Documentation for the SUNFLO crop model

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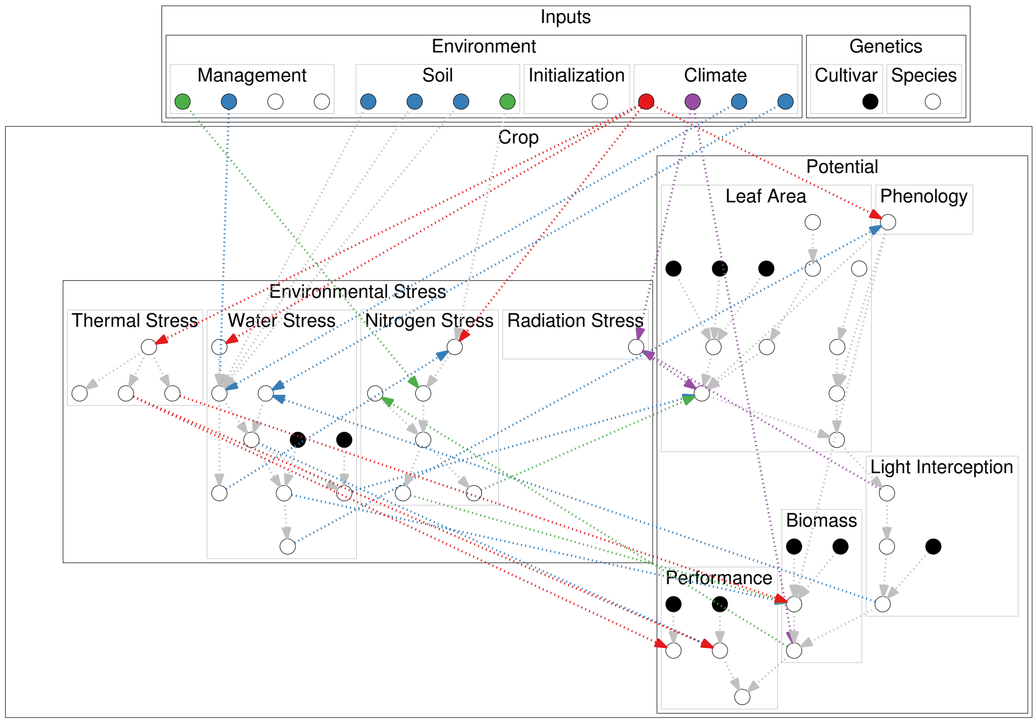
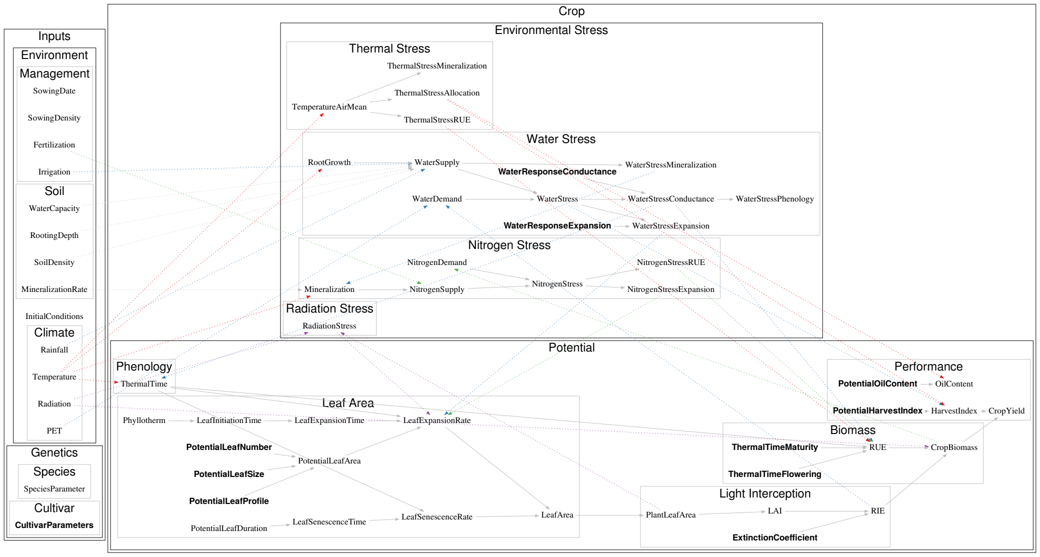
Model structure

Modules



Variables



Inputs

Environment

Climate

label	description	unit
TemperatureAirMin	Minimum air temperature	°C
TemperatureAirMax	Maximum air temperature	°C
Radiation	Global incident radiation	MJ.m-2
PET	Reference evapotranspiration	mm
Rainfall	Rainfall	mm

Soil

label	description	value	unit	reference
RootingDepth	Potential rooting depth	1800.00	mm	(Lecoeur et al., 20
WaterCapacity	Water content at field capacity (0-30 cm)	19.69	%	NA
WaterCapacity	Water content at wilting point (0-30cm)	9.69	%	NA
WaterCapacity	Water content at field capacity (30 cm-rooting depth)	19.69	%	NA

label	description	value	unit	reference
WaterCapacity	Water content at wilting point (30 cm-rooting depth)	9.69	%	NA
SoilDensity	Soil bulk density (0-30cm)	1.50	g.cm-3	NA
SoilDensity	Soil bulk density (30 cm-rooting depth)	1.50	g.cm-3	NA
StoneContent	Stone content (0-rooting depth)	0.00	[0 ; 1]	NA
MineralizationRate	Potential nitrogen mineralization rate	0.50	kg/ha/day (normalized)	(Valé et al., 2007)

Management

label	description	value	unit	reference
SowingDate	Sowing date	NA	dd/mm	NA
HarvestDate	Harvest date	NA	dd/mm	NA
SowingDensity	Plant density	6.8	pnt/m2	NA
Fertilization	Fertilization (date 1)	NA	dd/mm	NA
Fertilization	Fertilization (amount 1)	0.0	kg/ha eq. mineral nitrogen	NA
Fertilization	Fertilization (date 2)	NA	dd/mm	NA
Fertilization	Fertilization (amount 2)	0.0	kg/ha eq. mineral nitrogen	NA
Irrigation	Irrigation (date 1)	NA	dd/mm	NA
Irrigation	Irrigation (amount 1)	0.0	mm	NA
Irrigation	Irrigation (date 2)	NA	dd/mm	NA
Irrigation	Irrigation (amount 2)	0.0	mm	NA
Irrigation	Irrigation (date 3)	NA	dd/mm	NA
Irrigation	Irrigation (amount 3)	0.0	mm	NA

Genetics

Species

Cultivar

label	description	value	unit	refere
ThermalTimeVegetative	Temperature sum to floral initiation	482.000	°Cd	(Leco
ThermalTimeFlowering	Temperature sum from emergence to the beginning of flowering	836.000	°Cd	(Leco
ThermalTimeSenescence	Temperature sum from emergence to the beginning of grain filling	1083.000	°Cd	(Leco
ThermalTimeMaturity	Temperature sum from emergence to seed physiological maturity	1673.000	°Cd	(Leco
PotentialLeafNumber	Potential number of leaves at flowering	29.000	leaf	(Leco
PotentialLeafProfile	Potential rank of the largest leave of leaf profile at flowering	17.000	leaf	(Leco
PotentialLeafSize	Potential area of the largest leave of leaf profile at flowering	448.000	cm2	(Leco
ExtinctionCoefficient	Light extinction coefficient during vegetative growth	0.880	-	(Leco
WaterResponseExpansion	Threshold for leaf expansion response to water stress	-4.420	-	(Casa

label	description	value	unit	refere
WaterResponseConductance	Threshold for stomatal conductance response to water stress	-9.300	-	(Casa
PotentialHarvestIndex	Potential harvest index	0.398	-	(Casa
PotentialOilContent	Potential seed oil content	55.400	% dry matter	(Casa

Crop potential growth

Phenology

Inputs

label	description	value	unit	reference
ThermalTimeVegetative	Temperature sum to floral initiation	482.00	°Cd	(Lecoeur et al.,
ThermalTimeFlowering	Temperature sum from emergence to the beginning of flowering	836.00	°Cd	(Lecoeur et al.,
ThermalTimeSenescence	Temperature sum from emergence to the beginning of grain filling	1083.00	°Cd	(Lecoeur et al.,
ThermalTimeMaturity	Temperature sum from emergence to seed physiological maturity	1673.00	°Cd	(Lecoeur et al.,
SowingDepth	Sowing depth	30.00	mm	NA
Germination	Temperature sum from sowing to germination	86.20	°Cd	(Villalobos et a
ElongationRate	Reciprocal of hypocotyl elongation rate	1.19	°Cd/mm	(Villalobos et a

Emergence

$Emergence = Germination + ElongationRate \cdot SowingDepth$

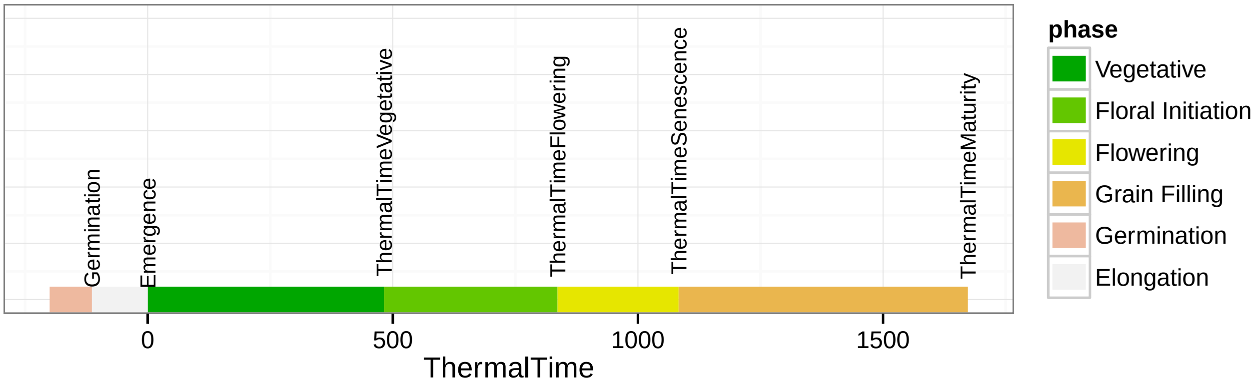
with : $Germination = 86$, Thermal time for germination (°C.d) (Casadebaig et al., 2011) ; $ElongationRate = 1.19$, Hypocotyl elongation rate (°Cd/mm) (Villalobos et al., 1996) ; $SowingDepth = 30$, Sowing depth (mm).

ThermalTime

$$ThermalTime_d = \begin{cases} \int_0^d (T_m - T_b) \cdot (1 + WaterStressPhenology) \cdot dt & \text{if } T_m > T_b \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

with : T_m, Daily mean air temperature (°C); $T_b = 4.8$, Basal temperature (°C) see (Granier and Tardieu, 1998); $ThermalStressPhenology$ Water stress effect on plant heating

PhenoStages

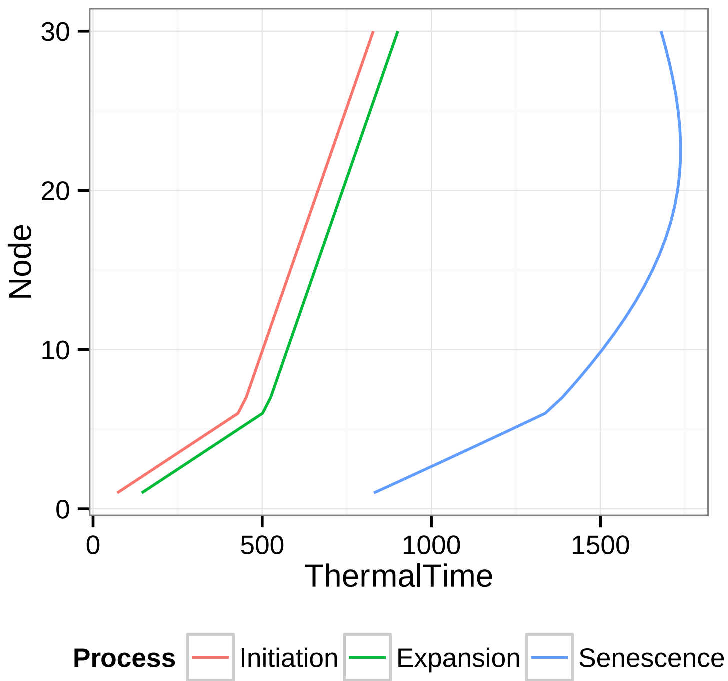


LeafArea

Inputs

label	description	value	unit	reference
PotentialLeafNumber	Potential number of leaves at flowering	29.00	leaf	(Lecoeur et al., 2011)
PotentialLeafProfile	Potential rank of the largest leave of leaf profile at flowering	17.00	leaf	(Lecoeur et al., 2011)
PotentialLeafSize	Potential area of the largest leave of leaf profile at flowering	448.00	cm2	(Lecoeur et al., 2011)
Phyllotherm_1	Phyllotherm (leaf <= 6)	71.43	°Cd	(Rey, 2003)
Phyllotherm_7	Phyllotherm (leaf > 7)	16.34	°Cd	(Rey, 2003)
PotentialLeafDuration	Thermal time between expansion and senescence	851.33	°Cd	(**???**)

LeafInitiationTime, LeafExpansionTime, LeafSenescenceTime

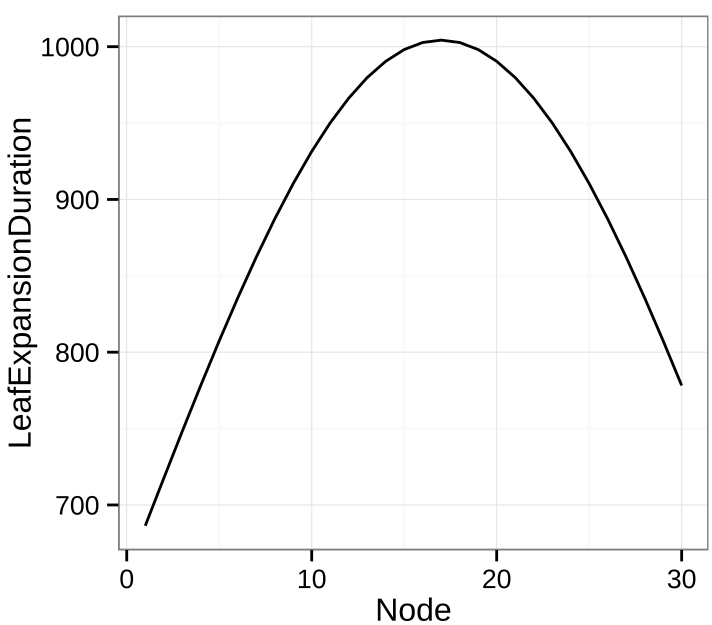


$$LeafInitiationTime_i = \begin{cases} i \cdot Phyllotherm_1 & \text{if } i \leq 6 \\ (i-5) \cdot Phyllotherm_7 + a & \text{if } i \leq LeafNumber \end{cases}$$

with $Phyllotherm_1 = 76.43$ (°C.d), $Phyllotherm_7 = 16.34$ (°C.d) and $a = 400$ (°C.d)

$$LeafExpansionTime_i = LeafInitiation_i + 1/a$$

with $a = 0.01379$.

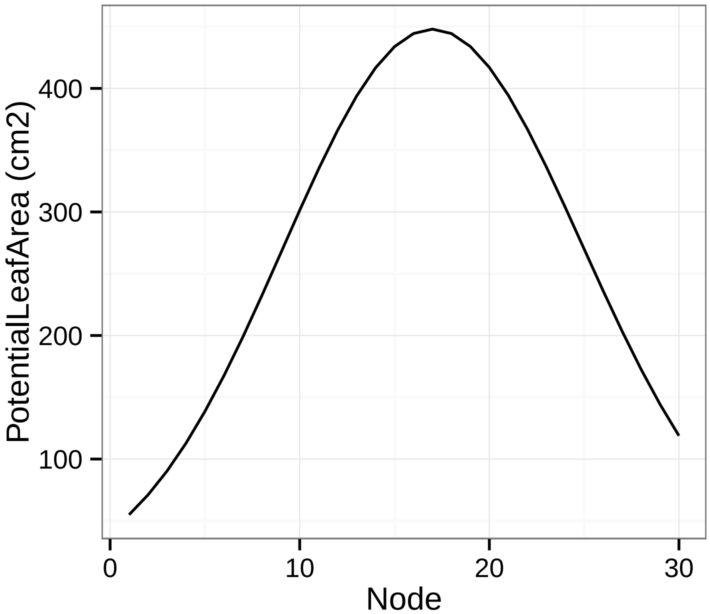


$$LeafExpansionDuration_i = a + PotentialLeafDuration \cdot exp^{\frac{-(i-PotentialLeafProfile)^2}{(c \cdot PotentialLeafNumber)^2}}$$

with $PotentialLeafDuration = 851.3$ (°C.d), $a = 153$ (°C.d), $b = 0.78$

$$LeafSenescenceTime_i = LeafExpansionTime_i + LeafExpansionDuration_i$$

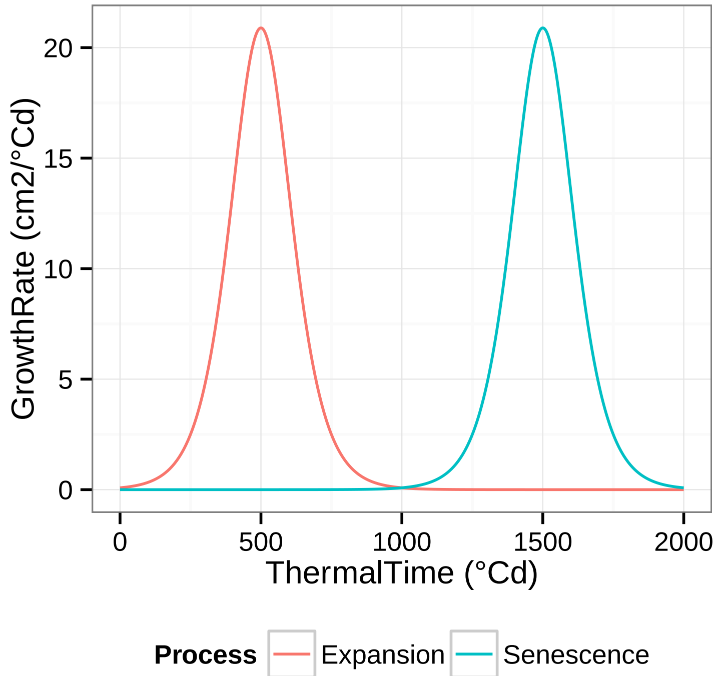
PotentialLeafArea



$$PotentialLeafArea_i = PotentialLeafSize \cdot exp^{a \cdot (\frac{i - PotentialLeafProfile}{PotentialLeafProfile - 1})^2 + b \cdot (\frac{i - PotentialLeafProfile}{PotentialLeafProfile - 1})^3}$$

with $a = -2.05$ and $b = 0.049$, shape parameters; $PotentialLeafSize$ (cm2) and $PotentialLeafProfile$ (node), genotypic parameters.

LeafGrowthRate, LeafSenescenceRate, LeafArea



$$LeafGrowthRate_i = (T_m - T_b) \cdot PotentialLeafArea_i \cdot a \cdot \frac{exp^{-a(ThermalTime - LeafExpansionTime_i)}}{(1 + exp^{-a(ThermalTime - LeafExpansionTime_i)})^2}$$

$$LeafSenescenceRate_i = (T_m - T_b) \cdot LeafArea_i \cdot a \cdot \frac{exp^{-a(ThermalTime - LeafSenescenceTime_i)}}{(1 + exp^{-a(ThermalTime - LeafSenescenceTime_i)})^2}$$

with $T_m = 25$, mean air temperature (°C); $T_b = 4.8$, base temperature (°C); $a = 0.01379$.
The illustration uses $i = 10$ as values for $PotentialLeafArea_i$, $LeafExpansionTime_i$ and $LeafSenescenceTime_i$

$$LeafArea_i = \int LeafGrowthRate_i - \int LeafSenescenceRate_i$$

Light interception

LAI

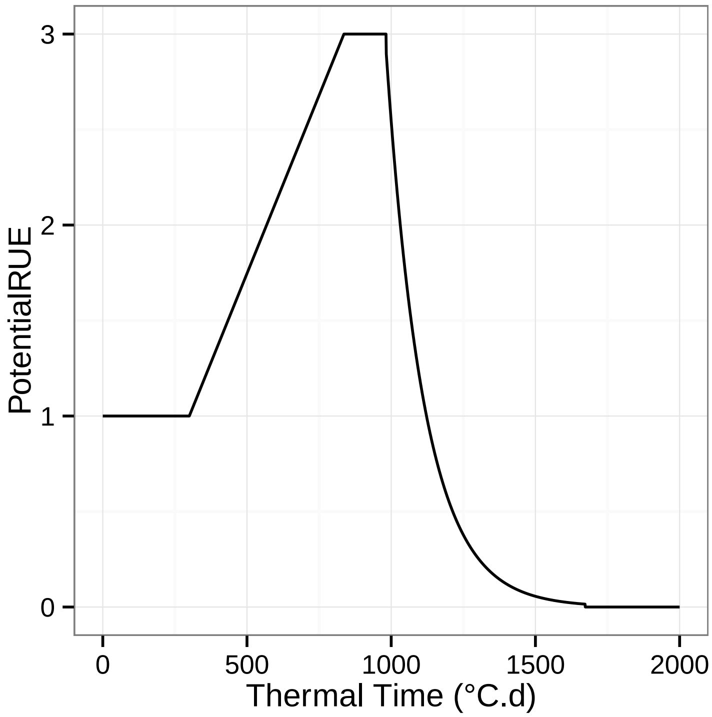
$$LAI = \sum_{i=1}^{LeafNumber} LeafArea_i$$

RIE

$$RIE = 1 - exp^{(-ExtinctionCoefficient * LAI)}$$

Biomass production

RUE



$$PotentialRUE = \begin{cases} r_0 & \text{if } ThermalTime < 300 \\ r_0 + 2 \cdot \frac{ThermalTime-300}{ThermalTimeFlowering-300} & \text{if } 300 < ThermalTime < ThermalTimeFlowering \\ r_{max} & \text{if } ThermalTimeFlowering < ThermalTime < Thermal \\ a \cdot exp^{b \cdot (1-\frac{ThermalTime-ThermalTimeMaturity}{ThermalTimeMaturity-ThermalTimeSenescence})} & \text{if } ThermalTimeSenescence < ThermalTime < Therma \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

with $r_0 = 1$, vegetative RUE; $r_{max} = 3$, maximum RUE; $a = 0.015$, final RUE; $b = 4.5$, slope of RUE decrease in grain filling stage.

CropBiomass (Monteith, 1977)

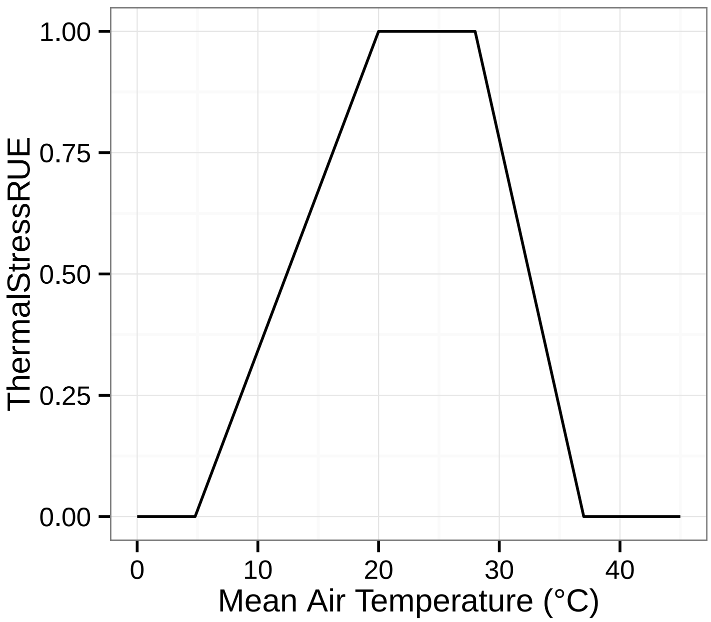
$$dCropBiomass = 0.48 \cdot Radiation \cdot RIE \cdot RUE \cdot dt$$

Crop performance

Environmental factors limiting crop production

Thermal stress

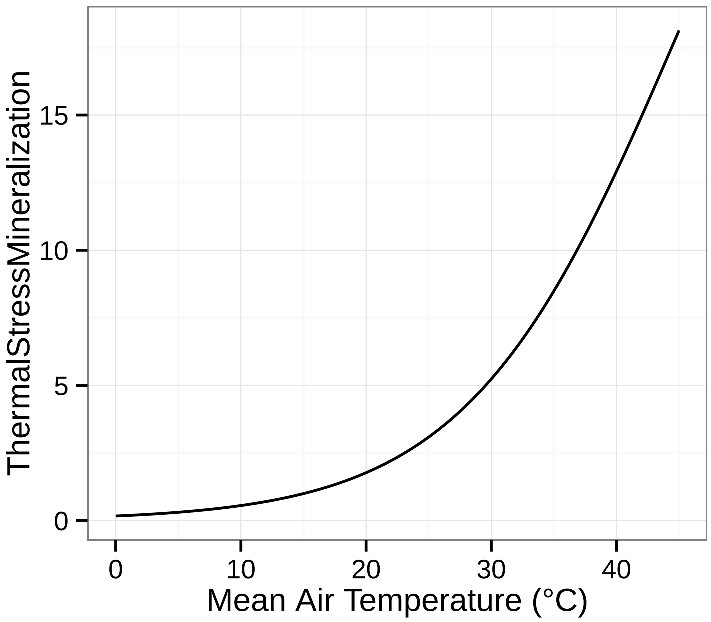
ThermalStressRUE (Villalobos et al., 1996)



$$ThermalStressRUE = \begin{cases} T_m \cdot \frac{1}{T_{ol}-T_b} - \frac{T_b}{T_{ol}-T_b} & \text{if } T_b < T_m < T_{ol} \\ 1 & \text{if } T_{ol} < T_m < T_{ou} \\ T_m \cdot \frac{1}{T_{ou}-tc} - \frac{tc}{T_{ou}-tc} & \text{if } T_{ou} < T_m < tc \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

with $T_b = 4.8$, base temperature (°C); $T_{ol} = 20$, optimal lower temperature (°C); $T_{ou} = 28$, optimal upper temperature (°C); $T_c = 37$, critical temperature (°C)

ThermalStressMineralization (Valé et al., 2007)



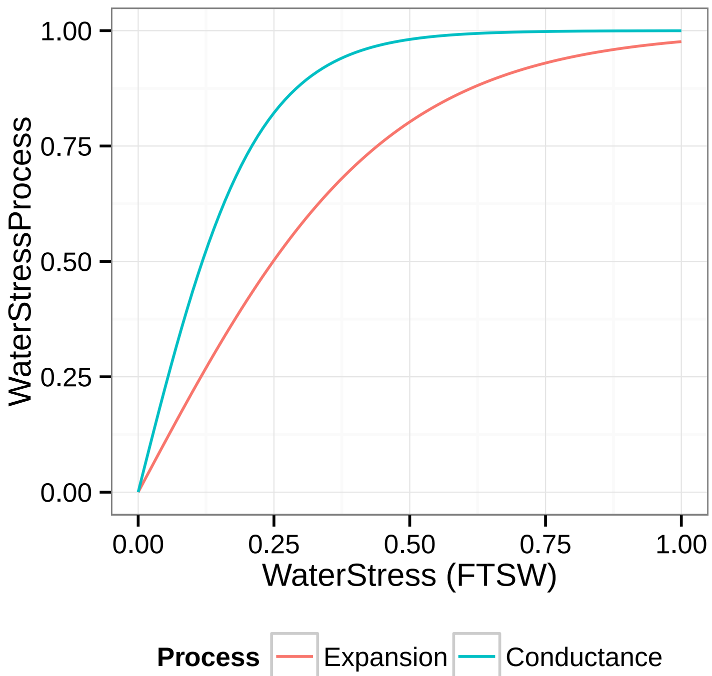
$$ThermalStressMineralization = \frac{T_c}{1 + (T_c - 1) \cdot exp^{(-0.119 \cdot (T_m - T_b))}}$$

with $T_b = 15$, base temperature (°C); $T_c = 36$, critical temperature (°C)

ThermalStressAllocation

Water stress

WaterStressExpansion, WaterStressConductance



$$WaterStressProcess = -1 + \frac{2}{1 + exp^{(a \cdot WaterStress)}}$$

with $a \in [-15.6; -2.3]$, genotype-dependant response parameter

WaterStressPhenology

$$WaterStressPhenology = a \cdot (1 - WaterStressConductance)$$

with $a = 0.1$, scaling parameter for water-stress plant heating

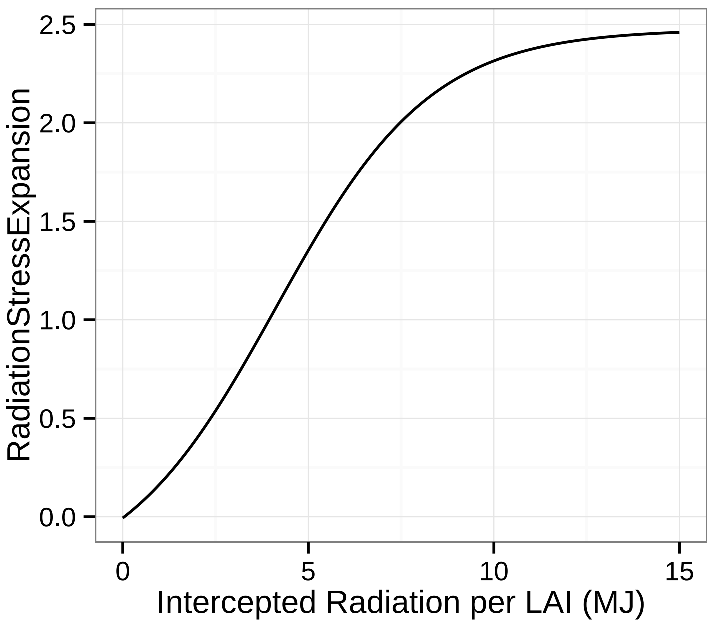
WaterStressMineralization

$$WaterStressMineralization = 1 - (1 - y_0) \cdot (1 - RelativeWaterContent_{layer1})$$

Nitrogen stress

Radiation stress

RadiationStressExpansion (Rey, 2003)



$$RadiationStressExpansion = s \cdot a + \frac{b}{1 + exp^{(\frac{c - IPAR/LAI}{d})}}$$

with $s = 2.5$, scaling parameter for density effect; $a = -0.14$; $b = 1.13$; $c = 4.13$; $d = 2.09$

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