

# Greenhouses























# **Greenhouses**

**Why – what plants**

**When – what season**

**Where**

# **Greenhouses**

**Why – what plants**





# **Greenhouses**

**When – what season**

**Spring – starts**

**All Year**

**Winter - overwinter**



# Greenhouses

**Where**



# **Greenhouses**

**(my assigned topic)**

**Ventilation -  
Temperature  
management**

**Critical in NM**

# **Ventilation**

**Mixes air in the  
greenhouse – creates  
uniform temperatures**

**Air movement  
reduces disease  
problems**

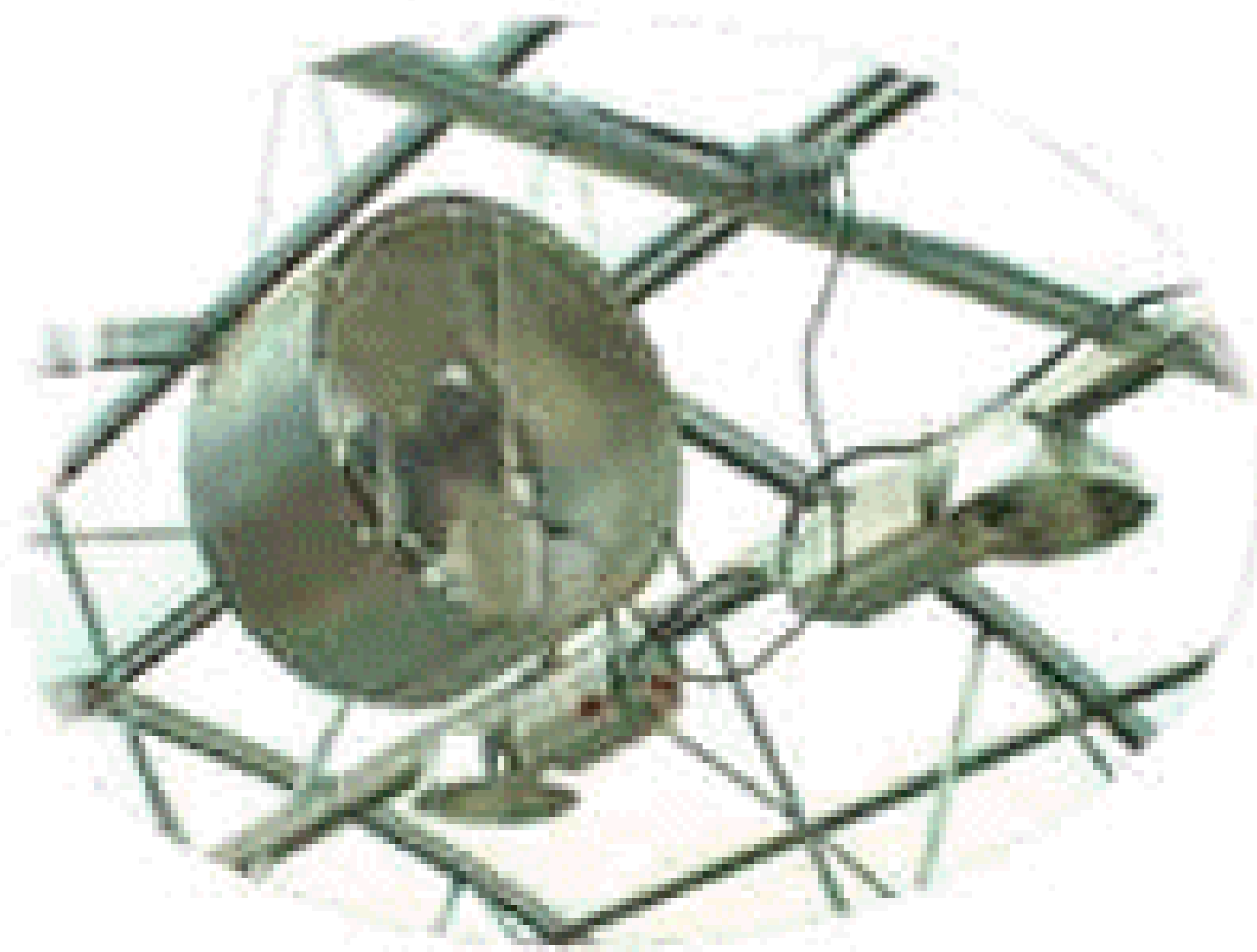
# **Ventilation**

**Essential for  
summer plant  
production**



# Ventilation

## Fan types

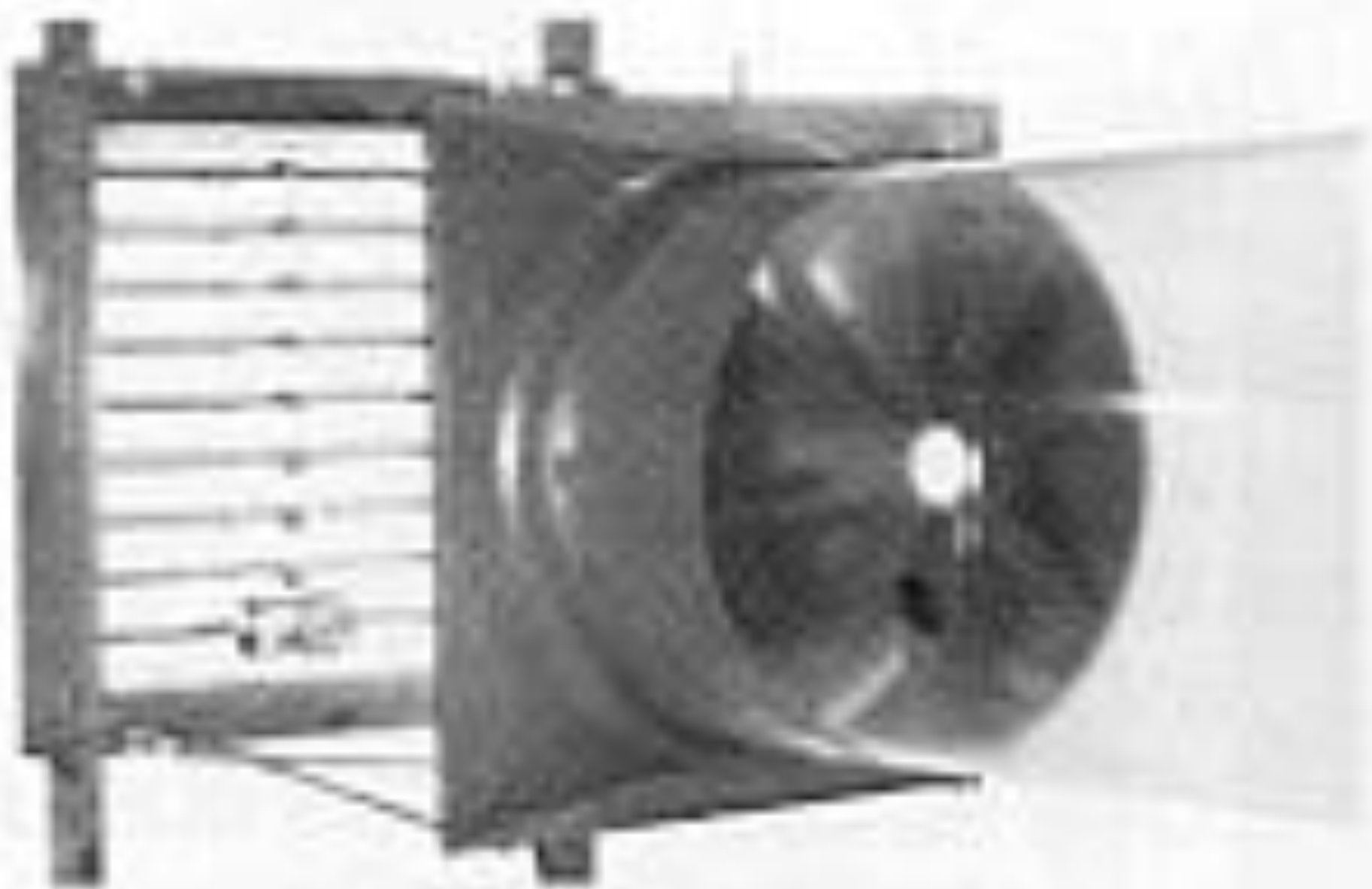






# Ventilation

**These circulate air within greenhouse to make temperature uniform and reduce disease problems**



# Ventilation

**Poly-tube good for  
bringing in cold air in  
winter and  
distributing it without  
plant injury**

# **Ventilation**

## **Fan Performance**

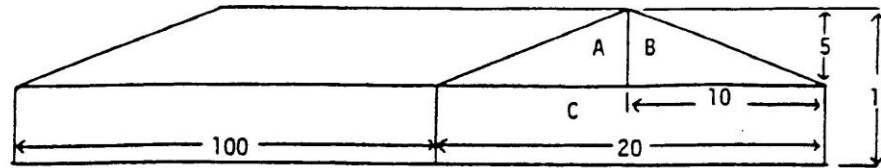
# Ventilation

**Determine number of air changes needed per minute and volume of the greenhouse**

# Ventilation

**With manufacturers charts determine size of fan needed.**

Figure 1. Greenhouse volume calculations.



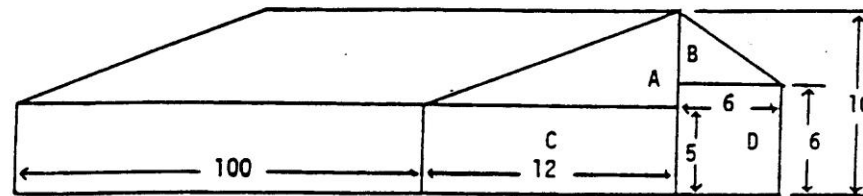
*Even Span Structure*

Area A and B =  $.5 (5 \times 10) = 25$

Area C =  $20 \times 5 = 100$

Total Area =  $A + B + C = 100 + 25 + 25 = 150$

Volume = Length x Total Area =  $100 \times 150 \times 15,000$  cu. ft.



*3/4 Span Structure*

Area A =  $.5 (12 \times 5) = 30$

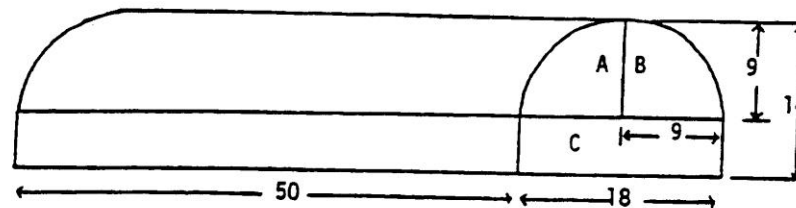
Area B =  $.5 (4 \times 6) = 12$

Area C =  $12 \times 5 = 60$

Area D =  $6 \times 6 = 36$

Total Area =  $A + B + C + D = 30 + 12 + 60 + 36 = 138$

Volume = Length x Total Area =  $100 \times 138 = 13,800$  cu. ft.



*Roundtop Structure*

Area A + B =  $.5 (\pi r^2) = 127$

Area C =  $5 \times 18 = 90$  sq. ft.

Total Area =  $A + B + C = 127 + 90 + 217 = 10,850$  cu. ft.



# Ventilation

## Fan Selection

# **Ventilation**

**Centrifugal Fans - for specialized purposes**

**Axial Direct Drive – speed limited by motor design**

**Belt Drive – higher maintenance**

# **Ventilation**

**Energy Use and  
Efficiency**

**Important**

**Economic**

**Considerations**

Figure 2. Fan curves for greenhouse ventilating equipment

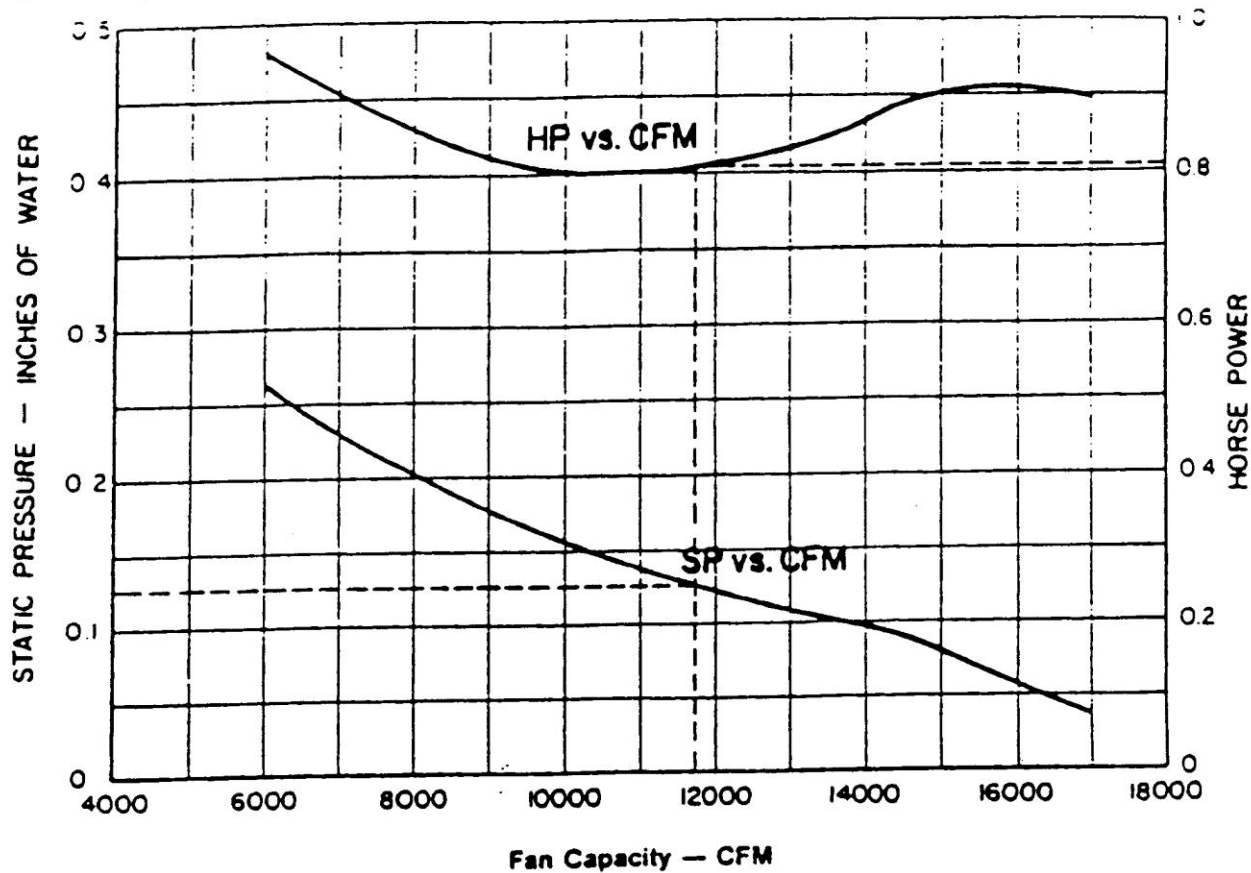


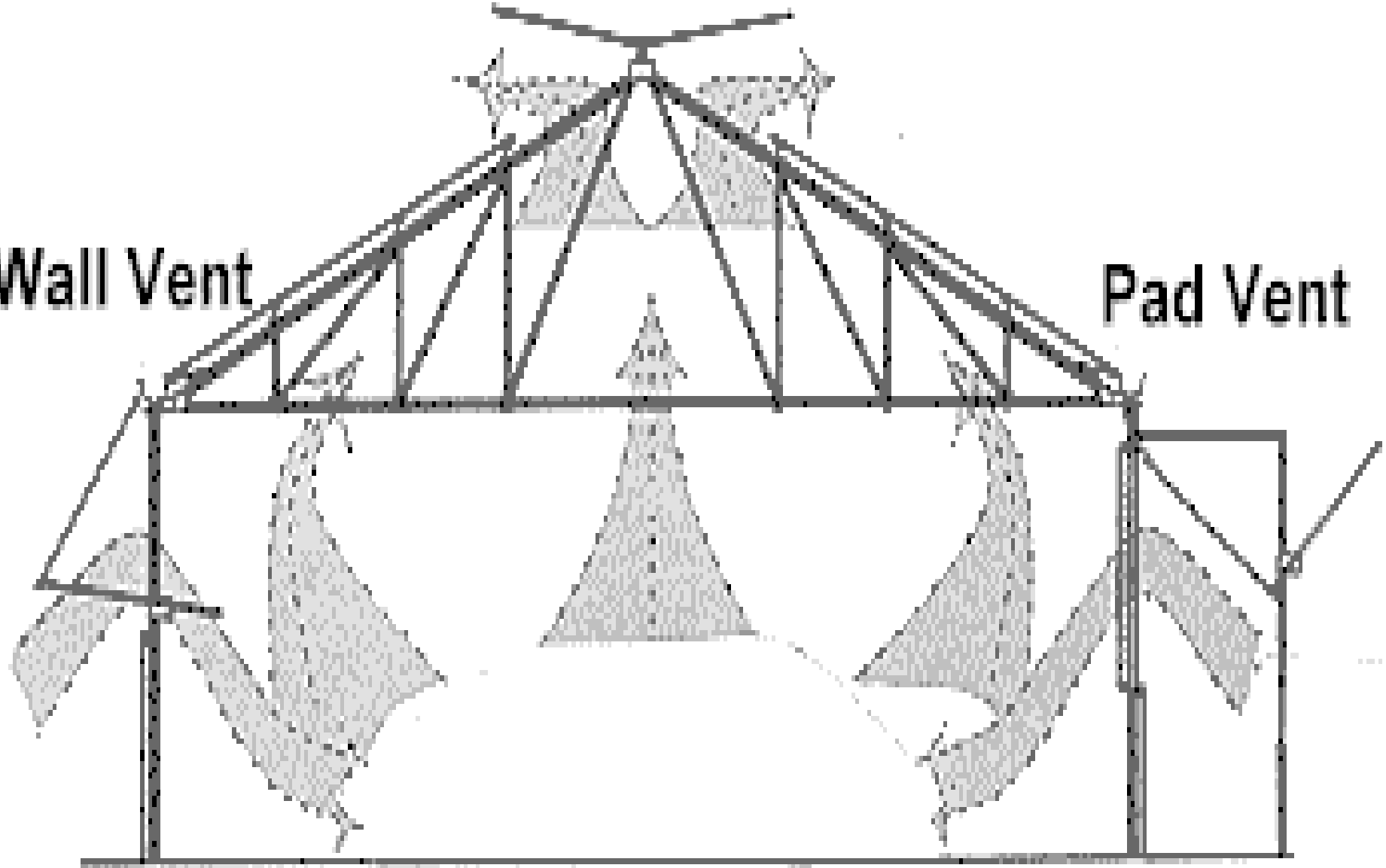
Table 1. Typical fan table for a normal 48-inch fan.

Maximum Motor Horsepower	RPM	Fan Capacity Cu. Ft. Per Minute						BHP
		0"sp	1/10"sp	1/8"sp	1/4"sp	3/8"sp	1/2"sp	
1.0	340	22,410	20,150	19,250	9,700			1.29
1.5	390	25,720	24,000	23,400	16,750			1.93
2.0	428	28,250	26,900	26,350	21,500	12,580		2.53
3.0	490	32,300	31,200	30,850	28,050	22,700		3.79
5.0	580	38,270	37,740	37,450	36,600	32,500	28,400	6.32

Roof Vent

Wall Vent

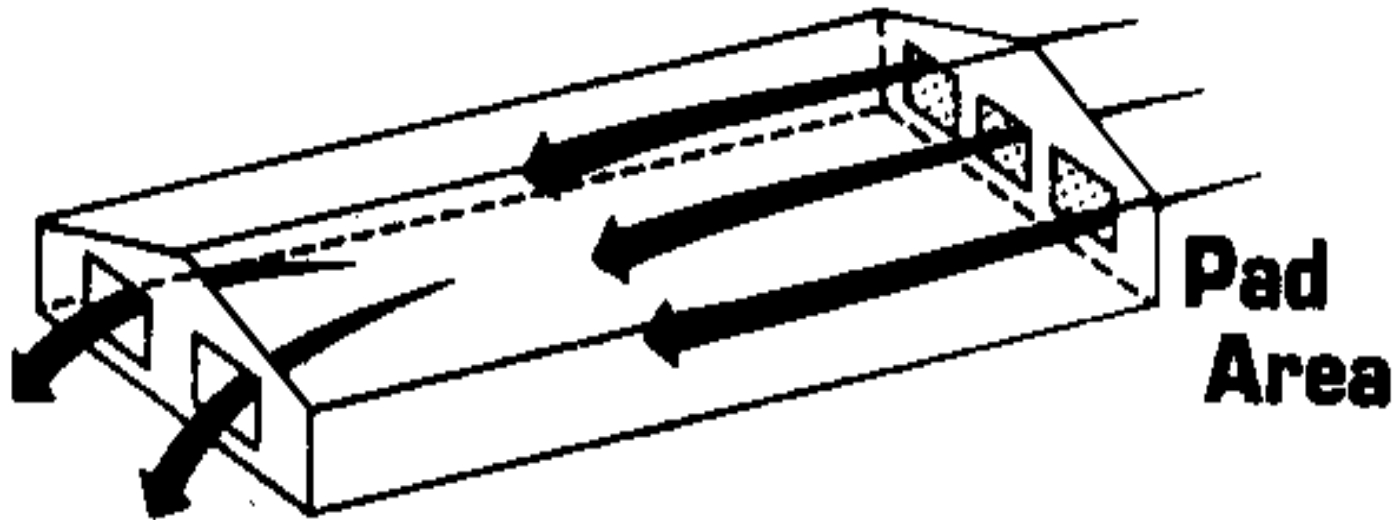
Pad Vent



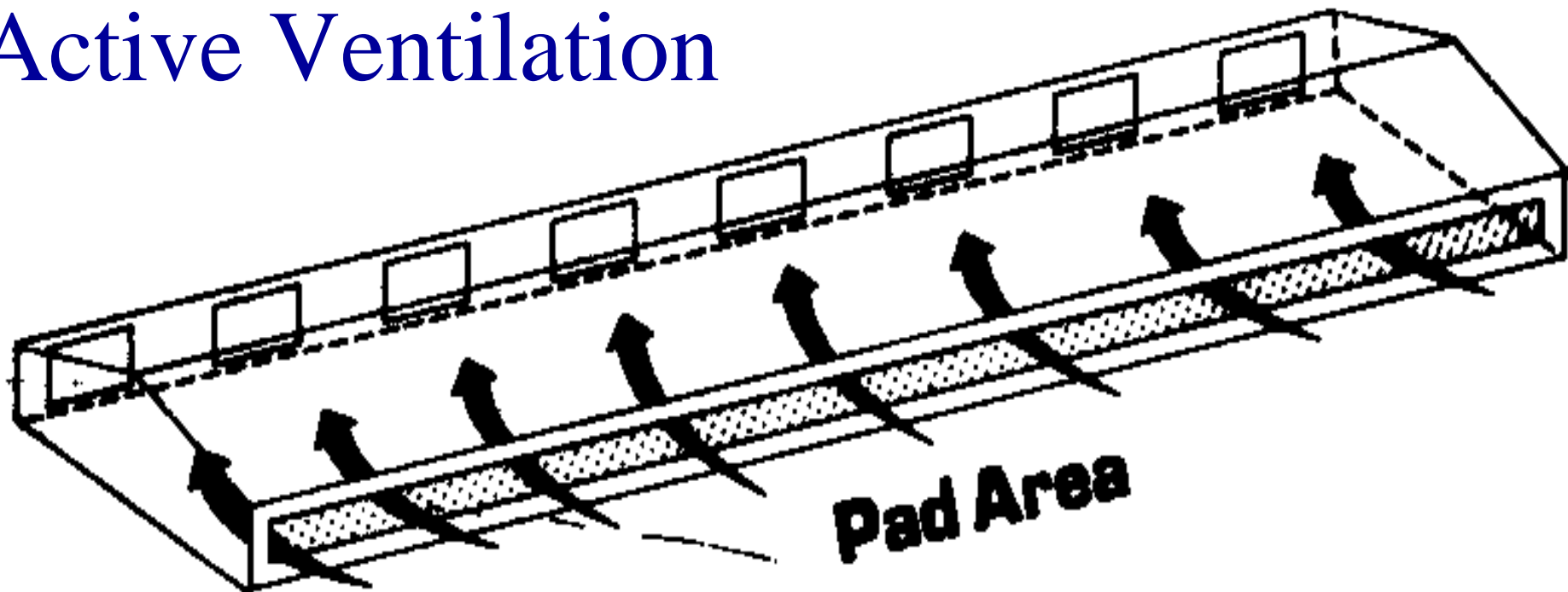
Passive Ventilation

# **Ventilation**

## **Active Cooling Systems**



## Active Ventilation







# **Ventilation**

## **Active Cooling Systems**

**laminar air flow**

**hot above and**

**below plant level**

# **Mist Cooling**

**Helps maintain  
humidity**

**Quick cooling**

A photograph showing a large, dark, curved structure, likely a tunnel or a large pipe, with a bright light source at the end, creating a strong lens flare effect. The light source is a bright yellow and orange glow, and the surrounding area is dark and shadowed. The overall scene is dimly lit, with the primary light source being the bright glow at the end of the structure.

Mist Cooling



# **Additional Temperature Management**

**Sun Screens &  
Shade Fabrics**

# **Sun Screens & Shade Fabrics**

**Shading cools**

**Reflect sunlight/heat  
away**

**White or aluminized  
best – diffused light**

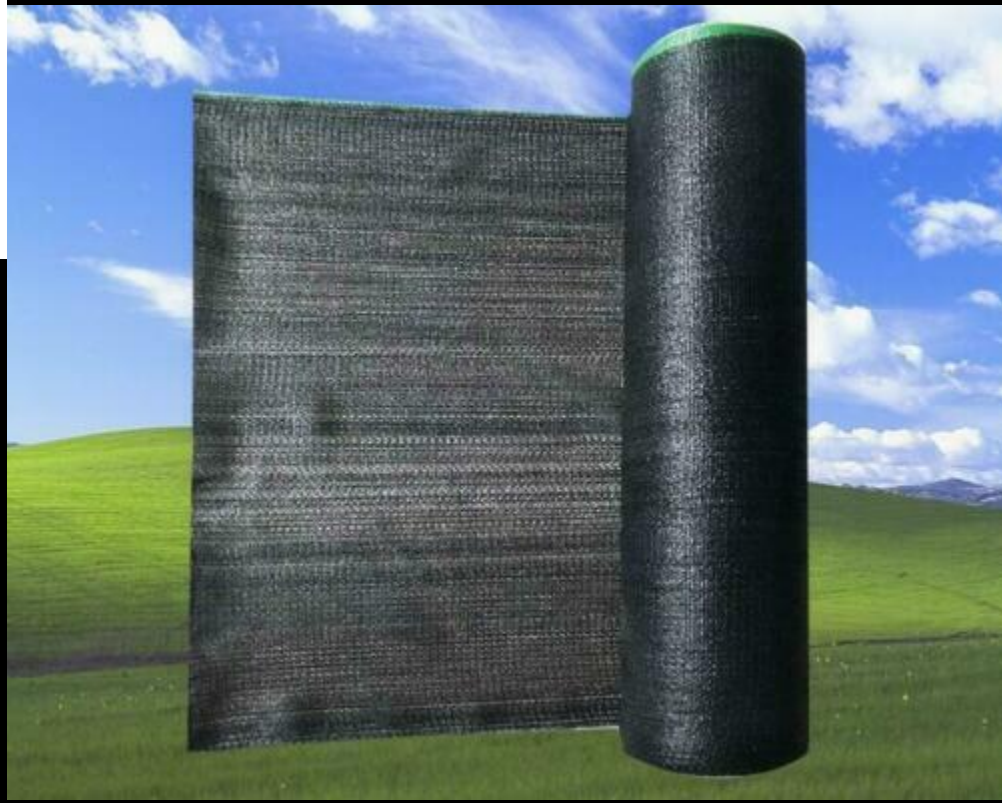


White

Sand

Green

Black







# Heating Systems

**Essential for  
winter plant  
production**

# Heating Systems

## Fuel sources

gas

electric

solar

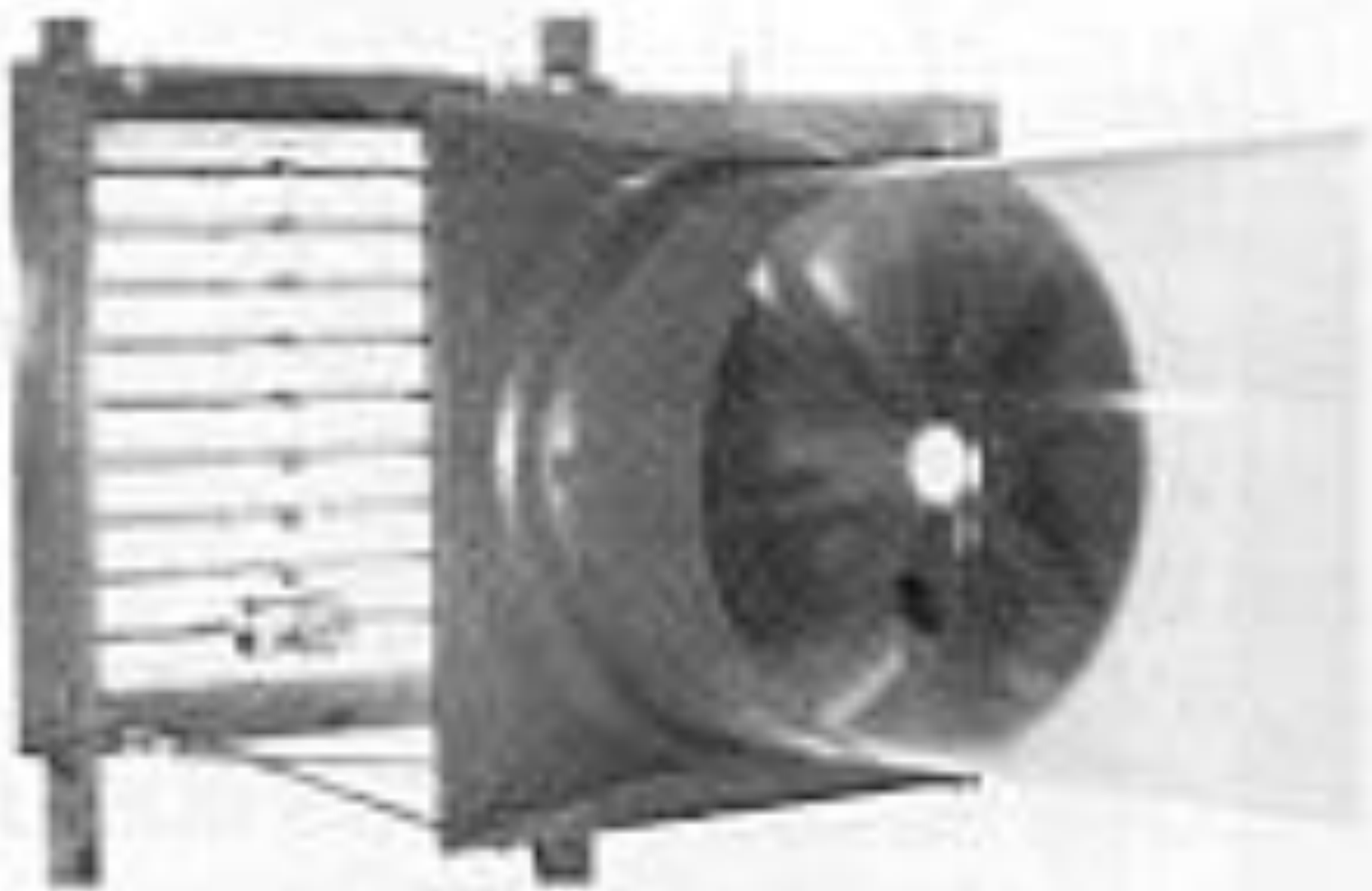
wood

# Heating Systems

**All systems require  
ventilation in and out  
for fire**

**Incomplete  
combustion will  
cause problems**





# Heating Systems

**Forced air most  
common**

**Poly-tube efficient,  
especially under  
bench**



# Heating Systems

**Consider hot water  
under pot heating –  
greatest efficiency  
especially if used  
with thermal blanket**





# Compost heat



# Supplemental solar heat – hot water storage in greenhouse



# **Thermal Blankets**

**In winter serve as  
thermal blanket to  
separate cold and  
warm air and  
reflect heat**