

		Relative Humidity											
		95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	
T E M P	15	0.6	1.3	1.9	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.5	5.2	5.8	6.5	7.1	
	16	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.7	3.4	4.1	4.8	5.5	6.2	6.9	7.5	
	17	0.7	1.5	2.2	2.9	3.6	4.4	5.1	5.8	6.5	7.3	8.0	
	18	0.8	1.5	2.3	3.1	3.9	4.6	5.4	6.2	6.9	7.7	8.5	
	19	0.8	1.6	2.4	3.3	4.1	4.9	5.7	6.5	7.3	8.2	9.0	

In this post, I share my experience with the semi-closed glasshouse. There is much confusion on how best to grow crops in a semi-closed glasshouse, and this series of articles tries to clear up confusion, inspire new discussion and educate.

Daytime Humidity in a Semi-Closed Glasshouse

In the last post, we saw that a plant responds to low humidity by making large leaves. This means that low humidity creates a vegetative plant and that a grower can create a more generative plant by maintaining a high humidity. But how high can we go? The surprising answer is that in a semi-closed glasshouse, we can almost never go high enough! Let me explain.

First, let's define Absolute Humidity (AH), Humidity Deficit (HD) and Relative Humidity (RH). AH is the maximum amount of water in grams that can be contained in one cubic meter of air. HD is the number of grams of water that must be added to a cubic meter of air to reach AH. Relative Humidity is the amount of water vapour present in air expressed as a percentage of the amount needed to reach AH.

Figure 1 shows the AH of air. The graph makes it clear that warm air can contain more water vapour than cool air. We experience this emphatically when on a hot summer afternoon, a cold front cools warm humid air resulting in a tropical downpour caused by the fact that cold air cannot contain as much moisture as warm air.

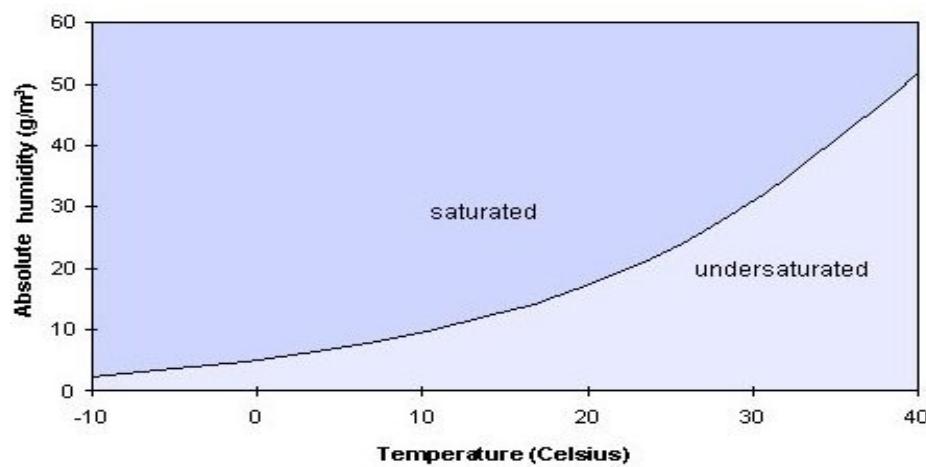


Figure 1; Absolute Humidity

The graph shows that 30-degree Celsius air can contain almost twice as much water than air at 20 degrees Celsius. The day-time temperature in the glasshouse varies between 20 and 30 degrees Celsius. At these temperatures a slight change in temperature or humidity can create a large difference in HD. For instance, decreasing the humidity from 75% to 65% at 25 degrees Celsius increases the Humidity Deficit from 5.8 to 8.1 gr/m³.

To consider the true reality of humidity look at figure 2. The glasshouse is at 31.4 degrees Celsius and 63% RH. Compare this to 30.8 degrees Celsius and 66% RH in figure 3. At first sight, it seems that the example in Figure 3 would be preferable as the HD is lower and the temperature is cooler. But if

we look closer, we find that the fanspeed in figure 3 has been turned up from 85% to 100% in an attempt to cool the glasshouse. The air was pushed through the climate chamber too fast and the water in the pad wall did not get a chance to evaporate resulting in air with a lower water content being blown into the glasshouse.

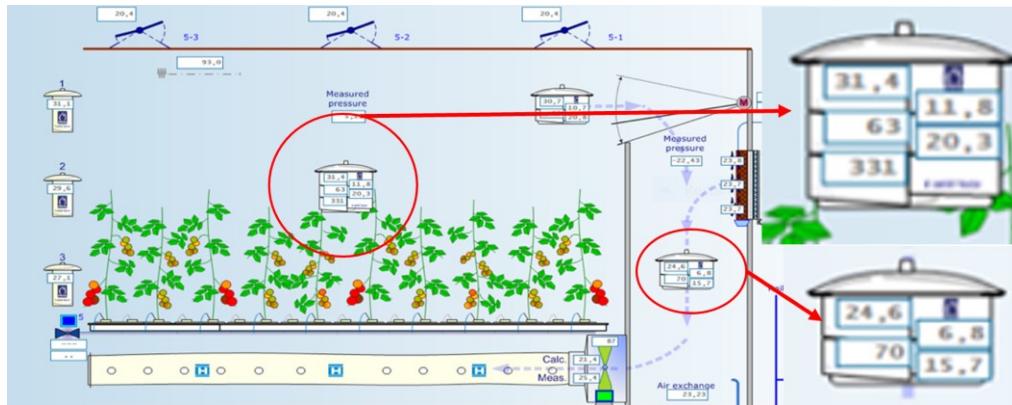


Figure 2; Conditions in the glasshouse at 85% fan speed.

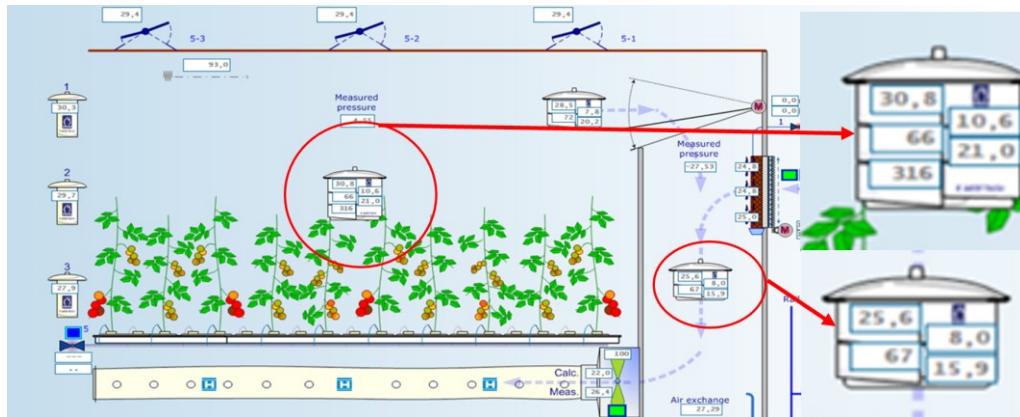


Figure 3; Conditions in the glasshouse at 100% fan speed.

In a semi-closed glasshouse we can measure the difference in AH between the air coming into the glasshouse and the air leaving the glasshouse. If we assume that the transpiration of the plants is responsible for the difference, we can calculate how much the plant transpires.

				Fan Speed	Air Exchange	Air Ltr/M2/Hr
Figure 2	Temp	RH	AH			
Corridor	24.6	70	15.8	85		
GH	31.4	63	20.6			
Diff			4.8		9.5	0.34

				Fan Speed	Air Exchange	Air Ltr/M2/Hr
Figure 3	Temp	RH	AH			
Corridor	25.6	67	13.8	100		
GH	30.8	66	21			
Diff			7.2		11	0.59

Figure 4; Calculating the transpiration rate.

The transpiration rate is obtained by multiplying the difference in AH between incoming and outgoing air, multiplied by the air exchange rate, multiplied by the height of the glasshouse. In this example, the glasshouse is 7 mtr. tall. We also must adjust the calculation for the change in air volume at different temperatures, but this has only a tiny impact on the result. Figure 4 shows that the plants in Figure 3 added a whopping 0.59 Ltr/M²/Hr to the glasshouse air. Compare this to almost half that amount at 0.34 Ltr/M²/Hr in the example for figure 2 and one realises, nothing is like it seems in the semi-closed glasshouse when it comes to humidity. The main difference between the two situations is caused by the lower AH of the air entering the glasshouse in figure 3. Reducing the transpiration rate at the conditions in this real-life experiment, helps the plant perform better. In a semi-closed glasshouse, we must take the AH of the air entering the glasshouse into consideration. In a conventional glasshouse we should do the same, however, it is much more difficult to ascertain the air exchange rate. This is another great advantage of the semi-closed glasshouse. The air exchange is (virtually) nondependent on the outside conditions.

After the last post, a question was asked if Vapour Pressure Deficit (VPD) is the measurement we should use to assess the climate. To be useful any measurement needs to meet three criteria. It needs to measure correct all the time, be representative of the area that it measures, and we need to be able to attach guidelines to the measurements, so the grower knows if it is too high or too low. VPD measurement through infrared meters is a great tool to provide the grower with information, but the question needs to be asked whether the infrared measurement of a dozen or so plants is a good reflection of a 1-hectare compartment. We have come to rely on temperature and humidity measurement in a glasshouse as a good way to assess the climate because temperature and humidity are homogenous. In addition, the guide levels for VPD are 0.5 to 1.5, but I have seen plant stress, or too much vegetative growth well within these guidelines. I compare the infrared meters with moisture sensors or scales to help with irrigation management. It provides the grower much more insight into what really happens with the plant, but no one irrigates based on these measurements only. Personally, for a semi-closed glasshouse, I would like to see the climate computer calculate the transpiration rate based on the difference in AH between the climate chamber and the glasshouse, corrected for fan speed, like the example given in this post. This would be the ultimate guideline in whether we are giving the plant a vegetative or generative impulse, and if we make the plant work too hard.

In the next post I will give some guidelines as to what an acceptable HD is in a semi-closed glasshouse. Stay tuned!!

If you like to be copied in on future articles or would like to know more and have questions, follow me on LinkedIn [Godfried Dol](#), or email Godfrey@glasshouse-consultancy.com or go to my website; <http://www.glasshouse-consultancy.com>