Multifractal behaviour of the soil water content of a vineyard in NW Spain during two growing seasons

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Abstract

Soil processes are characterized by a great degree of heterogeneity, which may be assessed by scaling properties. The aims of the current study were to describe the dynamics of soil water content at three depths in a vineyard under rain-fed and irrigation conditions and to assess the multifractality of these time data series. Frequency domain reflectometry (FDR) sensors were used for automatically monitoring soil water content in a vineyard located in Leiro (Ourense, NW Spain). Data were registered at 30-minute intervals at three depths (20, 40 and 60 cm) between 14th June and 26th August 2011 and 2012. Two treatments were considered: rain-fed and irrigation to 50% crop evapotranspiration. Soil water content data series obeyed power laws and tended to behave as multifractals. Values for entropy (D_1) and correlation (D_2) dimensions were lower in the series from the irrigation treatment. The Hölder exponent of order zero (α_0) was similar between treatments; however, the widths of the singularity spectra, $f(\alpha)$, were greater under irrigation conditions. Multifractality indices slightly decreased with depth. These results suggest that singularity and Rényi spectra were useful for characterizing the time variability of soil water content, distinguishing patterns among series registered under rain-fed and irrigation treatments.

1 Introduction

Soil water storage variability is strongly related with topographical, geological, edaphic and vegetation factors (Braud et al., 1995). These environmental factors and processes (rainfall, evapotranspiration, runoff) do not operate independently but as a conjunction of processes with nested and complex effects. Overall, this results in a distribution of soil water storage that varies as a function of the temporal and spatial scales. Therefore, similar to other soil properties and processes (Western and Blöschl, 1999; Zeleke and Si, 2006), soil water storage along time is a complex process characterized by a lack of homogeneity; heterogeneity in space and/or time is a feature that can be described by scaling procedures.

Fractals have been widely employed in soil science, as soil properties may be described through scale invariance concepts (Tyler and Wheatcraft, 1990; Perfect et al., 1996; Vidal Vázquez et al., 2007; Biswas et al., 2012a). More recently, several authors performed multifractal studies of heterogeneous time data series. For instance, Jiménez-Hornero et al. (2010) described ozone time series using the multifractal formalism. Rodríguez-Gómez et al. (2013) used a multifractal approach for characterizing solar radiation time series.

Soil water content can be automatically estimated by using sensors that measure variations in the soil dielectric constant, since it is strongly related with soil water content (Mestas-Valero et al., 2012). This parameter is characterized by its spiky dynamics, with sudden and intense peaks of high frequency activity, mostly at soil surface. Several studies have described scaling patterns for the behaviour of sol water content spatial distribution (e.g. Kim and Barros, 2002; Biswas et al., 2012b); however, multifractal analyses of continuously measured soil water content are scarce, except for a study on rain-fed grassland (Mestas-Valero et al., 2011). Therefore, the aim of the current work was to describe soil water dynamics in a vineyard subjected to two different treatments (rain-fed and irrigated) and to assess multifractality of these data series over two consecutive seasons.

2   Materials and Methods

2.1   Description of the study area

The experiment was conducted over two consecutive growing seasons (2011-2012) in a 0.2-ha vineyard (*Vitis vinifera* L.) planted with cultivar 'Albariño', located in the experimental farm of the Estación de Viticultura e Enoloxía de Galicia (EVEGA), in Leiro (42º 21.6' N, 8º 7.02' W, elevation 115 m), Ourense, Spain (Fig. 1). Vines were grafted in 1998 on 196-17C rootstock and trained to a vertical trellis on a single cordon system (10-12 buds per vine). Rows were east-west oriented, spacings between vines and between rows were 1.25 and 2.4 m, respectively (3333 vines ha^{-1}). The soil at the site was sandy-textured (64% sand, 16% silt, 20% clay), slightly acidic (pH 6.3), medium fertility (2.7% organic matter) and with a rather shallow profile ($\approx$1.2 m). The climate of the studied site is temperate, humid with cool nights (Fraga et al., 2014).

2.2   Experimental design

The reference evapotranspiration (ET_0) per week for the site was calculated from weather variables recorded at a station located 150 m away from the experimental vineyard using the Penman-Monteith equation (Allen et al., 1998). The ET_0 was then used, along with a constant crop coefficient (K_c = 0.8) to compute the amount of water required by the vines (Trigo-Córdoba et al., 2015). Precipitation was substracted from ET_c each week. The calculated amount of water was applied the following week.

Treatments consisted of a rain-fed control and an irrigation to the 50% of ET_c. Irrigation was applied from late June – early July (after bloom) till mid-August, approximately two weeks prior to harvest through two pressure-compensated emitters of 4 L h^{-1} located 25 cm on either side of the vine. Irrigation water was of good quality, with pH of 6.35, electrical conductivity of 163.4 µS cm^{-1} and 0.4 mg L^{-1} of suspended solids. The water amount applied each season was 40 and 50 mm for 2011 and 2012, respectively (Supplementary Table S.1).

2.3   Measurements

The volumetric soil water content was continuously monitored through the soil profile in two spots of the experimental vineyard (one in the rain-fed treatment and another in the irrigated treatment) using two capacitance probes (EnviroSCAN, Sentek, Australia), based on the

1   frequency domain reflectometry (FDR) technique. Each probe was equipped with three

2   sensors installed on an access tube at 20, 40 and 60 cm depth and connected to a datalogger.

3   The probes were properly maintained for recording soil water content at half-hour intervals

4   over the 2011 and 2012 seasons. Here, data from the irrigation period (mid-June to late-

5   August) are reported.

6   In each treatment, the probe was located within two vines (Fig. 1), avoiding to be close to the

7   emitters (25 cm from the emitter and 50 cm from the vine trunk, approximately). The

8   equation provided by the manufacturer was used for transforming permitivity data registered

9   by the probes into soil water content since we only wanted to compare relative contents

10   between these two irrigation regimes. Previous work suggest that soil type greatly affects the

11   FDR readings, but the default equation is valid for differential measurements (Paraskovas et

12   al., 2012).

13   **2.4 Multifractal analysis**

14   The concepts of multifractals and their estimation methods that were used in the current study

15   are next summarized. For detailed descriptions about multifractals, further information can be

16   found in Chhabra et al. (1989) and Everstz and Mandelbrot (1992).

17   To implement the multifractal analysis of one-dimensional soil water content time

18   distributions supported on a given interval $I = [a, b]$, a set of not-overlapping sub-intervals of I

19   with equal length is required. A common choice is to consider dyadic scaling down (Everstz

20   and Mandelbrot, 1992; Caniego et al., 2005), which means successive partitions of I in k

21   stages ($k = 1, 2, 3…$). Hence, at each scale, d, a number of segments, $N(\delta) = 2^k$ are obtained

22   with characteristic time resolution, $\delta = L \times 2^{-k}$, covering the whole extent of I.

23   Multifractal approach applied to time series has already been described (Jiménez-Hornero et

24   al., 2010), hence, we only summarize the technique used in the current study. The time

25   interval of soil water content data series, L, varied from half an hour to two months and the

26   minimum time resolution, δ_{ini}, was chosen accounting for containing at least one half-hourly

27   averaged soil moisture data, θ_{ini}, at every initial interval. According to this, the probability

28   mass distribution, $p_i(\delta)$, at time resolution δ was estimated as:

29    $$p_i(\delta) = \frac{\theta_i(\delta)}{\sum_{j}^{n_{ini}} (\theta_{ini})_j} \qquad\qquad (1)$$

1 where θ_i is the water content of the ith interval and n_{ini} is the number of initial intervals with

2 mean soil water content θ_{ini}.

3 The method of the moments was used (Chhabra et al., 1989) to analyze the multifractal

4 spectrum of the probability mass function, $p_i(\delta)$. The partition function $\chi(q, \delta)$ was estimated:

5 $$\chi(q,\delta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i(\delta)^q \qquad (2)$$

6 were moment q is a real number between $-\infty$ and $+\infty$.

7 A log-log plot of the partition function versus δ for different values of q yields:

8 $$\chi(q,\delta) \propto \delta^{-\tau(q)} \qquad (3)$$

9 were $\tau(q)$ is the mass scaling function of order q. The functions $f(\alpha)$ and α can be obtained by

10 Legendre transformation of the mass exponent, $\tau(q)$, as: $f(\alpha) = \alpha(q) - \tau(q)$ and $\alpha(q) = d\tau(q)/dq$,

11 respectively. Log-log plots of $\chi_q(\delta)$, versus δ, however, typically exhibit linearity across a

12 limited scale range (e.g. Posadas et al., 2003), which results in drawbacks when using the

13 moment method to obtain the singularity spectrum.

14 The direct method (Chhabra and Jensen, 1989) avoids inaccuracies associated to the

15 estimation of $\alpha(q)$ by Legendre transformation. This method is based on the calculation of the

16 contributions of individual segments, $\mu_i(q,\delta)$, to the partition function, which are defined as:

17 $$\mu_i(q,\delta) = \mu_i^q(\delta) / \sum_{1}^{N(\delta)} \mu_i^q(\delta) \qquad (4)$$

18 Then, using a set of real numbers, q, $(-\infty < q < -\infty)$, the relationships applied to calculate $f(\alpha)$

19 and α, can be expressed as:

20 $$f(\alpha(q)) \propto \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N(\delta)} \mu_i(q,\delta) \log[\mu_i(q,\delta)]}{\log(\delta)} \qquad (5a)$$

and

22 $$\alpha(q) \propto \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N(\delta)} \mu_i(q,\delta) \log[\mu_i(\delta)]}{\log(\delta)} \qquad (5b)$$

23 The $f(\alpha)$–α spectrum is reduced to a point for monofractal scaling type. The minimum scaling

24 exponent (α_{min}) corresponds to the most concentrated region of the measure, and the

25 maximum exponent (α_{max}) corresponds to the rarefied regions of the measure. A plot of $f(\alpha)$

26 vs. α is called multifractal spectrum. It is a downward function with a maximum at $q = 0$. The

1   width of the multifractal spectrum ($w = \alpha_{max} - \alpha_{min}$) indicates overall variability (Moreno et

2   al., 2008) similar to the nugget effects in geostatistics. For each data series, we calculated

3   multifractal spectrum with q from -10 to $+10$ in steps of 0.5, fine enough to show the

4   multifractal behaviour in the studied moment range.

5   Multifractal measures can also be characterized on the basis of the generalized dimension, D_q,

6   of the moment of order q of a distribution, defined by Grassberger and Procaccioa (1983),

7   based on the work of Rényi (1955). The D_q, of a multifractal measure is calculated as:

8    $$D_q = \frac{\tau(q)}{q-1} = \frac{1}{q-1} \lim_{\delta \to 0} \frac{\log\lfloor \chi_q(\delta) \rfloor}{\log \delta} \ , \ q \neq 1 \qquad (6a)$$

9   and

10   $$D_1 \approx \lim_{\delta \to 0} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n(\delta)} \mu_i(\delta) \log[\mu_i(\delta)]}{\log \delta}, \ q = 1 \qquad (6b)$$

11   Equation (6a) shows that $\tau(q)$ is also related to the generalized fractal dimension, D_q. In fact,

12   the concept of generalized dimension, D_q, corresponds to the scaling exponent for the qth

13   moment of the measure. Using equation (6a), D_1 becomes indeterminate. Therefore, for the

14   particular case that $q = 1$, equation (6b) was employed.

15   For a monofractal, D_q is a constant function of q. However, for multifractal measures, the

16   relationship between D_q and q is described by a S-shaped curve. In this case, the most

17   frequently used generalized dimensions are D_0 for $q = 0$, D_1 for $q = 1$ and D_2 for $q = 2$, which

18   are referred to as capacity, information (or Shannon entropy) and correlation dimension,

19   respectively. The information dimension, D_1, provides insight about the degree of

20   heterogeneity in the distribution of the measure. The correlation dimension, D_2, is associated

21   to the uniformity of the measure among intervals and describes the average distribution

22   density of the measure. In general, the generalized dimension, D_q, is more useful for the

23   comprehensive study of multifractals. Differences between D_q allow comparison of the

24   complexity between measured soil water content data series. In homogeneous structures D_q

25   are close, whereas in a monofractal they are equal.

26

3   Results and discussion

3.1   Patterns of vineyard soil water content under rain-fed and irrigation conditions

Temperatures for the two studied growing seasons were similar in average (Table 1); however, rainfall and evapotranspiration were higher in 2012. Harvest date was almost the same in both years. Nevertheless, the temporal evolution of rainfall and ET_c differed from year to year (Fig. 2), being greater during 2012, especially at the beginning of the study period. This fact caused a different scheduling of irrigation between years.

Soil water content decreased over the growing season under rain-fed conditions in both years (Fig. 3). However, when irrigation was initiated, soil water content became more stable in the irrigated treatment (Fig. 3). The magnitude of the soil water loss was more evident in the layers of 20 and 40 cm depth, and less important in the 60 cm layer, which may indicate the depth of the active root zone as well as the intensity of root water uptake at each soil layer, as reported for other cultivars and crops (Intrigliolo and Castel, 2009; Mestas-Valero et al., 2011), and proved that FDR probes can be successfully used for irrigation scheduling (Goldhamer et al., 1999), calibrating them with established indicators such as midday stem water potential (Mirás-Avalos et al., 2014) and soil evaporation..

3.2   Multifractality of the soil water content time series

Soil water content time series obeyed power law scaling, as shown by the double log plots (Supplementary Fig. S.1). These plots allow to identify the range of moments needed to describe the scale variation of the studied parameter (Vidal Vázquez et al., 2010).

Figure 4 shows the partition functions for rain-fed and irrigation conditions at 20 cm depth in 2011. Visually, a slight departure from the straight line model was observed for moments $q < -1$ (Supplementary Fig. S.1). In general, higher deviations from linearity were found for the highest q moments in the data series from the irrigation treatment, when compared to those from the rain-fed treatment, especially in 2012. Nevertheless, determination coefficients, R^2, were greater than 0.9 for statistical moments in the range from $q = -10$ to $q = 10$, in all the studied data sets. Consequently, scalings are adequately defined. Similar results were found by Mestas-Valero et al. (2011) for soil water content under rain-fed grassland.

1   The $\tau(q)$ functions were different from a monofractal type of scaling for all series analyzed,

2   especially under irrigation conditions (Supplementary Fig. S.2), similar to results obtained by

3   Biswas et al. (2012b) for soil water storage. In fact, the hetereogeneity of the soil water

4   content data series from the irrigated treatment was greater than that of the rain-fed treatment

5   (Supplementary Fig. S.2).

6   The value of D_1 is a good indicator of the heterogeneity degree in temporal distributions of a

7   given variable. The closer the D_1 value to D_0, the more homogeneous is the distribution of the

8   variable. In our case, rain-fed series were more homogeneous than the irrigated ones. In

9   general, soil water content recorded at 60 cm depth presented the lower differences between

10   D_1 and D_0 (Table 1), thus being more homogeneous both under rain-fed and irrigation

11   conditions. Moreover, 2012 data series presented a higher hetereogeneity than those from

12   2011 (Table 1) for both treatments, caused by the greater rainfall amount collected in 2012.

13   A monofractal would be characterized by $D_0 = D_1 = D_2$ (Evertsz and Mandelbrot, 1992). In all

14   the studied data series $D_0 > D_1 > D_2$ (Table 1), indicating that soil water content had a

15   tendency to behave as a multifractal. However, differences $(D_0 - D_1)$ ranged from 0.051 to

16   0.222 and $(D_1 - D_2)$ oscillated between 0.053 and 0.168, which suggests different degree in

17   the homogeneity/heterogeneity of soil water content depending on the treatment imposed and

18   the depth in the soil profile. In general, data series from the irrigation treatment showed

19   greater differences between D_0, D_1 and D_2 than the series from the rain-fed treatment for both

20   growing seasons. Moreover, the 60 cm depth layer presented smaller differences than the 20

21   and 40 cm layers (Table 1). The width of the D_q spectra, determined by indicators such as (D_0

22   $- D_{10}$), showed different degrees of hetereogeneity, with a trend to decrease in depth and

23   under rain-fed conditions when compared with the irrigation treatment (Table 1). This is

24   caused by the spiky nature of soil water content and indicates a multiple scaling nature at

25   shallow depths. Moreover, the width of the D_q spectra increased from 2011 to 2012 in both

26   treatments, mainly in the 20 and 40 cm depths.

27   Generalized dimensions, or Rényi spectra, calculated for the range between $q = -10$ and $q =$

28   10 for soil water content data series at three depths under rain-fed and irrigation conditions

29   are displayed on Fig. 4. All the data series studied showed Rényi spectra as asymmetric

30   sigma-shaped curves with more curvature for the negative values of q than for positive ones

31   (Fig. 4). The left part of the curves is concave down and it changes to concave up on the right

32   of the vertical axis. In the case of the soil water content series from the rain-fed treatment, the

1 most curved spectra corresponded to the 40 cm depth data series, whereas for the irrigation

2 treatment, the most curved one was the 20 cm depth data series (Fig. 4). When compared

3 between treatments, Rényi spectra were more curved under irrigation conditions and the

4 estimation errors were also greater under this treatment (Fig. 4). These results confirmed the

5 higher hetereogeneity (multifractality) of the data series from the irrigation treatment when

6 compared to those from rain-fed.

7 Mestas-Valero et al. (2011) obtained monofractal distributions of soil water content time

8 series under grassland when measured at depths greater than 40 cm, in contrast with our

9 results. This disagreement is likely caused by the fact that grapevine root system reach greater

10 depths than that of grass and vines are capable of uptaking water from deeper soil layers.

11 Determination coefficients, R^2, were highest for moments $q = 0$ and $q = 1$ and diminished for

12 the other $|q|$ moments. In the case of $q = 10$, R^2 was greater than 0.97 and 0.95 in the rain-fed

13 and irrigated data sets, respectively. For $q = -10$, R^2 values for rain-fed and irrigated data

14 series were greater than 0.99 and 0.91, respectively (data not shown). Standard errors of D_q

15 values increased with increasing $|q|$ moments and they were much lower for right ($q > 0$) than

16 for left ($q < 0$) branch of the Rényi spectra (Fig. 4).

17 Parameter α_0 from the singularity spectra ranged from 1.056 to 1.146 in the rain-fed treatment

18 and from 1.075 to 1.187 in the irrigated treatment (Table 2). The singularity spectrum allows

19 for analyzing similarity or difference between the scaling properties of the measures as well

20 as to assess the local scaling properties of soil water content measurements. The wider the

21 spectrum is (i.e., the largest $\alpha_{q-} - \alpha_{q+}$ value), the higher the heterogeneity in the scaling

22 indices and vice versa (Vidal Vázquez et al., 2010). Moreover, the $f(\alpha)$ spectrum branch

23 length gives insight about the abundance of the measure. Hence, small $f(\alpha)$ values at the end

24 of a long branch correspond to rare events. Our results showed that the width of the

25 singularity spectra increased in both treatments from 2011 to 2012 (Table 2).

26 Singularity spectra are characterized by a concave down shape (Fig. 5), showing an

27 asymmetrical curve with wider but shorter right side. Rain-fed data series showed a shorter

28 $f(\alpha)$ spectrum in both years, confirming their low degree of multifractality when compared to

29 the irrigated data series (Fig. 5).

30 Differences ($\alpha_{q-} - \alpha_0$ and $\alpha_0 - \alpha_{q+}$) indicate the deviation of the spectrum from its maximum

31 value ($q = 0$) towards the right side ($q < 0$) and the left side ($q > 0$), respectively (Vidal

Vázquez et al., 2010). Usually, soil water content data series from the rain-fed treatment showed lower $\alpha_0 - \alpha_{q+}$ values than those from the irrigated treatment (Table 2). Moreover, the highest values for this multifractal parameter were observed at 40 cm depth in both treatments and years (Table 2). This may indicate that higher soil water contents were more frequent under irrigation, being greater the differences between treatments at 40 cm depth in 2012. In contrast, the right branch ($\alpha_{q-} - \alpha_0$) of the spectrum was usually wider for rain-fed conditions (Table 2). These results confirm the differential homogeneity/heterogeneity pattern between treatments evidenced by the generalized dimension, D_q, analysis (Table 1, Fig. 4).

4   Conclusions

Under the conditions of this study, continuous soil water content measurements at different depths reliable described the soil water balance in a vineyard over two irrigation periods.

The logarithms of the partition function varied linearly with the logarithms of the time resolution for all the studied depths under both treatments considered in the range of moments $-10 < q < 10$, indicating that soil water content time series obeyed power laws.

The scaling properties of soil water content time series were reasonably fitted to multifractal models. These properties were different for the rain-fed and irrigation treatments, implying a higher heterogeneity for the data series from the irrigation treatment, which tended to increase in the second year of the study (2012). Therefore, multifractal analysis allowed us to discriminate among soil water content patterns in a vineyard for the 2011 and 2012 growing seasons as a function of irrigation use.

Author contribution

J. M. Mirás-Avalos and E. Trigo-Córdoba designed and carried out the field experiment. J. M. Mirás-Avalos, R. da Silva-Dias, I. Varela-Vila and A. García-Tomillo performed the analyses. J. M. Mirás-Avalos prepared the manuscript with contributions from all co-authors.

Acknowledgements

This work has been partialy supported by INIA (RTA2011-00041-C02-01), with 80% FEDER funds. J.M. Mirás-Avalos thanks Xunta de Galicia for his 'Isidro Parga Pondal' contract. E.

Trigo-Córdoba thanks INIA for his FPI scholarship. The authors thank Dr. A Paz González for support and discussion about multifractal analysis.

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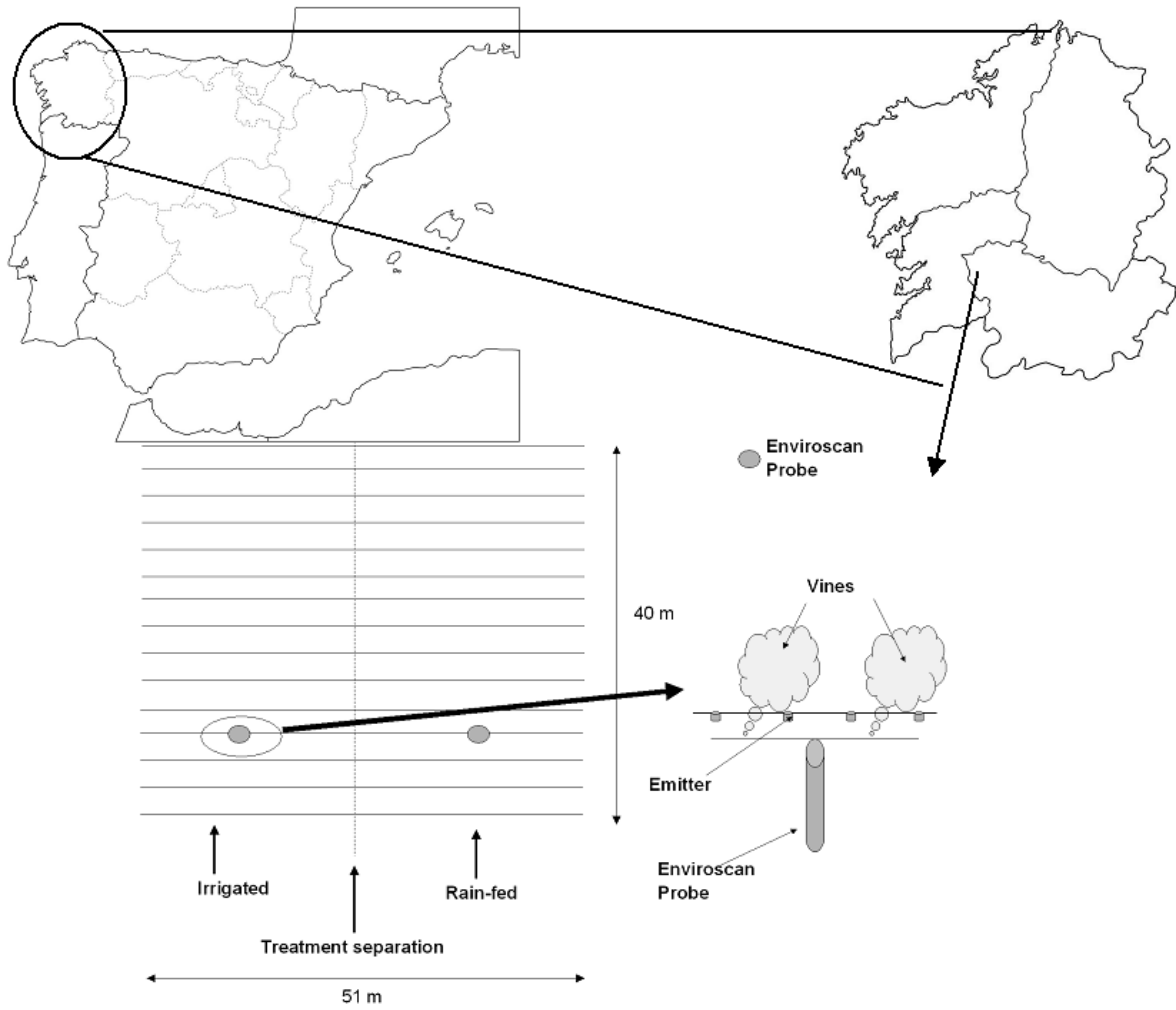
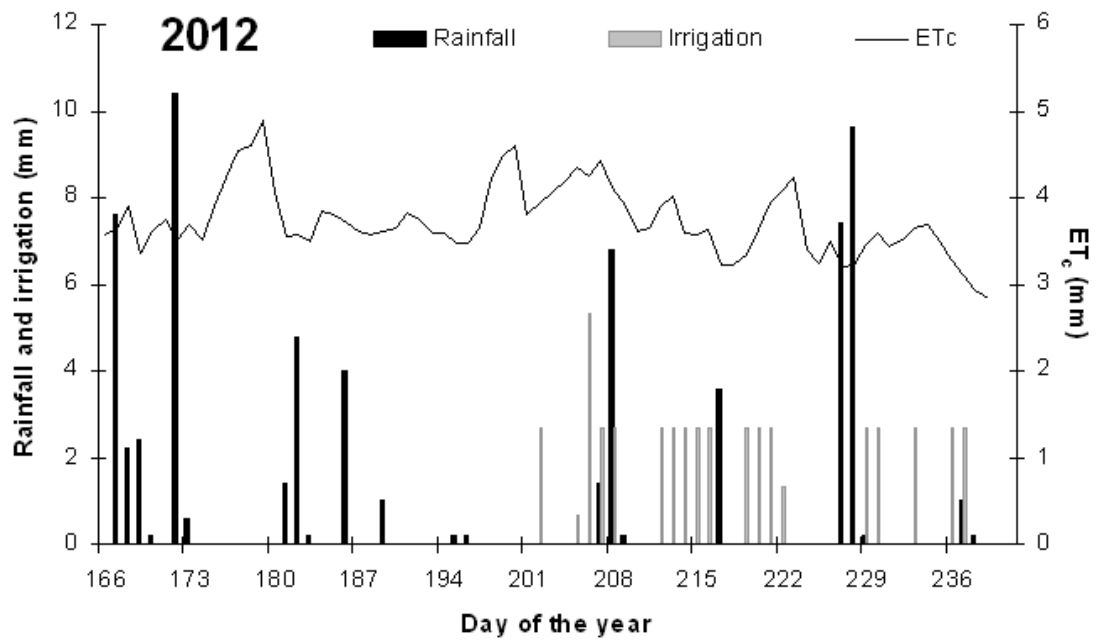
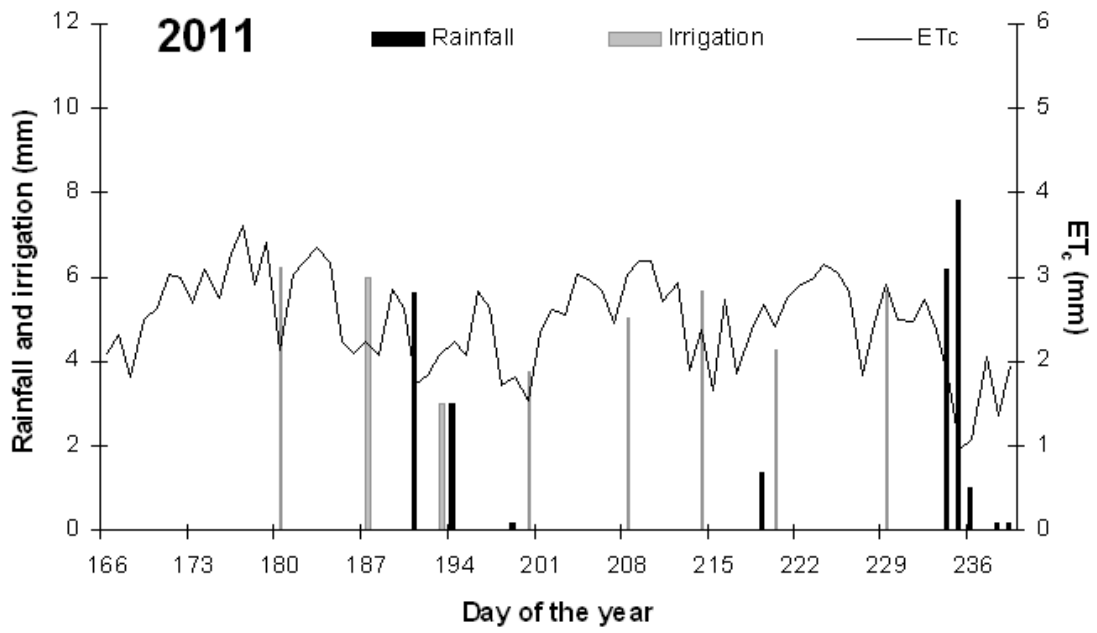
1 Table 1. Selected multifractal parameters: generalized dimensions, for the first-three positive

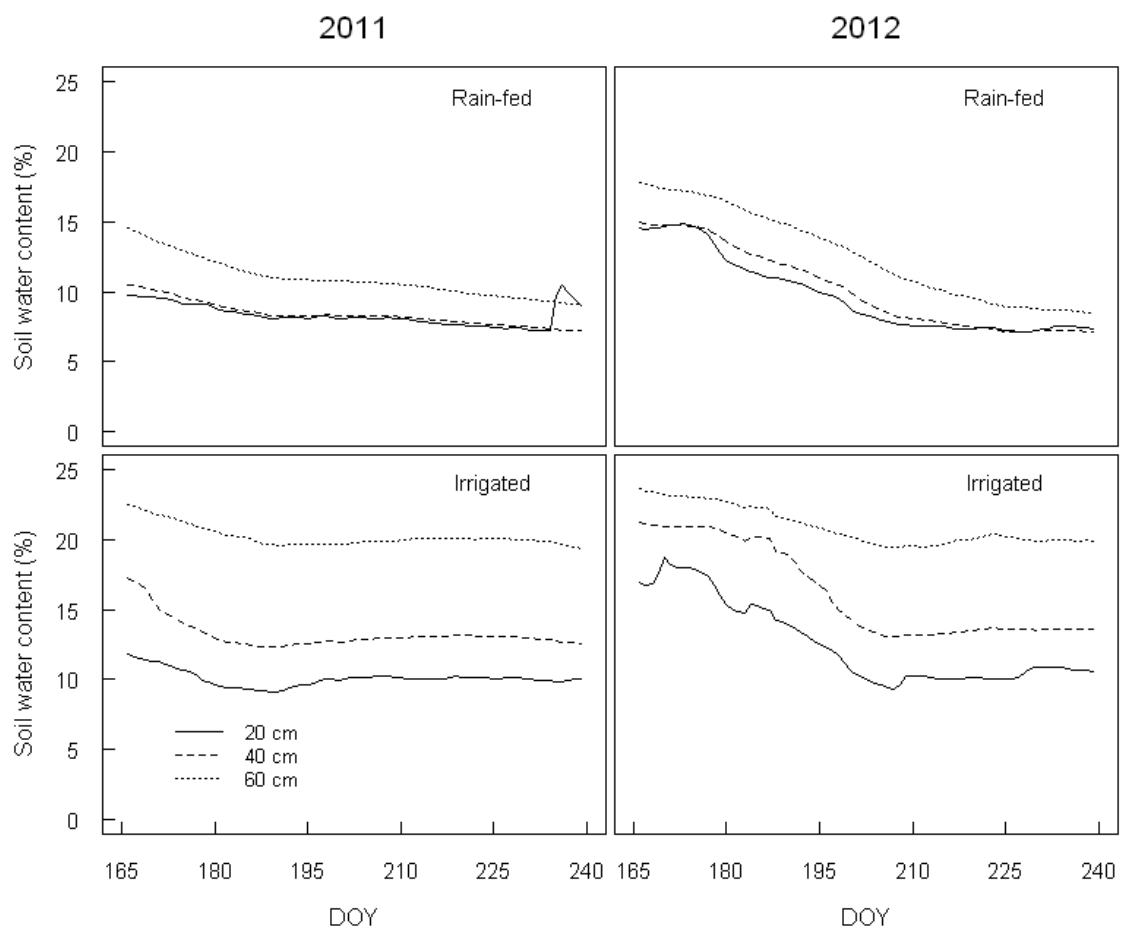
2 moments, D_0, D_1, and D_2, with their respective errors of estimation, and two multifractality

3 indices $\Delta(D_0 - D_2)$ and $\Delta(D_0 - D_{10})$.

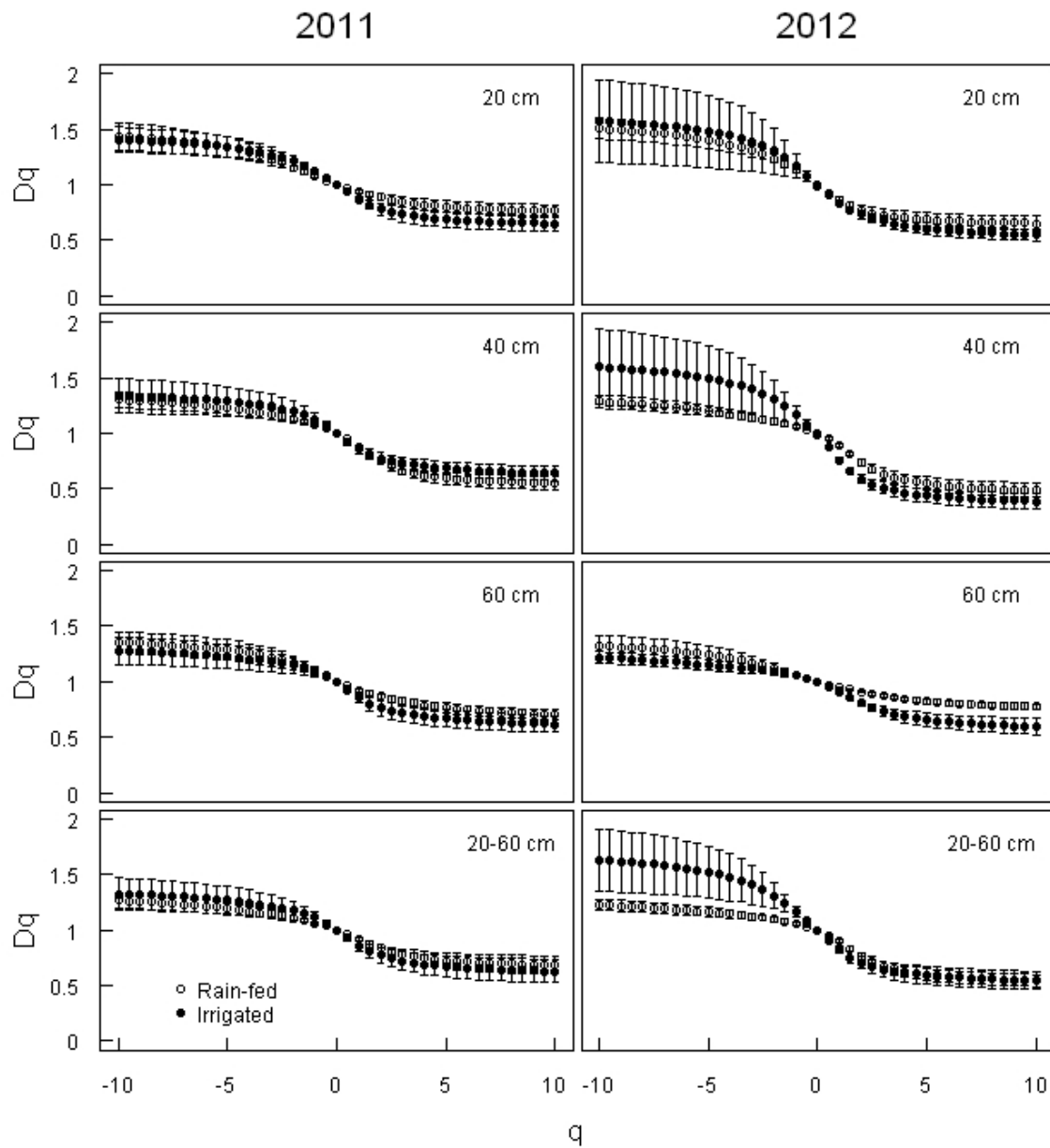
Treatment	Depth (cm)	D_0	D_1	D_2	$\Delta(D_0 - D_2)$	$\Delta(D_0 - D_{10})$
			2011			
Rain-fed	20	0.999 ± 0.001	0.937 ± 0.008	0.884 ± 0.016	0.115	0.672
	40	1.000 ± 0.000	0.881 ± 0.007	0.746 ± 0.014	0.254	0.752
	60	1.000 ± 0.000	0.925 ± 0.007	0.868 ± 0.013	0.133	0.656
	20-60	1.000 ± 0.000	0.916 ± 0.008	0.833 ± 0.019	0.167	0.589
Irrigated	20	0.999 ± 0.001	0.868 ± 0.013	0.778 ± 0.026	0.221	0.757
	40	1.000 ± 0.000	0.852 ± 0.019	0.773 ± 0.026	0.227	0.698
	60	1.000 ± 0.000	0.852 ± 0.022	0.758 ± 0.034	0.242	0.664
	20-60	1.000 ± 0.000	0.861 ± 0.023	0.773 ± 0.037	0.227	0.695
			2012			
Rain-fed	20	0.999 ± 0.001	0.861 ± 0.014	0.771 ± 0.025	0.228	0.856
	40	1.000 ± 0.000	0.888 ± 0.008	0.739 ± 0.017	0.261	0.801
	60	1.000 ± 0.000	0.949 ± 0.004	0.907 ± 0.005	0.093	0.548
	20-60	1.000 ± 0.000	0.898 ± 0.006	0.768 ± 0.016	0.232	0.682
Irrigated	20	0.984 ± 0.006	0.831 ± 0.010	0.731 ± 0.019	0.253	1.024
	40	0.979 ± 0.006	0.757 ± 0.014	0.589 ± 0.022	0.390	1.210
	60	1.000 ± 0.000	0.907 ± 0.007	0.805 ± 0.015	0.195	0.622
	20-60	0.993 ± 0.003	0.822 ± 0.016	0.707 ± 0.030	0.286	1.085

1 Table 2. Selected multifractal parameters derived from the $f(\alpha)$ singularity spectra: most
2 positive (q_+) and most negative (q_-) limits the range of multifractal scaling, Hölder exponent
3 of order 0 (α_0), most positive (α_{q+}) and most negative (α_{q-}) exponents, widths of the let ($\alpha_0 -$
4 α_{q+}) and the right ($\alpha_{q-} - \alpha_0$) sides of the spectra.

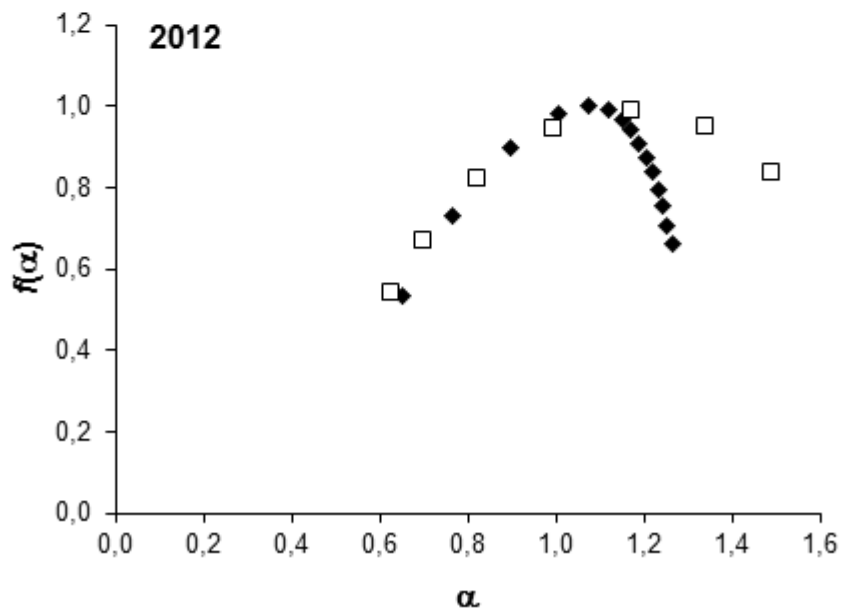
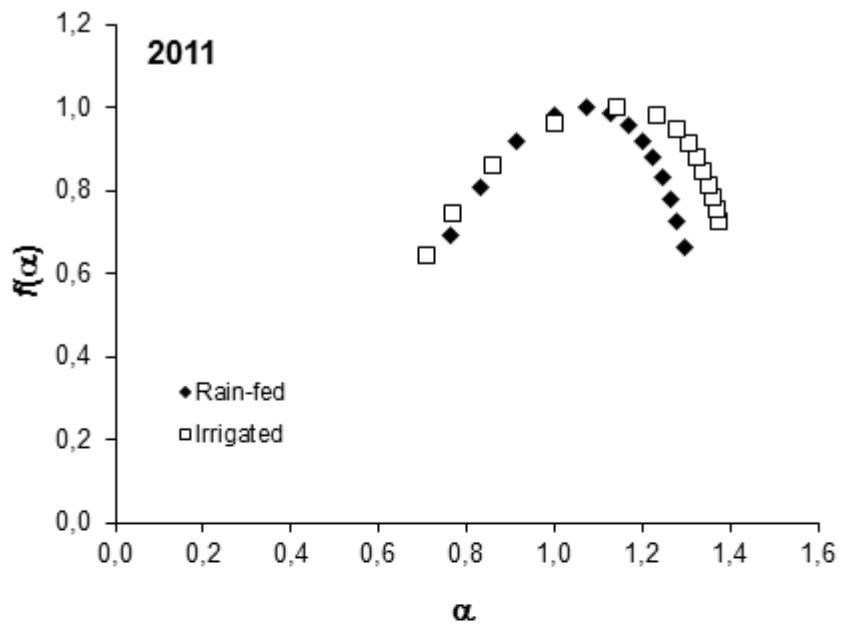
Treatment	Depth (cm)	q_-	q_+	α_0	α_{q+}	α_{q-}	$\alpha_0 - \alpha_{q+}$	$\alpha_{q-} - \alpha_0$
				2011				
Rain-fed	20	-1.5	3.5	1.066	0.768	1.339	0.299	0.273
	40	-3.5	2	1.093	0.632	1.328	0.460	0.235
	60	-3.5	2	1.087	0.718	1.403	0.369	0.315
	20-60	-4	2	1.074	0.762	1.297	0.312	0.222
Irrigated	20	-2.5	2	1.136	0.714	1.450	0.422	0.314
	40	-4	3	1.160	0.664	1.383	0.496	0.222
	60	-5	2	1.132	0.700	1.333	0.435	0.200
	20-60	-4.5	2	1.142	0.709	1.375	0.433	0.233
				2012				
Rain-fed	20	-2.5	3	1.146	0.659	1.526	0.487	0.380
	40	-3.5	2	1.082	0.603	1.301	0.479	0.219
	60	-2	5.5	1.056	0.746	1.296	0.309	0.240
	20-60	-5	2	1.077	0.651	1.265	0.426	0.188
Irrigated	20	-0.5	2.5	1.164	0.602	1.361	0.562	0.197
	40	-1	1.5	1.187	0.575	1.491	0.611	0.304
	60	-4	2	1.075	0.716	1.223	0.360	0.148
	20-60	-1	2	1.172	0.624	1.489	0.548	0.317

3   Figure 1. Location of the studied vineyard and experimental layout.

3   Figure 2. Crop evapotranspiration (ET_c), rainfall and irrigation water applied over the two

4   growing seasons studied, 2011 and 2012. Day of the year 166 is 14th June.

2   Figure 3. Soil water content at three depths (20, 40 and 60 cm) for rain-fed and irrigation

3   treatments over the 2011 and 2012 growing seasons. DOY stands for Day of the Year (165 =

4   13th June).

3   Figure 4. Generalized dimension, D_q, spectra (-10 < q < 10) of soil water content for rain-fed

4   and irrigation treatments at the studied depths in 2011 and 2012. Bars indicate estimation

5   errors.

3   Figure 5. Singularity spectra for soil water content averaged from 20 to 60 cm depth for rain-

4   fed and irrigation treatments in 2011 and 2012.