



Fig. 4. Five-day averages of potential evapotranspiration for turfgrass and measured evapotranspiration from Tifway bermudagrass in 30-cm water table lysimeters (data from Plantation Field Laboratory, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, 1962, reported by Allen et al., 1978).

soil surface (Allen et al. 1978). Although water table depths of 60 and 90 cm were also maintained in the lysimeters, the 30 cm water table treatment more closely fits the definition of a well watered vegetative surface. Daily potential ET for 1962 was computed using the Penman method (Equations 10 and 18, $\alpha = 0.05$, $k_1 = 0.7$) and using climatological data at the turfgrass site. Daily ET_p data were averaged over 5-day periods and are plotted in Figure 4 for comparison with experimental ET based on water budgets for the lysimeters. There is good agreement between ET_p and experimental ET ; both data sets demonstrate periods of reduced ET during the summer. Potential ET exceeded experimental ET during the summer months.

Table 9 shows monthly ET for various crops in Florida measured by water budget method. Data for citrus were obtained from the SWAP project in Ft. Pierce (Rogers et al., 1983) and from Lake Alfred (Koo and Sites, 1955). The SWAP orchard had Bahiagrass cover under the trees, which resulted in essentially complete vegetative cover over the soil. Annual ET (1089 mm) was slightly lower than the ET_p given by the Penman Method ($\alpha = 0.05$, $k_1 = 0.7$) of about 1193 mm per year (Table