

Plant-atmosphere interactions in frost prevention

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This presentation participates in OSPP



Outstanding Student & PhD candidate Presentation contest





Mark Longstroth, MSU Extension



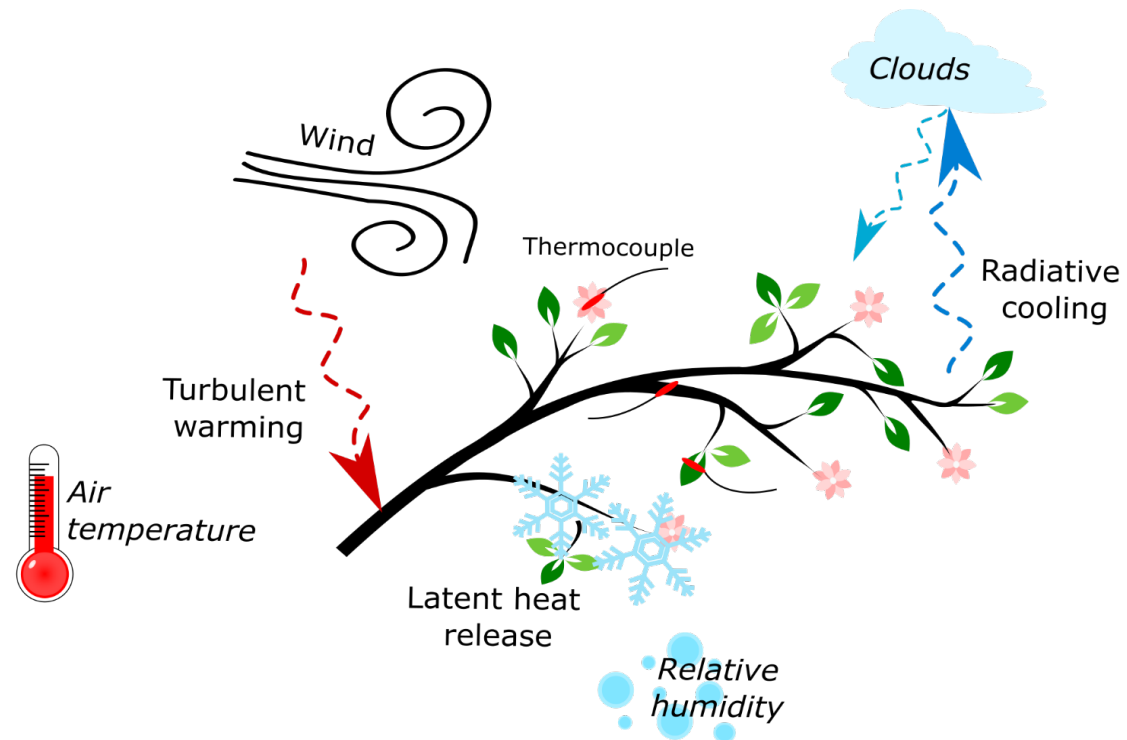
Debbie Roos, NC State

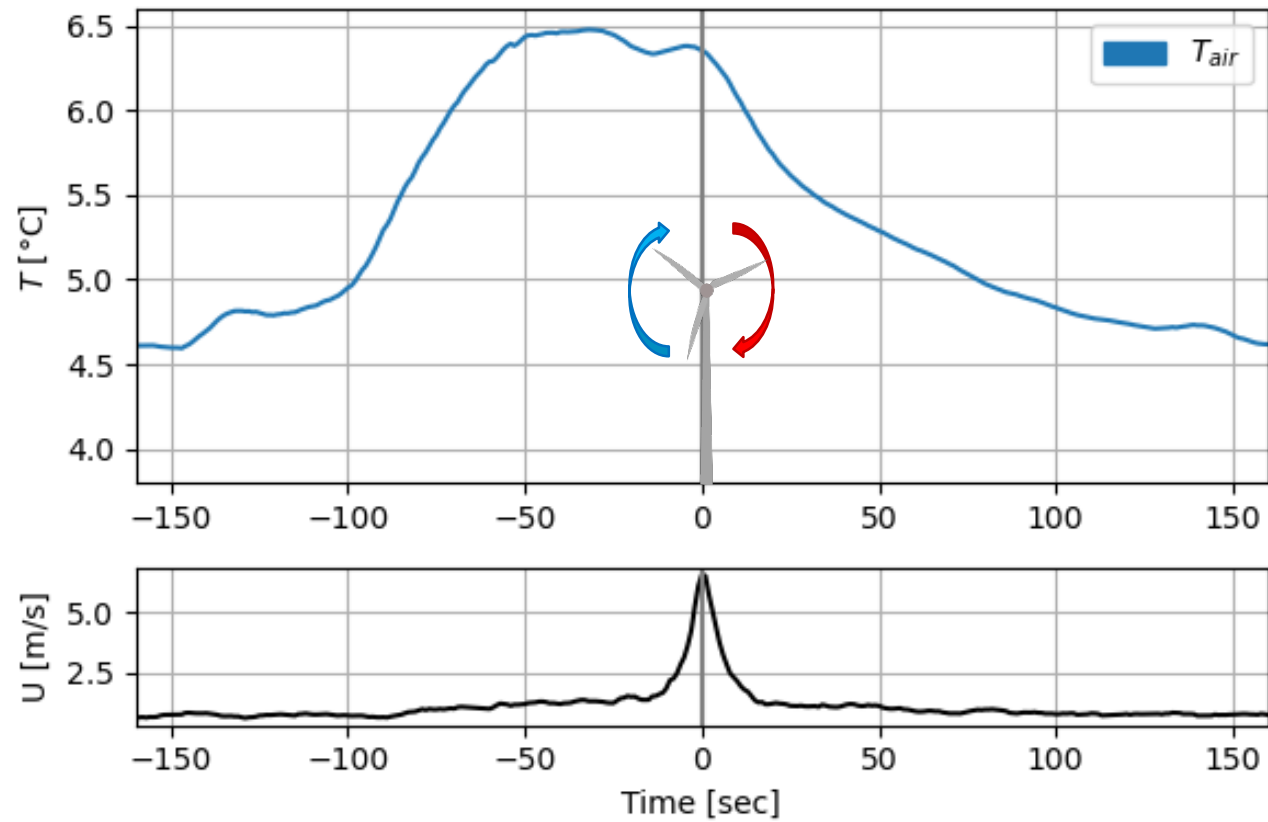
How does the *plant* temperature vary during a rotation cycle of the wind machine?

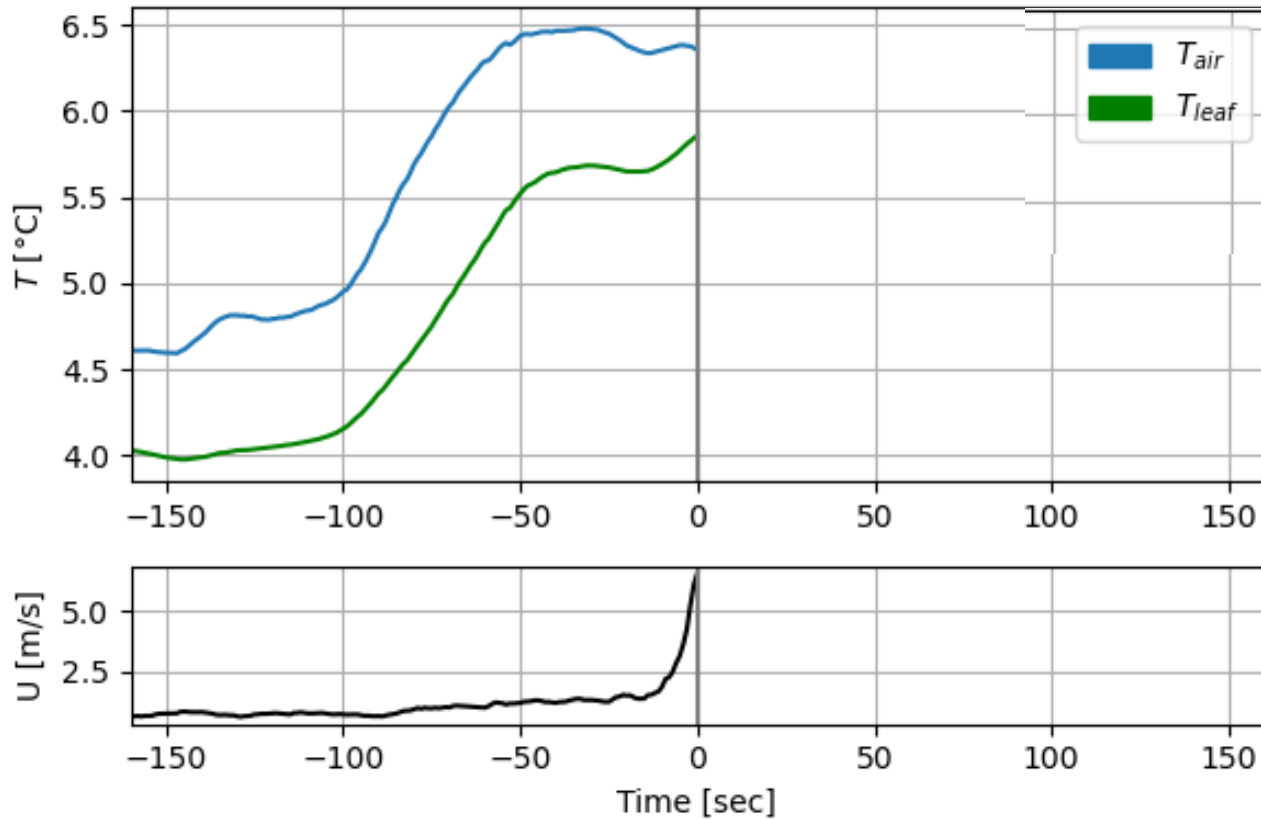
Thermocouple observations: flower, leaf, branch, air



Model: leaf energy balance



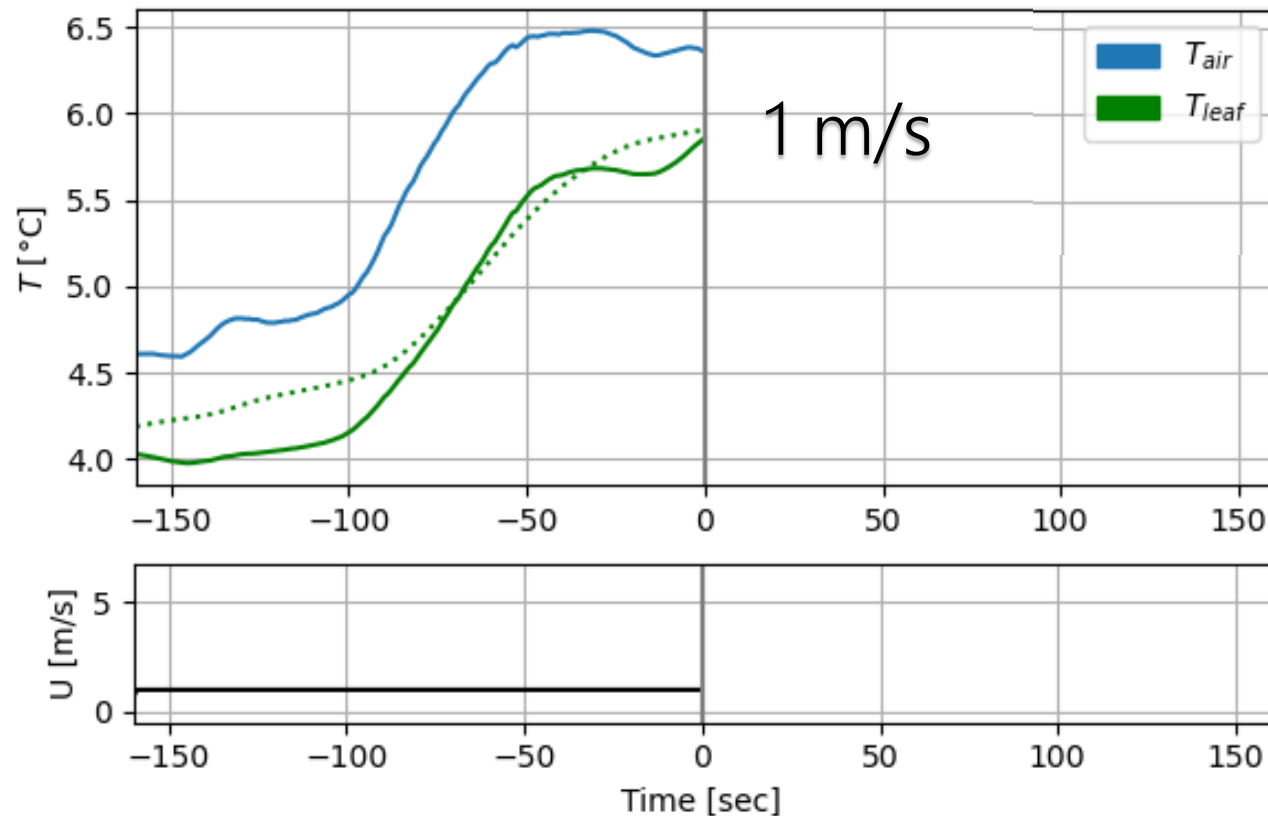




$$H = f(T_{air} - T_{plant}, U)$$

T_{air} rises: Turbulent warming

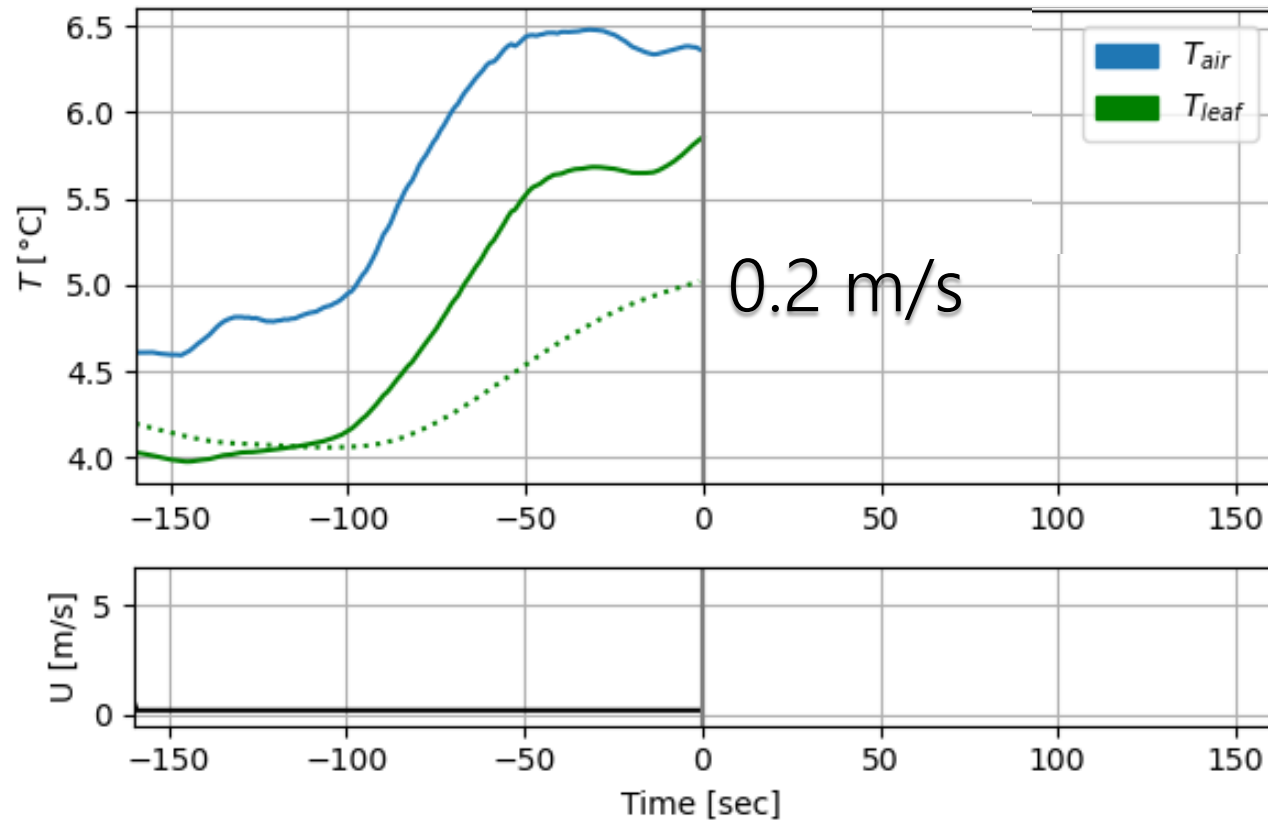




$$H = f(T_{air} - T_{plant}, U)$$

T_{air} rises: Turbulent warming

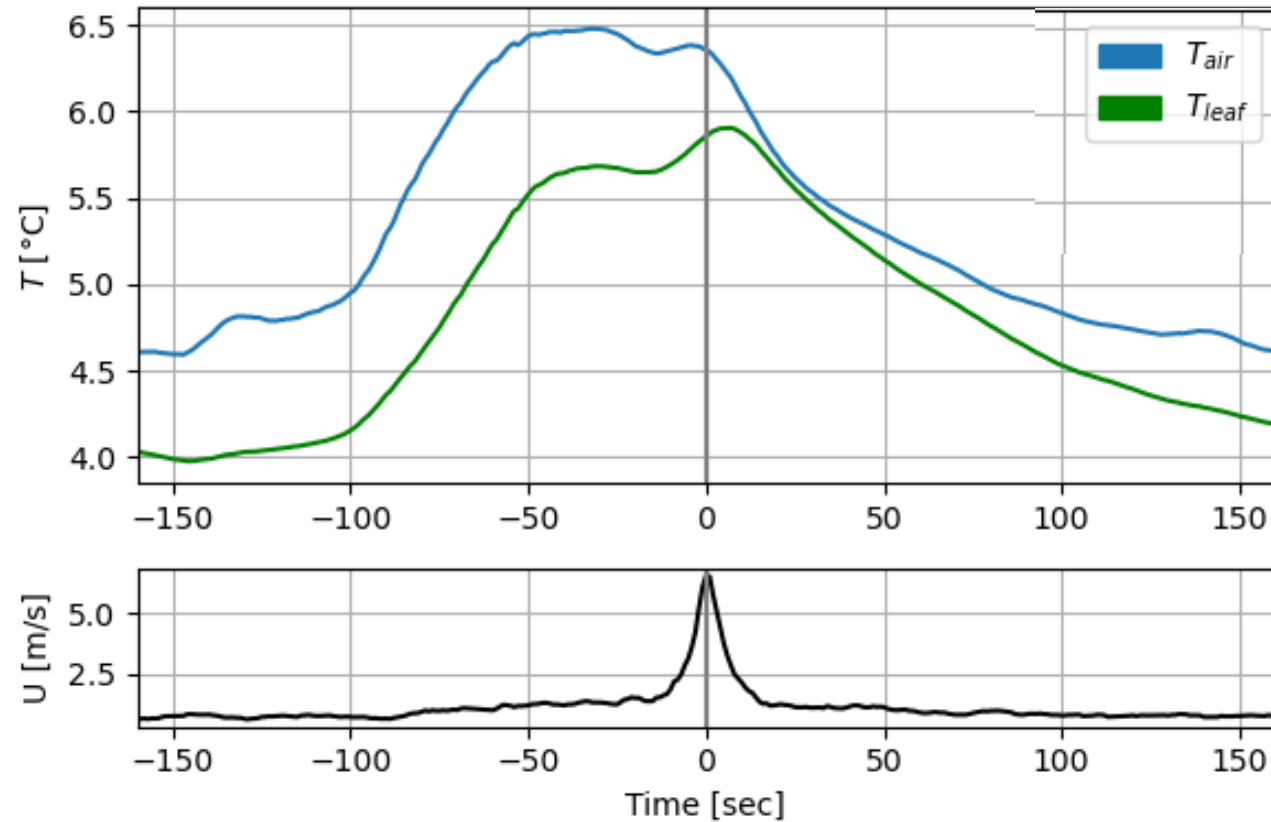




$$H = f(T_{air} - T_{plant}, U)$$

T_{air} rises: Turbulent warming



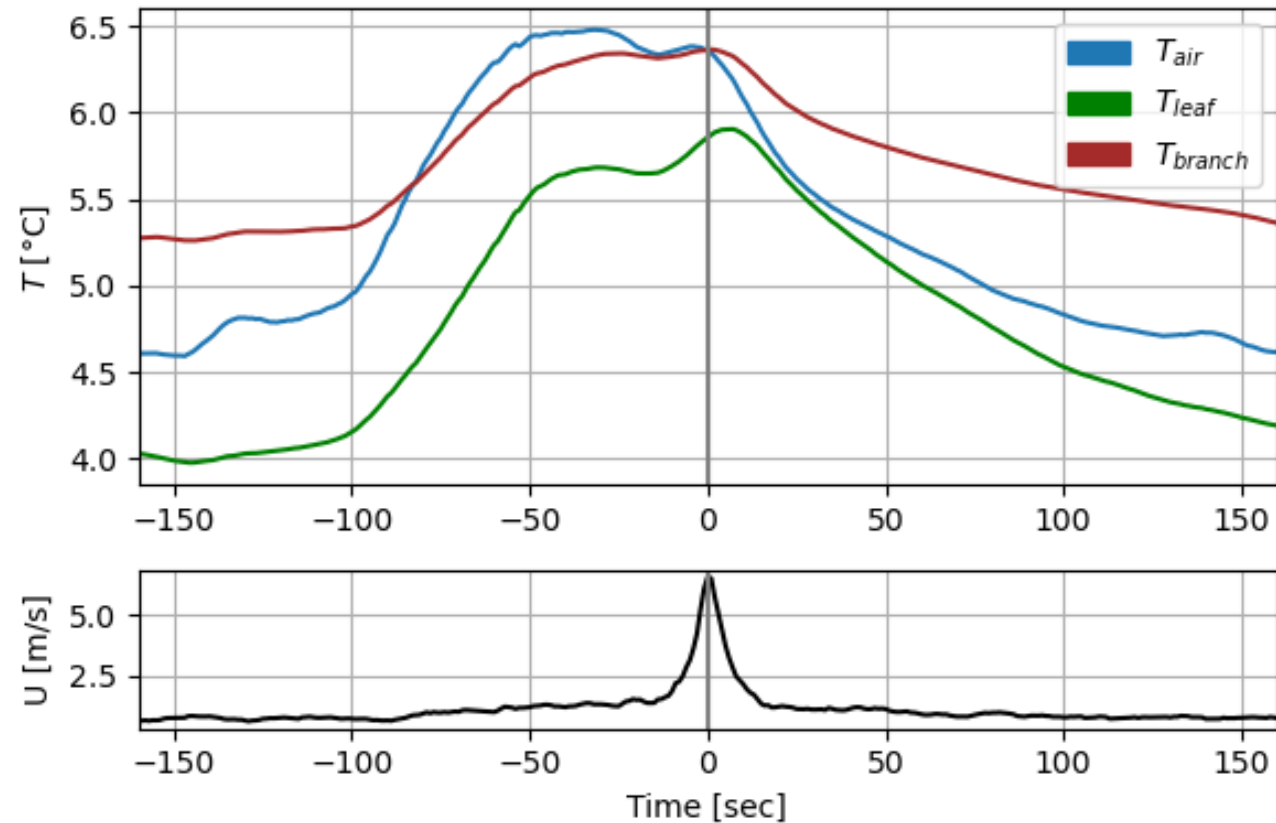


$$R = f(T_{plant})$$

T_{air} decreases: radiative cooling

Radiative
cooling





Branches have higher
heat capacity:

damped signal

Take home message

Rotation cycle: turbulent warming followed by radiative cooling

A slight change in wind (< 1 m/s) can cause a $\sim 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ difference in leaf temperature.

