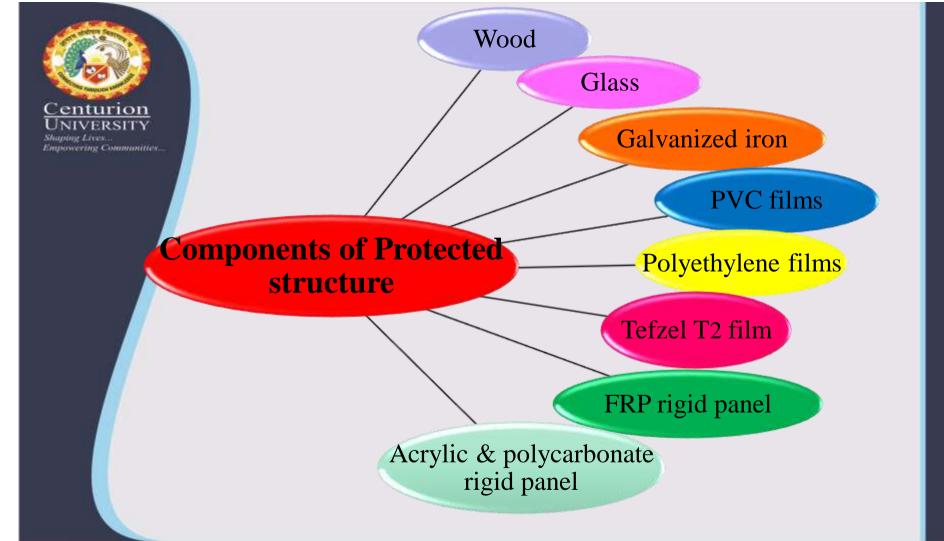


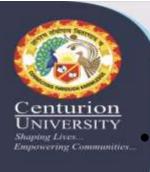
Center for Smart Agriculture Protected floriculture



Module 2: Components Pre-requisites for protected cultivation of flower crops

Session 7:Different components of protected structure



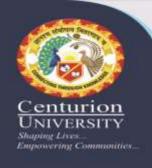


Wood

Generally used for low cost polyhouses used for making frames over which the polythene sheet is fixed.

- The commonly used woods are pine and casuarina which are strong and less expensive.
- In tropical areas, bamboo is often used to form the gable roof of a greenhouse structure.
- Red wood or cypress (natural decay resistance woods) can be used in desert or tropical regions.





- Wood must be painted with white colour paint.
- Wood must be treated for protection against decay.
- Chromated copper arsenate and ammonical copper arsenate are water based preservatives that are applied to the wood that may come into contact with the soil.



Galvanised iron (gi), aluminum, steel and reinforced cement concrete

Generally used for side posts, columns and purlins.

- In galvanising operation, the surface of iron or steel is coated with a thin layer of zinc to protect it against corrosion.
- The commonly followed processes to protect against corrosion are:
- (i) Hot dip galvanising (hot process) process
- (ii) Electro-galvanising (cold process) process









Greenhouse with steel structure



Glass

- Glass has been traditional glazing material all over the world.
- Widely used glass for greenhouse are:
- (i) Single drawn or float glass
- (ii) Hammered and tempered glass





Polyethylene film

- Polyethylene is principally used today for two reasons-
- (i) Plastic film greenhouses with permanent metal frames cost less than glass greenhouses.
- (ii) These are popular because the cost of heating them is approximately 40% lower compared to single-layer glass or fiber glass-reinforced plastic greenhouses.





Polyethylene film



Disadvantages

- These covering materials are short lived compared to glass and plastic panels.
- UV light from the sun causes the plastic to darken, thereby lowering transmission of light, also making it brittle, which leads to its breakage due to wind.
- Condensation causes disease development, development of water logged condition and oxygen deficient inside the greenhouse.



Polyvinyl chloride film (pvc films)

- UV light resistant vinyl films.
- Guaranteed for 4 to 5 years.
- Vinyl films tend to hold a static electrical charge, which attracts and holds dust. This in turn reduces light transmittance unless the dust is washed off.





Polyvinyl chloride film (pvc films)



Fiberglass-reinforced plastic (FRP) rigid panel

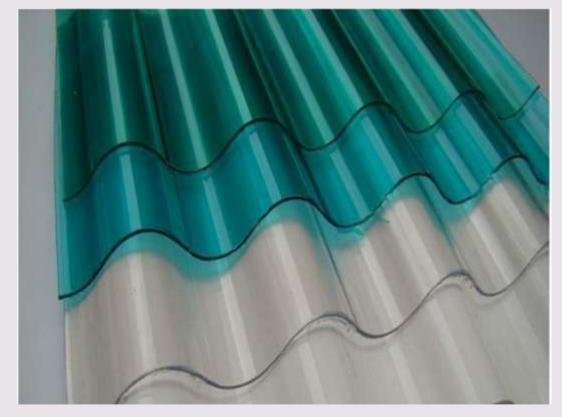
Advantages

- (i) It is more resistant to breakage by factors, such as hail or vandals.
 - (ii) The light intensity is rather uniform throughout the greenhouse in comparison with a glass covering.
 - (iii) FRP has advantage over glass is that, it cools easily.
 - (iv) FRP greenhouses require fewer structural members since sash bars are not needed.

Disadvantages

(i) The panels subjected to etching and pitting by dust abrasion and chemical pollution.





Fiberglass-reinforced plastic (FRP) rigid panel



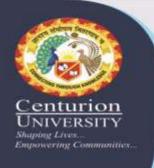
Acrylic and polycarbonate rigid-panel

- These panels have been available for about 15 years for greenhouse use.
- The panels have been used for glazing the side and end walls of plastic film greenhouses and retrofitting old glass greenhouse.
- Acrylic panels are highly inflammable.
- Acrylic panels are popular due to their higher light transmission and longer life.
- These panels are also available with a coating to prevent condensation drip.



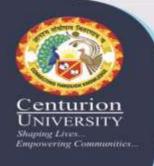


- Polycarbonate panels are non-flammable.
- Polycarbonate panels are preferred for commercial greenhouses due to -
- (i) lower price
- (ii) flame resistance
- (iii) greater resistance to hail damage
- These panels are also available with a coating to prevent condensation drip and also with an acrylic coating for extra protection from UV light.





Acrylic and polycarbonate rigid-panel



THANK YOU