Fig. 11. Crop coefficients for corn reported by USDA-SCS (1967) for a modified Blaney-Criddle approach to estimate ET_p (k_c) and those calculated from data presented in this report, using Penman estimates of ET_p (k_c').

publication are based on ET values for subhumid and arid conditions of the Western States. There are, however, some important observations that can be made.

The k_c' curve for citrus at Ft. Pierce does not follow the pattern for the Blaney-Criddle method k_c (Figure 10a). The citrus k_c' at Ft. Pierce varies from 0.9 to 1.1 during the months June through January. From February through May, k_c' varied between 0.7 and 0.9. The k_c' for citrus at Lake Alfred followed a similar trend. The low k_c' values calculated for February through May were probably due to limited rainfall and low available soil water during that time period.

In contrast, k_c peaked at about 0.73 in the summer months and dropped to about 0.65 in the winter. The Blaney-Criddle method normally overestimates ET_p in the winter months, which would tend to produce lower k_c values. The citrus k_c' for both Florida locations was higher than the citrus k_c presented by Soil Conservation Service (1967).

The seasonal pattern of monthly turfgrass k_c' values was nearly constant, varying between 0.8 and 0.9 most of the year (Figure 10b). The k_c' values for Fort Lauderdale turfgrass were based on Penman ET_p for Hialeah. The pasture k_c' values for the bahiagrass data from Thorsby, Alabama, were based on Penman ET_p data for Milton, Florida. The k_c'