

THE USE OF A DYNAMIC DIGRAPH STRUCTURE
IN A POPULATION SIMULATION MODEL
FOR GRAIN SORGHUM

By

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The Use of a Dynamic Digraph Structure in a Population Simulation Model for Grain Sorghum

I. INTRODUCTION

Sorghum (often referred to as milo) has, through successful research efforts, grown to be one of the leading world crops both in production area and in food value. As of 1969, sorghum ranked fifth in acreage of crops in the world, being exceeded only by wheat, rice, corn, and barley. Perhaps of greater importance is the fact that it is a major food crop in the most heavily populated regions of the world. The three top producers of sorghum in 1970 were the United States, Mainland China, and India.

Because of its resistance to drought and heat, sorghum has been a prominent crop in the southern half of the Great Plains area since the early 19th Century. It was a highly successful livestock food for the early pioneer farmers especially in the semi-arid regions. Also, due primarily to research, sorghum production grew seven-fold between 1940 and 1968 alone, and as a result, it has become an important cash crop for the American farmer. The development of early maturing varieties allowed expansion to the higher altitudes to the west and cooler areas to the north. Shorter varieties allowed automation of harvesting while development of insect and disease resistant hybrids have increased per acre production considerably.

Kansas ranks second only to Texas in total sorghum production and has played a key role in the continued improvement of sorghum. Significant contributions have been made and are presently being made by the agricultural experiment stations of Texas and Kansas. One such contribution was the development in 1975 of the first computer simulation model for grain sorghum by Drs. G. F. Arkin and J. T. Ritchie of the Blacklands Conservation Research Center, Temple, Texas and Dr. R. L. Vanderlip of the Agronomy Department at Kansas State University <1>. This model was developed primarily as a tool for improving management decisions for increased sorghum crop production.

The Arkin, Ritchie, Vanderlip model was based upon simulating a single sorghum plant from emergence to maturity under the weather and soil conditions given for the sorghum field under consideration. A per acre production figure was derived by multiplying the production of the single plant by the number of sorghum plants per acre. This model, which will be referred to as the Single Plant Model, was a fairly sophisticated model with a good degree of accuracy. However, a detailed study of the Single Plant Model showed a complete lack of program structuring and internal documentation. More importantly, the study raised the question as to the accuracy of modeling an entire field based upon the output of one single plant. For example, in the original simulation model, no consideration was given to field variables such as soil variability, seed distribution, emergence date variance, and plant leaf area and tillering.

The current project was instigated to design a field level simulation model which: 1) would have a modular structure, 2) would have sufficient internal documentation, and 3) would expand the model developed by Drs. Arkin, Ritchie, and Vanderlip to include simulation of the variability within a field of sorghum. The new simulation model developed during this project will be referred to as the Field Level Model. The basis of this model is a data structure representing a directed graph (digraph). Each node in the data structure will represent a portion of the field which has some significant difference from the rest of the model. The digraph is the result of plotting the nodes from day to day as they diverge and converge (see figure 3). For example, if half of the field holds water very well while the remainder can not, then the model would be split (the graph will diverge) into two equal parts (or nodes) each of which will be simulated based upon its separate characteristics. The nodes will also be allowed to merge (or converge) if the difference between the two parts is eliminated. If in the above example it rains enough to allow sufficient water for the entire field then the nodes would converge. The converging and diverging of nodes will be based upon internal policies programmed into the model at a later date. It is the objective of the current project to develop the data structure and prove that it is applicable and useful.

II. The Single Plant Model

It is difficult to present the workings of the Single Plant Model because of the initial lack of modularity and program structure. To overcome this problem the model will be presented in a more logical format with proper modularization and program flow. This represents the state of the model after it was reorganized for use in the Field Level Model but before any new modules were added.

Figure 1. gives a high level diagram for the Single Plant Model showing the various subroutines in the order that they are called. Figure 2. shows a hierarchy diagram of the model before modularization was undertaken. The main routine initializes the critical variables to zero and reads the remaining constant variables from cards. These variables represent plant data, soil data, planting data and location data, all of which remain unchanged throughout the simulation. Table 1 gives a breakdown of the information used in each data type.

After the constant data has been read, up to one year's climatic data is read. This data gives the maximum and minimum temperatures, solar radiation, and rainfall. As each day's climatic data is read, the day's evaporation is calculated by the subroutine EVAP. This value is subtracted from the available water content of the soil by a second subroutine called SOLWAT. SOLWAT also adds rainfall amounts to the soil contents when applicable and then calculates the moisture limiting factor for photosynthesis. Both of these

TABLE

Plant Data

Leaf number -- total number of leaves produced

Leaf area -- maximum area of each individual leaf, cm²

Planting Data

Planting date

Plant population

Row width

Row direction

Climatic Data (daily from planting to maturity)

Maximum temperature, C

Minimum temperature, C

Solar radiation, langley's per day

Rainfall, cm

Location Data

Extractable soil water capacity, cm

Initial extractable soil water content, cm

Latitude

Table 1. Input data required.

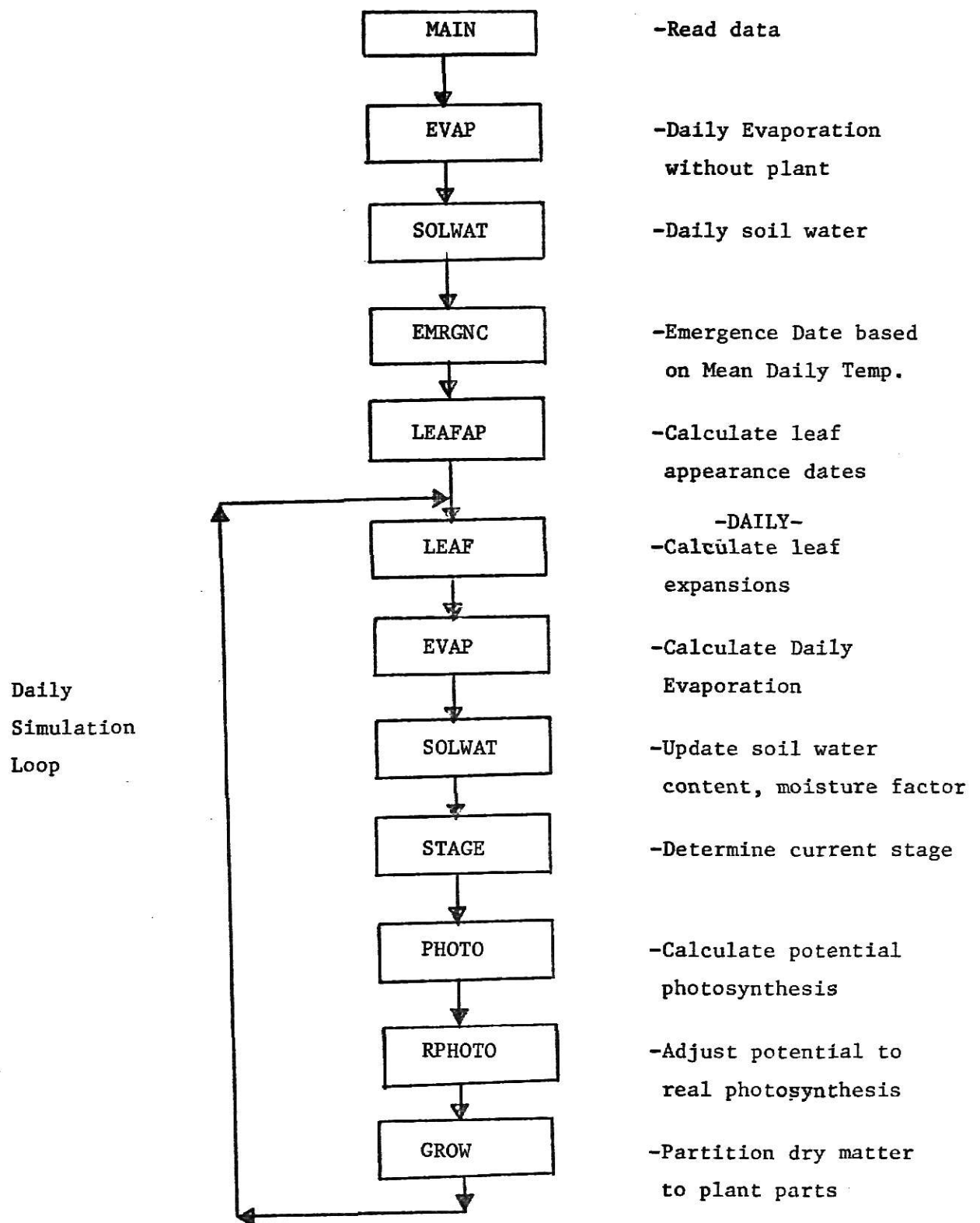


FIGURE 1.

Single Plant Model's Hierarchy Diagram*

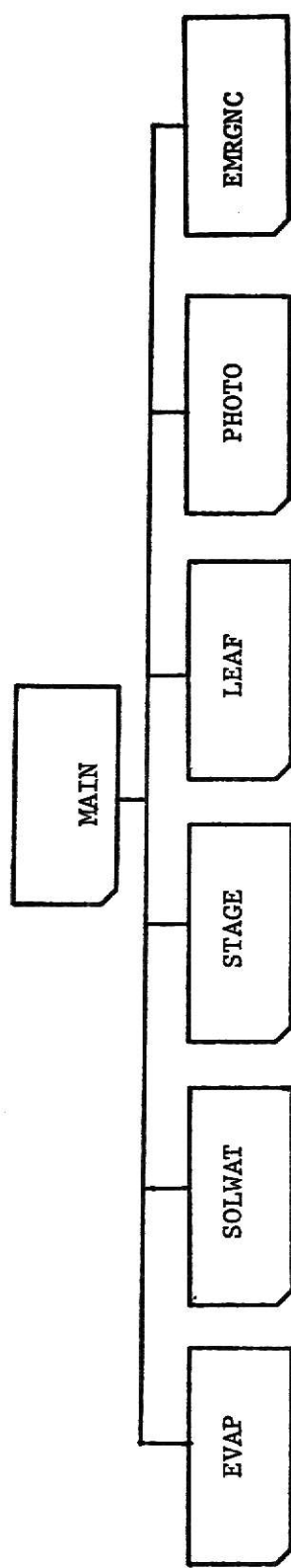


FIGURE 2.

subroutines will be used again when growth simulation begins. After all the climatic data has been read, the emergence module (EMRGNC) is called to calculate emergence date of the single plant based upon mean daily temperature.

Each sorghum hybrid has a maximum number of leaves which will develop and a maximum leaf area for each leaf. The model is heavily based upon the amount of light intercepted by the plant. Therefore, the leaf area per plant must be known. Field and phytotron studies have shown that the rate leaves appear on grain sorghum is directly related to mean daily temperature. The next step is to call the leaf appearance module to calculate the date each leaf appears (subroutine LEAFAP) based on mean daily temperature.

These first three stages are completed in preparation for the actual daily growth simulation. A large loop is established beginning on the date of emergence and ending either at plant maturity or the last date climatic data was supplied, whichever comes first. Within this loop there are seven stages or modules (1).

The first stage calls the module LEAF which calculates the expansion of each leaf and adds this amount to the area of that particular leaf. This figure will then be used to

(1) This loop with some modifications will later be referred to as the Daily Simulation Control Routine or DSCR.

calculate the amount of light intercepted by the plant. Leaf senescence (death due to aging) is accounted for by subtracting the maximum leaf area of the first leaf from the total leaf area at the time the twelfth leaf has reached its maximum area. This process then continues for each successive leaf which appears after the twelfth leaf. Once all the leaves have appeared the modeling of senescence continues by subtracting 0.4 percent of the total leaf area from the total area each day until maturity.

In the second and third stages, the EVAP and SOLWAT routines are called again to give the daily water evaporation and to update the soil water content, respectively. During initialization these routines were called to establish the soil condition for each day under the assumption that no plant was present. This data is now used as input on a daily basis and new figures are calculated based upon the presence of the sorghum plant. Although this seems to be a fine point on the differences between the initialization calls to EVAP and SOLWAT and the simulation calls, it is an important point. This is especially true for SOLWAT which takes the evaporation figures from EVAP and separates them into soil evaporation and plant evaporation both of which are taken from the soil content figure. The division is important from two standpoints; first in the initial calls no plant evaporation occurs, thus affecting the soil content in a different manner, and secondly in the simulation calls the moisture limiting factor for photosynthesis which is derived

in SOLWAT is a major factor on plant growth.

The fourth stage is for the simulation model to determine the stage of plant development. There are three important stages in the development of grain sorghum and the model must identify the current stage in order to apply certain important growth factors. The subroutine STAGE does this based upon the date that certain leaves reach their maximum leaf area which is an output from the LEAF routine. STAGE sets a common variable representing the plants development stage which is then referenced by the final three stages.

Stage five of the plant simulation is the most sophisticated and technically based portion of the model. In this stage the PHOTO subroutine is called to calculate the potential photosynthesis of the plant under each day's conditions. Since light interception is the most critical element in the model, the shading of leaves both from the plant itself and from neighboring plants becomes a critical factor. Complicating the problem is the fact that shading within the plant's canopy is dynamic, that is, it changes with the sun's altitude and azimuth and with plant's size. To account for these dynamic interactions the PHOTO routine applies a mathematical model developed by Arkin and Ritchie <2> to simulate the light interception in the grain sorghum plant canopy.

Using this model, PHOTO estimates the net potential

photosynthesis in terms of the amount of carbon dioxide fixed during daylight hours under certain common conditions. The calculations are made and summed for each hour of the daylight portion of the day. The result is a daily figure representing potential photosynthesis.

In stage six the potential photosynthesis is passed to the RPHOTO routine where a series of efficiency functions are applied to the data. These functions modify the potential photosynthesis to reflect a more realistic value based upon non-optimum temperatures and soil water conditions. There is an efficiency parameter for each environmental constraint on the photosynthetic rate. Examples of these would be night-time respiration loss, temperature conditions and soil water conditions. As an example of their effect, all photosynthesis stops below the temperature of minus five degrees C; thus all potential photosynthesis calculated below that temperature would be subtracted to give a zero rate for each hour the temperature was below minus five degrees C. Similarly, reduction in photosynthesis due to limiting soil moisture has been shown to be proportionate to the reduction in plant evaporation resulting from the limited water availability <7>. There is a threshold of extractable soil moisture below which plant evaporation is affected. This threshold is dependent upon the particular soil and enters the model as a single soil water holding capacity variable. The extractable soil water is determined daily by the model using a modified soil water balance routine developed by Ritchie <6>. Once the water

available has been reduced to 25% of the soil holding capability an effect upon net photosynthesis is seen.

The seventh and final stage of the Single Plant Model is the GROW routine. It is within this routine that all dry matter is partitioned between the various plant parts (root, leaf, culm, head, and grain). The basis of the distribution is the stage of development which is an output from the STAGE routine. The plant's growth is broken into three major phases and each phase gives a different dry matter distribution. Each part's weight is kept on an accumulative basis from day to day until maturity.

After the GROW routine has calculated the day's growth factors and they have been added to the plant's development, the model loops back to stage one and begins simulating the next day's growth. Final maturity is based upon 1.6 times the number of days to half-bloom (anthesis) which, in turn, is based upon leaf development.

In summary, the model goes through seven stages each day with each stage applying critical factors progressively until the final stage where the day's growth estimates are partitioned into the various plant parts. The plant's maturity date is calculated as a function of leaf development. These steps are summarized in Figures 1 and 2.

III. OBJECTIVES AND APPROACHES

The following are the four main objectives of this project.

1. To add internal documentation to the main routines of the Single Plant Model.
2. To modularize the model into logical units in preparation for later updates and replacements.
3. To develop an acceptable approach to extending the Single Plant Model to a field population model.
4. To prove the validity of the approach by implementing divergence due to variations in emergence dates.

The first two objectives were to represent only about five percent of the project effort. The development of the field model was expected to account for approximately 40% of the project effort, while the remaining 55% was dedicated to converting the Single Plant Model into a field model in accordance with objective four.

A limited literature search was undertaken to study some of the more widely used plant simulation models. Included in the study was a cotton model developed at

Mississippi State <5>, a vegetative plant growth model <8>, a sugar beet model <4>, and a distribution model of organism Development times <3>. Although several of the models studied presented alternate approaches, the result of the study was that no new approach would be undertaken and the project would be oriented toward the Single Plant Model because of the large amount of local time and effort already committed to the Single Plant Model and the successes seen in its development.

Because of the already large size of the program that simulates the Single Plant Model (86K-bytes), the problem was to develop an approach which would not greatly increase the model's core requirements or run time.

The first serious approach considered was to partition the sorghum field into a variable number of segments, each of which would represent a specified combination of field variables. For example, a field consisting of two basic soil types, 60% of one and 40% of another would be split into two partitions representing 60% and 40% of the field, respectively. These partitions would then be sub-partitioned based upon a second variable, for example, there might be three separate emergence dates representing 30% emergence on day one, 40% on day two, and 30% on day three (2). This results in six partitions representing 18%,

(2) That is 30% of all the plants which will emerge do so on the same day the first plant emerges while 40% emerge on the next day and all remaining plants emerge on day three.

12%, 24%, 16%, 18%, and 12% of the field. The process would continue for each field variable applicable to the model. The Single Plant Model would then be called to simulate each partition and a total field production would be estimated by weighting each partition based upon the percent of the entire field it represented.

There were several major difficulties with this approach. The number of simulations, and thus the run time required, appeared to grow exponentially with the number of field variables added to the model. Secondly, several of the crucial field variables do not become critical until later into the simulation itself. Since these variables could not be ignored, a modification was considered which would allow the model to dynamically add additional partitions during the simulation of any partition. These partitions would then be added to the list of partitions to be simulated. Although, the new approach cut down the initial number of partitions required, it allowed each partition to create new partitions which in turn could create still more partitions, etc. The approach was theoretically desirable but since there appeared to be no limit to the number of partitions which could be created, it was not considered realistically applicable.

An alternative solution was to apply the same theoretical approach, but in a more manageable structure. The idea was to build a dynamic tree structure which would allow the concurrent simulation of the various partitions on

a daily basis. The tree would grow dynamically each day with each leaf (3) representing a field partition. When a new field variable becomes critical at one of the leaves then that leaf would diverge into one or more additional leaves in preparation for the next day's simulation.

At first, a tree search routine was considered for limiting the number of nodes. With this approach partitioning or branching would be unlimited. At simulation time each branch would be searched to see if its simulation would be critical based upon policies which would have to be written into the program. Figure 4. demonstrates how this approach would have worked. In the beginning each branch is considered and only those nodes considered critical would be simulated (nodes 1,2,4, and 6) . On the next day only those branches and their potential diverging (sons) branches would be considered. At day two nodes 1, 2, 7, 8, and 6 are simulated. This procedure would continue until all paths reach maturity.

Theoretically this approach also seemed acceptable because there are several known algorithms for tree searching and dynamic divergence would be allowed. However, some major difficulties arose. First allowing the creation of branches which may never be used increases storage requirements unnecessarily. Even if such unused branches were ignored and never stored in memory there would be no

(3) The word 'leaf' or 'leaves' here represents leaves in the tree structure not leaves on the Sorghum plant.

limitations on the number of branch nodes which would have to be kept. The second major problem was that tree searching is a very time consuming process. It was felt that as much time would be used searching as simulating and if possible this should be eliminated. Therefore a modification was considered which would limit the number of partitions the tree structure would be allowed to diverge into by requiring that any new partition represent five percent or more of the entire field. Once a leaf matured its daily simulation would be discontinued, but the remaining leaves would be simulated on a daily basis until all leaves reached maturity.

This approach seemed to overcome all of the major objections to the previous alternatives considered. The maximum number of leaves which would have to be simulated on any given day would be twenty (4). This limited run time to an acceptable level. Secondly, the critical variables would be able to enter the system when they became critical without requiring any form of catch-up simulation time. However, if a variable which became critical represented less than 5% of the field, then it would not be considered crucial to the model as a whole and divergence would not be allowed. The only remaining concern was the amount of core that would be required to simultaneously simulate twenty plants. Since this approach had generated a considerable

(4) There are at most twenty nodes representing 5% or more of a field. However, as will be seen later a twenty-first node is used for data accumulation after maturity.

amount of excitement, this concern was ruled secondary to the potential of the proposed data structure. It was hoped that the tree structure would lend itself to better memory management and that the core requirements could be reduced in the Single Plant Model itself.

Although the tree structure approach had several desirable characteristics, one additional modification was made to take advantage of the fact that with grain sorghum, it is quite common for a field variable which has become critical and has caused a slow-down in the plant's growth, to be eliminated before it causes too much damage. In this case, the plant could 'catch up' to its normal growth level. For example, a lack of available soil water in one area of the field might cause a slow-down in the growth rate in that partition (simulated by a divergence at that point). However, if rain comes, the plants in the partition may speed up growth until they reach the growth level of the rest of the field. To allow for this possibility the proposed data structure was modified from a tree structure with only divergence to a directed graph structure with divergence and convergence.

Convergence in the model is a unique concept that is expected to increase the accuracy of the model. Once a node matures it will be possible to merge the associated data and to free the node space for other uses. This concept of convergence add tremendous potential to the model from the stand point of the Agronomist, and it is perhaps as unique

as the proposed data structure itself.

The final conclusion was that a graph structure which allowed dynamic divergence and convergence of nodes would best serve the objectives of the project.

IV. THE PROPOSED DATA STRUCTURE

The core of the Field Level Model is its data structure. Figure 3 illustrates the gradual development of the model's digraph structure. The Source Node represents the field prior to entering the simulation model. The Sink Node at the bottom of the graph is a special node, where all simulation nodes are merged at maturity. It is represented in the program as the twenty-first element of each of the dimensioned variables in the NODBLK COMMON block. Node 1 represents the field as initialized from the reading of global and field variables; that is, one full set of data is read in and stored in the first of the twenty available nodes. At this point the weighting factor for the node is 100%. Immediately following the input of both the global and field data, the emergence routine is called to calculate the days and percent per day that emergence occurs. The Emergence Routine in turn calls the CREATE routine for each additional day emergence occurs. Each call to the CREATE routine represents a divergence of the node presently being processed.

For the example shown in Figure 3, four emergence days are shown (June 1,3,4, and 5). Therefore, CREATE must be called three times. The weighting factor for each node is calculated by the Emergence Routine; for our example, 15%, 35%, 35%, and 15% respectively. (Note that node one simply has had its emergence date established and its weighting factor changed.) After the necessary divergence has occurred

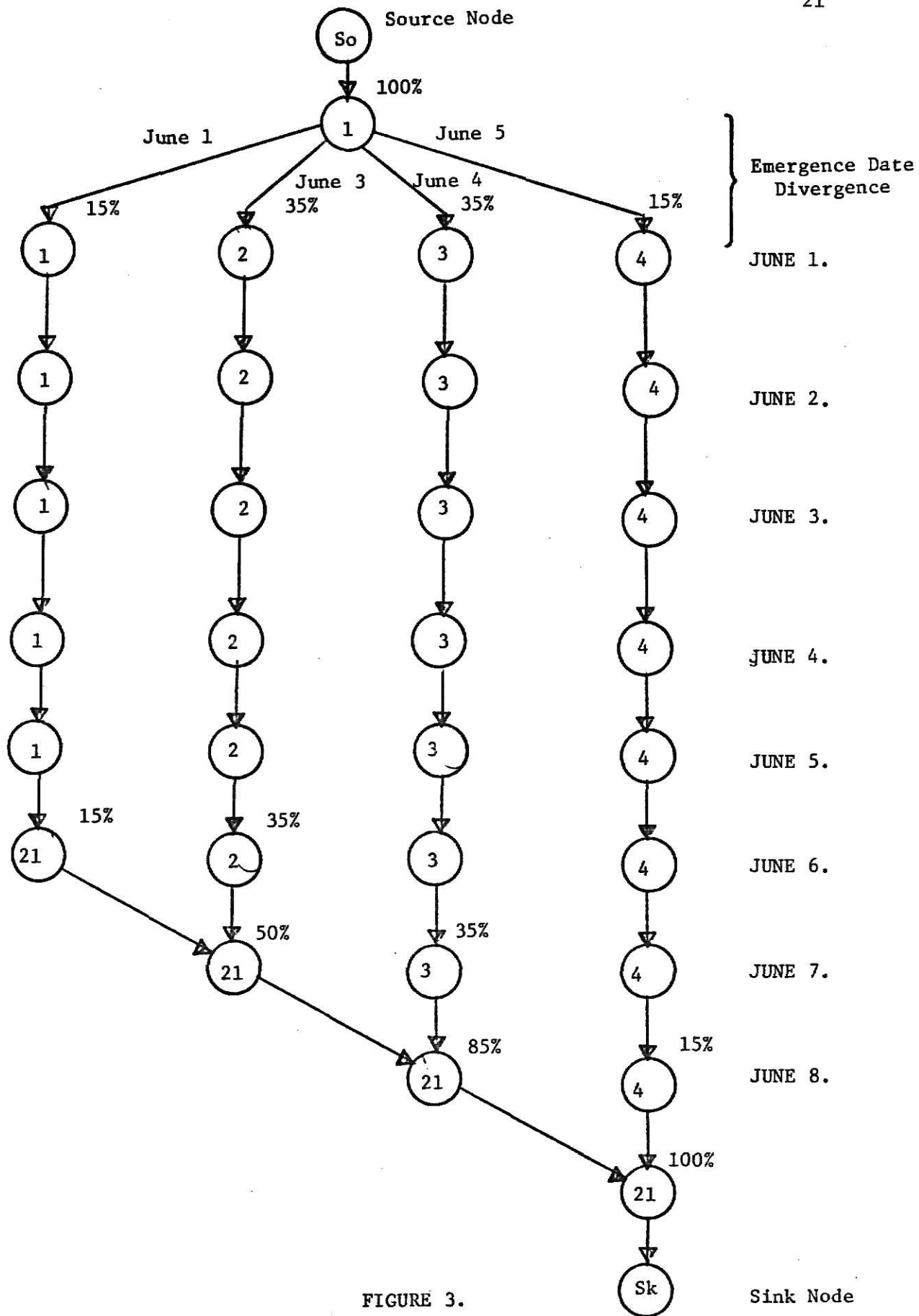


FIGURE 3.

Tree Search Approach

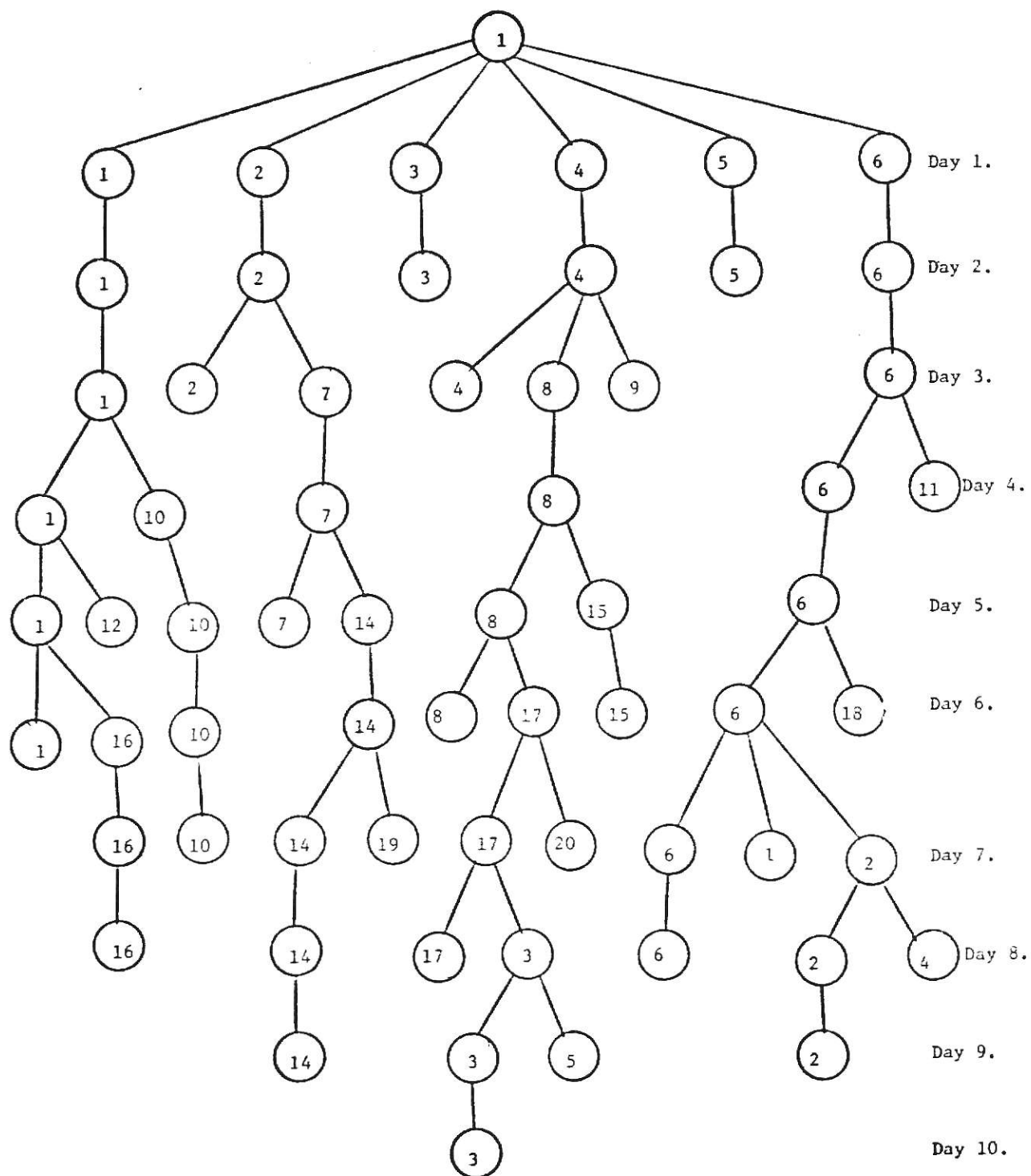


FIGURE 4.

the main routine enters the Daily Simulation Control Routine. At this point the earliest emergence date is located and the daily simulation begins (in the above example June 1).

To simulate a node for a particular day, the Single Plant Model routine (SPMDOL) is called, which in turn follows the previously described procedure for the Single Plant Model (see section II). Once the simulation is completed control passes back to the Daily Simulation Control Routine in the main routine which checks to see if that node has reached maturity. If so, a flag is set which will allow that particular branch to be bypassed from the next day on. The control routine then uses the memory management scheme illustrated in Figure 5 (and described in the next section) to scan each of the remaining active nodes to see if its emergence date has been reached. If it has, then a check is made as to whether or not the node has already reached maturity. If the emergence date has not been reached or if maturity has already occurred then the node is bypassed. Otherwise, the SPMDOL is called for each active node. This process continues until all the nodes in the INUSE list (5) have been tested. At that point the date counters are incremented to the next day and the procedure is repeated.

In the example in Figure 3, the SPMDOL routine is

(5) The INUSE list will be covered in the next section.

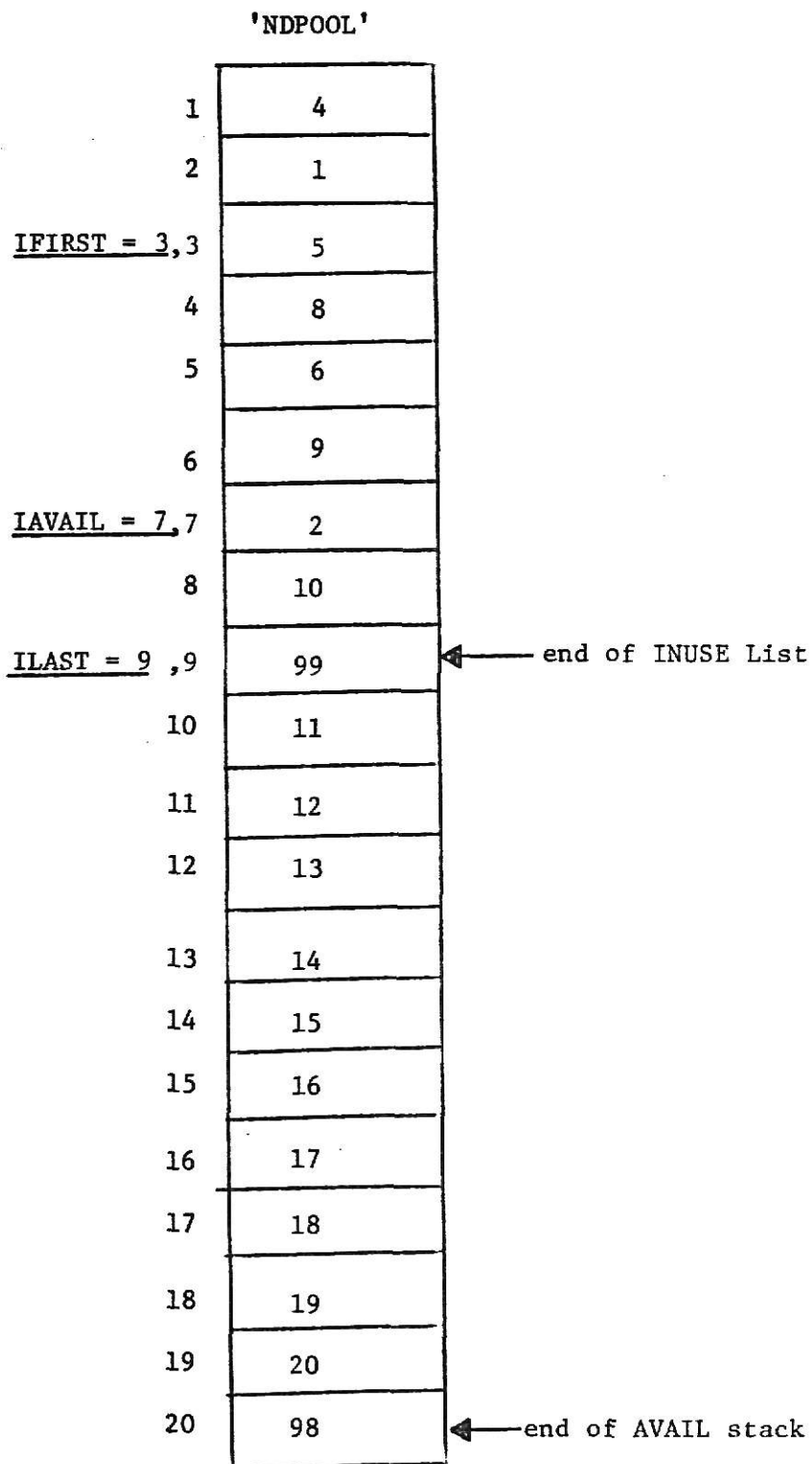


FIGURE 5.

called once for June 1 and once for June 2, both to simulate the 15% of the field represented by node 1. (The yellow nodes represent those nodes which are simulated each day.) On June 3 the SPMODL is called twice; once for node 1 and once for node 2. This process continues with each node entering the system as its emergence date is reached until June 5th where node 1 matures. At this point node 1 is merged into the Sink Node by the MERGE routine. Node 1's space is released by the FRNODE (free node) routine which is called by the MERGE routine and the daily simulation continues with one less node. Finally on June 9th the last node has reached maturity and is merged into the Sink Node (6). The daily simulation control routine senses this condition and passes control back to the main routine where the results are printed from the Sink Node. The field simulation is completed. The main routine next tries to read a new set of global and field data for a totally new field simulation. If no new data is available the program stops.

It is important, at this point, to note that the only convergence which actually occurs in the model as it is, is the converging of nodes 1, 2, 3, and 4 into the Sink Node (node 21). Objective four of this project stipulated that the emergence date variable would be used to test the proposed data structure. This stemmed from the fact that it is the emergence date variable which actually causes the

(6) Obviously this example is not realistic.

first change in the various field plants. This change occurs prior to the model's entrance into the Daily Simulation Control Routine. The unfortunate aspect of using the emergence date for a test divergence is that, to date, no relationship has been developed for determining when various plants with different emergence dates can be considered similiar enough in growth to allow the model to converge. This question is still being researched. As a result, with the test data used, the only convergence that occurs is the merging of various nodes into the Sink Node. Section VII on Proposed Extentions will cover this problem in greater detail.

V. MEMORY MANAGEMENT SCHEME

The one major drawback to the proposed data structure was the unknown factor of memory space requirements. This problem was complicated by the fact that the project was limited to a FORTRAN implementation (a stipulation set by the Agronomy Department) which has no instrument for allowing dynamic allocation and deallocation of memory. Because the Field Model would be creating and freeing nodes dynamically during the simulation process, it became necessary to establish some form of memory management to get freed nodes recycled back into the system. To accomplish this, a simple memory management scheme was established using an array of twenty pointers (called NDPOOL) and three special pointers (IAVAIL, IFIRST, and ILAST). The scheme is based upon two data structures; a queue called INUSE and a stack called AVAIL.

The INUSE queue is a linked list used to store pointers to the nodes which are presently in use by the model. IFIRST is a pointer to the node which has been in the queue the longest (called the bottom of the queue) and ILAST points to the last node added to the queue (the top of the queue). When new nodes are used ILAST is set to point to the new node and the node ILAST originally pointed to is set to point to the new node. However, contrary to the normal use of queues, IFIRST is not necessarily the next node to be taken off the queue. However, IFIRST is still of value as the node at which each new day's simulation begins.

The second data structure is the AVAIL stack which is a linked list of nodes which are not in use and which can be used by the model at any time. Access to AVAIL is always through the IAVAIL pointer which always points to the next available node. Since every node will be in one and only one of these two structures, one array can be used to store both structures. NDPOOL serves this function. Figure 5 shows how the INUSE queue and an AVAIL stack are both stored in NDPOOL. In Figure 5, the INUSE queue consists of nodes 3,5,6, and 9, respectively, and the rest of the nodes are on the AVAIL stack.

The first call to CREATE is made prior to reading in the field variables. This sets up the memory management pointers so that the first node is available for reading the field variables. At that point IFIRST is set to one which is the pointer into the INUSE list. NDPOOL(1) is set to 99 representing the end of the INUSE list (ie. there is only one node in use). ILAST is also set to one to point to the last node presently in use. This pointer will be used to add new nodes to the INUSE queue. The remaining NDPOOL elements are initialized to point to the next sequential element (for example, NDPOOL(4)=5, NDPOOL(5)=6, etc.) and the last NDPOOL element (NDPOOL(20)) is set to 98 to represent the end of the AVAIL stack. IAVAIL is set to 2 which is the first available node. This linked list is used as a stack with IAVAIL serving as the pointer for adding to or taking nodes from the AVAIL stack.

All other calls to the CREATE routine add an available node (the node pointed to by IAVAIL) to the end of the INUSE queue. IAVAIL is updated to the next available node. In addition, CREATE copies all node data from the node presently being processed to the newly created node, making no modifications to this data. The necessary modifications such as new weighting factors or emergence dates must be made by the routine calling CREATE after the new node has been created.

The CREATE routine does boundary checking to verify that nodes are available prior to allocating them. This condition should never occur, since nodes of less than 5% are not allowed. However, if it does occur CREATE will print an error message and force an immediate end to the program.

VI. CONVERSION AND TESTING

Once the design of the Field Model was completed the conversion of the Single Plant Model to the Field Model was planned in three phases. The first phase was to modularize the Single Plant Model making it a Daily Simulation Routine (called SPMODL). This routine is called by a special section of the main routine which has been referred to as the Daily Simulation Control Routine (see Figure 3). In addition, a Block Data subroutine was added for load time initialization of most variables and an INITLZ routine was written to give run time initialization of the same variables. The INITLZ routine will be used for multiple simulation runs.

Implementing the daily simulation model involved a re-arrangement of the initial Single Plant Model which already had a daily simulation procedure imbedded within it. The procedure had to be extracted and made into a separate subroutine which would be called once for each node to be simulated for each day. The idea was to test the new structure with the same set of data as the original Single Plant Model. However, the debugging processes turned up several inherent program bugs which existed in the original Single Plant Model. Once these problems were corrected the two models corresponded and phase one was considered accomplished.

The second phase was to completely reorganize and

restructure the model's data structure. The Single Plant Model used six COMMON blocks, primarily for parameter passage. Since only parts of any particular block were used by each subroutine and since each subroutine had at least two or three COMMON blocks, this structure was overly complex. Its initial value in straightforward parameter passage had long since been lost in the numerous revisions and updates. As a result, phase two established two COMMON blocks. One block, NODBLK, is for the data relative to each node or leaf (field data) and the second block, COMBLK, is for the various other types of global data. NODBLK includes such items as emergence date, weighting percent, leaf area and leaf appearance dates. COMBLK has various independent variables such as those used in the memory management scheme, plus climatic data and daily light interception figures. In addition to using the two COMMON blocks, normal parameter passing via call statements were established. Again the procedure was to get the model to the point that it would correctly simulate one plant (node). Once the results matched those of the original Single Plant Model phase three, the hardest and most time consuming phase, was initiated.

The third and final phase of conversion involved modifying the new model to take advantage of the proposed digraph structure. The memory management scheme had to be implemented to create and free nodes and to keep track of all nodes in use and available. Divergence due to various emergence dates were forced at several locations within the

main routine in an effort to test the model's operation and to assure that all variables had been properly placed with respect to the new COMMON blocks. As set out in the objectives, the Emergence Data Routine was used as a policy for several divergences wherein several emergence dates and maturity dates could be used to test the model's accuracy and sensitivity.

Table 2 shows a summary of a test which forced three emergence divergences. Node 1 represented the test used on the Single Plant Model while node 2 had a forced divergence of two days prior to node 1 and node 3 was given an emergence date three days after node 1. The dates are given in Table 2 as Julian days from January 1. The second entry gives the anthesis or half-bloom point. As is seen in the table all three nodes are converging toward each other. Node 2 is only one day behind node 1 and node 3 is now only two days ahead of node 1 by half bloom. By maturity node 2 was still one day behind while node 1 had caught node 3 with both maturing on Julian day 211. Of course, the particulars of weather was a factor in the test. However, the results were reviewed and found to be in agreement with expected real plant responses.

TABLE

	Node 1	Node 2	Node 3
Emergence Date	0	+3	-2
Half Bloom	210	211	208
Maturity	242	242	240

Table 2. Summary of Field Model test results.

VII. PROPOSED EXTENSIONS

As pointed out in the objectives, 95% of the project was to be oriented toward developing an approach for expanding the Single Plant Model to a field population model and then proving the approach is applicable by expanding the Single Plant Model to include the emergence date field variable. Obviously the emergence date field variable is only one of a number of potential field variables. The consequence of this is that the Field Level Model implemented by the project represents a very limited and narrow application of the proposed approach. This section will discuss how the implemented Field Level Model can be expanded to reach its full potential.

Among those variables which presently are being considered for the Field Level Model are tillering, available soil water, soil type, available nitrogen, hail damage, and seed distribution. It will not take many of these additional field variables to make the digraph structure very dynamic. Figure 6 exemplifies this fact by showing only two additional field variables; water availability and hail damage. It is easy to see the dynamic effects only three field variables could have on the digraph structure. The present Field Level Model was designed to allow easy inclusion of new field variables. There are, however, two new control modules which would have to be added. A Convergence Policy Control Routine (CPCR) and a Divergence Policy Control Routine (DPCR) would

have to be included to control the various sets of convergence and divergence policies. Figure 7 shows the proposed extended model's hierarch diagram. The red routines are the proposed extension routines. This proposed extension includes extracting the Daily Simulation Control Routine (DSCR), adding the Convergence Policy Control Routine, the Divergence Policy Control Routine, and the various Convergence and Divergence routines.

The Field Level Model is prepared for these extensions. The Divergence Policy Control Routine should be called prior to beginning a new day's simulation, and the Convergence Policy Control Routine should be called at the end of each day's simulation. Comment cards have been placed in the proper place in the program to indicate where these calls should occur. The objective in this calling arrangement is to allow the Divergence Policy Control Routine to scan the active field partitions (nodes) checking the condition of each node with the various divergence schemes available to it. If a candidate for divergence is found then the routine calls the proper divergence routine which does a detailed analysis of the field partition and, if necessary, calls CREATE to force a divergence. The control then passes back to the Divergence Policy Control Routine where statistical data is saved for later displaying and the rest of the nodes are scanned in the same manner. After all nodes have been scanned by the DPCR, the Daily Simulation Control Routine would be called to begin the simulation process for that day. After all active nodes

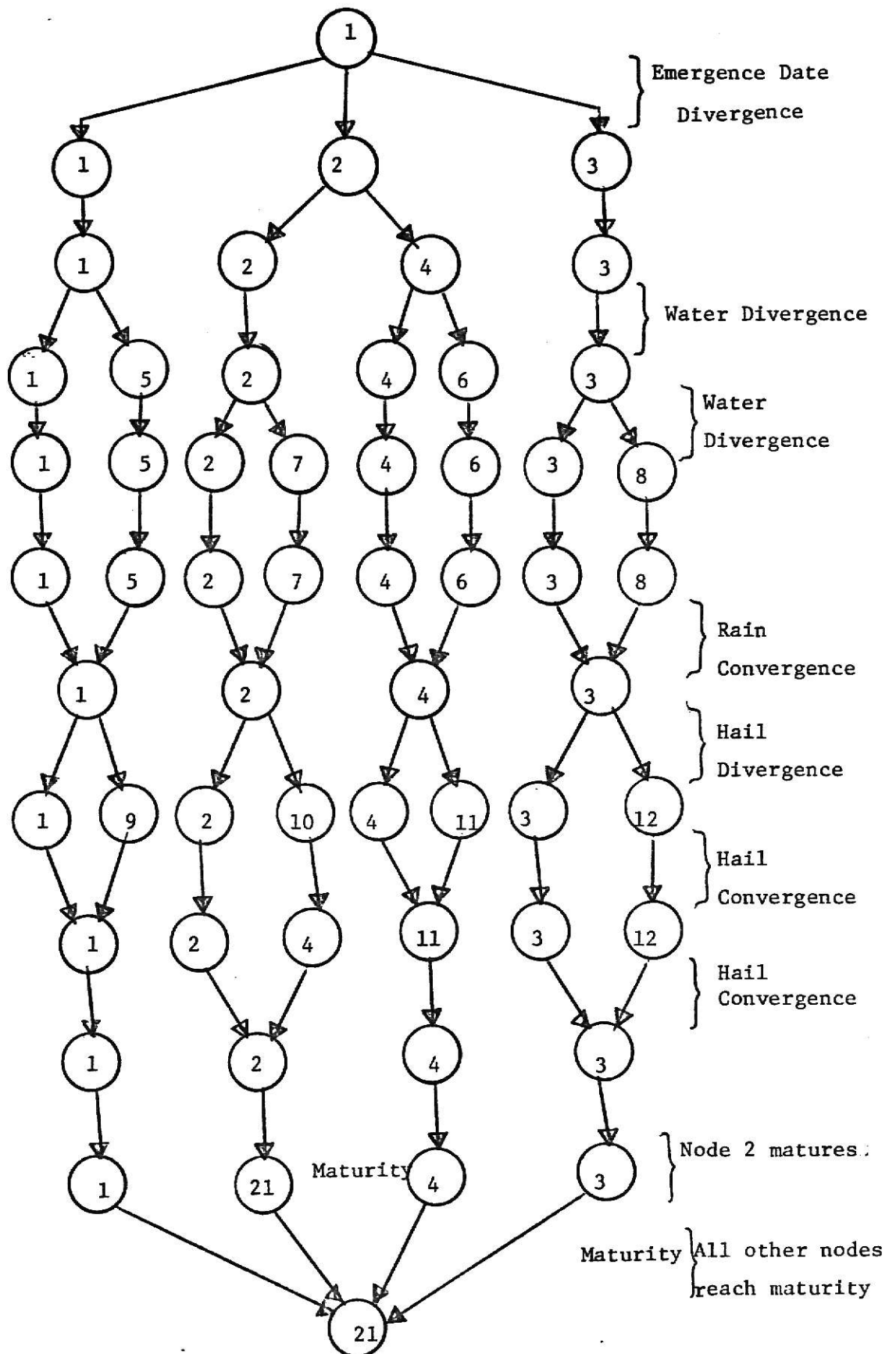


FIGURE 6.

Field Level Model Hierarchy Diagram
with Proposed Extensions

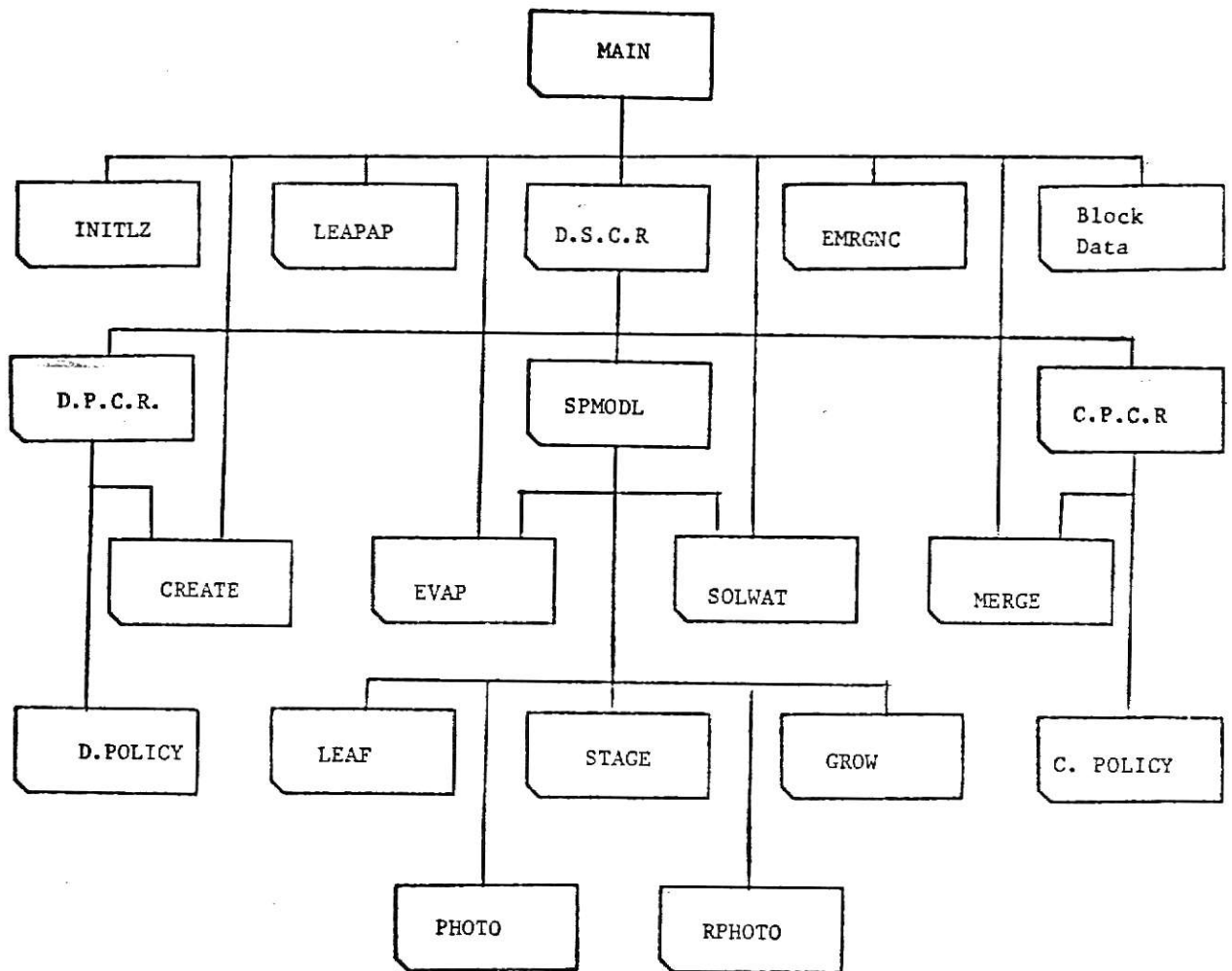


FIGURE 7.

have been simulated control would pass to the Convergence Policy Control Routine which would scan the INUSE list for any conditions which might warrant convergence. The MERGE routine would be called when necessary.

Convergence is allowed only with respect to an earlier divergence. This is to say that two field partitions can not merge simply because they look similar to the model. A convergence occurs, as explain earlier, when a critical field variable which caused a divergence earlier has been sufficiently effected to allow the plant to overcome its growth loss. At this point, and only at this point will convergence be allowed.

In order to facilitate this restriction a shared data base will be required between the DPCR and CPCR routines. The DPCR will add new data to the shared data base while the CPCR will access the data base to find candidates for convergence. After merging nodes, the CPCR will be allowed to update the shared data base.

Since the type and form of the information stored in the shared data base is totally dependent upon the convergence policies implemented, it was not a concern of this project to design the format of the shared data base. Again it should be pointed out that this particular structure was not required in the project model because no convergence policies , per se, were required.

VIII. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The one major concern of the project was memory requirements. Efforts to reduce the memory requirements of the Single Plant Model were successful in reducing execution requirements from 86K-bytes to 54K-bytes; a 37.2% reduction. The extension of the model raised the requirements to 76K-bytes. This resulted in a net improvement of 11.7% which is much better than was expected.

The field model was not expected to improve run time. In fact, initial estimates were that run time for the field model would increase directly with the number of nodes which had to be simulated. To test the model the Single Plant Model was run for one plant and using the same data, a field model was run forcing three divergences at the beginning. The anticipated run time was expected to be three times longer for the field model. The actual results were 2.7 times longer or slightly better than expected. This does, however, represent a serious consideration which must be taken into account when adding diverging policies; that is, that each daily simulation will take the same relative CPU time and too many diverging nodes can quickly cause drastic increases in run time.

Even under this constraint the proposed model structure offers a new and unique approach to crop population simulation. The feasibility of extending the model to a large number of field variables has been shown. Plans are

now being made and funding sought to expand the Field Level Model into four areas: hail damage, a better emergence model, nutrient effects, and tillering.

The conclusion drawn is that the proposed digraph structure is a good and viable approach to extending the Single Plant Model.

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APPENDIX A

Original Main Routine

```

COMMON/BLK1/GRO(366,20),XMAX(20),PDAYS(20),ROSPZ,PAREA,TEMPCO,
1DAYPFO,LAT,WYE,BO,R2
COMMON/BLK2/TEMPMX(366),TEMPMN(366),TEMP(366),SPROUT,FMRGDA
COMMON/BLK3/DLAI(366),SOLRAD(366),RAIN(366),SW,WATSCO,EOS,EO,UL,PLCAR00210
1L CAR00220
COMMON/BLK4/RCOUNT(20),ACDAYS(20),N,IDAY3,IDAY6,IDAY9,ISTAGE,DLA
COMMON/BLK5/F,WR,WL,WC,WH,WG,DRINT,DWG,DWH,DWC,DWL,DWR
DIMENSION XDAYS(21),SXDIN(20),TITLE(20),ICOR(12),FMT(20)
DATA HO,TOTWT/2*0./
DATA ICOR/1,-1,0,0,1,1,2,3,3,4,4,5/
REAL LAT
98 READ(5,1301,END=100) TITLE
1301 FORMAT(20A4)
1302 READ(5,1302) KI,N,MO,ND,IYR,ROSPZ,P,LAT,SW,UL,IPREQ
1000 FORMAT(5I4,F5.1,F10.0,3F5.2,T77,I4)
1564 READ(5,1000) (XMAX(J),J=1,N)
1000 FORMAT(10F7.2)
IF (MOD(IYR,4)) 1563,1564,1563
1564 LPY =1
GO TO 1569
1563 LPY =0
1569 ICDAY=30*(MO-1)+ICOR(MO-1)+ND+LPY
IMAX=ICDAY+KI-1
DO 5 J=1,N
PDAYS(J)=0.
RCOUNT(J)=0.
ACDAYS(J)=0.
DO 6 I=ICDAY,IMAX
GRO(1,J)=0.0
6 CONTINUE
5 CONTINUE
WR=0.
WL=0.
WC=0.
CAR000180
CAR000190
CAR000200
CAR000210
CAR000220
CAR000230
CAR000240
CAR000250
CAR00290
CAR00310
CAR00340
CAR00350
CAR00360
CAR00370
CAR00380
CAR00390
CAR00400
CAR00410
CAR00510
CAR00520

```

```

WH=0.
WG=0.
ISTAGE=0
IDAY3=0
IDAY6=0
IDAY9=0
FMRGDA=0
1571 WRITE(6,1571) TITLE,ICDAY,MO,ND,IYR
      FORMAT(1H1,20A4//,5X,'PLANTING DATE=',I4,6X,'CALENDAR DAY=',3I6)
      IF(KI.EQ.0) GO TO 7
      READ(5,1301) FMT
      DO 4 K=1,KI
      READ(5,FMT) (I,TEMPX(I),TEMPMN(I),SOLRAD(I),RAIN(I))
      AVTEMP=(TEMPX(I)+TEMPMN(I))/2.
      TEMP(I)=(AVTEMP-32.)*5./9.
      RAIN(I)=RAIN(I)*2.54
      4 CONTINUE
      7 CONTINUE
      CALL EMRGNC(ICDAY)
      I = SPROUT- (1.-FMRGDA) + .5
      ISPRT=SPROUT+.5
      XDAYS(1)=0.0
      XDAYS(2)=FMRGDA
1104 DO 102 J=1,N
      IF(J.NE.1) GO TO 1085
      RCOUNT(J)=SPROUT
      GO TO 1084
1085 SXDIN(J)=0.0
      PDAYS(J-1)=XDAYS(J)
      IF(XDAYS(2).GT.0.0) DAYS=SPROUT
      IF(XDAYS(J).GT.0.) GO TO 13
103 I=I+1
      DAYS=I
      IF(DAYS.GT.IMAX) GO TO 104
13 AVTEMP=TEMP(I)
      IF(AVTEMP.GT.22) AVTEMP=22.
      IF(J.LT.6) GO TO 101
      IF(AVTEMP.LT.21.) GO TO 108
CAR00420
CAR00430
CAR00440
CAR00460
CAR00470
CAR00480
CAR00490
CAR00530
CAR00540
CAR00550
CAR00560
CAR00570
CAR00580
CAR00590
CAR00600
CAR00610
CAR00620
CAR00630
CAR00640
CAR00650
CAR00660
CAR00670
CAR00680
CAR00690
CAR00700
CAR00710
CAR00720

```

```

107 IF (TEMP(I).GT.30.) AVTEMP=30.
108 DIN=2.957-.0562*(AVTEMP-21)
109 GO TO 18
110 DIN=2.9+.0567*(AVTEMP-22.)*2
111 GO TO 18
112 DIN=2.8+.0292*((AVTEMP-22.)*2)
113 IF (X DAYS(J).EQ.0.) GO TO 107
114 XDIN=(1./DIN)*X DAYS(J)
115 X DAYS(J)=0.0
116 GO TO 14
117 XDIN=1./DIN
118 SXDIN(J)=XDIN+SXDIN(J)
119 IF (1.0-SXDIN(J)) 106,105,103
120 RCOUNT(J)=DAYS
121 X DAYS(J)=0.0
122 GO TO 1108
123 X DAYS(J)= (SXDIN(J)-1.0)*DIN
124 RCOUNT(J)= DAYS-X DAYS(J)
125 X DAYS(J+1)=X DAYS(J)
126 IF (J.EQ.N) P DAYS(J)=X DAYS(J)
127 WRITE(6,19) J,RCOUNT(J)
128 FORMAT(5X, 'DAY LEAF',I3, ' APPEARS = ',F7.2)
129 CONTINUE
130 CONTINUE
131 PLL=UL*.25
132 PAREA=100000000/P
133 R2=PAREA/ROSPZ
134 S=R2/ROSPZ
135 WYE=0.404*A LOG(S)+1.49
136 BO=EXP(-0.384*WYE)
137 WRITE(6,22) P,ROSPZ,R2,PAREA
138 FORMAT(////,' PLANTS PER HECTARE=',1X,F10.0,/, ' ROW SPACING=',1X,
139 F6.2,/, ' PLANT SPACING=',1X,F6.1,/, ' AREA PER PLANT=',1X,F8.2)
140 WRITE(6,1001)
141 FORMAT(////4X, 'JULIAN DAY',3X, 'STAGE',2X, 'ROOT WT',3X, 'LEAF WT'
142 1,3X, 'CULM WT',3X, 'HEAD WT',3X, 'GRAIN WT',2X, 'TOTAL WT',3X, 'LA,CM',
143 27X, 'LAI',3X, 'TCO',2X, 'WCO',3X, 'SW')
144 DO 200 I=ISPRT,IMAX

```

```

CAR00730
CAR00740
CAR00750
CAR00760
CAR00770
CAR00780
CAR00790
CAR00800
CAR00810
CAR00820
CAR00830
CAR00840
CAR00850
CAR00860
CAR00870
CAR00880
CAR00890
CAR00900
CAR00910
CAR00920
CAR00930
CAR00940
CAR00950

CAR00960
CAR00970
CAR00980
CAR00990
CAR01000
CAR01010
CAR01020

CAR01040
CAR01050

CAR01070
CAR01090

```

```

CALL LEAF (I)
CALL EVAP (I)
CALL SOLWAT (I)
CALL STAGE (I)
CALL PHOTO (I)
IF (TEMP(I).LT.5.0.OR.TEMP(I).GE.45.0) TEMPCO=0.
IF (TEMP(I).GE.25.0.AND.TEMP(I).LE.40.0) TEMPCO=1.
IF (TEMP(I).GE.5.0.AND.TEMP(I).LE.25.) TEMPCO=.05*TEMP(I)-.25
IF (TEMP(I).GT.40.0.AND.TEMP(I).LT.45.) TEMPCO=-.2*TEMP(I)+9.
TOFOTO=TEMPCO*WATSCO*DAY PFO
TEMPN=(TEMPN(I)+TEMP(I))/2.
RESPG=.14*(.65+.011*TEMPN)
RESPM=.0054*(.044+.0019*TEMPN+.001*TEMPN*TEMPN)
RESPN=RESPG*TOFOTO+RESPM*(TOTWT+WR)*1.43
TOFOTO=TOFOTO-RESPN
IF(TOFOTO.EQ.0.) WRITE(6,1003) TEMPCO, WATSCO, DAYPFO
1003 FORMAT(1X,'TEMPCO=',F4.2,5X,'WATSCO=',F4.2,5X,'DAYPFO=',F5.1)
DRIWT=TOFOTO*(PAREA/100.)*(12./44.)*(1./4)*.001
CALL GROW (I)
TOTWT=WL+WC+WH+WG
IPRINT=I-ISPRT
IF(ISTAGE.EQ.5) GO TO 1006
IF(I.NE.IDAY6) GO TO 1007
WRITE(6,1005) I
1005 FORMAT(1X,'ANTHESIS OCCURRED ON JULIAN DAY',I4)
1007 IF(MOD(IPRINT,IFREQ)) 200,1006,200
1006 WRITE(6,2000) I,IPRINT,ISTAGE,WR,NL,WC,WH,WG,TOTWT,DLA,DLAI(I),
1TEMPCO,WATSCO,SW
2000 FORMAT(6X,I3,'(',I3,')',5X,I2,8F10.3,2F5.1,2F6.1)
IF(ISTAGE.EQ.5) GO TO 201
200 CONTINUE
IF(ISTAGE.EQ.5) GO TO 201
WRITE(6,1004) IDAY9
1004 FORMAT(/1X,'PHYSIOLOGICAL MATURITY NOT REACHED.'/1X,'PREDICTED ON
1 JULIAN DAY',2X,I4///)
GO TO 99
201 WRITE(6,1002) I
1002 FORMAT(/1X,'PHYSIOLOGICAL MATURITY OCCURRED ON JULIAN DAY',I4///)

```

99 CONTINUE
GO TO 98
100 STOP
END

APPENDIX B

FIELD MODEL SOURCE LISTING

```

$JOB      JWC,PAGES=20,TIME=(1,0),NOLIST
COMMON/NODBLK/NODE, IDAY(20),PL(20),YDLA(20),JDAY(20),ICOMP(20),IP
1RINT(20),SUMES1(20),SUMES2(20),T(20),PDAYS(20,20),PERCNT(21),XDAYS
2(20,21),GRO(20,2,20),XMAX(20,20),SPROUT(20),SW(20),UL(20),PLL(20)
3,RCOUNT(20,20),ACDAYS(20,20),IDAY3(20),IDAY6(20),IDAY9(20)
4,ISTAGE(20),DLA(20),WR(21),WL(21),WC(21),WH(21),WG(21)
COMMON/SPECIAL/ISPRIT(20)
COMMON/COMBLK/ROSPZ,PAREA,N,
1TEMPCO,DAYPFO,LAT,WYE,B0,R2
COMMON/COMBLK/TEMPMX(366),TEMPMN(366),TEMP(366),FMRGDA
COMMON/COMBLK/DLAI(366),SOLRAD(366),RAIN(366),WATSCO,EOS,EO
COMMON/COMBLK/F,DRIWT,DWG,DWH,DWC
COMMON/COMBLK/SGDD,PMGDD,IAVAIL,IFIRST,ILAST,NDPOOL(20),MATURE(20)
DATA H0,TOTWT/2*0./
DIMENSION TITLE(20),ICOR(12),FMT(20),ACTW(366)
DATA ICOR/1,-1,0,0,1,1,2,3,3,4,4,5/
REAL LAT
1571 FORMAT(1H1,20A4//,5X,'PLANTING DATE=',14,6X,'CALENDAR DAY=',316)
1000 FORMAT(10F7.2)
1302 FORMAT(5I4,F5.1,F10.0,3F5.2,T77,I4)
1301 FORMAT(20A4)
1002 FORMAT(/1X,'PHYSIOLOGICAL MATURITY OCCURRED ON JULIAN DAY',I4//)
1004 FORMAT(/1X,'PHYSIOLOGICAL MATURITY NOT REACHED.'/1X,'PREDICTED ON
1 JULIAN DAY',2X,I4//)
2000 FORMAT(6X,I3,'(',I3,')',5X,I2,8F10.3,2F5.1,F6.1,3X,I2)
1005 FORMAT(1X,'ANTHESIS OCCURRED ON JULIAN DAY',I4)
CC
CC
CC
CC
CC
CC
CC
CC
CC
CC
THE FIRST PASS THROUGH- ALL VARIABLES ARE INITIALIZED BY
THE BLOCK DATA ROUTINE THEREFORE THE CALL INITLZ IS
BYPASSED. ALL OTHER PASSES CALL INITLZ TO INITIALIZE
NECESSARY VARIABLES.
DO 21 I=1,20

```

```

IDAY(I)=0
DO 24 K=1,20
DO 23 J=1,2
23  GRO(I,J,K)=0.
24  CONTINUE
21  CONTINUE
    NODE=0
        CALL CREATE
        PERCENT(NODE)=.20
        LOOP=0
97  IF(LOOP.NE.0)CALL INITLZ
    LOOP=1
        ----- READ DATA ROUTINE -----
CC
CC
C
98  READ(5,1301,END=100) TITLE
        READ(5,1302) KI, N, MO,ND,IYR,ROSPZ,P,LAT,SW(NODE),UL(NODE),IFREQ
        IFREQ=1
        READ(5,1000) (XMAX(NODE,J),J=1,N)
C
C
C
        CONVERT JULIAN DATES TO CALENDAR DATES
        IF (MOD(IYR , 4)) 1563,1564,1563
1564  LPY =1
        GO TO 1569
1563  LPY =0
1569  ICDAY=30*(MO-1)+ICOR(MO-1)+ND+LPY
CC
CC
CC
        ----- PRINT HEADINGS AND TITLE -----
        WRITE(6,1571) TITLE,ICDAY,MO,ND,IYR
C
C
C
C
        READ RAIN AND TEMP DATA AND CONVERT TO METRIC
        IF(KI.EQ.0) GO TO 7
        IMAX=ICDAY+KI-1
        READ(5,1301) FMT
CAR00340
CAR00360
CAR00370
CAR00380
CAR00390
CAR00400
CAR00420
CAR00410
CAR00440

```

CAR00460

```
DO 4 K=1,KI
  READ(5,FMT) I,TEMPMX(I),TEMPMN(I),SOLRAD(I),RAIN(I)
  TEMPMX(I)=(TEMPMX(I)-32.)*5./9.
  TEMPMN(I)=(TEMPMN(I)-32.)*5./9.
  TEMP(I)=(TEMPMX(I) + TEMPMN(I))/2.
  RAIN(I)=RAIN(I)*2.54
```

CAR00490

```
CC      CALCULATE EVAPORATION AND SOILWATER CONTENT WITHOUT PLANT'S
C      PRESENCE IN THE SOIL, THEN FIND EMERGENCE DATE
C
```

```
      CALL EVAP (I)
      CALL SOLWAT (I)
      ACTW(I)=SW(NODE)
```

CAR00530

```
4 CONTINUE
7 CONTINUE
      CALL EMRGNC (ICDAY)
```

CAR00540

```
      ISPRT(NODE) = DAY NUMBER OF EMERGANCE FOR THE 'NODE'TH GROUP
```

```
TEST CALL
CALL CREATE
  PERCNT(ILAST)=.40
  SPROUT(ILAST)=SPROUT(NODE)+3.
CALL CREATE
  SPROUT(ILAST)=SPROUT(NODE)-2.
  PERCNT(ILAST)=.40
  NODE=IFIRST
  IBEGIN=366
```

```
      CALCULATE LEAF APPEARANCE DATES
      FOR ALL INITIL NODES
      PRINT THESE DAT A TIMEES FIVE NODES AT
      ALSO FIND THE SMALLEST EMERGENCE DATE FOR
      BEGINNING THE SIMULATION LOOP FOLLOWING
```

```
25 I=SPROUT(NODE)-(1.-FMRGDA) + .5
   ISPRT(NODE)=SPROUT(NODE)+ .5
   CALL LEAFAP (J,I,IMAX)
```

```

IF (IBEGIN.GE.ISPRT(NODE)) IBEGIN=ISPRT(NODE)
PLL(NODE)=UL(NODE)*.25
NODE=NDPOOL(NODE)
IF (NODE.NE.99) GO TO 25
NODE=IFIRST

```

CC
C
C

CALCULATE PLANT SPACING DATA

```

PAREA=100000000/P
R2=PAREA/ROSPZ
S=R2/ROSPZ
WYE=0.404*ALOG(S)+1.49
BO=EXP(-0.384*WYE)
WRITE(6,22) P,ROSPZ,R2,PAREA
22 FORMAT(///,' PLANTS PER HECTARE=',1X,F10.0,/, ' ROW SPACING=',1X,
1F6.2,/, ' PLANT SPACING=',1X,F6.1,/, ' AREA PER PLANT=',1X,F8.2)
WRITE(6,1001)
1001 FORMAT(///,' JULIAN DAY',3X,' STAGE',2X,' ROOT WT',3X,' LEAF WT',
1,3X,' CULM WT',3X,' HEAD WT',3X,' GRAIN WT',2X,' TOTAL WT',3X,' LA,CM',
27X,' LAI',3X,' TCO',2X,' WCO',3X,' SW')

```

CAR00970
CAR00980
CAR00990
CAR01000
CAR01010
CAR01020

CAR01040
CAR01050

DAILY GROWTH SIMULATION

```

DO 200 I=IBEGIN,IMAX
  NODE=IFIRST
  10 CONTINUE

```

CAR01090

INSERT DIVERGENCE POLICY CONTROL ROUTINE HERE

```

      IF (MATURE(NODE).EQ.1) GO TO 11
      CALL THE SINGLE PLANT MODLE TO CALCULATE DAILY GROWTH

```

```

IF(I.LE.ISPRT(NODE))GO TO 11
IF(I.EQ.ISPRT(NODE))SW(NODE)=ACTW(I)
CALL SPMODL (I, TOTWT)

```

CC
CC
CC

CC
CC

```

CC      BEEN REACHED,  IF SO PRINT,  ELSE CCONTINUE
CC
C
C      IPRINT IS THE NUMBER OF DAYS OF THE NODE
C      FROM EMERGENCE
C
C      IPRINT(NODE)=I-ISPRT(NODE)
C      IF(ISTAGE(NODE).EQ.5) GO TO 1006
C      IF(I.NE.IDAY6(NODE)) GO TO 1007
C      WRITE(6,1005) I
C      1007 IF(MOD(IPRINT(NODE),IFREQ)) 11,1006,11
C      1006 WRITE(6,2000)I,IPRINT(NODE),ISTAGE(NODE),WR(NODE),WL(NODE),
C      1 WC(NODE),WH(NODE),WG(NODE),TOTWT,DLA(NODE),DLAI(I),
C      2 TEMPCO,WATSCO,SW(NODE),NODE
C
C      IF NODE IS MATURE ALREADY THEN MATURE(NODE)=1
C
C      IF(ISTAGE(NODE).EQ.5) GO TO 201
C      IF(ISTAGE(NODE).NE.5) GO TO 11
C      WRITE (6,1002) I
C      MATURE(NODE)=1
C      CONTINUE
C
C      11
C
C      INSERT CONVERGENCE CONTROL ROUTINE HERE
C
C      200 CONTINUE
C      NODE=NDPOOL(NODE)
C      IF(NODE.NE.99) GO TO 10
C
C      95
C      NODE=IFIRST
C      CONTINUE
C      IF (MATURE(NODE).NE.1) GO TO 96
C      CALL MERGE (NODE,21)
C      GO TO 99
C
C      96 CONTINUE
C      IF(ISTAGE(NODE).EQ.5) GO TO 201
C      WRITE(6,1004) IDAY9(NODE)
C      GO TO 99
C
C      201 WRITE(6,1002) I

```

CAR01300
CAR01310
CAR01320
CAR01330

CAR01360
CAR01370

CAR01400

CAR01420
CAR01450
CAR01460

```

99 CONTINUE      NODE=NDPOOL(NODE)
                  IF(NODE.NE.99) GO TO 95
C
C   FINAL NODE HAS MATURED--PRINT SINK NODE VALUES
C
      FLDWT=WL(21)+WC(21)+WH(21)+WG(21)
      WRITE(6,1003)
1003 FORMAT (3X,'FIELD MATURITY REACHED')
      WRITE (6,1008) WL(21),WC(21),WH(21),WG(21),FLDWT
1008 FORMAT (3X,'LEAF= ',F10.3,3X,'CLUM= ',F10.3,3X,'HEAD= ',F10.3,3X
1,'GRAIN= ',F10.3,3X,3X,'FINAL TOTAL WT = ',F10.3)
      GO TO 97
100 STOP
      END
      BLOCK DATA
      COMMON/NODBLK/NODE, IDAY(20), PL(20), YDLA(20), JDAY(20), ICOMP(20), IP
1RINT(20), SUMES1(20), SUMES2(20), T(20), PDAYS(20,20), PERCENT(21), XDAYS
2(20,21), GRO(20,2,20), XMAX(20,20), SPROUT(20), SW(20), UL(20), PLL(20)
3, RCGUNT(20,20), ACDAYS(20,20), IDAY3(20), IDAY6(20), IDAY9(20)
4, ISTAGE(20), DLA(20), WR(21), WL(21), WC(21), WH(21), WG(21)
      COMMON/SPECIAL/ISPRT(20)
      COMMON/COMBLK/ROSPZ,PAREA,N,
1TEMPCO,DAYPFG,LAT,WYE,BQ,R2
      COMMON/COMBLK/TEMPMX(366),TEMPMN(366),TEMP(366),FMRGDA
      COMMON/COMBLK/DLAI(366),SOLRAD(366),RAIN(366),WATSCO,EOS,EO
      COMMON/COMBLK/F,CRINT,DWG,DWH,DWC
      COMMON/COMBLK/SGDD,PMGDD,IJAVAIL,IFIRST,I LAST,NDPOOL(20),MATURE(20)
      DATA DLAI,UL,SW,PLL,SUMES1,SUMES2,ISPRT/366*0.,100*0.,20*0/
      DATA PDAYS,XMAX/800*0./,RCOUNT/400*0./,ACDAYS/400*0./
      DATA SPROUT/20*0./,DLA/20*0./
      DATA WL,WC,WH,WG,SGDD,PMGDD,FMRGDA,WR,ISTAGE,
1IDAY3,IDAY6,IDAY9,IFREQ,IDAY/108*0.,80*0,5,20*0/
      DATA IJAVAIL,IFIRST,NDPOOL,MATURE/1,99,40*0/
      DATA NODE,JDAY,ICOMP/41*0/,PL,YDLA/40*0./
      DATA PERCENT/20*0.,100./
      END
      SUBROUTINE CREATE

```

CARO

```

COMMON/NDBLK/NODE, IDAY(20), PL(20), YDLA(20), JDAY(20), ICOMP(20), IP
1RINT(20), SUMES1(20), SUMES2(20), T(20), PDAYS(20,20), PERCNT(21), XDAYS
2(20,21), GRO(20,2,20), XMAX(20,20), SPROUT(20), SW(20), UL(20), PLL(20)
3, RCOUNT(20,20), ACDAYS(20,20), IDAY3(20), IDAY6(20), IDAY9(20)
4, I STAGE(20), DLA(20), WR(21), WL(21), WC(21), WH(21), WG(21)
COMMON/SPECIAL/ISPRT(20)
CARO
COMMON/COMBLK/ROSPZ, PAREA,N,
1TEMPCO, DAYPFD, LAT, WYE, BO, R2
COMMON/COMBLK/TEMPMX(366), TEMPMN(366), TEMP(366), FMRGDA
COMMON/COMBLK/DLAI(366), SOLRAD(366), RAIN(366), WATSCO, EOS, EO
COMMON/COMBLK/F, DRIWT, DWG, DWH, DWC
COMMON/COMBLK/SGDD, PMGDD, IAVAIL, IFIRST, ILAST, NDPOOL(20), MATURE(20)

C IF NODE=0 THEN INITILIZE MEMORY MANAGEMENT POINTERS
C
C IF (NODE.NE.0)GO TO 5
  NODE=1
  IFIRST=1
  IAVAIL=2
  NDPOOL(1)=99
  ILAST=1
  DO 20 I=2,19
    NDPOOL(I)=I+1
  NDPOOL(20)=99
  RETURN
5 IF (IAVAIL.NE.99) GO TO 10
100 FORMAT(1X,'ERROR--NODE OVERFLOW, IN CREATE SUBROUTINE')
    WRITE(5,100)
    STOP
C COPY DATA FROM PRESENT NODE TO NEXT AVAIL NODE
C
C 10 DO 15 I=1,20
  GRO(IAVAIL,1,I)=GRO(NODE,1,I)
  PDAYS(IAVAIL,I)=PDAYS(NODE,I)
  GRO(IAVAIL,2,I)=GRO(NODE,2,I)
  XMAX(IAVAIL,I)=XMAX(NODE,I)
  RCOUNT(IAVAIL,I)=RCOUNT(NODE,I)

```

```

C      IPRINT(20),SUMES1(20),SUMES2(20),T(20),PDAYS(20,20),PERCNT(21),XDAYS
C      2(20,21),GRO(20,2,20),XMAX(20,20),SPROUT(20),SW(20),UL(20),PLL(20)
C      3,RCOUNT(20,20),ACDAYS(20,20),IDAY3(20),IDAY6(20),IDAY9(20)
C      4,ISTAGE(20),DLA(20),WR(21),WL(21),WC(21),WH(21),WG(21)
C      COMMON/COMBLK/ROSPZ,PAREA,N,
C      1TEMPCO,DAYPFO,LAT,WYE,BO,R2
C      COMMON/COMBLK/TEMPMX(366),TEMPMN(366),TEMP(366),FMRGDA
C      COMMON/COMBLK/DLAI(366),SOLRAD(366),RAIN(366),WATSCO,EOS,EQ
C      COMMON/COMBLK/F,CRIWT,DWG,DWH,DWC
C      COMMON/COMBLK/SGDD,PMGDD,IAVAIL,IFIRST,ILAST,NDPOOL(20),MATURE(20)

C      THIS ROUTINE MERGES THE FRCM-NODE (NODEF)
C      INTO THE TO-NODE (NODET) WHERE PERCENT (NODET)
C      IS GT PERCENT (NODEF)
C
C      - AS IMPLEMENTED ONLY DRY MATTER OF PLANT PARTS
C      AND PERCENT ARE MERGED
C      -WHEN CONVERGENCE POLICIES ARE ADDED THIS ROUTINE
C      MUST BE EXPANDED
C
C      IF(NODET.EQ.21)GO TO 50
C      IF (PERCNT (NODET).GE.PERCNT(NODEF))GO TO 50
C      NDSAVE = NODET
C      NODET = NODEF
C      NODEF = NDSAVE
C      50 CONTINUE
C
C      COMBINE PLANT PARTS AND PERCENT
C
C      WR(NODET) = WR (NODET)+WR(NODEF)
C      WL(NODET) = WL (NODET)+WL(NODEF)
C      WC(NODET) = WC (NODET)+WC(NODEF)
C      WH(NODET) = WH (NODET)+WH(NODEF)
C      WG(NODET) = WG(NODET)+WG(NODEF)
C      PERCNT(NODET)=PERCNT(NODET)+PERCNT(NODEF)
C      CALL FRNODE (NODEF)
C      WRITE(6,1000) NODEF,NODET
C      WRITE(6,1005)

```

```

ISPRT(IAVAIL)=ISPRT(NODE)
ACDAYS(IAVAIL,I)=ACDAYS(NODE,I)
15 CONTINUE
IDAY(IAVAIL)=IDAY(NODE)
PL(IAVAIL)=PL(NODE)
YDLA(IAVAIL)=YDLA(NODE)
JDAY(IAVAIL)=JDAY(NODE)
ICOMP(IAVAIL)=ICOMP(NODE)
MATURE(IAVAIL)=MATURE(NODE)
SPROUT(IAVAIL)=SPROUT(NODE)
SW(IAVAIL)=SW(NODE)
UL(IAVAIL)=UL(NODE)
PLL(IAVAIL)=PLL(NODE)
IDAY3(IAVAIL)=IDAY3(NODE)
IDAY6(IAVAIL)=IDAY6(NODE)
IDAY9(IAVAIL)=IDAY9(NODE)
ISTAGE(IAVAIL)=ISTAGE(NODE)
DLA(IAVAIL)=DLA(NODE)
WR(IAVAIL)=WR(NODE)
WL(IAVAIL)=WL(NODE)
WC(IAVAIL)=WC(NODE)
WH(IAVAIL)=WH(NODE)
WG(IAVAIL)=WG(NODE)
SUMES1(IAVAIL)=SUMES1(NODE)
SUMES2(IAVAIL)=SUMES2(NODE)
T(IAVAIL)=T(NODE)

```

C
C
C

```

UPDATE NODE POOL ARRAY NDPPOOL

```

```

ITEMPX=NDPOOL(IAVAIL)
NDPOOL(IAVAIL)=99
NDPOOL(ILAST)=IAVAIL
  ILAST=IAVAIL
IAVAIL=ITEMPX
RETURN

```

END

```

SUBROUTINE MERGE (NODEF,NGDET)
COMMON/NODBLK/NODX,IDAY(20),PL(20),YDLA(20),JDAY(20),ICOMP(20),IP

```

```

1005 FORMAT (1H1)
1000 FORMAT (2X,'NODE ',I2,1X,'MERGED INTO NODE ',I2)
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE FRNODE (NODE)
      COMMON/NODBLK/NODX, IDAY(20), PL(20), YDLA(20), JDAY(20), ICOMP(20), IP
1      PRINT(20), SUMES1(20), SUMES2(20), T(20), PDAYS(20,20), PERCNT(21), XDAYS
2      (20,21), GRO(20,2,20), XMAX(20,20), SPROUT(20), SW(20), UL(20), PLL(20)
3      ,RCOUNT(20,20), ACDAYS(20,20), IDAY3(20), IDAY6(20), IDAY9(20)
4      ,ISTAGE(20), DLA(20), WR(21), WL(21), WC(21), WH(21), WG(21)
      COMMON/COMBLK/ROSPZ, PAREA, N,
      ITEMPCO, DAYPFO, LAT, WYE, BO, R2
      COMMON/COMBLK/TEMPMX(366), TEMPMN(366), TEMP(366), FMRGDA
      COMMON/COMBLK/DLAI(366), SOLRAD(366), RAIN(366), WATSCO, EOS, EO
      COMMON/COMBLK/F, DRIWT, DWG, DWH, DWC
      COMMON/COMBLK/SGDD, PMGDD, IAVAIL, IFIRST, ILAST, NDPPOOL(20), MATURE(20)
      FIND FPOOL NODE POINTING TO NODE TO BE DELETED- ISAVE
      FIND FPOOL NODE POINTING TO ILAST NODE- LSAVE

      ISAVE=0
      LSAVE=0
      DO 50 I=1,20
      IF (NDPOOL(I).EQ.NODE) ISAVE=I
      IF (NDPOOL(I).EQ.ILAST) LSAVE=I
50 CONTINUE

C
C      IF NODE TO BE DELETE IS IFIRST THEN UPDATE IFIRST
C      UPDATE NDPPOOL NODE POINTING TO NODE TO BE DELETED
C      UPDATE IAVAIL TO NEW FREED NODE
      IF(NODE.EQ.ILAST) ILAST=LSAVE
      IF (NODE.EQ.IFIRST) IFIRST=NDPOOL (IFIRST)
      IF (ISAVE.NE.0) NDPPOOL(ISAVE)=NDPOOL (NODE)
      NDPPOOL(NODE) = IAVAIL
      IAVAIL = NODE
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE SPMODL (I, TOTWT)
      COMMON/NODBLK/NODE, IDAY(20), PL(20), YDLA(20), JDAY(20), ICOMP(20), IP

```

```

1PRINT(20),SUMES1(20),SUMES2(20),T(20),PDAYS(20,20),PERCNT(21),XDAYS
2(20,21),GRO(20,2,20),XMAX(20,20),SPROUT(20),SW(20),UL(20),PLL(20)
3,RCOUNT(20,20),ACDAYS(20,20),IDAY3(20),IDAY6(20),IDAY9(20)
4,ISTAGE(20),DLA(20),WR(21),WL(21),WC(21),WH(21),WG(21)
COMMON/COMBLK/ROSPZ,PAREA,N,
1TEMPCO,DAYPFO,LAT,WYE,B0,R2
COMMON/COMBLK/TEMPMX(366),TEMPMN(366),TEMP(366),FMRGDA
COMMON/COMBLK/DLAI(366),SOLRAD(366),RAIN(366),WATSCO,EOS,E0
COMMON/COMBLK/F,DRIWT,DWG,DWH,DWC
COMMON/COMBLK/SGDD,PMGDD,IAVAIL,IFIRST,ILAST,NDPOOL(20),MATURE(20))
REAL LAT
CALL LEAF (I)
CALL EVAP (I)
CALL SOLWAT (I)
CALL STAGE (I,N)
CALL PHOTO (I)
CALL RPHOTO(I,TOTWT,TOFOTO)
IF(TOFOTO.EQ.0.) WRITE(6,1003) TEMPCO, WATSCO, DAYPFO
1003 FORMAT(IX,'TEMPCO=',F4.2,5X,'WATSCO=',F4.2,5X,'DAYPFO=',F5.1)
DRIWT=TOFOTO*(PAREA/100.)*(12./44.)*(1./4)*.001
CALL GROW (I)
TOTWT=WL(NODE)+WC(NODE)+WH(NODE)+WG(NODE)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE INITLZ
COMMON/NOOBLK/NODE, IDAY(20), PL(20), YDLA(20), JDAY(20), ICOMP(20), IP
1RINT(20),SUMES1(20),SUMES2(20),T(20),PDAYS(20,20),PERCNT(21),XDAYS
2(20,21),GRO(20,2,20),XMAX(20,20),SPROUT(20),SW(20),UL(20),PLL(20)
3,RCOUNT(20,20),ACDAYS(20,20),IDAY3(20),IDAY6(20),IDAY9(20)
4,ISTAGE(20),DLA(20),WR(21),WL(21),WC(21),WH(21),WG(21)
COMMON/SPECIAL/ISPRT(20)
COMMON/COMBLK/ROSPZ,PAREA,N,
1TEMPCO,DAYPFO,LAT,WYE,B0,R2
COMMON/COMBLK/TEMPMX(366),TEMPMN(366),TEMP(366),FMRGDA
COMMON/COMBLK/DLAI(366),SOLRAD(366),RAIN(366),WATSCO,EOS,E0
COMMON/COMBLK/F,DRIWT,DWG,DWH,DWC
COMMON/COMBLK/SGDD,PMGDD,IAVAIL,IFIRST,ILAST,NDPOOL(20),MATURE(20)
DO 10 NODE=1,20

```

CAR00520

```

DO 5 J=1,20
  RCOUNT(NODE,J)=0.
  PDAYS(NODE,J)=0.
  ISPT(J)=0.
  XMAX(NODE,J)=0.
  ACDAYS(NODE,J)=0.
  XDAYS(NODE,J)=0.
5 CONTINUE
  MATURE(NODE)=0
  ISTAGE(NODE)=0
  WL(NODE)=0.
  WC(NODE)=0.
  WH(NODE)=0.
  WG(NODE)=0.
  WR(NODE)=0.
  IDAY(NODE)=0
  IDAY3(NODE)=0
  IDAY6(NODE)=0
  IDAY9(NODE)=0
  DO 6 ITEMPX=1,20
  DO 7 I=1,2
7 GRO(NODE,I,ITEMPX)=0.
6 CONTINUE
  ICCMP(NODE)=0
  JDAY(NODE)=0
  PL(NODE)=0.
  YDLA(NODE)=0.
  NDPOOL(NODE)=NODE + 1
  PLL(NODE)=0.
  UL(NODE)=0.
  SPEOUT(NODE)=0.
  DLA(NODE)=0.
  SW(NODE)=0.
  SUMES1(NODE)=0.
  SUMES2(NODE)=0.
10 CONTINUE
  NDPOOL(20)=99
  IFIRST=0

```

```

      IAVAIL=1
      SGDD=0
      PMGDD=0
      IFREQ=5.
      NODE=0
      DO 15 I=1,366
        DLAI(I)=0.
      15 CONTINUE
      FMRGDA=0
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE EMRGN (ICDAY)
      COMMON/NODBLK/NODE, IDAY(20), PL(20), YDLA(20), JDAY(20), ICOMP(20), IP
      1RINT(20), SUMES1(20), SUMES2(20), T(20), PDAYS(20,20), PERCNT(21), XDAYS
      2(20,21), GRO(20,2,20), XMAX(20,20), SPROUT(20), SW(20), UL(20), PLL(20)
      3, RCCUNT(20,20), ACDAYS(20,20), IDAY3(20), IDAY6(20), IDAY9(20)
      4, ISTAGE(20), DLA(20), WR(21), WC(21), WH(21), WG(21)
      COMMON/COMBLK/POSPZ, PAREA, N,
      1TEMPCO, DAYPFO, LAT, WYE, BO, R2
      COMMON/COMBLK/TEMPHX(366), TEMPMN(366), TEMP(366), FMRGDA
      COMMON/COMBLK/DLAI(366), SOLRAD(366), RAIN(366), WATSCO, EOS, EO
      COMMON/COMBLK/F, DRIWT, DWG, DWH, DWC
      COMMON/COMBLK/SGDD, PMGDD, IAVAIL, IFIRST, ILAST, NDPOOL(20), MATURE(20)
      SMRGDA=0.
      DO 2999 I=ICDAY,366
        AVSLTP=TEMP(I)
        IF(AVSLTP.GT.21.4) AVSLTP=21.4
        EMRGDA=1./(-1.05*AVSLTP+26.6)
        SMRGDA=SMRGDA+EMRGDA
        IF(SMRGDA-1.)2999,2997,2996
      2999 CONTINUE
      2996 FMRGDA=SMRGDA-1.
        SPROUT(NODE)=I-FMRGDA
        GO TO 2994
      2997 SPFCUT(NODE)=SMRGDA+ICDAY
      2994 RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE RPHOTO (I,TOTWT,TOFOTO)

```

CAR03730
 CAR03740
 CAR03750
 CAR03760
 CAR03770
 CAR03780
 CAR03790
 CAR03800
 CAR03810
 CAR03820
 CAR03830
 CAR03840
 CAR03850

```

COMMON/NODBLK/NODE, IDAY(20), PL(20), YDLA(20), JDAY(20), ICOMP(20), IP
1RINT(20), SUMES1(20), SUMES2(20), T(20), PDAYS(20,20), PERCNT(21), XDAYS
2(20,21), GRO(20,2,20), XMAX(20,20), SPROUT(20), SW(20), UL(20), PLL(20)
3, RCOUNT(20,20), ACDAYS(20,20), IDAY3(20), IDAY6(20), IDAY9(20)
4, ISTAGE(20), DLA(20), WR(21), WL(21), WC(21), WH(21), WG(21)
COMMON/COMBLK/ROSPZ, PAREA, N,
1TEMPCO, DAYPFO, LAT, WYE, BO, R2
COMMON/COMBLK/TEMPMX(366), TEMPMN(366), TEMP(366), FMRGDA
COMMON/COMBLK/DLAI(366), SOLRAD(366), RAIN(366), WATSCO, EOS, EO
COMMON/COMBLK/F, DRIWT, DWG, DW, DWC
COMMON/COMBLK/SGDD, PMGDD, IAVAIL, IFIRST, ILAST, NDPOOL(20), MATURE(20)

```

CC
CC
CC
CC
CC
CC
CC

THIS ROUTINE REDUCES POTENTIAL PHOTOSYNTHESIS TO
ACTUAL PHOTOSYNTHESIS. THE DIFFERENCE IS DUE TO
THE LIMITING TEMP. AND WATER. THIS ROUTINE ALSO
SUBTRACTS THE RESPIRATION LOSS.

```

IF (TEMP(I).LT.5.0.OR. TEMP(I).GE.45.0) TEMPCO=0.
IF (TEMP(I).GE.25.0.AND. TEMP(I).LE.40.0) TEMPCO=1.
IF (TEMP(I).GE.5.0.AND. TEMP(I).LE.25.) TEMPCO=.05*TEMP(I)-.25
IF (TEMP(I).GT.40.0.AND. TEMP(I).LT.45.) TEMPCO=-.2*TEMP(I)+9.
TOFOTO=TEMPCO*WATSCO*DAY PFO
TEMPN=(TEMPMN(I)+TEMP(I))/2.
RESPG=.14*(.65+.011*TEMPN)
RESPM=.0054*(.044+.0019*TEMPN+.001*TEMPN*TEMPN)
RESPN=RESPG*TOFOTO+RESPM*(TOTWT+WR(NODE))*1.43
TOFOTO=TOFOTO-RESPN
RETURN
END

```

CAR01150
CAR01160
CAR01170
CAR01180
CAR01190
CAR01200
CAR01210
CAR01220
CAR01230
CAR01240

```

SUBROUTINE LEAFAP (J,I,IMAX)
COMMON/NODBLK/NODE, IDAY(20), PL(20), YDLA(20), JDAY(20), ICOMP(20), IP
1RINT(20), SUMES1(20), SUMES2(20), T(20), PDAYS(20,20), PERCNT(21), XDAYS
2(20,21), GRO(20,2,20), XMAX(20,20), SPROUT(20), SW(20), UL(20), PLL(20)
3, RCOUNT(20,20), ACDAYS(20,20), IDAY3(20), IDAY6(20), IDAY9(20)
4, ISTAGE(20), DLA(20), WR(21), WL(21), WC(21), WH(21), WG(21)
COMMON/COMBLK/ROSPZ, PAREA, N,
1TEMPCO, DAYPFO, LAT, WYE, BO, R2
COMMON/COMBLK/TEMPMX(366), TEMPMN(366), TEMP(366), FMRGDA

```

```

COMMON/COMBLK/DLAI(366), SOLRAD(366), RAIN(366), WATSCO, EOS, EO
COMMON/CCMBLK/F, DRIWT, DWG, DWH, DMC
COMMON/COMBLK/SGDD, PMGDD, IAVAIL, IFIRST, ILAST, NDPOOL(20), MATURE(20)
DIMENSION SXDIN(20)
XDAYS(NODE,1)=0.0
XDAYS(NODE,2)=FMRGDA
1104 DO 102 J=1,N
      IF(J.NE.1) GO TO 1085
      RCOUNT(NODE,J)=SPROUT(NODE)
      GO TO 1084
1085 SXDIN(J)=0.0
      PDAYS(NODE,J-1)=XDAYS(NODE,J)
      IF(XDAYS(NODE,2).GT.0.0) DAYS=SPROUT(NODE)
      IF(XDAYS(NODE,J).GT.0.0) GO TO 13
103 I=I+1
      DAYS=I
      IF(DAYS.GT.IMAX) GO TO 104
13 AVTEMP=TEMP(I)
      IF(J.LT.6) GO TO 101
      IF(AVTEMP.LT.21.) GO TO 108
      IF(TEMP(I).GT.30.) AVTEMP=30.
      DIN=2.957-.0562*(AVTEMP-21)
      GO TO 18
108 DIN=2.5+.0567*(AVTEMP-22.)**2
      GO TO 18
101 IF(AVTEMP.GT.22) AVTEMP=22.
      DIN=2.8+.0292*((AVTEMP-22.)**2)
18 IF(XDAYS(NODE,J).EQ.0.) GO TO 107
      XDIN=(1./DIN)*XDAYS(NODE,J)
      XDAYS(NODE,J)=0.0
      GO TO 14
107 XDIN=1./DIN
14 SXDIN(J)=XDIN+SXDIN(J)
      IF(1.0-SXDIN(J)) 106,105,103
105 RCOUNT(NODE,J)=DAYS
      XDAYS(NODE,J)=0.0
      GO TO 1108
106 XDAYS(NODE,J)= (SXDIN(J)-1.0)*DIN
CAR00570
CAR00580
CAR00590
CAR00600
CAR00610
CAR00620
CAR00630
CAR00640
CAR00650
CAR00660
CAR00670
CAR00680
CAR00690
CAR00710
CAR00720
CAR00730
CAR00740
CAR00750
CAR00760
CAR00770
CAR00790
CAR00800
CAR00810
CAR00820
CAR00830
CAR00840
CAR00850
CAR00860
CAR00870
CAR00880
CAR00890

```

CAR00900
CAR00910
CAR00920
CAR00930
CAR00940
CAR00950

```

1108 RCOUNT(NODE,J)= DAYS-XDAYS(NODE,J)
      XDAYS(NODE,J+1)=XDAYS(NODE,J)
      IF (J.EQ.N) PDAYS(NODE,J)=XDAYS(NODE,J)
1084 WRITE(6,19) J,RCOUNT(NODE,J)
19   FORMAT(5X, 'DAY LEAF',I3,' APPEARS = ',F7.2)
102 CONTINUE
104 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

```

CAR01500

```

SUBROUTINE LEAF (I)
COMMON/NODBLK/NODE, IDAY(20), PL(20), YDLA(20), JDAY(20), ICOMP(20), IP
1RINT(20), SUMES1(20), SUMES2(20), T(20), PDAYS(20,20), PERCNT(21), XDAYS
2(20,21), GRO(20,2,20), XMAX(20,20), SPROUT(20), SW(20), UL(20), PLL(20)
3, RCOUNT(20,20), ACDAYS(20,20), IDAY3(20), IDAY6(20), IDAY9(20)
4, ISTAGE(20), DLA(20), WR(21), WL(21), WC(21), WH(21), WG(21)
COMMON/COMBLK/ROSPZ, PAREA, N,
1TEMPCO, DAYPFO, LAT, WYE, BO, R2
COMMON/COMBLK/TEMPMX(366), TEMPMN(366), TEMP(366), FMRGDA
COMMON/COMBLK/DLA1(366), SOLRAD(366), RAIN(366), WATSCO, EOS, EO
COMMON/COMBLK/F, DRIWT, DWG, DWH, DWC
COMMON/COMBLK/SGDD, PMGDD, IAVAIL, IFIRST, ILAST, NDCPOOL(20), MATURE(20)
DIMENSION SLA(20)
DO 108 J=1,N
  IF(TEMP(I).GT.12.) GO TO 101
  GRO(NODE,2,J)=GRO(NODE,1,J)
  GO TO 108
101 CONTINUE

```

CAR01570
CAR01590
CAR01600
CAR01610
CAR01620
CAR01630
CAR01640
CAR01650
CAR01660
CAR01670
CAR01680
CAR01690
CAR01700
CAR01710
CAR01720
CAR01730

```

      DAYS=I
      IF(RCOUNT(NODE,J)-DAYS)110,111,109
110 CONTINUE
      IF(GRO(NODE,1,J).GT.0.) GO TO 111
      GRO(NODE,2,J)=(5.1*(TEMP(I)-12.)*PDAYS(NODE,J))
      GO TO 131
111 CONTINUE
      IF(ACDAYS(NODE,J).GT.0.) GRO(NODE,2,J)=GRO(NODE,1,J)
      IF(ACDAYS(NODE,N).GT.0.) GRO(NODE,2,J)=GRO(NODE,2,J)*.996
      IF(ACCAYS(NODE,J).GT.0.) GO TO 108
122 GRO(NODE,2,J)=5.1*(TEMP(I)-12.)

```

```

IF(GRO(NODE,1,J).GT.0.) GO TO 121
GO TO 131
121 GRO(NODE,2,J)=(GRO(NODE,2,J)+GRO(NODE,1,J))
131 IF(GRO(NODE,2,J)-XMAX(NODE,J)) 108,208,1280
1280 IF(ACDAYS(NODE,J).GT.0.) GO TO 108
IF(DAYS-RCOUNT(NODE,J).GT.1.0)GO TO 1281
FGRO=XMAX(NODE,J)/GRO(NODE,2,J)
ACDAYS(NODE,J)=FGRO+RCOUNT(NODE,J)
GO TO 209
1281 XXMAX=GRO(NODE,2,J)-XMAX(NODE,J)
DGRO=GRO(NODE,2,J)-GRO(NODE,1,J)
FGRO=(1./DGRO)*XXMAX
ACDAYS(NODE,J)=DAYS-FGRO
GO TO 209
208 ACDAYS(NODE,J)=DAYS
209 WRITE(6,210)J,ACDAYS(NODE,J),XMAX(NODE,J),NODE
210 FORMAT(' LEAF NO.=',1X,12,5X,'DAY MAX LA ATTAINED=',F6.2,5X,
1'MAX LA=',F6.2,3X,12)
GRO(NODE,2,J)=XMAX(NODE,J)
IF(J.LE.11) GO TO 104
GRO(NODE,2,J-11)=0.0
104 IF(J-5) 108,107,106
107 IDAY3(NODE)=(ACDAYS(NODE,5)+RCOUNT(NODE,N))/2.
106 IF(J-N) 108,105,108
105 IDAY6(NODE)=ACDAYS(NODE,N)+((RCOUNT(NODE,N)-IDAY3(NODE))*-.86)
IDAY9(NODE)=(IDAY6(NODE)-RCOUNT(NODE,1))*1.6+RCOUNT(NODE,1)
108 CONTINUE
109 CONTINUE
DO 1112 J=1,N
IF(J.GT.1) GO TO 1100
SLA(J)=GRO(NODE,2,J)
GO TO 1112
1100 SLA(J)=SLA(J-1)+GRO(NODE,2,J)
1112 CONTINUE
1500 DLA(NODE)=SLA(N)
DLAI(1)=DLA(NODE)/PAREA
DO 54 J=1,20
GRO(NODE,1,J)=GRO(NODE,2,J)
CAR01750
CAR01760
CAR01770
CAR01780
CAR01790
CAR01800
CAR01810
CAR01820
CAR01830
CAR01840
CAR01850
CAR01860
CAR01870
CAR01880
CAR01890
CAR01900
CAR01910
CAR01920
CAR01930
CAR01940
CAR01950
CAR01960
CAR01970
CAR01980
CAR01990
CAR02000
CAR02010
CAR02020
CAR02030
CAR02040
CAR02050
CAR02060
CAR02070
CAR02080
CAR02090

```

```

54 GRO(NODE,2,J)=0.
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE EVAP (I)
COMMON/NOOBLK/NODE, IDAY(20), PL(20), YDLA(20), JDAY(20), ICOMP(20), IP
1RINT(20), SUMES1(20), SUMES2(20), T(20), PDAYS(20,20), PERCNT(21), XDAYS
2(20,21), GRO(20,2,20), XMAX(20,20), SPROUT(20), SW(20), UL(20), PLL(20)
3, RCOUNT(20,20), ACCDAYS(20,20), IDAY3(20), IDAY6(20), IDAY9(20)
4, ISTAGE(20), DLA(20), WR(21), WL(21), WC(21), WH(21), WG(21)
COMMON/COMBLK/ROSPZ, PAREA, N,
1TEMPCO, DAYPFO, LAT, WYE, BO, R2
COMMON/COMBLK/TEMPMX(366), TEMPMN(366), TEMP(366), FMRGDA
COMMON/COMBLK/DLAI(366), SOLRAD(366), RAIN(366), WATSCO, EOS, EO
COMMON/COMBLK/F, DRIWT, DWG, DWH, DWC
COMMON/COMBLK/SGDD, PMGDD, IAVAIL, IFIRST, ILAST, NDPOOL(20), MATURE(20)
DATA GAMMA/.68/
TK=TEMP(I)+273.
DELTA = (EXP(21.255- 5304./TK))* (5304./ (TK**2))
D=DELTA/GAMMA
ALBEDO=.3367-.1867*EXP(-.6*DLAI(I))
RO=520+193*SIN(.0172*(I-80))
IF (SOLRAD(I).GT.RO) SOLRAD(I)=RO
R4=1.-.261*EXP(-7.77E-04*TEMP(I)**2)
R6=(R4-.96)*1.17E-07*TK**4*(.2+.8*(SOLRAD(I)/RO))
H=(1.-ALBEDO)*SOLRAD(I)+R6
HO = H/583.
EO=1.28*DELTA/(DELTA+GAMMA)*HO
IF (DLAI(I) .LT. 0.5) EOS = EO
IF (DLAI(I) .LT. 0.5) GO TO 41
HOS = HO * EXP (-0.398*DLAI(I))
EOS = (D*HOS)/(D+1.)
41 RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE SOLWAT (I)
COMMON/NOOBLK/NODE, IDAY(20), PL(20), YDLA(20), JDAY(20), ICOMP(20), IP
1RINT(20), SUMES1(20), SUMES2(20), T(20), PDAYS(20,20), PERCNT(21), XDAYS
2(20,21), GRO(20,2,20), XMAX(20,20), SPROUT(20), SW(20), UL(20), PLL(20)
3, RCOUNT(20,20), ACCDAYS(20,20), IDAY3(20), IDAY6(20), IDAY9(20)
CAR02100
CAR02110
CAR03860
CAR03900
CAR03910
CAR03920
CAR03930
CAR03940
CAR03950
CAR03960
CAR03970
CAR03980
CAR03990
CAR04000
CAR04010
CAR04020
CAR04030
CAR04040
CAR04050
CAR04060
CAR04070
CAR04080

```

```

4,ISTAGE(20),DLA(20),WR(21),WL(21),WC(21),WH(21),WG(21)
COMMON/COMBLK/ROSPZ,PAREA,N,
1TEMPCO,DAYPFO,LAT,WYE,BO,R2
COMMON/COMBLK/TEMPMX(366),TEMPMN(366),TEMP(366),FMRGDA
COMMON/COMBLK/DLAI(366),SOLRAD(366),RAIN(366),WATSCO,EOS,EO
COMMON/COMBLK/F,DRIWT,DWG,DWH,DWC
COMMON/COMBLK/SGDD,PMGDD,IAVAIL,IFIRST,ILAST,NDPOOL(20),MATURE(20)
DATA U,CONA/.6,.35/
PRECIP=RAIN(I)
WATSCO=1.
IF(SUMES1(NODE) - U) 1,2,2
1 IF (PRECIP - SUMES1(NODE)) 3, 4,4
3 SUMES1(NODE) = SUMES1(NODE)-PRECIP
GO TO 5
4 SUMES1(NODE) = 0.
5 SUMES1(NODE) = SUMES1(NODE) + EOS
IF(SUMES1(NODE) - U) 6,6,7
6 ES = EOS
GO TO 24
7 ES = EOS - 0.4*(SUMES1(NODE) - U)
SUMES2(NODE) = 0.6*(SUMES1(NODE) - U)
T(NODE) = (SUMES2(NODE)/CONA)**2
GO TO 24
2 IF(PRECIP - SUMES2(NODE)) 9,8,8
8 PRECIP=PRECIP-SUMES2(NODE)
SUMES1(NODE) = U - PRECIP
T(NODE) = 0.
IF(PRECIP-U) 5,5,4
9 T(NODE)=T(NODE)+1.
ES = CONA*T(NODE)**0.5 - SUMES2(NODE)
IF(PRECIP .GT. 0.) GO TO 10
IF(ES .GT. EOS) ES = EOS
GO TO 11
10 ESX=0.8*PRECIP
IF(ESX .LE. ES) ESX = ES+PRECIP
IF(ESX .GT. EOS) ESX = EOS
ES = ESX
11 SUMES2(NODE) = SUMES2(NODE) + ES - PRECIP
CAR04110
CAR04120
CAR04130
CAR04140
CAR04150
CAR04160
CAR04170
CAR04180
CAR04190
CAR04200
CAR04210
CAR04220
CAR04230
CAR04240
CAR04250
CAR04260
CAR04270
CAR04280
CAR04290
CAR04300
CAR04310
CAR04320
CAR04330
CAR04340
CAR04350
CAR04360
CAR04370
CAR04380
CAR04390
CAR04400
CAR04410

```

```

T(NODE) = (SUMES2(NODE)/CONA) **2
24 IF(ES.LT. 0.) ES = 0.
  IF(DLAI(I).GT. 3.0) GO TO 26
  EP=.53*DLAI(I)**.5*EO
  IF (EP.LT. 0.) EP = 0.
  GO TO 27
26 EP = EC - ES
27 IF(EP.LT. 0.) EP = 0.
25 ET=ES+EP
  IF(E0-ET) 39,41,41
39 ET=EO
  EP = ET - ES
41 CONTINUE
  IF(SW(NODE).GT.UL(NODE)) SW(NODE)=UL(NODE)
  ALLEO=PLL(NODE)
  IF(DLAI(I) - 1.) 21,21,28
28 IF(DLAI(I).LT.DLAI(I-1)) GO TO 23
  IF(DLAI(I)-2.7) 22,22,23
21 ALLEO=.8*UL(NODE)-.1*UL(NODE)*DLAI(I)
  GO TO 23
22 ALLEO=.59*PLL(NODE)*DLAI(I)-.44*UL(NODE)*DLAI(I)+1.19*
  1 UL(NODE)-.59*PLL(NODE)
23 IF(ALLEO-SW(NODE)) 30,30,29
29 WATSCO=SW(NODE)/ALLEO
  EP=EP*WATSCO
30 ET=ES+EP
  SW(NODE)=SW(NODE)-ET+RAIN(I)
  IF(SW(NODE).LT.0.0) SW(NODE)=0.0
  IF(SW(NODE).GT.UL(NODE)) SW(NODE)=UL(NODE)
14 CONTINUE
  RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE STAGE (I,N)
COMMON/NOOBLK/NODE, IDAY(20), PL(20), YDLA(20), JDAY(20), ICOMP(20), IP
1RINT(20), SUMES1(20), SUMES2(20), T(20), PDAYS(20,20), PERCNT(21), XDAYS
2(20,21), GRO(20,2,20), XMAX(20,20), SPROUT(20), SW(20), UL(20), PLL(20)
3,RCOUNT(20,20), ACDAYS(20,20), IDAY3(20), IDAY6(20), IDAY9(20)
4, ISTAGE(20), DLA(20), WR(21), WL(21), WC(21), WH(21), WG(21)

```

CAR04420
CAR04430
CAR04440
CAR04450
CAR04460
CAR04470
CAR04480
CAR04490
CAR04500
CAR04510
CAR04520
CAR04530
CAR04540
CAR04550
CAR04560
CAR04570
CAR04580
CAR04590
CAR04600
CAR04610
CAR04620

CAR04630
CAR04640
CAR04650
CAR04660
CAR04670
CAR04680
CAR04690
CAR04700
CAR04710
CAR04720
CAR04730

```

IF(ISTAGE(NODE).EQ.5) GO TO 199
IF(ACDAYS(NODE,5).EQ.0.) GO TO 100
IF(I.GT.IDAY3(NODE)) GO TO 101
100 ISTAGE(NODE)=1
GO TO 199
101 IF(ACDAYS(NODE,N).GT.0.) GO TO 102
ISTAGE(NODE)=2
GO TO 199
102 IF(ACDAYS(NODE,N).NE.0.0.AND.I.GE.IDAY6(NODE)) GO TO 103
ISTAGE(NODE)=3
GO TO 199
103 ISTAGE(NODE)=4
IF(I.EQ.IDAY9(NODE)) ISTAGE(NODE)=5
199 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE GROW (I)
COMMON/NODBLK/NODE, IDAY(20), PL(20), YDLA(20), JDAY(20), ICOMP(20), IP
1RINT(20), SUMES1(20), SUMES2(20), T(20), PDAYS(20,20), PERCNT(21), XDAYS
2(20,21), GRO(20,2,20), XMAX(20,20), SPROUT(20), SW(20), UL(20), PLL(20)
3, RCOUNT(20,20), ACDAYS(20,20), IDAY3(20), IDAY6(20), IDAY9(20)
4, ISTAGE(20), DLA(20), WR(21), WL(21), WC(21), WH(21), WG(21)
COMMON/COMBLK/ROSPZ, PAREA, N,
ITEMPCO, DAYPFG, LAT, WYE, BO, R2
COMMON/COMBLK/TEMPMX(366), TEMPMN(366), TEMP(366), FMRGDA
COMMON/COMBLK/DLAI(366), SOLRAD(366), RAIN(366), WATSCO, EOS, EO
COMMON/COMBLK/F, DRIWT, DWG, DWH, DWC
COMMON/COMBLK/SGDD, PMGDD, IAVAIL, IFIRST, ILAST, NDPPOOL(20), MATURE(20)
IF(I-RCOUNT(NODE,1).LT.1.) PL(NODE)=1.
IF(I-RCOUNT(NODE,1).LT.1.) YDLA(NODE)=0.
IF(DLA(NODE).LE.0.) GO TO 5
IF(DRIWT.LE.0.0) GO TO 5
DDLA=DLA(NODE)-YDLA(NODE)
SLW=YDLA(NODE)/(WL(NODE)+.00001)
IF(WL(NODE).LT.1) SLW=200.
ITEMPX=ISTAGE(NODE)
GO TO (1,2,3,4,4), ITEMPX
1 IF(SLW.GT.200.) SLW=200.
CAR04750
CAR04760
CAR04770
CAR04780
CAR04790
CAR04800
CAR04810
CAR04820
CAR04830
CAR04840
CAR04850
CAR04860
CAR04870
CAR04880
CAR04890
CAR04900
CAR04910
CAR04960
CAR04970
CAR04980
CAR05000
CAR04990
CAR05020
CAR05030

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```

IF(SLW.LT.160.) SLW=160.
PDWL=DDLA/SLW
IF(DDLA.EQ.0.) GO TO 100
REQ=PDWL*1.25
F=DR IWT/REQ
IF(F.GT.1.25) F=1.25
PDWL=PDWL*F
100 DWL=PDWL
DWR=DR IWT-DWL
GO TO 600
2 IF(I.EQ.IDAY3(NODE)) IDAY(NODE)=0
IDAY(NODE)=IDAY(NODE)+1
IF(SLW.GT.160.) SLW=160.
IF(SLW.LT.140.) SLW=140.
204 PDWL=DDLA/SLW
IF(IDAY(NODE).LE.10) GO TO 200
REQ=PDWL*1.5
F=DR IWT/REQ
IF(F.GT.2.) F=2.
PDWL=PDWL*F
DWL=PDWL
IF(ISTAGE(NODE).NE.3) GO TO 202
3 PL(NODE)=PL(NODE)-.1
IF(PL(NODE).LT.0.) PL(NODE)=0.
DWL=WL(NODE)/(1-IDAY3(NODE))*PL(NODE)
202 REM=DR IWT-DWL
DWR=REM*.20
DWC=REM*.45
DWH=REM*.35
GO TO 602
200 REQ=PDWL*2.
F=DR IWT/REQ
IF(F.GT.2.) F=2.
PDWL=PDWL*F
205 DWL=PDWL
REM=DR IWT-DWL
IF(REM.GE.DR IWT*.20) GO TO 203
DWR=REM*.4

```

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CAR05040
CAR05050
CAR05060
CAR05070
CAR05080
CAR05090
CAR05100
CAR05110
CAR05120
CAR05130

CAR05140
CAR05150
CAR05160
CAR05170
CAR05180
CAR05190
CAR05200
CAR05210
CAR05220
CAR05230
CAR05240
CAR05250
CAR05260
CAR05270
CAR05280
CAR05290
CAR05300
CAR05310
CAR05320
CAR05330
CAR05340
CAR05350
CAR05360
CAR05370
CAR05380
CAR05390
CAR05400

```

```

GO TO 206
203 DWR=DRIWT*.20
206 DWC=DRIWT-DWL-DWR
GO TO 601
4 IF(I.EQ.IDAY6(NODE)) JDAY(NODE)=0
JDAY(NODE)=JDAY(NODE)+1
ICOMP(NODE)=.1*(IDAY6(NODE)-RCOUNT(NODE,1))+.5
IF(JDAY(NODE).GT.ICOMP(NODE)) GO TO 402
DWH=DRIWT*.1
DWR=WC(NODE)*.005
DWC=DRIWT-DWH-DWR
DWL=0.
GO TO 602
402 RES=WC(NODE)*.025
IF(JDAY(NODE).LE.(IDAY9(NODE)-ACDAYS(NODE,N)+10)*.5) GO TO 400
RES=-.5*RES
DWR=0.
GO TO 401
400 DWR=WC(NODE)*.005
401 DWG=DRIWT+RES-DWR
DWC=-RES
DWH=0.
DWL=0.
WG(NODE)=WG(NODE)+DWG
WH(NODE)=WH(NODE)+DWH
WC(NODE)=WC(NODE)+DWC
WL(NODE)=WL(NODE)+DWL
WR(NODE)=WR(NODE)+DWR
YDLA(NODE)=DLA(NODE)
5 CONTINUE
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE PHOTO (I)
COMMON/NODBLK/NODE, IDAY(20), PL(20), YDLA(20), JDAY(20), ICOMP(20), IP
1PRINT(20), SUMES1(20), SUMES2(20), T(20), PDAYS(20,20), PERCNT(21), XDAYS
2(20,21), GRO(20,2,20), XMAX(20,20), SPROUT(20), SW(20), UL(20), PLL(20)
3,RCOUNT(20,20),ACDAYS(20,20),IDAY3(20),IDAY6(20),IDAY9(20)
4,ISTAGE(20),DLA(20),WR(21),WL(21),WC(21),WH(21),WG(21)

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CAR05410
CAR05420
CAR05430
CAR05440

CAR05450
CAR05460
CAR05470
CAR05480
CAR05490
CAR05500
CAR05510
CAR05520
CAR05530
CAR05540
CAR05550
CAR05560
CAR05570
CAR05580
CAR05590
CAR05600
CAR05610
CAR05620
CAR05630
CAR05640
CAR05650
CAR05660
CAR05670
CAR05680
CAR05690
CAR05700
CAR05710
CAR02120

```

COMMON/COMBLK/ROSPZ,PAREA,N,
1TEMPCO,DAYPFO,LAT,WYE,BO,R2
COMMON/COMBLK/TEMPMX(366),TEMPMN(366),TEMP(366),FMRGDA
COMMON/COMBLK/DLAI(366),SOLRAD(366),RAIN(366),WATSCO,EOS,EO
COMMON/COMBLK/F,DR IWT,DWG,DWH,DWC
COMMON/COMBLK/SGCD,PMGDD,IABAIL,IFIRST,ILAST,NDPOOL(20),MATURE(20)
INTEGER HOURS
REAL LAT,L,KAPPA,LL,LLPP,K,LITRAN,INTPAR,LLAC,LLIN
IHR=0
DAYPFO=0.
RHO=90.
DECDAY=I+100
DECLIN=SIN((DECDAY*360./365.)/180.*3.141593)*(-23.47)
SUNRIS=12.-ARCOS(-TAN(LAT/180.*3.141593)*TAN(DECLIN/180.*
*3.141593))/0.2618
100 LST=IHR+IFIX(SUNRIS)+1
HOURS=15*IABS(12-LST)
TERM=SIN(LAT/180.*3.141593)*SIN(DECLIN/180.*3.141593)
SINBET=COS(LAT/180.*3.141593)*COS(HOURS/180.*3.141593)*
*COS(DECLIN/180.*3.141593)+TERM
BETA=ARCSIN(SINBET)/3.141593*180.
TERM1=COS(LAT/180.*3.141593)*SIN(DECLIN/180.*3.141593)
TERM2=COS(DECLIN/180.*3.141593)*SIN(LAT/180.*3.141593)*
*COS(HOURS/180.*3.141593)
COSGAM=1./COS(BETA/180.*3.141593)*(TERM1-TERM2)
COSTST=ABS(COSGAM)
IF(COSGAM.LT.-1.) GO TO 101
IF(COSTST.LE.1.) GO TO 102
COSGAM=1.
GO TO 102
101 COSGAM=-1.
102 GAMMA=ARCCOS(COSGAM)/3.141593*180.
IF(LST.LE.12) GO TO 103
GAMMA=360.-GAMMA
103 PHI=GAMMA-RHO
THETA=BETA
IF(PHI.LE.-90.) PHI=PHI+180.
IF(PHI.LE.0..AND.PHI.GT.-90.) PHI=ABS(PHI)
CAR02190
CAR02200
CAR02210
CAR02220
CAR02230
CAR02240
CAR02250
CAR02260
CAR02270
CAR02280
CAR02290
CAR02300
CAR02310
CAR02320
CAR02330
CAR02340
CAR02350
CAR02360
CAR02370
CAR02380
CAR02390
CAR02400
CAR02410
CAR02420
CAR02430
CAR02440
CAR02450
CAR02460
CAR02470
CAR02480
CAR02490
CAR02500

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```

IF(PHI.LE.90..AND.PHI.GT.0.) PHI=PHI
IF(PHI.LE.180..AND.PHI.GT.90.) PHI=180.-PHI
IF(PHI.LE.270..AND.PHI.GT.180.) PHI=PHI-180.
IF(PHI.GT.270.) PHI=360.-PHI
IF(DLA(NODE).LT.700.) GO TO 125
  DLATMP=DLA(NODE)
  L=ALOG10(DLATMP)*62.5-136.25
  GO TO 126
125 DLATMP=DLA(NODE)
  L=ALOG10(DLATMP)*23.-18.
  IF(L.LE.0.) L=.5
126 SAC=0.
  AS=0.
  AR=0.
  IF(THETA.EQ.0.) GO TO 116
  IF(THETA.EQ.90.) GO TO 116
  IF(PHI.EQ.0.) GO TO 111
  IF(L.GE.R2) GO TO 111
  X=L/TAN(THETA/180.*3.141593)*SIN(PHI/180.*3.141593)
  Y=R2-L
  IF(X.LE.Y) GO TO 110
  X=(R2-L)/L
  Y=TAN(PHI/180.*3.141593)
  IF(X.GE.Y) GO TO 110
  AS=((R2-L)**2)*TAN(THETA/180.*3.141593)/TAN(PHI/180.*3.141593)
  GO TO 111
110 AS=L*L
111 CONTINUE
  IF(PHI.EQ.90.) GO TO 113
  IF(L.GE.ROSPZ) GO TO 113
  X=L/TAN(THETA/180.*3.141593)*COS(PHI/180.*3.141593)
  Y=ROSPZ-L
  IF(X.LE.Y) GO TO 112
  X=L/(ROSPZ-L)
  Y=TAN(PHI/180.*3.141593)
  IF(X.LE.Y) GO TO 112
  AR=((ROSPZ-L)**2)*TAN(THETA/180.*3.141593)*TAN(PHI/180.*3.141593)
  GO TO 113
CAR02510
CAR02520
CAR02530
CAR02540
CAR02550

CAR02560
CAR02570

CAR02580
CAR02590
CAR02600
CAR02610
CAR02620
CAR02630
CAR02640
CAR02650
CAR02660
CAR02670
CAR02680
CAR02690
CAR02700
CAR02710
CAR02720
CAR02730
CAR02740
CAR02750
CAR02760
CAR02770
CAR02780
CAR02790
CAR02800
CAR02810
CAR02820
CAR02830
CAR02840
CAR02850
CAR02860

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```

112 AR=L*L
113 CONTINUE
   X=TAN(THETA/180.*3.141593)
   IF(L.GE.R2) GO TO 114
   YY=SQRT(((ROSPZ-L)**2)+((R2-L)**2))
   Y=L/YY
   IF(X.GE.Y) GO TO 116
   IF(PHI.EQ.0.) GO TO 114
   X=TAN(PHI/180.*3.141593)
   Y=(R2-L)/(ROSPZ-L)
   IF(X.GE.Y) GO TO 114
   SAC=((R2-L)/TAN(PHI/180.*3.141593)-(ROSPZ-L))*(L/TAN(THETA/
   *180.*3.141593)-YY)*TAN(THETA/180.*3.141593)
   GO TO 116
114 IF(PHI.EQ.90.) GO TO 116
   IF(L.GE.ROSPZ) GO TO 116
   IF(L.LE.R2) GO TO 115
   AR=L*TAN(THETA/180.*3.141593)*(ROSPZ-L)*COS(PHI/180.*3.141593)
   X=ROSPZ-L
   Y=(L/TAN(THETA/180.*3.141593))*COS(PHI/180.*3.141593)
   IF(X.LE.Y) GO TO 116
   AR=L*L
   GO TO 116
115 DOWN=((ROSPZ-L)*TAN(PHI/180.*3.141593)-(R2-L))
   IF(DOWN.GT.L)DOWN=L
   SAC=DOWN*(L/TAN(THETA/180.*3.141593)-YY)*TAN(THETA/180.*3.141593)
116 IF(L.GE.ROSPZ) GO TO 127
   DLATMP=DLA(NODE)
   ETA=SIN(THETA/180.*3.141593)*(-16.67*ALOG10(DLATMP)+112.08)*.01
   GO TO 128
127 DLATMP=DLA(NODE)
   ETA=(-16.67*ALOG10(DLATMP)+112.08)*.01
128 KAPPA=.5*COS(THETA/180.*3.141593)
   PA=((AS+AR-SAC)/(L**2))*KAPPA+ETA)*DLA(NODE)
117 LL=SQRT(PA)
   IF(LL.LE.R2) GO TO 121
   NP=2*FIX(LL/2./R2)
   NPR=2*FIX(LL/2./ROSPZ)
CAR02870
CAR02880
CAR02890
CAR02900
CAR02910
CAR02920
CAR02930
CAR02940
CAR02950
CAR02960
CAR02970
CAR02980
CAR02990
CAR03000
CAR03010
CAR03020
CAR03030
CAR03040
CAR03050
CAR03060
CAR03070
CAR03080
CAR03090
CAR03100
CAR03110
CAR03120
CAR03130

CAR03140
CAR03150

CAR03160
CAR03170
CAR03180
CAR03190
CAR03200
CAR03210
CAR03220

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```

IF(NPR.GT.0) GO TO 122
IF(LL.GT.ROSPZ) GO TO 119
IF(NP.EQ.0) GO TO 118
WBD=LL-R2*FLOAT(NP)
A=(NP+1)*(WBD*LL)*(1./FLOAT(NP+1))+NP*(R2-WBD)*LL/FLOAT(NP)
GO TO 123

118 A=LL*LL-LL*(LL-R2)
GO TO 123

119 IF(NP.EQ.0) GO TO 120
WBD=LL-R2*FLOAT(NP)
LLPP=2.*(LL-ROSPZ)
XNP=NP
TERM=XNP*(R2-WBD)*(LL-LLPP)/XNP+XNP*(R2-WBD)*LLPP/(1.+2.*XNP)
A=(XNP+1.)*(WBD*(LL-LLPP))/(XNP+1.)+(XNP+1.)*(WBD*LLPP)/
*(3.+2.*XNP)+TERM
GO TO 123

120 A=PA-((2.*(LL-R2))*(LL-2.*(LL-ROSPZ))+(LL-R2)*(LL-2.*(LL-ROSPZ)))+
*(LL-R2)*(LL-ROSPZ)
GO TO 123

121 A=PA
GO TO 123

122 WBD=LL-R2*XNP
WBL=R2-WBD
XNPR=NPR
WDR=LL-XNPR*ROSPZ
WBLR=ROSPZ-WDR
TERM1=(XNP+1.)*(XNPR+1.)*WBLR*WBD/(XNP+XNPR+2.)+
*XNP*XNPR*WBLR*WBL/(XNP+XNPR)
A=XNPP*(XNP+1.)*WBLR*WBD/(XNP+XNPR+1.)+XNP*(XNPR+1.)*WBLR*WBL/
*(XNP+XNPR+1.)+TERM1
123 ARATIO=A/PA
K=.11+.68J*ARATIO
124 LITRAN=EXP(-K*DLAI(I))*100.
EFFLAI=A/PAREA
DAYLN=120.*(12.-SUNRIS)
SUNTIM=FLOAT(IFIX(SUNRIS)+1)-SUNRIS
TIME=60.*(SUNTIM+FLOAT(IHR))
SOLARH=1.5708*SOLRAD(I)/DAYLN*SIN(TIME*180./DAYLN/180.*3.141593)
CAR03230
CAR03240
CAR03250
CAR03260
CAR03270
CAR03280
CAR03290
CAR03300
CAR03310
CAR03320
CAR03330
CAR03340
CAR03350
CAR03360
CAR03370
CAR03380
CAR03390
CAR03400
CAR03410
CAR03420
CAR03430
CAR03440
CAR03450
CAR03460
CAR03470
CAR03480
CAR03490
CAR03500
CAR03510
CAR03520
CAR03530
CAR03540
CAR03550
CAR03560
CAR03570
CAR03580
CAR03590
CAR03600

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INTPAR=.121*SOLARH*(1.-LITRAN/100.)*60.
POFO=31.35*INTPAR*.5-13.32
IF(POFO.LT.1.) POFO=INTPAR*4.8
DAYPFO=DAYPFO+POFO
IHR=IHR+1
LIMIT=2*(11-IFIX(SUNRIS))
IF(IHR.LE.LIMIT) GO TO 100
RETURN
END

```

```

CAR03610
CAR03620
CAR03630
CAR03640
CAR03650
CAR03660
CAR03670
CAR03680
CAR03690

```

Field Model Sample Output

MANHATTAN JUNE 1 1966 DATA RS610

PLANTING DATE= 152	CALENDAR DAY=	6	1	1966
DAY LEAF 1 APPEARS =	155.87			
DAY LEAF 2 APPEARS =	157.68			
DAY LEAF 3 APPEARS =	160.56			
DAY LEAF 4 APPEARS =	163.77			
DAY LEAF 5 APPEARS =	166.71			
DAY LEAF 6 APPEARS =	170.10			
DAY LEAF 7 APPEARS =	172.86			
DAY LEAF 8 APPEARS =	175.47			
DAY LEAF 9 APPEARS =	178.07			
DAY LEAF 10 APPEARS =	180.58			
DAY LEAF 11 APPEARS =	183.15			
DAY LEAF 12 APPEARS =	185.67			
DAY LEAF 13 APPEARS =	188.22			
DAY LEAF 14 APPEARS =	191.67			
DAY LEAF 15 APPEARS =	193.12			
DAY LEAF 16 APPEARS =	195.57			
DAY LEAF 1 APPEARS =	158.87			
DAY LEAF 2 APPEARS =	161.15			
DAY LEAF 3 APPEARS =	163.55			
DAY LEAF 4 APPEARS =	166.51			
DAY LEAF 5 APPEARS =	170.01			
DAY LEAF 6 APPEARS =	172.76			
DAY LEAF 7 APPEARS =	175.39			
DAY LEAF 8 APPEARS =	177.95			
DAY LEAF 9 APPEARS =	180.49			
DAY LEAF 10 APPEARS =	183.06			
DAY LEAF 11 APPEARS =	185.59			
DAY LEAF 12 APPEARS =	188.14			
DAY LEAF 13 APPEARS =	190.59			
DAY LEAF 14 APPEARS =	193.04			
DAY LEAF 15 APPEARS =	195.49			
DAY LEAF 16 APPEARS =	198.04			
DAY LEAF 1 APPEARS =	153.87			
DAY LEAF 2 APPEARS =	155.67			
DAY LEAF 3 APPEARS =	158.50			
DAY LEAF 4 APPEARS =	161.77			
DAY LEAF 5 APPEARS =	164.73			
DAY LEAF 6 APPEARS =	168.06			
DAY LEAF 7 APPEARS =	171.00			
DAY LEAF 8 APPEARS =	173.78			
DAY LEAF 9 APPEARS =	176.33			
DAY LEAF 10 APPEARS =	178.92			
DAY LEAF 11 APPEARS =	181.45			
DAY LEAF 12 APPEARS =	184.01			
DAY LEAF 13 APPEARS =	186.51			
DAY LEAF 14 APPEARS =	189.05			
DAY LEAF 15 APPEARS =	191.50			
DAY LEAF 16 APPEARS =	193.95			

PLANTS PER HECTARE= 125000.
 ROW SPACING= 76.20
 PLANT SPACING= 13.5
 AREA PER PLANT= 800.00

JULIAN DAY	STAGE	ROOT WT	LEAF WT	CULM WT	HEAD WT	GRAIN WT	TOTAL WT	LA, CM	LAI	TCO	WCO	SW
LEAF NO. = 1	DAY	MAX LA ATTAINED=154.12	MAX LA= 1.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	1.000	0.001	1.0	1.0	15.2
1551 1)	1	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	3	0.001	1.000	0.001	1.0	1.0	15.2
LEAF NO. = 2	DAY	MAX LA ATTAINED=155.76	MAX LA= 2.00	0.000	0.000	3	0.003	3.000	0.004	1.0	1.0	15.2
1551 2)	1	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.000	1	0.003	3.000	0.004	1.0	1.0	15.2
LEAF NO. = 3	DAY	MAX LA ATTAINED=156.16	MAX LA= 1.00	0.000	0.000	1	0.001	1.000	0.001	0.8	1.0	15.2
1571 1)	1	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	1.000	0.001	0.8	1.0	15.2
1571 3)	1	0.005	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	3.000	0.004	0.8	1.0	15.1
LEAF NO. = 4	DAY	MAX LA ATTAINED=157.82	MAX LA= 2.00	0.000	0.000	1	0.003	3.000	0.004	0.8	1.0	15.2
1581 2)	1	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	3.000	0.004	0.8	1.0	15.2
1581 4)	1	0.008	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	3.000	0.004	0.8	1.0	15.1
1591 3)	1	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	3.000	0.004	0.8	1.0	16.0
LEAF NO. = 5	DAY	MAX LA ATTAINED=159.68	MAX LA= 4.00	0.000	0.000	3	0.004	7.000	0.009	0.8	1.0	15.9
1591 5)	1	0.009	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	7.000	0.009	0.8	1.0	15.9
1601 4)	1	0.004	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	3.000	0.004	0.6	1.0	16.1
LEAF NO. = 6	DAY	MAX LA ATTAINED=159.34	MAX LA= 1.00	0.000	0.000	2	0.001	1.000	0.001	0.6	1.0	15.3
1601 1)	1	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	1.000	0.001	0.6	1.0	15.3
1601 6)	1	0.015	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	7.000	0.009	0.6	1.0	16.0
1611 5)	1	0.005	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007	4.068	0.005	0.6	1.0	15.9
1611 2)	1	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	7.000	0.001	0.6	1.0	15.3
1611 7)	1	0.022	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	7.000	0.009	0.6	1.0	15.8
LEAF NO. = 7	DAY	MAX LA ATTAINED=161.04	MAX LA= 4.00	0.000	0.000	1	0.015	7.000	0.009	1.0	1.0	15.8
1621 3)	1	0.007	0.015	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015	7.000	0.009	1.0	1.0	15.8
LEAF NO. = 8	DAY	MAX LA ATTAINED=161.18	MAX LA= 2.00	0.000	0.000	2	0.004	3.000	0.004	1.0	1.0	15.2
1621 6)	1	0.022	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	3.000	0.004	1.0	1.0	15.2
LEAF NO. = 9	DAY	MAX LA ATTAINED=162.20	MAX LA= 7.00	0.000	0.000	3	0.020	14.000	0.017	1.0	1.0	15.7
1621 8)	1	0.026	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.020	14.000	0.017	1.0	1.0	15.7
1631 7)	1	0.016	0.015	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015	7.000	0.009	1.0	1.0	15.8
1631 4)	1	0.006	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	3.000	0.004	1.0	1.0	15.2
1631 9)	1	0.043	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.020	14.000	0.017	1.0	1.0	15.7
LEAF NO. = 10	DAY	MAX LA ATTAINED=164.30	MAX LA= 7.00	0.000	0.000	1	0.030	14.000	0.017	0.9	1.0	15.9
1641 8)	1	0.019	0.030	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.030	14.000	0.017	0.9	1.0	15.9
1641 5)	1	0.007	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.010	5.790	0.007	0.9	1.0	15.3
1641 10)	1	0.062	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.020	14.000	0.017	0.9	1.0	15.7
1651 9)	1	0.031	0.030	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.030	14.000	0.017	0.7	1.0	15.7
LEAF NO. = 11	DAY	MAX LA ATTAINED=164.03	MAX LA= 4.00	0.000	0.000	2	0.015	7.000	0.009	0.7	1.0	15.2
1651 6)	1	0.008	0.015	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015	7.000	0.009	0.7	1.0	15.2
LEAF NO. = 12	DAY	MAX LA ATTAINED=165.35	MAX LA= 12.00	0.000	0.000	3	0.037	26.000	0.032	0.7	1.0	15.6
1651 11)	1	0.056	0.037	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.037	26.000	0.032	0.7	1.0	15.6
1661 10)	1	0.040	0.030	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.030	14.000	0.017	0.8	1.0	16.3
1661 7)	1	0.013	0.015	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015	7.000	0.009	0.8	1.0	15.7
1661 12)	1	0.084	0.037	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.037	26.000	0.032	0.8	1.0	16.1
1671 11)	1	0.045	0.049	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.049	23.860	0.030	0.7	1.0	16.1
1671 8)	1	0.015	0.023	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.023	9.915	0.012	0.7	1.0	15.7
1671 13)	1	0.111	0.037	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.037	26.000	0.032	0.7	1.0	16.1
LEAF NO. = 13	DAY	MAX LA ATTAINED=167.08	MAX LA= 12.00	0.000	0.000	1	0.059	26.000	0.032	0.6	1.0	15.9
1681 12)	1	0.048	0.059	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.059	26.000	0.032	0.6	1.0	15.9
LEAF NO. = 14	DAY	MAX LA ATTAINED=167.15	MAX LA= 7.00	0.000	0.000	2	0.029	14.000	0.017	0.6	1.0	15.6
1681 9)	1	0.017	0.029	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.029	14.000	0.017	0.6	1.0	15.6
1691 14)	1	0.123	0.037	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.037	26.000	0.032	0.6	1.0	15.9
1691 13)	1	0.079	0.059	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.059	26.000	0.032	0.7	1.0	15.8
1691 10)	1	0.034	0.029	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.029	14.000	0.017	0.7	1.0	15.5
LEAF NO. = 15	DAY	MAX LA ATTAINED=168.91	MAX LA= 28.00	0.000	0.000	3	0.180	54.000	0.067	0.7	1.0	15.7
1691 15)	1	0.159	0.180	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.180	54.000	0.067	0.7	1.0	15.7
1701 14)	1	0.121	0.059	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.059	26.000	0.032	0.9	1.0	15.6
1701 11)	1	0.055	0.029	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.029	14.000	0.017	0.9	1.0	15.4
1701 16)	1	0.244	0.180	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.180	54.000	0.067	0.9	1.0	15.5

1861 (27)	2	6.990	6.089	1.145	0.300	0.000	7.234	811.352	1.014	1.0	1.0	12.2	2
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=185.66	MAX	LA=360.00	3							
1861 (31)	2	8.020	10.584	4.363	0.000	0.000	14.944	1347.230	1.684	1.0	1.0	10.8	3
1871 (31)	2	7.899	10.005	3.709	0.000	0.000	13.715	1272.910	1.591	1.0	1.0	11.0	1
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=196.36	MAX	LA=296.00	2							
1871 (28)	2	7.414	7.149	1.781	0.000	0.000	8.930	934.572	1.168	1.0	1.0	11.8	2
1871 (33)	2	8.533	11.866	5.129	0.000	0.000	16.995	1482.342	1.853	1.0	1.0	10.3	3
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=187.19	MAX	LA=360.00	1							
1891 (32)	2	8.286	11.204	4.497	0.000	0.000	15.701	1356.808	1.696	1.0	1.0	11.5	1
1891 (29)	2	7.854	8.157	2.535	0.000	0.000	10.692	1005.122	1.256	1.0	1.0	12.2	2
1891 (34)	2	9.066	13.197	5.928	0.000	0.000	19.125	1521.442	2.029	1.0	1.0	10.7	3
1891 (33)	2	8.888	12.459	5.250	0.000	0.000	17.708	1523.554	1.901	1.0	1.0	10.8	1
1891 (30)	2	8.307	9.273	3.215	0.000	0.000	12.504	1176.268	1.470	1.0	1.0	11.7	2
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=180.63	MAX	LA=404.00	3							
1931 (33)	2	9.555	14.521	6.732	0.000	0.000	21.243	1772.079	2.215	1.0	1.0	10.1	3
1931 (34)	2	9.432	13.744	6.021	0.000	0.000	19.765	1729.654	2.162	1.0	1.0	10.2	1
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=189.62	MAX	LA=360.00	2							
1931 (31)	2	8.774	10.458	3.915	0.000	0.000	14.373	1345.896	1.682	1.0	1.0	11.1	2
1931 (26)	2	9.775	16.317	7.127	0.314	0.000	23.758	1989.918	2.487	1.0	1.0	9.5	3
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=190.12	MAX	LA=404.00	1							
1911 (25)	2	9.945	15.131	6.835	0.000	0.000	21.936	1878.924	2.349	1.0	1.0	9.6	1
1911 (32)	2	9.275	11.710	4.667	0.000	0.000	16.377	1491.637	1.865	1.0	1.0	10.5	2
1911 (27)	2	9.585	18.218	7.554	0.647	0.000	26.419	2196.185	2.745	1.0	1.0	8.8	3
1921 (34)	2	10.150	16.949	7.221	0.373	0.000	24.523	2068.622	2.623	1.0	1.0	9.0	1
1921 (33)	2	9.792	13.002	5.442	0.000	0.000	18.445	1697.904	2.122	1.0	1.0	10.0	2
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=191.05	MAX	LA=420.00	3							
1921 (38)	2	10.155	20.131	7.985	0.782	0.000	29.098	2354.344	2.943	1.0	1.0	8.2	3
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=192.33	MAX	LA=420.00	1							
1921 (37)	2	10.320	18.936	7.680	0.657	0.000	27.194	2248.326	2.810	1.0	1.0	8.3	1
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=192.12	MAX	LA=404.00	2							
1931 (24)	2	10.328	14.342	6.245	0.300	0.000	20.587	1825.208	2.282	1.0	1.0	9.3	2
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=192.82	MAX	LA=400.00	3							
1931 (35)	2	10.343	22.003	8.405	1.309	0.000	31.718	2596.673	3.246	1.0	1.0	7.5	3
1941 (38)	2	10.518	20.330	8.124	1.303	0.000	29.956	2484.368	3.105	1.0	1.0	7.6	1
1941 (35)	2	10.587	15.739	7.084	0.000	0.000	22.823	2049.873	2.562	1.0	1.0	8.7	2
1941 (40)	2	10.535	23.917	8.837	1.644	0.000	34.398	2763.407	3.454	1.0	1.0	6.8	3
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=194.37	MAX	LA=400.00	1							
1951 (39)	2	10.703	22.679	8.540	1.376	0.000	32.545	2631.307	3.289	1.0	1.0	7.0	1
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=194.48	MAX	LA=420.00	2							
1951 (26)	2	11.074	17.608	7.505	0.327	0.000	25.439	2210.498	2.763	1.0	1.0	8.1	2
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=194.24	MAX	LA=300.00	3							
1951 (15)	2	10.735	25.768	9.286	1.944	0.000	37.048	2892.986	3.616	1.0	1.0	6.2	3
1961 (40)	2	10.802	23.652	8.759	1.497	0.000	33.908	2768.567	3.461	1.0	1.0	6.7	1
1961 (31)	2	11.173	18.568	7.728	0.500	0.000	26.827	2430.510	3.038	1.0	1.0	7.8	2
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=195.69	MAX	LA=180.00	3							
1951 (16)	3	11.033	25.768	9.958	2.517	0.000	38.243	2967.059	3.709	1.0	1.0	6.0	3
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=195.03	MAX	LA=300.00	1							
1971 (41)	2	11.099	24.649	9.423	2.920	0.000	36.102	2838.294	3.548	1.0	1.0	6.3	1
1971 (38)	2	11.334	20.214	8.091	0.783	0.000	29.089	2580.110	3.225	1.0	1.0	7.4	2
1971 (43)	3	11.539	25.769	11.096	3.432	0.000	40.266	2985.317	3.732	1.0	1.0	5.5	3
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=197.77	MAX	LA=140.00	1							
1941 (42)	3	11.644	24.649	10.659	2.974	0.000	38.292	2911.175	3.639	1.0	1.0	5.8	1
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=197.22	MAX	LA=400.00	2							
1981 (14)	2	11.583	21.631	8.651	1.119	0.000	31.501	2679.298	3.349	1.0	1.0	6.9	2
1931 (44)	3	12.087	25.768	12.320	4.361	0.000	42.459	2973.375	3.717	1.0	1.0	5.0	3
1931 (43)	3	12.209	24.649	11.929	3.962	0.000	40.540	2933.417	3.667	1.0	1.0	5.1	1
LEAF	DAY	MAX	LA ATTAINED=193.80	MAX	LA=300.00	2							
1921 (40)	2	11.771	23.504	9.073	1.547	0.000	34.123	2881.886	3.602	1.0	1.0	6.2	2
1921 (45)	3	12.653	25.768	13.603	5.352	0.000	44.723	2961.480	3.702	1.0	1.0	4.4	3
2001 (44)	3	12.661	24.649	12.947	4.754	0.000	42.349	2921.683	3.652	1.0	1.0	4.7	1

LEAF NO. = 16	DAY	MAX LA	ATTAINED = 199.73	MAX LA = 180.00	2	35.937	2947.089	3.684	1.0	1.0	5.8	2
203(41)	3	12.224	23.504	10.093	0.000	46.538	2949.634	3.687	1.0	1.0	3.9	3
203(46)	3	13.107	25.768	14.624	0.000	44.337	2909.995	3.637	1.0	1.0	4.3	1
203(45)	3	13.158	24.649	14.065	0.000	37.944	3011.000	3.764	1.0	1.0	5.4	2
201(42)	3	12.726	23.504	11.222	0.000	48.383	2937.834	3.672	1.0	0.9	3.5	3
201(47)	3	13.568	25.768	15.662	0.000	45.297	2998.354	3.623	0.9	1.0	4.1	1
202(49)	3	13.398	24.649	14.005	0.000	38.915	2998.956	3.749	0.9	1.0	5.2	2
202(43)	3	12.928	23.504	11.768	0.000	49.182	2926.082	3.658	0.9	0.8	3.4	3
202(45)	3	13.768	25.768	16.111	0.000	46.771	2886.760	3.608	1.0	1.0	3.9	1
203(47)	3	13.767	24.649	15.434	0.000	43.449	2906.519	3.734	1.0	1.0	4.9	2
203(45)	3	13.252	23.504	12.631	0.000	50.400	2914.377	3.643	1.0	0.8	3.2	3
204(48)	3	14.177	24.649	16.797	0.000	48.411	2875.212	3.594	1.0	0.9	3.5	1
204(45)	3	13.808	23.504	13.557	0.000	42.274	2975.010	3.719	1.0	1.0	4.6	2
205(50)	3	14.411	25.768	17.558	0.000	51.753	2902.719	3.628	1.0	0.7	2.9	3
205(49)	3	14.622	24.649	17.360	0.000	50.194	2863.711	3.590	1.0	0.8	3.1	1
205(51)	3	14.773	25.768	18.383	0.000	44.455	2963.109	3.704	1.0	1.0	4.1	2
206(50)	3	14.567	24.649	18.135	0.000	51.572	2857.255	3.514	1.0	0.7	2.5	3
206(47)	3	14.811	23.504	15.914	0.000	45.216	2951.256	3.689	1.0	1.0	3.6	2
206(52)	3	15.060	25.768	19.019	0.000	54.351	2879.541	3.569	1.0	0.6	2.2	3
207(51)	3	15.303	24.649	18.591	0.000	52.916	2840.845	3.551	1.0	0.6	2.4	1
207(45)	3	15.359	23.504	16.922	0.000	48.077	2939.450	3.674	1.0	0.9	3.2	2
207(53)	3	15.335	25.768	19.037	0.000	59.450	2868.022	3.585	1.0	0.5	1.9	3
208(52)	3	15.565	24.649	19.480	0.000	53.963	2829.481	3.537	1.0	0.6	6.7	1
209(43)	3	15.609	23.504	17.710	0.000	49.479	2927.692	3.660	1.0	0.7	7.4	2
ANTHESIS OCCURRED ON JULIAN DAY 208												
209(54)	4	15.431	25.768	20.498	0.000	55.477	2856.549	3.571	1.0	0.5	6.3	3
209(53)	3	16.037	24.649	20.544	0.000	55.854	2818.162	3.523	1.0	1.0	6.3	2
209(50)	3	16.087	23.504	18.784	0.000	51.389	2915.680	3.645	1.0	1.0	7.0	1
209(55)	4	15.536	25.768	22.529	0.000	58.685	2845.122	3.556	1.0	1.0	5.9	3
ANTHESIS OCCURRED ON JULIAN DAY 210												
210(54)	4	16.140	24.649	22.815	0.000	59.389	2806.888	3.509	1.0	1.0	6.2	1
210(51)	3	16.619	23.504	19.983	0.000	53.519	2904.315	3.630	1.0	1.0	6.9	2
210(56)	4	15.648	25.768	24.797	0.000	61.218	2843.741	3.542	1.0	1.0	5.8	3
211(55)	4	16.254	24.649	25.168	0.000	61.039	2845.122	3.495	1.0	1.0	5.7	1
ANTHESIS OCCURRED ON JULIAN DAY 211												
211(52)	4	16.719	23.504	22.393	0.000	56.208	2892.697	3.616	1.0	1.0	6.4	2
211(57)	4	15.772	25.768	27.167	0.000	63.865	2822.406	3.528	1.0	1.0	5.3	3
212(56)	4	16.389	24.649	27.630	0.000	63.766	2784.477	3.481	1.0	1.0	5.1	1
212(53)	4	16.831	23.504	24.872	0.000	58.975	2841.125	3.601	1.0	1.0	5.9	2
212(58)	4	15.908	25.768	29.005	0.000	66.599	2811.115	3.514	1.0	1.0	4.7	3
213(57)	4	16.518	24.649	29.145	0.000	65.465	2773.338	3.467	1.0	1.0	4.8	1
213(54)	4	16.956	23.504	26.418	0.000	60.707	2869.600	3.587	1.0	1.0	5.6	2
213(59)	4	16.056	25.768	28.865	0.000	68.284	2795.870	3.500	1.0	1.0	4.4	3
214(58)	4	16.664	24.649	31.681	0.000	68.077	2762.244	3.453	1.0	1.0	4.3	1
214(55)	4	17.038	23.504	28.791	0.000	73.358	2848.121	3.573	1.0	1.0	5.0	2
214(60)	4	16.201	25.768	28.143	0.000	73.905	2788.670	3.486	1.0	1.0	3.9	3
215(59)	4	16.821	24.649	30.694	0.000	70.277	2751.194	3.439	0.8	1.0	3.8	1
215(56)	4	17.232	23.504	29.788	0.000	65.543	2846.688	3.558	0.8	1.0	4.6	2
215(61)	4	16.341	25.768	27.470	0.000	72.927	2777.514	3.472	0.8	0.9	3.4	3
216(63)	4	16.975	24.649	29.927	0.000	72.100	2743.189	3.425	0.9	0.9	3.5	1
216(57)	4	17.386	23.504	30.319	0.000	74.656	2835.300	3.544	0.9	1.0	4.2	2
216(62)	4	16.478	25.768	26.754	0.000	77.576	2766.403	3.458	0.9	0.8	3.1	3
217(61)	4	17.124	24.649	29.179	0.000	73.859	2729.227	3.412	1.0	0.8	3.1	1
217(58)	4	17.536	23.504	26.268	0.000	69.823	2823.958	3.530	1.0	1.0	3.8	2
217(62)	4	16.612	25.768	26.085	0.000	76.164	2755.337	3.444	1.0	0.7	2.8	3
218(62)	4	17.270	24.649	28.449	0.000	75.587	2715.309	3.358	1.0	0.7	2.8	1
219(59)	4	17.682	23.504	28.536	0.000	71.954	2812.662	3.516	1.0	0.9	3.4	2
219(64)	4	16.743	25.768	25.433	0.000	77.714	2744.314	3.430	1.0	0.7	2.5	3

2191	631	17.413	24.649	27.738	11.947	12.712	77.046	2707.435	3.384	1.0	0.7	2.5	1
2191	631	17.825	23.504	27.823	11.301	11.155	73.783	2801.410	3.502	1.0	0.8	3.0	2
2191	631	16.870	25.758	24.797	11.216	17.246	79.027	2733.336	3.417	1.0	0.6	2.2	3
2201	641	17.551	24.649	27.045	11.947	14.174	77.814	2696.604	3.371	0.8	0.6	2.3	3
2201	641	17.964	23.504	24.127	11.301	12.833	74.765	2790.204	3.488	0.8	0.7	2.8	2
2201	641	16.994	25.768	24.177	11.216	18.551	79.712	2722.402	3.403	0.8	0.5	2.0	3
2211	651	17.687	24.649	26.369	11.947	14.947	77.961	2685.817	3.357	0.7	0.5	2.3	1
2211	651	18.059	23.504	26.449	11.301	13.728	74.962	2719.042	3.474	0.7	0.7	2.8	2
2211	651	17.115	25.768	23.573	11.216	19.286	79.843	2711.511	3.389	0.7	0.5	2.0	3
2221	661	17.818	24.649	25.709	11.947	16.330	78.634	2675.073	3.344	0.8	0.5	5.3	1
2221	661	18.232	23.504	25.788	11.301	15.258	75.851	2767.925	3.460	0.8	0.7	5.8	2
2221	661	17.242	25.768	22.983	11.216	20.475	80.442	2700.664	3.376	0.8	0.5	5.1	3
2231	671	17.547	24.649	25.067	11.947	18.849	80.510	2664.371	3.330	0.7	1.0	4.9	1
2231	671	18.361	23.504	25.143	11.301	17.797	77.745	2756.852	3.446	0.7	1.0	5.4	2
2231	671	17.247	25.768	22.509	11.216	22.544	82.336	2689.801	3.362	0.7	1.0	4.7	3
2241	681	18.072	24.649	24.440	11.947	20.558	81.944	2653.713	3.317	0.9	1.0	4.7	1
2241	681	18.486	23.504	24.515	11.301	19.926	79.245	2749.824	3.432	0.9	1.0	5.2	2
2241	681	17.459	25.758	21.848	11.216	25.006	83.878	2679.100	3.349	0.9	1.0	4.4	3
2251	691	18.194	24.649	23.829	11.947	23.004	83.428	2543.097	3.304	0.9	1.0	4.5	1
2251	691	18.609	23.504	23.902	11.301	21.440	80.696	2735.830	3.419	0.9	1.0	5.0	2
2251	691	17.569	25.768	21.302	11.216	27.004	85.291	2668.383	3.335	0.9	1.0	4.2	3
2261	701	18.314	24.649	23.233	11.947	25.989	85.817	2632.523	3.291	0.9	1.0	4.0	1
2261	701	18.728	23.504	23.304	11.301	25.000	83.109	2723.899	3.405	0.9	1.0	4.5	2
2271	711	17.615	25.768	20.770	11.216	29.923	87.676	2657.709	3.322	0.9	1.0	3.7	3
2271	711	18.430	24.649	22.652	11.947	28.621	87.869	2621.993	3.277	1.0	0.9	3.6	1
2271	711	18.645	23.504	22.722	11.301	27.808	85.335	2713.003	3.391	1.0	1.0	4.1	2
2271	711	17.719	25.768	20.250	11.216	32.382	89.617	2647.077	3.309	1.0	0.9	3.4	3
2281	721	18.543	24.649	22.086	11.947	31.229	90.011	2611.504	3.264	1.0	0.8	3.1	1
2281	721	18.753	23.504	22.154	11.301	30.846	87.804	2702.149	3.378	1.0	1.0	3.6	2
2281	721	17.640	25.768	19.744	11.216	34.911	91.639	2636.488	3.296	1.0	0.8	3.0	3
2291	731	18.653	24.649	21.234	11.947	33.417	91.547	2601.057	3.251	1.0	0.7	3.6	1
2291	731	19.069	23.504	21.500	11.301	33.185	89.539	2691.340	3.364	1.0	0.8	4.0	2
2291	731	17.979	25.768	19.251	11.216	36.853	93.098	2625.941	3.282	1.0	0.7	3.4	3
2301	741	18.761	24.649	20.995	11.947	35.250	92.841	2530.652	3.238	1.0	0.9	3.6	1
2301	741	19.177	23.504	21.060	11.301	35.194	91.058	2683.574	3.351	1.0	0.9	4.0	2
2301	741	18.075	25.768	18.769	11.216	38.574	94.328	2615.437	3.269	1.0	0.8	3.5	3
2311	751	18.866	24.649	20.471	11.947	37.242	94.308	2580.289	3.256	0.9	0.9	3.4	1
2311	751	19.282	23.504	20.533	11.301	37.374	92.712	2669.851	3.337	0.9	1.0	3.8	2
2311	751	18.169	25.758	18.930	11.216	40.451	95.736	2604.974	3.256	0.9	0.8	3.2	3
2321	761	19.468	24.649	19.559	11.947	39.357	95.911	2569.967	3.212	1.0	0.8	3.1	1
2321	761	19.305	23.504	20.020	11.301	39.655	94.520	2659.171	3.324	1.0	0.9	3.4	2
2321	761	18.261	25.768	17.942	11.216	42.445	97.271	2594.554	3.243	1.0	0.8	2.9	3
2331	771	19.068	24.649	19.460	11.947	40.779	96.834	2559.687	3.200	1.0	0.7	7.7	1
2331	771	19.485	23.504	19.519	11.301	41.248	95.572	2648.533	3.311	1.0	0.8	8.0	2
2331	771	18.350	25.768	17.956	11.216	43.777	99.158	2584.175	3.230	1.0	0.7	7.6	3
2341	781	19.165	24.649	19.973	11.947	42.946	98.515	2549.467	3.187	0.7	1.0	7.3	1
2341	781	19.583	23.504	19.331	11.301	43.433	97.269	2637.938	3.257	0.7	1.0	7.6	2
2341	781	18.427	25.768	16.962	11.216	45.408	99.853	2573.838	3.217	0.7	1.0	7.1	3
2351	791	19.263	24.649	18.459	11.947	44.558	103.052	2539.249	3.174	0.6	1.0	6.9	1
2351	791	19.678	23.504	18.556	11.301	45.462	103.822	2627.386	3.264	0.6	1.0	7.3	2
2351	791	18.437	25.768	17.174	11.216	47.333	101.490	2563.542	3.204	0.6	1.0	6.8	3
2361	801	19.353	24.649	18.037	11.947	46.656	101.289	2579.041	3.161	0.7	1.0	6.7	1
2361	801	19.771	23.504	18.092	11.301	47.176	103.073	2616.876	3.271	0.7	1.0	7.0	2
2371	811	18.437	25.768	17.368	11.216	48.451	102.623	2553.287	3.152	0.7	1.0	6.5	3
2371	811	19.353	24.649	18.262	11.947	48.578	103.435	2518.974	3.149	0.8	1.0	6.3	1
2371	811	19.771	23.504	18.318	11.301	49.118	102.240	2506.408	3.258	0.8	1.0	6.6	2
2371	811	18.437	25.768	17.636	11.216	50.386	104.576	2543.073	3.179	0.8	1.0	6.1	3
2381	821	19.263	24.649	18.490	11.947	50.223	105.619	2438.898	3.136	0.8	1.0	5.8	1
2381	821	19.678	23.504	18.547	11.301	51.004	104.435	2595.942	3.245	0.8	1.0	6.2	2
2381	821	18.437	25.768	17.826	11.216	52.346	107.155	2532.900	3.166	0.8	1.0	5.7	3

239(83)	4	19.353	24.649	18.721	11.947	52.856	108.173	2498.862	3.124	0.9	1.0	5.4	1
239(80)	4	19.771	23.504	18.779	11.301	53.265	106.848	2585.598	3.232	0.9	1.0	5.7	2
239(85)	4	18.437	25.768	18.048	11.216	54.519	109.551	2522.768	3.153	0.9	1.0	5.2	3
240(84)	4	19.353	24.649	18.955	11.947	55.115	110.666	2488.865	3.111	1.0	1.0	5.0	1
240(81)	4	19.771	23.504	19.013	11.301	55.383	109.201	2575.254	3.219	1.0	1.0	5.3	2
240(86)	5	18.437	25.768	18.274	11.216	56.630	111.888	2512.676	3.141	1.0	1.0	4.8	3

PHYSIOLOGICAL MATURITY OCCURRED ON JULIAN DAY 240

241(85)	4	19.353	24.649	19.192	11.947	57.096	112.884	2478.909	3.099	1.0	1.0	4.6	1
241(82)	4	19.771	23.504	19.251	11.301	57.234	111.290	2564.553	3.206	1.0	1.0	5.0	2
242(86)	5	19.353	24.649	19.432	11.947	59.337	115.365	2468.993	3.086	1.0	1.0	4.2	1

PHYSIOLOGICAL MATURITY OCCURRED ON JULIAN DAY 242

242(83)	5	19.771	23.504	19.492	11.301	59.332	113.628	2554.692	3.193	1.0	1.0	4.6	2
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PHYSIOLOGICAL MATURITY OCCURRED ON JULIAN DAY 242

NODE 1 MERGED INTO NODE 21
 NODE 2 MERGED INTO NODE 21
 NODE 3 MERGED INTO NODE 21
 FIELD MATURITY REACHED
 LEAF= 73.921 CLUM=

FINAL TOTAL WT = 340.881

CORE USAGE OBJECT CODE= 58168 BYTES,ARRAY AREA= 24180 BYTES,TOTAL AREA AVAILABLE= 174176 BYTES

DIAGNOSTICS NUMBER OF ERRORS= 0, NUMBER OF WARNINGS= 0, NUMBER OF EXTENSIONS= 0

CLMPLE TIME= 2.73 SEC,EXECUTION TIME= 30.38 SEC, WATFIV - JUL 1973 VIL4 9.58.06 TUESDAY 28 DEC 76

THE USE OF A DYNAMIC DIGRAPH STRUCTURE
IN A POPULATION SIMULATION MODEL
FOR GRAIN SORGHUM

By

JESS WALTER CURRY, JR.
B.S. Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, 1970

A MASTER'S REPORT

submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Computer Science
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Manhattan, Kansas

1977

ABSTRACT

This paper describes a model for simulating the growth of a field of grain sorghum. The model consists of a digraph structure, each node representing a logical partition of the field based on variables such as available water, emergence dates, or soil types. The structure is dynamic in that each node can diverge if conditions in different parts of the field become different. Equally important, nodes can converge if conditions change again in such a way that 1) the plants in several different partitions reach the same stage of development and 2) these partitions currently have the same conditions. The model may be applied to any crop simulation system where discrete simulation techniques are used to simulate a single "average" plant.