R_n = net radiation, cal/cm^2 · day;

R_s = incoming solar radiation (direct and diffuse), cal/cm^2 · day;

R_t = total monthly rainfall, cm;

R_{so} = cloudless sky radiation, cal/cm^2 · day;

R_u = thermal radiation from the earth's surface (upward), cal/cm^2 · day;

S = percent sunshine hours;

T = average air temperature in °K, (273 + °C);

T_{avg} = average air temperature = $(T_{max} + T_{min})/2$, °C;

T_d = dewpoint temperature, °C;

T_m = monthly average air temperature, °C;

T_{max} = maximum daily temperature, °C;

T_{min} = minimum daily temperature, °C;

TMR_n = annual sum of mean monthly solar radiation in cal/cm^2;

u_2 = wind speed at height of 2 m, km/day;

u_z = wind speed at height of z m, km/day;

Y = crop yield, kg/ha;

Y_p = potential crop yield when water is not limiting for production, kg/ha;

Y/Y_p = relative crop yield;

z = height of wind speed measurement, m;

α = albedo (reflectivity of solar radiation);

λ = latent heat of vaporization of water, cal/cm^2 · mm;

γ = psychrometric constant, mbar/°C;

Δ = slope of saturated vapor pressure curve of air, mbar/°C;

ΔS = change in soil water storage;

σ = Stefan-Boltzmann constant (11.71×10^{-8} cal/cm^2 · day/°K); and

δ_j = crop sensitivity to water stress during the jth growth stage.