

**OPTIMIZATION OF GROWING CONDITIONS FOR TOMATOES IN
HYDROPONIC GREENHOUSES
(ОПТИМІЗАЦІЯ УМОВ ВИРОЩУВАННЯ ПОМІДОРІВ В УМОВАХ
ГІДРОПОННИХ ТЕПЛИЦЬ)**

Лазюта С. С. – здобувач вищої освіти групи А3/5

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Анотація: У цій статті ми розглянемо різні аспекти оптимізації умов вирощування помідорів в гідропонних теплицях, а також визначимо ключові фактори, які впливають на врожайність та якість продукції.

Ключові слова: помідори, гідропоніка, теплиці, вирощування, оптимізація, умови, постачання поживних речовин, рН, температура, вологість, технології, врожайність, якість продукції.

Abstract: In this article, we will consider various aspects of optimizing conditions for growing tomatoes in hydroponic greenhouses, as well as identify key factors that affect yield and product quality.

Key words: tomatoes, hydroponics, greenhouses, cultivation, optimization, conditions, nutrient supply, pH, temperature, humidity, technology, yield, product quality.

The optimization of nutrient delivery and pH levels in hydroponic systems significantly influences the growth and yield of tomatoes in greenhouse environments. [1]

Optimizing the supply of nutrients and pH levels in hydroponic systems has a significant impact on the growth and yield of tomatoes in greenhouse conditions. In hydroponic systems, plants receive nutrients directly from water, rather than from soil, so precise control of the nutrient solution composition is key to ensuring optimal plant growth and development. Inadequate or excessive supply of nutrients can lead to various issues, such as poor growth, fruit underdevelopment, or even plant death. It is also important to note that pH level affects the availability of nutrients for plants. For example, at high pH levels, certain elements like iron or manganese may become less available to plants, leading to a deficiency of these elements. Therefore, optimizing the supply of nutrients and pH levels in hydroponic systems is a crucial strategy for maximizing yield and improving the quality of tomatoes in greenhouse conditions.

Efficient management of temperature and humidity levels is essential for maximizing tomato production in hydroponic greenhouses, with careful consideration of both plant growth and disease prevention. [2]

Efficient management of temperature and humidity levels is essential for maximizing tomato production in hydroponic greenhouses, with careful consideration of both plant growth and disease prevention. This involves:

- *Optimal Temperature Control:*
 - Maintaining the ideal temperature range promotes optimal growth and development of tomato plants.
 - Temperature fluctuations can negatively impact plant metabolism, flowering, and fruit set.
 - High temperatures can lead to stress, reduced pollination, and increased susceptibility to diseases, while low temperatures can slow down growth and decrease yields.
- *Humidity Regulation:*
 - Proper humidity levels are crucial for preventing moisture-related issues such as fungal diseases and physiological disorders.
 - High humidity can create a favorable environment for pathogens like Botrytis (gray mold) and powdery mildew, leading to reduced yields and quality.

- Low humidity can cause water stress in plants, affecting nutrient uptake and overall growth.

- *Ventilation and Air Circulation:*

- Adequate ventilation and air circulation help maintain uniform temperature and humidity levels throughout the greenhouse.

- Proper air movement reduces the risk of heat buildup and allows for the removal of excess moisture, preventing the development of fungal diseases.

- Fans, vents, and airflow patterns should be strategically positioned to ensure efficient distribution of air within the greenhouse.

- *Monitoring and Control Systems:*

- Implementing automated monitoring and control systems enables real-time adjustments to temperature and humidity levels based on environmental conditions.

- Sensors placed strategically throughout the greenhouse provide data on temperature, humidity, and airflow, allowing growers to make informed decisions to optimize growing conditions.

- Integration of climate control systems with weather forecasts and predictive analytics enhances precision and efficiency in managing greenhouse environments.

- *Integrated Pest and Disease Management:*

- Maintaining optimal temperature and humidity levels is integral to an integrated pest and disease management strategy.

- By creating less favorable conditions for pests and pathogens, such as maintaining lower humidity to discourage fungal growth, growers can reduce the need for chemical interventions and promote healthier plant growth.

In conclusion, efficient management of temperature and humidity levels in hydroponic greenhouses is essential for maximizing tomato production, ensuring both optimal plant growth and disease prevention. By implementing strategies to regulate these environmental factors, growers can create ideal growing conditions that contribute to higher yields and better quality tomatoes.

The selection of appropriate tomato cultivars tailored to hydroponic growing conditions plays a crucial role in achieving optimal yields and quality, highlighting the importance of variety trials and genetic research. [3]

The selection of appropriate tomato cultivars tailored to hydroponic growing conditions plays a crucial role in achieving optimal yields and quality, highlighting the importance of variety trials and genetic research. This is important due to the following aspects:

- *Adaptation to Hydroponic Conditions.* Some tomato varieties may better adapt to hydroponic systems, where they receive nutrients directly from the solution without competing with other plants for nutrition. Such varieties may be more productive and provide better fruit quality compared to others.

- *Tolerance to Stressful Conditions.* Choosing varieties that exhibit high tolerance to stressful conditions, such as temperature or humidity fluctuations, can help ensure a stable harvest even in unpredictable conditions.

- *Yield and Fruit Quality.* Some tomato varieties may have higher yields or provide fruits with better taste, shape, or longer shelf life. Selecting such varieties can lead to greater productivity and consumer satisfaction.

- *Genetic Research.* Conducting research to study the genetic material of different tomato varieties allows identifying beneficial genetic traits, such as disease resistance or adaptation to specific growing conditions. This helps in improving varieties and creating new hybrids that meet the requirements of hydroponic cultivation.

Fine-tuning light intensity, spectrum, and duration using artificial lighting systems can enhance photosynthetic activity and fruit development in hydroponically grown tomatoes, contributing to improved overall productivity. [4]

Fine-tuning light intensity, spectrum, and duration using artificial lighting systems can enhance photosynthetic activity and fruit development in hydroponically grown tomatoes,

contributing to improved overall productivity. This process involves carefully adjusting the intensity of light to ensure that it meets the specific needs of the plants at different growth stages. By providing the optimal light spectrum, growers can maximize the efficiency of photosynthesis, which is crucial for the production of carbohydrates and ultimately, fruit development.

Additionally, controlling the duration of light exposure is essential for mimicking natural daylight cycles and maintaining plant health. Proper timing of light exposure helps regulate physiological processes such as flowering and fruiting, leading to more consistent and predictable yields. Moreover, advancements in LED technology allow growers to customize the light spectrum to match the specific requirements of tomato plants, promoting better growth and development.

Overall, the strategic use of artificial lighting systems in hydroponic greenhouse environments offers growers the ability to create ideal growing conditions year-round. By optimizing light intensity, spectrum, and duration, growers can significantly enhance photosynthetic efficiency and fruit development, ultimately leading to improved overall productivity and profitability.

References

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