Crops page will have 3 very complex figures

* Biomass (see example in the pptx).
  + X-axis = Date from April 20 to Oct 31, fixed.
  + Y-axis = Above ground total biomass (lbs/acre)
  + Units conversion: lbs/acre = 0.89 \* kg/ha (the reported biomass values are in kg/ha)
  + Y-Variables to show in the figure
    1. BiomassH, column C versus column B, to appear as a shade and calculate also the long term average value and show it as a black line. In the legend call it biomass production with 2015 management and historical weather data
    2. Biomass2015, column G versus column F, to appear as a thick solid line – leave out the last 14 rows! In the legend call it biomass production 2015
    3. Biomass2015, column G versus column F, to appear as a thick solid line – plot only the last 14 rows! In the legend call it forecasted biomass production for the next 14 days
    4. BiomassHF, column E versus column B, to appear as a shade. In the legend call it expected biomass production until the end of the season. This plot should start from the point when the Biomass2015 ends.
    5. BiomassM, column U versus column T, to appear as points. In the legend call it measured biomass production.
    6. BiomassMStdError, column X versus T, to appear as +/- error bars in the points.
* LAI
  + X-axis = Date from April 20 to Oct 31, fixed.
  + Y-axis = Leaf area index (m2 leaf/m2 soil)
  + No unit conversion.
  + Y-Variables to show in the figure
    1. laiH, column O versus column B, to appear as a shade and calculate also the long term average value and show it as a black line. In the legend call it LAI with 2015 management and historical weather data
    2. lai2015, column S versus column F, to appear as a thick solid line – leave out the last 14 rows! In the legend call it LAI 2015
    3. lai2015, column S versus column F, to appear as a thick solid line – plot only the last 14 rows! In the legend call it forecasted LAI for the next 14 days
    4. laiHF, column Q versus column B, to appear as a shade. In the legend call it expected LAI until the end of the season. This plot should start from the point when the lai2015 ends.
    5. laiM, column Z versus column T, to appear as points. In the legend call it measured LAI.
    6. laiMStdError, column AC versus T, to appear as +/- error bars in the points.
* Yield – leave that for now.

Soil page will have 3 complex figures

1. Soil water (see example plot below)
   * X-axis = Date from April 1st to Oct 31, fixed.
   * Y-axis = Soil water (inches)
   * Units conversion: inches = 0.0393701 \* mm (the reported SW values are in mm)
   * Y-Variables to show in the figure
     1. SAT, column AF versus column B, to appear as a solid line. In the legend call it Saturated water content
     2. DUL, column AJ versus column B, to appear as a solid line. In the legend call it Field capacity
     3. LL, column AL versus column B, to appear as a solid line. In the legend call it Permanent wilting point
     4. SW2015, column AH versus column AG, to appear as a thick solid line – leave out the last 14 rows! In the legend call it soil water 2015
     5. SW2015, column AH versus column AG, to appear as a thick solid line – plot only the last 14 rows! In the legend call it forecasted soil water for the next 14 days
     6. SWM, column AT versus column AS, to appear as points. In the legend call it measured soil water
     7. SWMStdError, column AU versus AS, to appear as +/- error bars in the points.
2. Soil temperature (see example plot below)
   * X-axis = Date from April 1st to Oct 31, fixed.
   * Y-axis = Soil temperature (F)
   * Units conversion: F = F = 32 + C\*9/5 (the reported ST values are in oC)
   * Y-Variables to show in the figure
     1. ST2015, column AP versus column AG, to appear as a thick solid line – leave out the last 14 rows! In the legend call it soil temperature 2015
     2. SW2015, column AP versus column AG, to appear as a thick solid line – plot only the last 14 rows! In the legend call it forecasted soil temperature for the next 14 days
     3. STM, column BB versus column BA, to appear as points. In the legend call it measured soil temperature
     4. STMStdError, column BE versus BA, to appear as +/- error bars in the points.
3. Soil nitrogen (see example plot below)
   * X-axis = Date from April 1st to Oct 31, fixed.
   * Y-axis = Soil Nitrogen in lbs/acres at 1 feet
   * Units conversion: lbs/acre = 0.89 \* kg/ha (the reported NO3 values are in kg/ha)
   * Y-Variables to show in the figure
     1. NO32015, column AN versus column AM, to appear as a thick solid line – leave out the last 14 rows! In the legend call it soil nitrogen 2015
     2. NO32015, column AN versus column AM, to appear as a thick solid line – plot only the last 14 rows! In the legend call it forecasted soil nitrogen for the next 14 days
     3. NO3M, column AW versus column AV, to appear as points. In the legend call it measured soil nitrogen
     4. NO3MStdError, column AZ versus AV, to appear as +/- error bars in the points.





