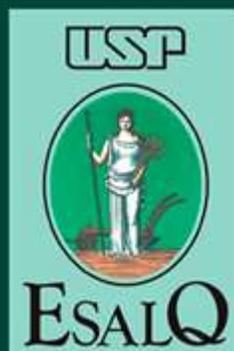


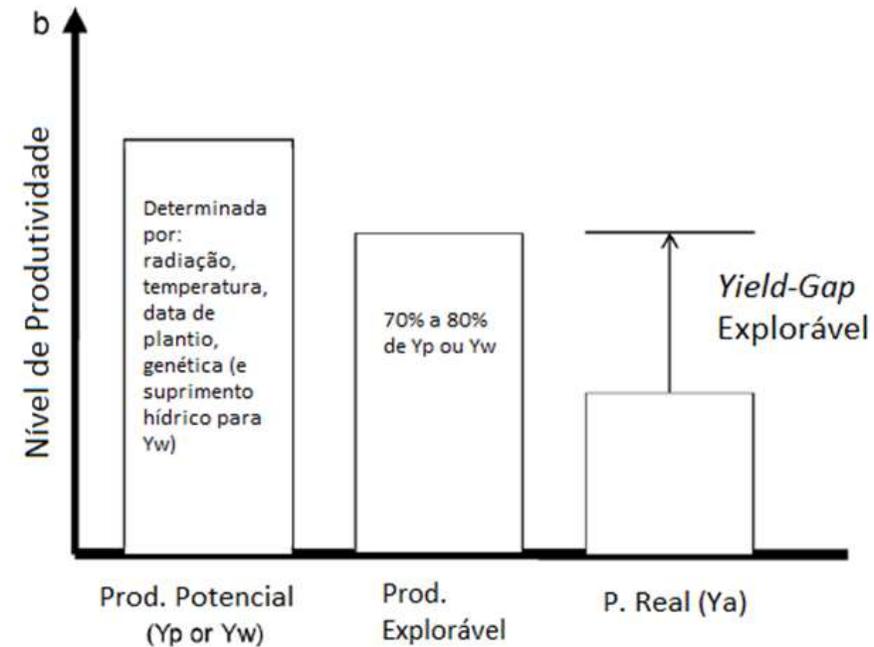
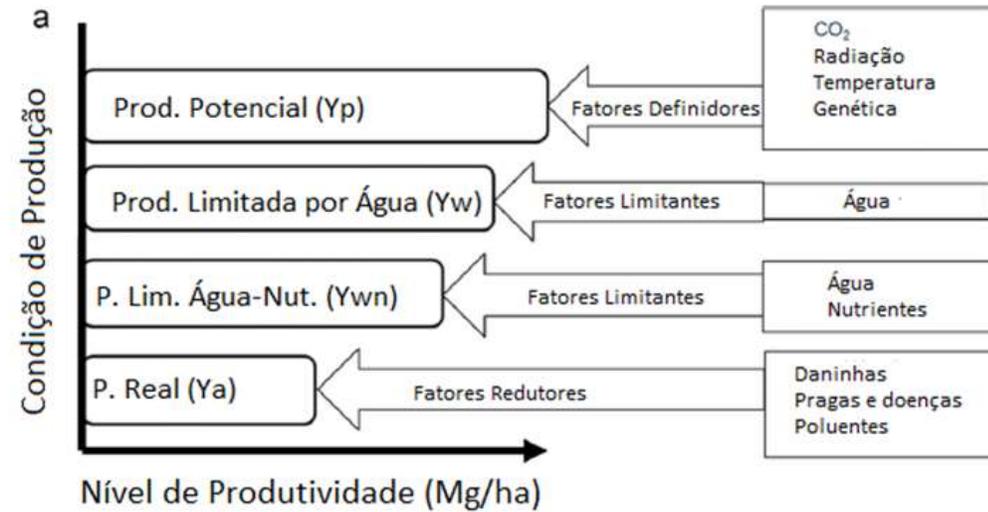
Aula 9 – Balanço hídrico para estimativa da produtividade

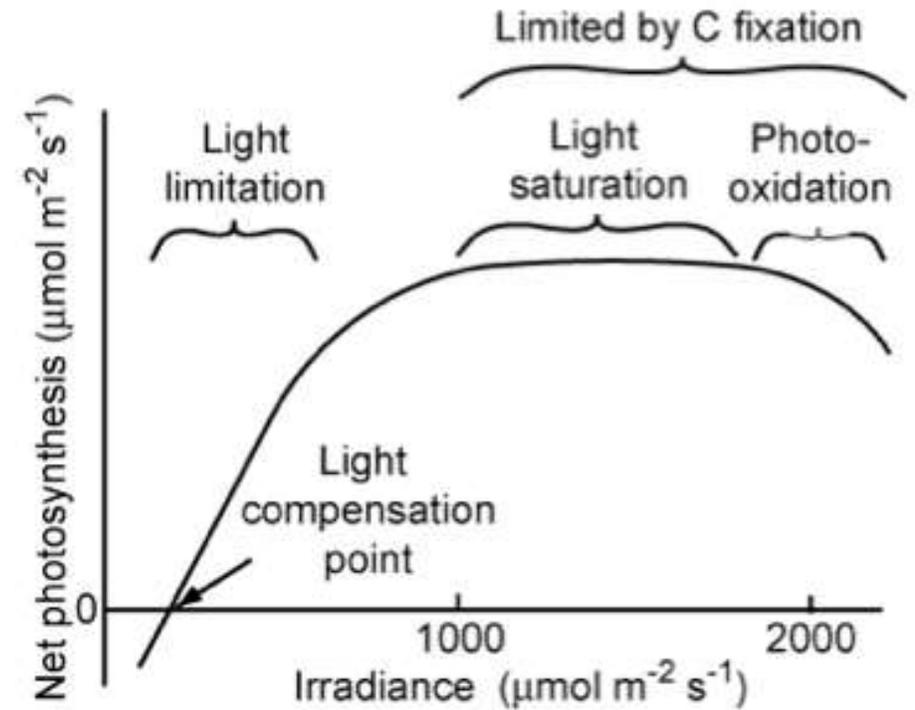
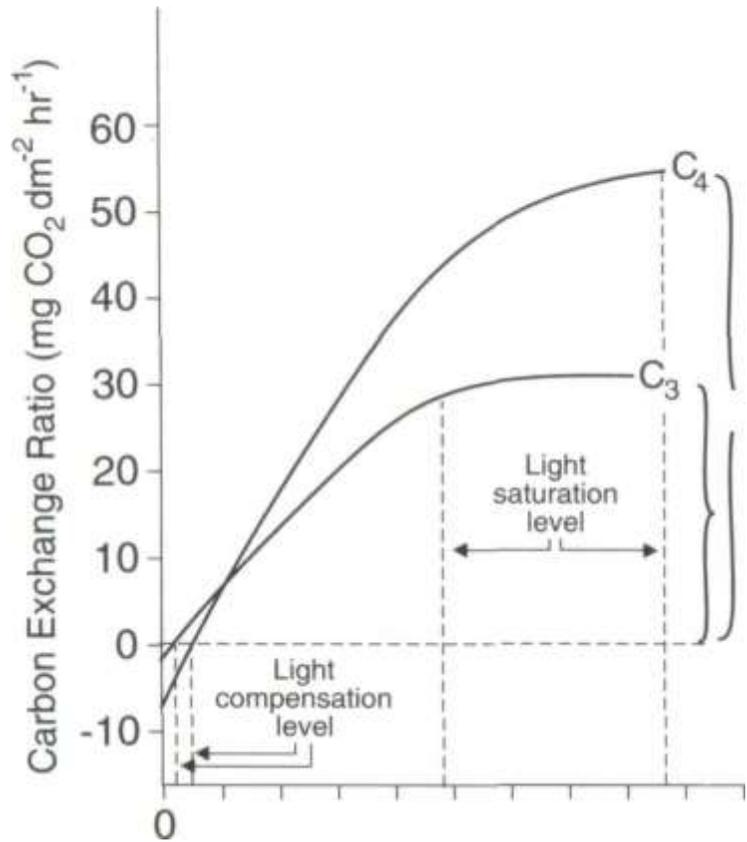
Prof. Fábio Marin

UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO
ESCOLA SUPERIOR DE AGRICULTURA "LUIZ DE QUEIROZ"
Departamento de Engenharia de Biosistemas
LEB 306 – Meteorologia Agrícola



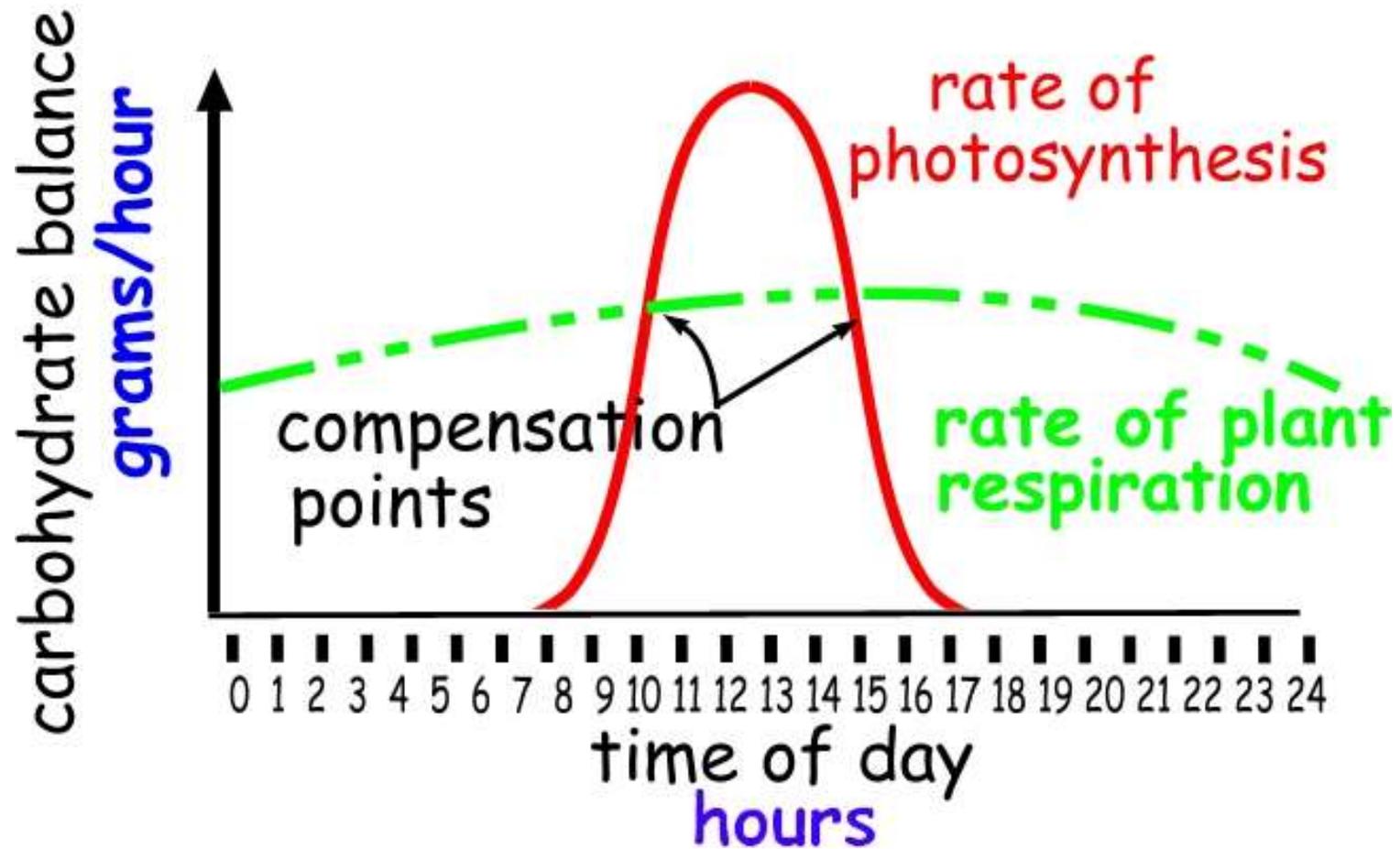
Níveis de produção e seus respectivos fatores determinantes/limitantes



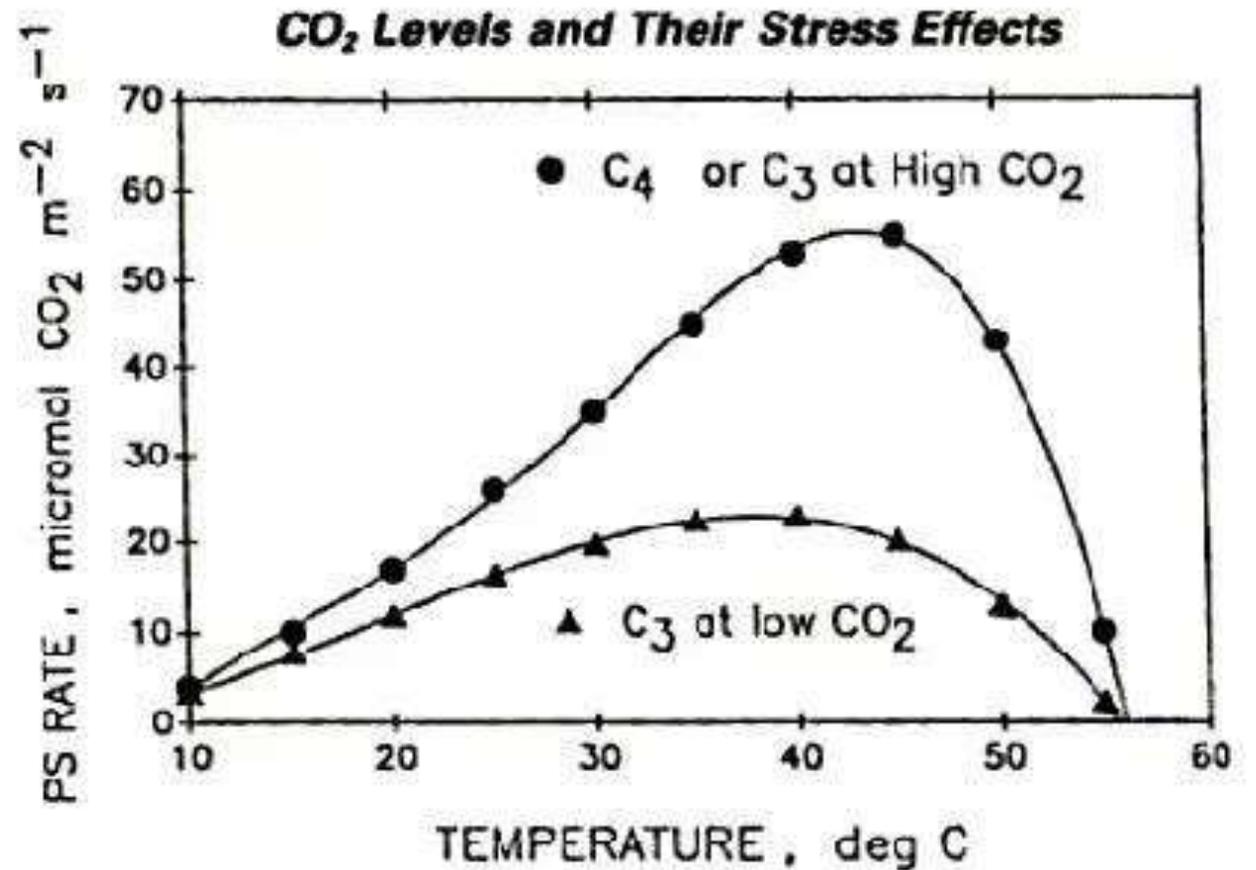


Produção Vegetal X Radiação Solar

Produção
Vegetal X
Radiação
Solar

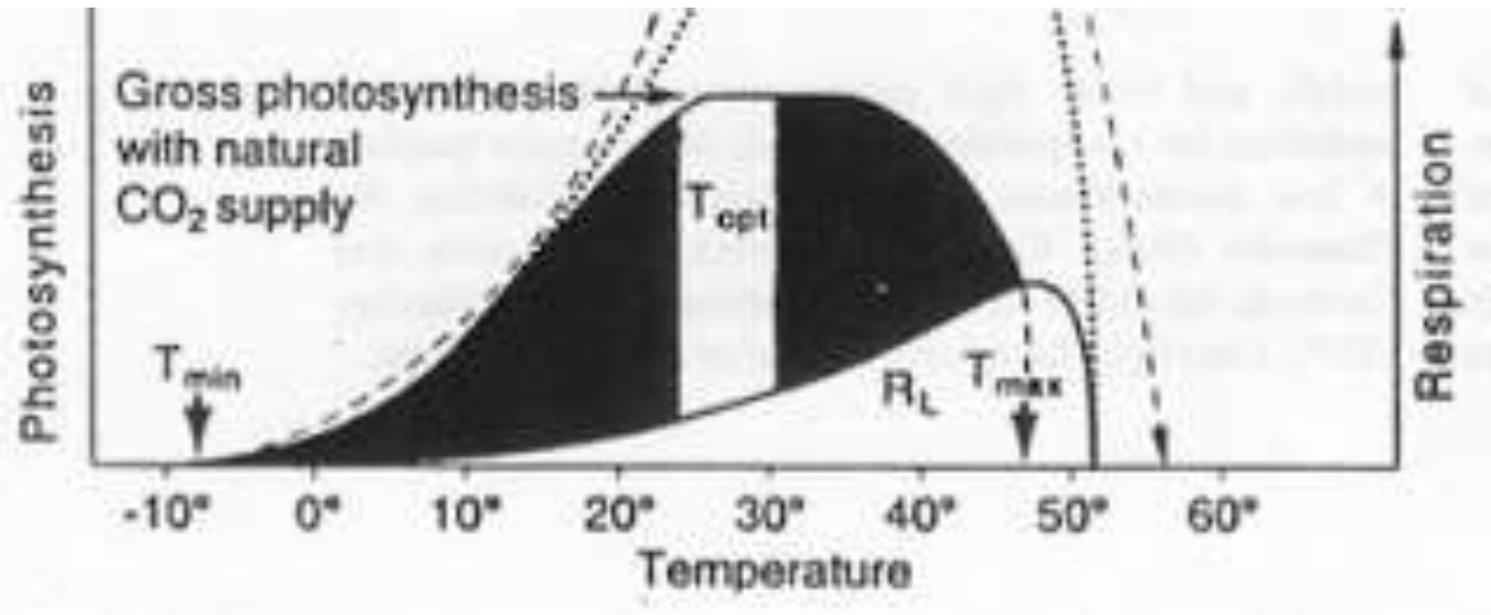


Produção Vegetal X Temperatura

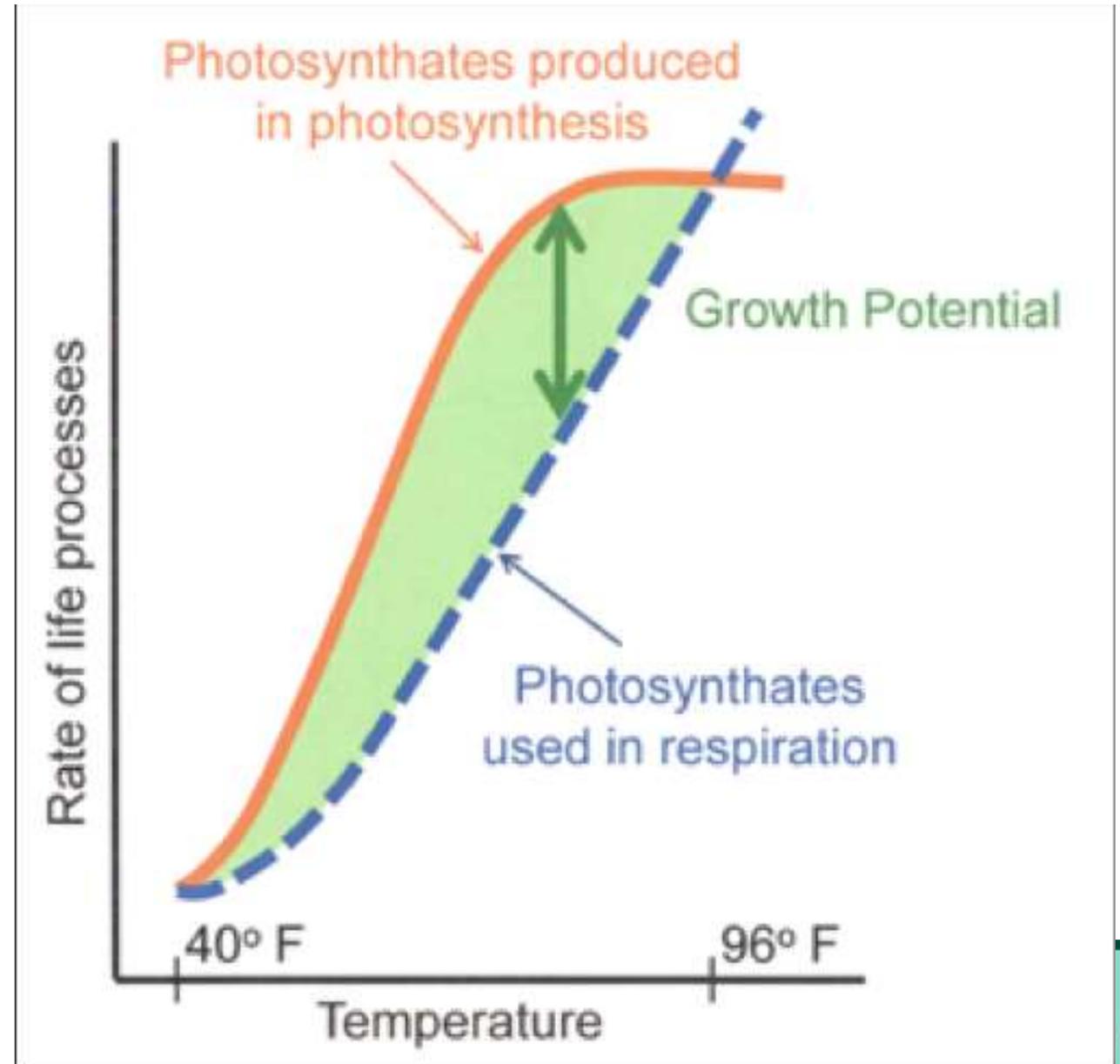


Photosynthetic rate versus temperature for C₃ and C₄ leaves.

Produção
Vegetal X
Temperatura

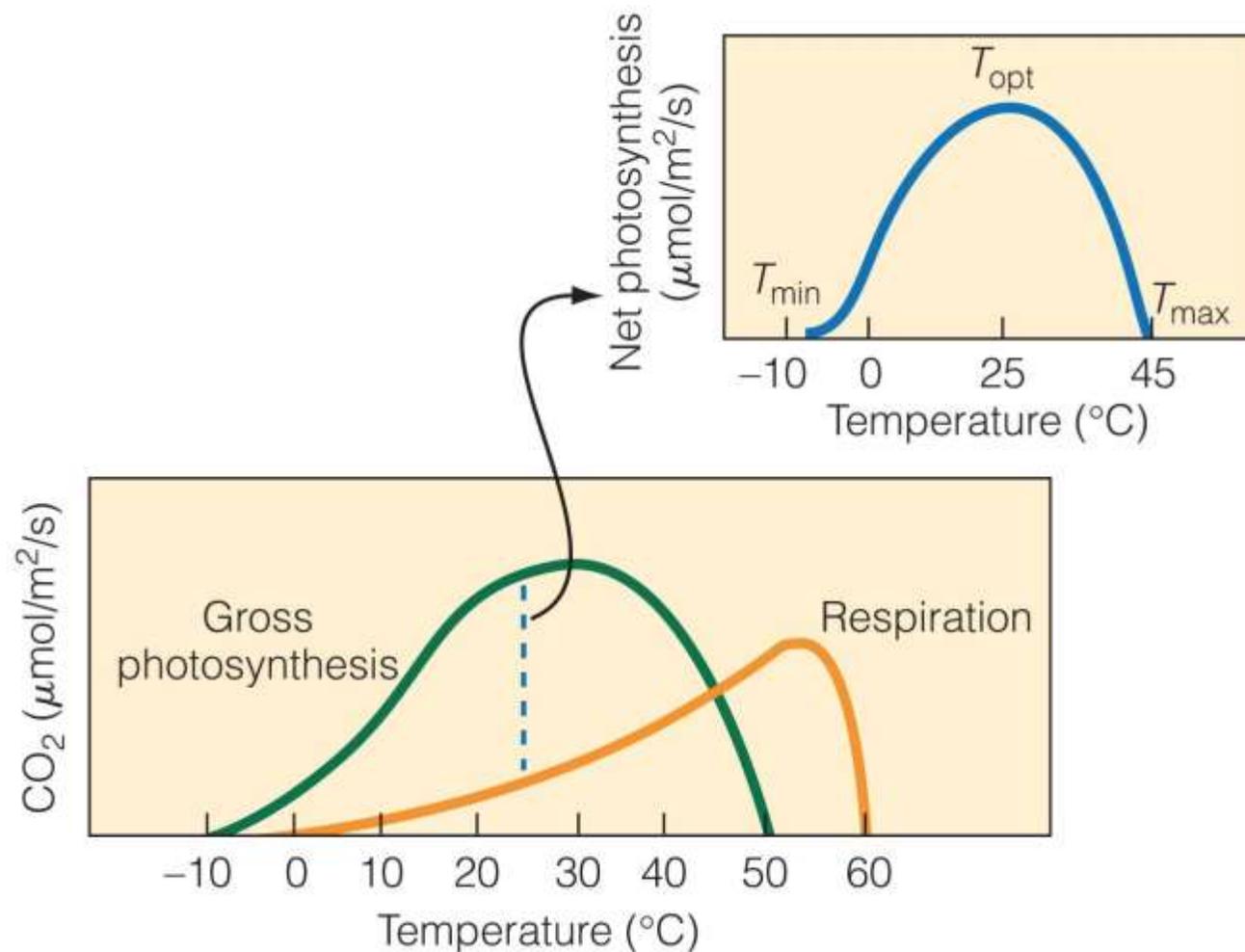


Produção Vegetal X Temperatura



Produção Vegetal X Temperatura

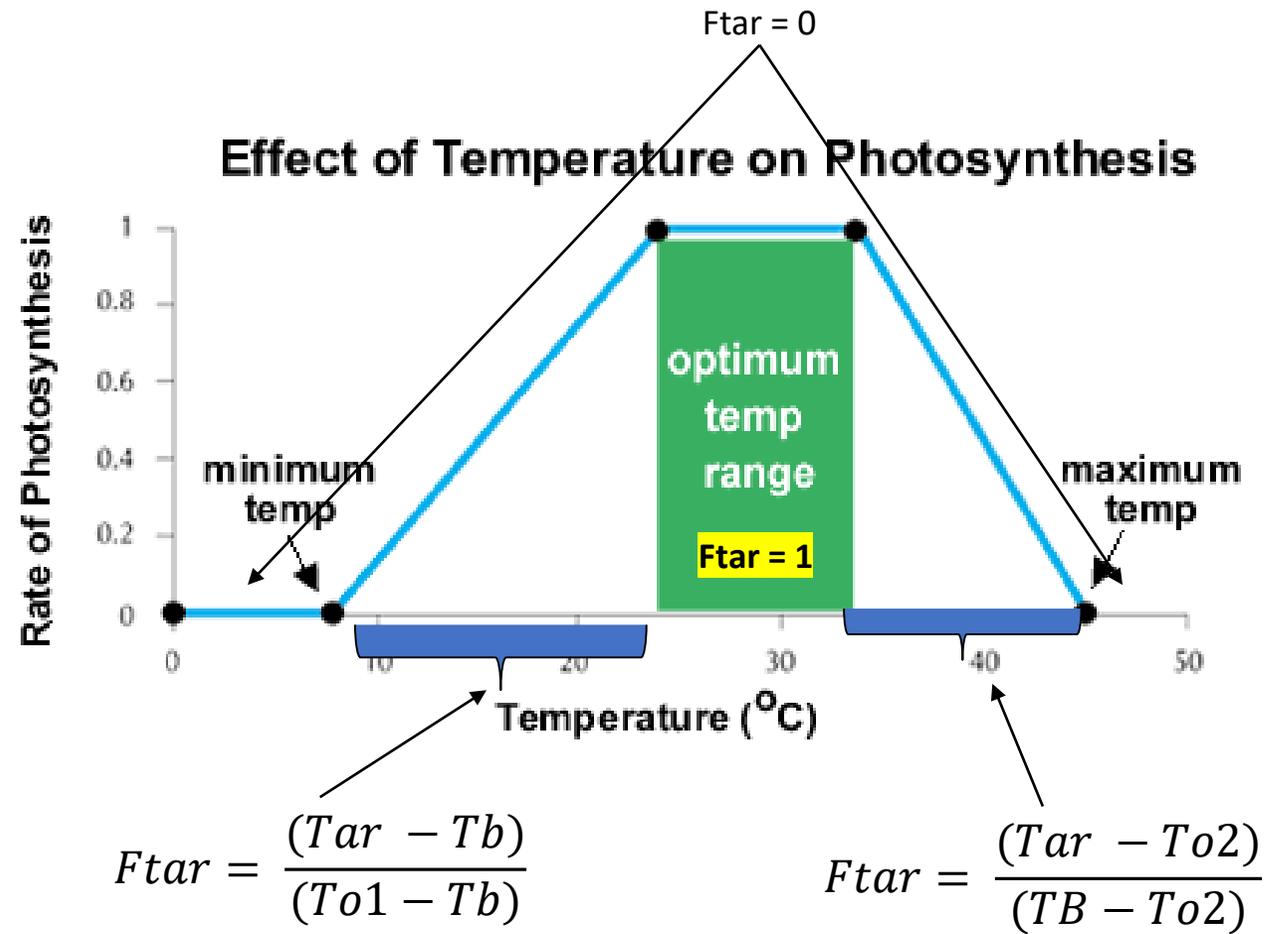
- As temperaturas cardiais para a fotossíntese líquida não são necessariamente as mesmas observadas para a fotossíntese bruta.



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Produção Vegetal X Temperatura

Como representar matematicamente?



Estimando a Produtividade Potencial (P_p ou Y_p)

$$Yp' = aPAR * RUE * IC * FTar * \frac{1}{(1 - U)}$$

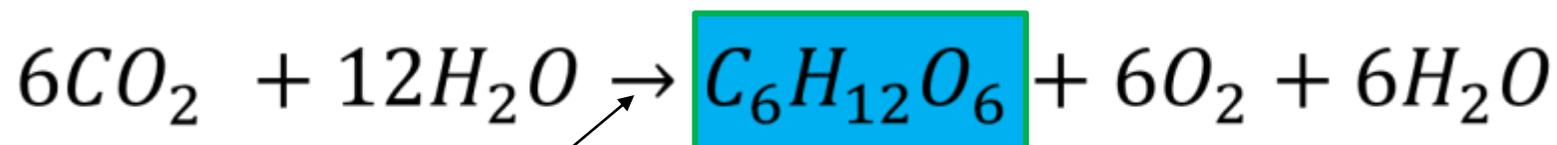
sendo: Yp' dado em [g/m².dia], $aPAR = Par * (1 - r - e^{-k*IAF})$, IC o índice de colheita (adimensional)

U é a umidade (adimensional), FTar – Fator de correção pelo efeito da temperatura do ar na fotossíntese (ver slide anterior)

$$Yp = Yp' \frac{10000}{1000} \text{ [kg/m}^2\text{.d]}$$

Eficiência de Conversão (Y)

- Fotossíntese:



Radiação

1g de $C_6H_{12}O_6$:

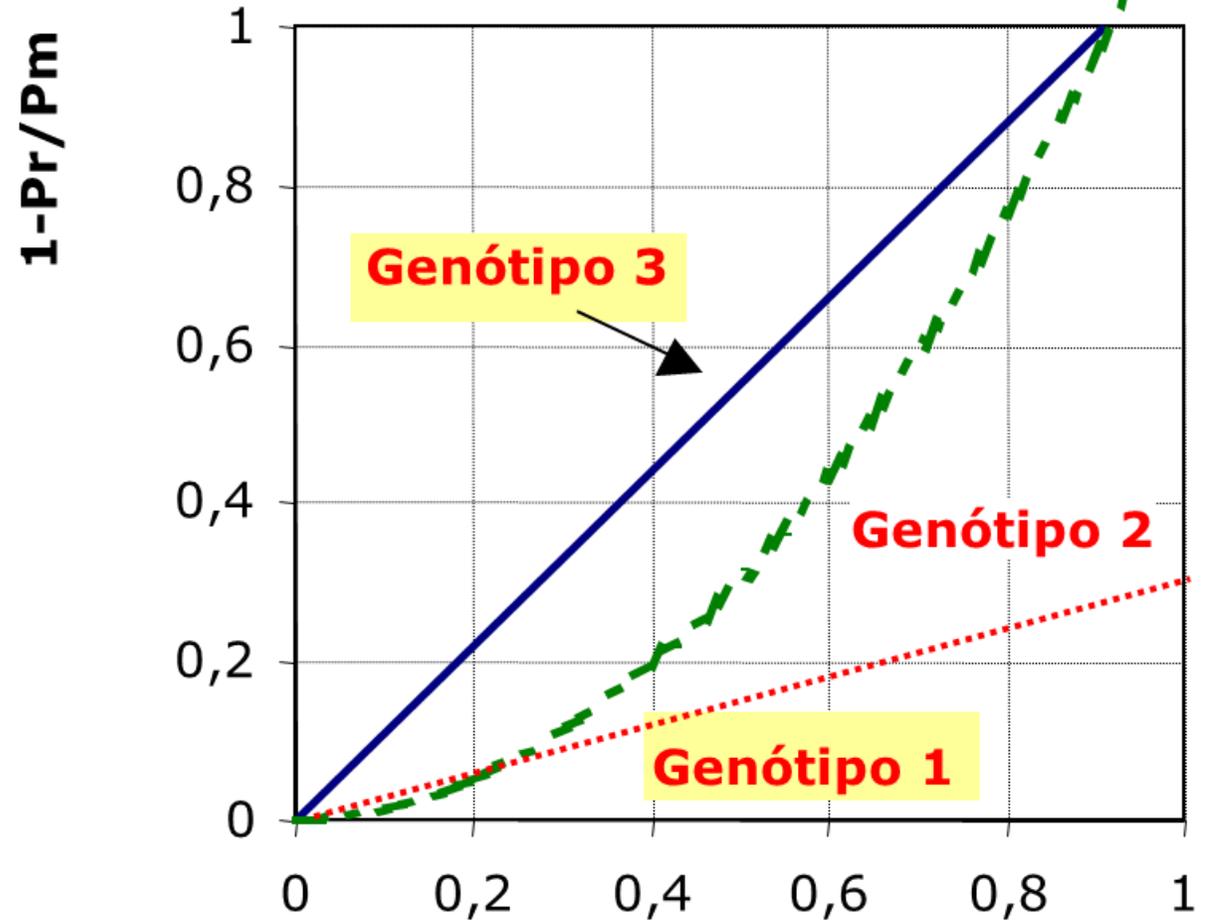
0,404g de Proteínas
0,33g de Lipídeos
0,472g de Lignina
0,826g de Carboidrato estrutural
1,104g de Ácidos Orgânicos

1 t de Cana-de-Açúcar =
0,86 t de Feijão
ou
0,85 t de Amendoim

Quantificando o Efeito da Deficiência Hídrica

- Utiliza-se a evapotranspiração relativa como indicador da suficiência hídrica ao longo do ciclo
- Utiliza-se o fator K_y como indicador da sensibilidade da cultura (em diferentes fases fenológicas)

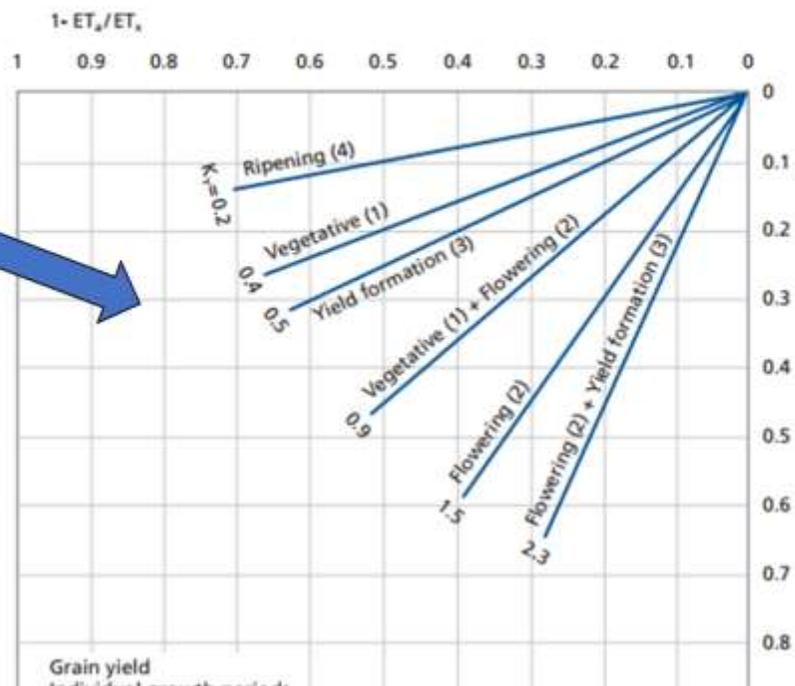
$$K_y = \frac{(1 - Pr/Pp)}{(1 - ETr/ETc)}$$



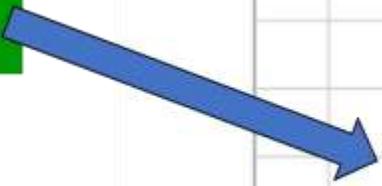
Rendimento em grãos

1-ETr/ETm

FIGURE 1 Linear water production functions for maize subjected to water deficits occurring during the vegetative, flowering, yield formation and ripening periods. The steeper the slope (i.e. the higher the K_p value), the greater the reduction of yield for a given reduction in ET because of water deficits in the specific period.



Varição entre fases fenológicas



K_y é um coeficiente de sensibilidade à seca, representando numericamente quanto produtividade é reduzida conforme aumenta a deficiência hídrica para os cultivos. Ele varia entre espécies (sendo maior quanto mais sensível é a cultura) e também entre fases fenológicas, sendo tanto maior quando mais sensível é a fase da cultura.

Efeito da Deficiência Hídrica



Valores de K_y para diferentes culturas

<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i2800e.pdf>

Página 7

TABLE 1 Seasonal K_y values from *FAO Irrigation and Drainage Paper No. 33*.

Crop	K_y	Crop	K_y
Alfalfa	1.1	Safflower	0.8
Banana	1.2-1.35	Sorghum	0.9
Beans	1.15	Soybean	0.85
Cabbage	0.95	Spring wheat	1.15
Cotton	0.85	Sugarbeet	1.0
Groundnuts	0.70	Sugarcane	1.2
Maize	1.25	Sunflower	0.95
Onion	1.1	Tomato	1.05
Peas	1,15	Watermelon	1.1
Pepper	1.1	Winter wheat	1.05
Potato	1.1		

Valores de K_y para diferentes culturas e fases fenológicas

<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i2800e.pdf>

Página 12

TABLE 2 Comparison of K_y values between *FAO Irrigation and Drainage Paper No. 33* and IAEA investigations (FAO, 2002) at different stages of crop development. Tr-0000=water deficit occurring during the whole season; Tr-0111=water deficit occurring during initial crop stage; Tr-1011=water deficit occurring during crop development; Tr-1101=water deficit occurring during midseason; Tr-1110=water deficit occurring during late season. Where different values of K_y are reported by IAEA for the same crop, they refer either to experimental results of different countries or to experimental results of different locations within the same country.

Crop	Tr-0000			Tr-0111			Tr-1011			Tr-1101			Tr-1110		
	FAO	IAEA	(%)	FAO	IAEA	(%)	FAO	IAEA	(%)	FAO	IAEA	(%)	FAO	IAEA	(%)
Beans	1.15	0.59	-49	0.20	0.38	90	1.10	1.75	59	0.75	1.44	92	0.20	0.06	-70
	1.15	1.43	24	0.20	0.56	180	1.10	1.35	23	0.75	0.87	16	0.20	0.17	-15
Cotton	0.85	1.02	20	0.20	0.75	275	0.50	0.48	-4					0.25	
	0.85	0.71	-16	0.20	0.80	300	0.50	0.60	20		0.05				
	0.85	0.99	16				0.50	0.76	52						
Groundnut	0.70			0.20			0.80	0.74	-8	0.60				0.20	
Maize	1.25	1.33	6	0.40			1.50			0.50				0.20	
Potato	1.10			0.60	0.40	-33		0.33		0.70	0.46	-34	0.20		
Soybean	0.85			0.20	0.56	180	0.80	1.13	41	1.00	1.76	76			
Sugarcane	1.20			0.75	0.20	-73		1.20		0.50	1.20	140	0.10		
	1.20			0.75	0.40	-47		1.20		0.50	1.20	140			
Sunflower	0.95	0.91	-4	0.40	1.19	198	1.00	0.94	-6	0.80	1.14	43			
Spring wheat	1.15	1.32	15	0.20	0.55	175	0.65	0.90	38	0.55	0.44	-20		0.25	
Winter wheat	1.00	0.87	-13	0.20	2.54	1170	0.60	0.81	35	0.50	0.48	-4		0.62	

Duração de fases fenológicas para diferentes culturas e fases fenológicas

Length of growth stages

FAO Irrigation and Drainage Paper No. 24 provides general lengths for the four distinct growth stages and the total growing period for various types of climates and locations. This information has been supplemented from other sources and is summarized in Table 11.

In some situations, the time of emergence of vegetation and the time of effective full cover can be predicted using cumulative degree-based regression equations or by more sophisticated plant growth models. These types of models should be verified or validated for the local area or for a specific crop variety using local observations.

TABLE 11. Lengths of crop development stages* for various planting periods and climatic regions (days)

Crop	Init. (L _{ini})	Dev. (L _{dev})	Mid (L _{mid})	Late (L _{late})	Total	Plant Date	Region
a. Small Vegetables							
Broccoli	35	45	40	15	135	Sept	Calif. Desert, USA
Cabbage	40	60	50	15	165	Sept	Calif. Desert, USA
Carrots	20	30	50/30	20	100	Oct/Jan	Arid climate
	30	40	60	20	150	Feb/Mar	Mediterranean
	30	50	90	30	200	Oct	Calif. Desert, USA
Cauliflower	35	50	40	15	140	Sept	Calif. Desert, USA
Celery	25	40	95	20	180	Oct	(Semi) Arid
	25	40	45	15	125	April	Mediterranean
	30	55	105	20	210	Jan	(Semi) Arid
Crucifers ¹	20	30	20	10	80	April	Mediterranean
	25	35	25	10	95	February	Mediterranean
	30	35	90	40	195	Oct/Nov	Mediterranean
Lettuce	20	30	15	10	75	April	Mediterranean
	30	40	25	10	105	Nov/Jan	Mediterranean
	25	35	30	10	100	Oct/Nov	Arid Region
	35	50	45	10	140	Feb	Mediterranean

Para encontrar outras cultura, consulte a Tabela 11 disponível em <http://www.fao.org/docrep/X0490E/x0490e0b.htm#length%20of%20growth%20stages>



Duração de fases fenológicas para diferentes culturas e fases fenológicas

TABLE 12. Single (time-averaged) crop coefficients, K_c , and mean maximum plant heights for non stressed, well-managed crops in subhumid climates ($RH_{min} \approx 45\%$, $u_2 \approx 2$ m/s) for use with the FAO Penman-Monteith ET_0 .

Crop	$K_{c\ ini}^1$	$K_{c\ mid}$	$K_{c\ end}$	Maximum Crop Height (h) (m)
a. Small Vegetables	0.7	1.05	0.95	
Broccoli		1.05	0.95	0.3
Brussel Sprouts		1.05	0.95	0.4
Cabbage		1.05	0.95	0.4
Carrots		1.05	0.95	0.3
Cauliflower		1.05	0.95	0.4
Celery		1.05	1.00	0.6
Garlic		1.00	0.70	0.3
Lettuce		1.00	0.95	0.3
Onions				
- dry		1.05	0.75	0.4
- green		1.00	1.00	0.3
- seed		1.05	0.80	0.5
Spinach		1.00	0.95	0.3
Radish		0.90	0.85	0.3
b. Vegetables - Solanum Family (<i>Solanaceae</i>)	0.6	1.15	0.80	
Egg Plant		1.05	0.90	0.8
Sweet Peppers (bell)		1.05 ²	0.90	0.7
Tomato		1.15 ²	0.70-0.90	0.6
c. Vegetables - Cucumber Family (<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>)	0.5	1.00	0.80	

Para encontrar outras cultura, consulte a Tabela 12 disponível em <http://www.fao.org/docrep/X0490E/x0490e0b.htm#length%20of%20growth%20stages>



Leitura

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