

:WheatPot

I

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

I- Model description and evaluation

I

:WheatPot.
:()

«WheatPot»

) ()
(GDD

/ / (RMSE)

/ /

:

/ / :

() ()

(Timsina and Hympheryse, 2003).

(Ritchie *et al.*, 1993) CERES

(Boogaard *et al.*, 1998) WOFOST ()

Rice-clock

(Gao *et al.*, 1992)

(Evans 1993)

()

()

(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)

"... : WheatPot"

(Zadoks et al., 1974)

/ m²

C°

(Ehdaie and Wains, 2001)

(%)

()
()

«WheatPot»

()

()

()

(Photosynthetic Active Radiation, PAR)

(Montith *et*

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

(Radiation Use Efficiency,

RUE)

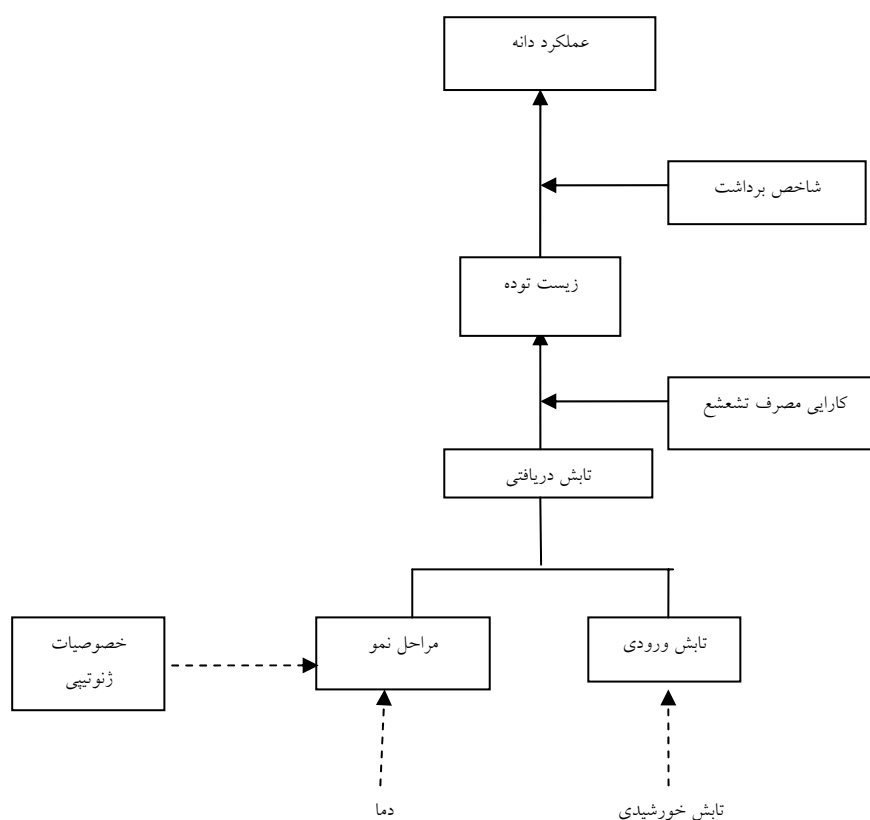
(PAR)

()

()

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



WheatPot

Fig. 1. Algorithm for WheatPot model

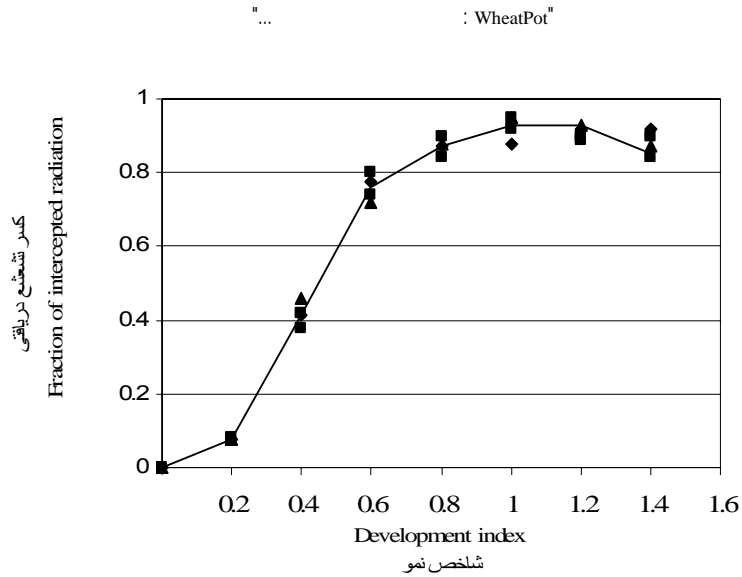


Fig.2. Relationship between development index and fraction of intercepted radiation

$$= \quad =)$$

$$(\quad =$$

.(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) ()

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

$$C = / \quad b = / \quad a = / \quad \Delta_{Ei} (\quad)$$

$$\cdot (r = /) \quad DVI \quad)$$

n (

.(Horie *et al.*, 1995)

()
 (Streck *et al.*, 2003; Wang
 and Engel, 1998)
 $DVI_t = \sum_{i=0}^t DVR_i$ (3)
 DVR_i (t) DVI
 (i)

$DVR = DVR_{max} \cdot f(T)$ (4)
 f(T)
 :(Wang and Engel, 1998) (Ritchi *et al.*, 1994)

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

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

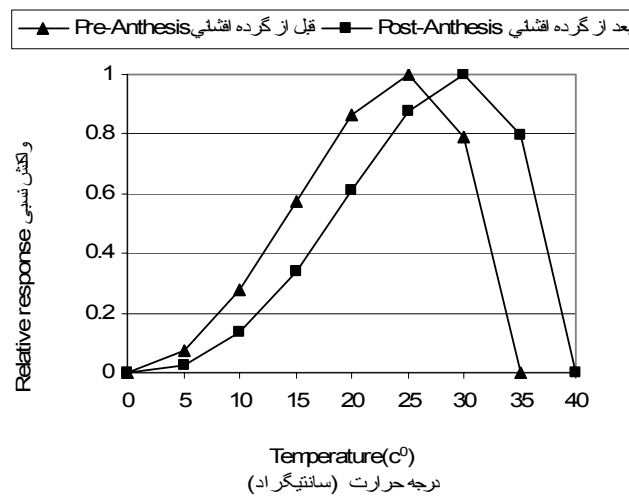


Fig. 3. Temperature response of development rate

(Wang *et al.*, 1998)
 $DVI < 1$
 $1 < DVI < 2$
 (Sheehy *et al.*, 2004)
 $T_{max} T_{opt} T_{min}$
 $T_{max} T_{opt} T_{min}$

(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	Pysiological Maturity	
92.00	2.00	Maturity	Ripening

(

(FAO 56)

())

$$Ra = 37.6 dr(Ws.Sin\lambda.Sin\delta + Cos\lambda.Cos\delta.SinWs) \tag{7}$$

$$Ws = Arc\cos(-\tan\lambda.\tan\delta) \tag{8}$$

$$dr = 1 + 0.033\cos(0.0172J) \tag{9}$$

$$\delta = 0.409\sin(0.0172J - 1.39) \tag{10}$$

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

$$N = 7.64 Ws \tag{12}$$

$$Rs = 0.77(0.25 + 0.5n/N) Ra \tag{13}$$

$$PAR = Rs \times 0.5 \tag{14}$$

: 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		GDD		Radiation Use Efficiency	Harvest Index (%)
	Required GDD from Emergence to Anthesis	Required GDD from Anthesis to maturity	Maximum Development Rate of Vegetative Phase	Maximum Development Rate of Reproductive Phase		
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} : ()
 d⁻¹ : R_{max,r} : ()
 gr MJ⁻¹ m⁻² d⁻¹ : RUE : ()
 () : HI : ()
 Ritchi) *
 (et al., 1994)

MBE RMSE (Root Mean Square Error)

MPE (Mean Percentage Error) (Mean Bias Error)

d (Willmot Agreement Inex)

()

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

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

"... : WheatPot"

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

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

- + :

P_i () : O_i

d MPE MBE : n ()

% / / : $O_{i_{avg}}$

% / /

() /

()

«WheatPot»

() r = / r = /

«WheatPot» RMSE

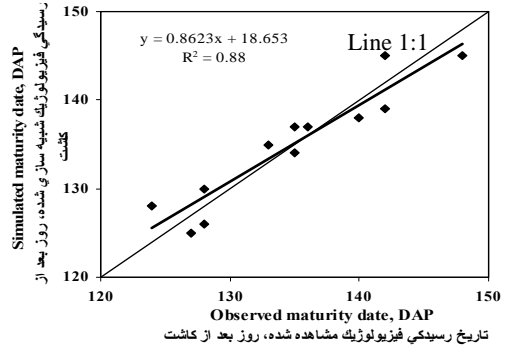
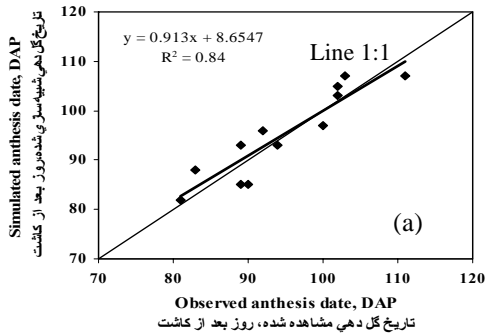


Fig 4. Relationship between simulated and observed anthesis (a) and physiological maturity (b) dates

(a)

% %

()

/ /

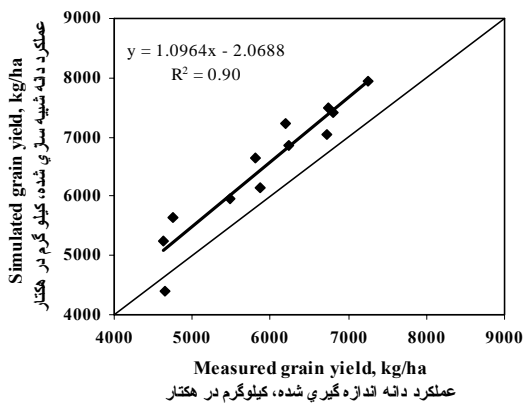
/ RMSE

d MPE MBE

. / % / /

b)

($r = /$)



(b)

d MPE MBE RMSE

/ /

. / % /

CERES-Wheat

RMSE

/

(Ghaffari *et al.*, 2001)

(Bannayan *et al.*, 2003)

(Timsina and Hymphres, 2003)

(Jamieson *et al.*, 1998)

(Ritchie (Porter, 1993) AFRECWHEAT2

(Broking *et al.*, and Otter, 1985) CERES-Wheat

(Van Laar *et al.*, 1992) SUCROSW2 1995) Sirius

(Van Keulen and Seligman, 1987) SWHEAT

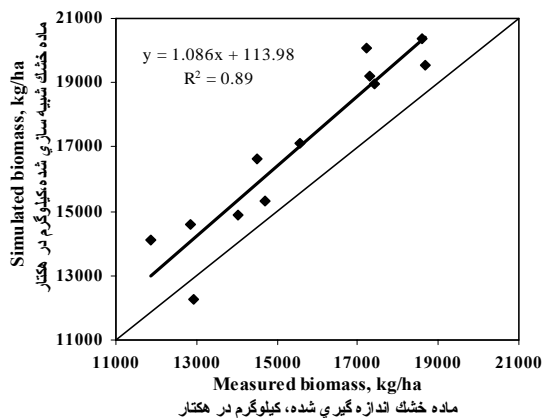
RMSE

/ / / / /

RMSE

RMSE (/) WheatPot

WheatPot



(a)

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

WheatPot

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

() /
 %
 / ()
 ()
)
 ()
 (+)
 ()
 () /
 ()

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

(WheatPot)

()

References

- Amir, J. and T. R. Sinclair. 1991.** A model of temperature and solar radiation effects on spring wheat growth and yield. *Field Crops Research*, 28, 47-58.
- Asadi, M. E. and R. S. Clement. 2003.** Evaluation of CERES-maize of DSSAT model to simulate nitrate leaching, yield and soil moisture content under tropical conditions. *Food Agriculture and Environment*. 1(3-4): 270-276.
- Bannayan, M., N. M. Crout and G. Hoogenboom. 2003.** Application of CERES-Wheat Model for within-season prediction of winter wheat yield in United Kingdom. *Agron. J.* 95, 114-125.
- Bannayan, M., G. Hoogenboom and N. M. Crout. 2004.** Photothermal impact on maize performance: a simulation approach. *Ecological Modelling*. 180 (2&3): 277-290.
- Boogaard, H. L., C. A. Van Diepen., R. P. Rotter., J. M. C. A. Carberea and H. H. Vaan Laar. 1998.** User's guide for WOFOST 7.1 crop growth simulation model and WOFOST control center.1.5. Technical document 52. DLO. Winda Staring Center Wageningen.
- Brooking, I. R., J. P. D. Amieson., and J. R. Porter. 1995.** The influence of day length on the final leaf number in spring wheat. *Field Crops Research*. 41: 155-165.
- Ehdaie, B. and J. G. Waines .2001.** Sowing dates and nitrogen rates effect on dry mater and nitrogen partitioning in bread and durum wheat. *Field Crops Research*. 73:47-61.
- Evans, L. T. 1993.** *Crop evaluation, adaptation and yield.* Cambridge University Press.
- Ewert, F., M .Van Dijenand., and J. R. Porter. 1999.** Simulation of growth and development processes of spring wheat in response to CO₂ and Ozone for different sites and years in Europe using mechanistic crop simulation models. *European J. Agron.* 10: 231-247.
- Ghaffari, A., H. F. Cook., and H. C. Lee .2001.** Simulating winter wheat yields under temperate conditions: exploring different management scenarios. *European Journal of Agronomy*. 15: 231-240.
- Gao, L., Z . Jin., Y. Hung., and H. Zhang .1992.** Rice-clock model: A computer model to simulate rice development. *Agricultural Forest and Meteorology*. 39: 205-213.
- Horie, T., H. Nakagawa., H. G. S. Centeno., and M. J. Kropff .1995.** The rice crop simulation model

- SIMRIW and its testing. In: Matthews R B; Kropff M. J. Bachelet D.; Van laar H. H. (Eds.). Modeling the impact of climate change on rice production in Asia. CABI, IRRI, Walling ford. PP. 51-66.
- Jamieson, P. D., J. R. Porter., J. Goudriaan., J .T. Ritchie., H. Van Keulen and W. Stol .1998.** A comparison of the models AGRCWHEAT2, CERES-wheat, Sirius, SUCROS2 and SWHEAT with measurements from wheat grown under drought. *Field Crops Research*. 55: 23-44.
- Monteith, J. L. 1977.** Climate and the efficiency of crop production in Britain. *Phil, Trans. R. Soc. Landon ser. B.281.* 277- 249.
- Monteith, J. L., and R. K. Scott .1982.** Weather and yield variation of crops. In: K. Blaxter and L.Fowden (Editors), *Food, Nutriyion and Climate*. Applied Science, Englewood Cliffs, NJ. PP.127-149.
- Muchow, R .C. 1990.** Effect of high temperature on grain growth in maize. *Field Crops Research*. 23: 145-158.
- Pala, M. 1995.** Use of models to enhance nitrogen use by wheat. In proceeding of the soil fertility workshop, 19-23 November 1995, Aleppo, Syria.
- Pirmoradian, N., and A. R. Sepaskhah. 2005.** A very simple model for yield prediction of rice under different water and nitrogen applications. *Biosystems Engineering*. 93(1): 25-34.
- Porter, J. R. 1993.** AFRECWHEAT2, a model of the growth and development of wheat incorporating responses to water and nitrogen. *European Journal of Agronomy*. 2: 69-82.
- Ritchie, J. T., U. Singh., D. C. Godwin and W. T. Bowen. 1998.** Cereal growth, development and yield. In: Tsuji G Y (ed.): *Understanding options for agricultural production*. Kluwer Academic publishers.
- Ritchie, J. T. and S. Otter. 1985.** CERES-Wheat: a user-oriented wheat yield model AGRISTARS PUBL., YM-U3-0442-JSC-18892, Johonson Space Center, Houston,TX.
- Sheehy, J. E., S. Peng., A. Doberman and P. L. Mitchell. 2004.** Fantastic yields in the system of rice intensification: Fact or fallacy? *Field Crops Research*. 88: 1-8.
- Spaeth, S. C., T. R. Sinclair; T. K .Ohunuma and S. Onno. 1987.** Temperature, radiation and duration dependence of light soybean yields: measurements and simulation. *Field Crops Research*. 16: 297-307.
- Streck, N. A., A. Weiss., Q. Xue and P. S. Baenziger. 2003.** Improving predictions of developmental stages in winter wheat: a modified Wang and Engel model. *Agricultural Forest and Meteorology*. 115: 139-150.
- Suipt, I. 1997.** Prediction national wheat yields using a crop simulation and trend models. *Agricultural Forest and Meteorology*. 88: 199-214.
- Timsina, J. and E. Humphreys. 2003.** Performance and application of CERES and SWAGMAN destiny models for rice-wheat cropping system in Asia and Australia: A review. CSIRO Land and water, Griffith. Technical Report.
- Timsina, J. and E. Humphreys. 2006.** Performance of CERES-Rice and CERES-Wheat models in rice-wheat systems: A review. *Agricultural Systems*. 90: 5-31.
- Travasso, M. I. and R. Delecolle. 1995.** Adaptation of CERES-Wheat model for large area yields estimation in

Argentina. *European Journal of Agronomy*. 86: 860-868.

Van Laar, H. H., J. Goudriaan and H. Van Keulen. 1992. Simulation crop growth for potential and water limited production situations (as applied to spring wheat) Simulation reports CABO-TT, 27, CABO-DLO/TPE-WAU, Wageningen, 78pp.

Van Keulen. H. and N. G. Seligman. 1987. Simulation of water use, nitrogen nutrition and growth of spring wheat *Crop. PUDOC*. Wageningen, 310pp.

Wang, E. and T. Engel. 1998. Simulation of phenological development of wheat crops. *Agricultural Systems*. 58: 1-24.

Willmott, C. J. 1982. Some comments on the evaluation of model performance. *Bulletin of American Meteorology Society*. 63: 1309-1313.

Zadoks, J. C., J. J. Chang and C. F. Konzack. 1974. A decimal code for growth stages of cereals. *Weed Research*. 14:415-421.

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.

Received: Februray, 2007.

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.