

Infrared thermometry to schedule irrigation of common bean

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Abstract – The objective of this work was to determine the critical irrigation time for common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L. cv. Carioca) using infrared thermometry. Five treatments were analyzed. Canopy temperature differences between plants and a well-watered control about 1, 2, 3, 4, and $5\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ were tested. Physiological variables and plant growth were analyzed to establish the best time to irrigate. There was a significant linear correlation between the index and stomatal resistance, transpiration rate, and leaf water potential. Although significant linear correlation between the index and mean values of total dry matter, absolute growth rate, and leaf area index was found, no correlation was found with other growth index like relative growth rate, net assimilation rate, and leaf area ratio. Plants irrigated when their canopy temperature was $3\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ above the control had their relative growth rate mean value increased up to 59.7%, yielding $2,260.2\text{ kg ha}^{-1}$, with a reduction of 38.0% in the amount of water used. Plants irrigated when their canopy temperature was $4\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ yielded $1,907.6\text{ kg ha}^{-1}$, although their relative growth rate mean value was 4.0% below the control. These results show that the best moment to irrigate common bean is when their canopy temperature is between 3°C and $4\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ above the control.

Index terms: irrigation scheduling, water use efficiency, growth rate.

Termometria ao infravermelho na programação da irrigação de feijoeiro

Resumo – O objetivo deste trabalho foi determinar o momento crítico para efetuar a irrigação do feijoeiro (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L. cv. Carioca) utilizando a termometria ao infravermelho. Foram analisados cinco tratamentos. As diferenças entre a temperatura foliar das plantas e a de um controle mantido bem irrigado testadas foram de 1, 2, 3, 4 e $5\pm 0,5^{\circ}\text{C}$. Foram analisadas variáveis fisiológicas e de crescimento para identificar o melhor momento de irrigação. Encontrou-se uma correlação linear significativa entre o índice empregado e a resistência estomática, a taxa transpiratória e o potencial hídrico foliar. Embora tenha-se verificado uma correlação linear significativa entre o índice empregado e os valores médios da matéria seca total, da taxa de crescimento absoluto e do índice de área foliar, não se verificou qualquer correlação significativa com os demais índices de crescimento, como a taxa de crescimento relativo, a taxa assimilatória líquida e a razão de área foliar. As plantas irrigadas a uma temperatura foliar de $3\pm 0,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ acima do controle apresentaram um incremento de 59,7% no valor médio da sua taxa de crescimento relativo, produzindo $2.260,2\text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ de grãos, com uma redução de 38,0% na quantidade de água aplicada. As plantas irrigadas a uma temperatura foliar de $4\pm 0,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ acima do controle produziram $1.907,6\text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ de grãos, contudo o valor médio de sua taxa de crescimento relativo foi de 4,0% inferior ao controle. Estes resultados demonstram que o melhor momento de se irrigar o feijoeiro é quando apresentam temperatura foliar entre 3°C e $4\pm 0,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ acima do controle.

Termos para indexação: planejamento da irrigação, eficácia no uso da água, taxa de crescimento.

Introduction

The relationship between plant canopy temperature and water availability in the soil has been investigated by infrared thermometry (Idso et al., 1981; Jackson et al., 1981; Clawson & Blad, 1982), in search for a suitable thermal index to establish the proper irrigation

time. One of the first indices was the “stress-degree-day”, based on the relationship between the difference of the canopy and air temperature with the yield and water requirement of the crop (Jackson et al., 1977).

Ehrler (1973) suggested that the difference between the leaf and air temperatures would be directly correlated with the water vapor pressure deficit. As the plant canopy

temperature depends on the energy balance, all the factors affecting it should be included in the elaboration of the thermal index. A new index, the “crop water stress index” (CWSI), was proposed by Idso et al. (1981), considering the energy balance of the crop canopy. The authors established critical limits for the temperature difference between the canopy and the air ($T_c - T_a$), especially when the canopy resistance to vapor transport assumed an infinite value (upper limit) and the zero value (lower limit). In this case, for well-watered crops under clear sky condition, a linear regression of $T_c - T_a$ and water vapor pressure deficit was obtained and used as a baseline to define CWSI. They showed that the CWSI is equal to one minus the ratio of actual to potential evapotranspiration ($1 - E_a/E_p$) obtained from the Penman-Monteith equation (Monteith, 1973).

The usefulness of CWSI in arid and semi-arid environments was found by means of many studies but, as Jones (1999) pointed out, some errors can occur specially in humid or unstable climates. In those cases, wind speed, surface roughness, and the radiation balance are as important in $T_c - T_a$ variations as water vapor pressure deficit.

According to Gardner et al. (1981), the standard deviation of plant canopy temperature increases as the water availability in the soil decreases. Standard deviation values of 0.3°C and 4.2°C were found for well irrigated and stressed maize plants, respectively. Clawson & Blad (1982) found a difference of 0.7°C between the maximum and minimum temperature at the ideal moment to irrigate within the same maize plots. However, Fuchs & Tanner (1966) proposed the use of a well-watered control as a reference to assess the plant water status. The difference between the canopy temperature of plants under different soil water availability and the control plants was used to establish an index of stress level. In this case, there would be no need to associate those weather factors that could affect the energy balance of the plant canopy, as they affect equally both the control and any other plot in the vicinity. This index, however, has up to now attracted little attention of researchers, probably because the presence of a well-watered plot is not always possible in a commercial crop (Jones, 1999). Considering this aspect, De Lorenzi et al. (1993) proposed a model for canopy temperature simulation for well-watered plots as function of the weather conditions.

Considering the instability of the $T_c - T_a$ values in the tropical regions, it is possible that the index proposed by Fuchs & Tanner (1966), relating T_c with the canopy

temperature of a well-watered plot, is more stable than the other relationships. It can, therefore, be used as an index to establish the critical time to irrigate commercial crops, just because there is no reason to justify any impossibility to have a well-watered plot as a control.

Common bean is a staple food crop in Brazil and its cultivation with irrigation has increased in the last few years. Water management has therefore to be considered, in addition to other practices. The objective of this work was to determine the critical irrigation time for common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L. cv. Carioca) using infrared thermometry.

Material and Methods

The experiment was carried out at Embrapa Milho e Sorgo, Sete Lagoas, MG, Brazil (19°18' S, 45°15'8" W, 736 m altitude). The climate is Aw (Savannah climate with dry winters) according to the Köppen classification. Table 1 shows the weather conditions during the experimental period.

Common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L. cv. Carioca) was cultivated in a Dark-Red Latosol clay texture (Typic Haplustox), pH 5.4 and a chemical composition of 2.2 mmol_c dm⁻³ of Al; 45.3 mmol_c dm⁻³ of Ca; 6.3 mmol_c dm⁻³ of Mg; 61.6 mg dm⁻³ of K; 21.7 mg dm⁻³ of P; and 39.7 g kg⁻¹ of organic matter. Fertilization was carried out at the sowing time, using 500 kg ha⁻¹ of N:P₂O₅:K₂O (4:14:8) and 160 kg ha⁻¹ of K-Mag (22% S, 22% K₂O and 11% Mg), according to Moraes (1988).

The space between rows was 0.45 m with plant density of 13 plants per meter (289,000 plants ha⁻¹). Mechanical weeding was done 22 days after sowing. Urea, 65 kg ha⁻¹, was applied with irrigation as complementary fertilization, 31 days after sowing. Each plot received a specific irrigation treatment by sector sprinklers with 6.56×10⁻⁴ m³ s⁻¹ flow rate. A total of

Table 1. Weather conditions during the experimental period⁽¹⁾.

Weather variables	Maximum	Minimum	Mean
Air temperature (°C)	33.6	3.9	23.4
Maximum air temperature (°C)	–	–	31.3
Minimum air temperature (°C)	–	–	10.1
Relative humidity (%)	98.9	43.0	81.3
Average daily solar radiation (W m ²)	241.6	76.8	187.3
Midday photosynthetic active radiation (μmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹)	2,105	392	1,305

⁽¹⁾Accumulated rainfall, 152.3 mm; evaporation, from Class A Pan, 366.8 mm.

15 water-collector cans were installed in each plot to quantify the amount of water applied.

A total of six 18x18 m plots were used, each with an eight meters border. A completely randomized design was used, with six, three, and four replications for physiological traits, growth analysis and yield, respectively.

In the first two weeks after sowing, all plots received the same amount of water. From the 10th through 29th day after emergence (DAE), the irrigation time was based on preestablished soil water potential (Ψ_{soil}) for each treatment. This procedure was done just to provide different levels of water stress when plants had minimal leaf area to be assessed by infrared thermometer.

A previous water retention curve was performed to indicate how much to irrigate during the experiment. The plants in $\Delta\text{Tc-1}$ and $\Delta\text{Tc-2}$ treatments were irrigated when Ψ_{soil} was equal to -0.05 MPa, in $\Delta\text{Tc-3}$ treatment when Ψ_{soil} was equal to -0.20 MPa, in $\Delta\text{Tc-4}$ treatment when Ψ_{soil} was equal to -0.6 MPa, and in $\Delta\text{Tc-5}$ treatment when Ψ_{soil} was equal to -1.00 MPa. The Ψ_{soil} was daily measured by three tensiometers and three plaster blocks per plot (Rundel & Jarrel, 1989), which were installed at 0.05 m from the cultivation row at 0.20 m depth. Once those Ψ_{soil} were reached, each plot was irrigated to raise the soil water content from its actual value to the field capacity, according to the water retention curve.

From the 30th DAE, irrigation time was monitored by the difference of the plant canopy temperature ($\Delta\text{Tc} = \text{Tc plot} - \text{Tc irrigated control}$). Five levels of ΔTc were defined: $\Delta\text{Tc-1}$, $\Delta\text{Tc-2}$, $\Delta\text{Tc-3}$, $\Delta\text{Tc-4}$ and $\Delta\text{Tc-5}$. The plants from treatments $\Delta\text{Tc-1}$ to $\Delta\text{Tc-5}$ were irrigated to raise the soil water content from its actual value to field capacity when the ΔTc was 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5°C respectively, with a tolerable variation of $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$. The soil on the control plot ($\Delta\text{Tc-0}$) was kept at Ψ_{soil} greater than -0.01 MPa, by daily irrigation throughout the cycle.

Canopy temperature was obtained at a variable distance of 0.1 to 0.3 m from the leaves exposed to incident radiation with a portable infrared thermometer, model AG 42 with 4° angle field of view, spectral response of 8 to 14 μm range and emissivity adjusted to 0.99. Measurements were done at 90° angle with leaf surface. Using that variable distance and due to the thermometer field of view, the maximum leaf area sampled was settled in 345 mm², avoiding thus infrared radiation other than that emitted by leaves to be captured by the equipment.

Six Tc readings were done daily in each plot starting at 12h, to determine the actual mean ΔTc . The measurements were done in an alternating sequence to minimize the effect of the Tc variation with the time of measuring.

When the specific ΔTc previously established for each treatment was achieved, the leaf water potential (Ψ_w) was measured with a pressure chamber model 3005 Plant Water Status Console, and stomatal resistance (R_{st}) and transpiration rate (E) by a “steady state” porometer model LI-1600. All the variables were obtained using the same six leaves per plot whose Tc were previously taken.

Plant samples to analyze the growth, and in order to compare growth indices mean values among the different plant populations, were taken weekly from the second week after sowing until the end of the crop cycle. The dynamic of growth was analyzed by means of regression methods (Hunt, 1990). Two points distant apart at the linear phase of total dry matter were used to identify specific DAE, in order to calculate growth indices mean values by classical methods (Hunt, 1990). Three samples of plants cut off near the soil were taken from 0.3 m at the line in each treatment and packed in plastic bags for further organ separation. The roots were extracted using a 0.3 m diameter and 0.4 m long cylinder device to remove soil blocks from the same places where the plants were collected. The samples were then washed on a metal sieve to remove the adhered soil. The leaf area was measured with a photoelectric integrator model LI-300A. Dry matter was obtained after drying the plant tissues in a ventilated oven, at 75°C for 48 hours.

The final yield was obtained by harvesting an area plot of 2.5x4.95 m. Four replications per treatment were used. The grains were weighed and their moisture content determined to correct the final grain weight to 13% moisture. Original data was submitted to ANOVA and the means was compared by Tukey test at 5% probability.

Results and Discussion

The difference between the canopy temperature of plants under certain water availability in the soil and that of control plants cultivated under field capacity was closely associated with the traditional variables of water status in plants.

The Pearson correlation coefficients between ΔTc and Ψ_w (Figure 1A) and between ΔTc and E (Figure 1B)

were negative while those between ΔTc and R_{st} were positive (Figure 1C). This indicates that the Tc increment in plants under soil water restriction responds to a

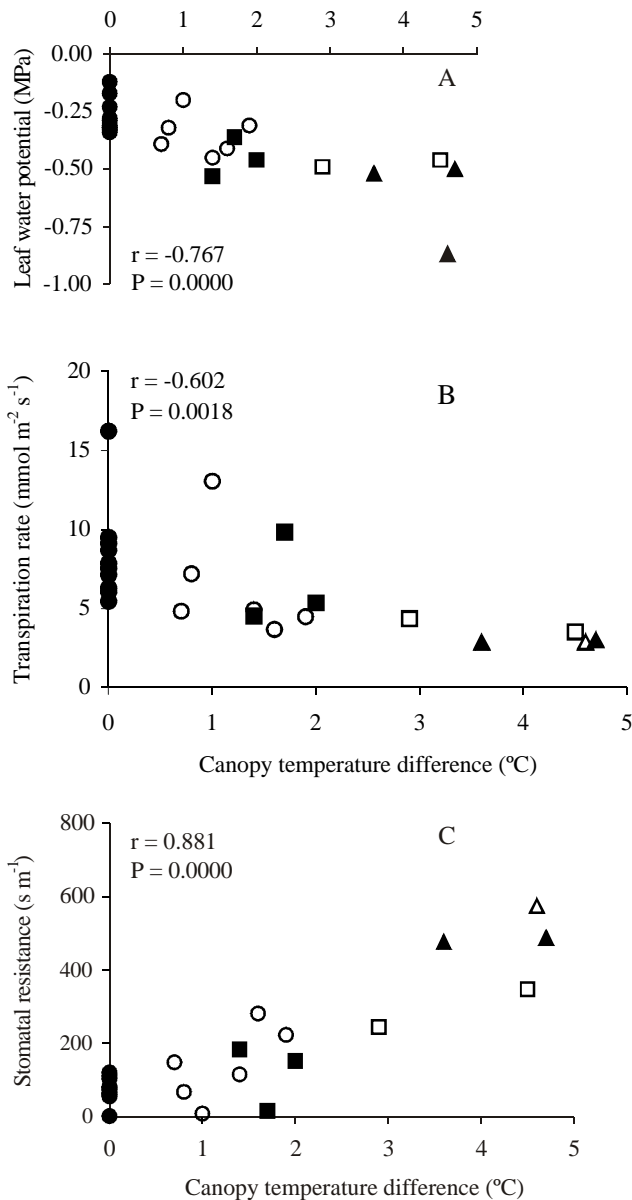


Figure 1. Pearson correlation between canopy temperature differences and leaf water potential, transpiration rate, and stomatal resistance of *Phaseolus vulgaris* plants submitted to different irrigation scheduling, according to the canopy temperature; the treatments $\Delta Tc-1$ (○), $\Delta Tc-2$ (▲), $\Delta Tc-3$ (△), $\Delta Tc-4$ (■) and $\Delta Tc-5$ (□) were irrigated when their plant canopy temperature were 1, 2, 3, 4, and $5 \pm 0.5^\circ C$ greater than that of the control $\Delta Tc-0$ (●), respectively.

sequence of events, which begin with a fall in Ψ_{soil} . The actual imbalance between water loss by transpiration and uptake by roots reduces Ψ_w and increases R_{st} as a plant response toward a new steady state. The reduction in water fluxes accompanying transpiration leads to Tc increases.

The weather conditions and the soil water availability are the primary factors affecting the water plants content, characterized by variables such as Ψ_w , R_{st} and E. The alterations in these variables are associated with plant adjustment mechanisms to the present stress conditions, and the reduction of water availability in the soil primarily increases R_{st} with a consequent reduction in E (Davies & Zhang, 1991). However, this economy in water use reduces the latent heat dissipation as part of transpiration that can cause an increase in the plant mass temperature (Nobel, 1991).

According to Pazzeti et al. (1992), the critical Ψ_w for Carioca cultivar is -0.60 MPa, below which the R_{st} increases drastically. The authors further found that plants with the same Ψ_w of -0.80 MPa had R_{st} of 150 or 800 s m⁻¹ when the Ψ_{soil} reached -0.04 or -1.50 MPa, respectively. However, the correspondence that was established some time ago between Ψ_w and R_{st} was that a critical level of the first would determine variations in the second. In this sense, Begg & Turner (1976) found that values of Ψ_w between -0.75 and -0.90 MPa caused complete stomatal closure in common bean cultivars.

Some studies showed that the critical Ψ_w level to determine stomatal closure in field-cultivated plants was smaller than for those cultivated in pots (Jordan & Ritchie, 1971). This suggested a certain limitation of Ψ_w as a water deficit indicator in plants.

This becomes more evident when some literature data showed that the actual rate of plant growth and the R_{st} would be much more sensitive to the soil water content than the Ψ_w itself (Bates & Hall, 1981; Davies & Zhang, 1991). Taking that assumption it could be expected a negative correlation between the rate of plant growth and ΔTc . Assessment of the water and temperature stress effect on the growth rates of common bean populations showed that ΔTc did correlate linearly with the mean values of total dry matter (W_m), absolute growth rate (AGR_m), and leaf area index (LAI_m). However, no linear correlation was observed between the index and mean values of relative growth rate (RGR_m), net assimilation rate (NAR_m), and leaf area ratio (LAR_m) (Figures 2 and 3).

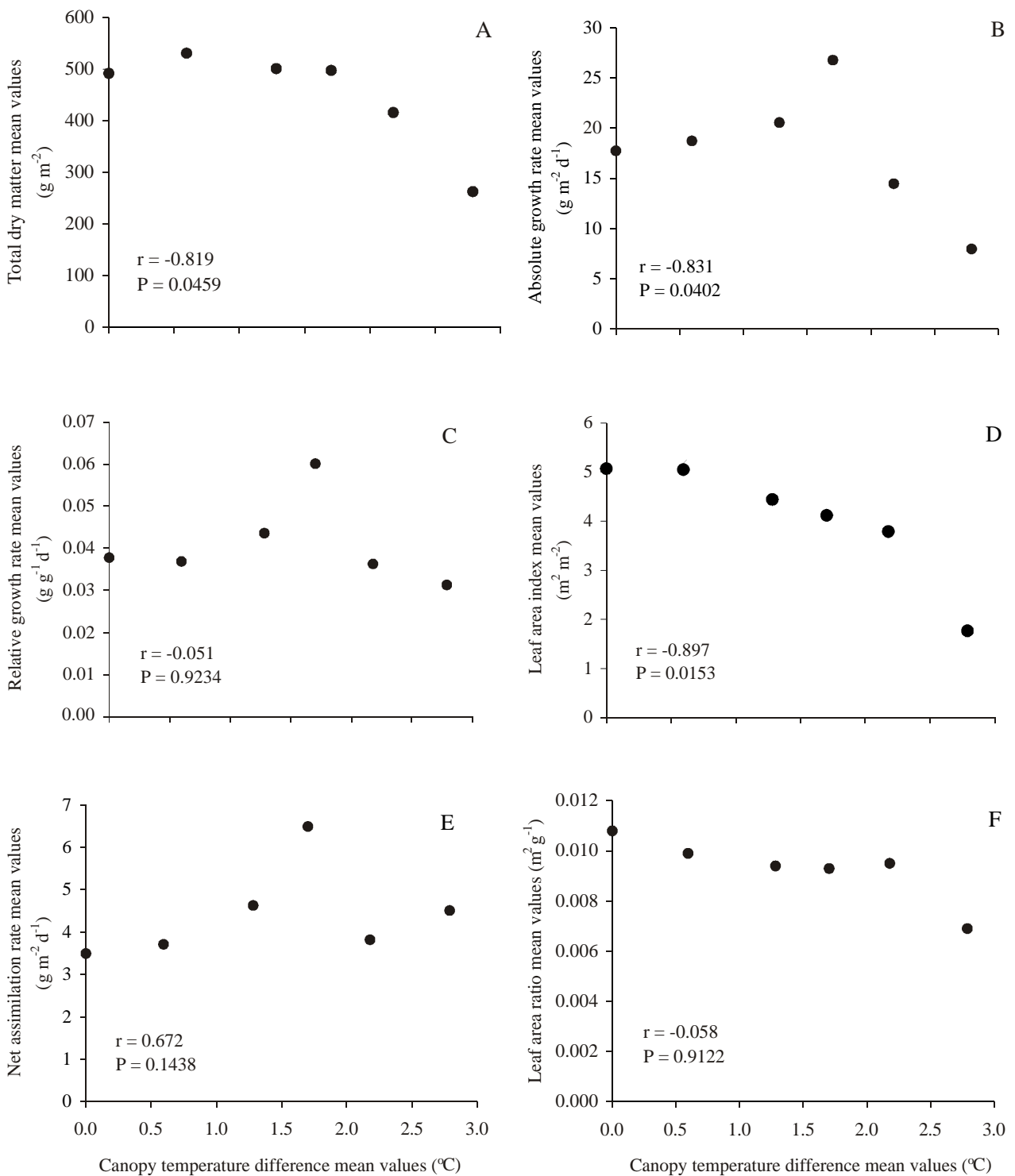


Figure 2. Pearson correlation between canopy temperature difference and growth indices mean values of *Phaseolus vulgaris* plants submitted to different irrigation scheduling, according to the canopy temperature. The treatment plots were irrigated when their plant canopy temperature were 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5±0.5°C greater than that of the control, respectively.

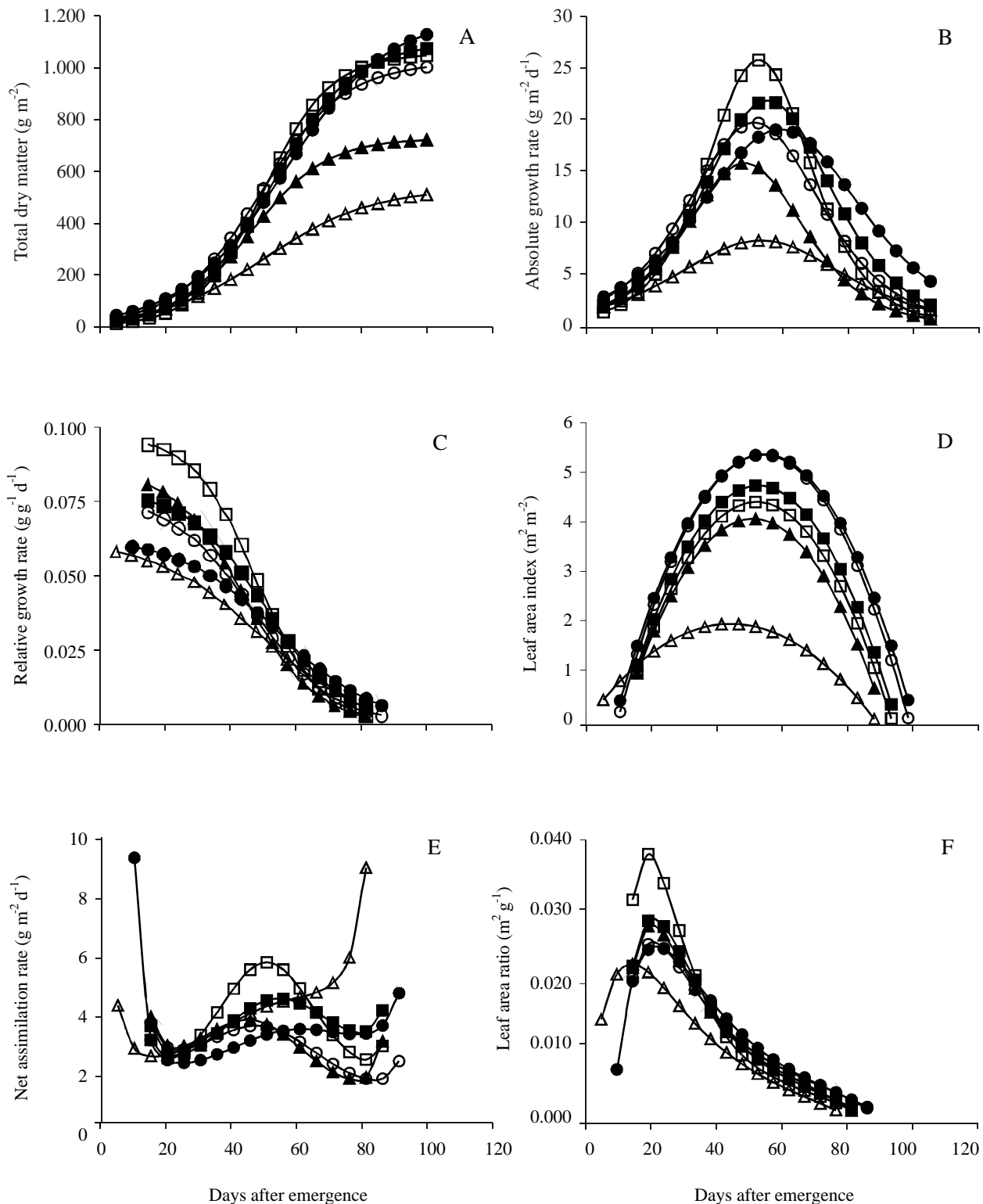


Figure 3. Instantaneous growth indices values of *Phaseolus vulgaris* plants submitted to different irrigation scheduling, according to the canopy temperature. The treatments $\Delta Tc-1$ (○), $\Delta Tc-2$ (▲), $\Delta Tc-3$ (△), $\Delta Tc-4$ (■) and $\Delta Tc-5$ (□) were irrigated when their plant canopy temperature were 1, 2, 3, 4, and $5 \pm 0.5^\circ C$ greater than that of the control $\Delta Tc-0$ (●), respectively.

Working with wheat in this same line, Saadalla & Alderfasi (2000) found significant correlation between the canopy temperature depressions below the air (TD) and the number of spikes per square meter ($r = 0.54$; $P < 0.05$), grain number per spike ($r = 0.48$; $P < 0.05$), and kernel weight ($r = 0.66$; $P < 0.01$). They proposed TD as a selection tool for genotypic drought adaptability in wheat.

The ΔT_c 's mean values recorded throughout the cycle were equal to 0.0, 0.60, 1.3, 1.7, 2.2 and 2.8°C for plants under ΔT_c -0, ΔT_c -1, ΔT_c -2, ΔT_c -3, ΔT_c -4 and ΔT_c -5 treatments, respectively. These mean values were calculated from the daily ΔT_c of the plant populations and are, therefore, inferior to the critical values established to indicate the irrigation time. After irrigation, the canopy temperature of the plants decreased sharply and it took some days for them to show their critical value again.

As T_c increased, LAI_m and LAR_m decreased, but W_m only started to decrease when a ΔT_c mean value was around 1.7°C, corresponding to ΔT_c -3 treatment. Plants in this treatment had the higher mean values of AGR_m , RGR_m and NAR_m .

The increase in the canopy temperature up to the limit of ΔT_c -3 treatment could not be established as a stress factor based on the analysis of the AGR_m , RGR_m and NAR_m . In this range of canopy temperature, a physiological adjustment was found which enabled the plants to become more efficient in photosynthesis and water use. Plants at ΔT_c -4 treatment had 4% reduction in their relative growth rate mean value but no significant reduction in yield (Tables 2 and 3). It indicates different partitioning strategies when water availability reduction takes place. Considering these results, the association between the reduction in leaf area and the stress levels seems not to be the most correct approach to the

conceptual stress phenomena. To identify whether the water deficit is a stress factor, it is necessary to find out if less water availability in the soil determines a corresponding fall in the growth rates and yield.

In general, total dry matter were practically the same for the control and other treatments up to the limit of ΔT_c -3 (Figures 2 and 3). A drastic reduction in total dry matter was observed in the plants under higher canopy temperatures (Figures 2A and 3A). However, the leaf area index showed a tendency of reduction as the plants experienced higher canopy temperatures, indicating that the leaf development is apparently more sensitive to water availability levels in the soil than the total dry matter itself (Figures 2D and 3D).

There was a tendency to increase AGR_m and RGR_m in the plants irrigated when the canopy temperature was higher than the control up to the limit of ΔT_c -3 treatment, with subsequent fall in these growth indices for the other treatments (Figures 2B, 2C, 3B and 3C, Table 2). The increase in RGR_m was due to the higher photosynthetic efficiency of the plants (NAR) as the LAR reduced and as the canopy temperature increased (Figures 2C, 2E, 2F, 3C, 3E and 3F, Table 2). Recent data consider that reduction in leaf area may be compensated by an increase in the stomatal conductance (Menuccini & Comstock, 1999). If this compensation is high enough to keep a balance between the losses of transpired water and liquid phase water conductance, then the same levels of CO_2 fixation can be maintained considering all the active plant photosynthetic area. Although Menuccini & Comstock (1999) consider that possibility, in this experiment it was found no compensation, as T_c increased with R_{st} when water availability was a limit factor, suggesting that a factor other than increased gaseous interchange was maintaining the growth process.

Table 2. Mean values of total dry matter (W_m), absolute growth rate (AGR_m), relative growth rate (RGR_m), net assimilation rate (NAR_m), leaf area ratio (LAR_m) and leaf area index (LAI_m) in *Phaseolus vulgaris* plants submitted to different irrigation scheduling, according to the canopy temperature, compared to the control kept in a soil at field capacity⁽¹⁾.

Treatment	W_m (g m ⁻²)	AGR_m (g m ⁻² d ⁻¹)	RGR_m (g g ⁻¹ d ⁻¹)	NAR_m (g m ⁻² d ⁻¹)	LAR_m (m ² g ⁻¹)	LAI_m (m ² m ⁻²)
ΔT_c -0	491.89	17.75	0.0378	3.50	0.0108	5.07
ΔT_c -1	530.89 (+7.9)	18.74 (+5.57)	0.0369 (-2.4)	3.71 (+6.0)	0.0099 (-8.3)	5.05 (-0.4)
ΔT_c -2	501.21 (+1.9)	20.57 (+15.89)	0.0436 (+15.3)	4.63 (+32.3)	0.0094 (-13.0)	4.44 (-12.4)
ΔT_c -3	497.93 (+1.2)	26.77 (+50.82)	0.0601 (+59.0)	6.49 (+85.4)	0.0093 (-13.9)	4.12 (-18.7)
ΔT_c -4	416.18 (-15.4)	14.46 (-18.54)	0.0363 (-4.0)	3.82 (+9.1)	0.0095 (-12.0)	3.79 (-25.2)
ΔT_c -5	262.65 (-46.6)	7.96 (-55.15)	0.0313 (-17.2)	4.51 (+28.8)	0.0069 (-36.1)	1.77 (-65.1)

⁽¹⁾The treatments ΔT_c -1, ΔT_c -2, ΔT_c -3, ΔT_c -4 and ΔT_c -5 were irrigated when their plant canopy temperature were 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5±0.5°C greater than that of the control ΔT_c -0, respectively; the positive or negative signs indicate the percentage increase or decrease of the index compared to the control.

Table 3 shows the final mean yield and the irrigation water consumption. Up to the $\Delta Tc-4$ treatment, saving in water use was substantial, although the yield decreased. Another fundamental characteristic is that the total irrigation water consumption was practically the same among the plant populations that experienced the most stressing treatments. However, the differences in yield occurred basically due to the time at which irrigation was applied (Table 3). Total rainfall of 152.3 mm was included in the irrigation water values. Differences were also observed among the treatments in terms of final product quality. Grains of the control plants were variable in maturity and moisture content at harvest, with a consequent reduction of the final product quality. This did not happen in plants under other treatments.

All plant populations, except that of the control treatment, were harvested with adequate grain moisture content. Table 4 shows the number of days relative to harvest anticipation of the treatment plants compared to the control. These values would certainly be greater if the weather conditions had allowed harvest to wait until the control grains had reached the $15.0 \pm 1.0\%$ moisture content, the preestablished standard to define harvesting time.

The results obtained in this study point towards the need to refine the technique, as well as new challenges to be solved. It must be remembered that the irrigation time was decided at the beginning of the crop cycle based on the soil water potentials. It was found that, in principle, plants irrigated by the $\Delta Tc-3$ index values had higher

Table 3. Amount of water applied plus accumulated rainfall and water use efficiency in *Phaseolus vulgaris* plants submitted to different irrigation scheduling, according to the canopy temperature⁽¹⁾.

Treatment	Applied water (mm)			Yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	Water use efficiency (kg mm ⁻¹)
	Before flowering	After flowering	Total		
$\Delta Tc-0$	154.0	291.5	445.5	2,151.1a	4.8
$\Delta Tc-1$	151.8	221.0	372.8	2,150.4a	5.8
$\Delta Tc-2$	151.2	94.6	245.8	2,185.0a	8.9
$\Delta Tc-3$	123.8	152.5	276.3	2,260.2a	8.2
$\Delta Tc-4$	130.9	105.7	236.6	1,907.6a	8.1
$\Delta Tc-5$	98.8	136.6	235.4	1,390.0b	5.9

⁽¹⁾Treatments $\Delta Tc-1$, $\Delta Tc-2$, $\Delta Tc-3$, $\Delta Tc-4$ and $\Delta Tc-5$ were irrigated when their plant canopy temperature were 1, 2, 3, 4 and $5 \pm 0.5^\circ C$, greater than that of the control $\Delta Tc-0$, respectively; yield with the same letter do not differ each other by Tukey at $P < 0.05$.

Table 4. Grain moisture at harvest and number of days of harvest anticipation in *Phaseolus vulgaris* plants submitted to different irrigation scheduling, according to the canopy temperature⁽¹⁾.

Treatment	Harvest time			Grain moisture (%)
	Date	Days after emergence	Number of days previous to control harvest	
$\Delta Tc-5$	July 3	87	7	14.6
$\Delta Tc-4$	July 9	93	6	13.4
$\Delta Tc-3$	July 9	93	6	14.4
$\Delta Tc-2$	July 9	93	6	15.4
$\Delta Tc-1$	July 10	94	0	13.8
$\Delta Tc-0$	July 10	94	-	31.4

⁽¹⁾Treatments $\Delta Tc-1$, $\Delta Tc-2$, $\Delta Tc-3$, $\Delta Tc-4$ and $\Delta Tc-5$ were irrigated when their plant canopy temperature were 1, 2, 3, 4 and $5 \pm 0.5^\circ C$, greater than that of the control $\Delta Tc-0$, respectively.

mean growth rates, high yield and water save. Beyond $4 \pm 0.5^\circ C$ canopy temperature above the control, a drastic fall in growth rates and yield was observed. It would be interesting to find out whether this same tendency continues if the irrigation determined by the proposed index is applied throughout the entire crop life span, for the region of Sete Lagoas, or others with similar climatic characteristics.

The inclusion of different ΔTc index values for the plant vegetative and reproductive development stages would be equally interesting. It is well known from plant growth studies that higher water stress levels are more tolerated at the vegetative than at the reproductive stage.

The decision of when to irrigate needs to be followed by a subsequent decision about how much to irrigate. In this work, for all treatments applied, irrigation was done to raise the soil water content from its actual value to field capacity. Maintaining the soil at field capacity is not the ideal condition, especially when referring to the quality of the final cash product. For this reason, two aspects appear to be fundamental for future research: water replacement in the soil needs to be tested at different moisture content levels and quantity of water to be replaced must be based on the energy balance of the crop, as the ΔTc index is.

Conclusion

The best moment to irrigate common bean during reproductive growth is when the plant canopy temperature reaches $3^\circ C$ to $4 \pm 0.5^\circ C$ above the well-irrigated control.

Acknowledgements

To Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq) and to Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (Capes) for funding the studies; to Embrapa Milho e Sorgo, for logistic support.

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Received on May 27, 2003 and accepted on November 27, 2003

