Erratum

Canopy-air temperature of crops grown under different irrigation regimes in a temperate humid climate

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Table 1. Linear regression parameters calculated for $(T_c - T_a)$ versus $(e_a^* - e_a)$ for rape and barley. N is number of observations, a and b are intercept and slope, respectively, s_a and s_b are standard deviation of intercept and slope, respectively, while R is regression coefficient

Crop	Period	Linear regression parameters					
		a	s_a	b	s_b	R^2	N
Rape	Total	4.5	0.8	– 2.7	0.6	0.47	28
Rape	Preflowering	6.7	1.7	– 4.6	1.3	0.62	10
Rape	Postflowering	4.5	1.0	– 2.6	0.7	0.49	18
Barley	Total	4.2	0.4	– 2.6	0.3	0.61	43
Barley	Preheading	3.1	0.3	– 1.9	0.2	0.68	38
Barley	Postheading	15.9	1.7	– 14.1	1.8	0.96	5

Table 2. Linear regression parameters calculated for $(T_c - T_a)$ versus $(e_a^* - e_a)$ for rape and barley at various levels of global radiation (S_i) and wind speed (μ). N is number of observations, a and b are intercept and slope, respectively, s_a and s_b are standard deviation of intercept and slope, respectively, while R is regression coefficient

S_i (W m^{-2}) μ (m s^{-1})		Regression parameters					
		a	s_a	b	s_b	R^2	N
Rape							
600–800	all obs.	3.4	1.0	– 2.2	0.7	0.38	17
800–1000	all obs.	2.7	0.7	– 1.3	0.5	0.54	9
all obs.	2–4	4.6	0.9	– 2.6	0.6	0.50	21
all obs.	4–6	5.8	2.3	– 4.2	1.7	0.61	6
Barley							
600–800	all obs.	2.9	0.4	– 1.7	0.3	0.63	26
800–1000	all obs.	3.6	0.4	– 2.1	0.3	0.81	14
all obs.	2–4	4.8	0.6	– 2.8	0.4	0.67	23
all obs.	4–6	2.9	0.6	– 1.7	0.4	0.53	18

Table 3. Linear regression parameters calculated for $(T_c - T_a)$ versus $(e_a^* - e_a)$ for wheat and perennial rye grass. N is number of observations, a and b are intercept and slope, respectively, s_a and s_b are standard deviation of intercept and slope, respectively, while R is regression coefficient

Crop	Period	Linear regression parameters					
		a	s_a	b	s_b	R^2	N
Wheat	Total	2.9	0.8	– 3.1	1.5	0.09	47
Wheat	Preheading	8.5	2.6	– 12.0	5.3	0.35	11
Wheat	Postheading	1.9	0.8	– 1.9	1.4	0.05	36
Ryegrass	Total	2.2	0.7	– 0.7	1.4	0.01	72

Table 4. Linear regression parameters calculated for $(T_c - T_a)$ versus $(e_a^* - e_a)$ at various levels of global radiation (S_i) and wind speed (μ), respectively, for wheat. N is number of observations, a and b are intercept and slope, respectively, s_a and s_b are standard deviation of intercept and slope, respectively, while R is regression coefficient

S_i (W m^{-2}) μ (m s^{-1})		Linear regression parameters					
		a	s_a	b	s_b	R^2	N
200–400	all obs.	3.2	2.8	– 8.0	7.5	0.22	6
400–600	all obs.	3.2	1.5	– 4.9	2.7	0.23	13
600–800	all obs.	3.9	1.2	– 4.1	2.1	0.20	18
800–1000	all obs.	7.8	0.9	– 9.9	1.6	0.82	10
all obs.	0–2	0.6	1.9	2.3	4.1	0.05	8
all obs.	2–4	3.9	1.4	– 4.3	2.6	0.14	19
all obs.	4–6	1.9	1.4	– 1.5	2.5	0.02	18

Table 5. Linear regression parameters calculated for $(T_c - T_a)$ versus $(e_a^* - e_a)$ at various levels of global radiation (S_i) and wind speed (μ), respectively, for ryegrass. N is number of observations, a and b are intercept and slope, respectively, s_a and s_b are standard deviation of intercept and slope, respectively, while R is regression coefficient

S_i (W m^{-2})	μ (m s^{-1})	Linear regression parameters					
		a	s_a	b	s_b	R^2	N
200–400	all obs.	2.2	0.9	– 4.2	2.3	0.18	17
400–600	all obs.	4.6	1.2	– 6.2	2.3	0.28	20
600–800	all obs.	4.1	0.9	– 2.6	1.6	0.08	32
800–1000	all obs.	11.3	1.3	–14.9	2.3	0.85	9
all obs.	0–2	3.2	1.3	– 1.7	2.5	0.03	18
all obs.	2–4	5.7	1.2	– 6.4	2.2	0.23	31
all obs.	4–6	0.2	0.9	2.3	1.7	0.05	36
all obs.	6–8	–1.8	2.0	4.6	3.0	0.53	4

Table 6. Apparent values of aerodynamic resistance (r_a) and crop resistance (r_{cp}) calculated from estimated lower base lines using average values of net radiation (R_n) and slope of the saturated vapor pressure temperature relation (Δ) at two levels of global radiation (S_i)

Crop	S_i (W m^{-2})	R_n (W m^{-2})	Δ ($\text{Pa } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$)	r_a (s m^{-1})	r_c (s m^{-1})
Rape	600– 800	514	163	13	44
	800–1000	594	167	7	59
Barley	600– 800	516	166	10	53
	800–1000	608	166	12	42