

WATER-YIELD RELATIONSHIPS OF DEFICIT IRRIGATED TOMATO (*LYCOPERSICON LYCOPERSICUM* L. VAR. HAZAR F1)

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Abstract. This trial was realized in the greenhouses of Uludag University Yenisehir Vocational School in Bursa province of Turkey between 2009 and 2010 to investigate effects of water deficit on yield and quality parameters of tomato during four crop growth stages. In this trial, fourteen irrigation treatments in four growth periods (vegetative, flowering, yield formation and ripening) of tomato (*Lycopersicon lycopersicum* L. var. HazaR F1) were constituted and the yield and quality parameters found from these treatments were evaluated. The layout of the experiment was a completely randomized block design with three replications for each of the fourteen irrigation treatments tested. According to the content of the treatments, the irrigation amount water applied to the plants varied between 0 and 554 mm in the first year, and between 0 and 556 mm in the second year. Water consumption of tomato in the first year ranged between 300 and 725 mm and in the second year ranged between 340 and 746 mm. Yield, fruit weight, diameter, height and dry matter ratio were determined statistically significant. In 2009 and 2010 years, the maximum yield were found as 92.2 t ha⁻¹ and 93.4 t ha⁻¹ in V₁₀₀F₁₀₀Y₁₀₀R₁₀₀ treatments, while the minimum yield were found as 2.0 t ha⁻¹ and 4.0 t ha⁻¹ in the V₀F₀Y₀R₀ treatments, respectively. Water-yield relationship factors (k_y) in 2009 and 2010 years were found as 1.05 and 1.06, respectively. The maximum WUE and IWUE values were obtained from vegetative and ripening periods. Vegetative and ripening periods may be suggested as the maximum efficient irrigation periods for the tomato applied with drip irrigation under unheated greenhouse conditions.

Keywords: *tomato, deficit irrigation, WUE and IWUE values, yield and quality parameters of tomato, irrigation planning*

Introduction

Decreases in water resources together with increasing impacts of global warming and climate changes and increasing demands of increasing population make effective utilization of water resources a must. Increasing demands of sectors also deplete the ground water resources, pollute water ecosystems and developing new water resources is getting more and more expensive each day. Since about 75% of water resources of Turkey is allocated for agricultural purposes, effective water utilization and water saving in irrigation are the most critical issues to be considered. Pressurized piped systems and especially drip irrigation should be widespread for effective water utilization in agriculture (Cakmak and Gokalp, 2011).

Van Straten et al. (2010) stated that the greenhouse is worldwide the fastest growing sector of all agricultural production activities. There are two essential causes for this. First, the plant grows in greenhouse differently from the external environment, in this way supplying in a sort of way of abri from the flat-out effect of the exterior air conditions. This allows the production of crops at that specific place. Second, the greenhouse allows to be produced of many crops. Thus, grower allows the farming to come true as desired. It also offers advantages such as higher crop yield, longer production period, better quality and less use of chemicals. The output unit of area in greenhouses is much higher than that in field agriculture. This situation permits the

grower to direct the farming in a desirable aspect. It causes to higher crop yield, extended production period, better quality and less use of chemicals. The value added per unit surface area in greenhouse crops is much higher than that in field agriculture.

China, India and United States are the world's three biggest tomato producers with 57, 19, 15 million tons, respectively. United States is the largest tomato exporting country. Turkey is one of the significant tomato producer with Turkey 12 750 000 tons (fourthly in the world) in the world (FAOSTAT, 2017).

Papadopoulos (1992) pointed out the tomato is a major vegetable that has reached immense demand over the last hundred years. Tomato contains vitamins of A and C and is very useful for human health. Tomato fruit is the best source of lycopene and lycopene is a cancer hampering antioxidant. Hence, tomato is very important in developed countries and its production is being tried to increase. Greenhouse cultivation is the optimum option for tomato producer because of higher quality of tomato. In addition, the crop is protected from insect, disease and pest. Moreover, the size of all fruit stays uniform because of optimum environment. Water is vital input for tomato to remain alive in greenhouse. Water is saved by the drip irrigation and plant gives better yield and quality.

Sezen (2005) found that surface irrigation is not suggested due to low irrigation efficiency originated from salinity and drainage problems in irrigated areas. From a different viewpoint, traditional irrigation systems where excess water inputs and poor drainage occur, cause environmental problems such as salinity and water logging. In irrigation methods where irrigation water is used efficiently do not have the problems of conventional irrigation methods (Buyukcangaz et al., 2007). Thus, the use of less water consuming irrigation methods is of great importance with regard to irrigation planning (Anonymous, 2005). The objective of irrigation planning is to prevent the soil moisture level falling below the critical line for a specific soil and crop condition. This may enable to avoid the harmful effect of water stress by means of estimating the earliest date (Ritchie and Johnson, 1990).

Irrigation planning with drip irrigation relies on approaches connected with evapotranspiration estimations (Bar-Yosef and Sagiv, 1982; McNeeish et al., 1985; Clough et al., 1990; Hartz, 1993) and permissible soil-water depletion (Bogle et al., 1989). K_y represents the declines in the yield as a result of each deficit level in water consumption. K_y values usually difficult to create accurately. K_y values are affected by regional conditions, soil properties, crop physiology and cultural practices. A suggested K_y value for irrigation planning must be high enough to avoid the water stress caused by the needs and specific local situations. It remains low enough for effective water management (Yuan et al., 2003). Some studies have been realized to investigate the effect of deficient irrigation on tomato. The purposes of this experiment were to obtain a prospectus for tomato growers and to determine drip irrigated tomato response to deficit irrigation regimes in Bursa conditions.

Materials and methods

The study was realized in Yenisehir Vocational School, Bursa of Turkey in 2009 and 2010 years. For practical purposes, plastic greenhouse (8 m x 40 m) was used. In the study place, wintertimes are cold and summertimes are hot. The average annual rainfall and temperature values for the region where the greenhouse experiments were made in 2009 and 2010 were 531.3-804.4 mm and 13.3-14.6 °C, respectively. While the average

minimum temperature for 2009 and 2010 were $-3.6 - (5.9) ^\circ\text{C}$ between January and December, the average maximum temperature in August was measured as 30.6 and $34.6 ^\circ\text{C}$ (Anonymous, 2011a). Maximum and minimum temperature values in greenhouse during the plant growing period (92 days) were $38-38 ^\circ\text{C}$ and $0.9-1.3 ^\circ\text{C}$, respectively in 2009-2010 years (Figs. 1 and 2). The highest and lowest relative humidity values in greenhouse in 2009 and 2010 years were found as $88-87\%$ and $39-39\%$, respectively (Fig. 3). In addition, the highest and lowest radiation values in greenhouse in 2009-2010 years were measured as $1974-1542 \text{ W/m}^2$ and $335-139 \text{ W/m}^2$, respectively (Fig. 4) (Anonymous, 2011b).

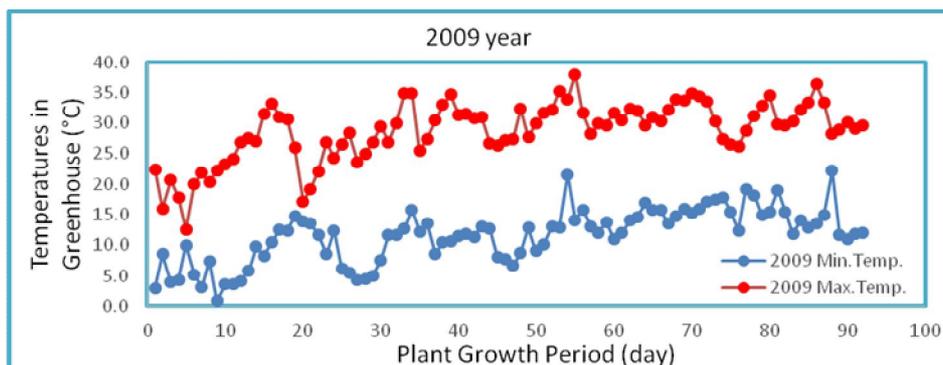


Figure 1. Temperatures in greenhouse during the plant growth period in 2009 year

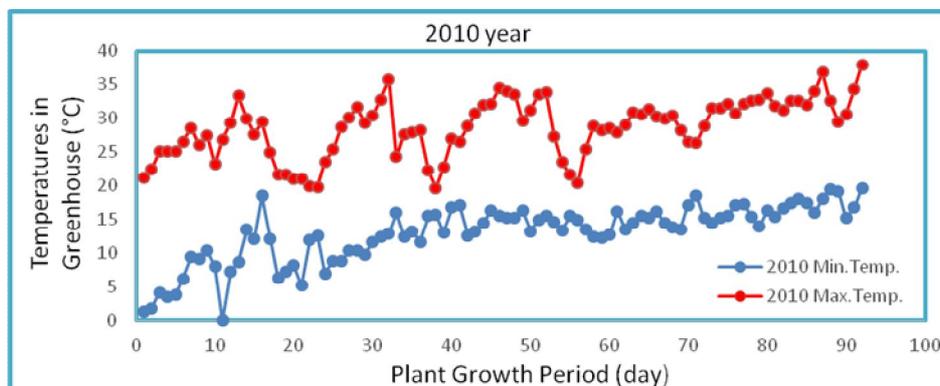


Figure 2. Temperatures in greenhouse during the plant growth period in 2010 year

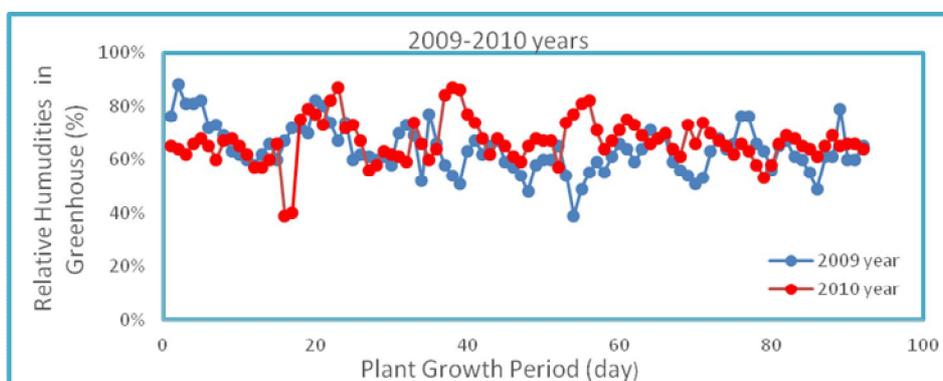


Figure 3. Relative humidities in greenhouse during the plant growth period in 2009-2010 years

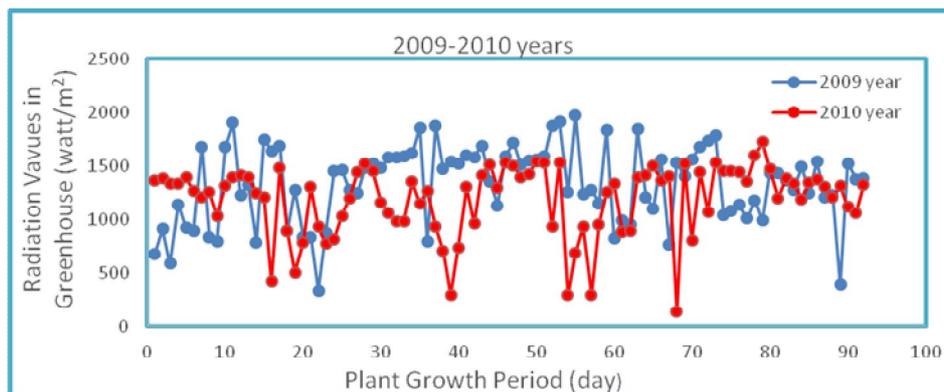


Figure 4. Radiation values in greenhouse during the plant growth period in 2009-2010 years

The soil of study place was sandy clay and pH value of soil ranged between 7.86 and 8.05. The specific features of the soil are given in *Table 1*.

Table 1. Some specific properties of the experimental soil

Soil depth (cm)	Soil type	Unit weight (g/cm ³)	Field capacity (%)	Wilting point (%)	pH	Total salt (%)	CaCO ₃ (%)	Organic matter (%)
0-30	SL	1.34	29.73	21.74	7.99	0.037	16.5	2.92
30-60	SL	1.37	27.26	19.37	8.04	0.031	29.5	1.39
60-90	SL	1.58	33.92	23.72	7.86	0.034	31.5	1.08
90-120	SL	1.50	36.30	27.73	8.05	0.032	33.0	0.94

SL: sandy loam

Hazar F1 variety was used in the study. Hazar F1 is a mid-early type and its fruits are around 15-25 g. Hazar F1 has a strong plant structure. The fruits of Hazar F1 are oval, bright, charming and are resistant to waiting and transporting. This variety has a wide adaptability and high efficiency. In addition, this variety is tolerant to early leaf blight. In the experimental area, an irrigation well was utilized as the source and the water was of the class C₁S₁ after the analysis done. NPK 15-15-15 fertilizer was sprinkled on the soil by hand before planting the seedlings as bottom fertilizer. The application depth of the fertilizer ranged from 15 to 20 cm depending on the soil structure and the root depth of the plant grown. NPK 15-15-15 fertilizer was utilized to trial plots while the tomatoes were being planted, and 750 kg of NPK 15-15-15 fertilizer per hectares were utilized. The urea form of the nitrogen was applied to the plots together with the irrigation water. The first manure was applied as 250 kg/ha (% 46 N) in the flowering stage and the second fertilizer was utilized as 250 kg/ha in yield formation stage together with the irrigation water. Furthermore, in 2009 and 2010 years, 250 kg of magnesium nitrate manure per hectares (11 – 0 – 0 + 16 MgO - Nitrogen % 11 and MgO % 16) were used in the flowering and early yield formation stages to support the generative development.

The experimental blocks were formed with three replications and 14 trial treatments were randomly scattered. The size of the experimental plots was 4 m² (2.0 m × 2.0 m). The distances between the plots were 0.80 m and blocks were placed with 1.5 m distances. The tomato seeds were sown in viyols on 01 April 2009 and on 04 April 2010 in the experimental years. The tomato seedlings were transplanted to the plots on 02

May 2009 and on 05 May 2010. The seedlings were grown with 50 cm intervals on the same row and with 50 cm intervals between the plant lines. Into each plot, 25 plants were planted.

Some quality parameters of tomato are yield, fruit weight, diameter, height and dry matter ratio. The fruit weight was determined by weighting 15 plants in the harvest part and fruit diameter and height were calculated by gauging the weighted fruit with a ruler and by taking the average of these values. The dry matter ratio was obtained after they were dried at 65 °C in a drying oven for 48 h and fruit dry matter ratio was calculated. The detail of the experimental plot is shown in *Figure 5*.

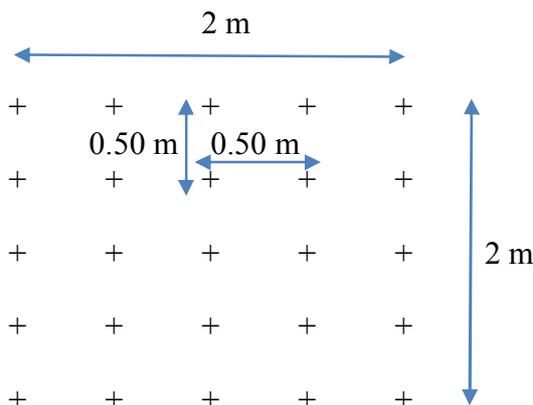


Figure 5. The detail of a plot

In different growth periods of tomato (vegetative, flowering, yield formation and ripening) fourteen deficit irrigation treatments were formed depending on full or deficit irrigation treatments. 75-50-25% of the deficit irrigations were applied in different growth stages of the plant, while 100% of irrigation water was used in full irrigation treatment. In line with this planning, irrigation treatments were planned like this: V₁₀₀F₁₀₀Y₁₀₀R₁₀₀, V₇₅F_{YR}, V₅₀F_{YR}, V₂₅F_{YR}, VF₇₅YR, VF₅₀YR, VF₂₅YR, VFY₇₅R, VFY₅₀R, VFY₂₅R, VFYR₇₅, VFYR₅₀, VFYR₂₅, V₀F₀Y₀R₀ (*Table 2*).

Table 2. The experimental treatments

Irrigation treatments	Growth Stages			
	Vegetative	Flowering	Yield Formation	Ripening
V ₁₀₀ F ₁₀₀ Y ₁₀₀ R ₁₀₀	+	+	+	+
V ₇₅ F _{YR}	+ %25 deficit irrigation	+	+	+
V ₅₀ F _{YR}	+ %50 deficit irrigation	+	+	+
V ₂₅ F _{YR}	+ %75 deficit irrigation	+	+	+
VF ₇₅ YR	+	+ %25 deficit irrigation	+	+
VF ₅₀ YR	+	+ %50 deficit irrigation	+	+
VF ₂₅ YR	+	+ %75 deficit irrigation	+	+
VFY ₇₅ R	+	+	+ %25 deficit irrigation	+
VFY ₅₀ R	+	+	+ %50 deficit irrigation	+
VFY ₂₅ R	+	+	+ %75 deficit irrigation	+
VFYR ₇₅	+	+	+	+ %25 deficit irrigation
VFYR ₅₀	+	+	+	+ %50 deficit irrigation
VFYR ₂₅	+	+	+	+ %75 deficit irrigation
V ₀ F ₀ Y ₀ R ₀	-	-	-	-

+: Water application in the specified period, -: without irrigation

The irrigation equipment in greenhouse used in the study was given in *Figure 6*.



Figure 6. *a* Drip irrigation system. *b* Main and lateral pipes

In the trial, the plants were irrigated by drip irrigation method and water was used an irrigation well. Some features of the irrigation water were given in *Table 3*. The irrigation water has low-sodium risk and medium EC and its class is C₂S₁ class. C₂S₁ irrigation water quality class has low sodium and medium electrical conductivity (salinity). Water in the C₂S₁ quality class can be used for be irrigated medium and highly resistant plants to salinity. In addition, C₁S₁ quality class water can be used in all plants and soil without creating harmful alkalinity. A study has been conducted on irrigating tomato by using C₂S₁ quality class water (Ashraf and Ewees, 2008).

Table 3. *Specific properties of irrigation water*

Water source	EC _{25x} (10 ⁶)	Na ⁺	K ⁺	Ca ²⁺	Mg ²⁺	PH	Class	SAR
		(me L ⁻¹)						
Deep well	715	2.3	2.56	9.25	5.7	7.12	C ₂ S ₁	0.85

In four growth stages the soil moisture contains of the soil was followed before and after irrigation with a gravimetric method in every 30 cm up to 120 cm depth.

The water balance equation was used to calculate evapotranspiration (ET) (*Eq. 1*).

$$ET = I + P - R_f - D_p \pm \Delta S \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

where ET represents the evapotranspiration, I shows the irrigation water amount during the period (mm), P is the total precipitation, R_f is the amount of the surface flow (mm), D_p indicates the deep drainage (mm) and ΔS is the soil water content at the beginning and end of the period (mm/120 cm). Before planting seedlings, water was given to the crop by the drip irrigation method. Total precipitation (P) and surface flow (R_f) were omitted due to the plant production in the greenhouse. The soil water in the deeper than 120 cm was taken as the deep drainage (D_p) and the deep drainage (D_p) was neglected.

The intervals of lateral were equal to the plant row intervals in the trial. Therefore the percentage of wetted area was calculated by the equation as follows (*Eq. 2*).

$$P = \frac{Sd}{Sl} 100 \quad (\text{Eq.2})$$

where P is the percentage of wetted area, Sd and Sl are the interval of dripper and the intervals of lateral, respectively. The amount of irrigation water to be applied in each irrigation (Eq. 3) was found by the equation given below.

$$dn = \frac{(FC - WP) Ry}{100} \gamma_t D \frac{P}{100} \quad (\text{Eq.3})$$

where dn is the amount of irrigation water to be applied in each irrigation, FC and WP are the field capacity and wilting point, respectively. γ_t is the soil bulk density, D is wetted soil depth, P is the percentage of wetted area.

In this trial, the relationships between yield and ET was described by Steward Model (Eq. 4) (Stewart et al., 1975; Doorenbos and Kassam, 1979). The equation can be given as:

$$\left(1 - \frac{Y_a}{Y_m}\right) = k_y \left(1 - \frac{ET_a}{ET_m}\right) \quad (\text{Eq.4})$$

where Y_m (t/ha) and Y_a (t/ha) are maximal and actual yield, respectively, ET_m (mm) and ET_a (mm) are maximal and actual evapotranspiration, respectively. The yield response factor is shown as k_y . WUE values were determined to assess irrigation efficiency in treatments. WUE and IWUE terms refer to contribution of irrigation water to effective use of plant production stages (Bos, 1980). WUE was calculated by dividing the fruit yield by seasonal evapotranspiration (ET). IWUE was predicted as (Zhang et al., 1999):

$$IWUE = \frac{(Y_1 - Y_{NI})}{I} \quad (\text{Eq.5})$$

where Y_1 is fruit yield of irrigated treatments (t ha^{-1}) and Y_{NI} is the fruit yield of non-irrigated treatment (t ha^{-1}) and I is the amount of irrigation water (mm). The water content of the soil up to 120 cm depth was calculated before the seedlings were planted into the soil. Before starting irrigations, moisture level of the soil was completed to the level of field capacity in all treatments. Irrigation was begun on May 02 in 2009 and May 05 in 2010 and it was repeated every 7 days. The irrigation water amounts for the four growth stages were given in Table 4. Crop evapotranspiration for growth periods of tomato are given in Table 5.

Yield and quality parameters were evaluated. Variance analysis of yield and quality parameters were evaluated according to LSD multiple comparison test ($p < 0.05$). Variance analysis was done with the values of yield productivity and quality parameters by using MSTAT-C and MINITAB software (Steel and Torrie, 1980).

Results

In 2009 and 2010 years, the highest irrigation water was found in $V_{100}F_{100}Y_{100}R_{100}$ treatment as 554-556 mm and minimal irrigation water was found in $V_0F_0Y_0R_0$

treatment as 0-0 mm respectively. Crop water use of tomato (ET_c) increased with the increment in the water amount. ET was found as 300-735 mm in 2009 and as 340-746 mm in 2010 in $V_{100}F_{100}Y_{100}R_{100}$ and $V_0F_0Y_0R_0$ treatments, respectively. The irrigation water and yields are presented in *Table 6*.

Crop water production functions (ky and R^2 values) obtained for each growth stage (vegetative, flowering, yield formation, ripening) and total growing season in 2009 and 2010 were given in *Table 7*.

Linear relationships between ET_c with Y_a , and IW with Y_a were observed for 2009 year. The relationship equation is as follows; $Y_a = 0.2185ET_c - 58.437$ with $R^2 = 0.9402$ and $Y_a = 0.1576IW + 2.2813$ with $R^2 = 0.99$ (*Figs. 2* and *3*). Linear relationships between ET_c with (Y_a), and IW with Y_a were observed for 2010 year. The relationship equation is as follows: $Y_a = 0.228ET_c - 67.477$ with $R^2 = 0.9115$ and $Y_a = 0.1569IW + 3.4724$ with $R^2 = 0.99$ (*Fig. 7*).

When the results were taken into consideration, yield was substantially affected by irrigation applications (*Figs. 2* and *3*) the maximum values of yield were found as 92.2 t ha^{-1} and 93.4 t ha^{-1} in $V_{100}F_{100}Y_{100}R_{100}$ treatment for 2009 and 2010 years, respectively (*Tables 8* and *9*).

Table 4. The irrigation water applied for the four growth stages

Treatments	Irrigation Water (mm)									
	Vegetative		Flowering		Yield Formation		Ripening		Total	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
$V_{100}F_{100}Y_{100}R_{100}$	60	50	240	230	200	198	54	78	554,0	556,0
V75FYR	45	38	240	230	200	198	54	78	532,0	544,0
V50FYR	30	25	240	230	200	198	54	78	524,0	531,0
V25FYR	15	12	240	230	200	198	54	78	509,0	518,0
VF75YR	80	70	180	172,5	200	198	54	78	550,0	518,0
VF50YR	80	70	120	115	200	198	54	78	535,0	481,0
VF25YR	80	70	60	57,5	200	198	54	78	534,0	454,0
VFY75R	80	70	240	230	150	148,5	54	78	524,0	526,0
VFY50R	80	70	240	230	100	99	54	78	514,0	507,0
VFY25R	80	70	240	230	50	49,5	54	78	504,0	495,0
VFYR75	80	70	240	230	200	198	40,5	58,5	525,0	556,0
VFYR50	80	70	240	230	200	198	27	39	517,0	537,0
VFYR25	80	70	240	230	200	198	13,5	19,5	514,0	518,0
$V_0F_0Y_0R_0$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0	0,0

Table 5. Crop evapotranspiration for growth periods of tomato

Treatments	Crop Evapotranspiration (mm)									
	Vegetative		Flowering		Yield Formation		Ripening		Total	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
$V_{100}F_{100}Y_{100}R_{100}$	140	145	240	240	210	226	135	135	725	746
V75FYR	130	132	226	225	192	220	117	107	665	684
V50FYR	126	132	214	225	184	196	116	107	640	660
V25FYR	126	130	212	222	178	190	116	104	632	646
VF75YR	137	138	224	230	206	202	123	118	690	688
VF50YR	138	138	230	228	208	183	104	112	680	661
VF25YR	136	135	227	225	206	174	101	110	670	644
VFY75R	129	137	206	232	200	206	120	117	655	692
VFY50R	129	132	215	226	190	188	112	92	646	638
VFY25R	130	125	216	210	185	164	103	105	634	604
VFYR75	131	137	220	211	180	220	109	113	640	681
VFYR50	122	138	219	214	190	202	104	116	635	670
VFYR25	134	140	222	220	142	172	112	109	610	641
$V_0F_0Y_0R_0$	70	80	90	100	80	90	60	70	300	340

Table 6. Relationship between yield and yield response factor (ky) with the decrease in water use, for tomato in 2009 and 2010 years

Irrigation Treatment	Yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Applied Water (mm)	ETa (mm)	ETa/ETm	Ya/Ym	1-(ETa/ETm)	1-(Ya/Ym)	ky	ky
V100F100Y100R100	92,2	554,0	725	1,000	1,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
V75FYR	88,6	532,0	665	0,917	0,961	0,083	0,039	0,472	0,595
V50FYR	86,4	524,0	640	0,883	0,937	0,117	0,063	0,537	
V25FYR	83,0	509,0	632	0,872	0,900	0,128	0,100	0,778	
VF75YR	83,8	550,0	690	0,952	0,909	0,048	0,091	1,887	1,592
VF50YR	83,6	535,0	680	0,938	0,907	0,062	0,093	1,503	
VF25YR	82,5	534,0	670	0,924	0,895	0,076	0,105	1,387	
VFY75R	85,8	524,0	655	0,903	0,931	0,097	0,069	0,719	0,763
VFY50R	84,6	514,0	646	0,891	0,918	0,109	0,082	0,756	
VFY25R	82,8	504,0	634	0,874	0,898	0,126	0,102	0,812	
VFYR75	86,7	525,0	640	0,883	0,940	0,117	0,060	0,509	0,613
VFYR50	84,4	517,0	635	0,876	0,915	0,124	0,085	0,681	
VFYR25	82,7	514,0	610	0,841	0,897	0,159	0,103	0,650	
V0F0Y0R0	2,00	0,0	300	0,414	0,022	0,586	0,978	1,669	1,669
									1,05
Irrigation Treatment	Yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Applied Water (mm)	ETa (mm)	ETa/ETm	Ya/Ym	1-(ETa/ETm)	1-(Ya/Ym)	ky	ky
V100F100Y100R100	93,4	556	746	1,000	1,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
V75FYR	90,1	544	684	0,917	0,965	0,083	0,035	0,425	0,528
V50FYR	87,9	531	660	0,885	0,941	0,115	0,059	0,511	
V25FYR	85,3	518	646	0,866	0,913	0,134	0,087	0,647	
VF75YR	80,5	518	688	0,922	0,862	0,078	0,138	1,776	1,583
VF50YR	78,6	481	661	0,886	0,842	0,114	0,158	1,391	
VF25YR	73,2	454	644	0,863	0,784	0,137	0,216	1,582	
VFY75R	83,8	526	692	0,928	0,897	0,072	0,103	1,420	0,969
VFY50R	82,8	507	638	0,855	0,887	0,145	0,113	0,784	
VFY25R	80,9	495	604	0,810	0,866	0,190	0,134	0,703	
VFYR75	90,6	556	681	0,913	0,970	0,087	0,030	0,344	0,479
VFYR50	89,2	537	670	0,913	0,955	0,087	0,045	0,516	
VFYR25	85,8	518	641	0,859	0,919	0,141	0,081	0,578	
V0F0Y0R0	4,0	0	340	0,456	0,043	0,544	0,957	1,759	1,759
									1,06

Table 7. Crop water production functions obtained for each growth stage and total growing season in 2009 and 2010 years

Year	Period	Production Functions
2009	V	$ky= 0.60, R^2= 0.8395$
	F	$ky=1.59, R^2= 0.8622$
	Y	$ky=0.76, R^2= 0.9989$
	R	$ky=0.61, R^2= 0.8078$
	Seasonal	$ky=1.05, R^2= 0.9402$
2010	V	$ky= 0.52, R2= 0.9610$
	F	$ky=1.58, R2= 0.8480$
	Y	$ky=0.97, R2= 0.9082$
	R	$ky=0.48, R2= 0.9997$
	Seasonal	$ky=1.06, R2= 0.9115$

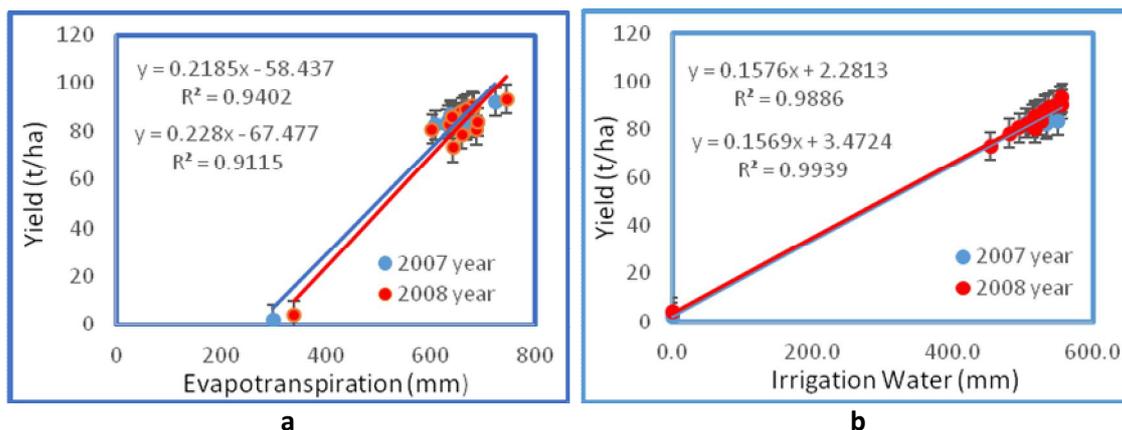


Figure 7. *a* The relationship between crop water consumption and yield. *b* The relationship between irrigation water and yield

Table 8. Effects of irrigation treatments on yield and quality parameters of tomato in 2009 year

Irrigation treatment	Yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Fruit weight (g)	Fruit diameter (cm)	Fruit height (cm)	Dry matter ratio (%)
V100F100Y100R100	92.2 a	220.0 a	8.2 a	7.5 a	6.0 h
V75FYR	88.6 b	217.0 ab	8.0 ab	7.4ab	7.4 g
V50FYR	86.4 c	214.0 bc	7.7 bc	7.2 abc	7.6 fg
V25FYR	83.0 fg	213.0 bc	7.5 cd	7.1 abcd	7.9 adefg
VF75YR	83.8 efg	190.0 h1	6.8 ef	6.8 cdef	7.7 efg
VF50YR	83.6 efg	187.0 ij	6.5 fg	6.6 efg	7.9 defg
VF25YR	82.5 g	182.0 j	6.2 g	6.3 g	7.9 defg
VFY75R	85.8 cd	198.0 fg	7.3 cd	7.0 bcde	8.0 def
VFY50R	84.6 de	195.0 gh	7.1 de	6.7 defg	8.2 cde
VFY25R	82.8 g	191.0 h1	7.1 de	6.5 fg	8.3 cd
VFYR75	86.7 c	210.0 cd	7.4 cd	7.3 ab	8.4 bcd
VFYR50	84.4 def	206.0 de	7.3 cd	7.1 abcd	8.6 bc
VFYR25	82.7 g	202.0 ef	7.2 de	6.8 cdef	8.9 b
V0F0Y0R0	2.0 h	62.0 k	2.0 h	2.7 h	13,5 a
Treatments	*	*	*	*	*
Blocks	is	is	is	is	is

**Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level. ns: non-significant correlation

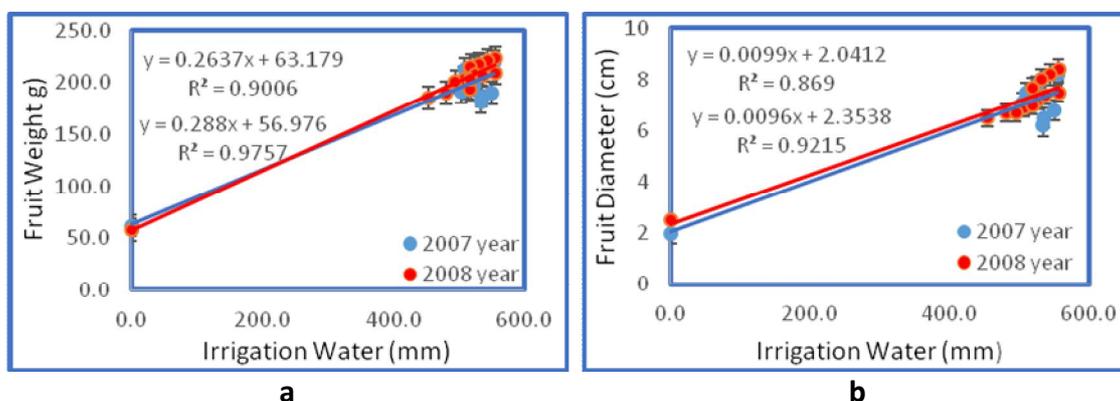
When V₁₀₀F₁₀₀Y₁₀₀R₁₀₀ treatment was made comparison with the other irrigation treatments, yield losses were determined as 4.1%, 6.7%, 11.1%, 10.0%, 10.3%, 11.8%, 7.5%, 9.0%, 11.4%, 6.3%, 9.2%, 11.5%, and 4510.0% in 2009 and 3.7%, 6.3%, 9.5%, 16.0%, 18.8%, 27.6%, 11.5%, 12.8%, 15.5%, 3.1%, 4.7%, 8.9% and 2235.0% in 2010. In the trial, it was observed that at P < 0.05 level has a significant effect on the yield and quality parameters of deficit irrigation.

Table 9. Effects of irrigation treatments on yield and quality parameters of tomato in 2010 year

Irrigation treatment	Yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Fruit weight (kg)	Fruit diameter (cm)	Fruit height (cm)	Dry matter ratio (%)
V100F100Y100R100	93.4 a	220 a	8.6 a	7.5 a	6.5 e
V75FYR	90.1 bc	210 ab	8.2 a	7.2 ab	8.0 d
V50FYR	89.9 d	207 b	7.9 ab	6.9 ab	8.3 cd
V25FYR	89.7 e	203 b	7.7 bc	6.7 bc	8.6 bc
VF75YR	82.5 g	115 f	5.0 efg	5.2 cd	8.4bcd
VF50YR	79.6 h	109 fg	4.7 gh	4.8 de	8.7 bc
VF25YR	74.5 i	102 g	4.5 h	4.5 e	8.9 b
VFY75R	85.4 f	131 cd	5.8 def	5.8 bc	8.4 bcd
VFY50R	83.0 f	125 de	5.4 fgh	5.5 cde	8.6 bc
VFY25R	82.8 g	117 e	5.1 gh	5.1 de	8.9 b
VFYR75	90.6 b	210 c	8.3 cd	7.3 cd	8.3 cd
VFYR50	90.2 cd	207 cd	8.0 cde	7.0 bc	8.7 bc
VFYR25	89.8 e	203 de	7.7 efg	6.8 ab	8.9 b
V0F0Y0R0	4.0 j	58 h	3.5 i	3.7 f	13.7 a
Treatments	*	*	*	*	*
Blocks	is	is	is	is	is

**Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level. ns: non-significant correlation

While a positive straight line relationship was obtained between the water amount and the yield, fruit weight, diameter, height; a negative straight line relationship was obtained between the irrigation amount and dry matter ratio. As for that the relationship, these results were determined: fruit weight (2009) = 0.2637W + 63.179, $R^2 = 0.90$ and fruit weight (2010) = 0.288IW + 56.976, $R^2 = 0.98$ (Fig. 8a); fruit diameter (2009) = 0.0099IW + 2.0412, $R^2 = 0.87$ and fruit diameter (2010) = 0.0096 + 2.3538, $R^2 = 0.92$ (Fig. 8b); fruit height (2009) = 0.0081IW + 2.7108, $R^2 = 0.91$ and fruit height (2010) = 0.0089IW + 2.4269, $R^2 = 0.98$ (Fig. 8c); dry matter ratio (2009) = -0.0109IW + 13.619, $R^2 = 0.88$ and dry matter ratio (2010) = -0.0104 + 13.763, $R^2 = 0.90$ (Fig. 8d).



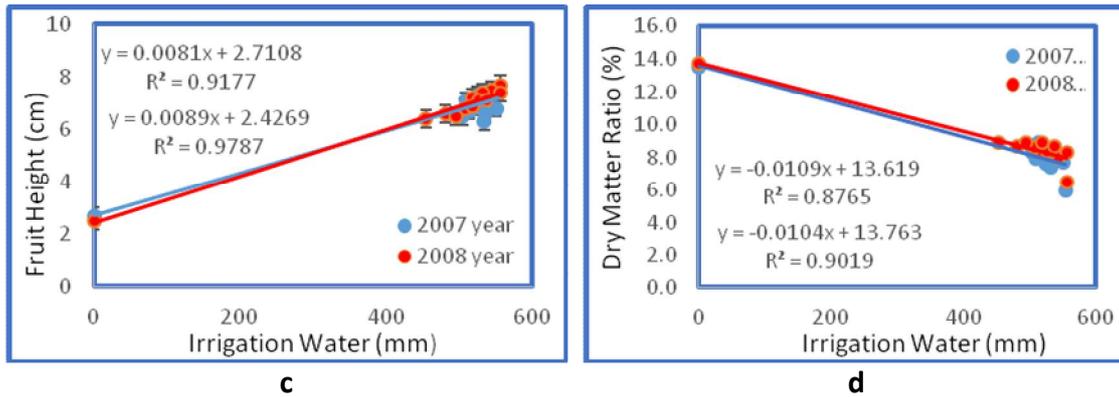


Figure 8. Relationship between irrigation water and fruit weight, diameter, height and dry matter ratio

Crop yield response factor (k_y)

The linear relationship between relative crop evapotranspiration and relative yield decrease is given the k_y value. It is regarded as the yield response to the relative crop evapotranspiration. In another saying, it represents the declines in the yield as a result of each deficient level in water depletion. Seasonal k_y values were determined as 1.05 (2009 year) and 1.06 (2010 year) (Fig. 9). k_y value increased with the increase in the water deficit. This result was relatively small with regard to seasonal crop yield response factors in four different crop growth stages of the tomatoes, while it was consistent with the crop yield response factors in each growth factors given in literature. The difference between these two results may refer to the differences between the empirical, climatic and seedling quality.

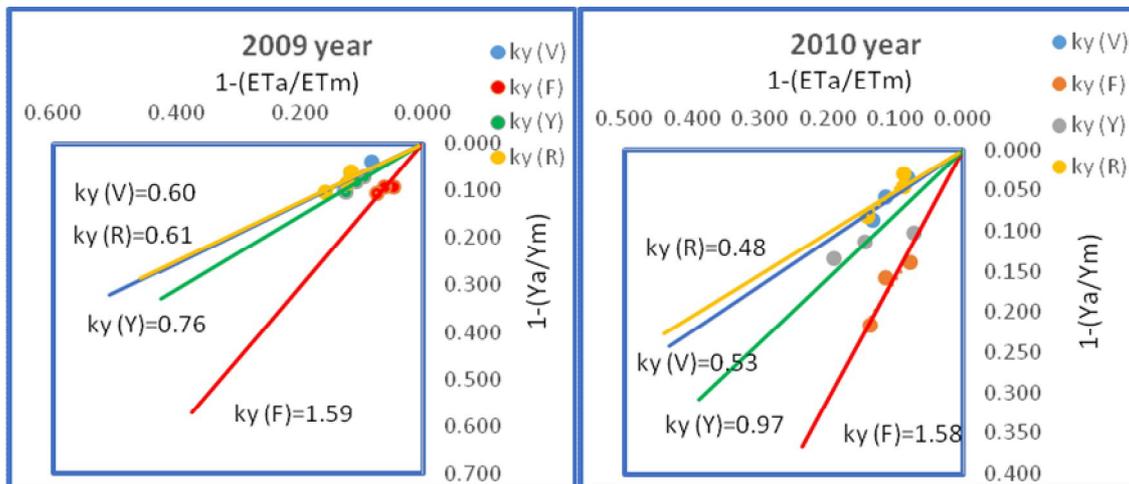


Figure 9. The relationship between relative yield decrease and relative evapotranspiration deficit for the experimental years

Water use efficiencies

WUE and IWUE values of the 2009 and 2010 years appeared differently in different treatments (Table 10). The maximum WUE values for 2009 year were found as 0.13,

0.14, 0.13 – 0.14, 0.13, 0.14 kg mm⁻¹ and were found 0.13, 0.13, 0.13 – 0.13, 0.13, 0.13 kg mm⁻¹ from V75FYR, V50FYR, V25FYR and VFYR₇₅, VFYR₅₀, VFYR₂₅ treatments for 2010 year, respectively. IWUE values for 2009 year were found as 0.17, 0.16, 0.16 – 0.17, 0.16, 0.16 kg.mm⁻¹ and were found 0.17, 0.17, 0.16 – 0.16, 0.17, 0.17 kg mm⁻¹ from V75FYR, V50FYR, V25FYR and VFYR₇₅, VFYR₅₀, VFYR₂₅ treatments for 2010 year, respectively. When WUE and IWUE values were taken into consideration, the maximum WUE and IWUE values were obtained in vegetative and ripening periods and the lowest value was obtained from flowering and yield formation periods. In other words, the maximum yields were obtained from vegetative and ripening periods and the most water saving was supplied with deficit irrigation only in the vegetative and ripening periods of the tomato.

Table 10. WUE and IWUE values for the tomato at fourteen irrigation treatments

2009 year				2010 year			
Irrigation Treatment	Yield (t ha ⁻¹)	WUE (kg/m ³)	IWUE (kg/m ³)	Irrigation Treatment	Yield (t ha ⁻¹)	WUE (kg/m ³)	IWUE (kg/m ³)
V ₁₀₀ F ₁₀₀ Y ₁₀₀ R ₁₀₀	92,2	0,13	0,17	V ₁₀₀ F ₁₀₀ Y ₁₀₀ R ₁₀₀	93,4	0,13	0,17
V ₇₅ FYR	88,6	0,13	0,17	V ₇₅ FYR	90,1	0,13	0,17
V ₅₀ FYR	86,4	0,14	0,16	V ₅₀ FYR	87,9	0,13	0,17
V ₂₅ FYR	83	0,13	0,16	V ₂₅ FYR	85,3	0,13	0,16
VF ₇₅ YR	83,8	0,12	0,15	VF ₇₅ YR	80,5	0,12	0,16
VF ₅₀ YR	83,6	0,12	0,16	VF ₅₀ YR	78,6	0,12	0,16
VF ₂₅ YR	82,5	0,12	0,15	VF ₂₅ YR	73,2	0,11	0,16
VFY ₇₅ R	85,8	0,13	0,16	VFY ₇₅ R	83,8	0,12	0,16
VFY ₅₀ R	84,6	0,13	0,16	VFY ₅₀ R	82,8	0,13	0,16
VFY ₂₅ R	82,8	0,13	0,16	VFY ₂₅ R	80,9	0,13	0,16
VFYR ₇₅	86,7	0,14	0,17	VFYR ₇₅	90,6	0,13	0,16
VFYR ₅₀	84,4	0,13	0,16	VFYR ₅₀	89,2	0,13	0,17
VFYR ₂₅	82,7	0,14	0,16	VFYR ₂₅	85,8	0,13	0,17
V ₀ F ₀ Y ₀ R ₀	2,00	0,01	0,00	V ₀ F ₀ Y ₀ R ₀	4,0	0,01	0,00

Discussion

In this experiment, irrigation treatments considerably influenced yield, fruit weight, diameter, height and dry matter. In both experimental years, the maximum amounts of water applied to the crop were 554-556 mm for from V₁₀₀F₁₀₀Y₁₀₀R₁₀₀ while the seasonal evapotranspiration (ET_a) values were changed between 725-300 and 746-340 mm for V₀F₀Y₀R₀ treatment. Total water amounts varied from 400 to 600 mm depending upon climate and length of growing season (Doorenbos and Kassam, 1979). Water applied for tomato ranged from 415 to 800 mm under different controlling systems (Mahajan and Singh, 2006). Ayas (2015) stated that irrigation water amount applied for tomato varied from 65 to 564 mm in different treatments in the province of Bursa of Turkey. Kirda et al. (2004) reported that total seasonal evapotranspiration by tomato for spring and fall planted varied from 274 to 447 mm and irrigation water applied varied from 173 to 456 mm. Hanson and May (2011) determined that applied water ranged from 582 to 1018 mm. Berihun (2011) also reported that two days irrigation interval was used and a factorial combination of three levels of water (namely 315, 440 and 565 mm) combined with three mulch treatments. Wan et al. (2007) specified that for three years, evapotranspiration of tomato was 607 mm/season for drip irrigation with saline water. Seasonal evapotranspiration varied from 405 to 946 mm and irrigation amount applied from 271 to 832 mm in the province of Eskişehir in

Turkey between 1998 and 2000 years (Cetin et al., 2002). These results are notably in accordance with the irrigation water amounts and crop water consumption values obtained from previous studies (Kuscu et al., 2014; Ayas, 2015; Gatta et al., 2015; Biswas et al., 2015; Linker et al., 2016).

The tomato yield ranged between 92.2-2.0 and 93.4-4.0 t ha⁻¹ for 2009 and 2010 years, respectively. Yield was decreased as the irrigation water amount reduced. As a result, the effect of deficit irrigation was found significant on total yield. This result was compatible with those of (Liu et al., 2013; Kuscu et al., 2014; Saadi et al., 2015; Ayas, 2015; Gatta et al., 2015; Biswas et al., 2015; Nangare et al., 2016). As in yield, some quality parameters of tomato (fruit weight, diameter, height and dry matter) showed a similar response to deficit irrigation.

As for fruit weight, there was influence of deficiency irrigation on single fruit weight with respect to quality parameters. As observed in yield, the fruit diameter and weight gave similar response to deficit irrigation. The highest quality parameters were obtained from E₁₀₀V₁₀₀Y₁₀₀R₁₀₀ treatments every two experiment years. The non-irrigated (V₀F₀Y₀R₀) treatment had lower values than all irrigation treatments. The result of study were in conformance with (Akhtar et al., 2014; Kuscu et al., 2014; Ayas, 2015; Biswas et al., 2015; Nangare et al., 2016). Since V₁₀₀F₁₀₀Y₁₀₀R₁₀₀ treatments had higher fruit weight than the other treatments, the lowest dry matters have been found at V₁₀₀F₁₀₀Y₁₀₀R₁₀₀ treatments when the highest dry matter values were observed at E₀V₀Y₀R₀ treatments in both years of the experiment. As a result, we may say that as the amount of irrigation water decrease, the number of dry matter increases. These values are similar to those of previous studies (Birhanu and Tilahun, 2010; Ayas, 2015; Gatta et al., 2015; Candido et al., 2015).

The maximum WUE and IWUE values were found as 0.14-0.19 and 0.14-0.19 for 2009 and 2010 years, respectively. The maximal WUE and IWUE values were obtained in vegetative and ripening periods and the lowest value was obtained from flowering and yield formation periods. When the results concerning WUE values were in comparison to the findings of different researchers, they were in agreement with those of the other studies (Alomran et al., 2012; Mukherjee et al., 2012; Kuscu et al., 2014; Ayas, 2015; Cantore et al., 2016).

The variety of tomato, climate of the region, soil properties and effective use of water also influence yield and quality parameters of tomato. As explained by Davis et al. (2008), it may be attributed to the variety and applied cultural practices handling under different climate and geographical conditions. Crop yield response factor (k_y) for 2009 and 2010 year were calculated as 1.05 and 1.06 for tomato, respectively. The specified values of k_y (1.05-1.06) which is bigger than 1.00 shows that tomato is responsive to the water. The factor of k_y also matches up with the values obtained by researchers who studied on similar issues (Doorenbos and Kassam, 1979; Kuscu et al., 2014; Ayas, 2015; Cantore et al., 2016).

Conclusion

According to the results of the study, irrigation water were applied 554 and 556 mm in V₁₀₀F₁₀₀Y₁₀₀R₁₀₀ treatment applied of full irrigation in 2009 and 2010 years. The plant water consumption of tomato was determined as 300-725 mm and 340-746 mm for V₀F₀Y₀R₀ treatment 2009 and 2010 years. The factors of k_y for the different irrigation levels (V₁₀₀F₁₀₀Y₁₀₀R₁₀₀, V₇₅F_{YR}, V₅₀F_{YR}, V₂₅F_{YR}, VF₇₅YR, VF₅₀YR, VF₂₅YR, VFY₇₅R,

VFY_{50R} , VFY_{25R} , $VFYR_{75}$, $VFYR_{50}$, $VFYR_{25}$, $V_0F_0Y_0R_0$ treatments) in 2009 and 2010 years were calculated as 1.05 and 1.06 for tomato, respectively. The factors of k_y (1.05 and 1.06) values are bigger than 1.00 showed that the tomato was susceptible to water. The crop yield response factors (k_y) were close to each other in both years of the study. The highest yield decreases in all treatments were in $V_0F_0Y_0R_0$ treatments, while the lowest yield decreases were in $V_{100}F_{100}Y_{100}R_{100}$ treatments. In our trial, it was studied out that irrigation treatments considerable influences yield, fruit diameter, weight, height and dry matter ratio.

In this study, it was studied out that irrigation applications considerably influences yield, fruit weight, diameter, height and dry matter. In both years of the study, the highest yield was 92.2 t h^{-1} and 93.4 t h^{-1} and it was observed in $V_{100}F_{100}Y_{100}R_{100}$ treatment. The lowest yield was observed as 2.0 t h^{-1} and 4.0 t h^{-1} in $V_0F_0Y_0R_0$ treatment. Yield decreased considerably as a result of the diminishment in the water amount. Relative yield decreases in the irrigation treatments in 2009 and 2010 were 4.1%, 6.7%, 11.1%, 10.0%, 10.3%, 11.8%, 7.5%, 9.0%, 11.4%, 6.3%, 9.2%, 11.5%, 4510.0% and 3.7%, 6.3%, 9.5%, 16.0%, 18.8%, 27.6%, 11.5%, 12.8%, 15.5%, 3.1%, 4.7%, 8.9%, 2235.0%, respectively. WUE and IWUE values of vegetative and ripening periods were the maximum of all the treatments.

As a result of a possible deficit irrigation in a semi-humid climate condition, it is necessary to plan carefully and it is possible to say that the levels and times of the deficit irrigation were significantly effective on tomato yield. If deficit irrigation treatment is obligatory, water deficiency should be planned only for vegetative and ripening periods of tomato. The water deficiency should not be applied in flowering and yield formation periods and irrigations in these periods should be exactly applied. In addition, in the irrigation planning to be applied in similar climatic conditions may be benefited from crop yield response factor (k_y) values. The results used to determine the amount of reduction in yield in response to the water deficiency applied to the plant may be used in studies related to tomato. It can be recommended that vegetative and ripening periods is most suitable periods for the deficit irrigation practices for tomato irrigation by drip irrigation.

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