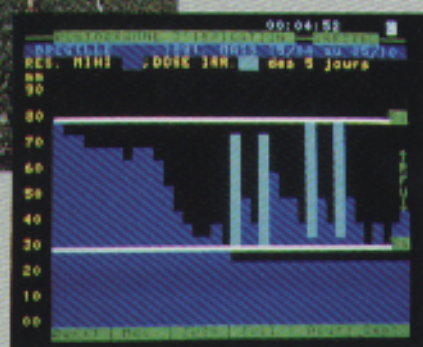


COST 711 OPERATIONAL APPLICATIONS OF METEOROLOGY TO AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING HORTICULTURE



Measuring canopy temperature to detect plant water stress. (Courtesy of IATA-CNR, Florence, Italy).

Computer models for scheduling irrigation. (Courtesy of ritad, Meteor'neon).



Monitoring microclimatic parameters in a vineyard.



PLASMO (PLASmopara viticola simulation model) model for timing of pesticide applications.

Protecting the plant and the environment

Modelling the interaction between plants, pests and pathogens to reduce the application of pesticides and minimize the contamination of soil and fresh water.

Modelling the interaction between plant growth and development and weather conditions to optimize the timing and type of crop husbandry operations; similarly to simulate the impact of possible climate changes.

Soil water management

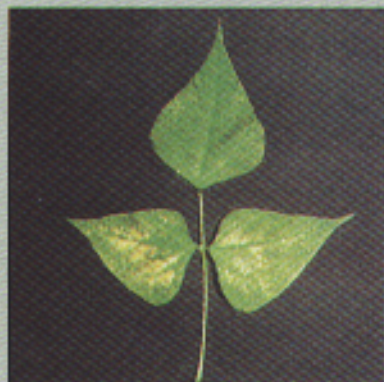
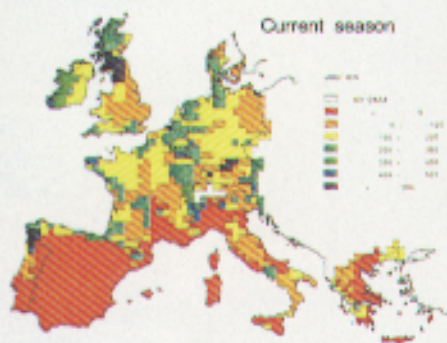
Methodologies for improving soil water management and optimizing irrigation schedules of individual farms up to management of water resources at regional scale.

Crop growth monitoring and biomass estimation

Agrometeorological models for monitoring crop status during the growing season and for forecasting final yield at local and regional scales.

Crop growth monitoring on a European scale. (Courtesy of CEC/JCR, MARS Project, ISPRA).

	WEATHER MONITORING	1995
	WATER BALANCE	sum
		cumulated



Effects of increased CO_2 concentrations on bear leaf.

Forest fires

Methodologies for assessing the risk of forest fires using indices derived from agrometeorological data.