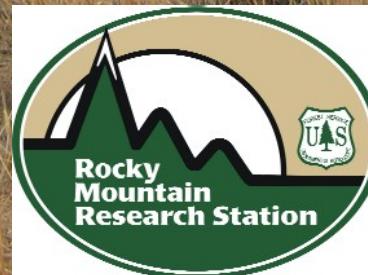




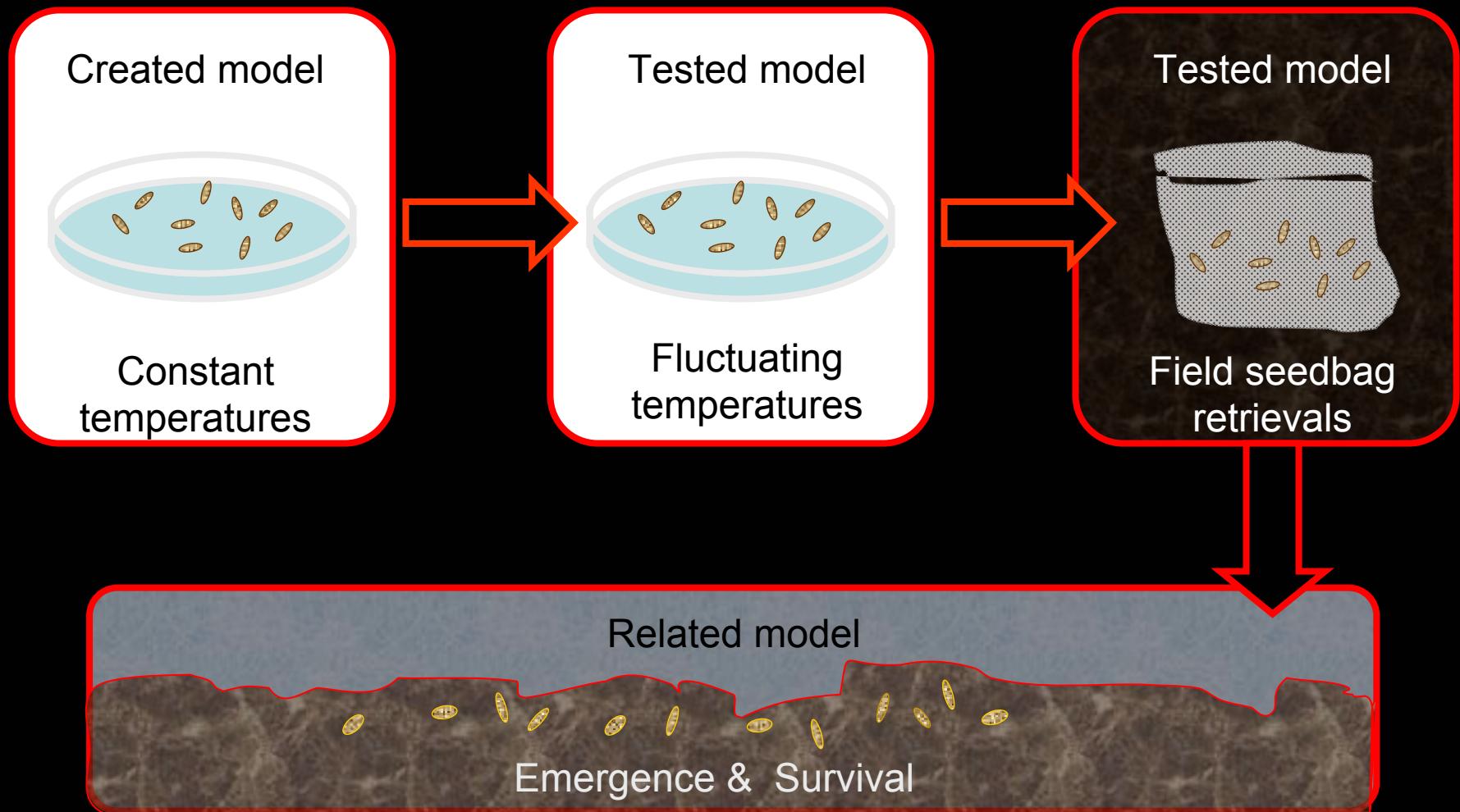
Prediction of Field Germination Using Wet Thermal Accumulation

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Brigham Young University
Department of Plant and Wildlife Sciences
Provo, Utah



Study Methods



Model Development

- **Germination requirements**

- 1) **Water**

- **Above soil moisture threshold (W_b)**

- 2) **Temperature**

- **Above threshold base temperature (T_b)**
- **Thermal time requirement** (degree days)

Model Development

Germination requirements

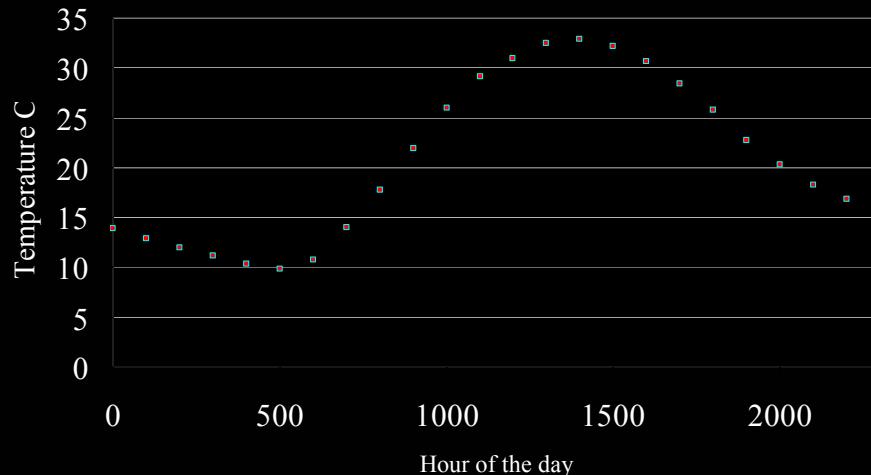
➤ *Agropyron cristatum*

- 1) Soil moisture threshold ➤ $W_b = -1.5 \text{ MPa}$
➤ $W = -1.0 \text{ MPa}$
- 2) Base temperature threshold ➤ $T_b = 0^\circ\text{C}$
➤ $T = 20^\circ\text{C}$
- 3) Thermal time requirement ➤ 5 days at $20^\circ\text{C} = 50\%$

$$(20^\circ\text{C} - 0^\circ\text{C}) * (5 \text{ days}) = 100 \text{ wet degree days}$$

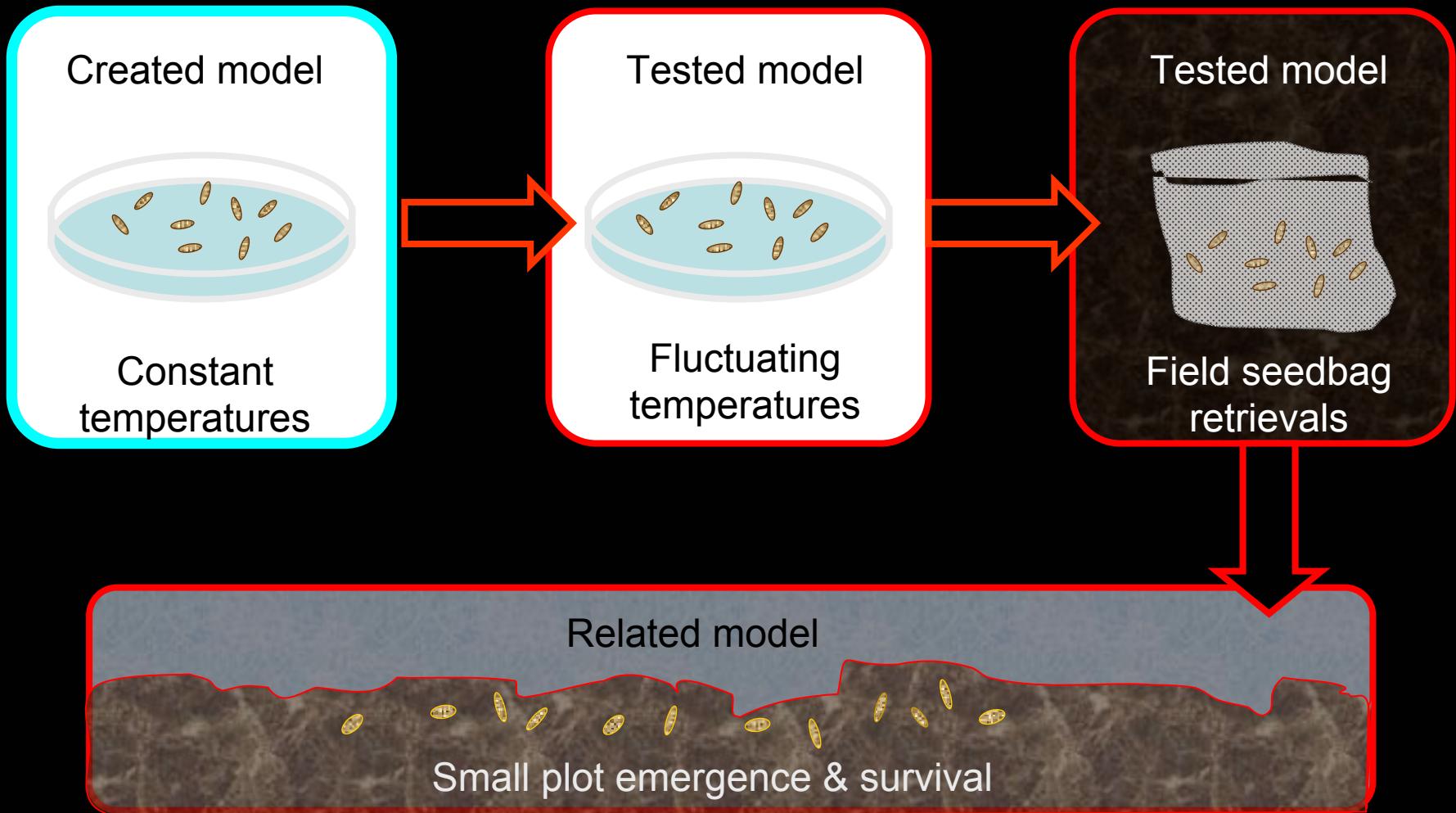
Model Development

- Crested wheatgrass requires 100 wet degree days for 50% germination
- Days to 50% germination:
 - 100 at 1° C
 - 50 at 2° C
 - 5 at 20° C



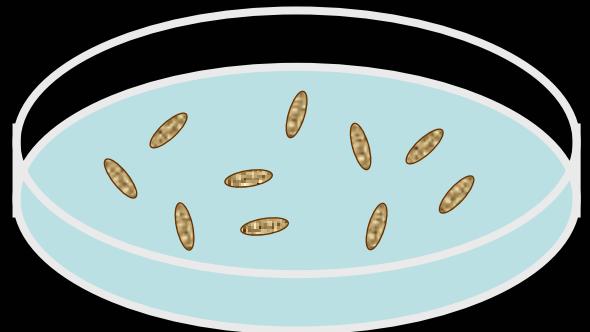
Species	Common Name	Cultivar	Source	Year Collected
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	eagle yarrow	N/A	Eastern Washington	2003
<i>Linum perenne</i>	blue flax	Appar	UDWR-commercially grown	2003
<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>	crested wheatgrass	Hycrest		2003
<i>Psuedoroegneria spicata</i>	bluebunch wheatgrass	Secar	Eastern Washington	2003
<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	squirreltail	Sanpete	Sanpete Co., UT	2003
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	cheatgrass	N/A	Lookout Pass, UT	2005
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	cheatgrass	N/A	Skull Valley, UT	2005

Study Methods



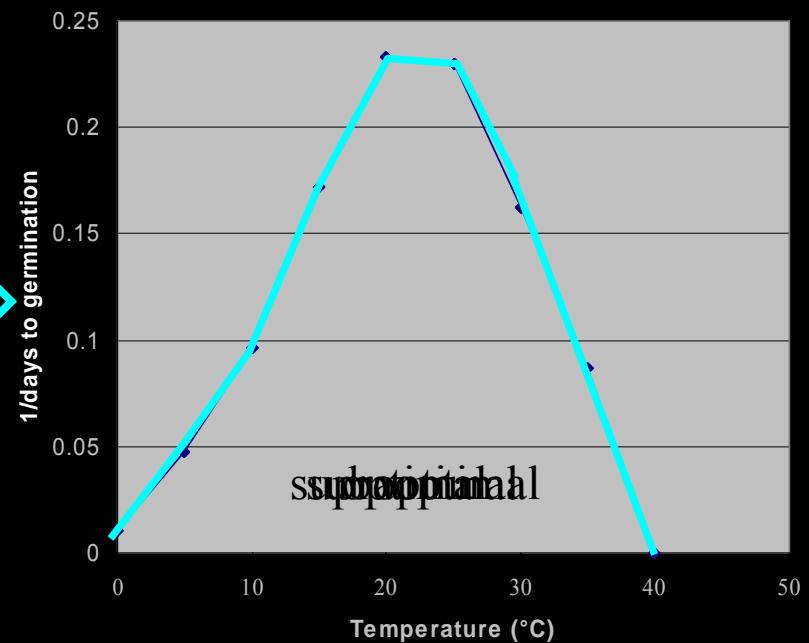
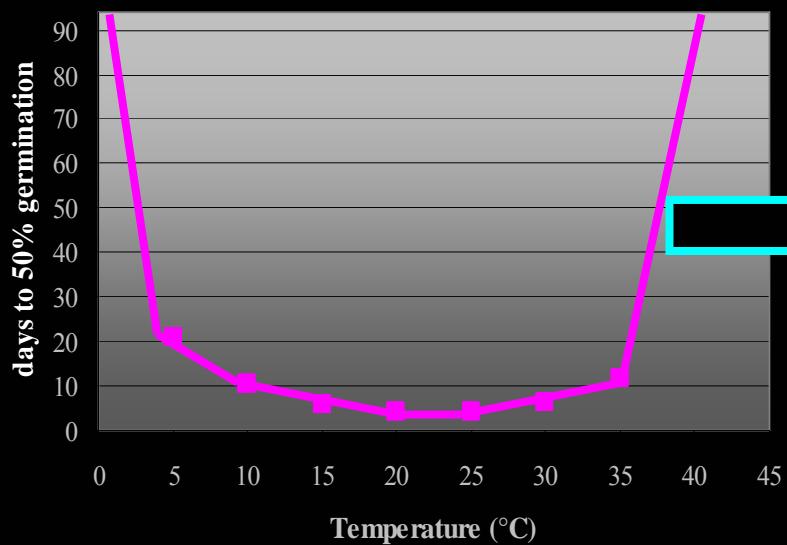
Model Development: Thermal time requirement

- Constant Temperatures:
 - 5-35 °C
- What we measured:
 - Time required for germination
 - 10%
 - 25%
 - 50%
- What we needed to know:
 - Germination rate (1/days to % germination)

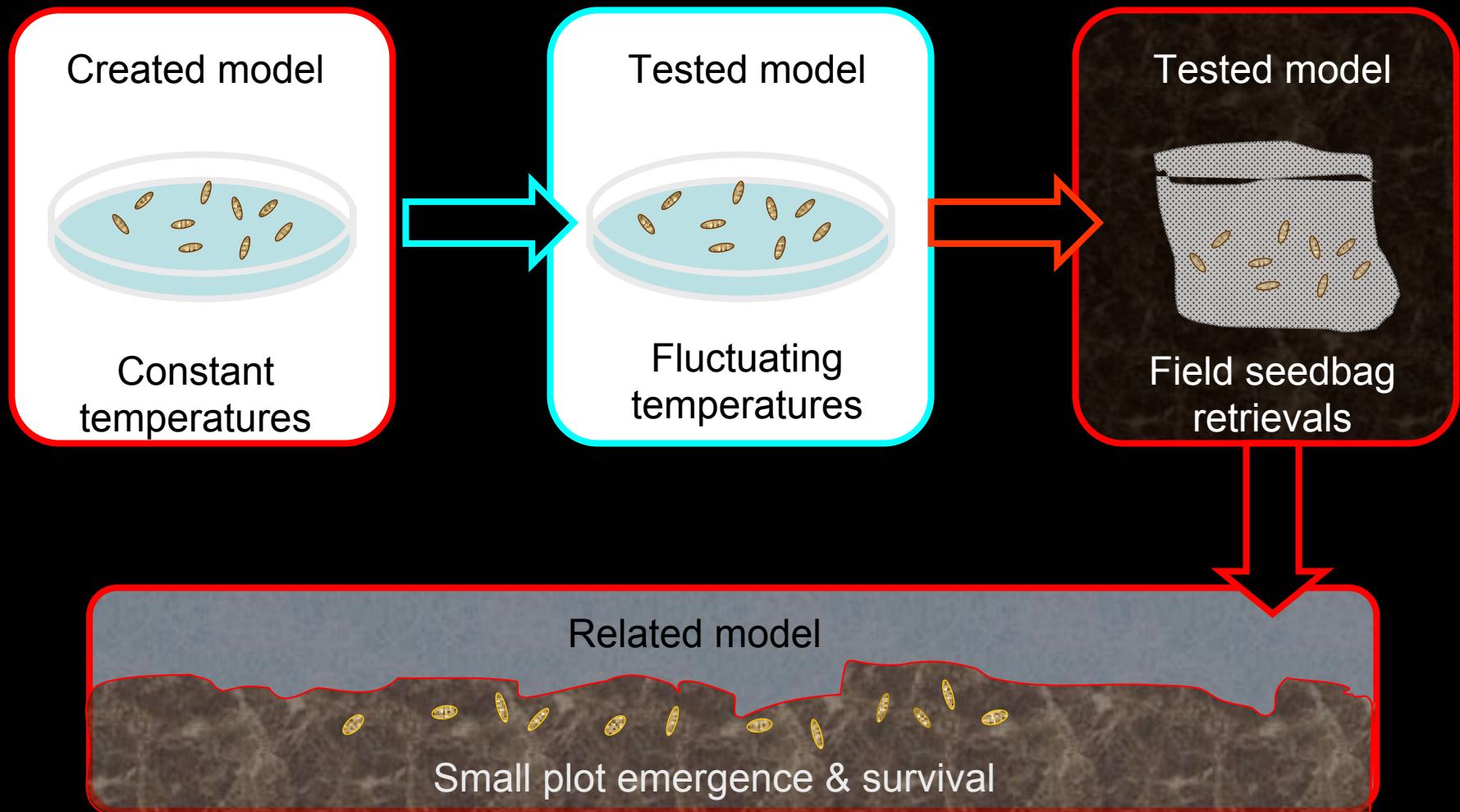


Model Development: Curve fitting

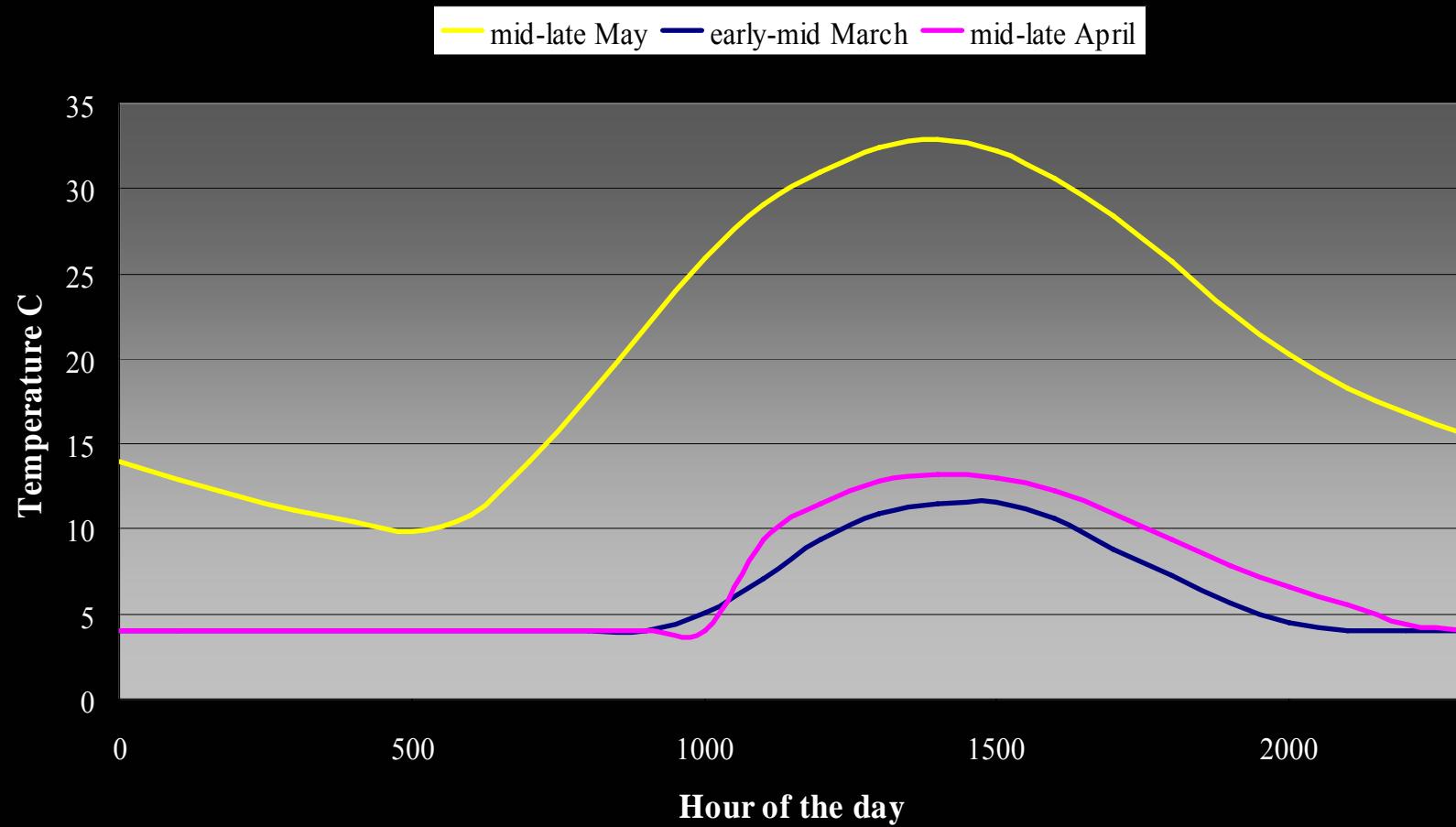
Elymus elymoides



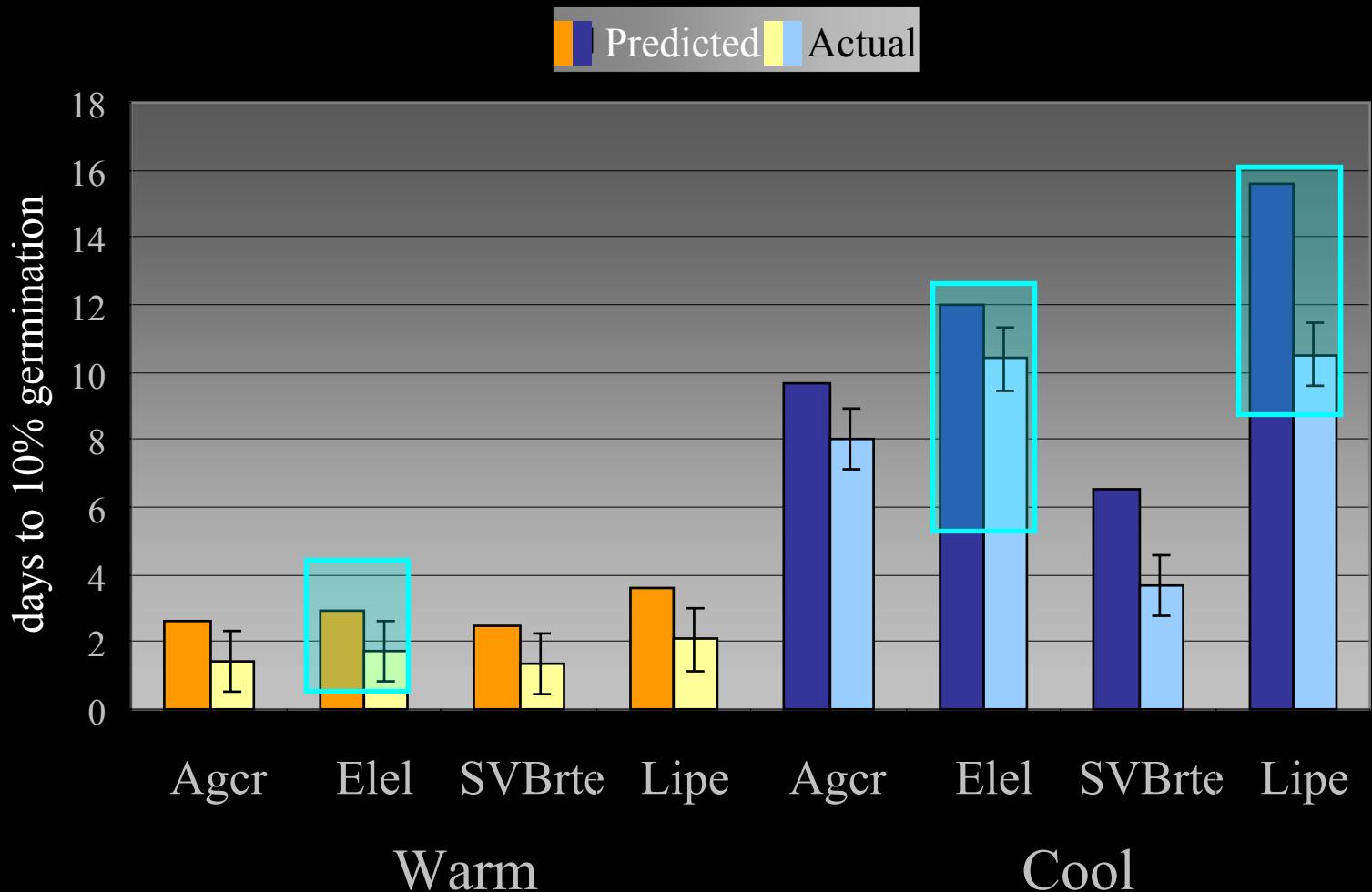
Study Methods



Lab verification: Spring temperature simulations



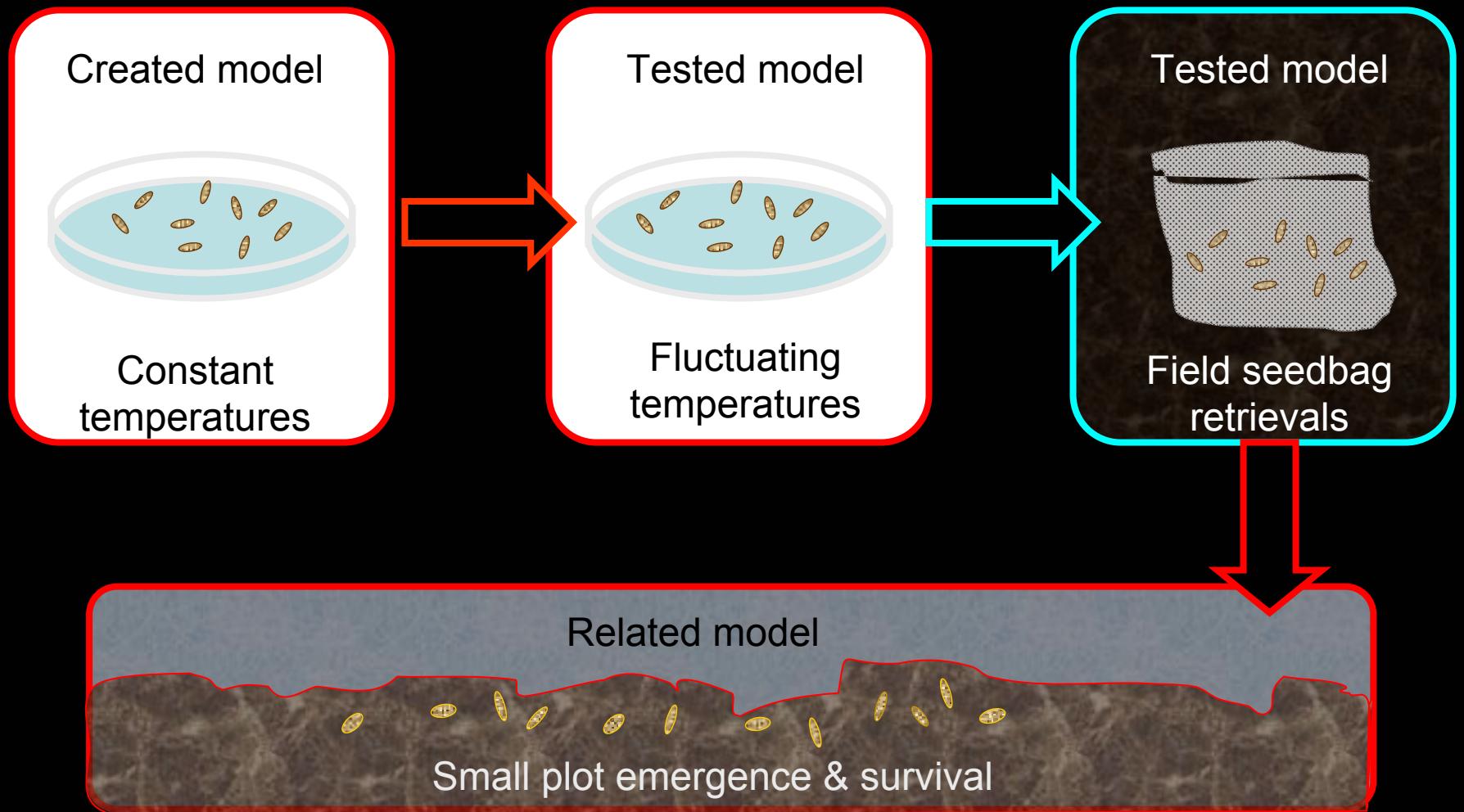
Lab verification: Spring simulation



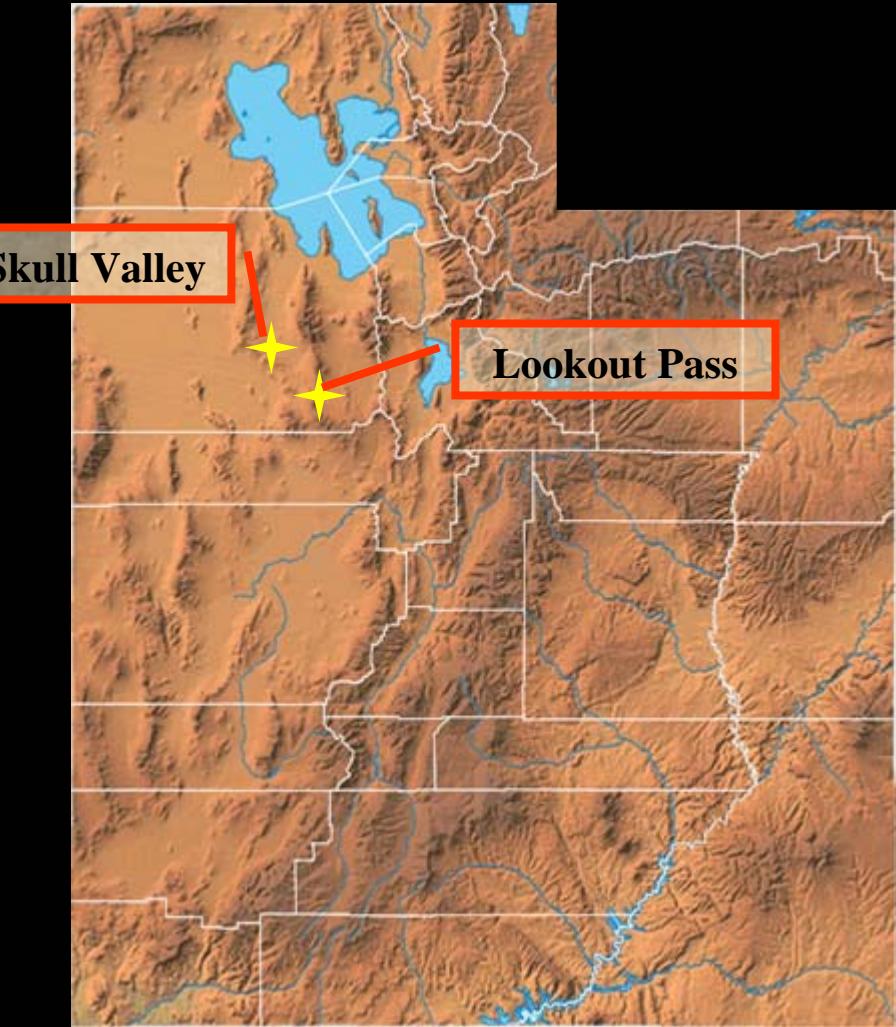
Lab verification: Conclusions

- Models can be used to predict germination response to fluctuating temperatures
- ❖ Thermal accumulation requirement determined by constant temperature trials tends to overestimate time to germination

Study Methods



Field verification: Study Sites



Seedbed Monitoring

- Temperature

- Depths:
 - 1-3 cm
 - 13-15 cm
 - 28-30 cm



- Moisture

- Depths:
 - 1-3 cm
 - 13-15 cm
 - 28-30 cm



Study Sites

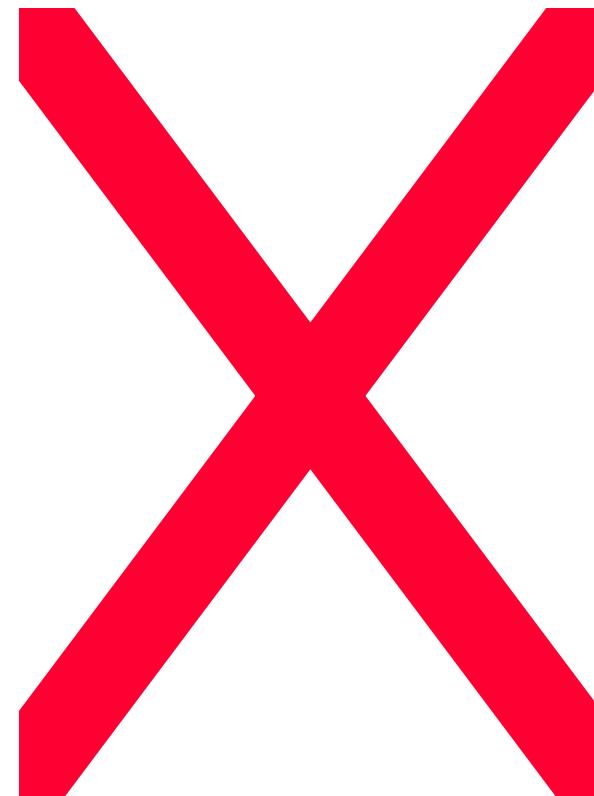
- 19 seeders'als

Block	Year	Seedbags
1	1	Seedbags
	2	Seedbags

– Fall	2	1	Seedbags
– Winter	2	2	Seedbags

– Early	3	1	Seedbags
– Late	3	2	Seedbags

4	1	Seedbags
	2	Seedbags



Thermal accumulation: 2 methods

Warm

- 1) Thermal accumulation resumes = Σ wet periods
Seeds begin to germinate
- 2) Thermal accumulation begins again = wet period
Germination stops

Unimbibed



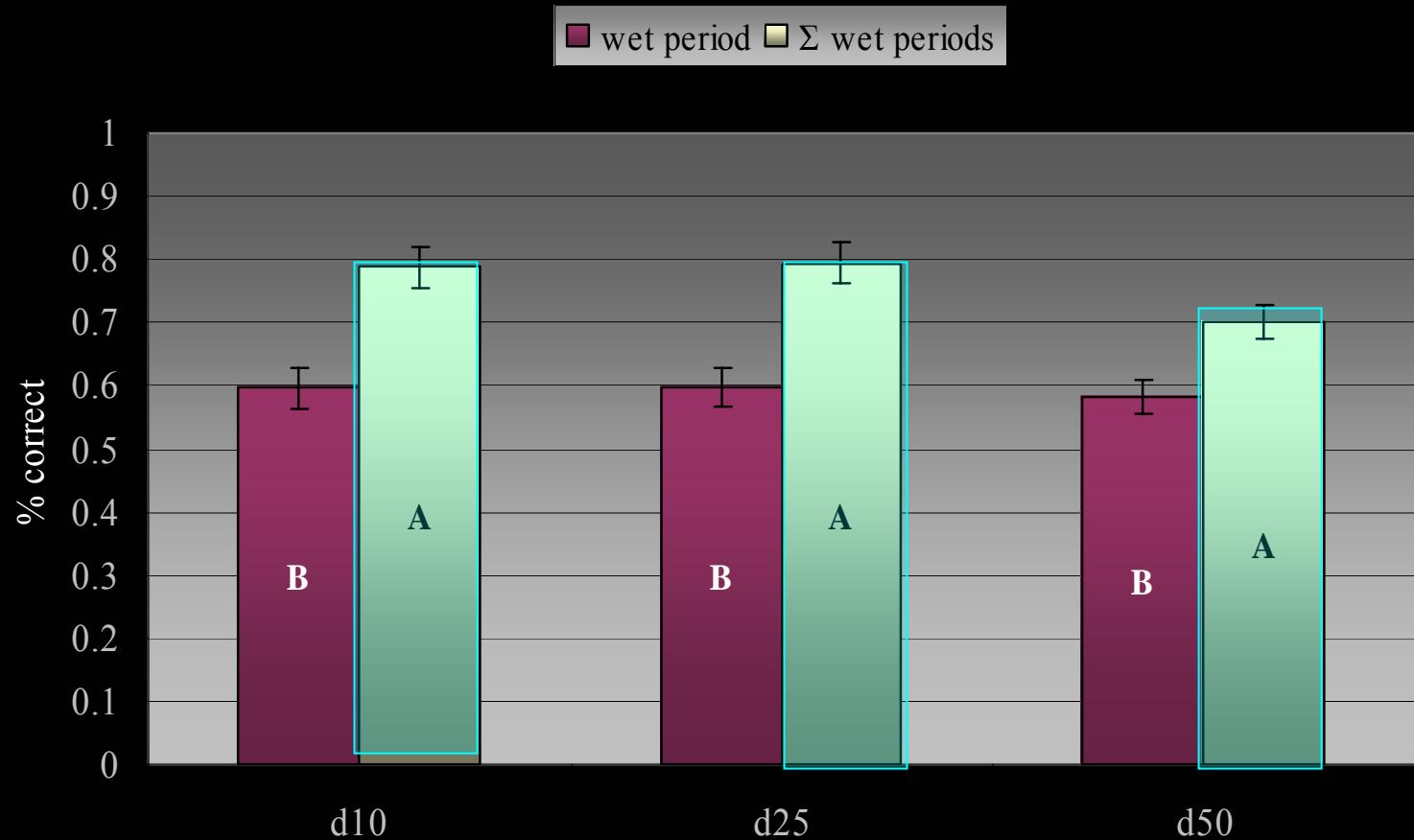
Dry

Field verification: Seedbag Retrievals

1) 2 methods

- Thermal accumulation = each wet period
- Thermal accumulation = Σ wet periods

Model Accuracy: method = \sum wet periods



Field verification: Seedbag Retrievals

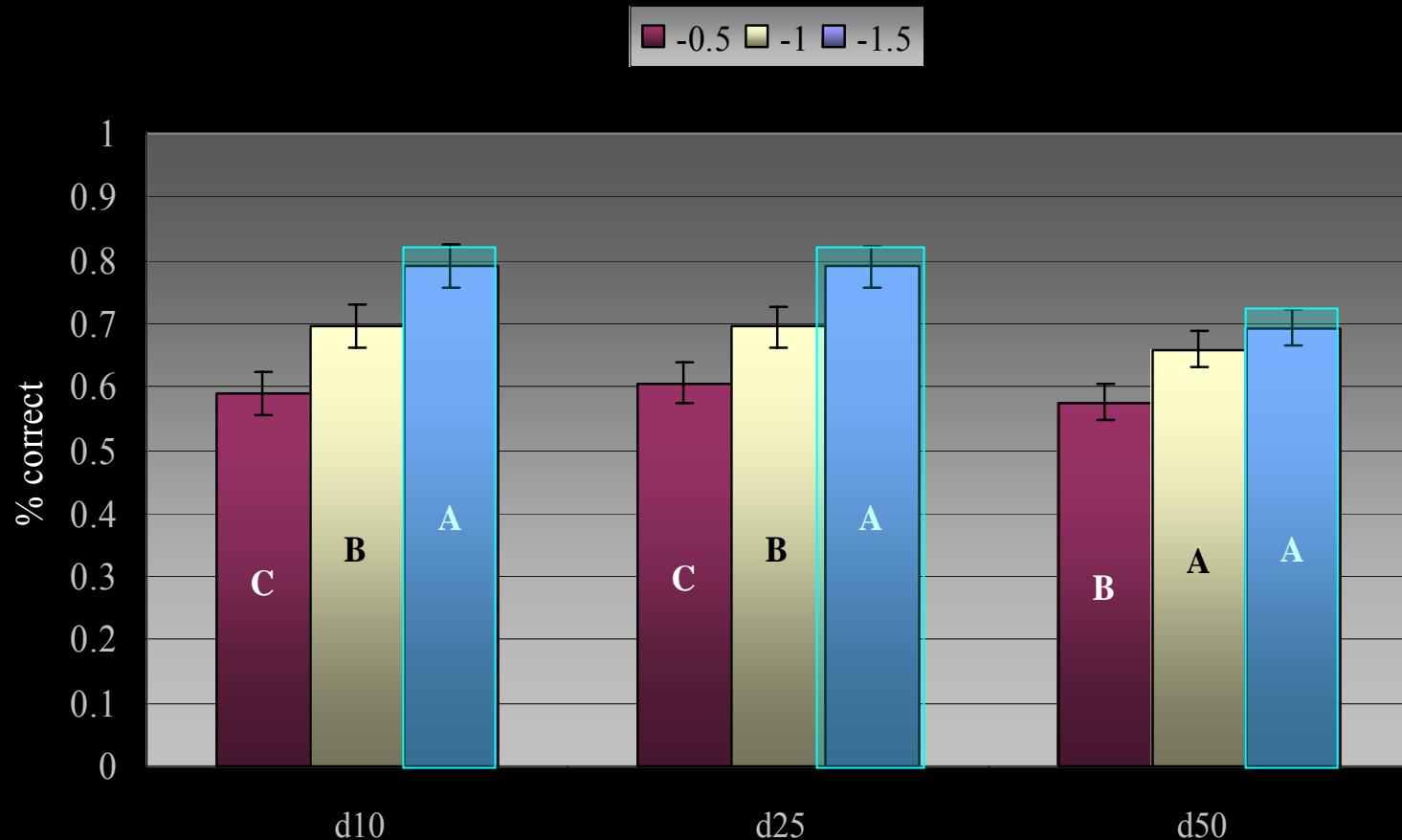
1) 2 methods

- Thermal accumulation = each wet period
- Thermal accumulation = Σ wet periods

2) 3 soil moisture thresholds

- -0.5, -1.0, -1.5 MPa

Model Accuracy: moisture threshold = -1.5 MPa



Field verification

1) 2 methods

- Thermal accumulation = each wet period
- Thermal accumulation = Σ wet periods

2) 3 soil moisture thresholds

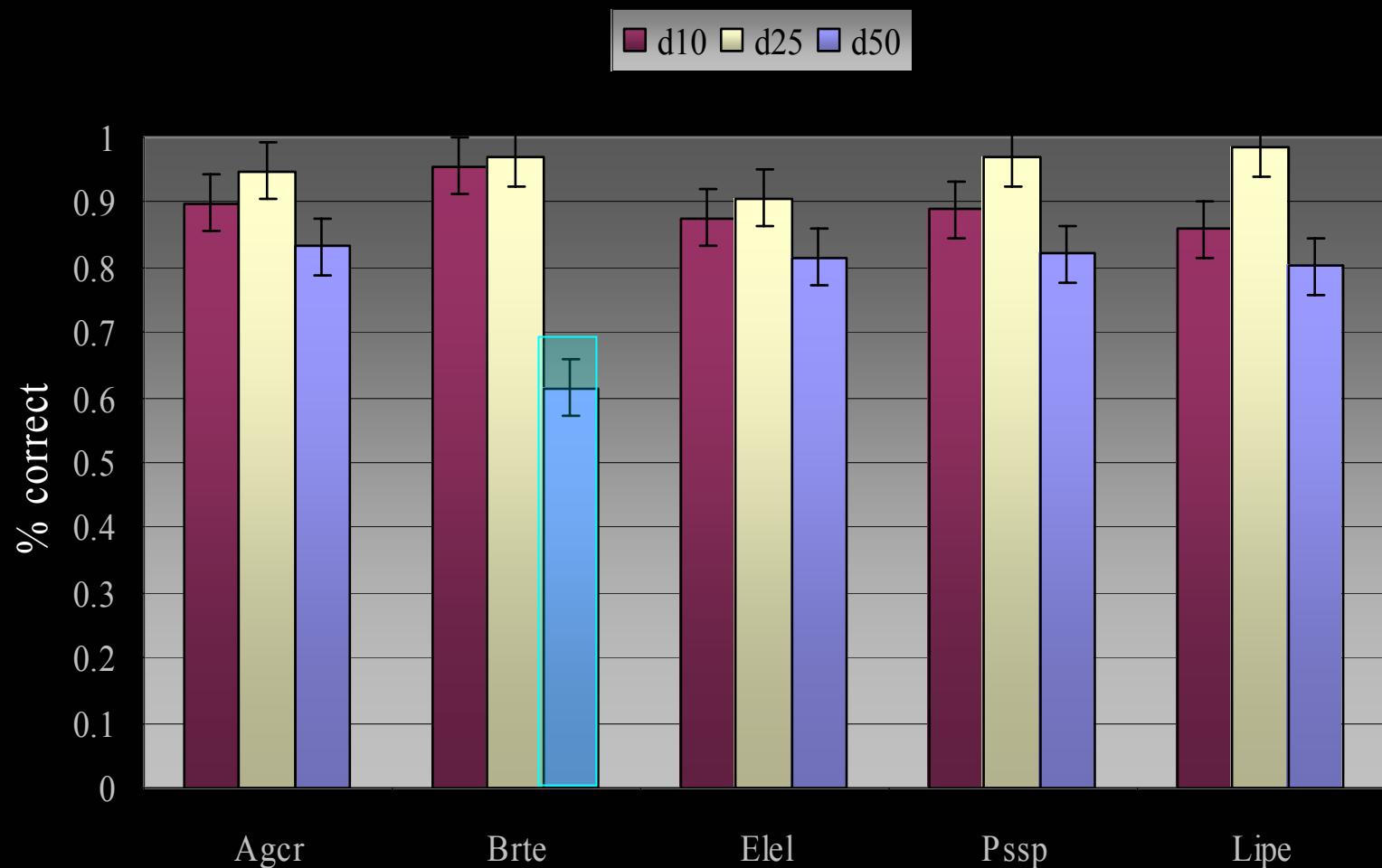
- -0.5, -1.0, **-1.5** MPa

3) 3 germination predictions

- 10%, 25%, 50%

Model Accuracy:

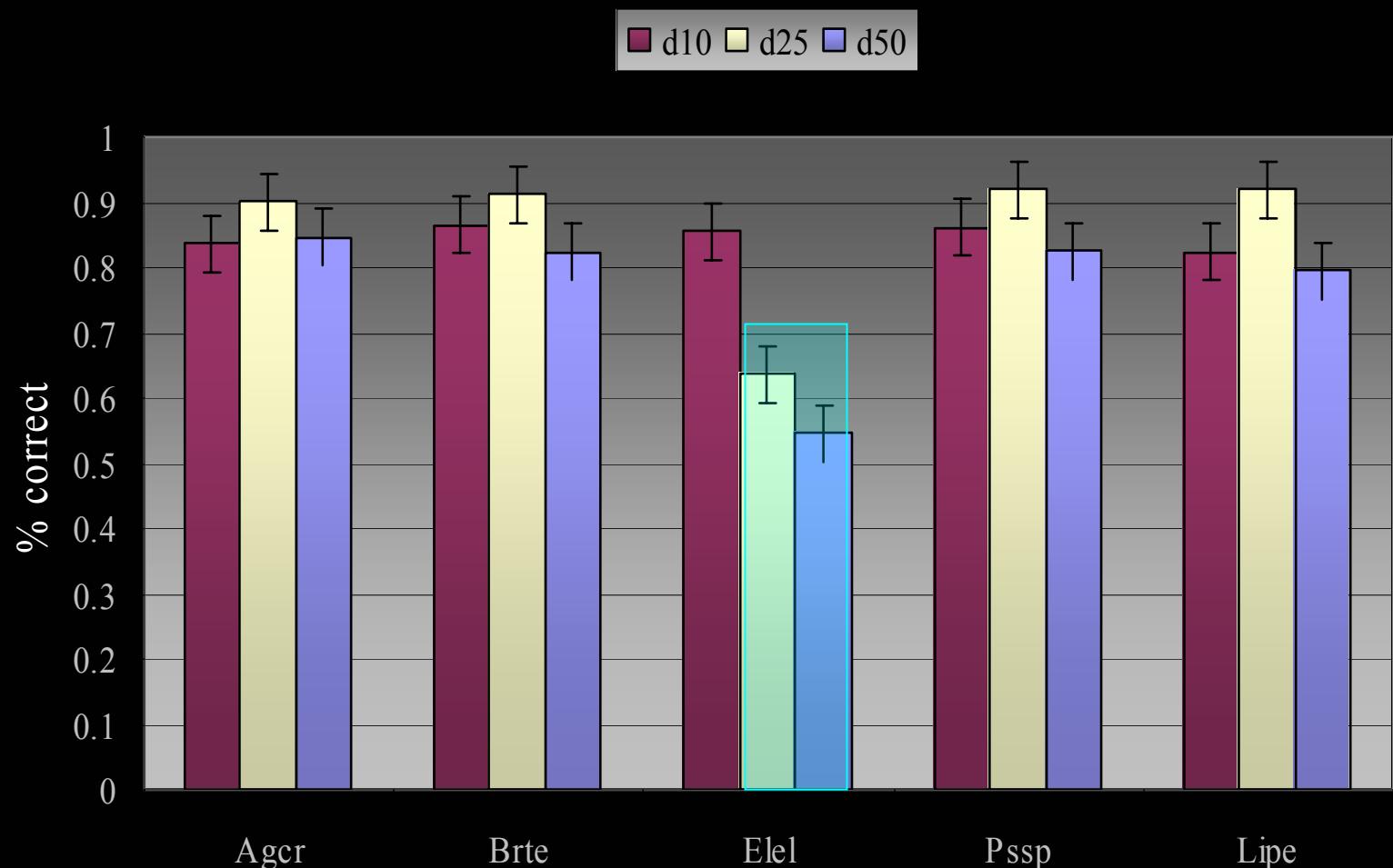
method = \sum wet periods
moisture threshold = -1.5 MPa



Model Accuracy:

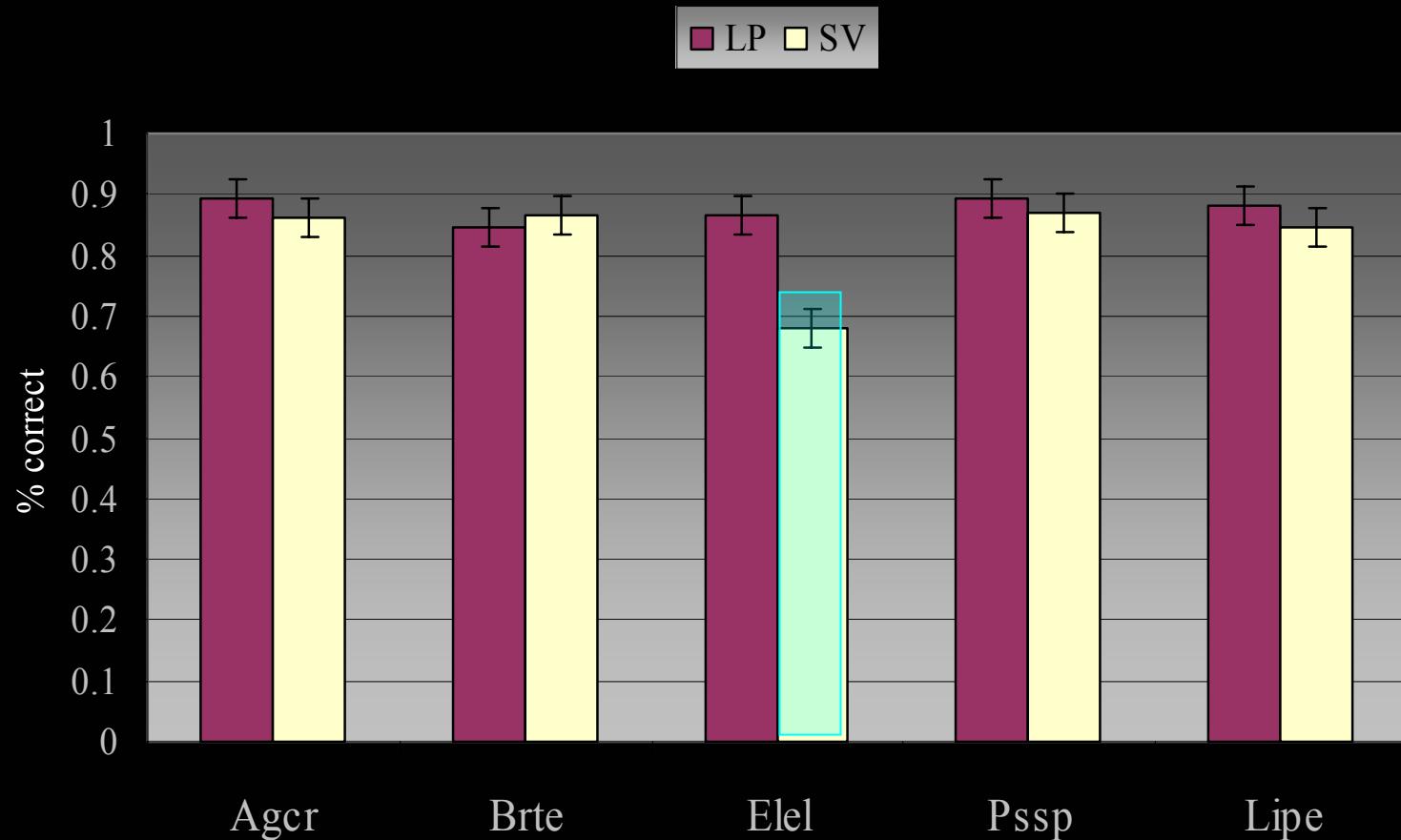
Skull Valley

method = \sum wet periods
moisture threshold = -1.5 MPa



Model Accuracy:

method = \sum wet periods
wet base = -1.5



Field verification

1) 2 methods

- Thermal accumulation = each wet period
- Thermal accumulation = Σ wet periods

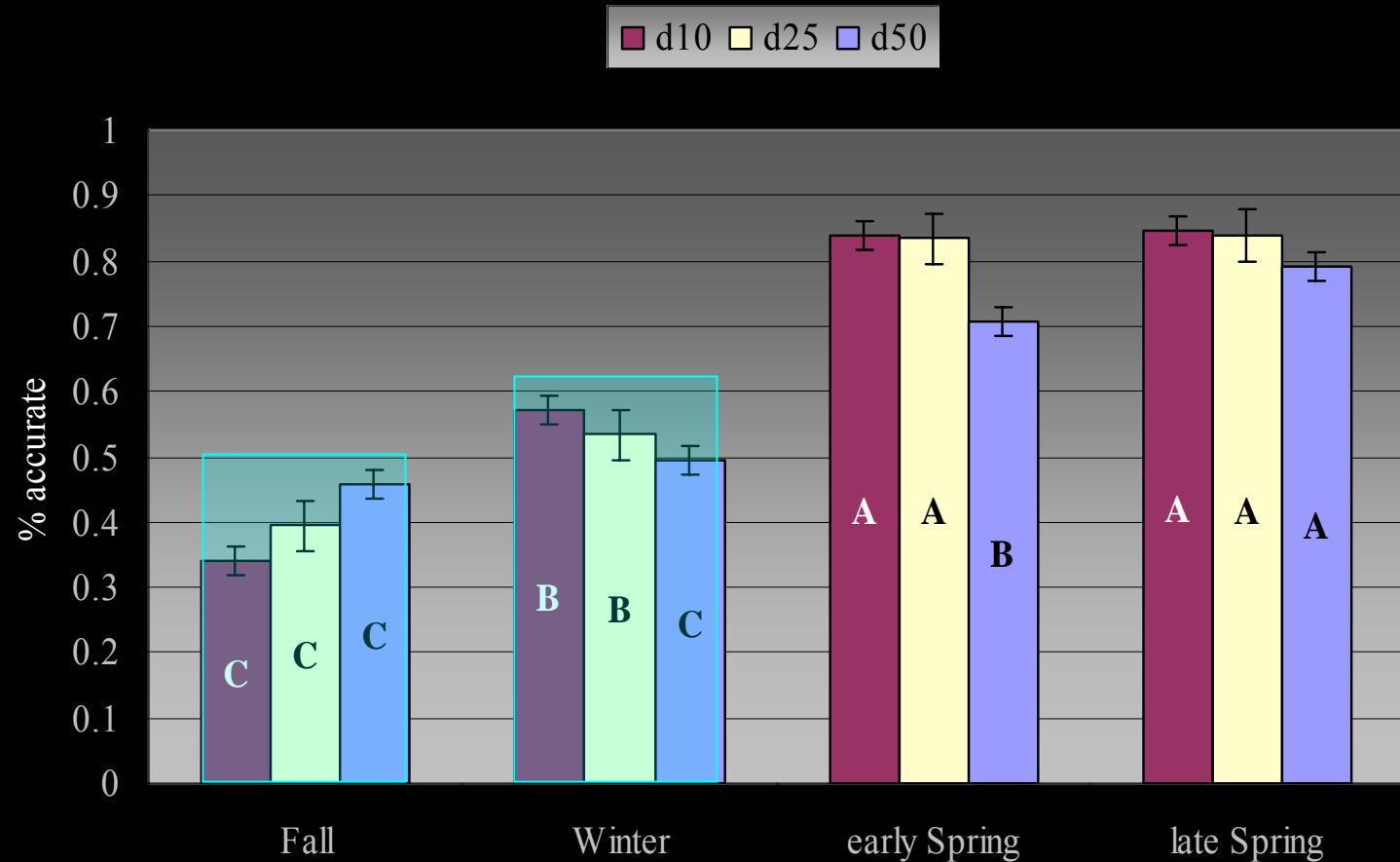
2) 3 soil moisture thresholds

- -0.5, -1.0, **-1.5** MPa

3) 3 germination predictions

- 10% = **87%** 25% = **90%** 50% = **77%**

Model Accuracy: Season



Field verification: Conclusions

1) 2 methods

- Thermal accumulation = each wet period
- Thermal accumulation = Σ wet periods

2) 3 soil moisture thresholds

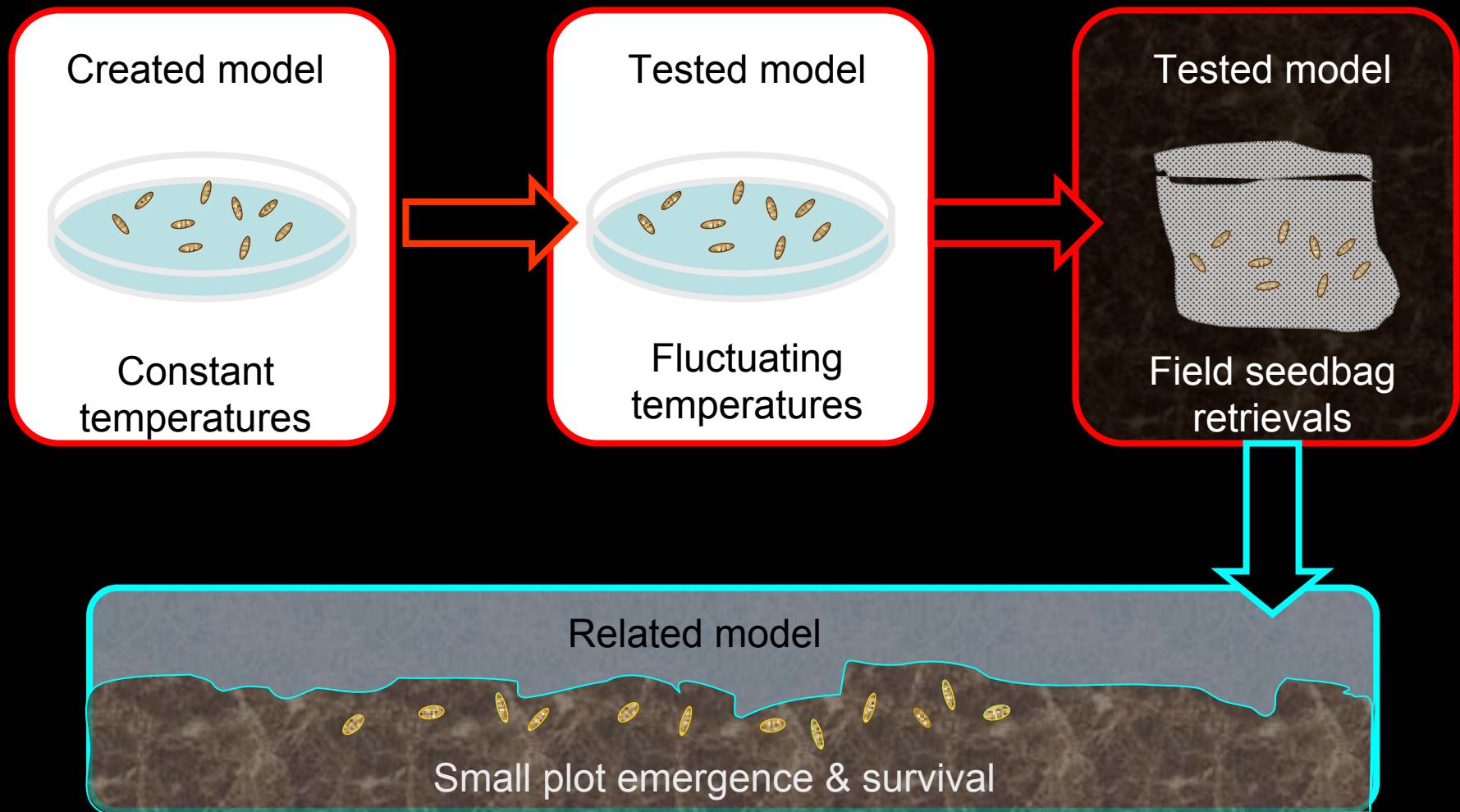
- -0.5, -1.0, **-1.5**

3) 3 germination predictions

- 10% = **87%** 25% = **90%** 50% = **77%**

4) Overestimates germination time with highly fluctuating temperatures

Study Methods



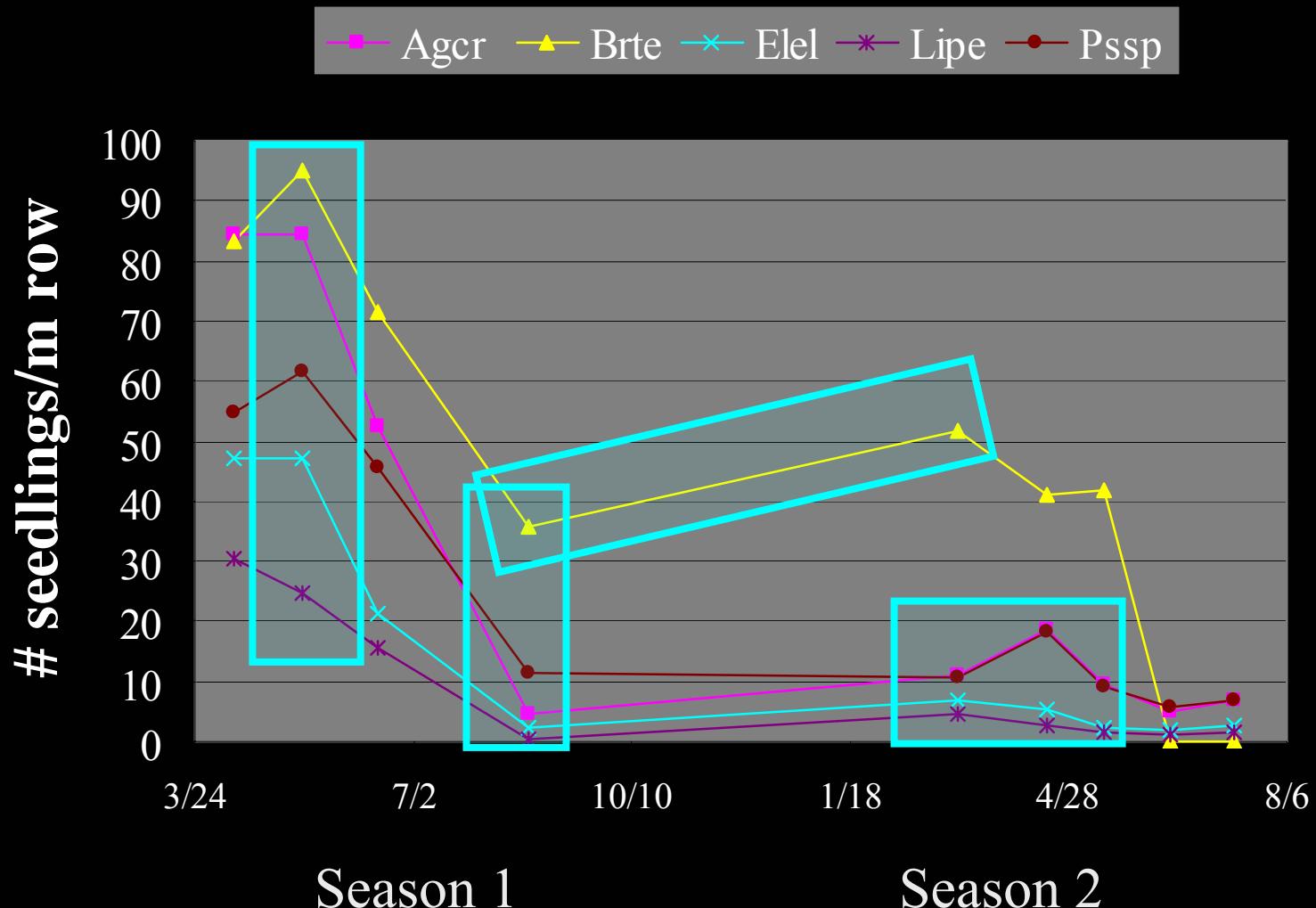
Small Plots

Block	Year	
1	1	Small Plots
	2	Seedbags
2	1	Small Plots
	2	Seedbags
3	1	Small Plots
	2	Seedbags
4	1	Small Plots
	2	Seedbags



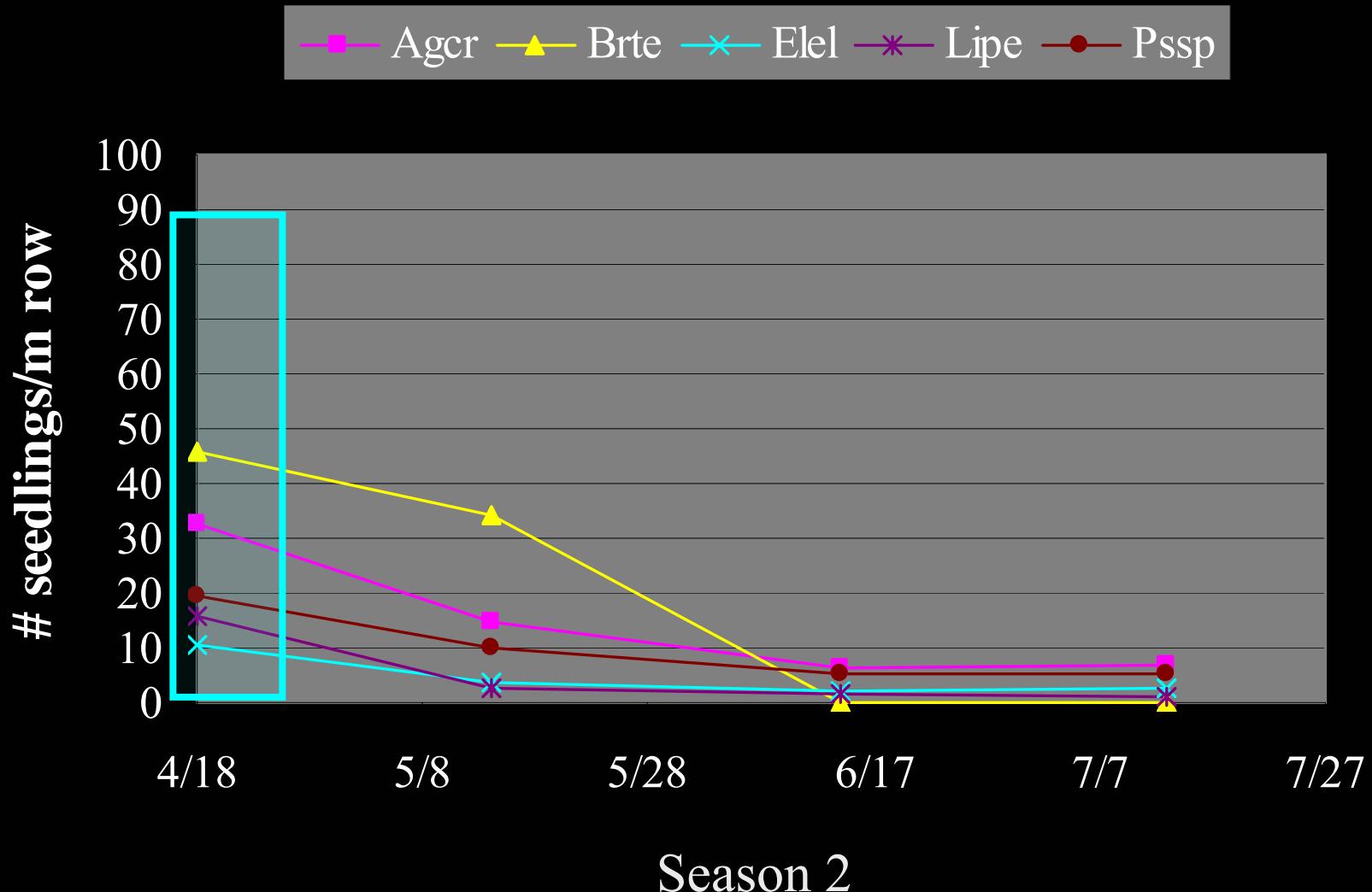
Seedling Emergence: Lookout Pass

Year 1 plots



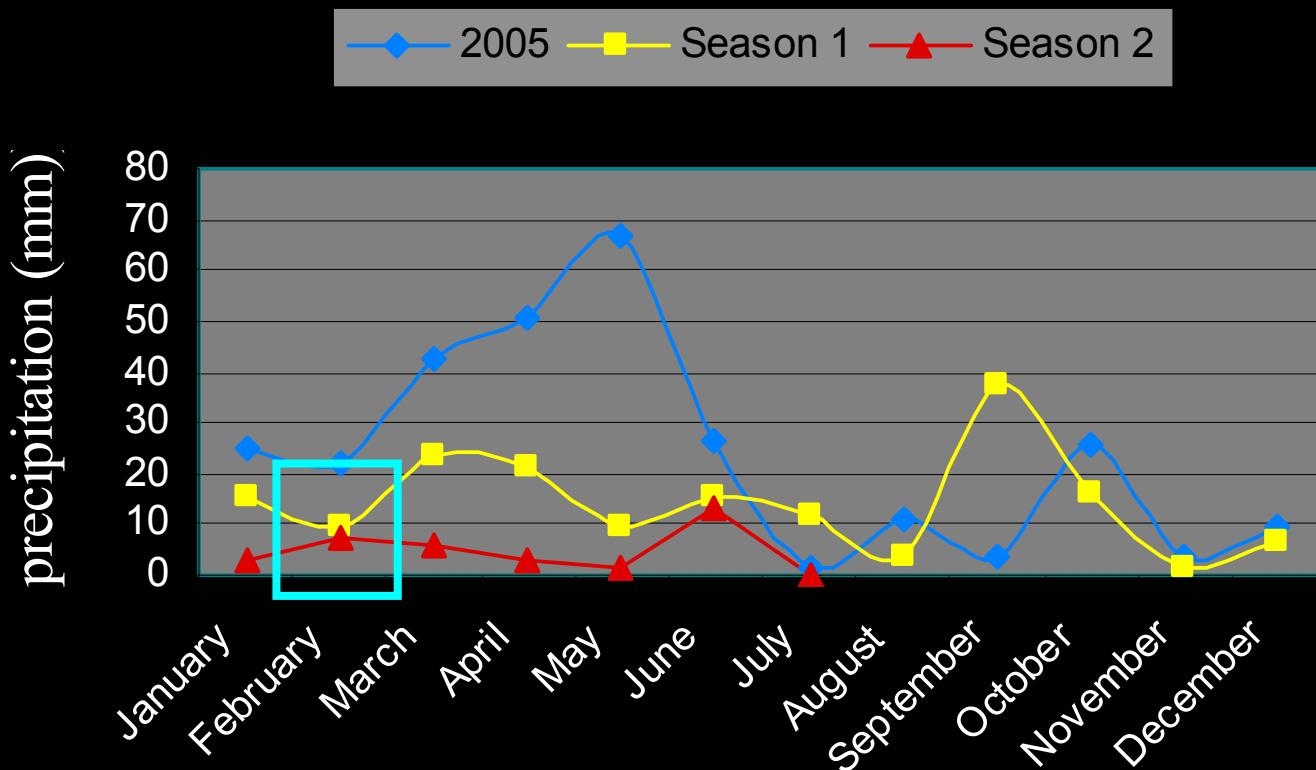
Seedling Emergence: Lookout Pass

Year 2 plots



Seedling Emergence: Reduced yr 2 emergence

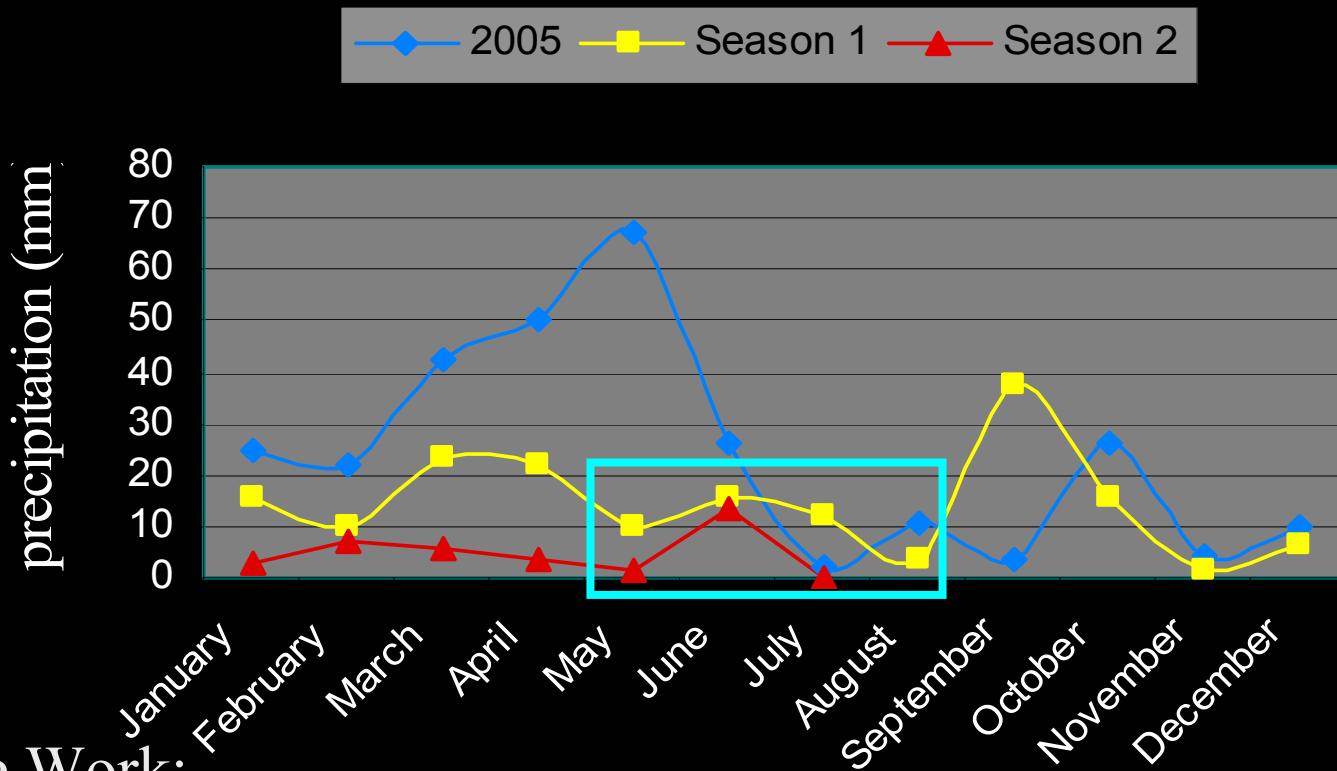
Lookout Pass Precipitation Data



- Low temperatures for 2 weeks in Feb
- less germination = less emergence in Year 2 plots

Seedling Survival: Reduced season 2 survival

Lookout Pass Precipitation Data

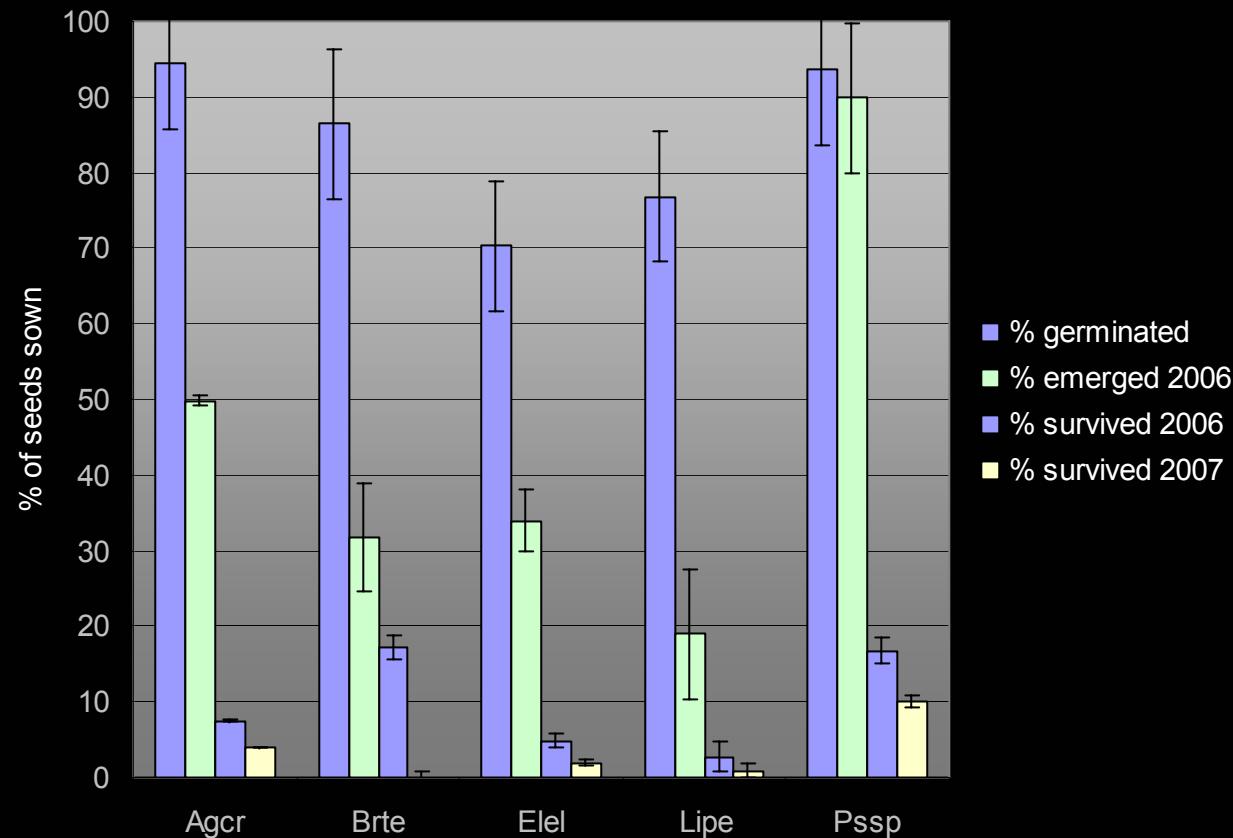


Future Work:

- High germination & emergence ≠ high survival
- Root growth/survival modelling

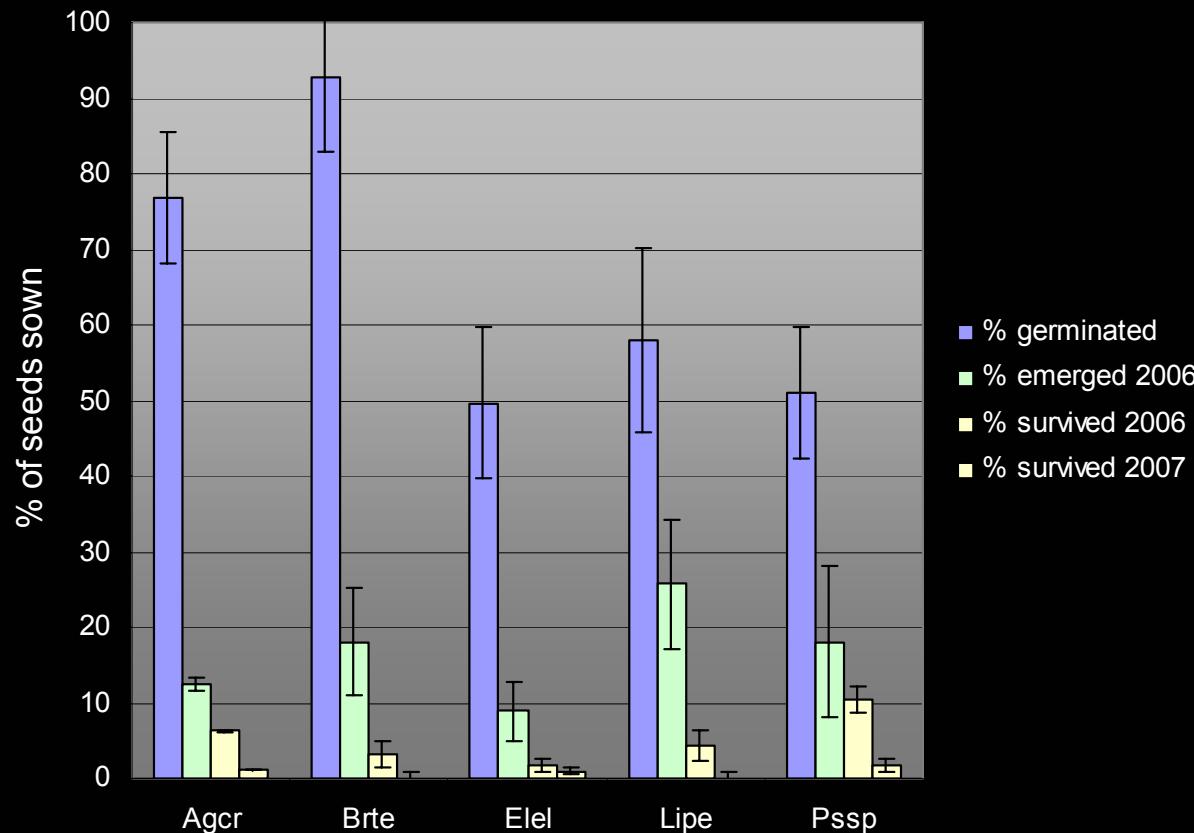
Seedling Emergence: Lookout Pass

Year 1 plots



Seedling Emergence: Skull Valley

Year 1 plots



Conclusions

- Can a wet thermal accumulation model be used to predict germination?
 - Yes, with about 80% accuracy
 - Exception: species with special requirements
 - Seedbag ≠ Seedbed conditions?
- Precautions:
 - Dry conditions
 - High temperature and moisture fluctuations

Management Implications:

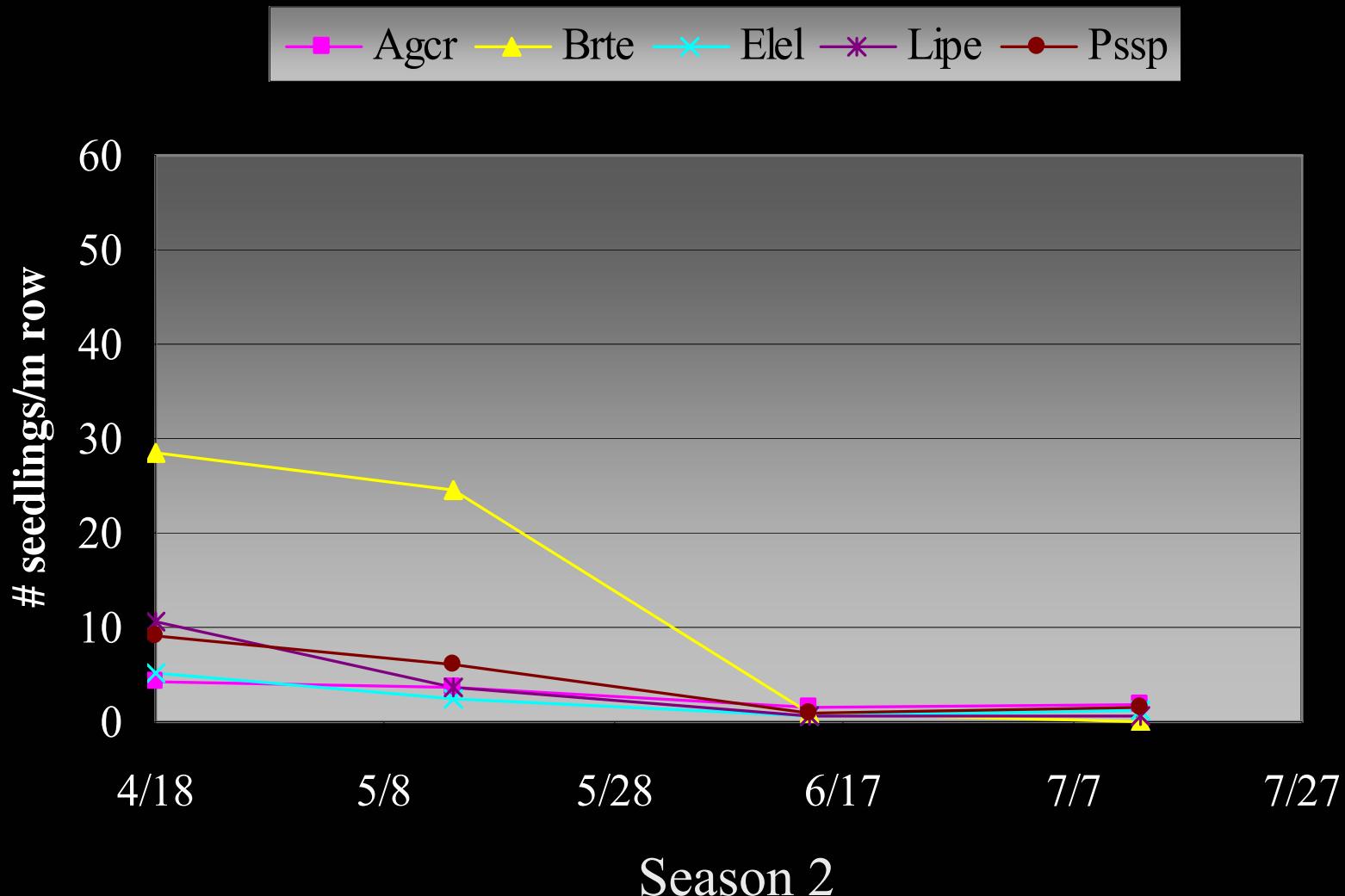
- So what?
 - Better selection of species
 - Specific herbicide application
 - Timed mechanical control
 - Weed vs. seeded emergence

Questions?



Seedling Emergence: Skull Valley

Year 2 plots

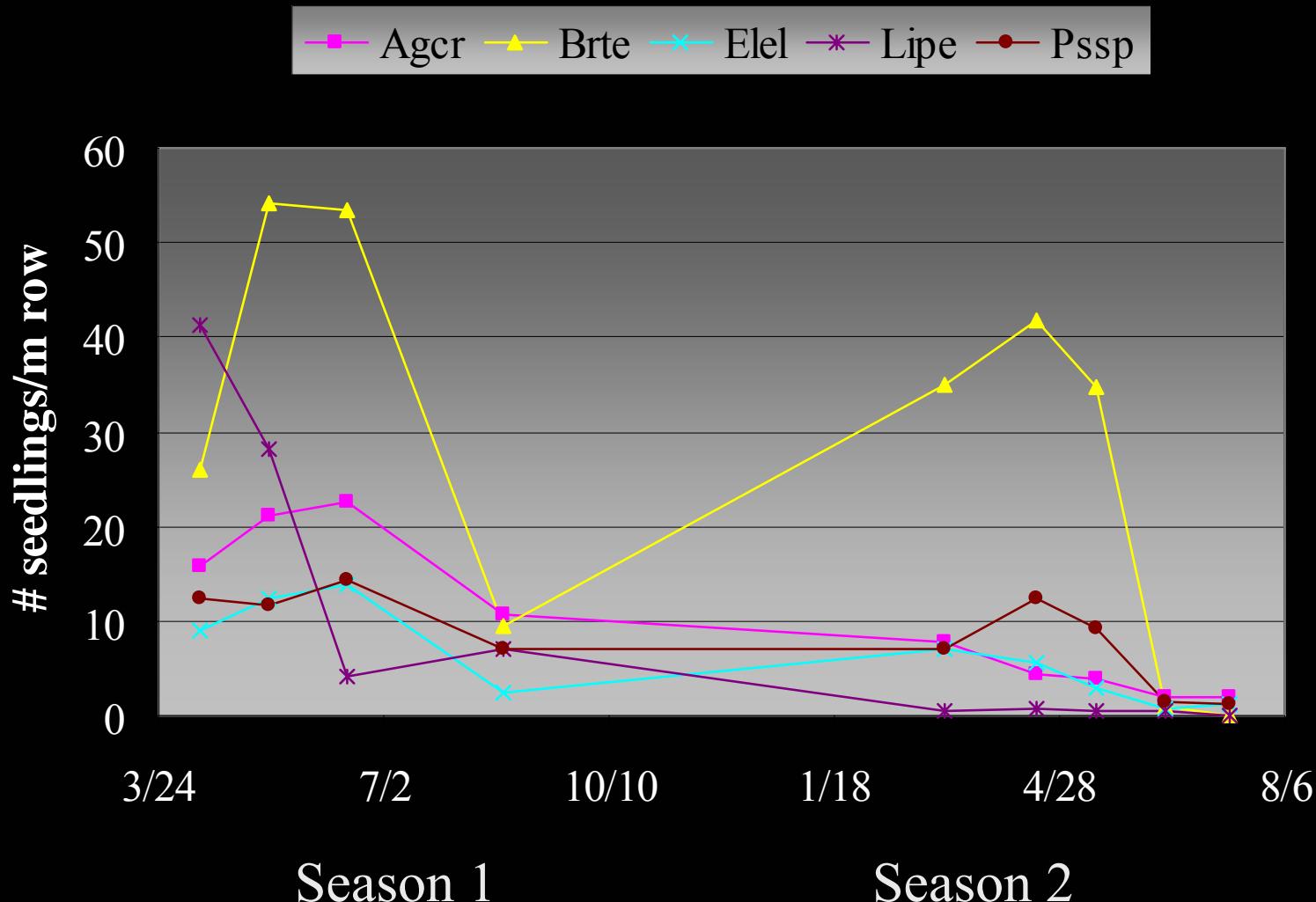


Seedling Survival: Season 2

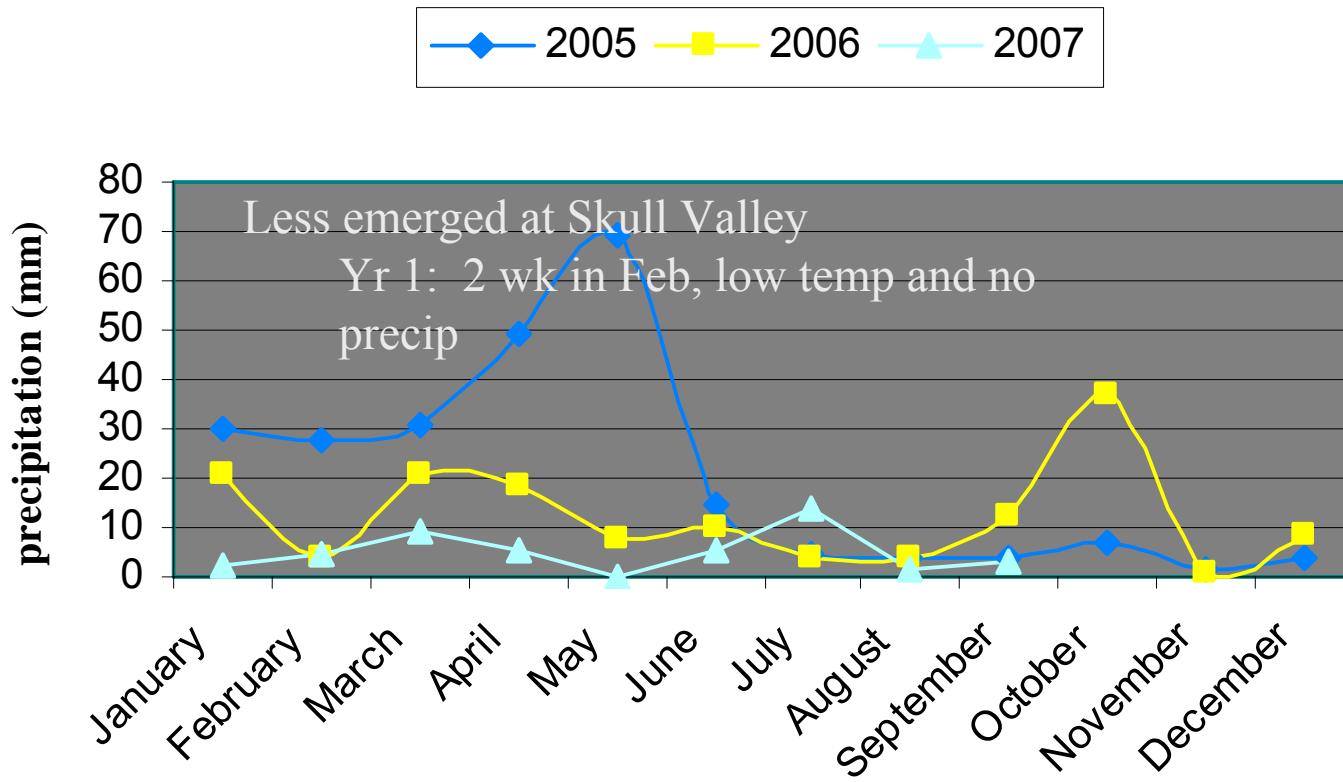
	Lookout Pass		Skull Valley	
Year seeded	1	2	1	2
Agcr	6.7	6.7	2	1.8
Elel	2.7	2.6	1.3	1.3
Lipe	1.3	1	0.1	0.7
Pssp	6.9	5.4	1.2	1.4

Seedling Emergence: Skull Valley

Year 1 plots



Skull Valley Precipitation Data



Model Accuracy: Retrievals 4-7

