

Water-efficient zero-emission greenhouse cultivation



Utrecht, May 10 2017

Ellen Beerling
&

Chris Blok

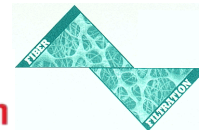
Romain Leyh

Jan Janse

Erik van Os

Jim van Ruijven

& Partners / Financiers:



Hier wordt geïnvesteerd in uw toekomst. Dit project wordt mede mogelijk gemaakt door het Europese Fonds voor Regionale Ontwikkelingen van de Europese Unie en een bijdrage van de provincie Zuid-Holland.

Global challenges



Water scarcity



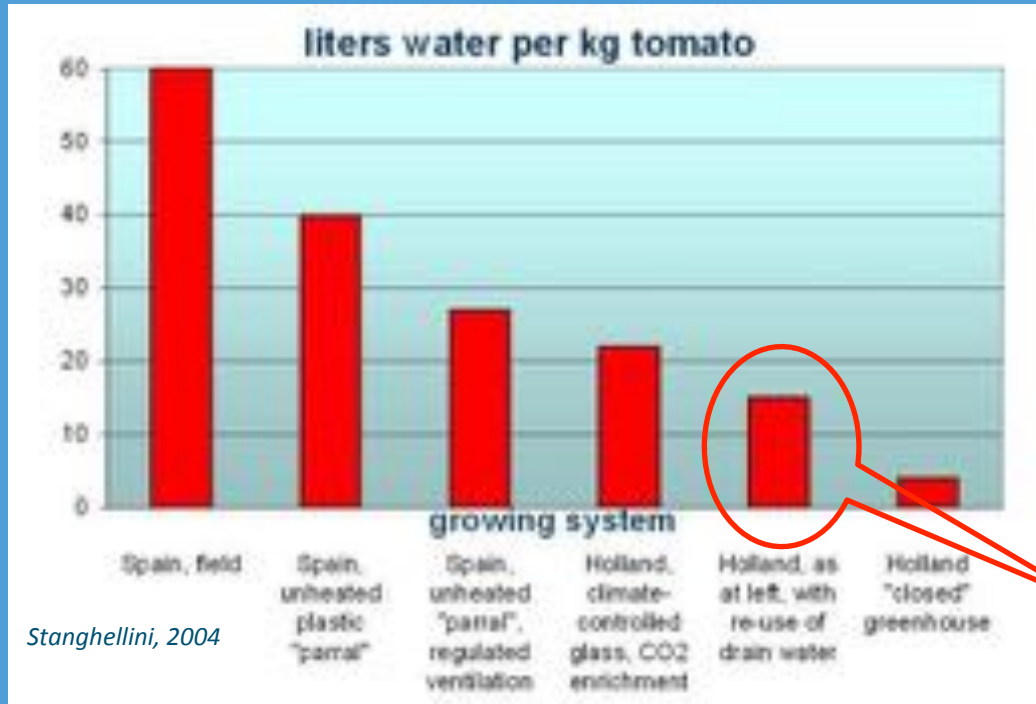
water quality issues



→ Resource use efficiency
More crop per drop



Greenhouse cultivation a solution?



Water (& nutrient) use efficiency increase:

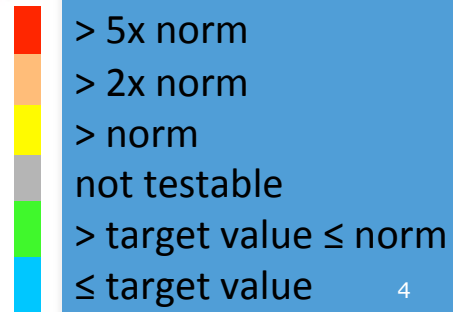
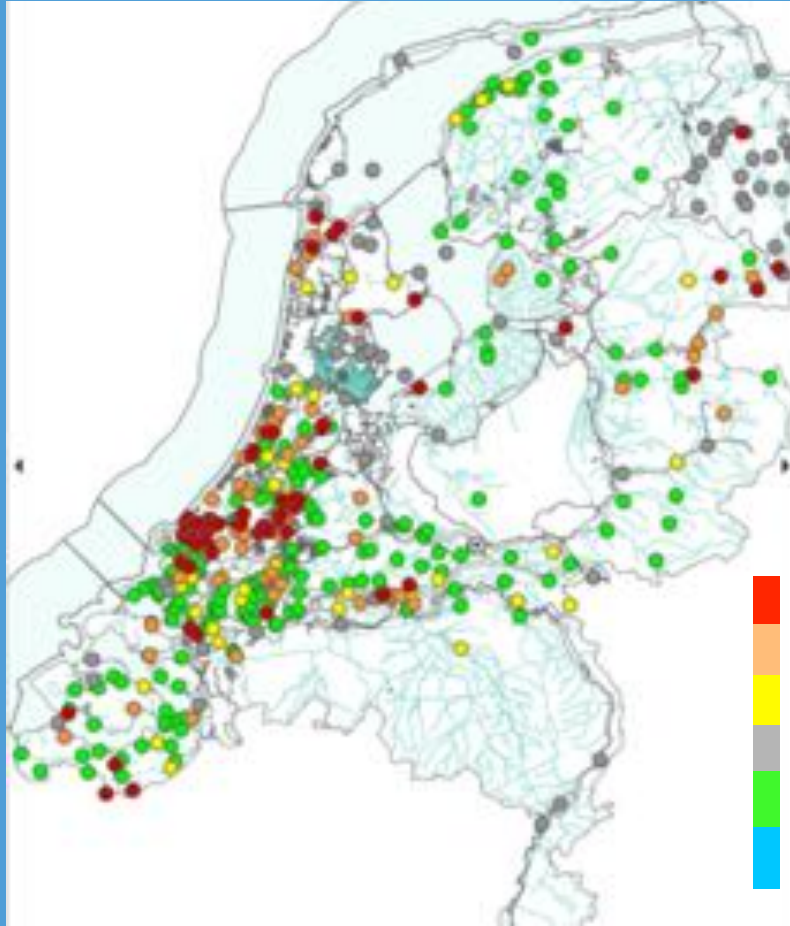
- Soil → substrate
- Open field → protected
- Free drainage → reuse

but regular discharges still causes water quality problems!

Pesticides in greenhouse area surface waters



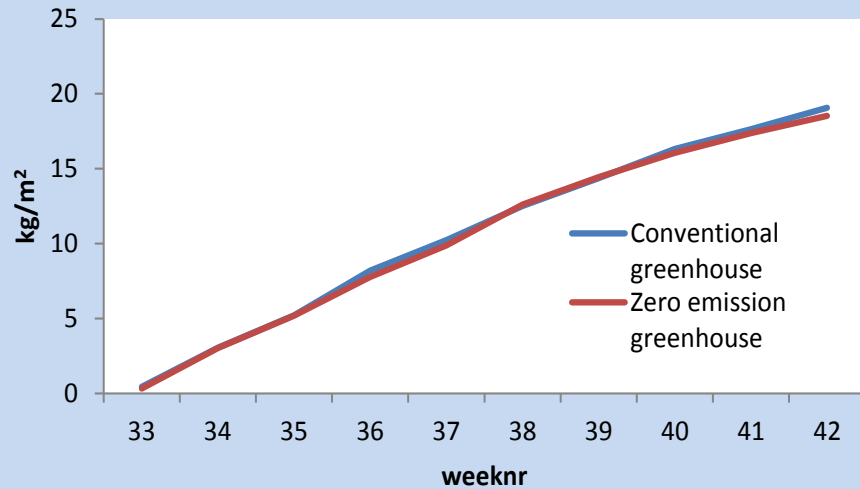
similar problems
with N and P



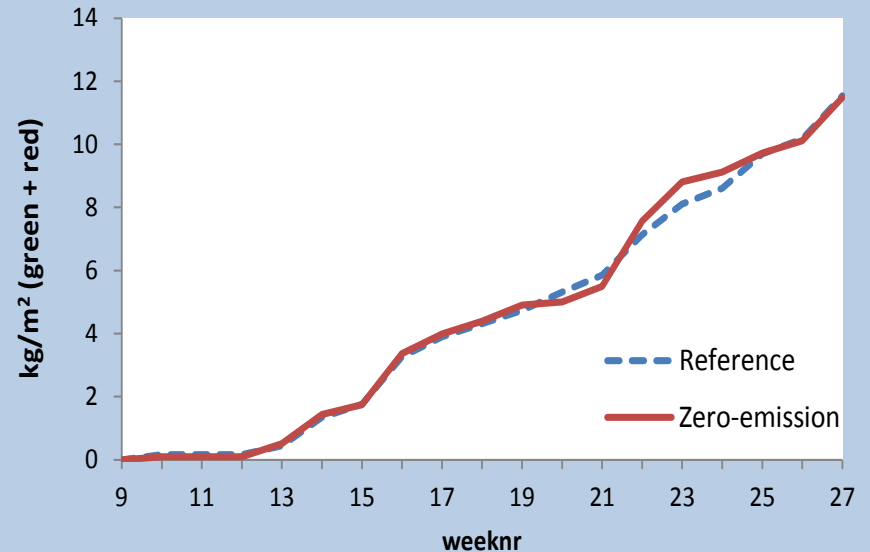
Is a zero-discharge cultivation possible?

without loss of production or quality ? **YES !**

Cumulative kg-production



Cumulative kg-production Sweet Pepper



Zero-discharge cultivation - How?

1. Determine reasons for (regular) discharge
2. Cultivation strategy and technical solutions
3. Tools to increase grower's confidence in water quality



Zero-Discharge Cultivation

100% recirculation

5. Cultivation strategy

4. Effective disinfector

2. High quality supply water (low in sodium)

1. Sufficient storage and pipework (incl. reuse of filter backflush water)

3. Control of return water + dynamic fertigation (plant needs)

Zero-discharge: Start of cultivation

- Stonewool
 - first flush & drain first months is safe to use
- Coco peat vs. stonewool (trial 2016)
 - Washed + buffered coco (Na^+ replaced by Ca^{2+})
 - $[\text{Na}^+]$ in drain at start:
 - coco 3 mmol/L
 - stonewool 1 mmol/L
- Trial 2017: buffered vs. unbuffered coco peat
 - Discharge due to buffering: 8 kg N/ha
 - Is zero-discharge possible?

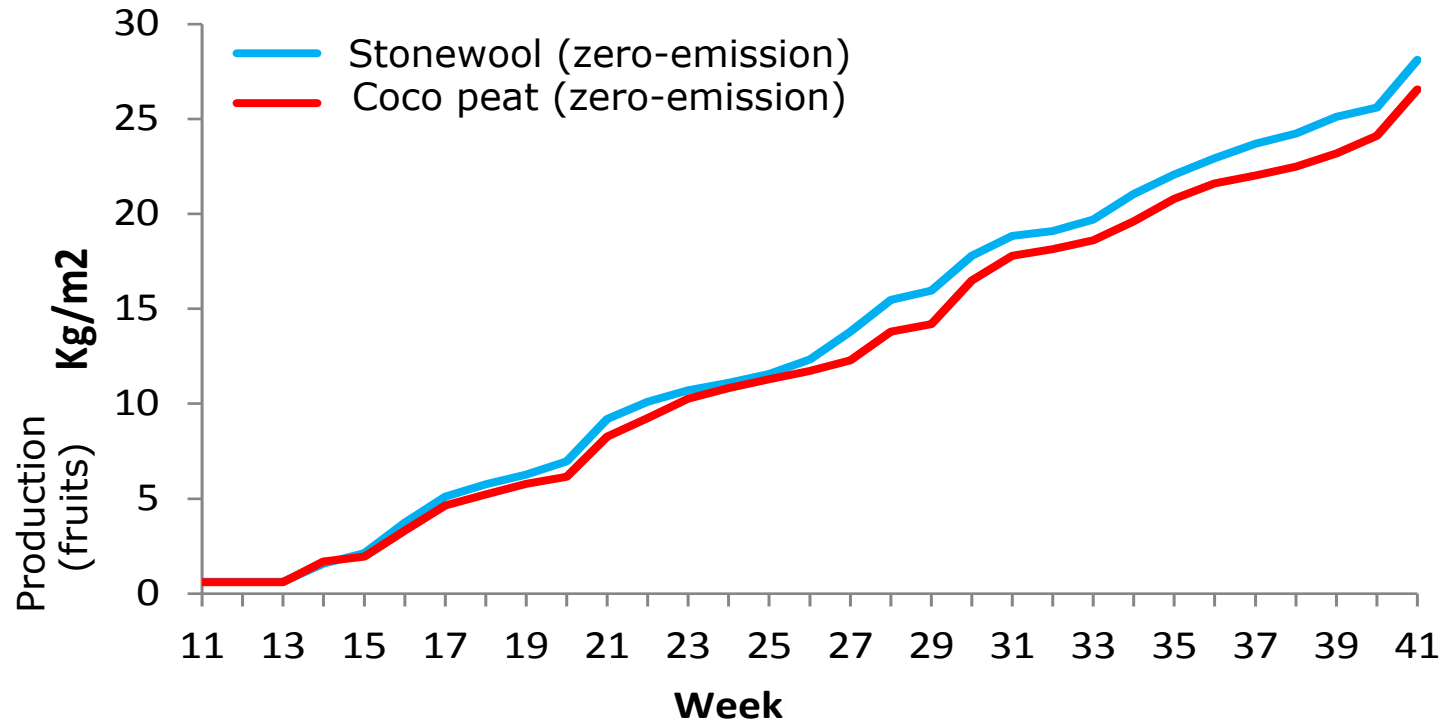


Zero-discharge: end of cultivation

- Strategy aims at:
 - Minimal drain remaining after termination cultivation
 - No N and P left in remaining drain
- Gradual decline of amount water & nutrients applied
- Adjustments in composition nutrition:
 - less nitrate and phosphate, more chlorine
 - lower pH
(keep phosphate and spores available)



Sweet Pepper Trial 2016



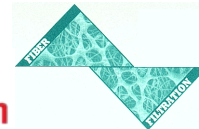
Questions?



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Ellen.Beerling@WUR.nl

+31 317 485 670



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