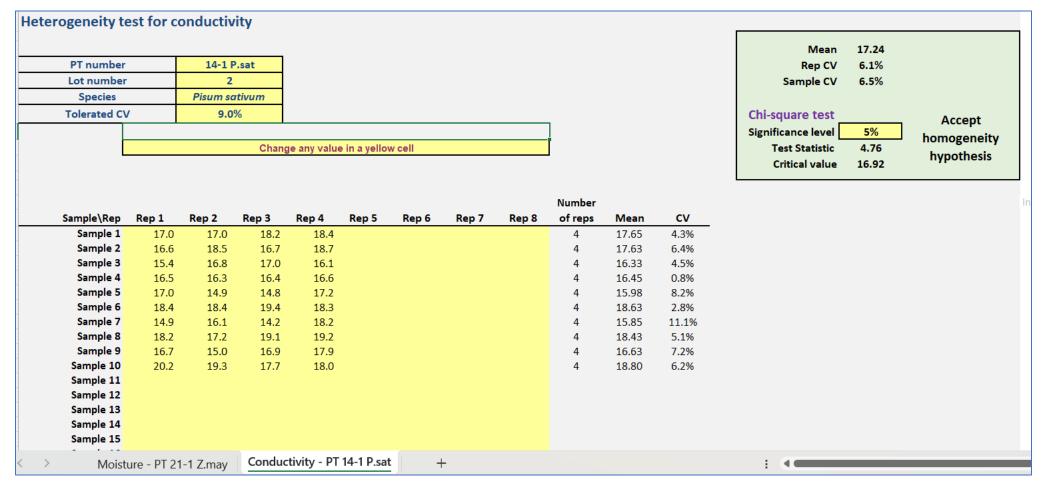
 $H > \chi^2_{1-\alpha,m-1}$ where α is the significance level and $\chi^2_{1-\alpha,m-1}$ is the $1-\alpha$ quantile of a chi-square distribution with m-1 degrees of freedom.





Support of TCOMs – Tool Development

(continued work under Special Project for comprehensive tool)









Support of TCOMs – Workshops



- ISTA GMO Testing Workshop Tavazzano, Italy
- ISTA supported AOSA/SCST Method Validation Workshop
 Saskatoon, Canada







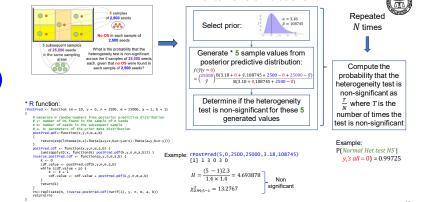




Special project – Vegetable Seed Industry Working group (VSI WG)

 Guidance on extending veg sub-lotting increases to other veg species

• Guidance on OSD lot heterogeneity assessment using a light OSD test (Jean-Louis present Bayesian/simulation modeling in ATC open session)



Monte Carlo simulations







For some species (e.g., some trees and shrubs), it is impractical to count out 100 seed replicates since seeds and inert matter are indistinguishable.

Therefore, weighed replicates using Table 13A and 13B are used which give approximate "100 seed replicates".

International Rules for Seed Testing	Chapter 13: Testing seeds by weighed replicates
Chapter 13: Testing seeds by	y weighed replicates
13.1 Object	The reasons for this are varied, for example:
The object of the weighed replicate test is to determine	 a purity test may be impossible, owing to the seed and inert matter being indistinguishable by eye alone, e.g.
the maximum germination potential of a seed lot. This can be used to compare the quality of different seed lots and also estimate field planting value.	 a purity test may be impractical, because although the seed and inert matter are just about distinguishable, the inert matter constitutes such a large proportion of
13.2 Definitions	the seed lot that a purity test is too costly to perform in relation to the value of the seed, e.g. some <i>Eucalyptus</i> and most <i>Betula</i> :
The definitions given in Chapter 5: The germination test of the ISTA Rules, to define germination, normal and ab- normal seedlings, etc., also apply to Chapter 13.	an most of the seed lots may have high percent- ages of empty seed, making it likely that the unequal distribution of full and empty seed between germina- tion replicates will bias the number of potential ger- minants before the germination test has been started.
13.3 General principles	e.g. most <i>Eucalyptus</i>, <i>Betula</i> and <i>Chloris</i>;any combination of the above.
For weighed replicate tests, the aim is to test a weight of material containing approximately 400 seed units. The	10.4.4
actual weight of seed tested is a much smaller fraction of the lot than the total amount normally tested in purity and	13.4 Apparatus
germination tests. Extreme care must therefore be taken to ensure that truly representative submitted and working samples are drawn. Because of the difficulties of carrying out a purity analysis, when testing by weighed replicates a	Suitable germination media, materials and equipment as defined in Chapter 5 should also be used for testing in Chapter 13.
purity test is not normally performed unless requested by the applicant. Nevertheless, the full size of the working sample for purity analysis specified in Table 2C must still	13.5 Procedure
be examined for authentication of species and removal of readily identifiable seeds of other species. The name	13.5.1 Submitted and working samples
and number of such other seeds found, together with the weight examined, must be reported. In cases where determination of other seeds by num- ber is requested, the requirements of Chapter 4 apply. Four replicates of the prescribed weight are drawn	The minimum weights of the submitted and working samples must be those prescribed in Table 2C. Samples must be drawn in accordance with the methods referred to in 2.5.
from the working sample by an approved sampling meth- od. The replicates are planted on or in the substrate, and germinated under the temperature conditions and for the length of time prescribed in Tables 13A and 13B; only	13.5.2 Physical examination of the working sample
the numbers of normal and abnormal seedlings produced are recorded. The result is reported as the number of nor- mal seedlings produced by the weight of seed material examined. The weighed replicate test is restricted to the tree species listed in Table 13A and non-tree species listed in Table 13B. In these species, measurements of purity per- cantage, thousand pure seed weight and/or gremination	For <i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Betula</i> the whole working sample must be examined in order to determine that the seeds are of the species stated by the sender and in order to identify as far as possible any other seeds contaminating the seed lot.
percentage are impossible or impractical.	
Effective 1 January 2022	13-1









- Consider a germination test of four replicates of 100 seeds with normal seedlings 60, 60, 70 and 90
- Average germination is 70% and a tolerated range according to table 5B Part 1 of 18. Observed range is 30 and we conclude the <u>results are out of</u> <u>tolerance</u>.
- For testing seeds by weight, the sum of the number of normal seedings is 280 leading yielding a tolerance of 35 in Table 13C and we conclude the results are within tolerance.
- Large discrepancy in conclusions needs to be addressed and Poisson distribution basis in Table 13C needs to be corrected.









Y is the random variable "number of <u>seeds</u> in one replicate".

Proposed solution is a Binomial distribution-based approach with a mean and acceptable variance in the number of seeds per replicate (e.g., CV=4%) for parameter *y* versus the inferior Poisson approach of Table 13C.

Working with Forest Tree & Shrub Committee on practical CV values across species. We start with some notations. Let:

- π be the true unknown percentage of seedlings in the lot.
- *Y* be the random variable "*number of <u>seeds</u> in one replicate*". The mean and the variance of this distribution are μ_Y and σ_Y^2 respectively.
- *X* be the random variable "*number of <u>seedlings</u> in one replicate*" out of *y* seeds (realization of random variable Y).

The conditional variable X|Y = y is binomial(y, π) and we have:

 $E[X|Y = y] = y\pi$ and $Var[X|Y = y] = y\pi(1 - \pi)$.

We are interested in the expectation and the variance of *X* unconditionally on *Y*. We have:

 $E[X] = E[E[X|Y]] = E[y\pi] = \pi E[y] = \pi \mu_Y$ and

Var[X] = Var[E[X|Y]] + E[Var[X|Y]]= Var[y\pi] + E[y\pi(1-\pi)]

 $= \pi^2 \operatorname{Var}[y] + \pi (1 - \pi) \operatorname{E}[y]$ = $\pi^2 \sigma_Y^2 + \pi (1 - \pi) \mu_Y$



 $= \sigma_x^2$.





Interim tool has been developed for tolerances for seeds tested by weighed replicates

Following example given with average germination of 70% a revised tolerance of 21 is calculated using a CV=4% and compared to the replicates range of 30 the results are out of tolerance. [CV=10% yields tolerance of 33]

Experiments can be conducted to calculate practical CVs for different species tested by weighing rather than counting replicates

Germination Tolerances for seeds	s tested	by '	weighed	replica	ates
2-way test equivalent at 2.5% significant	e level				
Number of replicates	4				
Average number of coords not ton ()	400				
Average number of seeds per rep (μ_{Y})	100				
CV of the number of seeds per rep	4%				
Average germination	70	T T			
	10				
Reported germination	70				
			Table 5B		
Maximum range	21		18		
Change and the in a set large					
Change any value in a yellow ce					





2024-2025 upcoming activities

Webinars

- ISF/ISTA Seed Testing Statistical Tools
- Potential SANSOR Seed Analyst Webinar

Young@ISTA STA Committee Member Workshop

Other ISTA Statistical Theory Special Project Deliverables

- Method Validation
- Sampling





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- Sampling





Acknowledgements



- STA Committee members
- ECOM Liaison Officer, Vanessa Sosa
- ISTA Secretariat and ISTA ECOM
- TCOM members
- Users of the tools developed by the STA Committee







Thank you



