TABLE 12

Single (time-averaged) crop coefficients, K_c, and mean maximum plant heights for non stressed, well-managed crops in subhumid climates ($RH_{min} \approx 45\%$, $u_2 \approx 2$ m/s) for use with the FAO Penman-Monteith ET_o.

Crop	$K_{c\ ini}$[1]	$K_{c\ mid}$	$K_{c\ end}$	Maximum Crop Height (h) (m)
a. Small Vegetables	**0.7**	**1.05**	**0.95**	
Broccoli		1.05	0.95	0.3
Brussel Sprouts		1.05	0.95	0.4
Cabbage		1.05	0.95	0.4
Carrots		1.05	0.95	0.3
Cauliflower		1.05	0.95	0.4
Celery		1.05	1.00	0.6
Garlic		1.00	0.70	0.3
Lettuce		1.00	0.95	0.3
Onions - dry		1.05	0.75	0.4
- green		1.00	1.00	0.3
- seed		1.05	0.80	0.5
Spinach		1.00	0.95	0.3
Radish		0.90	0.85	0.3
b. Vegetables – Solanum Family (*Solanaceae*)	**0.6**	**1.15**	**0.80**	
Egg Plant		1.05	0.90	0.8
Sweet Peppers (bell)		1.05[2]	0.90	0.7
Tomato		1.15[2]	0.70-0.90	0.6
c. Vegetables – Cucumber Family (*Cucurbitaceae*)	**0.5**	**1.00**	**0.80**	
Cantaloupe	0.5	0.85	0.60	0.3
Cucumber – Fresh Market	0.6	1.00[2]	0.75	0.3
– Machine harvest	0.5	1.00	0.90	0.3
Pumpkin, Winter Squash		1.00	0.80	0.4
Squash, Zucchini		0.95	0.75	0.3
Sweet Melons		1.05	0.75	0.4
Watermelon	0.4	1.00	0.75	0.4
d. Roots and Tubers	**0.5**	**1.10**	**0.95**	
Beets, table		1.05	0.95	0.4
Cassava – year 1	0.3	0.80[3]	0.30	1.0
– year 2	0.3	1.10	0.50	1.5
Parsnip	0.5	1.05	0.95	0.4
Potato		1.15	0.75[4]	0.6
Sweet Potato		1.15	0.65	0.4
Turnip (and Rutabaga)		1.10	0.95	0.6
Sugar Beet	0.35	1.20	0.70[5]	0.5

continued...

1 These are general values for $K_{c\ ini}$ under typical irrigation management and soil wetting. For frequent wettings such as with high frequency sprinkle irrigation or daily rainfall, these values may increase substantially and may approach 1.0 to 1.2. $K_{c\ ini}$ is a function of wetting interval and potential evaporation rate during the initial and development periods and is more accurately estimated using Figures 29 and 30, or Equation 7-3 in Annex 7, or using the dual $K_{cb\ ini} + K_e$.

2 Beans, Peas, Legumes, Tomatoes, Peppers and Cucumbers are sometimes grown on stalks reaching 1.5 to 2 meters in height. In such cases, increased K_c values need to be taken. For green beans, peppers and cucumbers, 1.15 can be taken, and for tomatoes, dry beans and peas, 1.20. Under these conditions h should be increased also.

3 The midseason values for cassava assume non-stressed conditions during or following the rainy season. The $K_{c\ end}$ values account for dormancy during the dry season.

4 The $K_{c\ end}$ value for potatoes is about 0.40 for long season potatoes with vine kill.

5 This $K_{c\ end}$ value is for no irrigation during the last month of the growing season. The $K_{c\ end}$ value for sugar beets is higher, up to 1.0, when irrigation or significant rain occurs during the last month.

Table 12 continued

Crop	$K_{c\ ini}$[1]	$K_{c\ mid}$	$K_{c\ end}$	Maximum Crop Height (h) (m)
e. Legumes (*Leguminosae*)	**0.4**	**1.15**	**0.55**	
Beans, green	0.5	1.05[2]	0.90	0.4
Beans, dry and Pulses	0.4	1.15[2]	0.35	0.4
Chick pea		1.00	0.35	0.4
Fababean (broad bean) – Fresh	0.5	1.15[2]	1.10	0.8
– Dry/Seed	0.5	1.15[2]	0.30	0.8
Grabanzo	0.4	1.15	0.35	0.8
Green Gram and Cowpeas		1.05	0.60-0.35[6]	0.4
Groundnut (Peanut)		1.15	0.60	0.4
Lentil		1.10	0.30	0.5
Peas – Fresh	0.5	1.15[2]	1.10	0.5
– Dry/Seed		1.15	0.30	0.5
Soybeans		1.15	0.50	0.5-1.0
f. Perennial Vegetables (with winter dormancy and initially bare or mulched soil)	**0.5**	1.00	0.80	
Artichokes	0.5	1.00	0.95	0.7
Asparagus	0.5	0.95[7]	0.30	0.2-0.8
Mint	0.60	1.15	1.10	0.6-0.8
Strawberries	0.40	0.85	0.75	0.2
g. Fibre Crops	**0.35**			
Cotton		1.15-1.20	0.70-0.50	1.2-1.5
Flax		1.10	0.25	1.2
Sisal[8]		0.4-0.7	0.4-0.7	1.5
h. Oil Crops	**0.35**	**1.15**	**0.35**	
Castorbean (*Ricinus*)		1.15	0.55	0.3
Rapeseed, Canola		1.0-1.15[9]	0.35	0.6
Safflower		1.0-1.15[9]	0.25	0.8
Sesame		1.10	0.25	1.0
Sunflower		1.0-1.15[9]	0.35	2.0
i. Cereals	**0.3**	**1.15**	**0.4**	
Barley		1.15	0.25	1
Oats		1.15	0.25	1
Spring Wheat		1.15	0.25-0.4[10]	1
Winter Wheat - with frozen soils	0.4	1.15	0.25-0.4[10]	1
- with non-frozen soils	0.7	1.15	0.25-0.4[10]	
Maize, Field (grain) *(field corn)*		1.20	0.60,0.35[11]	2
Maize, Sweet *(sweet corn)*		1.15	1.05[12]	1.5
Millet		1.00	0.30	1.5
Sorghum – grain		1.00-1.10	0.55	1-2
– sweet		1.20	1.05	2-4
Rice	1.05	1.20	0.90-0.60	1

continued...

6 The first $K_{c\ end}$ is for harvested fresh. The second value is for harvested dry.

7 The K_c for asparagus usually remains at $K_{c\ ini}$ during harvest of the spears, due to sparse ground cover. The $K_{c\ mid}$ value is for following regrowth of plant vegetation following termination of harvest of spears.

8 K_c for sisal depends on the planting density and water management (e.g., intentional moisture stress).

9 The lower values are for rainfed crops having less dense plant populations.

10 The higher value is for hand-harvested crops.

11 The first $K_{c\ end}$ value is for harvest at high grain moisture. The second $K_{c\ end}$ value is for harvest after complete field drying of the grain (to about 18% moisture, wet mass basis).

12 If harvested fresh for human consumption. Use $K_{c\ end}$ for field maize if the sweet maize is allowed to mature and dry in the field.

Table 12 continued

Crop	$K_{c\ ini}$[1]	$K_{c\ mid}$	$K_{c\ end}$	Maximum Crop Height (h) (m)
j. Forages				
Alfalfa Hay – averaged cutting effects	0.40	0.95[13]	0.90	0.7
– individual cutting periods	0.40[14]	1.20[14]	1.15[14]	0.7
– for seed	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.7
Bermuda hay – averaged cutting effects	0.55	1.00[13]	0.85	0.35
– Spring crop for seed	0.35	0.90	0.65	0.4
Clover hay, Berseem – averaged cutting effects	0.40	0.90[13]	0.85	0.6
– individual cutting periods	0.40[14]	1.15[14]	1.10[14]	0.6
Rye Grass hay – averaged cutting effects	0.95	1.05	1.00	0.3
Sudan Grass hay (annual) – averaged cutting effects	0.50	0.90[14]	0.85	1.2
– individual cutting periods	0.50[14]	1.15[14]	1.10[14]	1.2
Grazing Pasture - Rotated Grazing	0.40	0.85-1.05	0.85	0.15-0.30
- Extensive Grazing	0.30	0.75	0.75	0.10
Turf grass - cool season[15]	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.10
- warm season[15]	0.80	0.85	0.85	0.10
k. Sugar Cane	0.40	1.25	0.75	3
l. Tropical Fruits and Trees				
Banana – 1st year	0.50	1.10	1.00	3
– 2nd year	1.00	1.20	1.10	4
Cacao	1.00	1.05	1.05	3
Coffee – bare ground cover	0.90	0.95	0.95	2-3
– with weeds	1.05	1.10	1.10	2-3
Date Palms	0.90	0.95	0.95	8
Palm Trees	0.95	1.00	1.00	8
Pineapple[16] – bare soil	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.6-1.2
– with grass cover	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.6-1.2
Rubber Trees	0.95	1.00	1.00	10
Tea – non-shaded	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.5
– shaded[17]	1.10	1.15	1.15	2
m. Grapes and Berries				
Berries (bushes)	0.30	1.05	0.50	1.5
Grapes – Table or Raisin	0.30	0.85	0.45	2
– Wine	0.30	0.70	0.45	1.5-2
Hops	0.3	1.05	0.85	5

continued...

[13] This $K_{c\ mid}$ coefficient for hay crops is an overall average $K_{c\ mid}$ coefficient that averages K_c for both before and following cuttings. It is applied to the period following the first development period until the beginning of the last late season period of the growing season.

[14] These K_c coefficients for hay crops represent immediately following cutting; at full cover; and immediately before cutting, respectively. The growing season is described as a series of individual cutting periods (Figure 35).

[15] Cool season grass varieties include dense stands of bluegrass, ryegrass, and fescue. Warm season varieties include bermuda grass and St. Augustine grass. The 0.95 values for cool season grass represent a 0.06 to 0.08 m mowing height under general turf conditions. Where careful water management is practiced and rapid growth is not required, K_c's for turf can be reduced by 0.10.

[16] The pineapple plant has very low transpiration because it closes its stomates during the day and opens them during the night. Therefore, the majority of ET_c from pineapple is evaporation from the soil. The $K_{c\ mid} < K_{c\ ini}$ since $K_{c\ mid}$ occurs during full ground cover so that soil evaporation is less. Values given assume that 50% of the ground surface is covered by black plastic mulch and that irrigation is by sprinkler. For drip irrigation beneath the plastic mulch, K_c's given can be reduced by 0.10.

[17] Includes the water requirements of the shade trees.

Table 12 continued

Crop	$K_{c\ ini}$[1]	$K_{c\ mid}$	$K_{c\ end}$	Maximum Crop Height (h) (m)
j. Forages				
Alfalfa Hay – averaged cutting effects	0.40	0.95[13]	0.90	0.7
– individual cutting periods	0.40[14]	1.20[14]	1.15[14]	0.7
– for seed	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.7
Bermuda hay – averaged cutting effects	0.55	1.00[13]	0.85	0.35
– Spring crop for seed	0.35	0.90	0.65	0.4
Clover hay, Berseem – averaged cutting effects	0.40	0.90[13]	0.85	0.6
– individual cutting periods	0.40[14]	1.15[14]	1.10[14]	0.6
Rye Grass hay – averaged cutting effects	0.95	1.05	1.00	0.3
Sudan Grass hay (annual) – averaged cutting effects	0.50	0.90[14]	0.85	1.2
– individual cutting periods	0.50[14]	1.15[14]	1.10[14]	1.2
Grazing Pasture - Rotated Grazing	0.40	0.85-1.05	0.85	0.15-0.30
- Extensive Grazing	0.30	0.75	0.75	0.10
Turf grass - cool season[15]	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.10
- warm season[15]	0.80	0.85	0.85	0.10
k. Sugar Cane	0.40	1.25	0.75	3
l. Tropical Fruits and Trees				
Banana – 1st year	0.50	1.10	1.00	3
– 2nd year	1.00	1.20	1.10	4
Cacao	1.00	1.05	1.05	3
Coffee – bare ground cover	0.90	0.95	0.95	2-3
– with weeds	1.05	1.10	1.10	2-3
Date Palms	0.90	0.95	0.95	8
Palm Trees	0.95	1.00	1.00	8
Pineapple[16] – bare soil	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.6-1.2
– with grass cover	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.6-1.2
Rubber Trees	0.95	1.00	1.00	10
Tea – non-shaded	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.5
– shaded[17]	1.10	1.15	1.15	2
m. Grapes and Berries				
Berries (bushes)	0.30	1.05	0.50	1.5
Grapes – Table or Raisin	0.30	0.85	0.45	2
– Wine	0.30	0.70	0.45	1.5-2
Hops	0.3	1.05	0.85	5

continued...

[13] This $K_{c\ mid}$ coefficient for hay crops is an overall average $K_{c\ mid}$ coefficient that averages K_c for both before and following cuttings. It is applied to the period following the first development period until the beginning of the last late season period of the growing season.

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[17] Includes the water requirements of the shade trees.

Table 12 continued

Crop	$K_{c\ ini}$[1]	$K_{c\ mid}$	$K_{c\ end}$	Maximum Crop Height (h) (m)
n. Fruit Trees				
Almonds, no ground cover	0.40	0.90	0.65[18]	5
Apples, Cherries, Pears[19]				
- no ground cover, killing frost	0.45	0.95	0.70[18]	4
- no ground cover, no frosts	0.60	0.95	0.75[18]	4
- active ground cover, killing frost	0.50	1.20	0.95[18]	4
- active ground cover, no frosts	0.80	1.20	0.85[18]	4
Apricots, Peaches, Stone Fruit[19, 20]				
- no ground cover, killing frost	0.45	0.90	0.65[18]	3
- no ground cover, no frosts	0.55	0.90	0.65[18]	3
- active ground cover, killing frost	0.50	1.15	0.90[18]	3
- active ground cover, no frosts	0.80	1.15	0.85[18]	3
Avocado, no ground cover	0.60	0.85	0.75	3
Citrus, no ground cover[21]				
- 70% canopy	0.70	0.65	0.70	4
- 50% canopy	0.65	0.60	0.65	3
- 20% canopy	0.50	0.45	0.55	2
Citrus, with active ground cover or weeds[22]				
- 70% canopy	0.75	0.70	0.75	4
- 50% canopy	0.80	0.80	0.80	3
- 20% canopy	0.85	0.85	0.85	2
Conifer Trees[23]	1.00	1.00	1.00	10
Kiwi	0.40	1.05	1.05	3
Olives (40 to 60% ground coverage by canopy)[24]	0.65	0.70	0.70	3-5
Pistachios, no ground cover	0.40	1.10	0.45	3-5
Walnut Orchard[19]	0.50	1.10	0.65[18]	4-5

continued...

[18] These $K_{c\ end}$ values represent K_c prior to leaf drop. After leaf drop, $K_{c\ end} \approx 0.20$ for bare, dry soil or dead ground cover and $K_{c\ end} \approx 0.50$ to 0.80 for actively growing ground cover (consult Chapter 11).

[19] Refer to Eq. 94, 97 or 98 and footnotes 21 and 22 for estimating K_c for immature stands.

[20] Stone fruit category applies to peaches, apricots, pears, plums and pecans.

[21] These K_c values can be calculated from Eq. 98 for $K_{c\ min} = 0.15$ and $K_{c\ full} = 0.75$, 0.70 and 0.75 for the initial, mid season and end of season periods, and $f_{c\ eff} = f_c$ where f_c = fraction of ground covered by tree canopy (e.g., the sun is presumed to be directly overhead). The values listed correspond with those in Doorenbos and Pruitt (1977) and with more recent measurements. The midseason value is lower than initial and ending values due to the effects of stomatal closure during periods of peak ET. For humid and subhumid climates where there is less stomatal control by citrus, values for $K_{c\ ini}$, $K_{c\ mid}$, and $K_{c\ end}$ can be increased by 0.1 - 0.2, following Rogers et al. (1983).

[22] These K_c values can be calculated as $K_c = f_c\ K_{c\ ngc} + (1 - f_c)\ K_{c\ cover}$ where $K_{c\ ngc}$ is the K_c of citrus with no active ground cover (calculated as in footnote 21), $K_{c\ cover}$ is the K_c for the active ground cover (0.95), and f_c is defined in footnote 21. The values listed correspond with those in Doorenbos and Pruitt (1977) and with more recent measurements. Alternatively, K_c for citrus with active ground cover can be estimated directly from Eq. 98 by setting $K_{c\ min} = K_{c\ cover}$. For humid and subhumid climates where there is less stomatal control by citrus, values for $K_{c\ ini}$, $K_{c\ mid}$, and $K_{c\ end}$ can be increased by 0.1 - 0.2, following Rogers et al. (1983).

For non-active or only moderately active ground cover (active indicates green and growing ground cover with LAI > about 2 to 3) , K_c should be weighted between K_c for no ground cover and K_c for active ground cover, with the weighting based on the "greenness" and approximate leaf area of the ground cover.

[23] Confers exhibit substantial stomatal control due to reduced aerodynamic resistance. The K_c can easily reduce below the values presented, which represent well-watered conditions for large forests.