

WheatPot

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WheatPot: A simple model to simulate grain yield potential of spring wheat

I- Model description and evaluation

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WheatPot.

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«WheatPot»

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GDD

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(RMSE)

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(Timsina and Hympheryse, 2003)
 (Ritchie *et al.*, 1993) CERES
 (Boogaard *et al.*, 1998) WOFOST ()
 Rice-clock
 (Gao *et al.*, 1992)
 (Evans 1993)
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 ()
 (Bannayan *et al.*, 2003; Travasso and
 Delecolle, 1995; Suipt, 1997)
 (Pala, 1995)
 (Asadi and Clemente, 2003)
 (Amir and Sinclair, 1991)
 (Amir and Sinclair, 1991)
 (Spaetch, 1987)
 (Sheehy *et al.*, (Muchow *et al.*, 1990)
 2004; Pirmoradian and Sepaskha, 2005) (Bannayan *et al.*, 2004)
 (Timsina and Hympherys, 2006)

"...

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(Zadoks et al., 1974)

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C°

(Ehdaie and Wains, 2001)

(%)

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(Photosynthetic Active Radiation, PAR)

(Montith et

.al.,1977; Sheehy et al., 2004)

(Radiation Use Efficiency,

RUE)

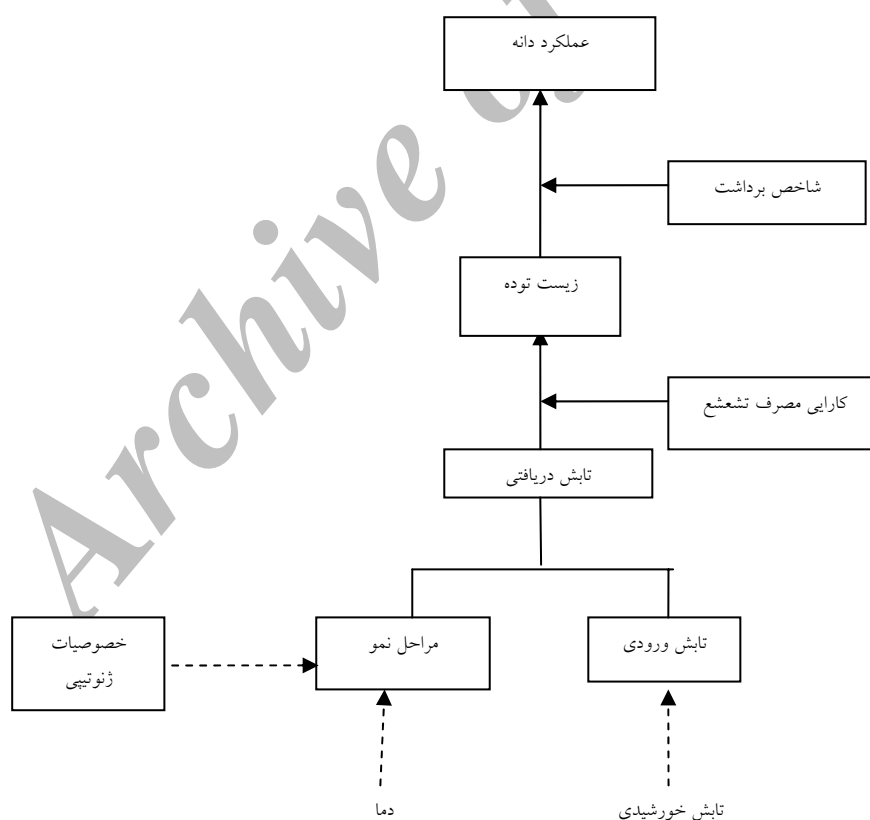
(PAR)

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Table 1. Locations, cultivars and applied treatments in experiments for evaluation of model

Location and Years	Latitude and Longitude	Treatments	Cultivars
Ahvaz 2003-2004	31° 21' N 48° 8' E	Cultivar and sowing date	Fong, Chamran, Star
Ahvaz 2004-2005	31° 2' N 48° 8' E	Cultivar	Fong, Chamran, Star
Ramin University 2004-2005	31° 36' N 48° 41' E	Cultivar	Fong, Chamran, Star
Dezful 2004-2005	31° 16' N 48° 25' E	Cultivar	Fong, Chamran, Star
Bostan 2004-2005	31° 4' N 48° 0' E	Cultivar	Fong, Chamran, Star



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Fig. 1. Algorithm for WheatPot model

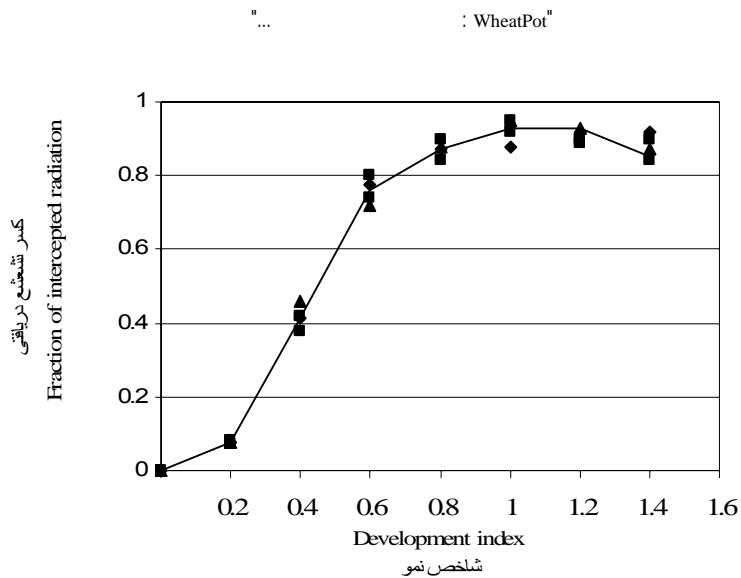


Fig.2. Relationship between development index and fraction of intercepted radiation

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(=)

.(Sheehy *et al.*, 2004)

.(Ewert *et al.*, 1999)

;(Evans, 1993) ()

$$Y = HI \times RUE \sum_{i=1}^n (Q_{dPARi} \times P_i \times F_i \times \Delta_{Ei}) \quad (1)$$

HI () Y

(Fraction of intercepted radiation, F_i))

(Development Index, DVI) (

RUE (Amir and Sinclair, 1991)

.(Horie *et al.*, 1995) ()

$$F = \frac{a}{1 + \text{Exp}((b - DVI / C))} \quad (2)$$

P_i Q_{dPARi} F_i ()

Δ_{Ei} ()

. ($r = /$)

DVI)

n (

.(Horie *et al.*, 1995)

$$DVI_t = \sum_{i=0}^t DVR_i \quad (3)$$

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(Streck *et al.*, 2003; Wang

DVR_i (t)

DVI

.and Engel, 1998)

(i)

$$DVR = DVR_{max} \cdot f(T) \quad (4)$$

f(T)

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:(Wang and Engel, 1998)

.(Ritchi *et al.*, 1994

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(T) = \frac{[2(T-T_{min})^a (T_{opt}-T_{min})^a - (T-T_{min})^{2a}]}{[T_{opt}-T_{min}]^{2a}} \quad \text{if } T_{min} < T < T_{max} \\ f(T) = 0 \quad \text{if } T < T_{min} \text{ or } T > T_{max} \end{array} \right. \quad (5)$$

$$a = \frac{Ln2}{Ln[(T_{max}-T_{min})/(T_{opt}-T_{min})]} \quad (6)$$

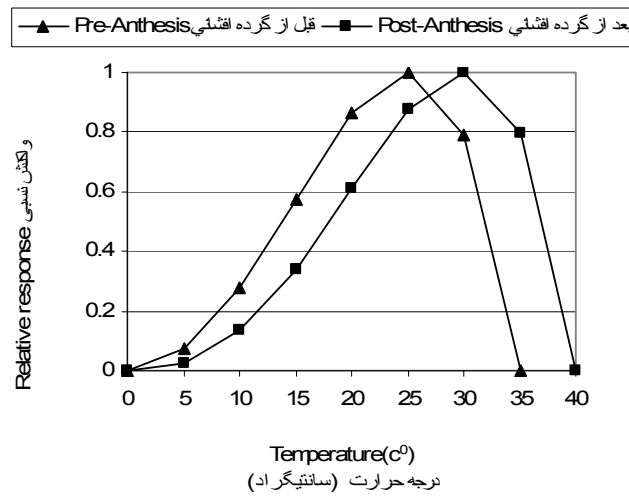


Fig. 3. Temperature response of development rate

.(Wang *et al.*, 1998)

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) T_{max} T_{opt} T_{min}

$DVI < 1$

T

$1 < DVI < 2$

.(Sheehy *et al.*, 2004)

T_{max} T_{opt} T_{min}

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T_{max} T_{opt} T_{min}

(Wang and Engel, 1998)

Table 1. Correspondence of development index (DVI) to Zadoks stages (ZS)

Zadoks Scale	Development Index	Commencement of stage	Stage
0.0	-1.0	Sowing	Pre- Emergence
0.5	-0.5	Germination	
10.00	0.0	Emergence	Pre-Anthesis
14.22	0.20	Spiklet Initiation	
30.00	0.45	Terminal Spiklet	
40.00	0.65	Flag Leaf	
50.00	0.90	Spike Emergence	Post- Anthesis
60.00	1.00	Anthesis	
70.00	1.15	Milky grain	
80.00	1.50	Doughy grain	
90.00	1.95	Physiological Maturity	
92.00	2.00	Maturity	

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(FAO 56)

$$Ra = 37.6 dr (Ws \cdot \sin \lambda \cdot \sin \delta + \cos \lambda \cdot \cos \delta \cdot \sin Ws) \quad (7)$$

$$Ws = \text{Arc cos}(-\tan \lambda \cdot \tan \delta) \quad (8)$$

$$dr = 1 + 0.033 \cos(0.0172 J) \quad (9)$$

$$\delta = 0.409 \sin(0.0172 J - 1.39) \quad (10)$$

$$J = \text{integer}(30.5M - 14.6) \quad (11)$$

$$N = 7.64 Ws \quad (12)$$

$$Rs = 0.77 (0.25 + 0.5 n / N) Ra \quad (13)$$

$$PAR = Rs \times 0.5 \quad (14)$$

: δ

: Ra

: J

: M ()

()

: λ (MJ m⁻² d⁻¹)

: Rs

: dr ()

: Ws

N (MJ m⁻² d⁻¹)
 PAR : n
 (MJ m⁻² d⁻¹)

Table 3. The physiological traits of wheat cultivars

Cultivar	GDD		Maximum Development Rate of Vegetative Phase	Maximum Development Rate of Reproductive Phase	Radiation Use Efficiency	Harvest Index (%)
	Required GDD from Emergence to Anthesis	Required GDD from Anthesis to maturity				
Fong	1100	872	0.0143	0.0232	3.0	40
Chamran	1262	895	0.0126	0.0244	3.4	39
Star	1280	1017	0.0115	0.0244	3.0	36

(Growing Degree Days) : GDD : ()
 d⁻¹ () : R_{max,v} : ()
 gr MJ⁻¹ m⁻² d⁻¹ () : R_{max,r} : ()
 () : RUE : ()
 Ritchi () : HI : ()
 *
 (et al., 1994)

MBE RMSE (Root Mean Square Error)

MPE (Mean Percentage Error) (Mean Bias Error)

d (Willmot Agreement Inex)

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$$RMSE = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(P_i - O_i)^2}{n} \right]^{0.5} \quad (15)$$

$$MBE = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (P_i - O_i)}{n} \quad (16)$$

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$$MPE = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{|O_i - P_i|}{O_i} \right) \cdot 100 \right] / n \quad (17)$$

$$d = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (P_i - O_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \left((P_i - O_{i_{avg}})^2 + (O_i - O_{i_{avg}})^2 \right)} \quad (18)$$

- + :
 : P_i () : O_i
 : n ()
 : $O_{i_{avg}}$
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 () $r = /$ $r = /$
 «WheatPot» RMSE
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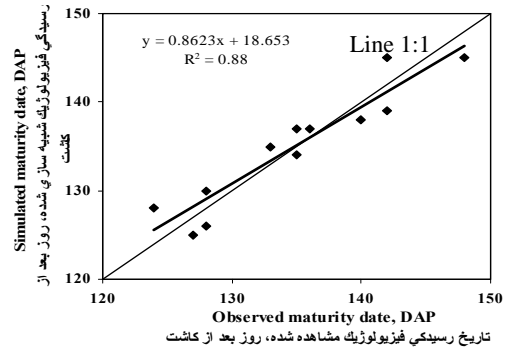
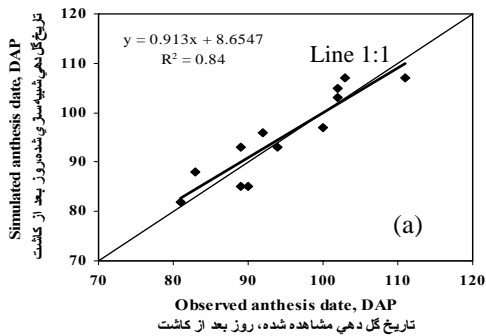


Fig 4. Relationship between simulated and observed anthesis (a) and physiological maturity (b) dates

(a)

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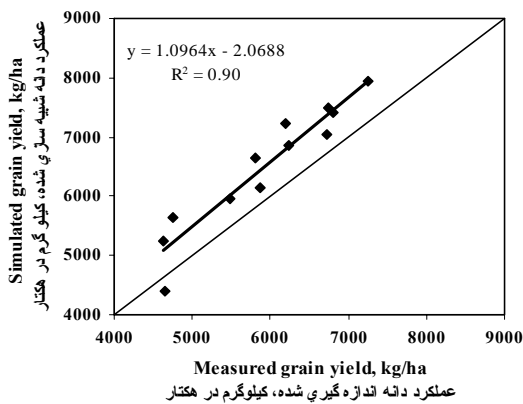
/ RMSE

d MPE MBE

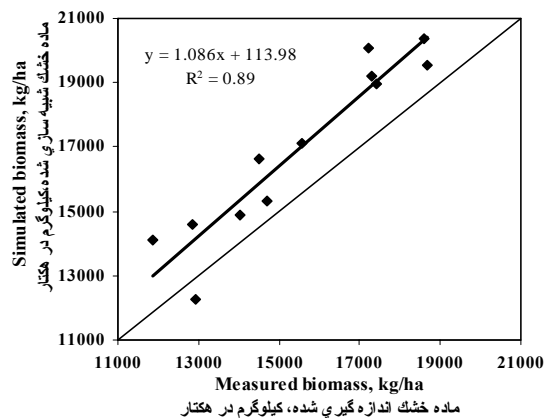
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b)

(r = /)



(b)



(a)

Fig 5. Relationship between simulated and measured grain yield (a) and biomass (b)

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Table 4. Comparison of the results of anthesis and physiological maturity dates; simulated grain yield and biomass by wheat potential model (WheatPot) with observed data

Cultivar	Anthesis (DAP)*			Physiological Maturity (DAP)			Grain Yield (kg ^{ha} ⁻¹)			Biomass (kg ^{ha} ⁻¹)		
	Simulated	Observed	Difference	Simulated	Observed	Difference	Simulated	Measured	Difference	simulated	Measured	Difference
	Ahvaz											
Fong	88	83	5	128	124	4	6131	5880	251	15327	14700	627
Chamran	96	92	4	134	135	-1	5955	5475	480	14887	14038	849
Star	103	102	1	137	135	2	4410	4650	-240	12250	12917	-667
Ramin Uni												
Fong	82	81	1	125	127	-2	6850	6230	620	17125	15575	1550
Chamran	93	89	4	137	136	1	7950	7250	700	20384	18598	1786
Star	105	102	3	145	142	3	7030	6727	303	19528	18686	842
Dezful												
Fong	85	89	-4	126	128	-2	6650	5800	850	16625	14500	2125
Chamran	97	100	-3	138	140	-2	7480	6750	730	19180	17308	1872
Star	107	111	-4	145	148	-3	7225	6200	1025	20070	17222	2848
Bostan												
Fong	85	90	-5	130	128	2	5650	4750	900	14125	11875	2250
Chamran	93	94	-1	135	133	2	7400	6800	600	18974	17436	1538
Star	107	103	4	139	142	-3	5250	4632	618	14583	12867	1716
RMSE	3.5			2.5			656			1692		
MBE	0.41			-0.08			570			1444		
MPE	2.6			1.2			10.4			10.2		
d	0.95			0.96			0.88			0.88		

* Days After Planting

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Table 5. Analysis of model sensitivity to sowing date, temperature and solar radiation

Factor	Variation %	Grain Yield (kg/ha)	Change Relative to Control (kg/ha)	Change Relative to Control %
Control	-	7495	0	0.0
Sowing Date	+10	7630	+133	+1.8
	-10	7040	457	-6.0
Temperature	+10	7018	497	-6.4
	-10	7710	+213	+2.8
Radiation	+10	8247	+750	+10.0
	-10	6748	750	-10.0

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WheatPot: A simple model to simulate grain yield potential of spring wheat

I- Model description and evaluation

**B. Andarzian¹, A. M. Bakhshandeh², M. Bannayan³, Y. Emam⁴, G. Fathi⁵,
K. Alami Saeed⁶**

ABSTRACT

Andarzian, B., A. M. Bakhshandeh, M. Bannayan, Y. Emam, G. Fathi and K. Alami Saeed, 2007. WheatPot: A simple model to simulate grain yield potential of spring wheat I- Model description and evaluation. Iranian Journal of Crop Sciences. 9 (2): 109-124

A simple mechanistic crop growth simulation model "WheaPot" was developed for simulating site-specific wheat yield potential. The model simulates critical phenological stages and dry matter production as a function of temperature and solar radiation. Crop aspects of the model including developmental stages, dry matter production and grain yield are modulated in sub-models. The model requires inputs of site mean monthly weather data (minimum and maximum temperatures in °C) and photosynthetically active radiation (PAR in MJ m⁻²), and plant characteristics such as sowing date, required growing degree days (GDD) for vegetative and reproductive phases, radiation use efficiency (RUE in g MJ⁻¹), and harvest index (HI). The model was verified using different experiments, which were carried out in several locations in Khuzestan province in 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 growing seasons. Comparison of simulated and measured values under non-limiting conditions indicated satisfactory performance of the model in predicting anthesis and maturity dates, and a fair prediction of dry matter production and grain yield with root mean square error (RMSE), 3.5 d, 4 d, 0.65 t ha⁻¹ and 1.69 t ha⁻¹, respectively. The model proved as a useful tool for a rough estimation of wheat yield potential at regional level where there is no access to daily weather data.

Key words: Modeling, Yield potential, Wheat, Dry matter, Grain yield, Maturity.

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1- Faculty member, of Agriculture and Natural Resources Research Center of Khuzestan, Ahvaz, Iran (Corresponding author)

2- Professor, Agriculture and Natural Resources University of Ramin, Ahvaz, Iran. .

3- Associate Prof. of University of Ferdowsi, Mashhad, Iran.

4- Professor, The University of Shiraz.

5- Associate Prof., Agriculture and Natural Resources University Of Ramin, Ahvaz, Iran.

6- Assistant Prof., Agriculture and Natural Resources University of Ramin, Ahvaz, Iran.