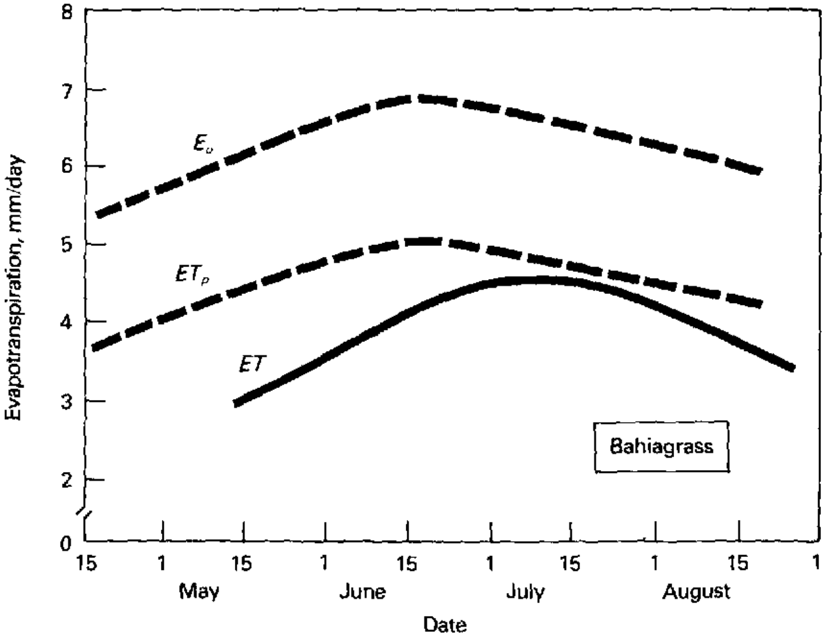

Fig. 6. Evapotranspiration (ET) for bahiagrass (reported by Doss et al. (1965) for Thorsby, Alabama).

NOTE: See Note, Fig. 5.

development of the canopy and vegetative ground cover than that of seed-planted crops. Note that ET was nearly equal to ET_p for 20 to 30 days. The decline after June 15 was apparently due to maturity and senescence.

Stansell et al. (1976) presented seasonal ET data from three varieties of peanuts grown under well-irrigated conditions in lysimeters in Tifton, Georgia. Data from the three varieties were averaged and are presented in Figure 9. The peak ET rate was about 5.5 mm/day, similar to the peak rates shown previously for corn, sorghum, and tomatoes. This peak ET rate is higher than the peak ET_p rate predicted by the Penman method ($\alpha = 0.05$, $k_1 = 0.7$) for Milton, Florida (4.9 mm/day) and is lower than the peak E_o rate (7.0 mm/day). Peak corn and peanut ET rates were more closely described by the Penman ET_p for Milton, based on $\alpha = 0.23$ in Table 3, 5.5 and 5.1 mm/day for June and July, respectively.

On the basis of these comparisons, we conclude that the Penman method provides a good approximation of potential ET for crops during full canopy. Measured ET values for tomato, bahiagrass, and sorghum during full canopy and under well-watered conditions were in reasonable agreement with Penman ET values. Peak ET rates of corn and peanut