MASTER COPY #24

ESTIMATING EVAPORATION FROM INSOLATION[a]

Discussion by Marvin E. Jensen

MARVIN E. JENSEN,[31] M. ASCE.—The writer indicated that the ratio Q_e/Q_s was correlated with plant growth by Jensen and Haise[4] and with air temperature by Stephens and Stewart.[5] The paper by Jensen and Haise[4] that was cited by the writer presented only part of the results obtained in the study completed during the summer of 1962. In their study, Jensen and Haise also correlated Q_e/Q_s for crops having a full vegetative canopy and adequate soil moisture with mean air temperature. The Q_e data were obtained from irrigated crops in several states in the western United States. They obtained the relation

$$\left[\frac{Q_e}{Q_s}\right]_p = 0.014\ T - 0.37 \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (23)$$

in which $(Q_e/Q_s)_p$ represents the potential ratio, and T is the mean air temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit. In Eq. 23 Q_s is expressed as the evaporation equivalent of solar radiation assuming a constant heat of vaporization (1 gram water = 590 calories), thus Q_e and Q_s have the same dimensions. The paper Jensen and Haise summarizing the results of the completed study is available.[32]

If a constant heat of vaporization is assumed, and Q_s is the total solar radiation for the month instead of the mean daily value (E is the total for the month), Eq. 4 becomes

$$\frac{E}{Q_s} = 0.013\ \overline{T}_a - 0.26 \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (24)$$

which is similar to the potential obtained by Jensen and Haise.

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17 Carberry, J. J., and Bretton, R. H., "Axial Dispersion of Mass in Flow Through Fixed Beds," Journal of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Vol. 4, No. 3, September, 1958, pp. 367-375.

[a] September, 1964, by Robert K. Lane (Proc. Paper 4025).

31 Research Investigation Leader, Water Mgt., Northwest Branch, Soil and Water Conservation Research Div., Agric., Research Service, U. S. Dept. of Agric., Kimberly (Twin Falls), Idaho.