

Figure S1. Statistical information for (a) precipitation in March, April, May and June; (b) maximum temperature in March, April, May and June; (c) water condition, including pan evaporation (E), precipitation (P) and soil water content (SWC) at sowing day; (d) stem and yield; (e) variation of stem; and (f) variation of yield during 1987-2011 in Dingxi of Western Loess Plateau.

Supplementary figures to the article "Predicting spring wheat yields based on water use-yield production function in a semi-arid climate", by Funian Zhao, Runyuan Wang, Kai Zhang, Jun Lei, Qiang Yu. Spanish Journal of Agricultural Research, Vol. 17, No. 2, June 2019 (https://doi.org/10.5424/sjar/2019172-14699)



Figure S2. Five climatic patterns for spring wheat in Dingxi based on soil water content (SWC) at sowing and atmospheric dryness condition (ADC) during wheat growing season. MLH= medium SWC at sowing (M) and lowest ADC (L) resulting in the highest spring wheat yield (H). HM-MH= the highest SWC at sowing (H) and medium ADC (M) resulting in moderately highest spring wheat yield (MH). MHM= medium SWC at sowing (M) and highest ADC (H) resulting in medium spring wheat yield (M). LM-ML= the lowest SWC at sowing (L) and medium ADC (M) resulting in moderately lowest spring wheat yield (ML). LHL= the lowest SWC at sowing (L) and the highest ADC (H) resulting in the lowest spring wheat yield (L).

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