



Cyclic Lighting in Strawberry Greenhouse Cultivation:

Sustainable Alternatives for the
Incandescent Lamps



02/09/2010

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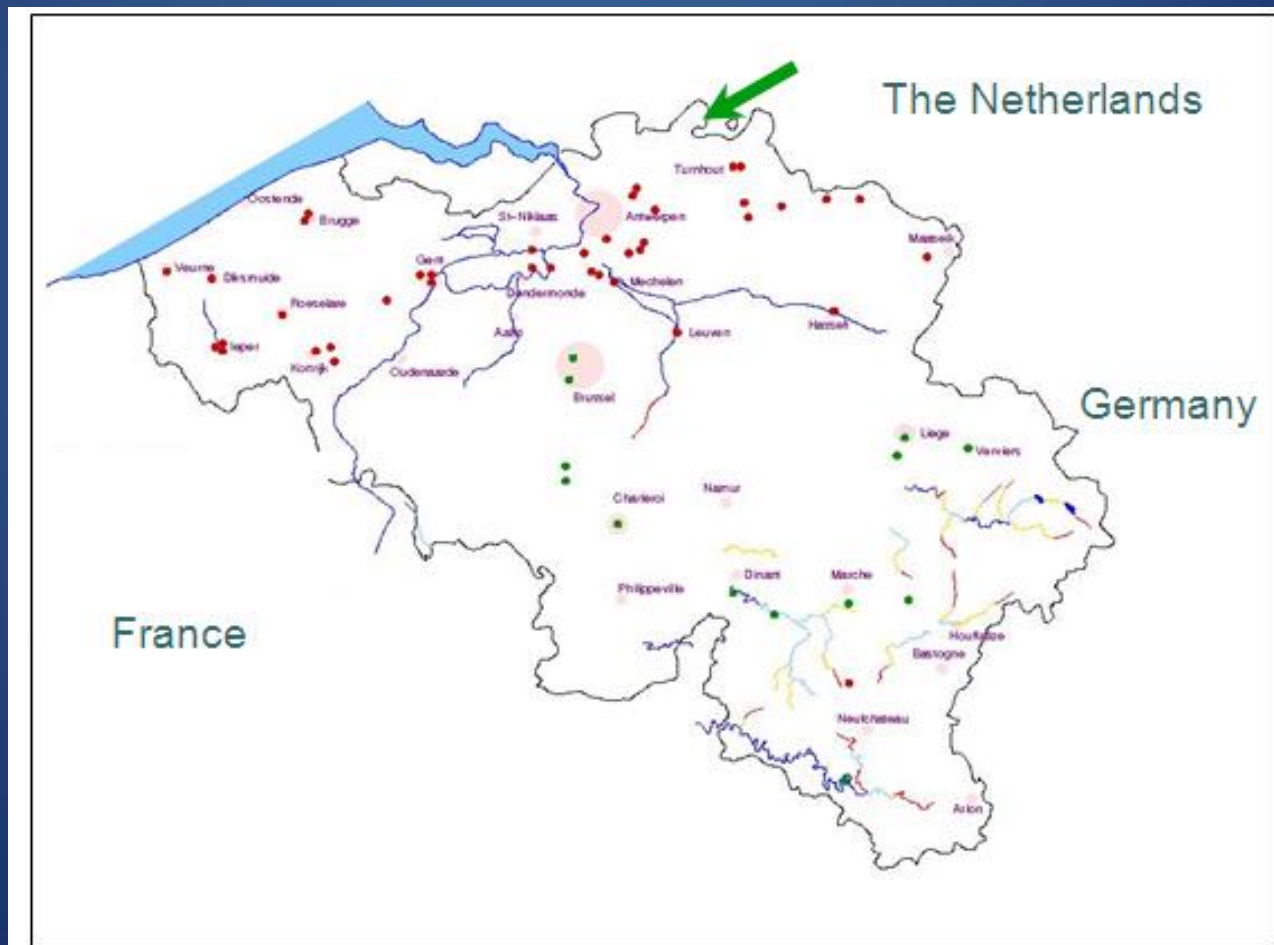
Overview

- Introduction
- Cyclic lighting in glasshouse
- Trial setup
- Results
 - ~ Lighting period
 - ~ Stretching
 - ~ Production and grading
 - ~ 50% of harvest
 - ~ Costs en energy use
- Conclusions



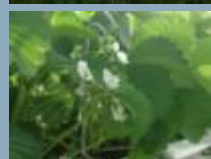
Introduction

- Research centre Hoogstraten - Meerle



Introduction

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Strawberry cultivation in Hoogstraten



Strawberry cultivation Hoogstraten (Belgium)

GLASS GREENHOUSE

End Dec -begin Jan planting
Clery/Sonata/Elsanta) (T/S)



August planting (T/S) (*)



PLASTIC TUNNEL
August planting Darselect(F/G)



PLASTIC GREENHOUSE
Spring planting Elsanta (T/S) (**)



PLASTIC TUNNEL
Autumn/winter planting Elsanta
(WB/G)



PLASTIC GREENHOUSE
July planting Elsanta (T/S) (**)



NON-COVERED FIELD
August planting Elsanta (F/G)



TABLE TOPS
Spring planting Elsanta
Table Tops (T/S) (1)



NON-COVERED FIELD
Delayed cultivation Elsanta (WB/G)



GLASS GREENHOUSE
spring planting Elsanta (T/S)



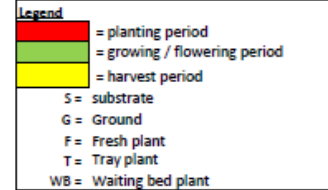
TABLE TOPS
2nd planting Elsanta (T/S)



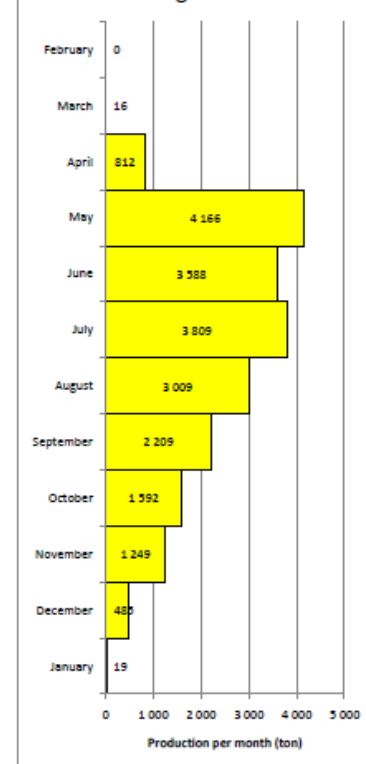
PLASTIC GREENHOUSE
July planting Elsanta (T/S) (**)



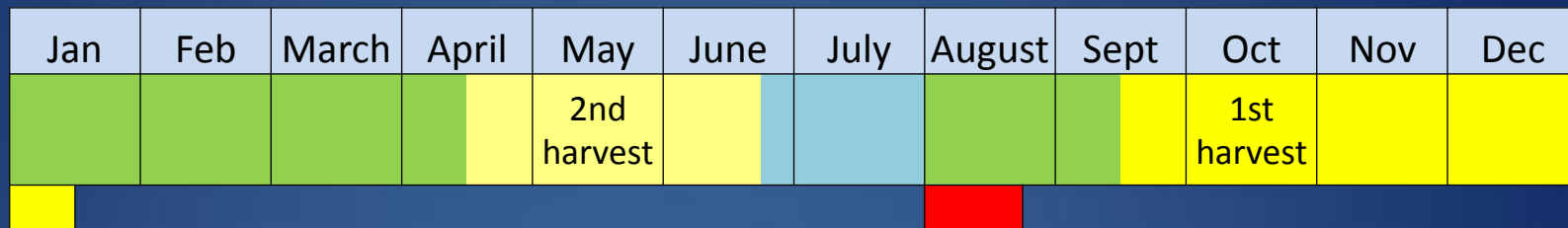
GLASS GREENHOUSE
August planting Elsanta (T/S) (*)



Strawberry production Hoogstraten



Elsanta in glasshouse






Heating

Heating

Cold

Dormancy

 = planting period
 = growing / flowering period
 = harvest period

Flower
initiation

~ Short artificial winter : requirement of cold!

- Elsanta: 930 chilling units (PCH)

~ Lack of cold:

- No sufficient stretching (leaves&flowers branches)
- Poor flower quality => misshapen fruits
- Smaller LAI => lower production

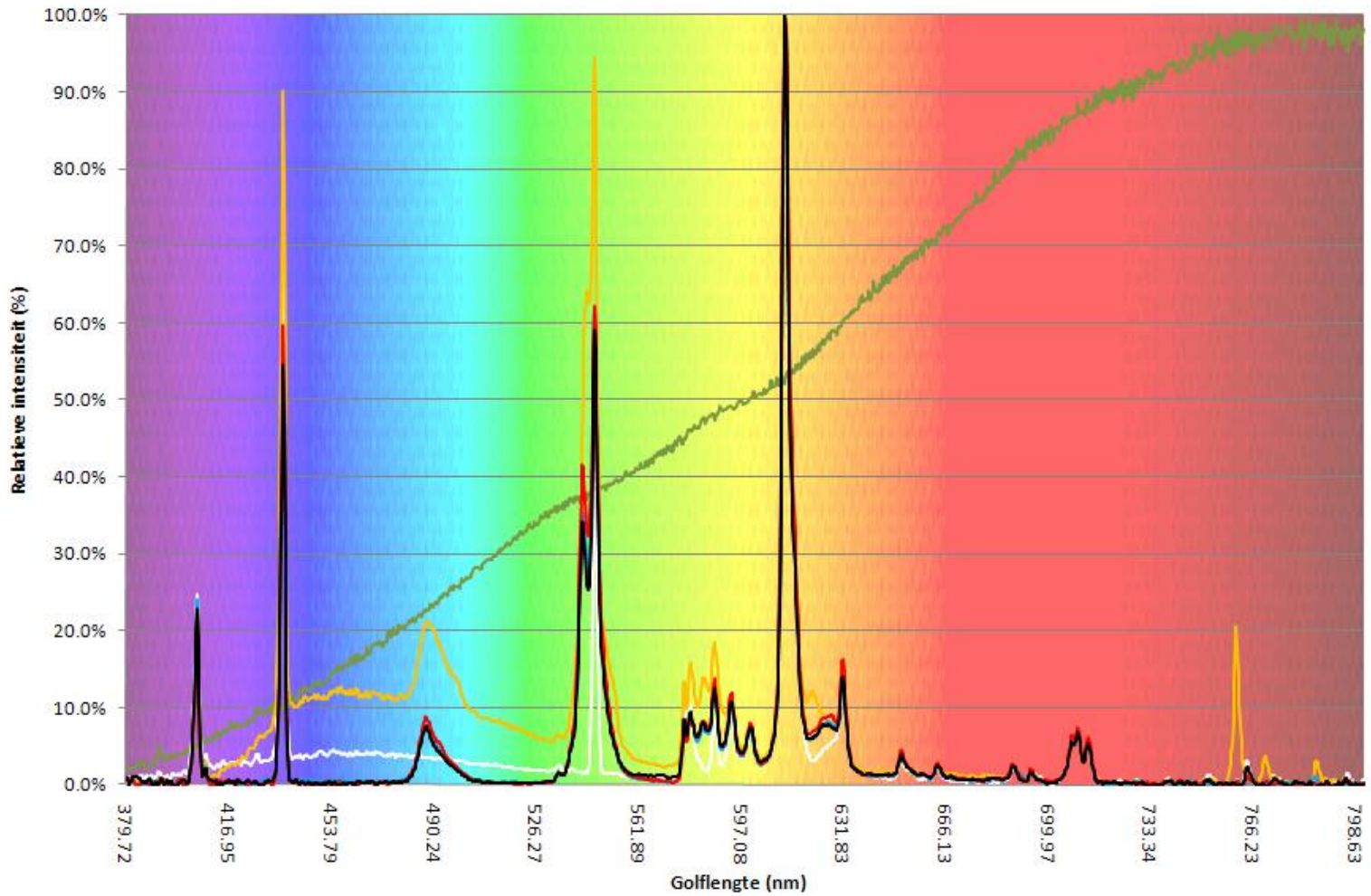


Cyclic lighting in glasshouse

- Lack of cold: compensated by lighting
 - ~ Sunset to sunrise: 15 to 30 min./hour
 - ~ Ca. 35 nights
 - ~ 8-10W/m²
 - => Break dormancy
 - Incandescent lamp
 - ~ Fading out:
- ⇒ alternatives?
fluorescent, LED, ...?



Spectrum



Trial setup

- Planting date: 13 August 2009
- Variety: Elsanta
- Density: 10.5 plants/m²
- First Harvest: 24 September – 14 December
- Stop heating: 11 January 2009
- Start heating: 8 February 2009

| Jan | Feb | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | |
|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|----------------|------|--------|------|-----|----------------|-----|--|
| | | | | | 2nd harvest | | | | | 1st harvest | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

■ = planting period
■ = growing / flowering period
■ = harvest period



Trial setup

- 11 different objects:

| Object | | Spectrum | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------|-------|-----------------|
| 1. Unlighted | | | 0 W | |
| 2. Incandescent lamp | Cyclic | | 100 W | |
| 3. LED 1 | Continuous | R+FR | 10 W | Lemnis Lighting |
| 4. LED 2 | Continuous | B+R+FR | 10 W | Lemnis Lighting |
| 5. LED 3 | Continuous | B+R+FR | 10 W | Lemnis Lighting |
| 6. LED 4 | Continuous | R+W | 17 W | Philips |
| 7. LED 5 | Continuous | R+W+FR | 17 W | Philips |
| 8. Fluorescent 1 | Continuous | | 20 W | Spranco-matic |
| 9. Fluorescent 1 | Cyclic | | 20 W | Spranco-matic |
| 10. Fluorescent 2 | Continuous | | 23 W | Megaman |
| 11. Fluorescent 2 | Cyclic | | 23 W | Megaman |

Trial in
cooperation with:

lemnis
lighting



PHILIPS

Trial setup



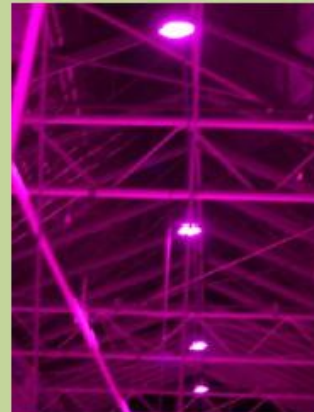
Incandescent lamp



LED 1



LED 2



LED 3



Unlighted



LED 4



LED 5



**Fluorescent 1
cyclic&continuous**



**Fluorescent 2
cyclic&continuous**



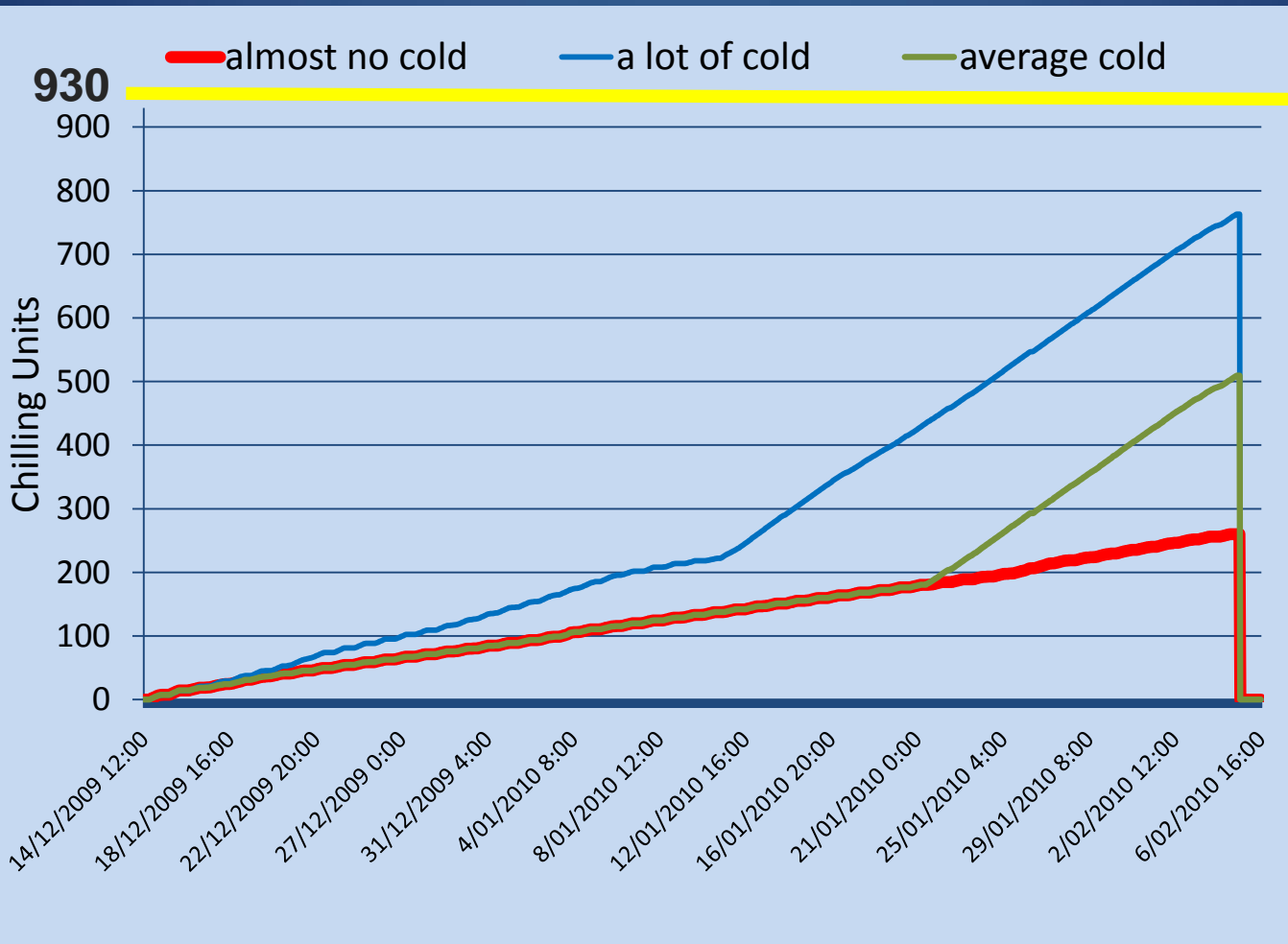
Overview

Trial setup



Trial setup

- 3 different cold treatments



Cold requirement
Elsanta

82%

55%

28%

Results: Lighting period

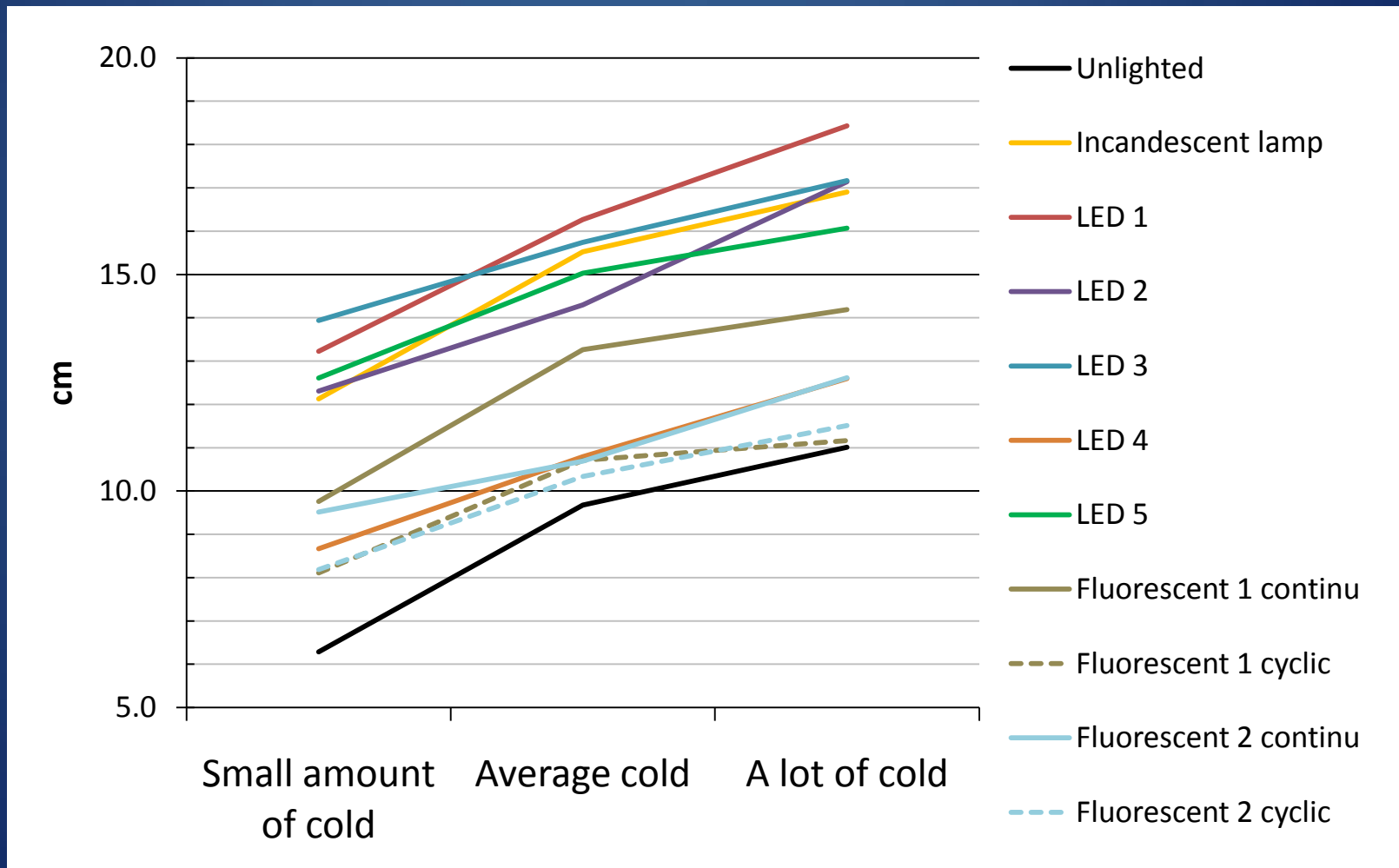
- Start lighting: 8 February 2010

| Object | | Spectrum | Lighting period (days) |
|----------------------|------------|----------|------------------------|
| 1. Unlighted | | | 0 |
| 2. Incandescent lamp | Cyclic | | 37 |
| 3. LED 1 | Continuous | R+FR | 37 |
| 4. LED 2 | Continuous | B+R+FR | 37 |
| 5. LED 3 | Continuous | B+R+FR | 37 |
| 6. LED 4 | Continuous | R+W | 39 |
| 7. LED 5 | Continuous | R+W+FR | 37 |
| 8. Fluorescent 1 | Continuous | | 42 |
| 9. Fluorescent 1 | Cyclic | | 45 |
| 10. Fluorescent 2 | Continuous | | 42 |
| 11. Fluorescent 2 | Cyclic | | 45 |



Results: Stretching of leaves

- Average stretching 4 youngest leaves



Results: Stretching of leaves

- Stretching during grow (first leaves)

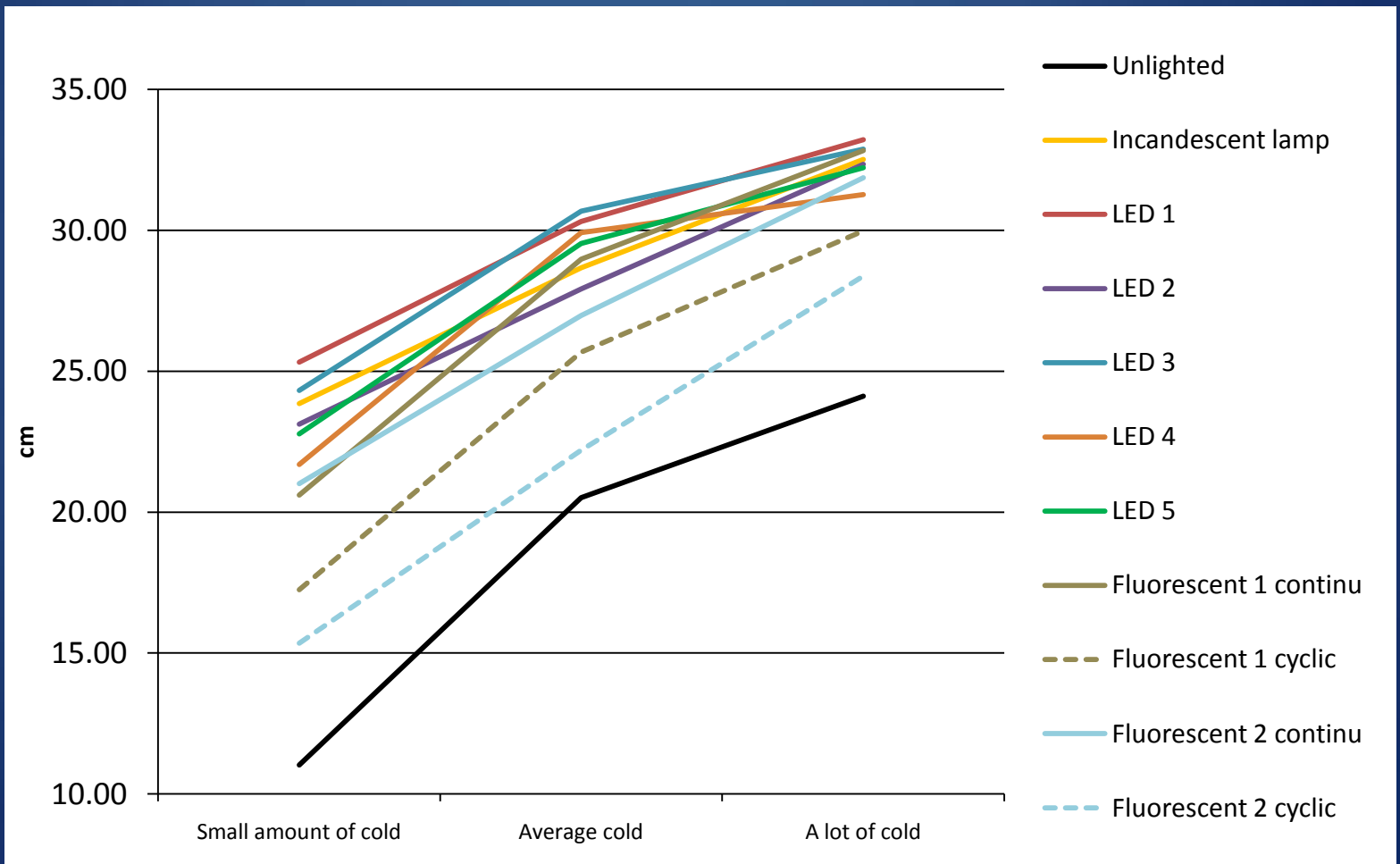


Unlighted plants
Small amount of cold

LED
Small amount of cold

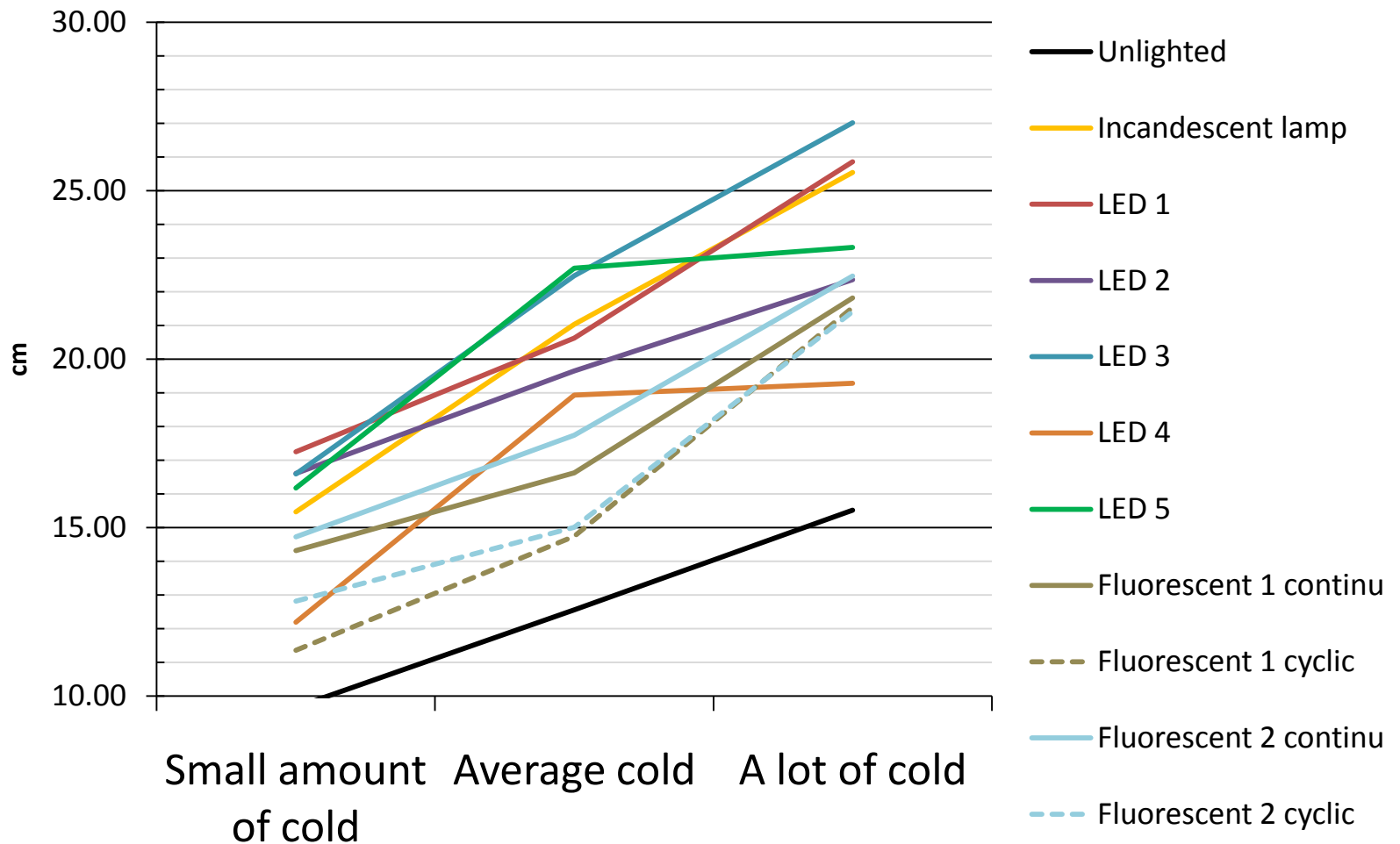
Results: Stretching of leaves

- Final stretching of the crop



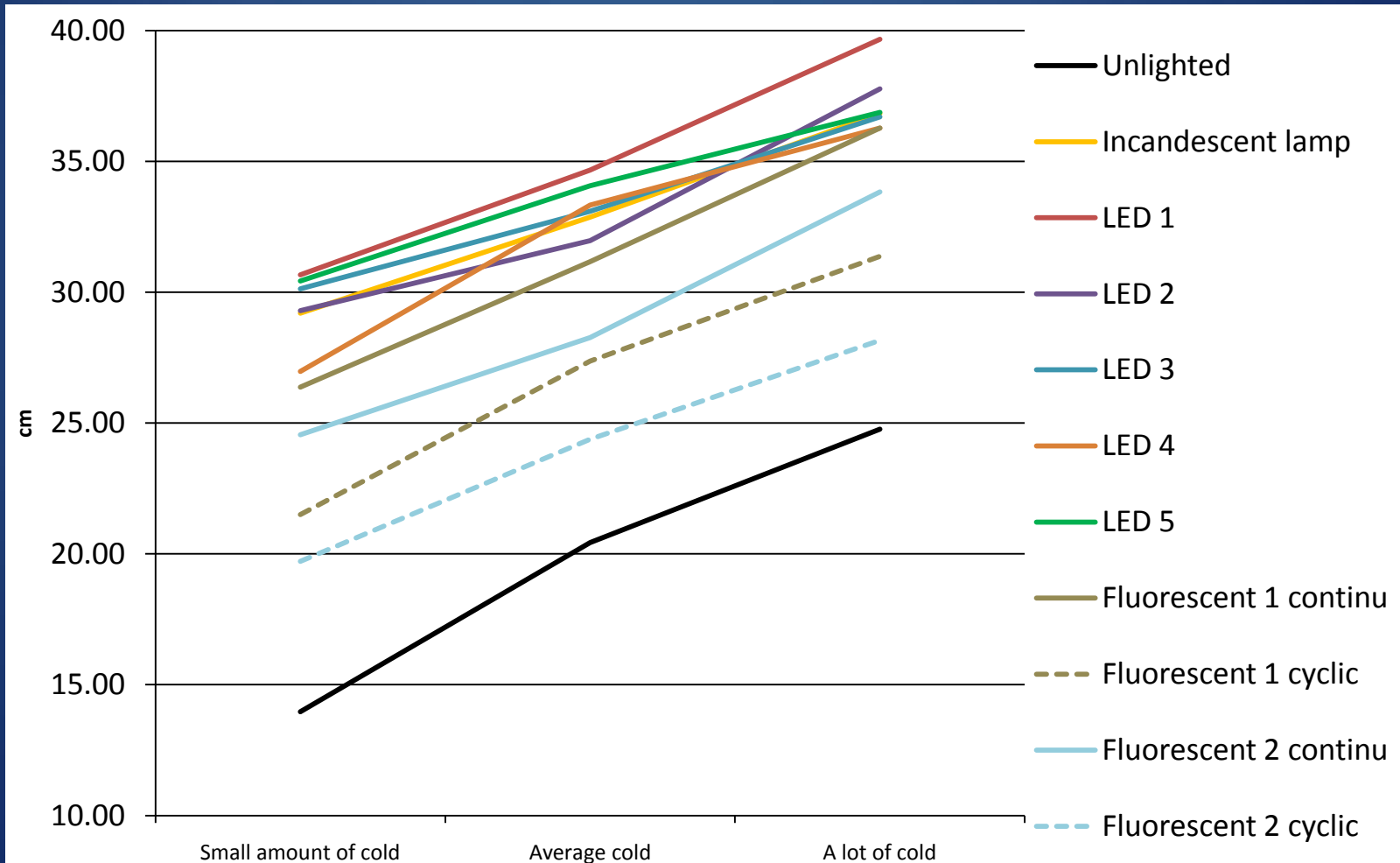
Results: Stretching of flower branches

- Average stretching of 2 youngest flower branches



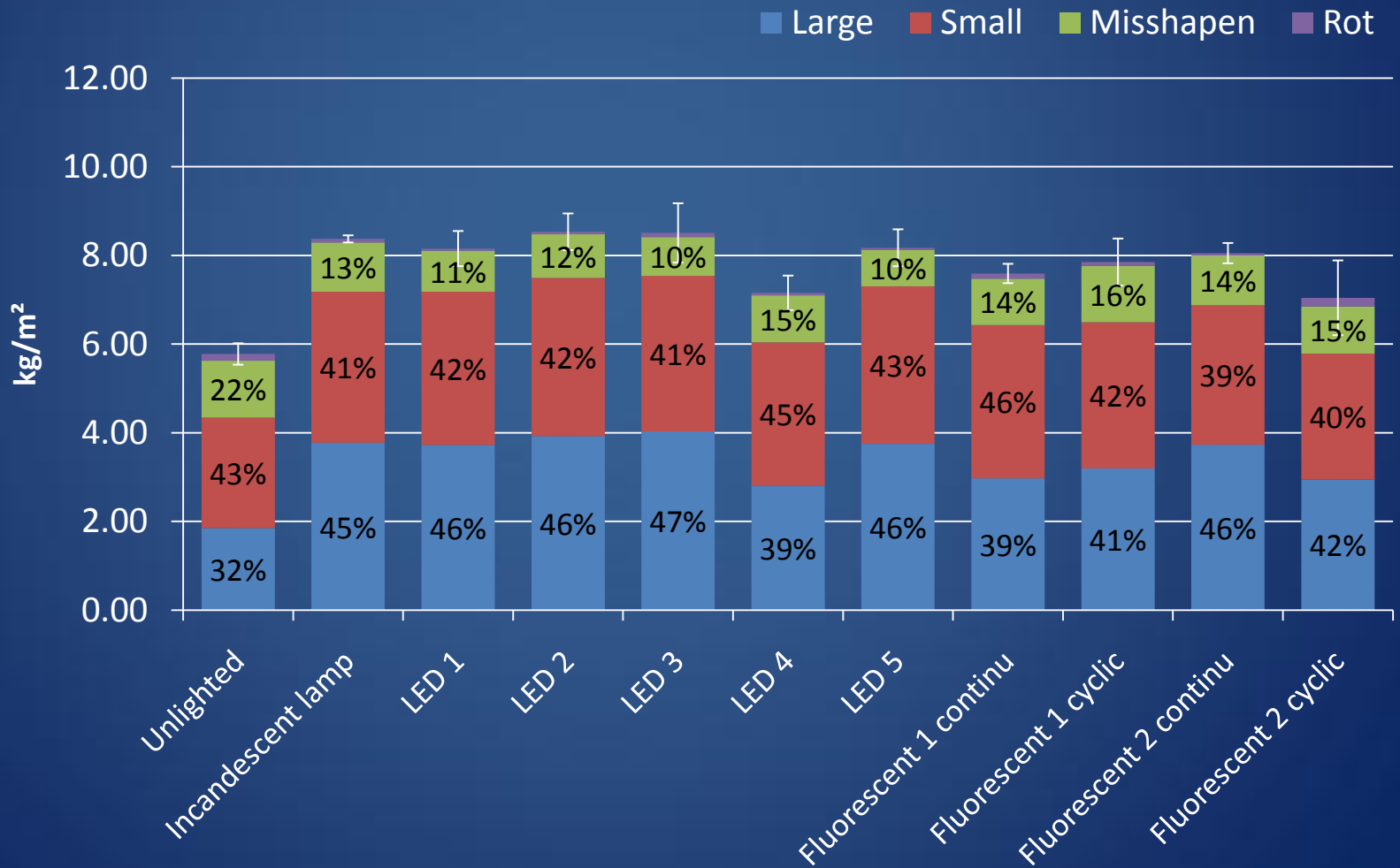
Results: Stretching of flower branches

- Final stretching of the flower branches



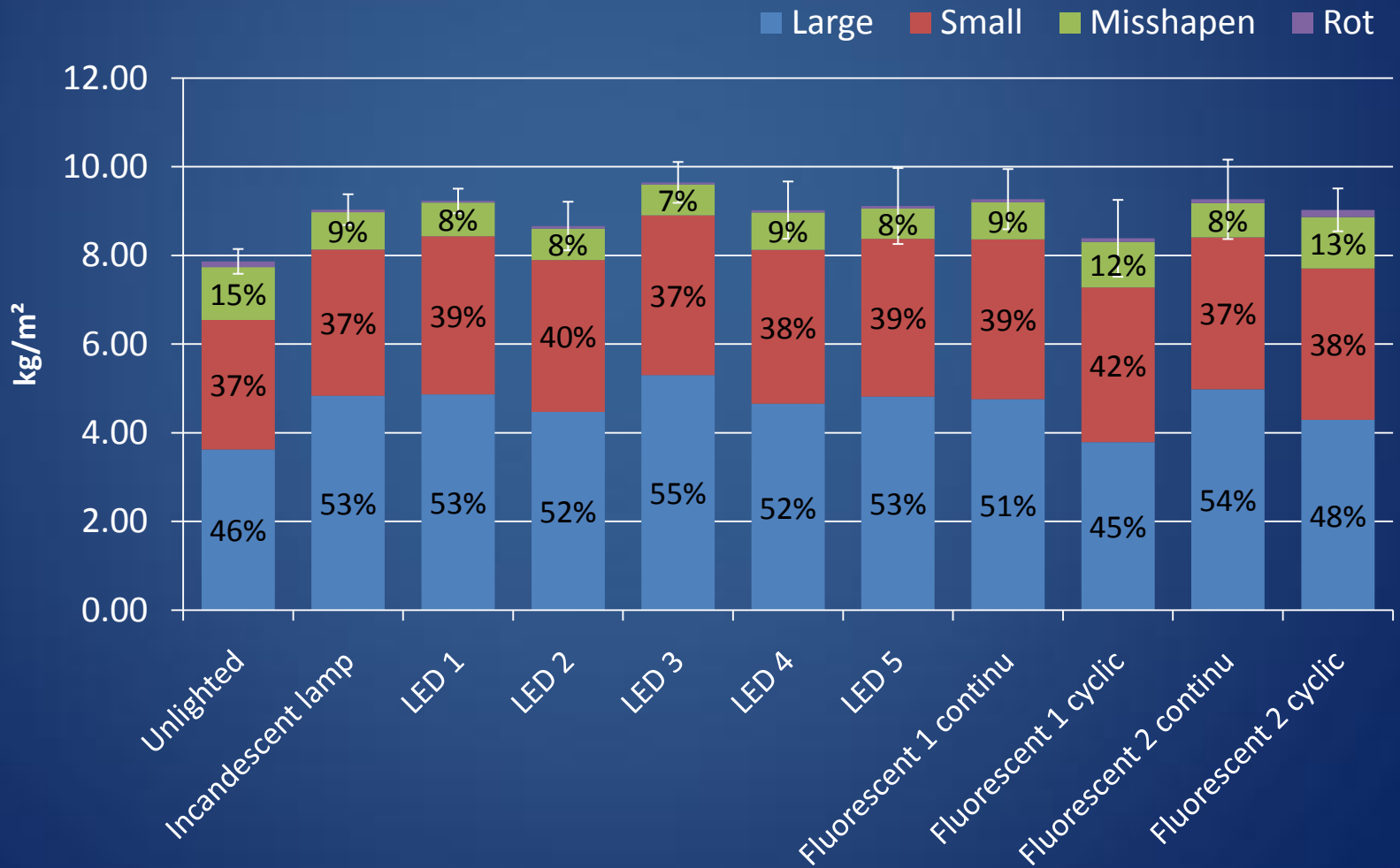
Results: production & grading

- Very warm winter (small amount of cold)



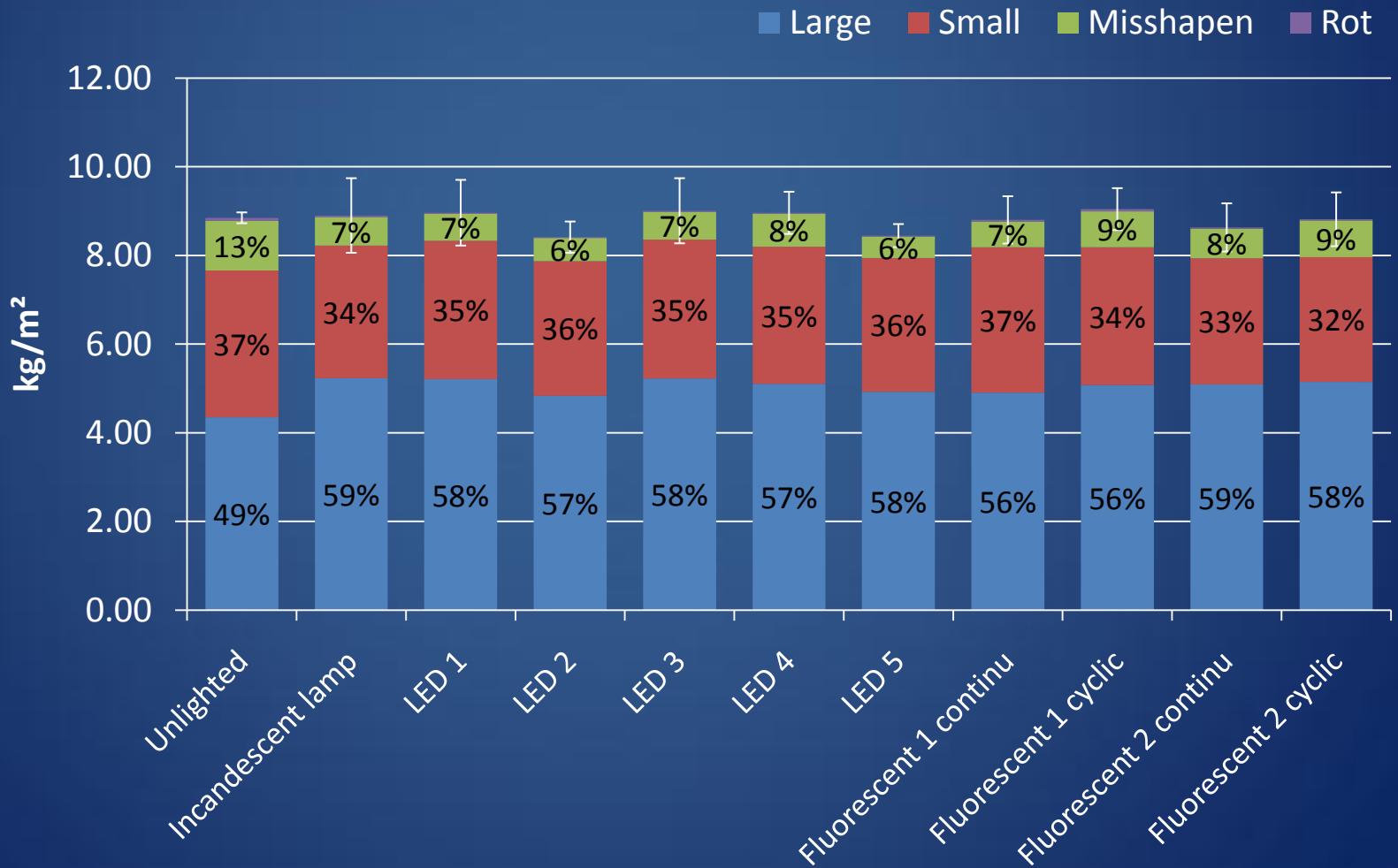
Results: production & grading

- Warm winter (average cold)

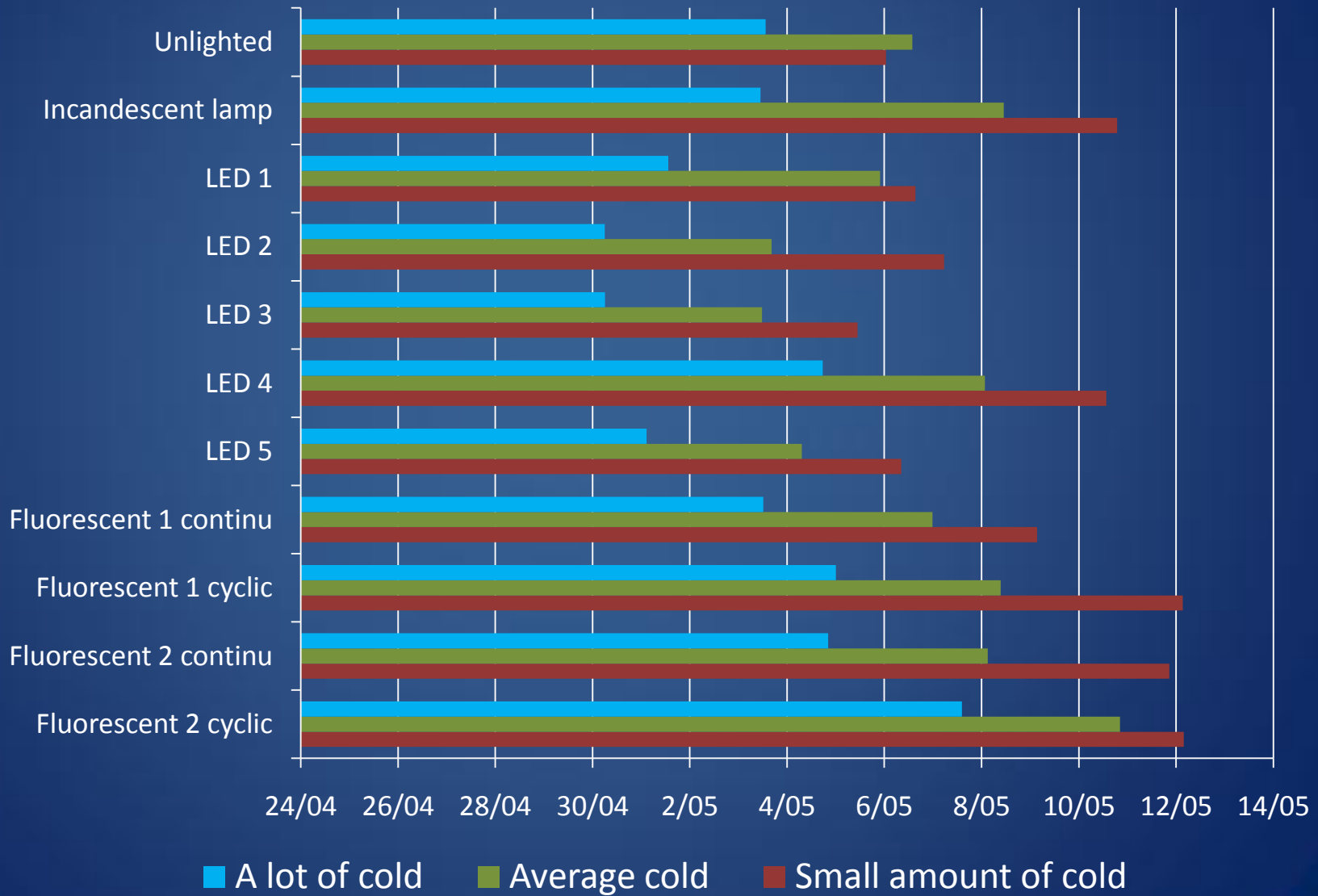


Results: production & grading

- Cold winter (a lot of cold)



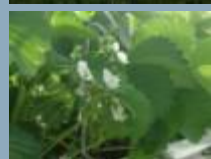
Results: date of 50% harvest



Costs and energy use

- Data

| | Power (Watt) | Cost (ex. VAT) | Life (hours) |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Incandescent lamp Superlux Agro | 100 | € 6,00 | 2000 |
| Incandescent lamp Osram/Sylvania | 100 | € 1,05 | 1000 |
| Fluorescent lamp Rainbow | 20 | € 3,00 | 8000 |
| Fluorescent lamp Megaman Nature color | 23 | € 10,80 | 15000 |
| LED-lamp 10W | 10 | € 35,00 | 30000 |
| LED-lamp 17W | 17 | € 35,00 | 30000 |



Costs and energy use

- Assumptions:

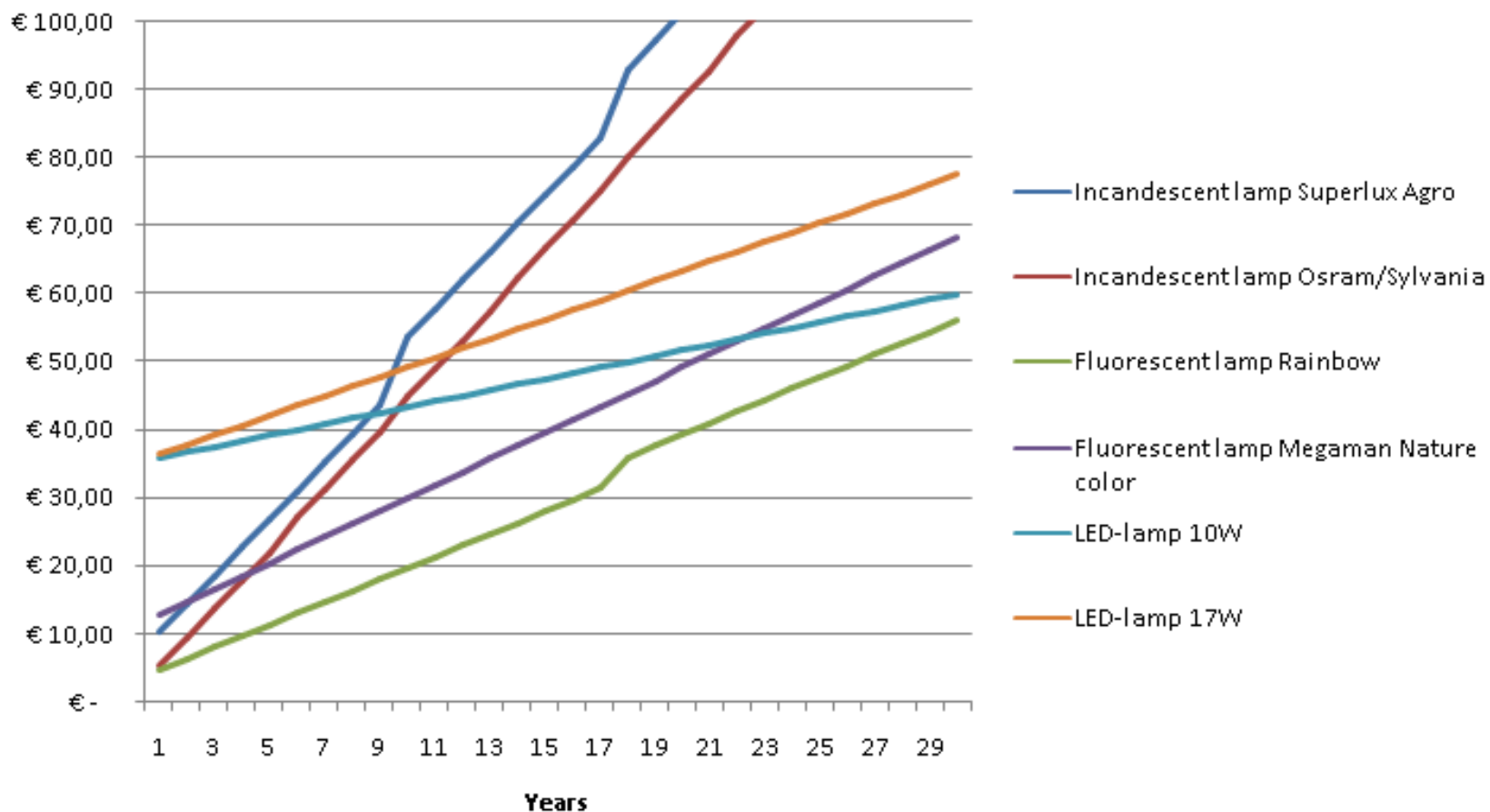
| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------|
| ~ Nights of lighting per year | : | 35 |
| ~ Hours per night | : | 14 |
| ~ Cost / kWh | : | € 0,17 |

- ~ Lamps fulfill their theoretical life expectation
- ~ Cyclic lighting : 1/2 hour per hour



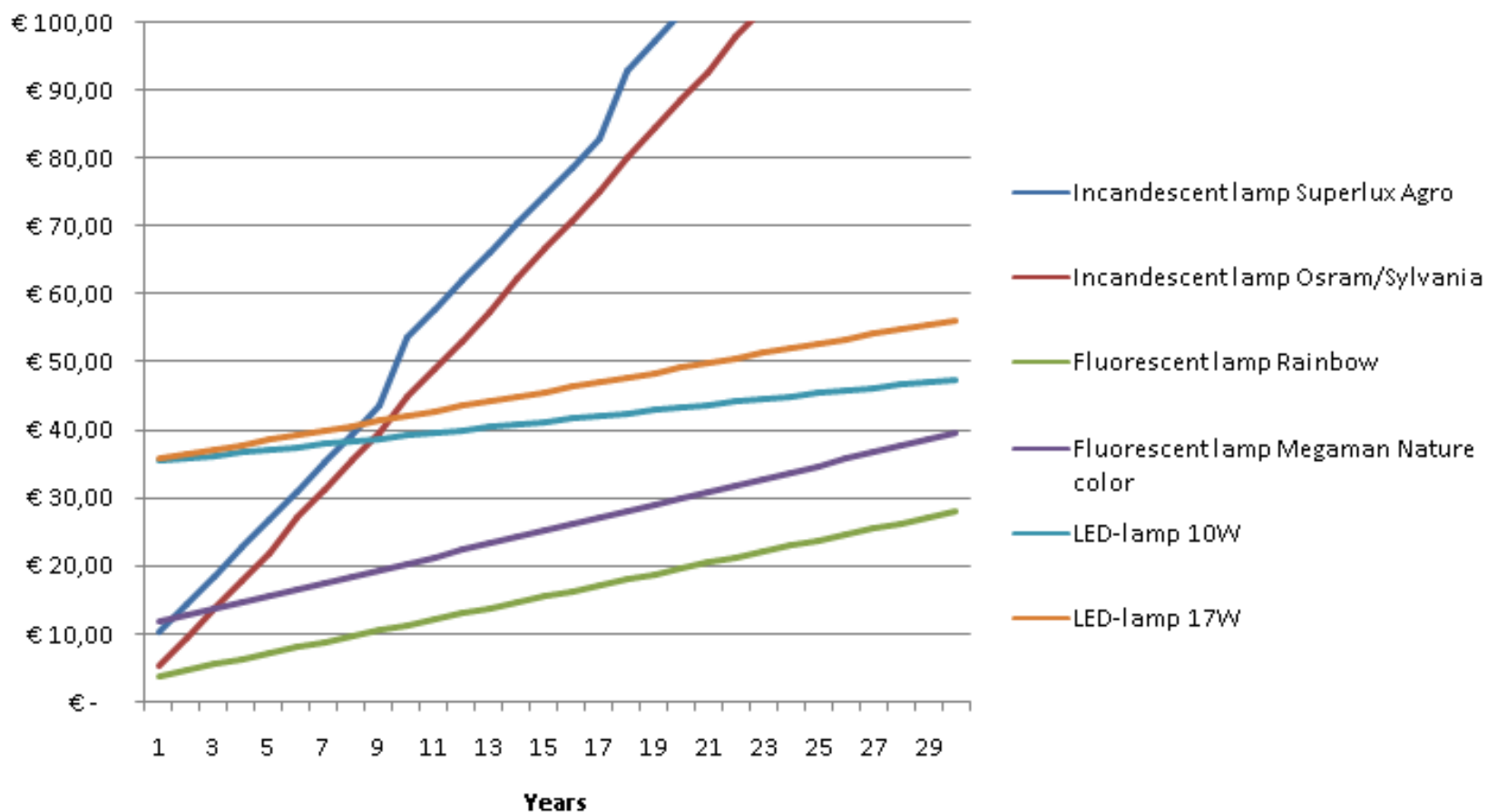
Costs and energy use

- Incandescent lamps : cyclic
- Fluorescent lamps : continu
- LED : continu



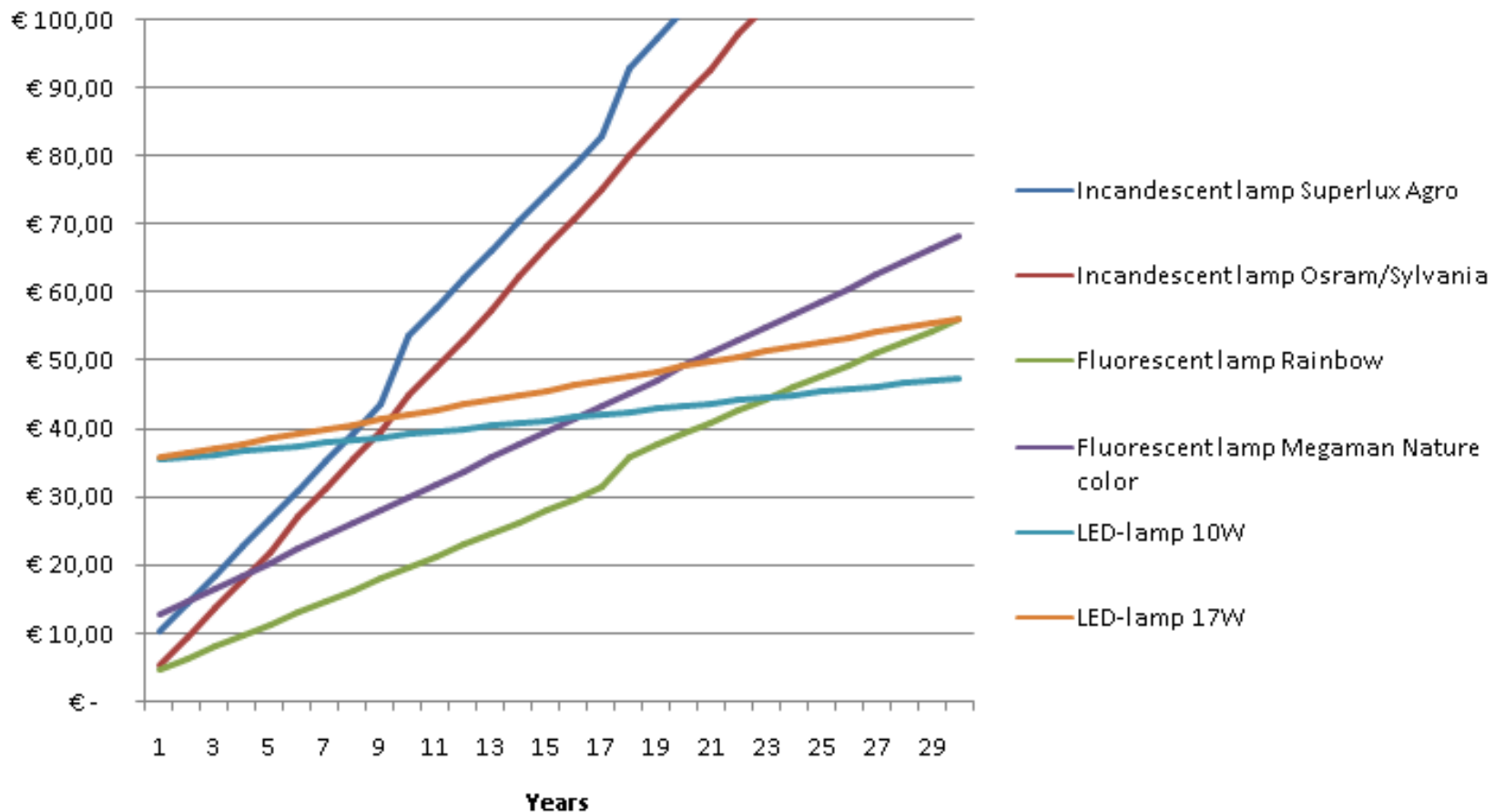
Costs and energy use

- Incandescent lamps : cyclic
- Fluorescent lamps : cyclic
- LED : cyclic



Costs and energy use

- Incandescent lamps : cyclic
- Fluorescent lamps : continu
- LED : cyclic



Conclusions

- For all lamp types:
 - ~ The effect of lighting is higher with less cold
- Incandescent lamps:
 - ~ Can compensate lack of cold:
Better production, grading and stretching



Conclusions

- Fluorescent lamps

- ~ Less effective than incandescent lamps

- ~ Reaction of the plants is slow

- ~ They do work,

- in a cold winter, similar with incandescent lamp but slower

- but with a small amount of cold it is difficult

⇒ Continuous lighting

⇒ Few nights longer



Conclusions

- LED's

- ~ Spectrum is important

- FarRed: necessary
- Blue: no surplus value

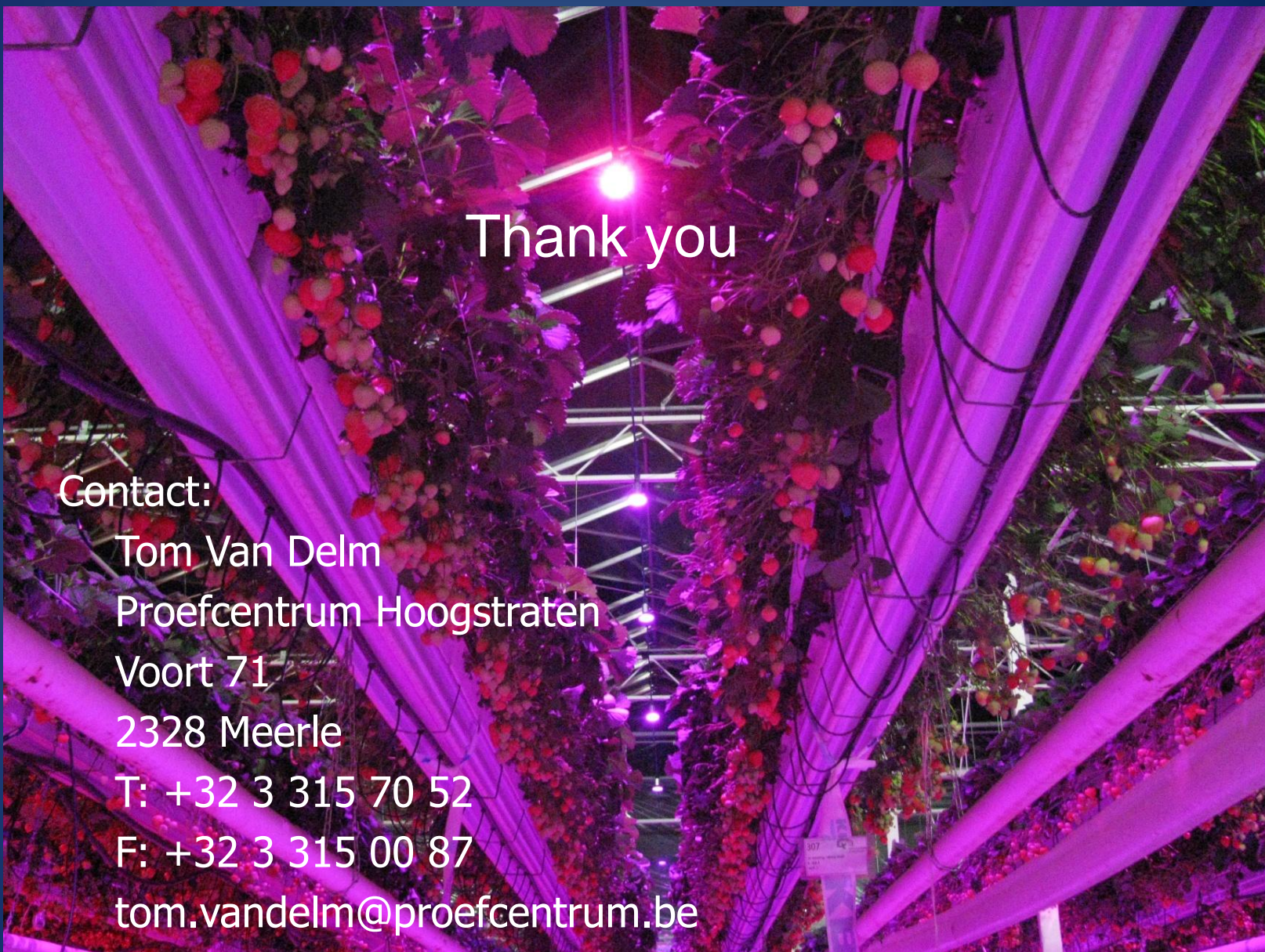
- Ratio Red/FarRed : less important then presence of FarRed

- ~ They can replace incandescent lamp

- ~ Further research necessary for optimizing spectrum, strategy and density

- ~ High price is countered by low energy consumption





Thank you

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