

USE OF LEDS IN EARLY PRODUCTION OF STRAWBERRIES



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Cultivation period: late winter/early spring. **TREATMENT:**

- Without supplemental lighting (control).
- Supplemental lighting with standard HPS lamps (400 W).
- Supplemental lighting with LED lamps (110 W). The spectral composition of the light emitted by the LED lamp was: 68.5% red (~665/640 nm), 28.4% blue (~445 nm) and 3.1% far red (~730 nm).

Irradiance (at the plant level) was approx. 220 \pm 20 μ mol m⁻² s⁻¹. Lighting was turned on (6 am – 6 pm) when the incoming solar radiation was lower than 100 W m⁻².





PHYSIOLOGICAL EVALUATION:

- Photosynthetic rate (gas exchange method).
- Photosynthetic activity (chlorophyll fluorescsence method).
- Relative chlorophyll content (leaf greenness).

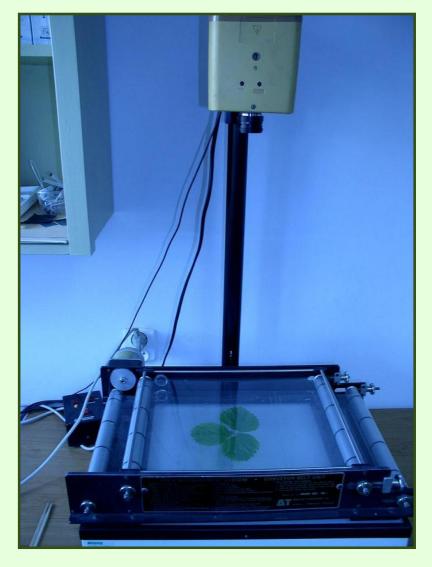


Materials and Methods

PLANT GROWTH ASSESSMENT:

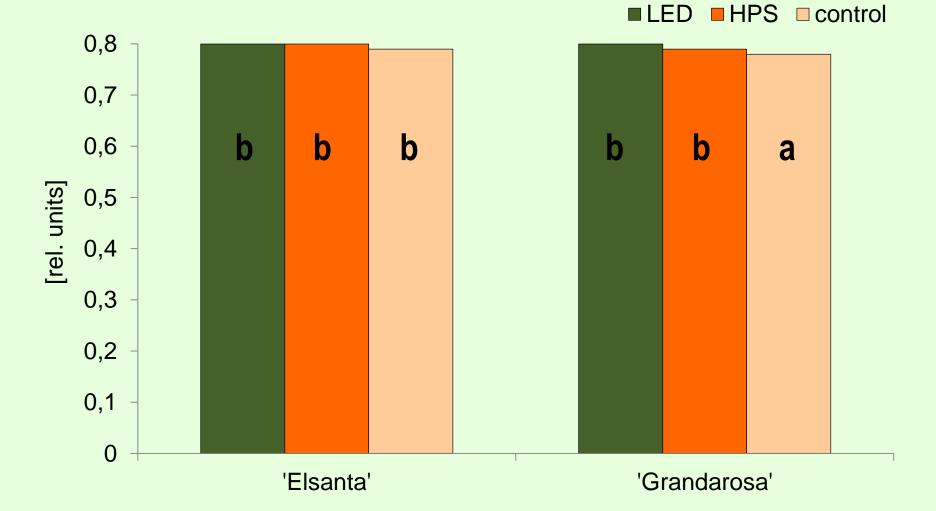
- Fresh weight of leaves.
- Fresh weight of roots.
- Laf surface area.
- Crown diameter.





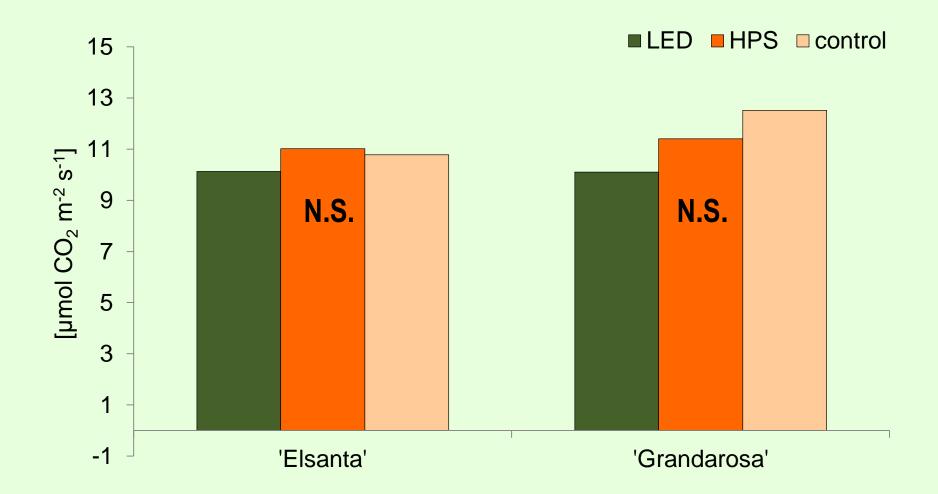


Maximum photochemical efficiency (Fv/Fm)



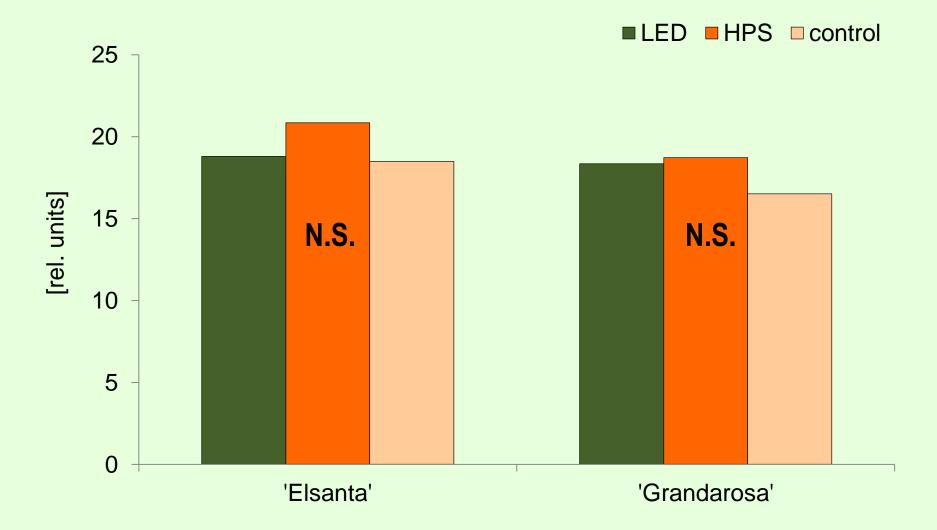


Photosynthetic rate



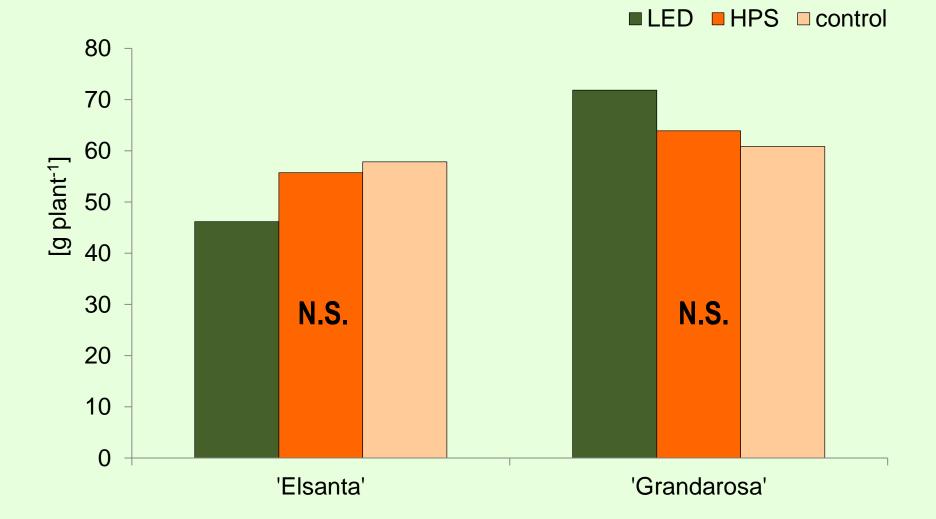


Relative chlorophyll content





Fresh weight of leaves





Total leaf surface area



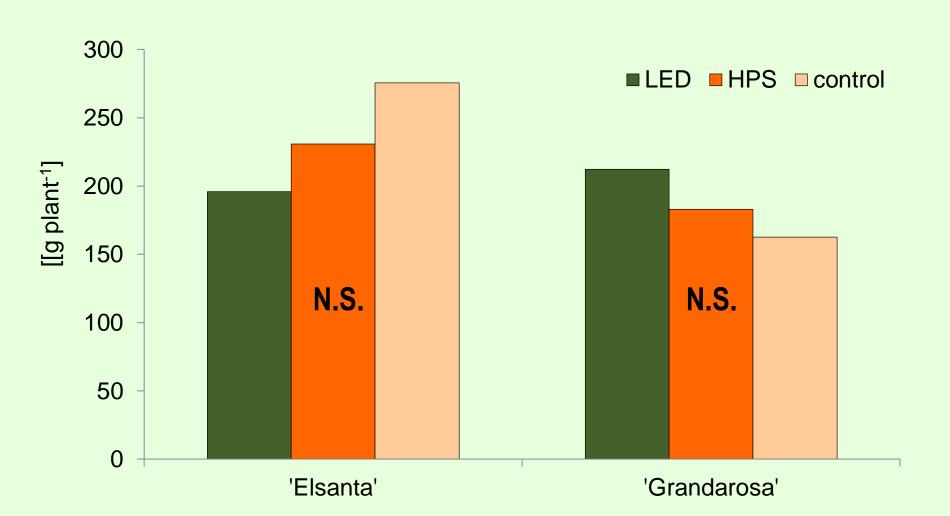


Root development





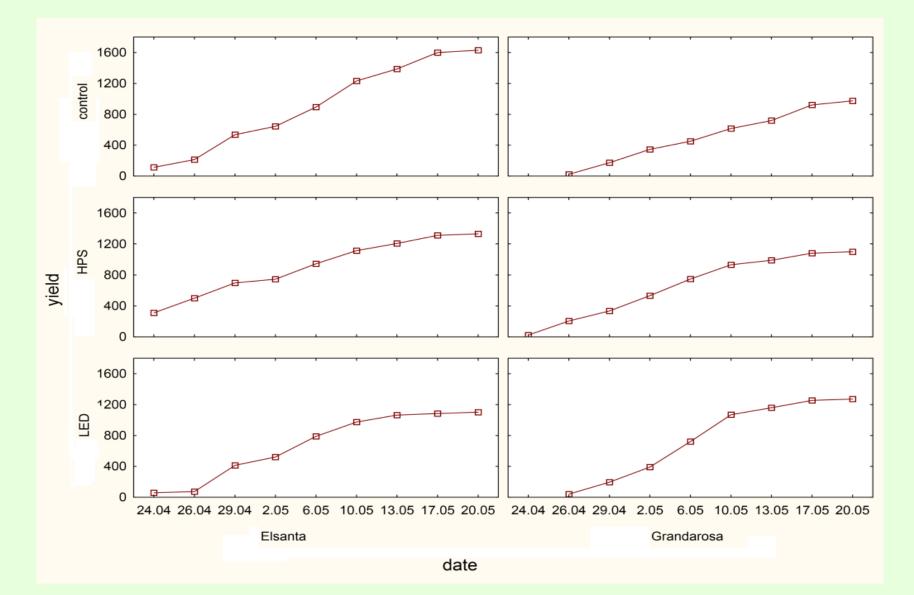
Fruit yield







Fruit harvest period (cumulative values)





Fruit yield II

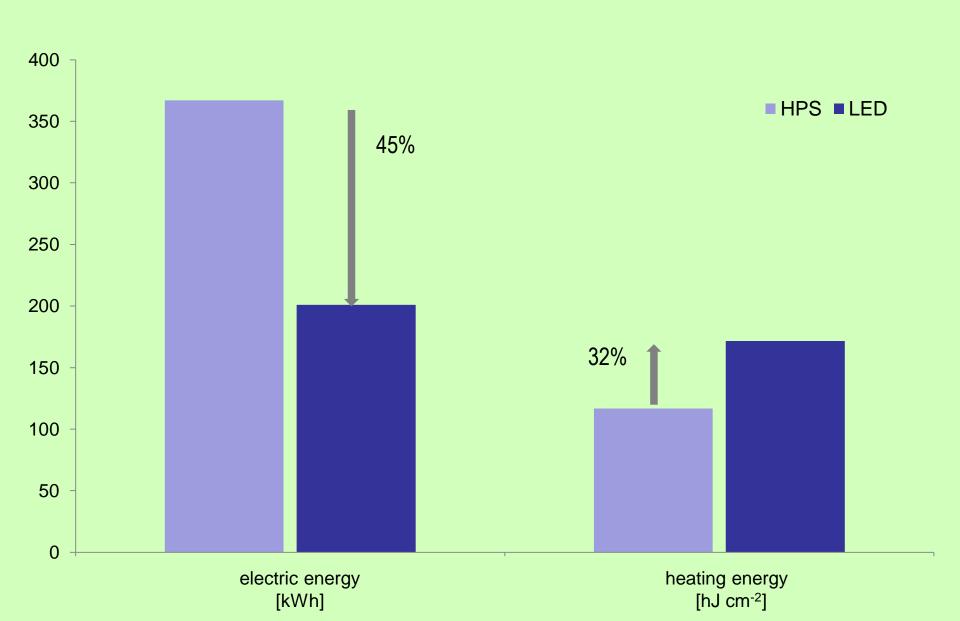




Fruit quality







Conclusions

No significant influence of supplemental lighting on efficiency of photosynthetic apparatus was recorded.

No differences in plant growth between lighting regimes were observed.

Cultivar 'Elsanta' gave higher yield (on average) than 'Grandarosa'. However no significant effect of additional lighting with LED on plant productivity was found.









"The sustainable improvement of European berry production, quality and nutrition value in a changing environment: Strawberries, Currants, Blackberries and Raspberries".

Work package: Improved cultivation techniques. Task 2.1 Cultivation techniques for season extension. Subtask 2.1.1. Controlling plant development for season extension.