





Growing togetherTM

BPOA Technical Seminar

Muck and Magic

The Potential Benefits of Diffuse Radiation

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Background

The University of Reading

- First ever boss was Harry Kitchener





Also...

The University of Reading

- Professor Paul Hadley aka Willie Wonka
- Research interests were in;
 - Crop Physiology
 - Effects of light on crop growth, especially the use of lighting systems in horticulture, and
 - The development of spectral filters to control crop growth;
 - Luminance
 - Solartrol
 - UV Interacting Materials
 - Heat Reflective Films



Growing challenge: Professor Paul Hadley at the International Coces Guarantine -Centra in Bartahne







Now..... back working with...

- Willie Wonka and the Morris Man!
- HDC CP138: An Lighting Guide for UK horticulture, with Phil Davis.
- Developing a project on optical coatings for greenhouses, including diffuse glass







Effect of greenhouse covering



Could be directional or non directional Several mechanisms to cause scattering, Scattering is wavelength dependent





Quick reminder. The solar action spectra



Ultra violet

- Insect activity
- Bees
- Fungal sproulation
- Crop flavour, esp Herbs
- Flower colour
- Photoinbition



Hemming et al, 2006



Far Red

- Shade avoidance
- Leaf shape and thickness
- Flowering time
- Stem elongation
- Solartrol



Far red removed

Cambridge, UK,



Infra red films

- · Heat rejection
- Thermal control
- Quality improvements
- Less ventilation, higher CO2

- 3M Prestige 90
- Multi layer filters







Cambridge, UK,



Greenhouse Shape is Important



Flat surfaces are better, highly curves shapes will lose energy



- Diffuse: Even canopy temperatures
- Less thermal stress on the top of the canopy





FIG. 5. Diurnal pattern of the temperature difference between leaf and air (ΔT) at the canopy top layer on three clear days (2, 4 and 5 August; average global radiation was 18.8 ± 1.3 MJ m⁻² d⁻¹). Each symbol represents the average of measurements over 30 min on three leaves.

Tomatoes; Liu et al., 2014. Ann Bot (114), 145-56



- Canopy develops more leaf
- Leaves tend to be thinner but larger
- Reduced leaf burn



FIG. 1. Average leaf area index (LAI) in summer months. Measurements were carried out on 25 May, and 5 and 27 July. Six plants were measured at each treatment each time. Error bars show \pm s.e. (n=18). Letters show statistically significant differences (P < 0.05).

Anthuriums grown at Wagningen EU, data courtesy of F. van Noort





- Higher rate of canopy photosynthesis
- Liu showed +7.1% in 71% haze glass
- Higher yield, Dueck (2012) on tomatoes showed +7.8 and 9.4% yield increases under 45 and 71% haze





FIG. 8. Photosynthetic light response curves of leaves at the top (A), middle (B) and bottom (C) of the canopy. These measurements were taken in June. During the measurements, leaf temperature and CO₂ concentration in the measurement chamber were maintained at 25 °C and 700 µmol mol⁻¹, respectively. Error bars show \pm s.e. (n = 6).



- Diffuse polythene now used for 10 years by soft fruit industry.
- Diffuse glass widely adopted for Dutch new build sites.
- What are options for UK growers?





- Whitewash.
 - Has a diffusing effect also reduces PAR.
 - Little known. Optical properties, cleaning, durability, dose rates etc
- Screens. Tend to block PAR rather than diffuse.
- Opportunity for new materials
 - Highly diffuse with little impact on PAR





- Represents a huge opportunity, but..
- Little known about how to apply paint based coats
- Materials technology is required, in particular materials optimisation.
- Crop responses just starting to be understood.
- Materials technology is moving fast
- We hope to publish a wide ranging review this summer.



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Q&A