Frost Susceptibility Assessment

Frost Mitigation With Wind Machines

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Are We More Susceptible to Frost?

- Pecan Phenology/Budbreak
- Spring Weather Conditions/Trends
- Frost Date Trends





Sparks Pecan Budbreak Model



Winter chill accumulation followed by heat accumulation





Sparks Budbreak Model



Less Chill Means More Degree Days to Budbreak





Bud Break Estimates Arizona @ 4200'



Average = 12 April

Median = 13 April



Budbreak Estimates Arizona @ 4200'





Budbreak Estimates Arizona @ 4200'



7 of Last 10 Years: Early Estimated Budbreak



March Warming Trend



General Warming Trend Over 30 Years



March Warming Trend



General Warming Trend Over 30 Years Especially Last 10 Years





Spring Temperature Trends Warmer March Temperatures





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Spring Temperature Trends Warmer March Temperatures







Factors Leading To Warming



Warming from Greenhouse Gases

Cyclical Weather/Climate

Drought





Spring Precipitation/Drought February-April









Frost Dates



Slight, non-significant trend toward earlier last frost date

Note high variability of last frost date, especially last 28F frost





The Most Recent 30 Years





The Danger Warmer Future With Similar Frost Activity



We need a better arid regional phenology model to address this issue!





Wind Machines for Frost Protection





Types of Frost Events

Temperature Colder

Advective

- Associated With Cold Front
- Windy, Often Clear & Dry
- Colder Aloft
- Frost May Not Be Visible



- Associated With High Pressure
- Clear, Calm & Often Dry
- Warmer Aloft
- Frost Often Visible



Most Severe Frosts in Southwest Combination Events



Strong Storm System Passes

- Mid-Day
- Cold Front Displaces Warm Air
- Extracts Heat From Surface
- Limited Heat Aloft in Air

High Pressure Moves in Quickly

- Skies Clear
- Wind Dies
- Radiation Frost
- Limited Inversion



Wind Machines



Both permanent & portable models

- Large Rotating Fans
 - Typically on Tower
 - Slight Downward Angle Mix Warmer Air Aloft With Colder Surface Air
 - Increase Surface Temperature
- Powered By
 - Electricity
 - Diesel
 - Gasoline
 - LP Gas
- Require Presence of Inversion
 - Radiation Frost Events







Radiation Frost Generally Good Protection







Inversion Development



Air both heats and cools through contact with the surface. Air picks up heat from the surface during the day. Air near the surface cools more rapidly at night through contact with the cooler surface, resulting in warmer air aloft – the inversion.



Radiation Frost Generally Good Protection







Radiation Frost Generally Good Protection









Source: Rick Snyder, Univ. of California, Davis



Warming Depends on Inversion Strength



Source: Rick Snyder, Univ. of California, Davis

---InversionStrength: Difference in Temperature Between 6.5' and ~40' (Fan Height)

---MaximumWarming at 6.5' Equals 1/2 of Inversion Strength; Typically 1/3!





Inversion Assessment Clear, Cold Nights



Inversion Assessment Graham County AZ

Date	Temp (50')	Temp (5')	Inversion	Minimum
4/3/79	34F	25F	9F	21F
4/4/79	35	25	10	23
4/5/79	40	30	10	23
3/20/80	30	27	3	24
3/21/80	42	32	10	29
3/31/82	38	31	7	31
4/3/82	41	31	10	31
4/5/82	46	31	15	31
4/8/82	39	29	10	29
4/20/82	42	32	10	32



Areal Coverage

• 8-12 Acres/Machine

- Radial Impact: 375-400'
- Single Machines: 8 Acres

Depends

- Warming Required
- Inversion Strength
- Wind Drift
- Design/Height/Power
 12-15 BHP/Acre

Not Spatially Uniform

- Placement Based On...
 - Wind/Drainage Patterns
 - Topography
 - Inversions





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Protection Area Shaped Like Oval With Wind Drift



Fan Rotation Required Every 4-6 Minutes



Fan Rotation Restores Heat Lost to Drainage, Radiation and Conduction into Plant Materials





Fan Rotation

Required Every 4-6 Minutes



Machine Operation

- General Starting Recommendation
 - Slightly Above Critical Temperatures
 - Foliage Below Air Temperature
 - Warming Results Quickly if Inversion Present
 - Can Be Automated
- Older Literature
 - Start Early Before Inversion Forms
 - Inversions Begin to Form Before Sunset in SW
- Run Until Temperatures Exceed Critical in Morning
 - Can Be Hour or Two After Sunrise
- Can Be Matched With Heaters/Irrigation
 - Improved Protection



Advective Frost Poor Protection







Advective Frost Poor Protection







Wind Machines Limited Value During Windy Conditions

Under windy conditions the air becomes thoroughly mixed and inversion dissipates or disappears. Inversions do not exist under advective frost conditions.



INVERSION STRENGTH & WIND

Inversion strength: difference in temperature between wind machine height & standard measurement height





Concluding Comments

- Warmer Springs Driving Earlier Budbreak
- More Vulnerable to Frost
 - If Last Frost Dates Don't Recede
- Wind Machines
 - Effective Frost Mitigation Strategy
 - Coverage: 8-12 Acres
 - Protection: 3-5F
 - Require Inversions
 - Seek Experienced Professional Help (Large Investment)
 - Siting
 - Power
 - Environmental Regulations
 - Additional Arid Region Studies Needed
 - Further Optimize Operation



