

# **Plant-based Monitoring for Yield Prediction of Citrus under Differential Irrigation**

**Dr P. Panigrahi**  
**Scientist 'SS'**

**Directorate of Water Management,  
Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India**

# Introduction

- **Water is the major constraint to crop production in many parts of the world.**
- **To sustain crop production in water scarce environments, deficit irrigation (DI) is a suggestable irrigation practice.**
- **DI is an irrigation strategy in which water is applied less than the full water requirement of the crop.**
- **Citrus, the third important fruit crop in India, has low productivity and it varies widely from year to year depending upon climate and water availability in different regions of the country.**
- **In changing climate scenario, it is utmost essential to optimize water management and prediction of yield of the crop.**

## **Treatment details of sustained deficit irrigation (DI) and Partial root zone drying (PRD) irrigation Scheduling**

**DI<sub>50</sub>: Irrigation at 50% ET<sub>c</sub>**

**DI<sub>75</sub>: Irrigation at 75% ET<sub>c</sub>**

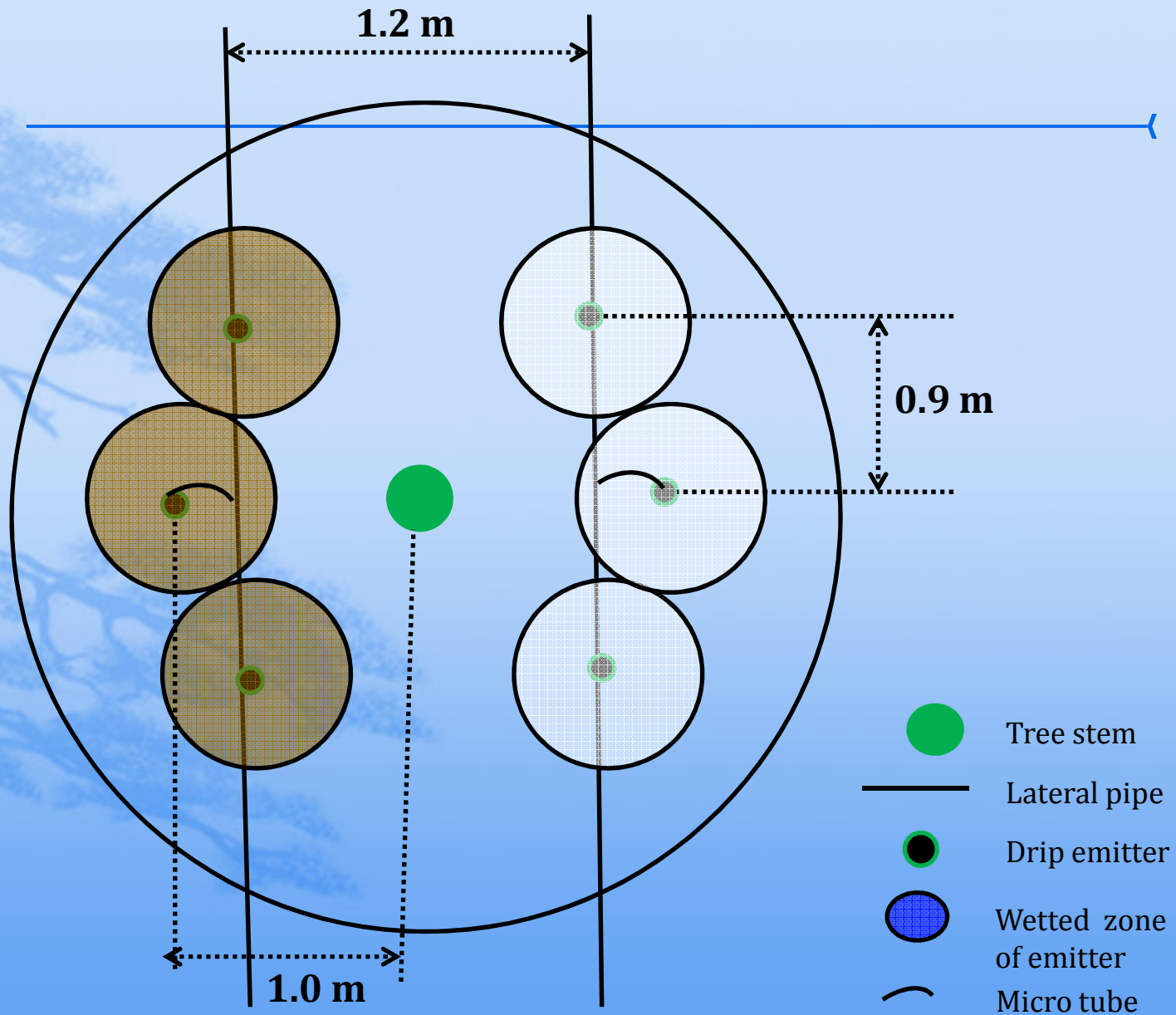
**PRD<sub>50</sub>: Irrigation at 50% ET<sub>c</sub> through PRD**

**PRD<sub>75</sub>: Irrigation at 75% ET<sub>c</sub> through PRD**

**FI : Irrigation at 100% ET<sub>c</sub> throughout the crop period**

**Replication: 4; Plants per replication: 2; Design: RBD**

# Layout of drip emitters in tree basin and their wetted zone under PRD



# Irrigation water quantity estimation

The water application for fully-irrigated trees was computed as:

$$ET_c = K_p \times K_c \times E_p$$

The volume of water applied under 100%  $ET_c$  was estimated based on the formula (Germanà et al., 1992):

$$V_{id} = \pi (D^2 / 4) \times (ET_c - R_e) / E_i$$



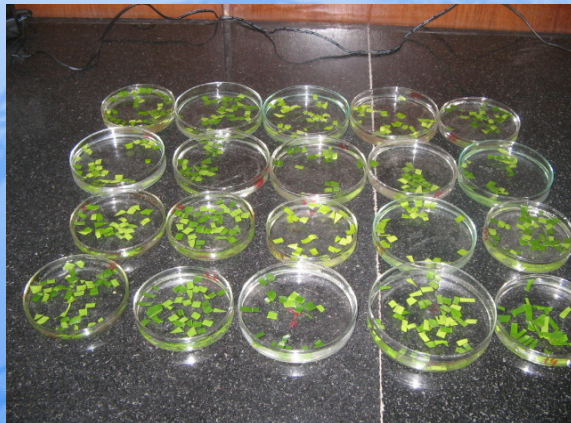
# Measurements and analysis



**Soil water measurement**



**Leaf and stem water potential measurement**



**For Relative leaf water content**



**Leaf physiological parameters**







**Canopy reflectance**



**Root sampling and analysis**





**Mature Kinnow fruits on trees**



**Harvested Kinnow fruits**



**Juice of Kinnow**



**Analysis of Juice**



## Indices

1. The water stress integral ( $S_{\psi}$ ) for each treatment was calculated using the midday leaf and xylem water potential data, according to the equation defined by Myers (1988):

$$S_{\psi} = \text{Absolute value of } \sum_{i=0}^{i=1} \{(\psi_{i, i+1}) - c\} n$$

where  $S_{\psi}$  is water stress integral (MPa day),  $\psi_{i, i+1}$  is average midday leaf/stem water potential for any interval  $i$  and  $i+1$  (MPa),  $c$  is maximum leaf/stem water potential measured during the study and  $n$  is number of days in the interval.

2. a. Relative leaf water content (RLWC) was determined by the formula (Bowman, 1989):

$$\text{RLWC (\%)} = \{(\text{FW} - \text{DW}) / (\text{TW} - \text{DW})\} \times 100$$

- b. Leaf water concentration (LWC) was determined using the formula (Peñuelas et al., 1997):

$$\text{LWC} = \{(\text{FW} - \text{DW}) / (\text{FW})\} \times 100$$

**3. The spectral reflectance indices related to water deficit conditions are calculated as:**

**Water band index (WBI) =  $(R_{900}) / (R_{970})$  (Penuelas et al., 1995);**

**Normalized Difference water index (NDWI) =  $(R_{857} - R_{1241}) / (R_{857} + R_{1241})$  (Gao, 1995);**

**Moisture stress index (MSI) =  $(R_{1599}) / (R_{819})$  (Hunt et al., 1989);**

**Normalised difference infrared index (NDII) =  $(R_{819} - R_{1649}) / (R_{819} + R_{1649})$  (Jackson et al., 2004),**

**Simple ratio (proposed) =  $(R_{1360}) / (R_{2250})$**

**where R and the subscript numbers indicate the light reflectance at the specific wavelength (in nm).**

## Total N, P and K in leaf (% , dry weight basis) of 'Kinnow' mandarin as affected by various irrigation treatments

Treatments	2010			2011		
	N	P	K	N	P	K
DI <sub>50</sub>	<b>2.31a</b>	0.15a	<b>1.42a</b>	<b>2.43a</b>	0.16a	<b>1.44a</b>
DI <sub>75</sub>	2.46a	0.19a	1.54b	2.46b	0.19a	1.56c
PRD <sub>50</sub>	2.35a	0.18a	1.48c	2.45b	0.18a	1.49d
PRD <sub>75</sub>	2.47b	0.21a	1.59a	2.49c	0.19a	1.61b
FI <sub>100</sub>	<b>2.69c</b>	0.22a	<b>1.64c</b>	<b>2.72d</b>	0.20a	<b>1.66d</b>

**Optimum range of leaf-N (2.28–2.53%), P (0.10–0.13% ), and K (1.28–1.63% ) for Kinnow (Hundal and Arora, 2001; Srivastava, 2011).**

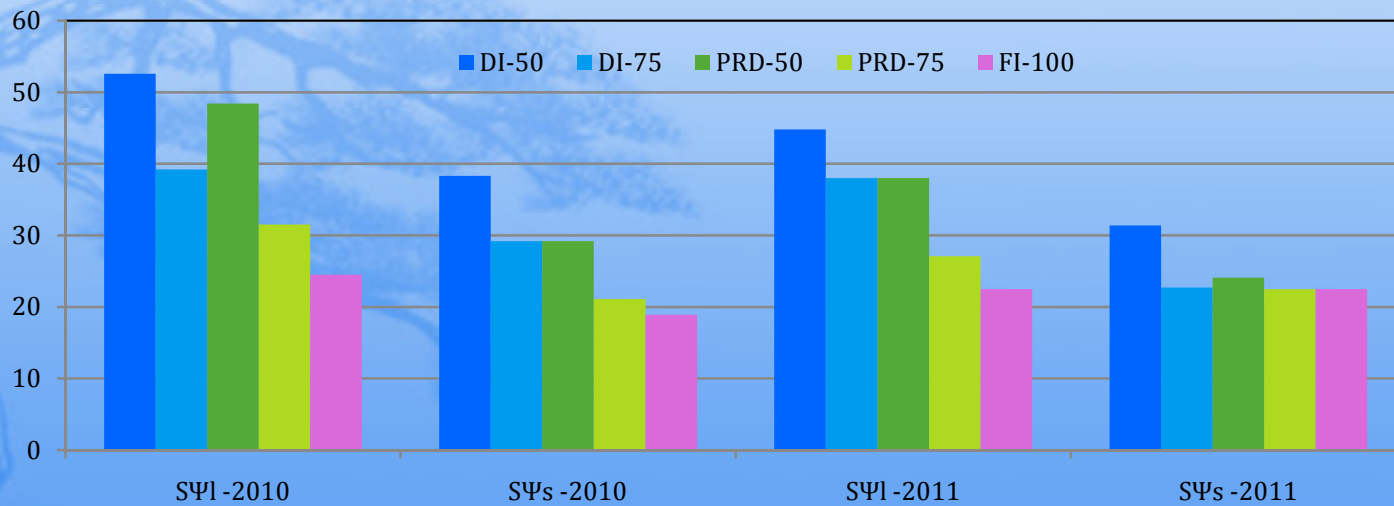
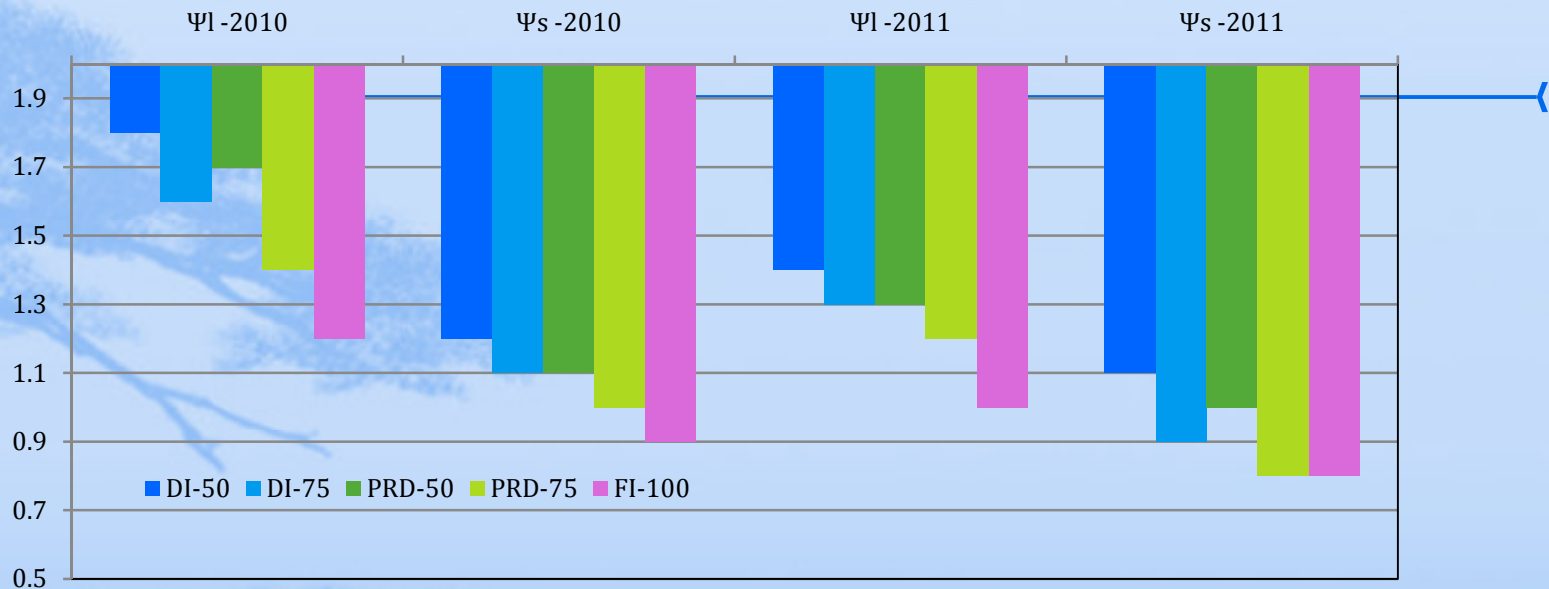


**Total Fe, Mn, Cu and Zn in leafs (ppm, dry weight basis of 'Kinnow' mandarin as affected by various irrigation treatments**

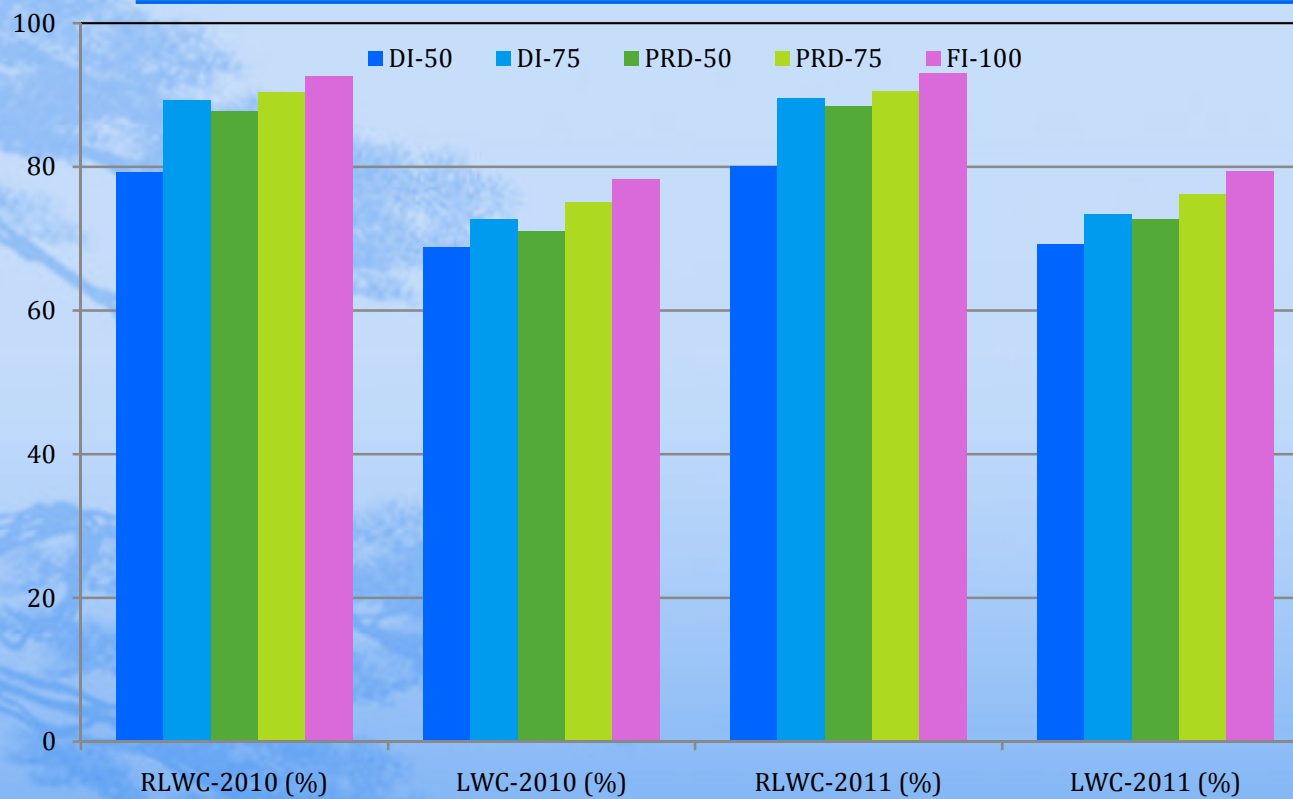
Treatments	2010				2011			
	Fe	Mn	Cu	Zn	Fe	Mn	Cu	Zn
DI <sub>50</sub>	<b>54.0a</b>	<b>48.6a</b>	7.3a	<b>24.7a</b>	<b>56.8a</b>	<b>50.3a</b>	7.8a	<b>24.9a</b>
DI <sub>75</sub>	58.4a	57.8a	7.9a	25.6a	58.7a	58.2a	8.2a	24.1a
PRD <sub>50</sub>	55.6a	51.2a	7.3a	25.2a	56.7a	51.8a	7.9a	25.5a
PRD <sub>75</sub>	59.9a	58.4a	8.2a	25.8a	61.4a	58.9a	8.4a	26.9a
FI <sub>100</sub>	<b>62.6b</b>	<b>61.5b</b>	8.2a	<b>26.9b</b>	<b>62.8b</b>	<b>61.6a</b>	8.9a	<b>27.2b</b>

Optimum values (62.3–89.4 ppm Fe, 58.7 – 76.3 ppm Mn, 8.1 – 10.3 ppm Cu and 26.3 – 28.5 ppm Zn) of Kinnow mandarin (Hundal and Arora, 2001; Srivastava, 2011).

## Leaf/stem water potential and leaf /stem water stress integral during 2010 and 2011



## RLWC and LWC in 2010 1nd 2011





## Leaf physiological parameters under different irrigation treatments in 2010 and 2011

Treatments	2010				2011			
	Pn	gs	Tr	LWUE	Pn	gs	Tr	LWUE
DI <sub>50</sub>	<b>2.89a</b>	<b>21.07b</b>	<b>1.66b</b>	1.74c	<b>2.94a</b>	<b>20.50b</b>	<b>1.53b</b>	1.92a
DI <sub>75</sub>	2.92a	24.80d	1.84d	1.58a	3.41b	23.48d	1.60d	2.13b
PRD <sub>50</sub>	2.90a	20.13a	1.43a	<b>2.02e</b>	3.38b	20.04a	1.31a	<b>2.58d</b>
PRD <sub>75</sub>	2.95b	23.13c	1.79c	1.65b	3.45b	22.83c	1.57c	2.17b
FI <sub>100</sub>	<b>3.88c</b>	<b>37.78e</b>	<b>2.08</b>	1.86d	<b>4.37c</b>	<b>31.07e</b>	<b>1.74e</b>	2.51c

## Tree growth under various irrigation treatment

Treatments	2010				2011			
	TH	SD	CD	CV	TH	SD	CD	CV
DI <sub>50</sub>	33.4a	20.4a	25.8a	0.81a	21.7a	19.2a	20.1a	0.64a
DI <sub>75</sub>	36.2b	22.5b	31.3b	0.83a	26.7b	20.9b	27.5b	0.77a
PRD <sub>50</sub>	32.5a	19.7a	25.3a	0.79a	21.0a	19.0a	18.8a	0.60a
PRD <sub>75</sub>	35.9b	22.0b	30.9b	0.80a	26.5b	20.9b	26.9b	0.74a
FI <sub>100</sub>	<b>40.7c</b>	<b>26.2c</b>	<b>48.7c</b>	<b>0.86b</b>	<b>36.0c</b>	<b>25.6c</b>	<b>32.3c</b>	<b>0.98b</b>

**Mean water band index (WBI), normalised difference water index (NDWI), moisture stress index (MSI) and Normalised difference infrared index (NDII) of Kinnow mandarin under various irrigation treatments.**

Treat ments	Hyperspectral Indices									
	2010					2011				
	WBI	NDWI	MSI	NDII	SR	WBI	NDWI	MSI	NDII	SR
DI <sub>50</sub>	1.056	0.042	0.561	0.266	3.002	0.992	0.081	0.462	0.219	2.937
DI <sub>75</sub>	0.966	0.035	0.472	0.243	2.802	0.981	0.064	0.417	0.206	2.811
PRD <sub>50</sub>	<b>1.006</b>	<b>0.037</b>	<b>0.481</b>	<b>0.251</b>	<b>2.862</b>	<b>0.984</b>	<b>0.076</b>	<b>0.431</b>	<b>0.207</b>	<b>2.828</b>
PRD <sub>75</sub>	0.932	0.034	0.471	0.241	2.847	0.952	0.057	0.406	0.205	2.796
FI <sub>100</sub>	<b>0.917</b>	<b>0.033</b>	<b>0.469</b>	<b>0.239</b>	<b>2.711</b>	<b>0.815</b>	<b>0.031</b>	<b>0.384</b>	<b>0.203</b>	<b>2.629</b>

Parameters are significantly different from each other



## Fruit yield, IWUE, and WUE in 2010

Treatments	2010					
	No. fruits dropped/tree	No. fruits harvested /tree	Average fruit weight (g)	Fruit yield (t ha <sup>-1</sup> )	IWUE (t ha <sup>-1</sup> mm <sup>-1</sup> )	WUE (t ha <sup>-1</sup> mm <sup>-1</sup> )
DI <sub>50</sub>	170d (96*, 52**, 22***)	671a	152.7a	51.23a	0.108c	0.056c
DI <sub>75</sub>	135c (77, 40, 18)	718b	161.6b	58.01c	0.081b	0.051b
PRD <sub>50</sub>	148b (80, 48, 20)	703b	160.7b	56.48b <span style="color: red;">(8.7%)</span>	0.119d <span style="color: red;">(83%)</span>	0.062c
PRD <sub>75</sub>	100a (61, 28, 11)	755c	163.0b	58.73c	0.082b	0.053b
FI <sub>100</sub>	92a (64, 15, 13)	763c	162.3b	61.91d	0.065a	0.047a

## Fruit yield, IWUE, and WUE in 2011

Treatments	2011					
	No. fruits dropped/tree	No. fruits harvested/tree	Average fruit weight (g)	Fruit yield (t ha <sup>-1</sup> )	IWUE (t ha <sup>-1</sup> mm <sup>-1</sup> )	WUE (t ha <sup>-1</sup> mm <sup>-1</sup> )
DI <sub>50</sub>	<b>151e</b> (82*, 50**, 19)	682a	154.7a	52.75a	0.150c	0.071c
DI <sub>75</sub>	109c (66, 32, 11)	739c	163.1b	60.26c	0.114b	0.067b
PRD <sub>50</sub>	126d (70, 46, 10)	711b	161.0b	57.23b <b>(9.4%)</b>	<b>0.163d</b> <b>(81%)</b>	<b>0.077d</b>
PRD <sub>75</sub>	89b (52, 27, 10)	751c	<b>165.2b</b>	62.03c	0.118b	0.070c
FI <sub>100</sub>	<b>79a</b> (51, 20, 8)	<b>776d</b>	162.8b	<b>63.20c</b>	0.090a	0.061a

## Fruit quality parameters of Kinnow fruits in 2010

Treatments	2010					
	Juice content (%)	TSS (°Brix)	TA (%)	Ascorbic acid (mg/l)	Reducing Sugar (mg/l)	Total Sugar (mg/l)
DI <sub>50</sub>	43.7a	11.4	1.02f	120.4a	50.4c	<b>73.8c</b>
DI <sub>75</sub>	46.7b	10.9c	0.82b	112.1a	42.9b	61.7a
PRD <sub>50</sub>	45.5b	<b>11.2b</b>	0.84b	<b>119.8a</b>	<b>59.3d</b>	<b>67.4b</b>
PRD <sub>75</sub>	48.2b	10.8b	0.82b	109.0c	47.1c	60.1a
FI <sub>100</sub>	<b>49.6c</b>	10.8c	<b>0.81b</b>	116.3b	37.2a	66.4b



## Fruit quality parameters of Kinnow fruits in 2011

Treatments	2011					
	Juice content (%)	TSS (°Brix)	TA (%)	Ascorbic acid (mg/l)	Reducible sugar (mg/l)	Total sugar (mg/l)
DI <sub>50</sub>	43.1a	11.7 a	0.96f	128.7a	54.7c	<b>75.4c</b>
DI <sub>75</sub>	45.9b	11.2c	0.80d	114.7a	45.9b	64.7a
PRD <sub>50</sub>	44.3b	<b>11.4b</b>	0.83e	<b>123.6a</b>	<b>61.7d</b>	<b>69.3b</b>
PRD <sub>75</sub>	47.9b	11.1b	0.80b	111.9c	49.2b	63.2a
FI <sub>100</sub>	<b>49.5c</b>	10.9c	<b>0.79b</b>	119.1b	38.7a	68.7b

## Correlation matrix (Pearson's) for plant-based observations during 2010 and 2011 under DI

Parameters	Fruit Yield	SD	CV	Leaf-N	Leaf-K	Leaf-Fe	Leaf-Zn	SΨ <sub>l</sub>	SΨ <sub>s</sub>	RLWC	LWC	Pn	Tr	gs	LWUE	WBI	NDWI	MSI	NDII	SR
SD	0.25*																			
CV	0.33*	0.69*																		
Leaf-N	0.57+	NS	0.29*																	
Leaf-K	0.61+	NS	0.41*	0.43*																
Leaf-Fe	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS															
Leaf-Zn	0.58*	NS	NS	NS	NS	0.41*														
SΨ <sub>l</sub>	<b>0.59+</b>	<b>0.21*</b>	<b>0.29*</b>	<b>0.43*</b>	<b>0.47*</b>	NS	NS													
SΨ <sub>s</sub>	<b>0.62+</b>	<b>0.26*</b>	<b>0.32*</b>	<b>0.52*</b>	<b>0.49*</b>	NS	NS	<b>0.93+</b>												
RLWC	0.55+	0.20*	0.17*	0.32	0.32*	NS	NS	<b>0.74+</b>	<b>0.79+</b>											
LWC	0.53+	NS	NS	0.30	0.25*	NS	NS	<b>0.59+</b>	<b>0.69+</b>	0.74+										
Pn	0.55+	NS	0.23*	0.85+	0.44*	0.78+	0.36	<b>0.62+</b>	<b>0.53+</b>	0.66+	0.55+									
Tr	0.51+	NS	NS	0.69*	0.51+	0.43*	0.29	<b>0.78+</b>	<b>0.83+</b>	0.71+	0.69+	0.61+								
gs	0.61+	NS	NS	0.58*	0.55+	0.45*	0.38	<b>0.79+</b>	<b>0.76+</b>	0.75+	0.66+	0.58+	0.61+							
LWUE	0.60+	NS	NS	0.47*	0.36*	0.42*	0.21	<b>0.73+</b>	<b>0.69+</b>	0.59+	0.48+	0.39+	0.69+	0.57*						
WBI	0.57+	0.29*	0.29*	0.59+	0.47*	0.44*	NS	<b>0.65+</b>	<b>0.67+</b>	0.69+	0.52+	0.47*	0.55*	0.51*	0.30+					
NDWI	0.53*	NS	NS	0.53*	NS	NS	NS	<b>0.38*</b>	<b>0.48*</b>	0.57*	0.40*	0.33*	0.49*	0.40*	0.21*	0.59+				
MSI	0.79+	0.22*	0.23*	0.51+	0.40*	NS	NS	<b>0.44*</b>	<b>0.41+</b>	0.52+	0.47+	0.42+	0.43+	0.45*	0.17+	0.59*	0.54*			
NDII	0.49*	NS	NS	0.43*	0.36*	0.27*	NS	<b>0.26*</b>	<b>0.32*</b>	0.47*	0.49*	0.39*	0.37+	0.39*	0.26*	0.55*	0.48*	0.51*		
SR	0.61+	NS	NS	0.54+	0.36*	NS	NS	<b>0.57+</b>	<b>0.62+</b>	0.63+	0.58+	0.47+	0.50+	0.44*	0.20*	0.84+	0.59*	0.60*		

## Correlation matrix (Pearson's) for plant-based observations during 2010 and 2011 under PRD

Parameter	Fruit	SD	CV	Leaf-N	Leaf-K	Leaf-Fe	Leaf-Zn	SΨ <sub>1</sub>	SΨ <sub>s</sub>	RLWC	LWC	Pn	Tr	gs	LWUE	WBI	NDWI	MSI
Fruit Yield																		
SD	0.19*																	
CV	0.27*	0.59*																
Leaf-N	0.59+	NS	0.23*															
Leaf-K	0.62+	NS	0.30*	0.21*														
Leaf-Fe	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS													
Leaf-Zn	0.58*	NS	NS	NS	NS	0.33*												
SΨ <sub>1</sub>	<b>0.63+</b>	<b>0.27*</b>	<b>0.19*</b>	<b>0.38*</b>	<b>0.40*</b>	NS	NS											
SΨ <sub>s</sub>	<b>0.69+</b>	<b>0.29*</b>	<b>0.22*</b>	<b>0.42*</b>	<b>0.49*</b>	NS	NS	<b>0.91+</b>										
RLWC	0.55+	0.20*	0.16*	0.22	0.33*	NS	NS	<b>0.70+</b>	<b>0.87+</b>									
LWC	0.51+	NS	NS	0.29	0.24*	NS	NS	<b>0.63+</b>	<b>0.65+</b>	0.87+								
Pn	0.59+	NS	0.20*	0.84+	0.40*	0.74+	0.31	<b>0.54+</b>	<b>0.55+</b>	0.60+	0.50+							
Tr	0.57+	NS	NS	0.61*	0.48+	0.38*	0.27	<b>0.80+</b>	<b>0.80+</b>	0.77+	0.66+	0.59+						
gs	0.44+	NS	NS	0.52*	0.50+	0.40*	0.33	<b>0.82+</b>	<b>0.82+</b>	0.68+	0.60+	0.75+	0.75+					
LWUE	0.60+	NS	NS	0.38*	0.33*	0.40*	0.28	<b>0.74+</b>	<b>0.67+</b>	0.50+	0.49+	0.37+	0.64+	0.59*				
WBI	0.50#	0.21*	0.27*	0.58+	0.42*	0.42*	NS	<b>0.69+</b>	<b>0.65+</b>	0.66+	0.52+	0.44*	0.55*	0.50*	0.32+			
NDWI	0.49*	NS	NS	0.50*	NS	NS	NS	<b>0.37*</b>	<b>0.44*</b>	0.59*	0.40*	0.34*	0.44*	0.43*	0.17*	0.55+		
MSI	0.59+	0.15*	0.11*	0.51+	0.41*	NS	NS	<b>0.46*</b>	<b>0.35+</b>	0.38+	0.47+	0.42+	0.42+	0.47*	0.19+	0.73*	0.50*	
NDII	0.40*	NS	NS	0.43*	0.39*	0.21*	NS	<b>0.28*</b>	<b>0.33*</b>	0.42*	0.46*	0.30*	0.32+	0.30*	0.29*	0.57*	0.61*	0.49*
SR	0.64+	NS	NS	0.54+	0.37*	NS	NS	<b>0.59+</b>	<b>0.59+</b>	0.64+	0.59+	0.44+	0.51+	0.40*	0.22*	0.81+	0.74*	0.63*

## Principal components with Eigen values and variances

PC	DI				PRD			
	Variables	Eigen value	% variance	Cumulative % of variance	Variables	Eigen value	% variance	Cumulative % of variance
1	<b>SΨ<sub>s</sub>, Leaf-N, Leaf-K, SΨ<sub>1</sub>, RLWC</b>	6.964	40.20	40.20	SΨ <sub>s</sub> , Leaf-N, Leaf-K, SΨ <sub>1</sub> , RLWC	5.744	38.46	38.46
2	<b>gs, Pn</b>	3.716	33.54	73.74	gs, Pn	2.899	32.11	70.57
3	<b>WBI, SR</b>	2.449	15.28	89.02	WBI, SR	2.219	13.77	84.34



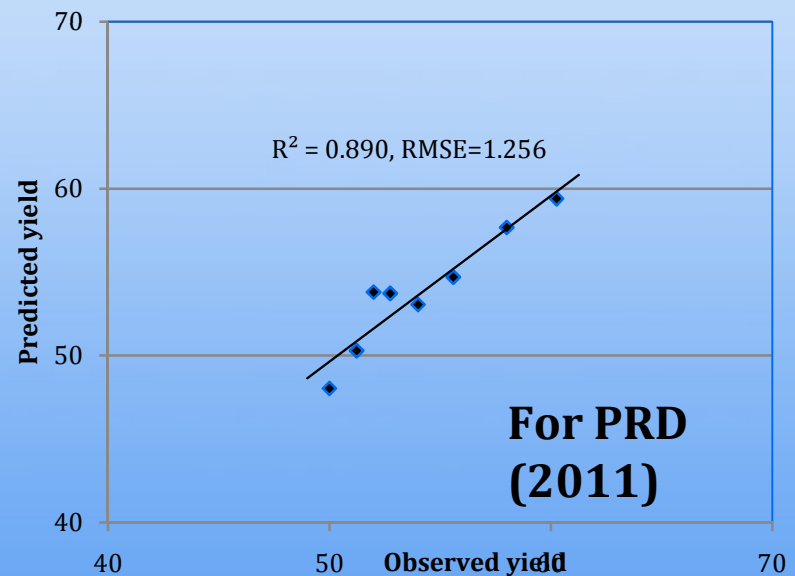
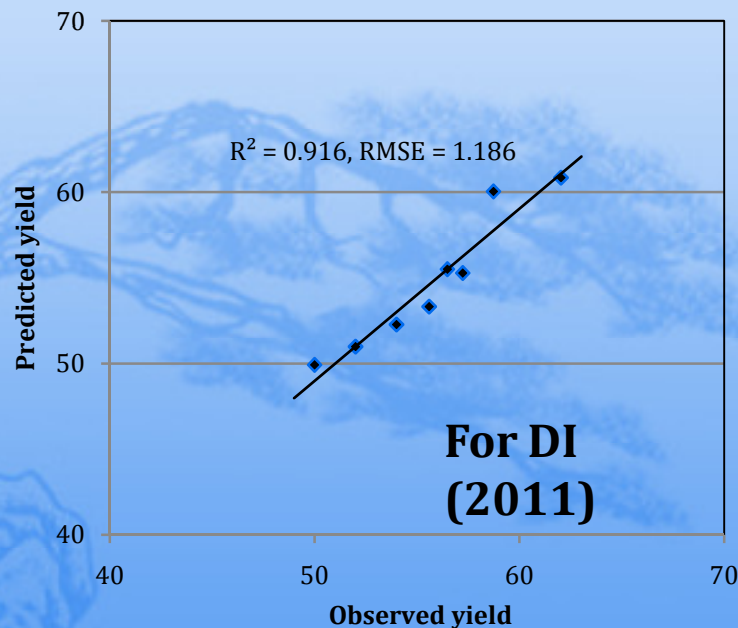
## Yield prediction under DI and PRD

(i) For DI:

$$\text{Fruit yield} = -0.957 (\text{Leaf-N}) + 42.441 (\text{Leaf-K}) - 0.275 (S\Psi_s) + 0.138 (\text{gs}) + 17.510 (\text{WBI}) - 17.630 \quad (P < 0.05; R^2 = 0.98; \text{RMSE} = 0.30\%) \quad (\text{for 2010})$$

(ii) For PRD:

$$\text{Fruit yield} = 3.042 (\text{Leaf-N}) + 33.478 (\text{Leaf-K}) - 0.162 (S\Psi_s) - 0.089 (\text{gs}) + 13.409 (\text{WBI}) - 7.713 \quad (P < 0.05; R^2 = 0.94; \text{RMSE} = 1.31\%) \quad (\text{for 2010})$$



## Conclusions

- PRD at 50% FI produced 9% less fruit yield, with marginally lower vegetative growth of the plants in comparison to that under FI. However, 50% water saving under PRD<sub>50</sub> boosted the irrigation water use efficiency up to 83% higher than that under FI.
- Yield prediction using PC-regression with leaf-N, leaf-K, stem water potential stress index, stomatal conductance and water band index gives satisfactory result. Therefore, this technique can be used for yield forecasting of citrus orchards under differential water stress condition and such methodology may be tried for other crops also.



**THANK YOU**