

physically based models which relate water stresses during various stages of crop growth to final yield. An approach frequently used is to interpret transpiration reduction below potential levels, CT/CT_p , as an integrator of the effects of climatic conditions and soil water status on grain yield.

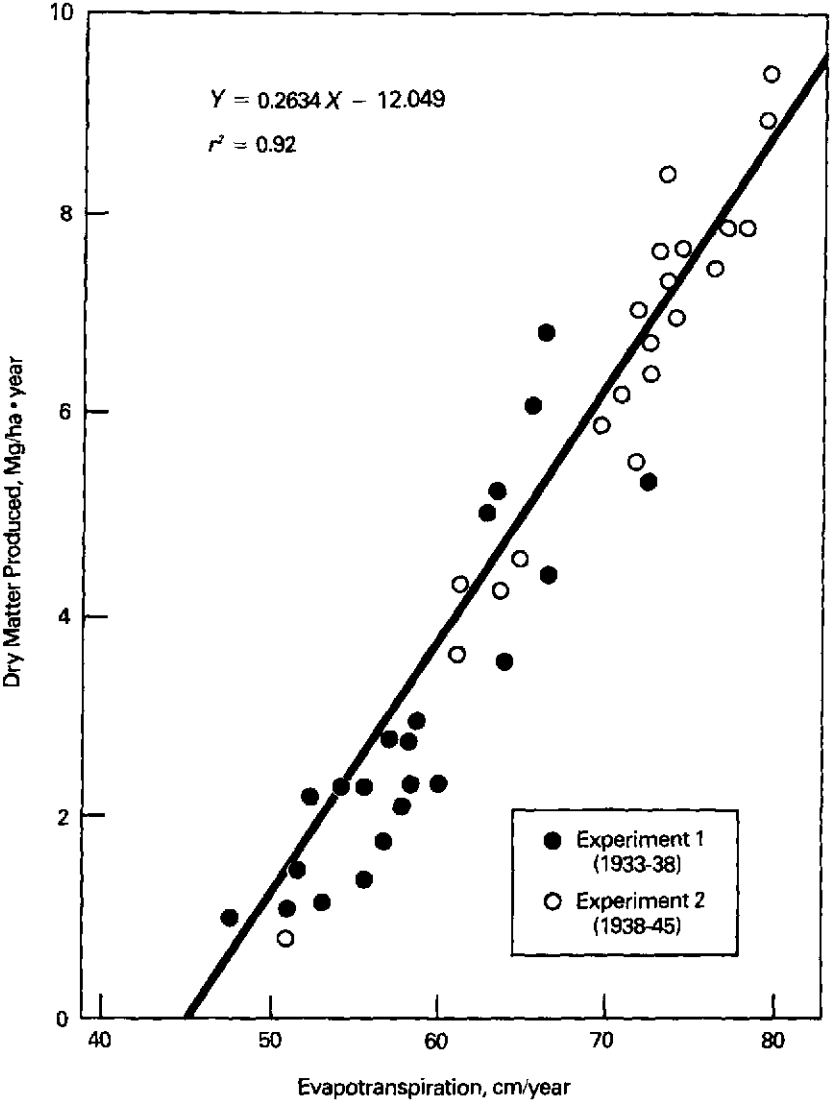


Fig. 12. The relationship between crop dry matter yields and water use (from Allison et al., 1958).