

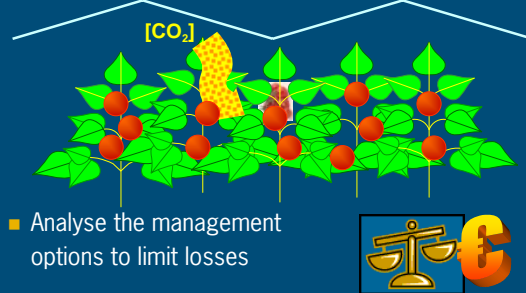

## Carbon dioxide concentration in Mediterranean greenhouses: how much lost production?

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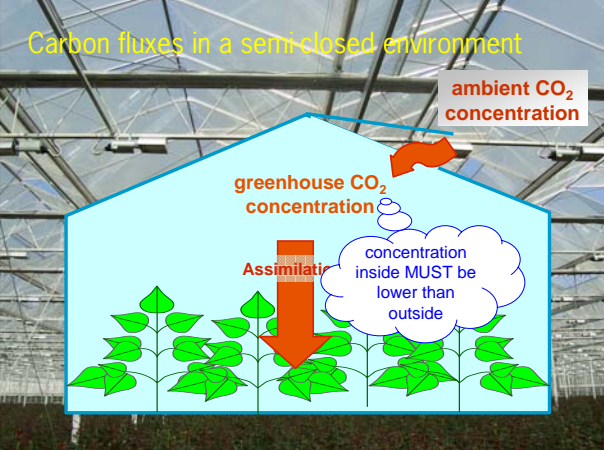
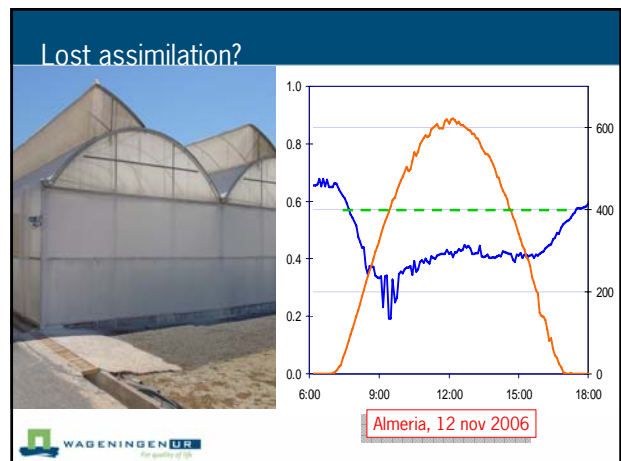
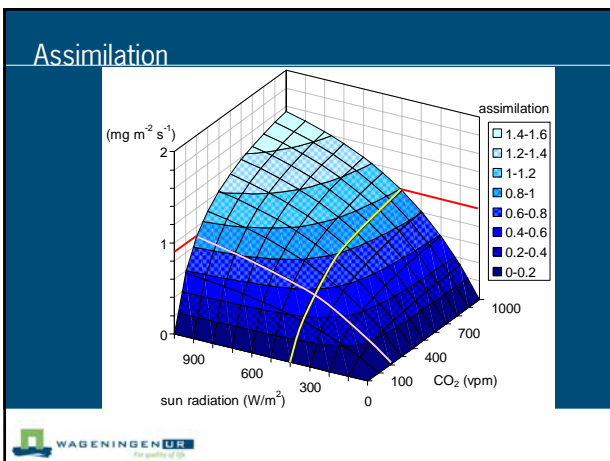
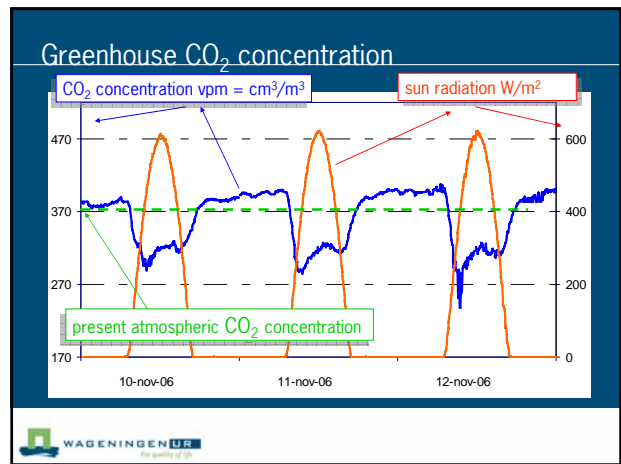


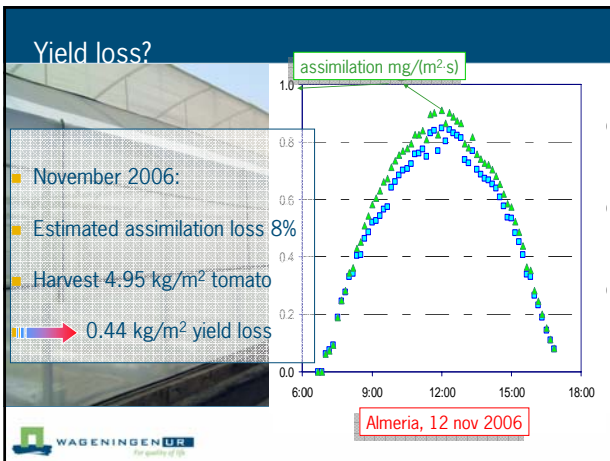

### Aims:

- Quantify yield reduction caused by CO<sub>2</sub> depletion
- Analyse the management options to limit losses

### Carbon fluxes in a semi-closed environment

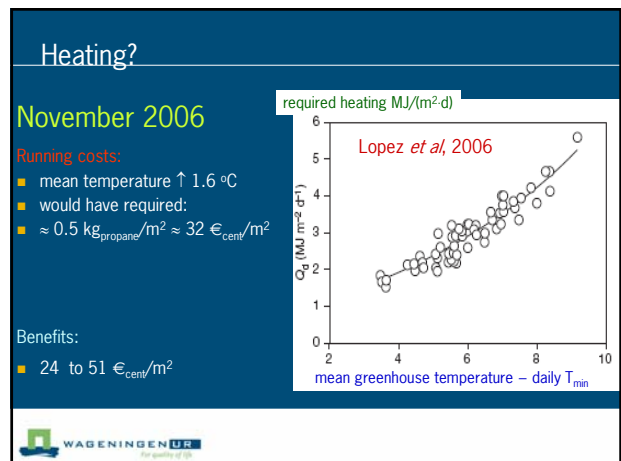
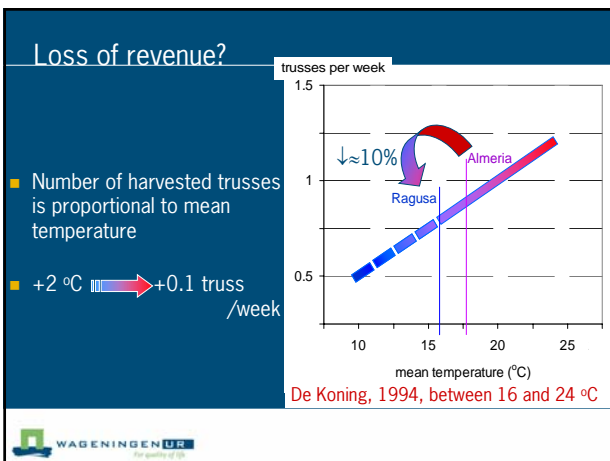
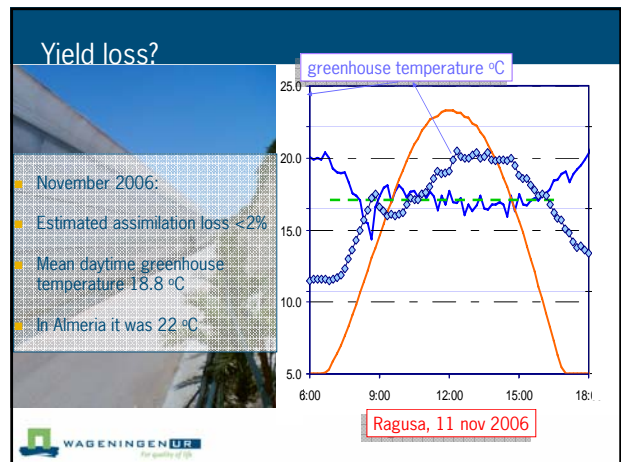
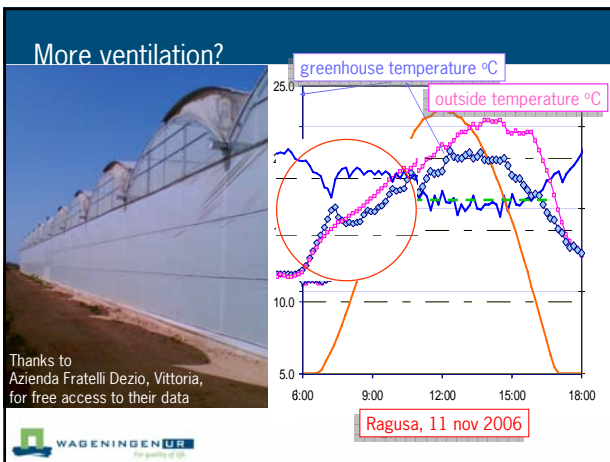


### 440 g/m<sup>2</sup> = how much lost revenue?

Year	Price €/kg	Estimated loss €/m <sup>2</sup>
2003	1.05	0.47
2004	1.15	0.51
2005	0.55	0.24

- Truss tomato Almeria producers' price in November
- 2400 to 5100 €/ha in one month

Fundación Cajamar, Almeria, 2006



### Carbon dioxide fertilization?

**November 2006**

Running costs:

- 0.44 kg x 6% d.m. in fruits
- / 0.65 harvest index
- ≈ 0.041 kg/m<sup>2</sup> "missing" dry matter
- /0.7 CO<sub>2</sub> fixation efficiency
- x weight (CH<sub>2</sub>O/CO<sub>2</sub>)
- ≈ 0.082 kg<sub>CO<sub>2</sub></sub>/m<sup>2</sup> < 2 €<sub>cent</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>

Benefits:

- 24 to 51 €<sub>cent</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>

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### Conclusions

- Ventilation is often a trade-off between carbon dioxide depletion and excessive cooling (and prevention of pathologies)
- Both low [CO<sub>2</sub>] and low temperature reduce yield and there is no sure way to tell each time what is better and what is worse
- However, it is much cheaper to compensate for carbon depletion than for excessive cooling
- Thus the best strategy by far is to ventilate as little as possible and supply CO<sub>2</sub> up to the outside concentration

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**Thank you!**  
**Grazie !**

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