

Scheduling peach orchard irrigation in water stress conditions: use of relative transpiration and predawn leaf water potential

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Abstract – Introduction. Plant water stress indicators have become valuable for moving towards deficit irrigation strategies and saving water. In this case evapotranspiration (ET) is below its maximum value for the crop and stage (ET_c), and a stress coefficient (K_s) is applied to obtain actual ET (ET_a). Predawn leaf water potential (Ψ_p) can be related to relative transpiration (RT), the ratio between transpiration of a stressed plot (T) and transpiration of a well-irrigated plot (T_m). Estimating RT from Ψ_p allows calculating ET_a for determination of irrigation amounts, if deficit irrigation practices are used, as RT corresponds approximately to K_s . **Materials and methods.** RT and Ψ_p were measured with the aim of establishing a relationship to estimate RT under moderate water stress for irrigation scheduling, in a peach orchard in south Portugal. RT was calculated using sap flow measurements (heat balance method) in two plots, one well-irrigated (daily drip irrigation amounts calculated for T_m) and another temporarily without irrigation. **Results and discussion.** A high correlation was found between RT and Ψ_p , allowing the estimation of RT for the studied conditions. Significant differences regarding the relationship RT - Ψ_p obtained for another peach orchard in the same region and similar soil conditions were found for Ψ_p in the range between -0.11 and -0.45 MPa. The results suggest that the differences resulted from the different irrigation systems: drip and micro-sprinkling, as they determine different temporal and spatial water distribution and therefore different geometry of root systems. A formerly proposed equation to estimate RT from Ψ_p with a general form for different fruit tree species was tested, proving to be adequate within some limits: when RT is lowered to 0.7 , the error was below 9% . The threshold value $RT = 0.7$ was considered a minimum as it was successfully tested in deficit irrigation practices for peach orchards.

Portugal / *Prunus persica* / water stress / soil water deficit / indicators / deciduous plants / fruit trees / water requirements / demand irrigation

Planification de l'irrigation d'un verger de pêchers en conditions de stress hydrique : utilisation de la transpiration relative et du potentiel hydrique foliaire de base.

Résumé – Introduction. Les indicateurs du stress hydrique végétal sont devenus précieux pour conduire des stratégies d'irrigation en cas de déficit et économiser l'eau. Dans ce cas, l'évapotranspiration (ET) est inférieure à sa valeur maximale pour la culture et pour le stade (ET_c), et un coefficient de contrainte (K_s) s'applique pour obtenir la valeur réelle de ET (ET_r). Le potentiel hydrique foliaire de base (Ψ_p) peut être lié à la transpiration relative (RT), rapport entre la transpiration d'une parcelle stressée (T) et la transpiration d'une parcelle bien irriguée (T_m). L'estimation de RT à partir de Ψ_p permet de calculer l' ET_r pour déterminer les doses d'irrigation, si une irrigation en conditions de déficit est appliquée, puisque RT correspond approximativement à K_s . **Matériel et méthodes.** RT et Ψ_p ont été mesurés afin d'établir une relation pour estimer RT sous un stress hydrique modéré pour programmer l'irrigation dans un verger de pêchers dans le sud du Portugal. RT a été calculé à partir de la mesure du flux de sève (bilan thermique) dans deux parcelles, l'une bien irriguée (quantités d'irrigation journalière au goutte-à-goutte calculées pour T_m) et une autre temporairement non irriguée. **Résultats et discussion.** Une forte corrélation a été observée entre RT et Ψ_p , ce qui a permis d'estimer RT dans les conditions étudiées. Des différences importantes concernant la relation RT - Ψ_p obtenue pour un autre verger de pêchers de la même région, disposant de conditions pédologiques similaires, ont été trouvées pour Ψ_p compris entre $-0,11$ MPa et $-0,45$ MPa. Les résultats suggèrent que ces différences ont résulté des différents systèmes d'irrigation utilisés : goutte-à-goutte ou microasperseurs, puisque ceux-ci déterminent la distribution spatiale et temporelle de l'eau dans le sol et donc la géométrie différente du système racinaire. Une équation précédemment proposée pour estimer RT à partir Ψ_p , avec une forme générale pour les différentes espèces d'arbres fruitiers, a été testée et s'avère suffisante dans certaines limites : jusqu'à $RT = 0,7$, l'erreur s'est révélée inférieure à 9% . La valeur de seuil $RT = 0,7$ a été considérée comme un minimum, car elle a été testée avec succès lors de l'utilisation d'irrigation en conditions de déficit pour les vergers de pêchers.

Portugal / *Prunus persica* / stress hydrique / déficit hydrique du sol / indicateur / plante à feuilles caduques / arbre fruitier / besoin en eau / irrigation à la demande

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1. Introduction

Most irrigation scheduling techniques, regarding irrigation opportunity, are typically based on indirect approaches and rarely use plant water status directly, as discussed, for example, by Goldhamer [1] and Jones [2]. However, there is an increasing need for maximising water productivity as water is becoming a rare resource, namely in dry areas. Plant water stress indicators are becoming necessary to move towards deficit irrigation strategies [3] without prejudice to yield or quality of the product [4]. Such an approach should be more efficient at saving water if coupled with the use of varieties and rootstock tolerant to drought, as recently shown for citrus [5]. Stress indicator studies have been limited [2, 6–8], given the difficulty of automating some of the measurements, *e. g.*, plant water potential and stomatal conductance, although some advances have been made in relating it to automated measurements [9]. Nevertheless, results show that plant water potential, namely predawn leaf water potential (Ψ_p), is one of the most accurate water stress indicators [10, 11].

In addition, aside from knowing when to irrigate, irrigation requires information on the quantity of water to apply. For the case of deficit irrigation, this implies the use of a stress coefficient (K_s) to quantify the reduction imposed on plant transpiration, whenever the ratio between actual evapotranspiration (ET_a) and crop evapotranspiration (ET_c) is below unity, according to the nomenclature used by Allen *et al.* [12]. The answer to “when and how much to irrigate” can be obtained if K_s is related to Ψ_p . A possible approximation to K_s is the relative transpiration (RT), the ratio between transpiration of a water-stressed plot and transpiration of a well-irrigated plot, ranging from 0 to 1. RT can be calculated using sap flow measurements performed simultaneously in stressed and non-stressed plots. RT is useful in the determination of water consumption while it works as a water stress indicator. As its measurement can be automated, the use of a relationship between RT and Ψ_p provides Ψ_p estimates from these automated

measurements of RT . Having RT estimated from Ψ_p allows calculating ET_a for determination of irrigation amounts with deficit irrigation ($ET_a < ET_c$). RT threshold values can be regarded as immediate trigger values to start irrigation.

Relating K_s and soil water depletion (as the sum of evapotranspiration, ET , since the last irrigation) provides a relationship that allows estimating the quantity of water to apply, as well as the right timing, if a threshold value for K_s is defined [13–15]).

As demonstrated under a wide range of conditions, Ψ_p is a reliable plant water stress indicator [16–18] and transpiration decrease, associated with stomatal closure, has a close relation to leaf water potential variations [19, 20]. Therefore, associating Ψ_p and RT potentially provides an adequate way of assessing irrigation scheduling, based on plant sensing.

For peach trees, Ferreira *et al.* [21] and Valancogne *et al.* [22] used Ψ_p and RT for the detection of a critical threshold for the onset of irrigation. As Ψ_p and RT , respectively, approximate soil water potential close to the roots and K_s , we can assume that this relationship (between Ψ_p and RT) depends on root density, the evapotranspiration rate and soil texture, as is well known to be the case from previous works [23] for the relationship between soil water potential and K_s . Even if mechanistic models based on the underlying physics of the process (*e.g.*, root water extraction models [24]) could be established, it is difficult to have input data in current working conditions.

Valancogne *et al.* have discussed the possibility of generalising the relationship between RT and Ψ_p for fruit trees via an empirical approach [22]. They have established a general Ψ_p versus RT function for a group of four fruit tree species (including peach trees under sprinkler and micro-sprinkler irrigation), using the mean Ψ_p observed, before the cut of irrigation ($\Psi_{p\ max}$) as a normalisation factor. The possibility of generalisation to a larger group of species or conditions would be useful to produce RT estimates for irrigation scheduling. In a first step, these authors measured Ψ_p and RT for plum,

apple, walnut and peach orchards, having observed a strong correlation between RT and Ψp , although with different regression parameters for each experiment.

They found [$RT = a e^{b \Psi p}$], Equation (1), with Ψp in MPa and RT between 0 and 1, to be the best relationship. In a second step, the parameters a and b from Eq. (1) (all species) were related to Ψp_{max} as:

$$[a = -0.62 \Psi p_{max} + 1.13],$$

with $r^2 = 0.43$, Equation (2),

$$[b = 3.43 \Psi p_{max} + 2.16],$$

with $r^2 = 0.95$, Equation (3).

In Eq. (2), the correlation between parameter a and Ψp_{max} was not significant. Therefore, the authors opted to use the mean value of a (equal to 1.28 for the five experiments) instead of Eq. (2). Consequently, Eq. (1) became:

$$[RT = 1.28 e^{(3.43 \Psi p_{max} + 2.16) \Psi p}],$$

Equation (4).

Eq. (4) is a general equation that only requires daily Ψp and the parameter Ψp_{max} to predict daily RT .

Regarding the hypothesis described above and proposed by Valancogne *et al.* [22], the work presented here, in a drip-irrigated peach orchard, provides an interesting opportunity to compare two experimental settings under similar conditions – the current work and a previous experiment, referred to as “study MS” – but with different irrigation systems. The first objective was to establish the relationship between RT and Ψp , under drip irrigation conditions. A second objective was to test whether the general equation established for peach orchards under sprinkler and micro-sprinkler irrigation for predicting RT in fruit trees (Eq. (1), [22]) holds for our study. If the equation still holds with the parameters of this study, RT could be estimated from Ψp measurements using a general equation, discarding the need to measure transpiration.

This study specifically addresses drip irrigation conditions and will evaluate whether or not this model is still valid under

drip irrigation. The question arises as the irrigation system could determine different root density and volume, which is a fact of importance in such relationships [25, 26].

2. Materials and methods

Our work was conducted in a peach (*Prunus persica* [L.] Batsch) orchard (lat. 38°42' N, long. 8°48' W, elevation near 0), East of Lisbon, Portugal. This region is characterised by a temperate climate of Mediterranean type with cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers (Csa, Köppen-Geiger classification). Average annual rainfall is around 600 mm and mean air temperature around 16 °C. During the experiment (days of year: 191 to 200), mean daily temperature was in the range 22 °C to 26 °C (absolute maximum and minimum of 38 °C and 13 °C). Mean daily relative humidity was in the range 55% to 74% (absolute minimum and maximum of 23% and 99%).

The peach cultivar was Silver King, a nectarine, grafted on GF 677 rootstock. The orchard area was about 60 ha. Trees were planted in 1996, at 5 m × 2 m spacing. The sandy soil is a haplic arenosol, according to the FAO [27], with 93% of sand and a very high infiltration capacity and drainage (saturated hydraulic conductivity higher than 100 mm·h⁻¹).

Trees were irrigated daily in the evening with a drip system providing about 4 mm of water. The drippers were located in the row, 0.50 m away from each tree (2000 emitters per ha). The wetted area at the soil surface was 6.4% of total area, located near the trees, with drier soil at half distance between trees.

Root distribution was observed with the excavation method and a combination of remote sensing techniques, as described by Hagrey and Michaelsen [28]. The envelope of the root branch distribution is nearly oval and measures 0.6 m to 0.8 m in diameter [28] until a maximum depth of 0.4 m, with no apparent access to the water table (at 1.6 m depth).

Plot A was kept irrigated during the whole period (July 1998), while plot B was

not irrigated for a period of nine days (days of year: 191 to 199, 9–17 July). This allowed the development of a stress cycle that was terminated when trees were under severe stress, as determined by Ψp measurements and visual observation.

Ferreira *et al.* performed successive stress cycles of about 16 days, with a similar peach cultivar (Maybelle) and in similar Haplic Arenosol, within the same class of hydraulic properties (as the one described above) in the same lithological and climatic region [21]. In this case, however, the roots were concentrated at a depth of 0.3 m to 0.5 m but were observed up to 1.35 m (see below), the soil profile being free from root-restricting features up to 0.9 m and with no access to the water table (at 2.0 m depth) [21]. The authors also used a reference well-watered plot, irrigated every 3–4 days (micro-sprinkler). The decrease in transpiration in the reference plot during these 3–4 days was taken into account. For this, a climatic reference (reference evapotranspiration, ET_o) was used, supposing a constant crop coefficient during this period. These results are referred to elsewhere in this paper (as “study MS” – micro-sprinkler) and were included in Valancogne *et al.*'s [22] model (Eq. 4).

A Scholander-type pressure chamber was used to measure Ψp before sunrise on a daily basis from the 190th day of the year to the 205th day of the year (8–23 July, $n = 12$). The average of the observed Ψp before the beginning of the drought period (Ψp_{max}) was calculated with measurements of the 190th and 191st days of the year.

The relative transpiration, RT , was calculated from daily totals of sap flow measurements obtained with the heat balance method [29, 30] adapted from Sakuratani [31]. This method is based on the energy balance equation, applying heat to a certain volume of the trunk, measuring the heat storage and all three conduction terms to calculate the heat convection by difference and relating it to mass convection. Thermocouple probes were inserted in the trunk to evaluate the four terms described above. The heating band was 10 cm in height and

the gauges were 1 cm in length. The sap flow sensors were placed in the trunk of four trees in the stressed plot (plot B) and in eight trees in the irrigated plot (plot A). Data were logged in CR7 data loggers (Campbell Scientific, UK), with an average each 15 min and further cumulated to obtain daily totals. For upscaling, we observed that the daily sap flow rate (SF , calculated as the mean of the 12 sampled trees, during the period of the 188th to 191st days of the year, when the 12 trees were well irrigated) was well correlated with trunk perimeter, P ($SF [L \cdot d^{-1}] = 1.05 \cdot P [cm]$, $r^2 = 0.66$). The perimeter of the trunk in sampled trees varied between 9 cm and 22 cm and the mean in the plot was 16.74 cm. Daily stand mean transpiration was calculated from daily transpiration of the sampled plants weighted by the trunk perimeter of each tree and normalised by the mean perimeter of the plot, using the methodology detailed in Valancogne *et al.* [32]. Concerning tree transpiration, variability of the sample was accessed by weighted standard deviation (sd_w), defined as:

$$sd_w = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^n w_j (x_j - \bar{x}_w)^2}{(n' - 1) \sum_{j=1}^n w_j}}, \text{ Equation (5)},$$

where n is the number of sampled trees, w_j are the weights [32], x_j the observed values, \bar{x}_w the weighted mean of the observations and n' the number of non-zero weights (for upscaling, weights are given by the percentage of trees belonging to each class diameter in the stand). Daily transpiration per unit of ground area [$mm \cdot d^{-1}$] was calculated, taking into account planting density. For each day of the drying cycle, RT was calculated as the ratio between transpiration of the stressed plot and transpiration of the well-irrigated plot. In fact, all four plants provided very similar data. Results were normalised using the last day with well-irrigated conditions (day of year 191, when RT was forced to 1), accounting for the possible lack of representativeness of the studied plants. RT was adjusted concomitantly for the following days, using a multiplicative factor.

3. Results

The average transpiration rate, RT and Ψ_p primary data and respective standard deviation, measured for the drying cycle analysed, evidenced clear differences between irrigated and stressed plants (figure 1). First, the relationship between RT (normalised data) and Ψ_p was established. A RT - Ψ_p relationship (during the stress cycle) was found for the situation under study, using a function of the type $[RT = a e^{b \Psi_p}]$ (Eq. (1):

$$RT = 1.60 e^{2.54 \Psi_p} \text{ (Equation 6) (figure 2a).}$$

In a second step and as described above, the results of our study (daily drip-irrigated peach orchard in a sandy soil) were compared with another previous experiment in the same region, with a similar cultivar and soil ("study MS"), yet with a different irrigation system (micro-sprinkler [21]) and frequency. In that experiment, irrigation took place every 3 or 4 days and the sprinklers were located 4 m apart along the row and 1 m away from the nearest tree. The wetted area after irrigation was 12% of the total area (in the present experiment, the wetted area was approximately half: 6.4%). When comparing the curve of Eq. (6) obtained in our study with that of previous results from "study MS", it appears that, when RT approaches 1, the two curves tend to converge, but a significant difference still remains, varying between -0.11 MPa (the smallest difference, when $RT = 1$) and -0.45 MPa (when $RT = 0.4$) (figure 2b, table I). By the end of the stress cycles, when Ψ_p is below -0.45 the difference for RT stays around 0.35.

In a third step of our work, the model by Valancogne *et al.* [22] was applied for the peach orchard under study (drip-irrigated), using $\Psi_{p_{max}} = -0.17$ MPa (mean Ψ_p prior to irrigation cut, in the stressed plot, as described by the model, see table I). The use of this value for $\Psi_{p_{max}}$ as a normalisation factor, and of the general equation [Eq. (4)], considering $a = 1.28$ [Eq. (2)] and $b = 3.43$ $\Psi_{p_{max}} + 2.16 = 1.58$ [Eq. (3)], led to $[RT = 1.28 e^{1.58 \Psi_p}]$, Equation (7) (figure 3).

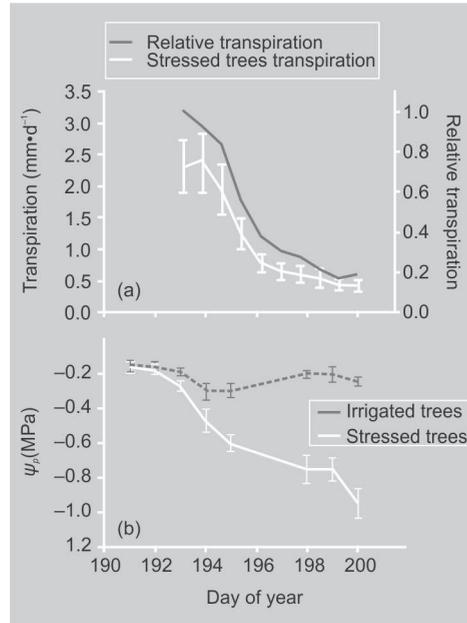


Figure 1. Evolution of (a) tree transpiration and relative transpiration (RT) and (b) predawn leaf water potential (Ψ_p) in well-irrigated and water-stressed plots (peach orchard) during a drying cycle; error bars represent weighted standard deviation in (a) and standard deviation in (b).

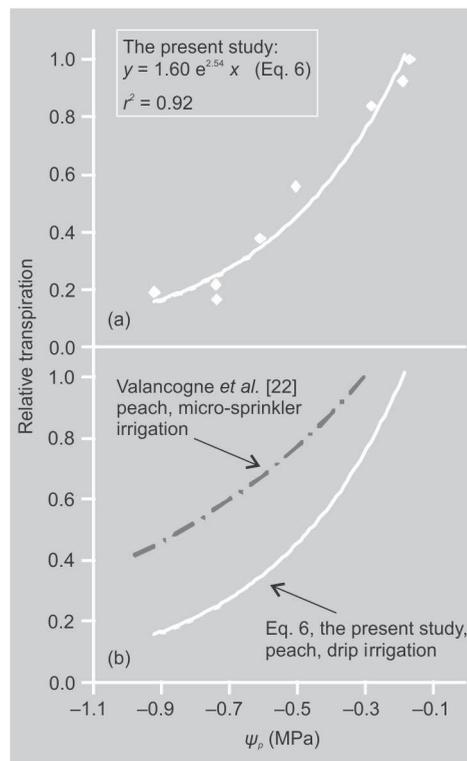


Figure 2. Experimental relationship between relative transpiration (RT) and predawn leaf water stress potential (Ψ_p) during a water stress cycle, using a function of the type $RT = a e^{b \Psi_p}$; (a): Equation (6), the present study; (b): comparison between Equation (6) and a previously obtained relationship for peach orchard, in the same region [22].

The model by Valancogne *et al.* [22] and the experimental relationship (RT - Ψ_p), both for the conditions described here, were then compared. Representation of Eq. (7), that uses $\Psi_{p_{max}}$ as a normalisation factor,

Table I.

Coefficients a and b obtained experimentally in a peach orchard for $[RT = a e^{b \Psi p}]$ and values of Ψp_{max} (mean Ψp obtained without water stress, prior to irrigation cut) for the present study and that of Valancogne *et al.* [22].

Experiment	a	b	Ψp_{max} (MPa)
Present study	1.60	2.54	- 0.17
Valancogne <i>et al.</i> [22]	1.47	1.30	- 0.30

Figure 3.

Comparison between modelled relative transpiration (RT) using a general equation and Ψp_{max} [22], Equation (7), and RT obtained by regression analysis of field data, Equation (6), under drip irrigation (peach orchard).

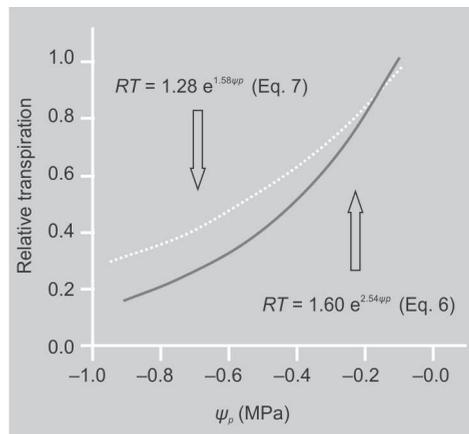
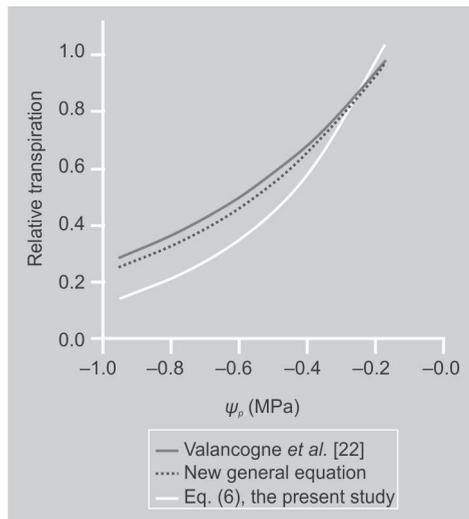


Figure 4.

Improved general equation relating predawn leaf water potential (Ψp) and relative transpiration (RT) during progressive water stress conditions, combining experimental data from the present study and data from Valancogne *et al.* [22] (peach orchard).



and Eq. (6) obtained experimentally (both for the conditions of this study) shows that the two curves diverge for low values of Ψp and RT and cross for $RT = 0.9$ (figure 3).

Finally, data were used to adjust Valancogne *et al.*'s model [22] and to analyse the behaviour of the model with modified parameters. To integrate new data in the previously established general equation (Eq. 4), it is necessary to relate the parameters a and b obtained experimentally from Eq. (6) ($a = 1.60$, $b = 2.54$), with maximum predawn leaf water potential (Ψp_{max}). Eq. (2) and (3), respectively, relate a and b to Ψp_{max} of all experiments described by Valancogne *et al.* [22]. The value obtained experimentally for coefficient a (our study) is above those found by Valancogne *et al.* [22], where mean $a = 1.28$ (a between 1.20 and 1.50). The value obtained for coefficient b is also higher. Integrating the a and b coefficients found for the orchard under study ($a = 1.60$ and $b = 2.54$) and all the a and b coefficients reported by Valancogne *et al.* [22] in new linear regression models yields:

$$[a = -0.40 \Psi p_{max} + 1.23],$$

$$r^2 = 0.09, \text{ Equation (8),}$$

$$[b = 4.01 \Psi p_{max} + 2.43],$$

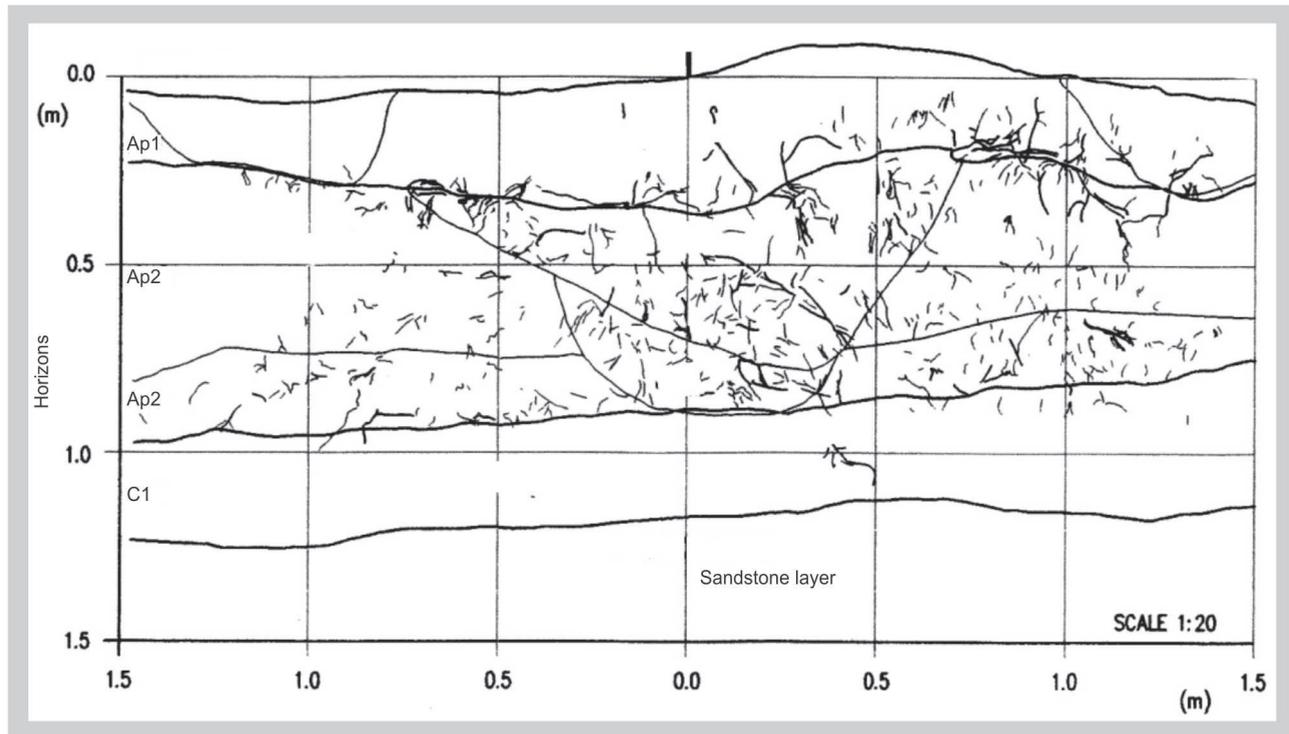
$$r^2 = 0.66, \text{ Equation (9).}$$

As parameter a was still not well correlated with Ψp_{max} , a new mean value for a was used (1.32) instead of Eq. (8) or 1.28 [Eq. (7)], and the model with modified parameters became: $[RT = 1.32 e^{(4.01 \Psi p_{max} + 2.43) \Psi p}]$, Equation (10) (figure 4, new general equation).

4. Discussion

4.1. The RT - Ψp relationship for the orchard studied and comparison of the RT - Ψp relationship under different irrigation systems

A good correlation was found between RT and Ψp ($r^2 = 0.92$); the a and b parameters determined for the experiment were $a = 1.60$ and $b = 2.54$ [Eq. (6)] (figure 2a). As for other fruit tree species [22], the function type of Eq. (1) adequately described the experimental relationship between the two variables. The use of a non-linear fitting is



also supported by the fact that unsaturated hydraulic conductivity (in Darcy's law) exponentially decreases as soil dries out. Therefore, a decreasing slope for RT is expected when Ψ_p is lower.

Comparing the RT - Ψ_p relationship obtained [Eq. (6), drip irrigation] and that for a similar orchard with a different irrigation system (micro-sprinkler, "study MS", figure 2b, table 1) shows that, although they provide close results when RT is around 1, RT is very different for lower values of Ψ_p . The reason for the lower values of RT in our study might be a result of a lack of adaptation to water stress, even a moderate one, resulting from the high frequency of irrigation (daily) and its localised character [one emitter on the north side of the tree and another on the south side, with a small (6.4%) wetted area], determining the lower volume of the root system, in contrast to the "study MS". The latter study indicates a time interval between irrigation events of three or more days, regularly inducing moderate water stress. Further, the wide spatial distribution of the micro-sprinklers¹ induced a

less localised root development. This longer development implies a larger volume explored by each root fraction, with wider root distribution and water pathways in the soil, as observed by other authors, for example, in olive trees [33].

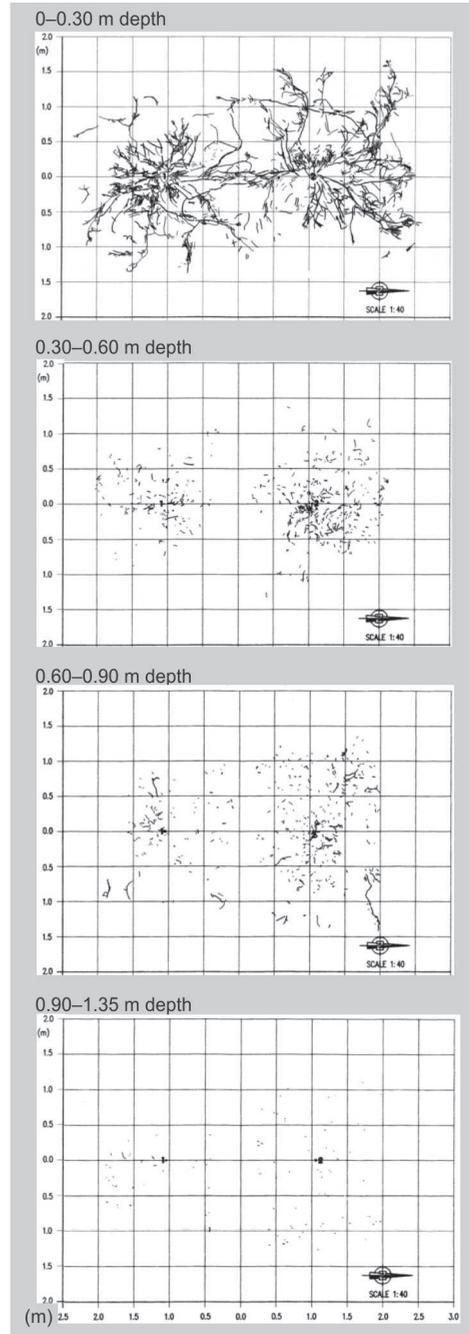
Differences in soil profile can provide further understanding. In this study, the soil profile included a coarse sand layer, approximately at 1.2 m depth, with large discontinuous macropores. Given the sandy nature of the soil, water tends to descend quickly until this layer. Afterwards, due to pore discontinuity, it acts as an obstacle and induces a pronounced lateral flow [28] so that roots explore mainly the soil volume above.

In "study MS", sandstone could be found in the soil profile below 1.2 m deep (figure 5). This material allows high water percolation with little retention. Also, the macropores (10% to 15%) provide paths for

¹ Micro-sprinklers distributed on the row, with 4 m between them and 1 m away from the nearest tree.

Figure 5. Peach tree vertical root distribution described by the interception of a plan registered on a plastic film.

Figure 6. Peach tree horizontal root distribution described by the interception of a plan registered on a plastic film. Comparison of root map of four horizontal soil layers (study with micro-sprinkler irrigation = “study MS”).



the penetration of roots to a lower depth (1.35 m).

Therefore, in our study, given the narrower wet bulb resulting from drip irrigation, roots were more concentrated, while, in “study MS”, water accessed deeper layers

and roots explored a larger soil volume (*figure 6*). The differences in root development observed between the two experiments were induced by the irrigation method that, due to differences in irrigation frequency, and consequently irrigation depths, in their turn, influenced root bulk volume. The differences found for the relationship RT versus Ψ_p can therefore result from the two distinct types of irrigation, concerning temporal and spatial water distribution. This seems to be in agreement with the expected behaviour, considering the implications of the above in water uptake rates, controlled by hydraulic conductivity and average length of water pathways [34, 35].

4.2. Testing a general RT - Ψ_p model

Given these results (differences between Eq. (6) and Eq. (7), *figure 3*), we further analysed the impact of using the model [Eq. (4)]. Under deficit irrigation practices, RT of deciduous fruit trees should not go beyond a minimum value of 0.6, in most cases [36, 37], to avoid yield and quality losses. For peach, a minimum RT successfully tested value is around 0.7 (moderate stress) [15, 38, 39]. The value of Ψ_p that yields RT equal to 0.7 in the experimental equation [Eq. (6)] is -0.33 MPa. Using $\Psi_p = -0.33$ MPa in Eq. (7) leads to $RT = 0.76$. Therefore, when lowering RT to 0.7, the difference between RT estimates using the equation obtained experimentally and the general equation is 0.06. As $RT = 0.7$ can be considered a maximum likely reduction, the error is below 9% ($= 0.06 / 0.7$). Consequently, the general equation proposed by Valancogne *et al.* [22] was shown to be useful for estimating RT . Similarly, the use of this general equation proves to be appropriate for drip irrigation conditions, even if established for other irrigation systems and possibly irrigation intervals inducing different root density patterns. This derives from establishing a working interval for RT values, between 0.7 and 1, as the dissimilarities among systems concerning irrigation method, irrigation depths and lithology do not induce large differences in that range.

4.3. Analysing the general RT - Ψ_p model with modified parameters

Equation (10) is a new general equation including information from this study. It displayed RT values 0.1 below experimental values [Eq. (6)] and 0.02 below those provided by the previous general equation (Eq. (4), [22]) for $RT = 0.7$. Therefore, for RT around 0.7, both general equations can be used to obtain RT estimates with an RT error below 0.1 (figure 4). For lower RT , a larger error is introduced and the model should be used with caution as it does not describe well the impact of differences in root density on transpiration rates when the soil becomes drier.

Although studies on this topic are rare, other authors have presented results on RT and Ψ_p . From results presented by Ortuno *et al.*, for potted lemon trees, it is possible to build a relationship of the type $RT = a e^{b\Psi_p}$ ($a = 1.25$ and $b = 0.32$, $r^2 = 0.87$) [40]. Nevertheless, Ψ_p values presented by these authors for well-irrigated plants (Ψ_p around -0.75 MPa) are outside of the expected range [22], including in citrus species [41, 42], being much lower than expected. Therefore, the model from Valancogne *et al.* [22] was not tested for these data.

Maotani and Machida have used weighing lysimeters and potted satsuma mandarin (*Citrus unshiu* Marc.) trees to relate RT and Ψ_p [43]. From their data, it is possible to observe that RT was highly correlated with Ψ_p ($r^2 = 0.99$, $a = 1.24$ and $b = 0.60$). Comparing this experimental relationship with the model application [Eq. (4)] indicates a progressive deviation in RT predicted by both ways, as Ψ_p decreases, the model estimates being much lower, and application of the model would lead to large errors. This might be partially a result of having lower ET rates (around $2 \text{ mm}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$) when compared with field situations (e.g., [44], close to $3 \text{ mm}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$), as ET rates are known to affect this relationship significantly [45].

The results from Maotani and Machida [43] and Ortuno *et al.* [40] were not included in the reformulation of Valancogne *et al.*'s model [22], mainly because, in those

experiments, plants were potted, which influences the way ET rates relate to available water and, specially, providing non-comparable conditions for the purpose of this study, given the high root density, in relation to field conditions.

5. Conclusions

For the peach orchard under study, relative transpiration (RT , below unity) was shown to be highly related to variations in predawn leaf water potential (Ψ_p) during progressive water stress conditions. The experimental relationship established, under daily drip irrigation, largely differed from a previous one obtained in a peach orchard in the same region, with a similar soil, yet with micro-sprinkler irrigation every three or more days. This indicates that irrigation method and frequency are key factors, inducing spatial and temporal variability in water distribution, which affects root density and volume and therefore the RT - Ψ_p relationship. This problem was solved by the use of a previously established method [22] to obtain parameters for the relationship to estimate RT from Ψ_p . In fact, this approach proved to be valid here, under moderate stress conditions and for practical uses. This general relationship (Ψ_p versus RT) allows scheduling irrigation using only Ψ_p measurements to estimate RT . This is valid even under an irrigation system (drip) different from those used where the relationship was originally obtained (trickle, sprinkler and micro-sprinkler).

These results can contribute to improving tools for irrigation scheduling of peach orchards under water stress conditions, allowing the use of deficit irrigation, saving water without reducing yield.

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Planificación de la irrigación de un vergel de melocotoneros en condiciones de estrés hídrico: utilización de la transpiración relativa y del potencial hídrico de base foliar.

Resumen – Introducción. Los indicadores del estrés hídrico vegetal se han vuelto esenciales para llevar a cabo estrategias de irrigación en caso de déficit y de ahorro de agua. En este caso, la evapotranspiración (ET) es inferior a su valor máximo para el cultivo y para la fase (ETc), y se aplica un coeficiente de tensión (Ks) para obtener el valor real de ET (ETr). El potencial hídrico de base foliar (Ψ_p) puede estar unido a la transpiración relativa (RT), relación entre la transpiración de una parcela estresada (T) y la transpiración de una parcela bien irrigada (Tm). La estimación de RT a partir de Ψ_p permite calcular la ETr para determinar las dosis de irrigación, si se aplica una irrigación en condiciones de déficit, dado que RT corresponde aproximadamente a Ks . **Material y métodos.** RT y Ψ_p se midieron con el fin de establecer una relación para estimar RT bajo un estrés hídrico moderado, para programar la irrigación en un vergel de melocotoneros en el sur de Portugal. Se calculó RT a partir de la medida del flujo de savia (balance térmico) en dos parcelas, una bien irrigada (cantidades de irrigación diaria por goteo calculadas para Tm) y otra temporalmente no irrigada. **Resultados y discusión.** Se observó una fuerte correlación entre RT y Ψ_p , lo que permitió estimar RT en condiciones estudiadas. Se encontraron importantes diferencias en cuanto a la relación RT - Ψ_p obtenida para otro vergel de melocotoneros de la misma región, que dispusiera de condiciones pedológicas similares, para Ψ_p comprendido entre $-0,11$ MPa y $-0,45$ MPa. Los resultados sugieren que dichas diferencias resultaron de diferentes sistemas de irrigación empleados: goteo o microaspersores, ya que éstos determinan la distribución espacial y temporal del agua en el suelo, y, por lo tanto, la diferente geometría del sistema radicular. Se testeó una ecuación anteriormente propuesta para estimar RT a partir Ψ_p , con una forma general para las diferentes especies de árboles frutales, y resulta suficiente con ciertos límites: hasta $RT = 0,7$, el error resultó ser inferior al 9 %. El valor de aceptabilidad $RT = 0,7$ se consideró como un mínimo, ya que se testeó exitosamente durante la utilización de irrigación en condiciones de déficit para los vergeles de melocotoneros.

Portugal / *Prunus persica* / estrés hídrico / déficit de humedad en el suelo / indicadores / plantas deciduas / árboles frutales / necesidades de agua / riego a la demanda