IAEA
International Atomic Energy Agency
Atoms for Peace and Development

Regional Training Course on Efficient Screening Methods for Improved Nutritional Quality in Mutant Populations

Cibinong, Indonesia,13 rd- 17th April, 2026

Data Collection, Experimental Design, and Statistical Analysis for targeted breeding

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15 April 2026

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1.Introduction to Targeted Breeding

What is Targeted Breeding?

Targeted breeding is a modern breeding strategy that focuses on **specific target traits**—

such as high yield, disease resistance, stress tolerance, and improved nutritional quality—by integrating:

- Genetics and molecular markers
- Statistical analysis and experimental design
- Genomics, bioinformatics, and artificial intelligence

Contrast with Traditional Breeding

Unlike traditional methods relying on observation and experience, targeted breeding is data-driven and hypothesis-based.

Targeted breeding

Precision
Focuses on specific genes or genomic regions associated with target traits.

Efficiency
Reduces the breeding cycle significantly by enabling early selection.

Predictability
Leverages statistical models to predict performance of untested individuals.

Multidisciplinary
Integrates genetics, genomics, statistics, and bioinformatics.

IoT Sensors: Data Collection for Targeted Breeding

The Breeding Pipeline: A Workflow Perspective

Germplasm Development

Creation of genetic variation through crossing, mutagenesis, or gene editing.

Phenotyping

Evaluation of traits of interest in the field or controlled environments.

Genotyping

Analysis of genetic variation using molecular markers or sequencing.

Data Management

Integration and storage of phenotypic, genotypic, and environmental data.

Experimental Design

Planning and execution of field trials to test breeding lines.

Statistical Analysis

Data analysis to identify superior lines and understand genetic architecture.

Line Selection & Dev

Selection of elite lines for further testing and variety release.

Seed Multiplication

Production and dissemination of new varieties to farmers.

2. Data Collection: The Foundation of Breeding

Next, we will explore the methodologies and technologies of data collection in detail.

Why Data is the Foundation of Targeted Breeding

make scientific decision

Data provides the evidence needed to select the best parents, identify superior progeny, and evaluate trial results.

predict breeding outcome

Historical and current data are used to build statistical models that predict the performance of new genotypes.

Facilitates Understanding

By analyzing data, we can uncover the genetic basis of complex traits (QTLs, gene effects).

Drive Technology Development

The need to handle large datasets has spurred innovations in phenotyping, genotyping, and bioinformatics.

Accelerate the breeding process

By comprehensively leveraging the advantages of data, we can shorten the breeding cycle and rapidly develop new varieties that meet market demands.

Data Types and Sources

01

Phenotypic Data

Morphological traits (plant height, tillers), yield traits, quality traits (carbohydrates, proteins, and fats content, taste), Disease/insect resistance , stress tolerance

02

Biochemical Data

Micronutrients (vitamins, Minerals), anti-nutrients (phytate), Functional Ingredients, metabolites

03

Genotypic Data

Molecular markers (SNP, SSR, InDel), gene expression, sequence variants

04

Environmental Data

Soil properties, meteorological data (temperature, rainfall), field management (fertilization, irrigation, pest and disease conditions)

High-Throughput Phenotyping Technologies

01 RGB Imaging
Captures high-res visual data for morphological traits analysis.

02 Spectral Imaging
Measures reflectance for stress, disease, and nutrient status.

03 3D Scanning
Reconstructs plant architecture for volume and height metrics.

04 UAV Remote Sensing
Provides large-scale field phenotyping with aerial imagery.

05 Automated Platforms
Integrates robotics for high-throughput, non-destructive sampling.

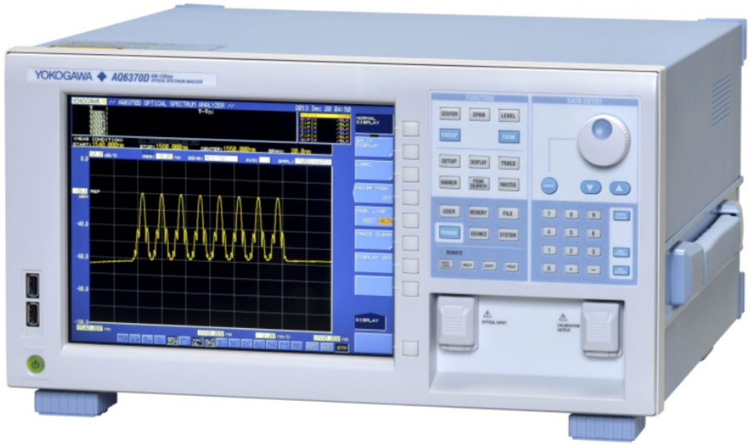
IoT Sensor Networks
Monitors microclimate and soil variables in real-time.

Impact: These technologies enable rapid, accurate, and non-destructive collection of large-scale phenotypic data, significantly accelerating the breeding cycle and precision agriculture practices.

Biochemical Data Collection Methods

Biochemical data mainly comprise five categories: Macronutrients (e.g., protein, fat), Micronutrients (e.g., vitamin, Minerals), anti-nutrients (e.g., phytate, tannins), and secondary metabolites (e.g., carotenoid , anthocyanins), Functional components .

Category	Method	Analytes
Spectroscopy	UV-Vis, AAS, NIRS	Protein, Fats, Sugar, Mineral, Moisture
Chromatography	HPLC, GC	Vitamins, Carotenoids, Metabolites
Mass Spectrometry	ICP-MS, LC-MS	Mineral elements, Metabolites
Colorimetric/Enzymatic	Colorimetry, Enzymatic	Phytate, Enzyme activity



Genotypic Data Collection Methods

01 SNP Discovery Strategies

whole-genome resequencing

Perform deep sequencing of whole genomes or specific regions of multiple individuals, directly compare sequence differences to discover SNPs.

Reduced-Representation Sequencing

Use GBS or RAD-seq technology to reduce complexity through enzyme digestion, enabling cost-effective and efficient discovery of a large number of SNP loci.

Genotyping by Array

Use high-density SNP arrays for high-throughput genotyping of populations to quickly discover known or new variant loci.

02 SNP Validation and Evaluation

Validation Purpose: Validate candidate SNP loci identified in discovery in larger natural or mapping populations to exclude sequencing or analytical errors, ensuring loci are real and have stable polymorphism.

Common Methods: Sanger sequencing (gold standard), KASP Kompetitive Allele-Specific PCR, CAPS Cleaved Amplified Polymorphic Sequences, etc.

Environmental Data: Sensors and IoT

Meteorological Sensors

Monitor real-time weather conditions including temperature, humidity, rainfall, and solar radiation to understand climate impacts.

Soil Sensors

Track soil moisture, pH levels, nutrient content (NPK), and conductivity to optimize irrigation and fertilization strategies.

Plant Sensors

Detect plant health indicators, stress signals, and pest infestations early using optical and biological sensors.

IoT Platform Integration

Aggregate multi-source data for AI-driven analysis, predictive modeling, and remote farm management.

Wireless Soil Sensor in Action

Data Management and Databases in Breeding

Importance of Data Management

- **Data Integrity:** Ensures accuracy, consistency, and traceability.
- **Data Accessibility:**Facilitates sharing and reuse among team members.
- **Efficiency:**Streamlines entry, storage, and retrieval processes.
- **Compliance:**Meets regulatory requirements for variety registration.

Common Database Types in Breeding

- **Relational DBs:**MySQL/PostgreSQL for structured germplasm/trial data.
- **Genomic DBs:**Ensembl/NCBI storing DNA sequences and annotations.
- **BIMS:** BreedBase/GOBii - Integrated breeding platforms.
- **Cloud Solutions:** Google Cloud/AWS for scalable big data storage.

Effective data management is the backbone of modern, efficient, and compliant breeding programs.

3. Experimental Design: Principles and Applications

Key to Scientific Breeding Trials & Reliable Results

Introduction to Experimental Design in Breeding

What is Experimental Design? It is the process of planning experiments to ensure collected data is relevant, sufficient, and analyzable to answer specific research questions.

Purpose of Experimental Design

Compare Treatments

Evaluate performance of different varieties, genotypes, or practices.

Estimate Genetic Parameters

Calculate heritability, genetic variance, and combining ability.

Study G×E Interactions

Understand how genotypes perform across different environments.

Optimize Resource Use

Maximize information gain while minimizing cost and labor.

Key Considerations

Research Question

Clearly define what you want to test or discover.

Experimental Unit

The basic unit of observation (e.g., a single plant, a plot).

Treatment

The factor being tested (e.g., varieties, fertilizer rates).

Replication

The number of times each treatment is repeated for validity.

The Three Principles of Experimental Design

Replication

The same treatment appears multiple times in the experiment. **Purpose:** to estimate experimental error and improve the reliability of results.

Randomization

The arrangement of treatments in experimental plots is random. **Purpose:** to eliminate systematic errors and make the experimental results unbiased.

Local Control

Divide the experimental environment into several relatively uniform blocks, and arrange a complete set of treatments within each block. **Purpose:** to reduce experimental error and improve experimental precision.

- **The three core principles complement each other: replication estimates experimental error, randomization eliminates bias, and local control reduces variability, collectively ensuring the validity of breeding experiments.**

Control Arrangement and Replication

Control Type

Negative control: Determine if mutation is harmful

Positive control: Determine if mutation is superior

Local control: Determine suitability for release

Number of Replicates

Biological replicates: Different plants– estimate population variation

Technical replicates: Same sample measured multiple times – control measurement error

Golden rule: Biological replicates ≥ 3, technical replicates ≥ 2

BLOCK I	BLOCK II	BLOCK III
M1	M1	M1
M2	M2	M2
M3	M3	M3
M4	M4	M4
M5	M5	M5
M6	M6	M6
……	……	……
WT	WT	WT
WT	WT	WT
WT	WT	WT
CK+	CK+	CK+
CK+	CK+	CK+
Local	Local	Local
Local	Local	Local

Ordinary Mutant

Negative control

Positive control

Local check

Classic Experimental Design: Completely Randomized Design (CRD)

Principle

Treatments are assigned randomly to experimental units across the entire experimental area. units are assumed homogeneous or heterogeneity is random.

Advantages

Simple, flexible for any number of treatments/units.

Applicable Scenarios

Highly uniform environments like greenhouses, growth chambers, or small homogeneous plots.

CRD

A3	6.4	A3	5.0	A4	6.1
A1	7.9	A4	6.8	A4	7.4
A3	7.1	A1	6.6	A1	8.9
A2	5.7	A4	7.5	A1	10.1
A1	6.2	A1	8.6	A3	4.0
A3	7.9	A4	5.0	A2	6.1
A2	7.5	A4	5.3	A2	8.4
A3	4.5	A2	9.8	A1	9.6

Figure: CRD Field Layout with Random Assignment

Classic Experimental Design: Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD)

Principle

Divide the experimental field into several blocks according to factors such as fertility, each block contains all treatments, and the treatments are randomly arranged within the block.

Advantages

Simple design, can effectively control one-way soil fertility differences, convenient statistical analysis.

Applicable Scenarios

Obvious environmental gradient in field

RCBD

BLOCKI		BLOCKII		BLOCKIII	
A2	10.8	A3	12.5	A6	11.8
A1	10.9	A2	12.3	A2	14.0
A3	11.1	A1	9.1	A8	14.4
A6	10.1	A8	10.4	A1	12.2
A5	11.8	A6	10.6	A3	10.5
A7	10.0	A4	10.7	A7	14.1
A4	9.1	A5	13.9	A4	10.1
A8	9.3	A7	11.5	A5	16.8

Soil fertility gradient →

Figure: RCBD Field Layout with three blocks

Its core is 'local control', which offsets soil differences by dividing blocks

Classic Experimental Design: Latin Square Design

Principle

Treatments form blocks in both horizontal and vertical directions, and each treatment appears only once in each row and column.

Advantages

Can control soil differences in two directions simultaneously, with higher experimental precision.

Applicable Scenarios

Two-directional environmental gradient

Latin Square Design

gradient

E 59.45	A 47.28	C 54.44	B 50.14	D 59.45
C 55.16	D 60.89	B 56.59	E 60.17	A 48.71
B 44.41	C 53.72	D 55.87	A 47.99	E 59.45
A 42.26	B 50.14	E 55.87	D 58.74	C 55.87
D 60.89	E 59.45	A 49.43	C 59.45	B 57.31

Soil gradient

Figure: Schematic diagram of a 5×5 Latin square design field layout.

Classic Experimental Design: Split-Plot Design

Principle

Divide the experimental treatments into main treatments and sub-treatments. Main treatments are arranged in larger main plots, and sub-treatments are arranged in subplots divided within the main plots.

Advantages

Can arrange plots of different sizes to meet the needs of different treatments; can more accurately estimate the interaction effects of sub-treatments and their interaction with main treatments.

Applicable Scenarios

Two factors, need large plots (e.g., irrigation)

Split-plot Design

	Whole plot I			Whole plot II			Whole plot III		
Split plot I	A1	B2	5.62	A2	B3	10.02	A2	B2	10.72
	A1	B3	7.55	A2	B1	7.79	A2	B1	9.96
	A1	B1	9.54	A2	B2	6.37	A2	B3	9.90
Split plot II	A3	B1	7.23	A1	B2	2.62	A3	B2	10.59
	A3	B2	10.03	A1	B1	12.47	A3	B1	6.18
	A3	B3	14.46	A1	B3	6.61	A3	B3	14.71
Split plot III	A2	B2	10.79	A3	B3	12.74	A1	B3	8.45
	A2	B1	6.44	A3	B1	3.34	A1	B1	7.41
	A2	B3	11.19	A3	B2	6.47	A1	B2	3.37

Figure: RCBD Field Layout with three blocks

4. Statistical Analysis: From Data to Insights

Transforming Raw Data into Actionable Breeding Intelligence

Statistical Analysis: An Overview

Data Preparation

- **Cleaning:**Check errors, missing values & outliers.
- **Transformation:**Apply log/sqrt if non-normal.
- **Coding:**Encode categorical variables.

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- **Descriptive Stats:**Mean, median, SD, range.
- **Graphical:**Histograms, boxplots, scatter plots for distribution.

Confirmatory Analysis

- **Hypothesis Testing:**T-tests, ANOVA, Chi-square.
- **Regression:**Model variable relationships.
- **Multivariate:**PCA, cluster analysis.

Interpretation & Reporting

- **Summarize:**Present key findings clearly.
- **Conclusions:**Relate to research questions.
- **Communicate:**Reports, papers, presentations.

Descriptive Statistics

Central Tendency

Mean (Average): Sum of values / count. Sensitive to outliers.
Median: Middle value when ordered. Robust to outliers.
Mode: Most frequent value. Useful for categorical data.

Measures of Dispersion

Range: Max - Min. Simple but unstable.
Variance: Avg of squared differences from Mean. Measures spread.
Standard Deviation: Square root of variance. In original units.
Coeff of Variation: SD/Mean. For comparing variability.

Graphical Representation

Histogram: Shows frequency distribution of continuous variables.
Boxplot: Summarizes median, quartiles, and outliers.
Scatter Plot: Visualizes relationship between two continuous variables.

Key Insight: Descriptive statistics provide a foundational understanding of your data's characteristics before moving to inferential analysis.

Basics of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

One-way ANOVA： This is a statistical method used to test whether there are statistically significant differences in the means of three or more independent groups. The term "one-way" here means that only one independent variable (factor) is manipulated in the experiment.

Principle: Partition total variation into between-group and within-group variation.

F value = Between-group (MS) / Within-group(MS)

Larger F value means more significant differences

Source of Variation	Degrees of Freedom (DF)	Sum of Squares (SS)	Mean Square (MS)	F-Statistic	Expected Mean Square (EMS)	Unbiased Estimate of Variance Component
Between Treatments	$a-1$	SS_A	MS_A	$\frac{MS_A}{MS_\varepsilon}$	$\sigma_\varepsilon^2+\frac{n}{a}\sigma_A^2$	$\frac{a}{n}(MS_A-MS_\varepsilon)$
Random Error	$n-a$	SS_ε	MS_ε		σ_ε^2	MS_ε
Total Variation	$n-1$	SS_T				

Basics of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Two-way ANOVA： This is a statistical method used to analyze the effects of **two independent variables (factors)** on a single dependent variable. It can not only test the independent effects of each factor (main effects) but also examine whether there is an interaction between the two factors (interaction effect).

Two factors: Genotype (mutant), Environment (location)
Main effects: Genotype effect, environment effect； **Interaction effect:** G×E (genotype × environment)

Source of Variation	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Statistic	Expected Mean Square	Estimate of Variance Component
Factor A	$a-1$	SS_A	MS_A	$F_A=\frac{MS_A}{MS_\varepsilon}$	$\sigma_\varepsilon^2+br\sigma_A^2$	$\frac{1}{br}(MS_A-MS_\varepsilon)$
Factor B	$b-1$	SS_B	MS_B	$F_B=\frac{MS_B}{MS_\varepsilon}$	$\sigma_\varepsilon^2+ar\sigma_B^2$	$\frac{1}{ar}(MS_B-MS_\varepsilon)$
Interaction	$(a-1)\times(b-1)$	SS_{AB}	MS_{AB}	$\boldsymbol{F_{AB}=\frac{MS_{AB}}{MS_\varepsilon}}$	$\sigma_\varepsilon^2+r\sigma_{AB}^2$	$\frac{1}{r}(MS_{AB}-MS_\varepsilon)$
Random Error	$ab(r-1)$	SS_ε	MS_ε		σ_ε^2	MS_ε
Total Variation	$abr-1$	SS_T				

Correlation and Regression Analysis

Correlation Analysis

Type	Application	Range
Pearson r	Linear relationship, normal distribution	-1 to +1
Spearman ρ	Non-normal, monotonic relationship	-1 to +1
Partial correlation	Controlling for other variables	-1 to +1

Interpretation of correlation coefficient:

•|r|>0.7: Strong correlation

•0.3-0.7: Moderate correlation

•|r|<0.3: Weak correlation

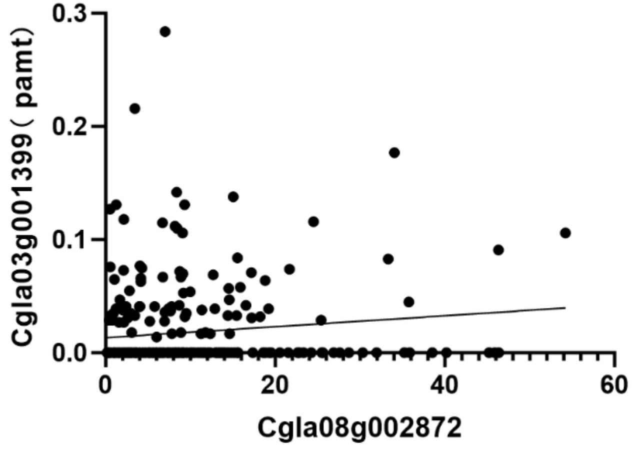


Figure1: Simple linear regression

R=0.12 No correlation

Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Cluster Analysis

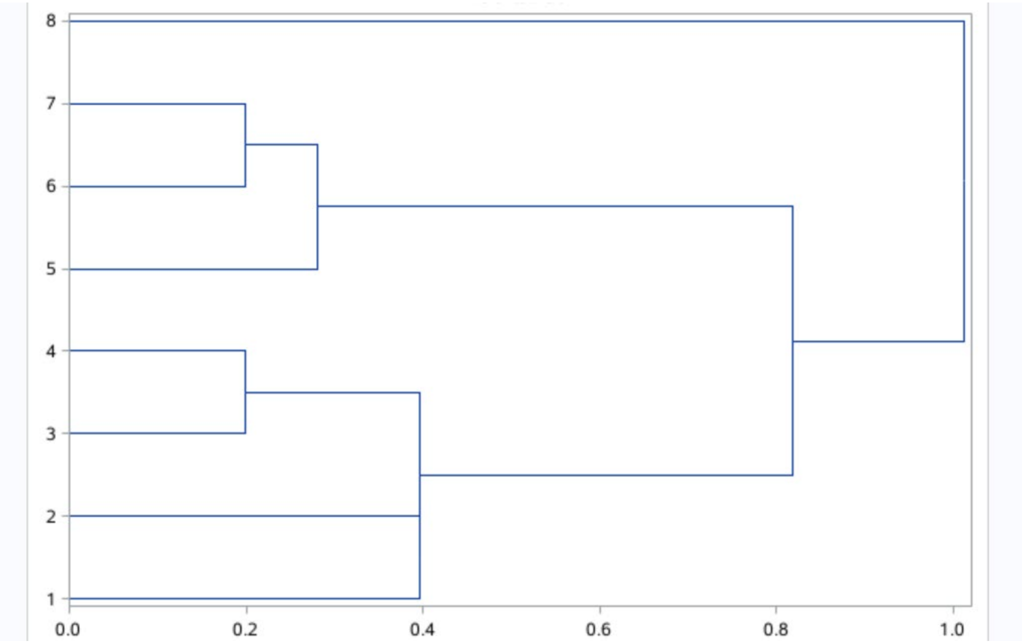
Principle of PCA

Purpose: Represent multiple original variables with few composite variables (principal components)
Principle: Find directions of maximum variance

Cluster Analysis

Hierarchical clustering
Build dendrogram based on similarity
Discover natural groupings
K-means clustering
Partition into K pre-specified clusters

Cluster Analysis								
i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
xi	2	2	4	4	-4	-2	-3	-1
xii	5	3	4	3	3	2	2	-3



Heritability

Broad-sense heritability H^2

$$H^2 = \frac{\sigma_g^2}{\sigma_g^2 + \sigma_e^2} = \frac{\textit{Genetic variance}}{\textit{Phenotypic variance}}$$

The proportion of phenotypic variation explained by ***genetic factors***

Use: To assess the genetic potential of a trait in a population.

Narrow-sense heritability h^2

$$h^2 = \frac{\sigma_a^2}{\sigma_g^2 + \sigma_e^2} = \frac{\textit{Additive genetic variance}}{\textit{Phenotypic variance}}$$

- The proportion of phenotypic variation explained by ***additive genetic effects***

Use: To predict genetic progress through selective breeding.

In practical breeding, **narrow-sense heritability** is more important because it directly determines the effectiveness of selection.

5. Case Study: Integration

SYNTHESIS & APPLICATION

Case : Screening for High Iron Content in Rice Mutant Population

Background

•**Problem**: High prevalence of iron deficiency anemia in Southeast Asia

•**Objective**: Screen for high-Fe materials from 100 rice mutants

•**Materials**: 100 M4 mutants + wild-type control + high-Fe control

Experimental Design

Item	Description
Design type	Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD)
Replications	3
Plot size	2m × 3m, spacing 20cm×20cm
Control arrangement	Per block: 3 wild-type, 2 high-Fe control

Case : Screening for High Iron Content in Rice Mutant Population

Genotype	BLOCK 1	BLOCK 2	BLOCK 3	Genotype	BLOCK 1	BLOCK 2	BLOCK 3
M1	13.2	12.8	12.5	M51	14.9	14.4	14.7
M2	15.1	14.7	14.3	M52	17.4	16.9	17.2
M3	11.8	11.2	11.5	M53	11.4	10.9	11.2
M4	16.4	15.9	15.7	M54	13.7	13.2	13.5
M5	12.9	13.3	12.6	M55	15.6	15.1	15.4
M6	14.5	14.1	13.8	M56	12.9	12.4	12.7
M7	10.2	9.8	10.5	M57	14.5	14	14.3
M8	17.3	16.8	17.1	M58	16.9	16.4	16.7
M9	13.7	13.2	13.4	M59	11	10.5	10.8
M10	15.8	15.3	15.5	M60	13.3	12.8	13.1
M11	12.2	11.7	12	M61	15.8	15.3	15.6
M12	19.5	18.9	19.2	M62	12.2	11.7	12
M13	14.9	14.4	14.7	M63	14.8	14.3	14.6
M14	16.6	16.1	16.3	M64	17.2	16.7	17
M15	11.3	10.8	11	M65	10.6	10.1	10.4
M16	13.8	13.3	13.6	M66	13.1	12.6	12.9
M17	15.4	14.9	15.1	M67	19.1	18.6	18.9
M18	12.6	12.1	12.4	M68	15.5	15	15.3
M19	14.1	13.6	13.9	M69	12.5	12	12.3
M20	17.8	17.3	17.6	M70	14.2	13.7	14
M21	10.9	10.4	10.6	M71	16.7	16.2	16.5
M22	13.5	13	13.3	M72	11.6	11.1	11.4
M23	15.9	15.4	15.7	M73	13.9	13.4	13.7
M24	12.3	11.8	12.1	M74	15.9	15.4	15.7
M25	14.7	14.2	14.5	M75	12.3	11.8	12.1
M26	16.2	15.7	16	M76	14.6	14.1	14.4
M27	11.5	11	11.3	M77	17.6	17.1	17.4
M28	13.9	13.4	13.7	M78	10.8	10.3	10.6
M29	15.2	14.7	15	M79	13.4	12.9	13.2
M30	12.8	12.3	12.6	M80	15.2	14.7	15
M31	14.3	13.8	14.1	M81	12	11.5	11.8
M32	16.8	16.3	16.6	M82	14.4	13.9	14.2
M33	11.1	10.6	10.9	M83	16.8	16.3	16.6
M34	20.3	19.8	20.1	M84	11.2	10.7	11
M35	13.6	13.1	13.4	M85	13.8	13.3	13.6
M36	15.3	14.8	15.1	M86	15.5	15	15.3
M37	12.4	11.9	12.2	M87	12.7	12.2	12.5
M38	14.6	14.1	14.4	M88	14.9	14.4	14.7
M39	17.1	16.6	16.9	M89	18.8	18.3	18.6
M40	10.7	10.2	10.5	M90	17.3	16.8	17.1
M41	13.2	12.7	13	M91	10.9	10.4	10.7
M42	15.7	15.2	15.5	M92	13.6	13.1	13.4
M43	12.1	11.6	11.9	M93	15.7	15.2	15.5
M44	14.4	13.9	14.2	M94	12.4	11.9	12.2
M45	23.5	23	23.3	M95	14.7	14.2	14.5
M46	16.5	16	16.3	M96	16.4	15.9	16.2
M47	11.8	11.3	11.6	M97	11.5	11	11.3
M48	14	13.5	13.8	M98	13.9	13.4	13.7
M49	16.3	15.8	16.1	M99	15.1	14.6	14.9
M50	12.7	12.2	12.5	M100	12.9	12.4	12.7

Statistical Analysis

Analysis	Result
Descriptive	Mean 14.2 mg/kg, range 8.7-23.5 mg/kg
ANOVA	Genotype effect significant ($p<0.001$)
Heritability	$H^2=0.78$

Results

- **Selection criteria**: Fe content > 18 mg/kg (50% higher than control)
- **Selected**: 5 mutants (M12, M34, M45, M67, M89)
- **Highest**: M45 at 23.5 mg/kg

Future Trends in Targeted Breeding

Multi-Omics Integration

Combining genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, and metabolomics for comprehensive biological understanding.

Predictive Breeding

Shifting to selection based on AI and statistical models predicting performance over observed phenotypes.

Climate-Smart Breeding

Developing resilient crops (drought/heat tolerant) via targeted selection and gene editing.

Synthetic Biology

Designing gene circuits to engineer novel traits or modify existing ones predictably.

Open Data & Collaboration

Sharing data/resources across borders to accelerate progress and address food security.

Automation & Robotics

Increasing automation of field/lab processes from planting and phenotyping to seed processing.

Summary

Experimental Data is Core

Precision breeding relies on high-quality, multi-dimensional phenotypic, genotypic, and environmental data.

Experimental Design is Guarantee

Scientific field trial design is a prerequisite for obtaining reliable data and verifying breeding hypotheses.

Statistical Analysis is Key

Reasonable statistical analysis is the key to interpreting data, mining genetic laws, and guiding breeding decisions.

Integration is Trend

The integration of molecular technology, artificial intelligence, big data, and other technologies is an inevitable trend in the future development of breeding.

Thank You