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## PARAMETERS OF THE DEPENDENCE "YIELD – EVAPOTRANSPIRATION" FOR SUNFLOWER

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### SUMMARY

The aim of the study is to establish  
- the parameters in the dependence  
- between yield and total evapotranspiration  
of sunflower that is used to control the  
yield of sunflower in real time.

The field experiment was conducted  
during the period 2004-2010 in the  
experimental field of Agricultural  
University-Plovdiv. The variants of the  
experience were: optimum irrigation,  
without irrigation, irrigation by 50%  
reduced irrigation rate and irrigation  
increased by 50% irrigation rate. The  
demanded parameters were obtained  
- using data from relative yield and relative  
- evapotranspiration for all variants of  
- experience. They were treated by a  
specialized computer programme YIELD.  
The resulting models are existing  
formulas (linear and one-tier) that are  
calibrated and valid for sunflower, grown  
- in the region of Plovdiv. Published  
- information is valid when optimizing soil  
moisture in the layer is 0-80 cm, and in  
the layer 0-100 cm, the thickness of the

2004-2010

50%

50%

YIELD.

(

),



S- expressed by S-shaped curve and interprets smoothly and more accurately the change of yield, depending on the address (Davidov, 1994). Later, the same author refines the linear formula, proposed by FAO, by adding variable exponent (Kalaydzhieva, 2014). So the formula of FAO becomes a special case of the speed formula of David.

With regard to sunflower, in specialized scientific literature there are several publications aimed to study the relationship between yield and ET. In most of them parameters are offered, obtained by the linear formula of FAO (Demir et al., 2006; Göksoy et al., 2004; Erdem et al., 2002) as previously, the dependence is determined by an equation of the following type:  $y = bx + c$  (Browne, 1977).

The aim of the study is to establish an appropriate empirical formula for the relationship between the yield and the accumulated ET, which can be used to predict the yield of sunflower.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

To establish the parameters of dependence "Yield-ET", it was used data of the relative yield and relative ET for sunflower, grown in optimum and broken irrigation regime. The output data was obtained from a field experiment, conducted during the period 2004 -

2004-2010

PR-64-E-83,  
5500

1

70 cm.

1) ; 2)  
50%

75%

0-80 cm; 4)  
150%

(

30 m<sup>2</sup>,  
– 10 m<sup>2</sup>.

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:

• –

$Y=1-Kc(1-x)$

: Y

Kc –

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•

2010 year in AU-Plovdiv on alluvial soil.

-

- Experience was set up with a hybrid PR-64-E-83, with crop density of 5500 plants in 1 da and space between rows – 70 cm. The variants, related to this work were:

: 1) without irrigation; 2) irrigation with 50% of irrigation rate, calculated for the optimum variant;

- ; 3) 3) optimum irrigation in pre-irrigation soil moisture 75% of field capacity (FC) for the layer of 0-80 cm; 4) irrigation with 150% of rate for the optimum variant (moisture under the active soil layer). The number of irrigations and time to implement them at all variants of experience coincided fully. It was in accordance with the requirements for the optimum variant. There was a corresponding adjustment to the amount of the irrigated norms. Irrigation was carried out by gravity with short closed furrows. The experiment was made by the block method in four repetitions, with experimental plot size of 30 m<sup>2</sup>, and the crop plots – 10 m<sup>2</sup>.

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- The parameters of dependence "Yield–ET" were established by the following formulas:

: • FAO's formula – linear:

(1)  $Y = 1-Kc (1-x)$  (1)

, where: Y is the relative yield,

, Kc – coefficient of extraction,

, x – relative ET.

: • power formula of Davidov:

$$Y = 1 - (1 - x)^n$$

: Y

—

— , n —

$$(2) \quad Y = 1 - (1 - x)^n \quad (2)$$

where: Y is the relative yield,  
a – coefficient of yield, x – relative ET, n – exponent.

The parameters of dependency on the above formulas were obtained when the initial data for the yield and ET in variants were processed by the method of least squares through a specialized computer programme (Davidov and Gaydarova, 1994).

( , 1994).

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In terms of meteorology, the years of experience are various. To a certain degree, it influenced the values of yield and evapotranspiration at different options of experience.

1.

V -

**Table 1. Probability of meteorological factors for the period V - X**

Factor	/ All experimental years						
	Average for multi year period	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
T°	°	3185	3239	3367	3243	3326	3331
	P %	60.6	36.2	9.6	35.1	13.8	12.8
D	HPa	1675	1590	1794	1587	1629	1441
	P %	13.3	21.3	6.7	22.7	18.7	50.7
N	mm	234	228	463	231	190	234
	P %	44.9	50.0	2.0	45.9	69.4	43.9
T° – (temperature); N – (precipitations); % – (empirical probability)							

2006, 2008 2010 , 2004,  
2007 ,

In respect of the precipitation, 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2010 are average years. The 2007 year was characterized as very wet, but, at the same time, it was extremely dry in the critical periods of sunflower vegetation.

69.4%, 2009  
 (2004)  
 , 2007, 2009 2010  
 2006 2008  
 ( 1).

2009 can be defined as average dry, with provision of 69.4%. In terms of the temperature sum, the first experimental year (2004) was medium to medium cool, and 2007, 2009 and 2010 were very warm. 2006 and 2008 were very close in meteorological terms, as for this indicator they were characterized as medium hot (Table 1).

2.

**Table 2. Output data for establishment of sunflower's "Yield-ET" relationship parameters**

Year	Variants	(evapotranspiration)		(Yield)	
		(mm)	relative	kg/da	Relative
2004	no irrigated	330.8	0.662	117.6	0.552
	25% m	385.4	0.771	134.1	0.629
	50% m	417.2	0.835	183.3	0.860
	75% m	431.5	0.863	207.7	0.974
	100% m	499.9	1.000	213.2	1.000
2006	no irrigated	302.4	0.607	157.6	0.684
	50% m	394.6	0.792	198.5	0.862
	100% m	498.0	1.000	230.3	1.000
2007	no irrigated	341.7	0.685	122.9	0.540
	50% m	437.5	0.878	187.3	0.824
	100% m	498,5	1.000	227.4	1.000
2008	no irrigated	313.4	0.572	205.7	0.681
	50% m	430.5	0.786	268.0	0.888
	100% m	547.6	1.000	301.9	1.000
2009	no irrigated	274.4	0.578	169.8	0.509
	50% m	374.5	0.789	291.1	0.873
	100% m	474.7	1.000	333.4	1.000
2010	no irrigated	311.0	0.557	207.1	0.508
	50% m	416.4	0.745	359.7	0.883
	100% m	558.6	1.000	407.4	1.000
average	no irrigated	308.6	0.599	163.5	0.572
	50% m	410.7	0.797	248.0	0.868
	100% m	515.5	1.000	285.6	1.000

m – (irrigation depth)

3. (100%) (150%)  
**Table 3. Yield by optimum irrigation depth (100%) and raised one (150%)**

/year	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
/Yield (100% <i>m</i> )	213.2	230.3	227.4	301.9	333.4	407.4
/Yield (150% <i>m</i> )	215.1	223.4	231.6	294.4	314.9	407.2

3,

The yield in the increased rate is almost the same, as it can be seen in Table 3. This is due to the fact that the soil of the experimental field is naturally drained, i.e. in the rate increase, the active soil layer is not overmoisted since the increased amount of water in the soil brought over FC drains under the active soil layer (0-80 cm).

Therefore, the relationship "yield-ET" is seen in non-dimensional form (in the range of 0 to 1) for that particular soil layer, as the output data in years are presented in Table 2.

The relationship between yield and ET were presented in Figure 1, by the linear formula of FAO, as data from all experimental years is approximated at  $K_c = 0.99$  and  $R = 0.846$ . Despite the high accuracy from a mathematical point of view, (Figure 2), the presented in dependence in the graph does not satisfy the biological characteristics of the sunflower. The line, subordinated to this particular equation, crosses the ordinate, not the x-axis. It means that when  $ET = 0$ , a yield can be obtained, which is practically impossible.

$$K_c = 0.99 \quad R = 0.846.$$

2),

$$= 0$$

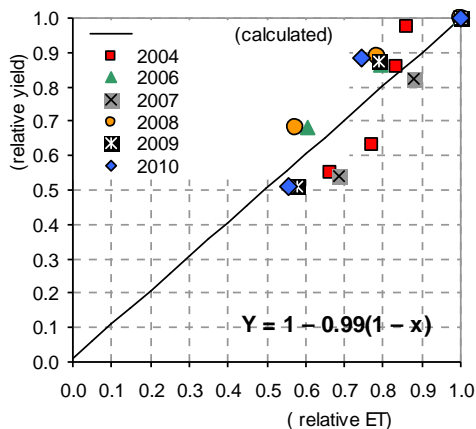


Fig. 1. Linear relationship „Yield-ET”

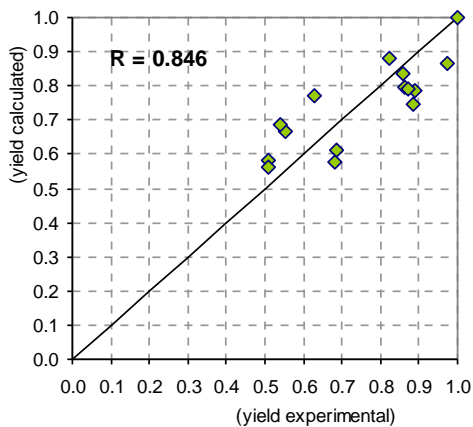


Fig. 2. Correlation between experimental and calculated yield by formula (1)

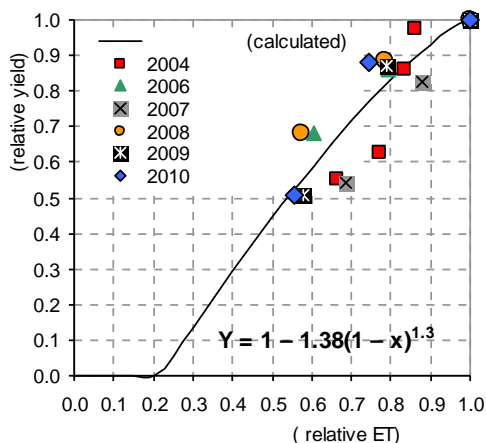


Fig. 3. Power relationship „Yield-ET”

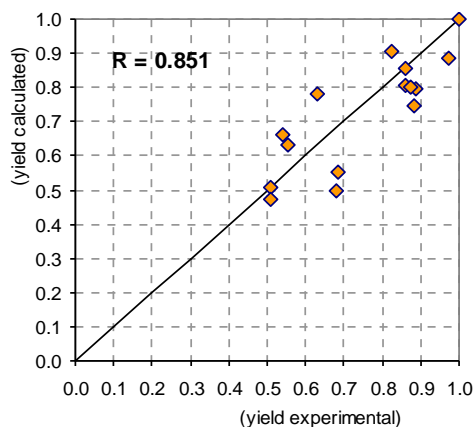


Fig. 4. Correlation between experimental and calculated yield by formula (2)

3

R=0.851  
=1.38  
n = 1.3.

Figure 3 presents the degree link between yield and ET by the formula of Davidov, the data from all experimental years were averaged from a single curve, representing a convex parabola at R = 0.851 with yield coefficient A=1.38 and an exponent n = 1.3.



23%  
23%

2  
4

4

Except a higher coefficient of correlation accuracy, the curve intersects the x-axis at 23% of ET ET,.i.e at less than 23% yield of sunflower is zero. It is real, as opposed to the linear formula of FAO at which for zero ET the yield is positive.

On Figure 2 and Figure 4 it were showed graphically the degree of correlation between the experimental and calculated yields for the two formulas, and in Table 4 it were plotted the parameters of dependence by years, for the both formulas.

4.  
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**Table 4. Parameters of "Yield-ET" relationship by years**

Parameter	/ Years						
	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	/Average
/ Linear relationship							
Kc	1.23	0.77	1.46	0.69	1.05	0.94	0.98
/ Degree relationship							
a	2.44	0.98	1.70	1.31	3.28	3.53	2.09
n	1.50	1.22	1.12	1.65	2.19	2.43	1.74

0.8 m

(, 2012; , 2013; Matev & Petrova, 2014),

(Matev et al., 2012).

On the base of the yield data and the irrigation norm of that experiment, it is established that moistening the soil to a depth greater than 0.8 m in irrigation does not lead to a further increase in yield (Matev, 2012; Matev et al., 2013; Matev & Petrova, 2014). In the same time, ET values go up with the increasing the depth of soil moistening (Matev et al., 2012).

This means that ET, realized in the active soil layer of sunflower (0-80

(0-80 cm)

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0-100 cm.

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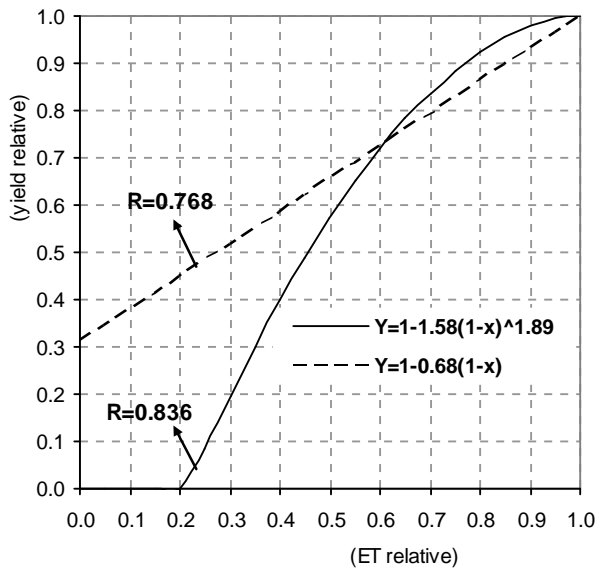
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cm), is inefficient in terms of the yield, which is also confirmed by the graph of Figure 5.

It presents the dependence "Yield-ET", but valid for the layer 0-100 cm. Comparison between Fig. 3 and Fig. 5 shows that the two curves cross the abscissa at approximately the same location. However, there is a trend to reduce the sensitivity to ET by increasing the depth to which the soil is wetted.



. 5. ” - ” 0-100cm  
Fig. 5. "Yield-ET" relation for the 0-100cm soil layer

0-100 cm

= 0,

In linear relationship, valid for the layer from 0 to 100 cm, the discrepancy with the biological requirements of the sunflower is significant. According to the graph, when the value of ET = 0, a yield

30% , should be obtained , representing  
 , over 30% of that at optimum  
 . irrigation.

### CONCLUSIONS

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 (2),  
 :  $Y=1-1.38(1-x)^{1.3}$   
 R=0.85.

For the relationship "Yield-ET" at sunflower it is recommended the degree formula of Davidov (2), which for the region of Plovdiv is:  $Y=1-1.38(1-x)^{1.3}$  with a correlation coefficient  $R = 0.85$ .

The yield of sunflower is not changed in drained soils at handing of irrigation rate greater than the one that moistens the active soil layer to FC.

80 cm

- This part of  
 - evapotranspiration of the  
 - sunflower, formed in the soil to a depth of less than 80 cm, is inefficient in terms of yield. That is why, the active soil layer of sunflower should be from 0 to 80 cm.

80 m.

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