

# Review of: "Determination of Evapotranspiration and Crop Coefficients of Irrigated Legumes on Different Soil Types Using the FAO56 Approach"

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The findings of this investigation shed light on the dynamic nature of CCs throughout the crop growth cycle. In the initial growth stage, the average CCs for V1, V2, and V3 were calculated as 0.42, 0.54, and 0.24, respectively. Remarkably, as the crops progressed through the mid-growth stage, these coefficients exhibited a substantial increase, reaching 1.82, 2.04, and 2.59, respectively. In the late season, the CCs settled at 0.89, 0.54, and 0.32 for the corresponding varieties.

These results underscore the variability in water needs across different growth stages and crop varieties, particularly in this region. Such detailed insights into the fluctuating CCs could serve as a vital tool for optimizing water usage. By understanding the specific water requirements of these staple crops, farmers and agricultural practitioners in Southern Nigeria can implement more precise and efficient water management strategies. Ultimately, this knowledge has the potential to bolster both crop and water productivity in the region.

In conclusion, this study contributes significantly to the understanding of CCs for key crops in Southern Nigeria, offering valuable guidance for improved water management practices. Though, I found the article a little technical and difficult to follow for a wider audience. Future endeavors building upon this research could further refine strategies for sustainable agriculture, ensuring enhanced crop yields while conserving water resources in this crucial agricultural region.