

THE NET OF AUTOMATIC METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS OF THE “DIRECÇÃO REGIONAL DE AGRICULTURA DO ALGARVE (DRAALG)”

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Abstract

In synthesis, it is intended in this presentation to effect a description and characterization of the Automatic Meteorological Net of the “DRAALG”, becoming more clear its understanding on the part of the interested ones, in this thematic.

Regardless of the net being in a phase of consolidation of the structures, equipment and formation of staff, it has already 12 stations working, and with available data..

Considered as a service of public utility, has as main objective, the attainment of meteorological data that can serve of base to the technical question, related with agriculture, the models of forecast of occurrence of pests and diseases of the cultures are combined in this scope, calculation of irrigation necessities, phenological evolution, etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the end of the seventies, through the initiative of the Agricultural Forecast and Warning Service, a sector of agricultural meteorology in the “Direcção Regional de Agricultura do Algarve (DRAALG) / Ministério da Agricultura, do Desenvolvimento Rural e das Pescas (MADRP)” (Agricultural Administration of the Algarve Region / Agricultural Ministry of Rural Development and Fishing) was created, which made use of conventional meteorological stations. With the technological evolution, on this type of equipment, it was possible to find in the market new alternatives, that they had come to give effective reply to an ample set of necessities. These sophisticated equipment allowed to give more data, with more precision and easy access, they also had a better adaptation in terms of application of forecast models. Conscientious of the necessity to modify the existing situation, the “DRAALG”, through the area of the Plant Protection, initiated the converting process from the conventional stations to the automatic ones.

Currently this net is constituted for 12 stations, having as main objective the attainment of meteorological data that can serve of base to the technical questions, related with agriculture, the models of forecast of occurrence of pests and diseases of the cultures are combined in this scope, calculation of irrigation necessities, phenological evolution, etc. In this phase the gotten data is already available, so that the different interested ones can use it (Farmers, Associations, Technician, Universities, etc..).

2. THE NET

2.1 Implementation

In order to effect an implementation of the net in strategical places for the agricultural activity, some aspects and procedures had been taken in consideration, having itself proceeded to some consultations of the sectors from the specialty, zones of bigger cultural index had also been looked, giving special relief to the zones of citrus production, having chosen locals that were the most representative of the involving zone, on the concerning of the predominant culture and relief or

ography. In meteorological equipment terms, the good covering of the telecommunications mobile net was overcome in consideration; places in closed property; easiness of access and taking in account the involving zone, places that were not subject to situations that provoked interferences in the readings or could in some ways provoke instability in the infrastructures of the meteorological park.

2.2 Localization

Concerning the localization and taking care of to the attempt to effect the largest possible covering of the region of the Algarve in agronomical terms, we have 12 stations installed and working in zones: predominant of citrus (culture with great potential in the region); on the influence of the maritime coast – Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea; clay land (horticulture and fruit trees in irrigated land); mountain range (trees and vegetation in dry land).

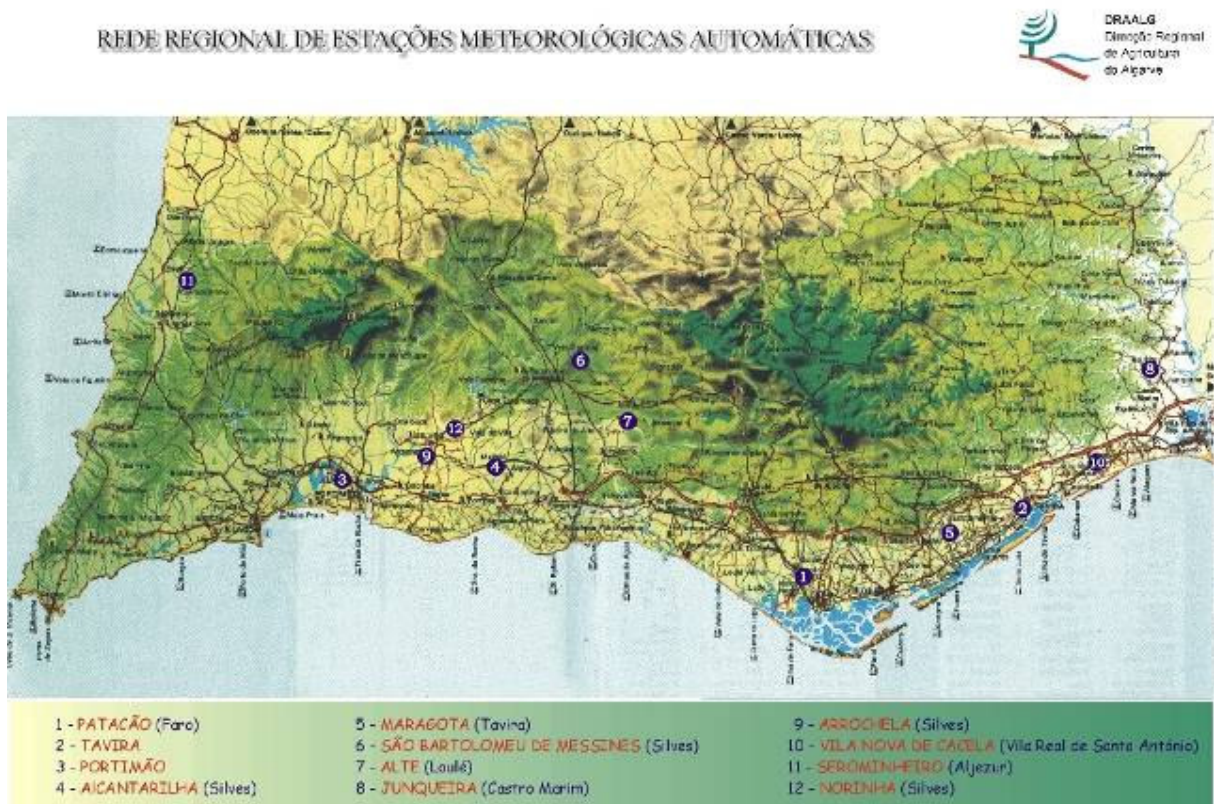


Fig.1 Geographic localization of the net of automatic meteorological stations in the Algarve region.

2.3 The meteorological station

Each station is mainly equipped with a mast, in which the environmental box is installed, this one lodges the equipment of command and storage (logger and memory card), the power circuit (battery and solar panel), the protection circuit (earth electrode and over-tension module) and the circuit of communication (modem GSM). On the mast we also have installed connecting rods for several sensors, nominated: combined sensor of temperature and relative humidity of air (thermohygrometer); precipitation sensor (udometer); radiation sensor (pyranometer); sensors of speed (anemometer) and wind direction (weather vane); surface wetness sensor (leaf humidity); we still have the sensor of soil temperature on 15cm of depth and in only one of the stations a evaporimetric tank with an ultrasonic sensor.

Although there are some differences among the sensors of some stations in what concerns to the fabricants/models, the most important characteristics for us are similar (measuring intervals, precisions).

In terms of communications, on the exception of one station, the mobile net (GSM) is used in all the others.

The choice of the installation height of the sensors was made in accordance with the predominant vegetation in the Region of the Algarve, wind 2,00m and the remains about 1,60m.



Fig.2 – Patacão.



Fig.3 – Tavira.



Fig.4 – Portimão.



Fig.5 – Alcantarilha.



Fig.6 – Maragota.



Fig.7 – Messines.



Fig.8 – Alte.



Fig.9 – Junqueira.



Fig.10 – Arrochela.



Fig.11 – Cacela.



Fig.12 – Serominheiro.



Fig.13 – Norinha.

3. FUNCTIONING

3.1 Information processing

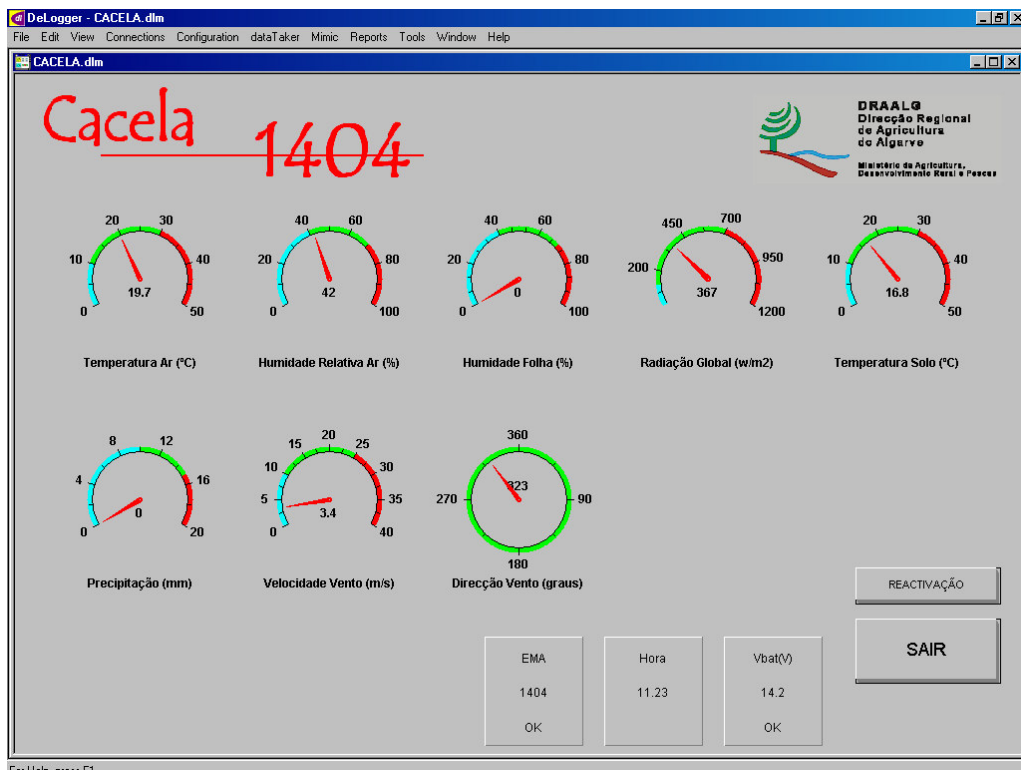
In each station, every 10 seconds all the sensors take readings, then the necessary statistical treatments are applied, these data is stored in hourly and daily reports. Beyond the common statistical processing of sums, averages, minimum and maximum values, we have algorithms of agrometeorological character as: the calculation of the insolation; potential evapotranspiration with the method of Penman-Monteith; number of cold hours; and very specific formulas or conditions

that gives us, the occurrence of propitious conditions to the development of several pests and diseases (normally using the sensor of leaf humidity).

Daily, the collected data is automatically transferred via GSM from all the net to the central station (PC), located in the headquarters of the "DRAALG" in Patação/Faro, where is saved in a database for processing and divulgation.

The validation of the data is made by an automatic spreadsheet, that gives a monthly treatment for each station, making use of established intervals reliable in historical data. We also validate the treated data based in the comparison with other stations next to the analyzed one.

The central station is a personal computer, in which specific software of management of meteorological nets is installed, which allows: to collect the data automatically; visualize the readings in real time with the synoptic panel (fig.14), through analogical/digital counters and predefined functions; to program and to make the check-up of the stations.



For Help, press F1

Fig.14 Visualization panel of the readings in real time.

3.2 Maintenance

Technician of the "DRAALG" execute regularly, four types of interventions:

Maintenance - Partial dismount of some sensors, cleanness, verification of the readings and state of conservation. Electric check-up to the logger and all mentioned circuits in the environmental box. Periodically, the space of the meteorological park is cleaned, applying an appropriate herbicide, in order to guarantee that the vegetal cover is similar to the one of the involving zone.

Repairing - To minimize the loss of data in the case of damage in the equipment, we have in stock a complete set, that allows a fast substitution.

Calibration - Periodically, and in accordance with technical indications of the suppliers/manufacturers. The technicians received specialized formation to improve the executed procedures.

Reprogramming - Always that, due to lack of power or in case of damage the logger stops, or to modify the terms of gathering and processing data.

Fig.15 Monthly spreadsheet data of a meteorological station.

ESTAÇÃO METEOROLÓGICA AUTOMÁTICA DE **VILA NOVA DE CACELA / VILA REAL de SANTO ANTÓNIO**

Data	Hora	T md	T mx	T mn	HR md	HR mx	HR mn	RG int	DV md	VV md	VV mx	P	Ts md	Ts mx	Ts mn	ET0	EMA	Ins	HF>75	HF>75	T<7 ac	
		(dd-mm-aaaa)	(hh:mm:ss)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(KJ.m ⁻²)	(graus)	(m.s ⁻¹)	(m.s ⁻¹)	(mm)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(mm)	(nh)	R>120	T>15 R>120	(nh)
01-01-2006	23:59:00	12.8	18.1	9.2	77	99	55	8890	326	1.2	6.9	0.0	11.4	13.7	9.9	2.0	1404	7.0	0.0	9.1	69.9	
02-01-2006	23:59:00	11.2	17.2	5.9	75	95	51	10342	354	1.2	6.6	0.0	10.2	12.8	8.0	2.2	1404	7.6	0.0	10.4	72.9	
03-01-2006	23:59:00	12.5	20.5	7.9	67	82	42	10275	8	1.1	4.2	0.0	10.2	13.6	8.0	2.5	1404	7.6	0.0	0.0	72.9	
04-01-2006	23:59:00	11.1	19.4	6.1	66	85	39	10414	360	0.5	3.4	0.0	9.7	13.0	7.3	2.3	1404	7.6	0.0	0.0	74.6	
05-01-2006	23:59:00	10.7	17.4	4.1	75	91	51	10136	304	0.4	3.4	0.0	9.4	12.5	6.5	2.1	1404	7.4	0.2	5.3	79.6	
06-01-2006	23:59:00	10.9	16.5	7.4	80	96	54	7294	304	1.3	5.7	4.6	10.6	12.9	8.9	1.6	1404	5.3	0.0	9.7	79.6	
07-01-2006	23:59:00	9.4	16.3	5.2	76	89	51	9719	356	0.9	4.7	0.0	9.1	12.2	6.8	2.0	1404	7.1	0.0	0.0	87.3	
08-01-2006	23:59:00	9.4	17.3	3.0	79	96	53	10393	23	0.3	3.3	0.0	8.7	12.4	5.9	2.0	1404	7.5	0.0	13.6	96.9	
09-01-2006	23:59:00	10.3	19.8	4.9	76	93	41	10560	14	0.1	3.4	0.0	8.9	12.9	6.1	2.1	1404	7.7	0.0	14.9	105.1	
10-01-2006	23:59:00	9.9	16.0	5.7	72	89	41	9754	1	0.9	4.7	0.0	8.7	11.6	6.4	2.0	1404	7.5	0.0	9.9	109.3	
11-01-2006	23:59:00	11.3	19.9	5.8	68	86	43	10578	33	0.8	3.8	0.0	8.9	12.7	6.3	2.4	1404	7.6	0.0	0.0	114.0	
12-01-2006	23:59:00	11.0	17.0	7.5	75	86	54	7580	33	0.8	4.3	0.0	9.4	12.1	7.2	1.6	1404	7.4	0.0	0.0	114.0	
13-01-2006	23:59:00	10.6	17.5	6.5	79	95	59	6910	24	0.6	3.9	0.0	9.9	12.7	7.9	1.5	1404	6.4	0.0	3.3	115.8	
14-01-2006	23:59:00	9.7	16.2	4.8	78	98	40	10497	336	0.8	5.9	2.2	9.6	12.7	7.8	2.1	1404	7.3	0.0	9.3	124.1	
15-01-2006	23:59:00	8.5	13.8	3.8	89	98	67	2973	323	0.9	7.8	12.8	8.5	10.7	6.4	0.7	1404	2.9	0.0	19.3	132.5	
16-01-2006	23:59:00	8.7	15.3	3.4	82	97	59	10943	350	1.0	5.2	0.2	8.9	12.2	6.2	2.1	1404	7.6	0.0	9.5	140.6	
17-01-2006	23:59:00	10.3	17.1	5.8	75	90	51	10771	2	1.3	4.4	0.0	8.9	12.6	6.2	2.2	1404	7.8	0.0	4.8	148.9	
18-01-2006	23:59:00	11.6	19.3	6.4	78	96	56	8649	345	0.5	3.6	0.0	10.1	13.6	7.4	1.8	1404	6.8	0.0	4.0	149.4	
19-01-2006	23:59:00	12.7	22.6	7.8	77	92	42	10863	338	0.6	3.3	0.0	10.6	14.5	7.9	2.4	1404	7.6	0.8	13.4	149.4	
20-01-2006	23:59:00	12.1	22.4	5.3	83	99	49	11396	352	0.2	2.9	0.0	10.6	14.9	7.4	2.4	1404	7.9	1.7	15.5	153.5	
21-01-2006	23:59:00	12.0	20.4	7.3	82	98	51	10153	11	0.1	2.1	0.2	10.8	14.7	7.9	2.1	1404	7.9	2.3	15.3	153.5	
22-01-2006	23:59:00	12.1	20.3	7.3	80	95	47	7184	6	0.4	3.8	0.0	11.5	14.7	9.4	1.5	1404	6.3	0.0	10.0	153.5	
23-01-2006	23:59:00	11.4	20.9	5.9	78	93	45	11173	22	0.3	3.4	0.0	10.6	14.5	7.7	2.3	1404	7.8	0.0	12.0	159.9	
24-01-2006	23:59:00	11.9	16.4	8.1	79	95	63	5094	58	1.1	5.8	0.0	10.8	12.6	9.1	1.3	1404	6.3	0.0	9.9	159.9	
25-01-2006	23:59:00	12.6	14.3	10.5	77	90	68	3215	96	2.4	6.8	0.4	11.2	12.1	10.7	1.2	1404	3.3	0.0	7.2	159.9	
26-01-2006	23:59:00	12.1	15.7	9.7	87	97	67	4956	63	1.0	4.8	6.4	11.8	13.3	10.3	1.0	1404	5.1	0.0	7.7	159.9	
27-01-2006	23:59:00	10.7	12.4	7.6	96	99	85	1801	33	1.3	6.6	48.4	11.6	12.3	10.2	0.3	1404	0.2	0.0	15.1	159.9	
28-01-2006	23:59:00	7.1	11.4	2.8	57	85	36	13085	352	3.2	10.2	0.0	8.1	10.3	5.8	2.8	1404	8.4	0.0	0.0	170.0	
29-01-2006	23:59:00	7.0	13.4	3.6	82	96	49	5519	287	1.4	8.2	11.8	7.4	9.0	5.8	1.1	1404	4.2	0.0	12.4	183.9	
30-01-2006	23:59:00	7.1	13.0	2.4	72	95	51	13003	357	2.7	7.9	15.4	7.2	10.7	4.8	2.4	1404	8.3	0.0	1.1	194.1	
31-01-2006	23:59:00	9.0	18.3	0.6	63	86	32	13185	327	0.6	3.9	0.0	7.5	12.0	4.0	2.8	1404	8.4	0.0	0.0	207.8	
MÉDIAS		10.6	17.3	5.9	77	93	51	8945	1	1.0	5.0		9.7	12.7	7.4	1.9		6.7	0.2	7.8		
SOMAS								277303					102.4				58.9		208.1	5.0	242.5	
MÁXIMOS			22.6				99	13185				10.2	48.4		14.9				8.4	2.3	19.3	
MÍNIMOS				0.6			32	1801							4.0				0.2			
													nº dias	8								

T	temperatura do ar em °C, a 1.5 metros de altura (md, mx, mn- médias, máximas e mínimas diárias)
HR	humidade relativa do ar em %, a 1.5 metros de altura (md, mx, mn- médias, máximas e mínimas diárias)
RG int	energia acumulada diariamente(integral) em KJ.m ⁻² , proveniente da medição da radiação solar global em W.m ⁻²
DV	média geométrica diária da direcção do vento a 2.0 metros de altura (0° ou 360°=Norte; 90°=Oeste; 180°=Sul; 270°=Este)
VV	velocidade do vento em m.s ⁻¹ a 2.0 metros de altura (md, mx- médias e máximas diárias)
P	precipitação acumulada diariamente em mm ou litros.m ⁻² e número de dias em que se verificou a ocorrência da mesma
Ts	temperatura do solo em °C a 15cm de profundidade (md, mx, mn- médias, máximas e mínimas diárias)
ET0	acumulado diário da evapotranspiração potencial em mm (calculada pelo método de Penman-Monteith)
Ins	insolação - acumulado diário do número de horas em que a radiação solar global é superior a 120W.m ⁻²
HF>75 & T>15 & R>120	somas diárias do número de horas em que se verifica a condição (HF - humidade da folha em %; T - temperatura do ar em °C; R - radiação solar global em W.m ⁻²)
HF>75	acumulado diário do número de horas em que a humidade da folha é superior a 75%
T<7 ac	acumulado anual do número de horas, desde o início de Outubro até ao final Abril, em que a temperatura do ar é inferior a 7°C

Nota: Os dados apresentados podem ser utilizados, desde que seja feita referência à Direcção Regional de Agricultura do Algarve, como entidade obtentora dos mesmos.

4. AVAILABILITY OF DATA


The requests for meteorological data have been many, from the most varied entities: companies of commerce of agricultural products, universities, institutions, ministries, farmers associations, golf courses, operative centers, entities in the area of the harvests insurances and people in individual name. Normally we provide the daily reports (fig. 15), however sometimes, we also have requests of the hourly, mainly regarding the wind and precipitation, for characterization of a bad weather period.

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SAGRALG




Bem Vindo

O MOGRALG - Modelo de Gestão da Rega para o Algarve dá-lhe acesso a um calendário de rega segundo a metodologia proposta pela FAO. Caso necessite de apoio na utilização do MOGRALG contacte: [Jorge Maia](#).


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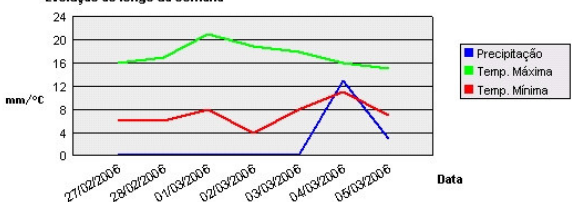
O SAGRALG - Sistema Agrometeorológico para a Gestão da Rega no Algarve oferece o acesso a um conjunto de relatórios sobre a evolução das condições meteorológicas da região ao longo do ano agrícola (mais...)



.. Dados da Evapotranspiração dos Citrinos na última semana (m³/ha) - Semana 27/02/2006 a 05/03/2006

Estação	Solo Revestido					
	70% Cobertura		50% Cobertura		20% Cobertura	
	ETC	ETC acum	ETC	ETC acum	ETC	ETC acum
Alcantarilha	110,9	781	118,4	834	125,8	886
Alte	96,7	724	103,2	773	109,7	821
Arrochela	100,4	766	107,2	818	113,9	869
Cacela	108,0	811	115,3	865	122,5	919
Maragota	115,4	822	123,2	877	130,9	931
Messines	101,9	767	108,8	818	115,6	869
Norinha	99,7	716	106,5	764	113,2	812
Patação	110,1	790	117,6	843	125,0	896
Tavira	146,3	839	156,3	895	166,0	951

Evolução ao longo da semana



.. Dados Mensais do Ano Agrícola Corrente

Mês	Precipitação (mm)	Média das Temperaturas Máximas (°C)	Média das Temperaturas Mínimas (°C)	Média da Hum. Relativa Máxima (%)	Média da Hum. Relativa Mínima (%)	ET0 (mm)
10-2005	160,4	24,9	14,9	92,9	53,7	90,6
11-2005	159,4	20,4	9,7	90,1	50,8	69,2
12-2005	54,6	19,3	8,2	87,8	51,3	53,1
1-2006	102,4	17,3	5,9	92,9	51,3	45,5
2-2006	42,2	18,3	6,2	93,7	50,2	52,1
3-2006	15,6	17,7	7,5	88,9	51,0	10,5

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 Direcção Regional de Agricultura do Algarve - draalq@draalq.min-agricultura.pt
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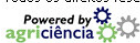
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Fig.17 Partial view of the SAGRALG (Agrometeorological System for the Irrigation Management in Algarve) web page. - <http://www.cotr.pt/sagralg/>

SNA - Serviço Nacional de Avisos Agrícolas - Microsoft Internet Explorer


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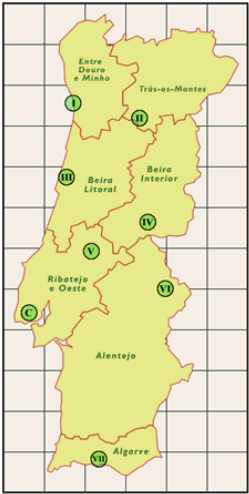


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Estação Central do Algarve

Responsável: Celestino Soares
Local: Direcção Regional de Agricultura do Algarve
Morada: DRAALG, Estrada do Patacão, Apartado 282
Cód. Postal: 8001-904 Faro
Telefone: 289870700
Fax: 289 870790
E-mail: avisos@draalg.min-agricultura.pt
URL:

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- Estação de Avisos de APICITRO Privada (3)


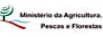



Informação produzida por cultura

Cultura	Avisos	Recomendações	Informações Técnicas
Citrinos	X	X	X
Prunóideas	X	X	X
Vinha	X	X	X

Culturas cobertas

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Fig.18 Partial view of the SNA web page. - <http://snaa.dgpc.min-agricultura.pt>