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Estimation of Water Status by Relative Stem Water Potential and Time Domain Reflectometry in Satsuma Mandarin

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In earlier research, we developed a system to measure the volumetric water content of branches and trunks of satsuma mandarin (*Citrus unshiu* Marcow.) using Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR). However, there were some problems such as the dependency or the unevenness of the values at the beginning of the measurement and the errors in the insertion of the probe. Therefore, in this research, a rev

to adjust for the temperature dependency; and to remove the uneven relative evaluation based on the annual point time at which the stem stable was examined. Concerning the revised equation, we recognized between the temperature and the TDR value through which we obtained equation. During the measurement period, from early and mid-July to the temperatures were above 30 degrees and the soil was wet, the point determined to be the point at which the stem water content reached the relative value of TDR (R_{rev}) could be fixed, and the correlation between the leaf water potential (LWP, ϕ_{max}) was demonstrated month by month. The coefficient in July was 0.888, and that in August and September was 0.435. However, after October and thereafter, the coefficient decreased to 0.435. However, when converted into volumetric water content (VWC) maintained its correlation with LWP 0.3 and under every month. The predicted value of LWP from the TDR showed a strong correlation ($r^2 = 0.712$) with the observation LWP method used in this research seemed to be able to measure the water content with high precision.

Key Words: [irrigation](#), [leaf water potential](#), [sheet mulching](#), [water](#)

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