



Light intensity and photoperiod

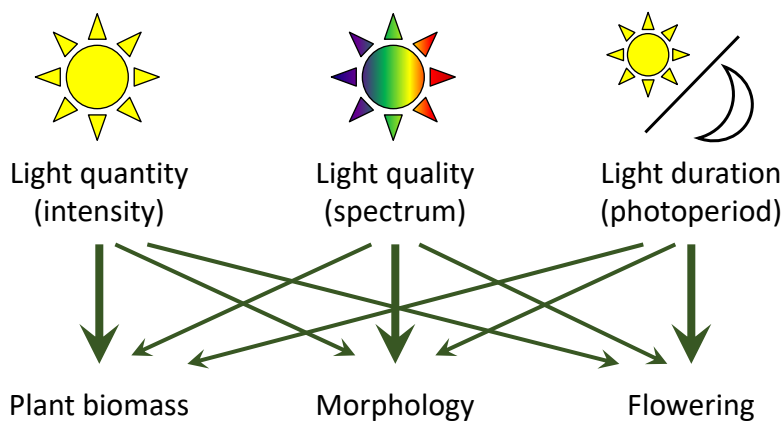
Erik Runkle

Department of Horticulture
Michigan State University



1

Three Dimensions of Light for Plants



The different properties of light interact to control growth and development of plants

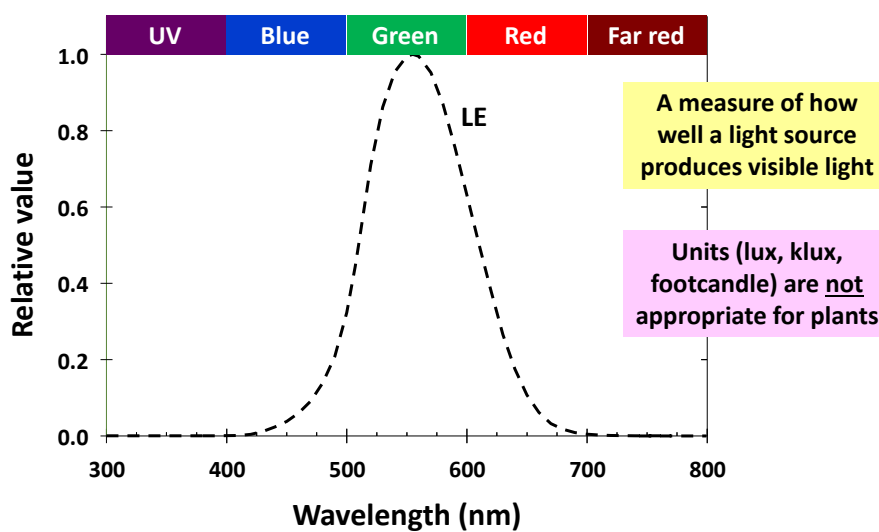
2

Photoperiod

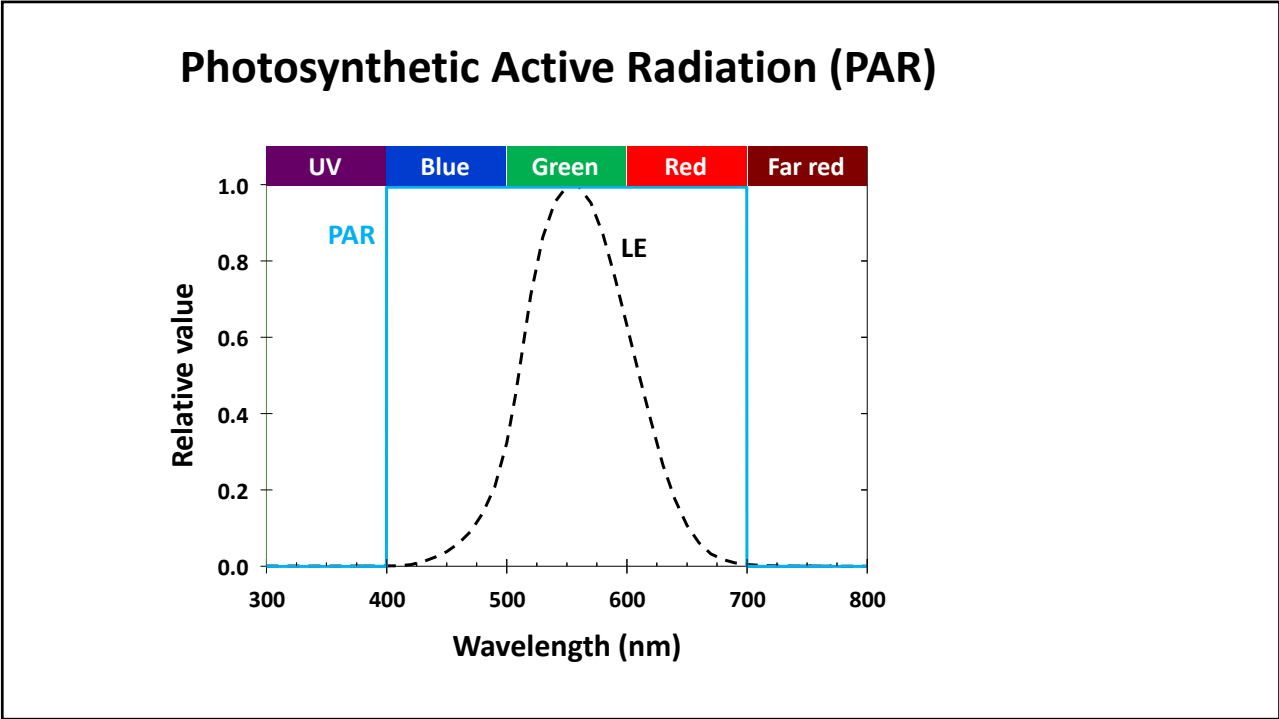
- The number of hours of light per day
- The length of the night controls flowering of daylength-sensitive crops
- Many indoor crops are grown under 16- to 20-hour days
- Some solanaceous crops develop intumescence (edema) and abnormal growth under 20+ hours of light per day
- Plants perceive very low intensities ($0.1\text{-}0.5 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, sometimes less)

3

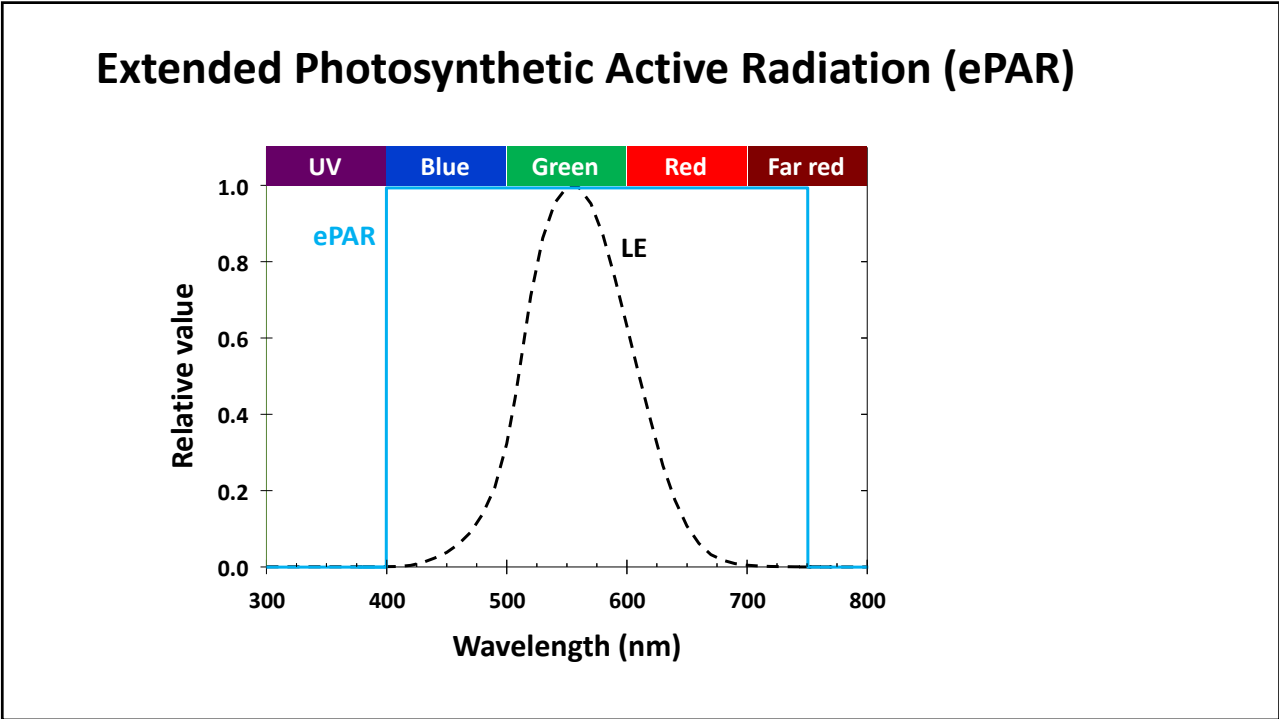
Luminous Efficacy (LE)



4



5



6

Light Intensity

Instantaneous (per second)

- Photosynthetic photon flux density (PPFD; 400-700 nm)
- Total photon flux density (TPFD; 300-800 nm)
- Unit: $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$

7

Light Intensity

Instantaneous (per second)

- Photosynthetic photon flux density (PPFD; 400-700 nm)
- Total photon flux density (TPFD; 300-800 nm)
- Unit: $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$
- Measured by a quantum (PAR/ePAR) sensor/meter

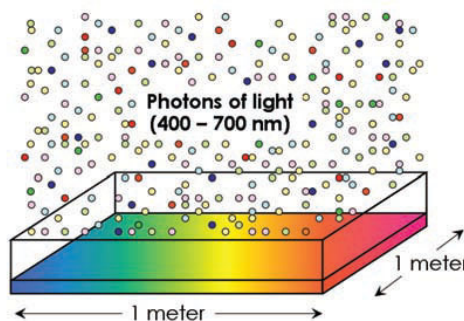


8

Light Intensity

Cumulative (per day)

- Photosynthetic daily light integral (DLI), which is the integrated daily PPFD
- Unit: $\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$



9

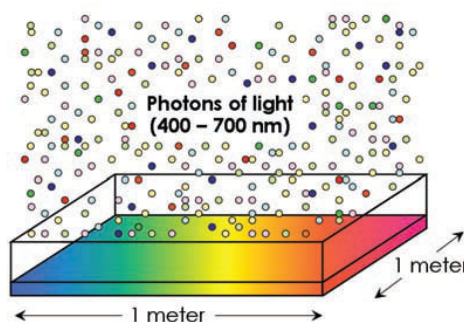
Light Intensity

Cumulative (per day)

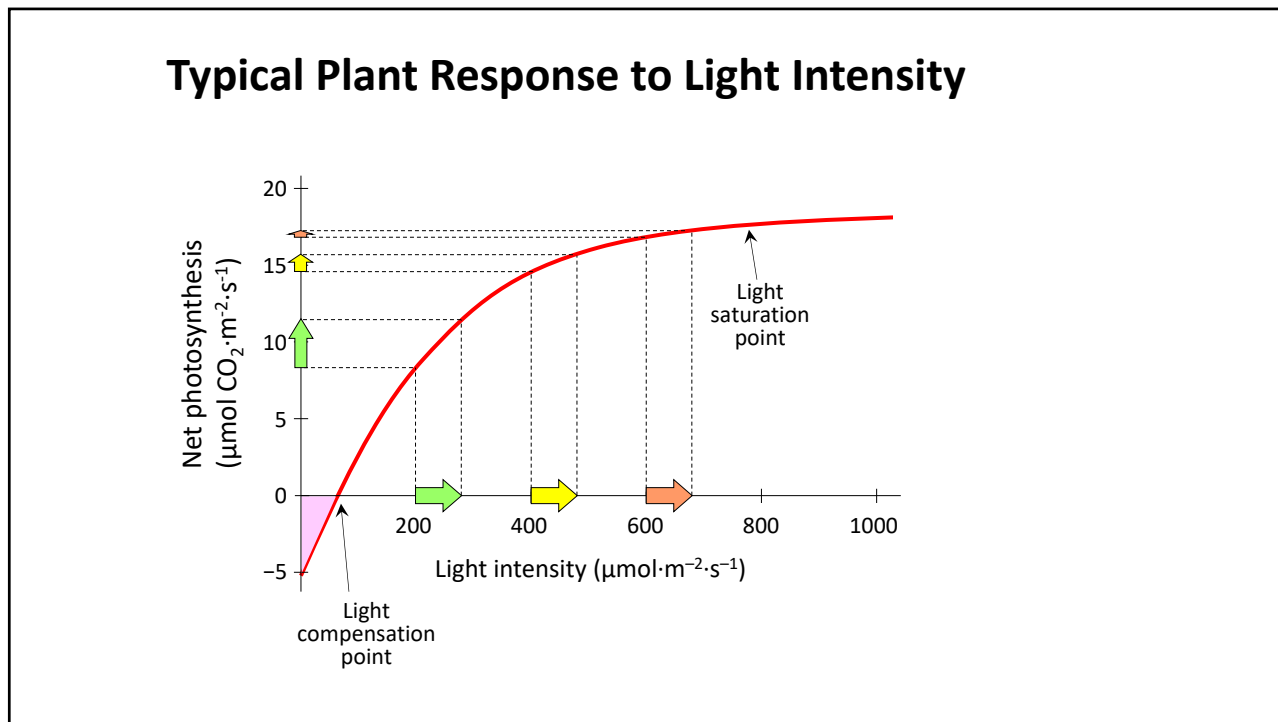
- Photosynthetic daily light integral (DLI), which is the integrated daily PPFD
- Unit: $\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$
- For indoor lighting, can be calculated:

$$\text{PPFD} \times 3,600 \text{ s/h} \times \text{h/d} \div 1,000,000$$
- Example with 16-hour day:

$$250 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1} \times 3,600 \text{ s/h} \times 16 \text{ h/d} \div 1,000,000 = 14.4 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$$



10



11

General Plant Responses to DLI

- Leaves (smaller and thicker)
- Branching (increased)
- Stem diameter (increased)
- Root growth (increased)
- Time to flower (faster, due partly to temperature)
- Flowers (more and larger)
- Fruit (more and larger)

Low DLI

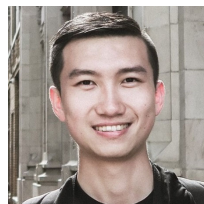
High DLI

12

Photoperiod × Light Intensity → DLI



Nathan Kelly



Qingwu Meng

Kelly, N., D. Choe, Q. Meng, and E.S. Runkle. 2020. Sci. Hort. (article 109565).



March 2022



13

Photoperiod × Light Intensity → DLI

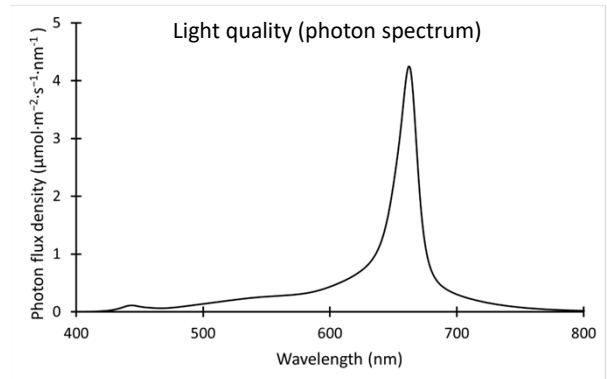
- Constant temperature of 72 °F (22 °C)
- Ambient CO₂ concentration
- 12 lighting treatments:
 - Photoperiods of 16, 20, or 24 hours
 - PPFDs from 120 to 270 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$
 - DLIs from 6.9 to 15.6 $\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$



14

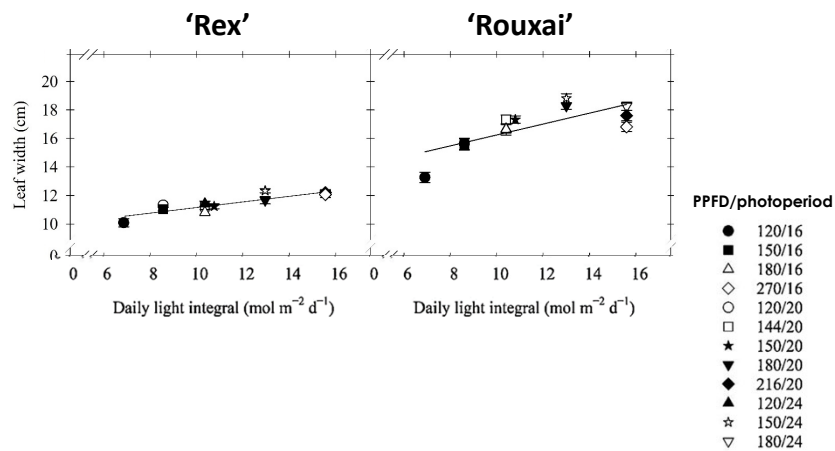
Photoperiod × Light Intensity → DLI

- Constant temperature of 72 °F (22 °C)
- Ambient CO₂ concentration
- 12 lighting treatments:
 - Photoperiods of 16, 20, or 24 hours
 - PPFs from 120 to 270 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹
 - DLIs from 6.9 to 15.6 mol·m⁻²·d⁻¹
- 50% warm-white and 50% red LEDs
- Plants harvested 27 or 28 days after seed sowing

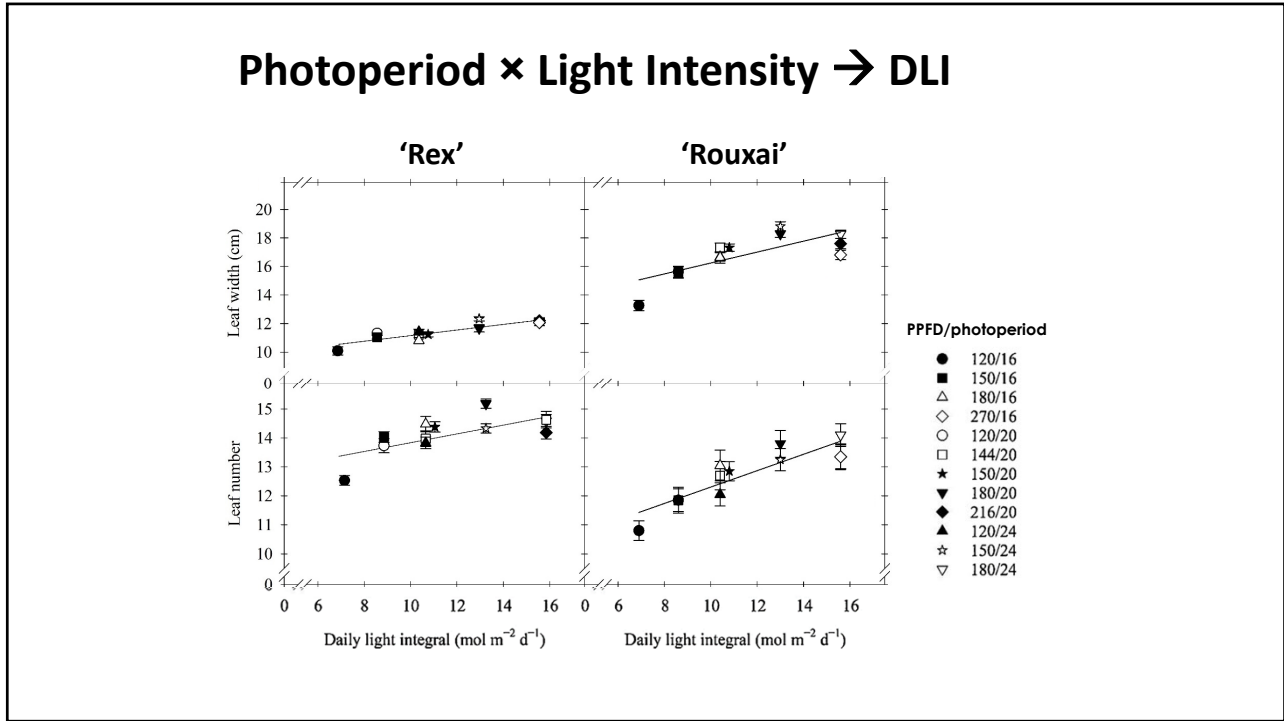


15

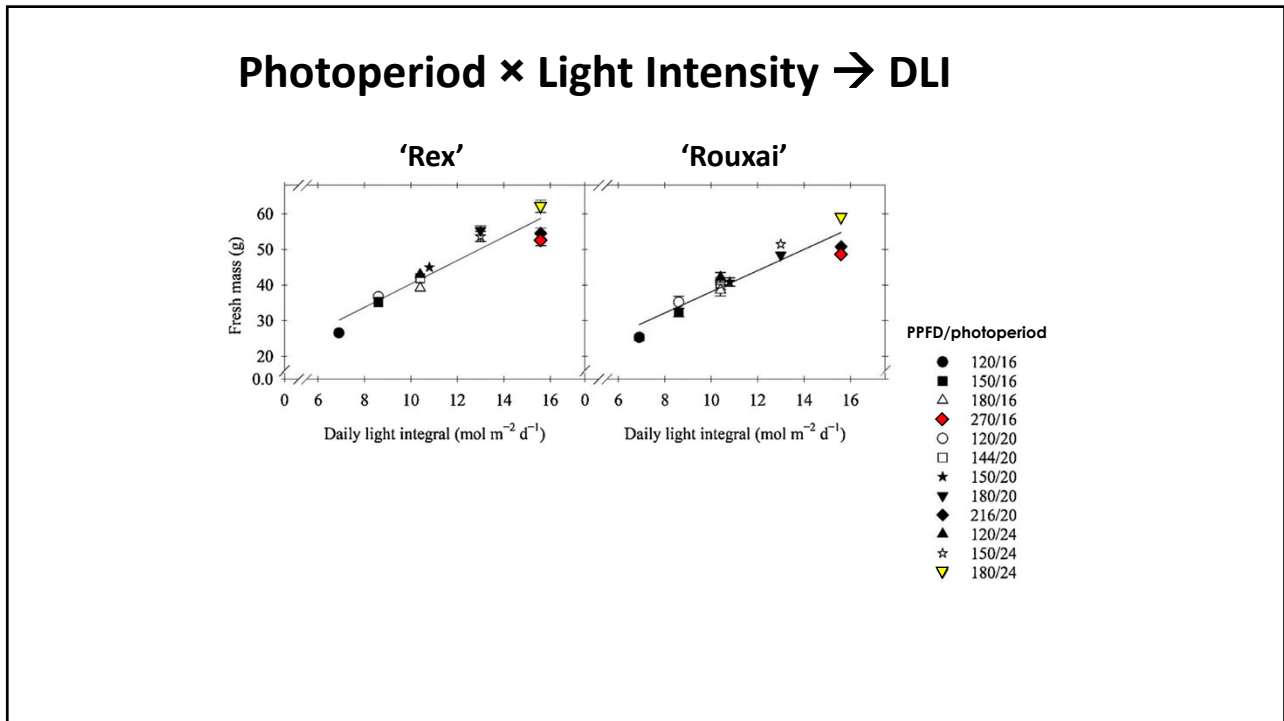
Photoperiod × Light Intensity → DLI



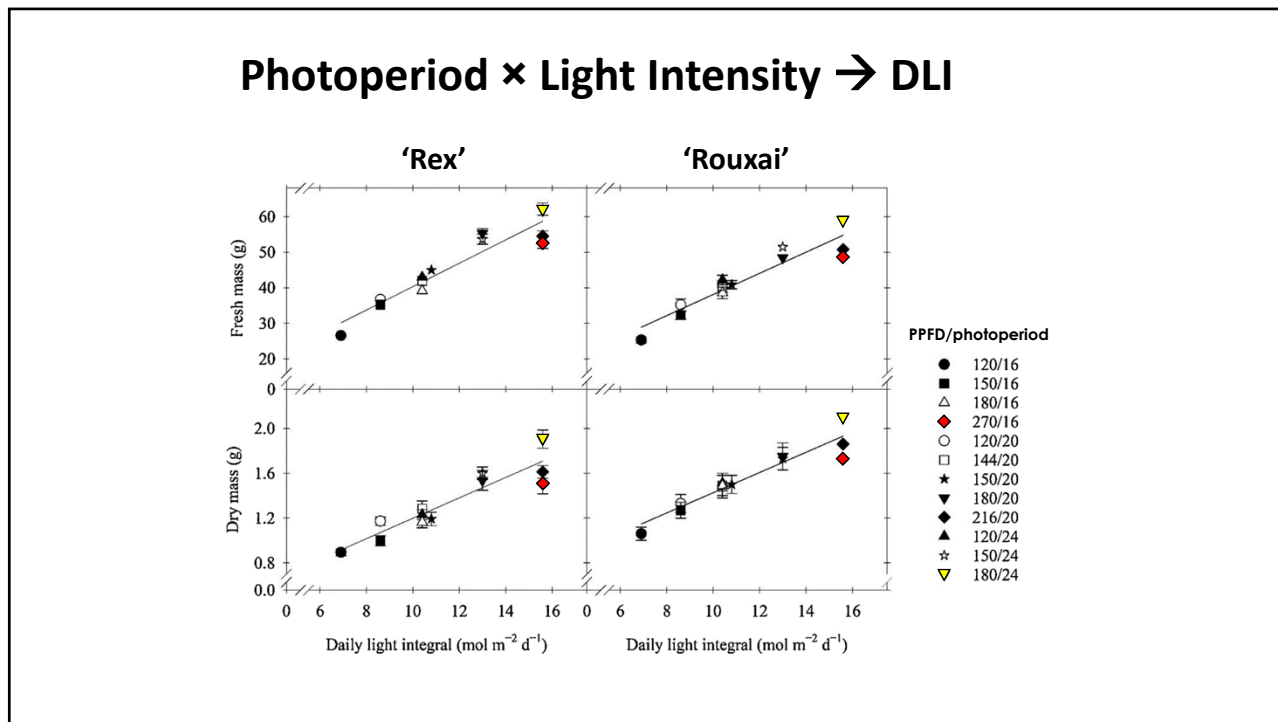
16



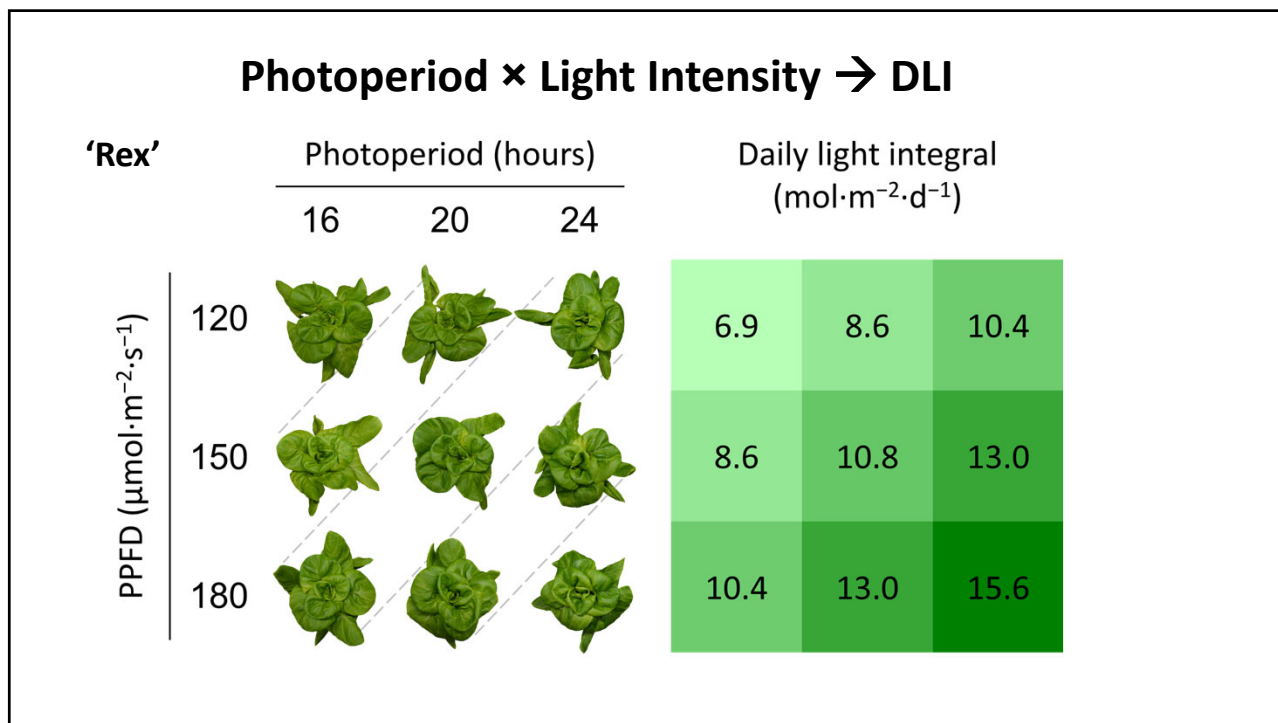
17



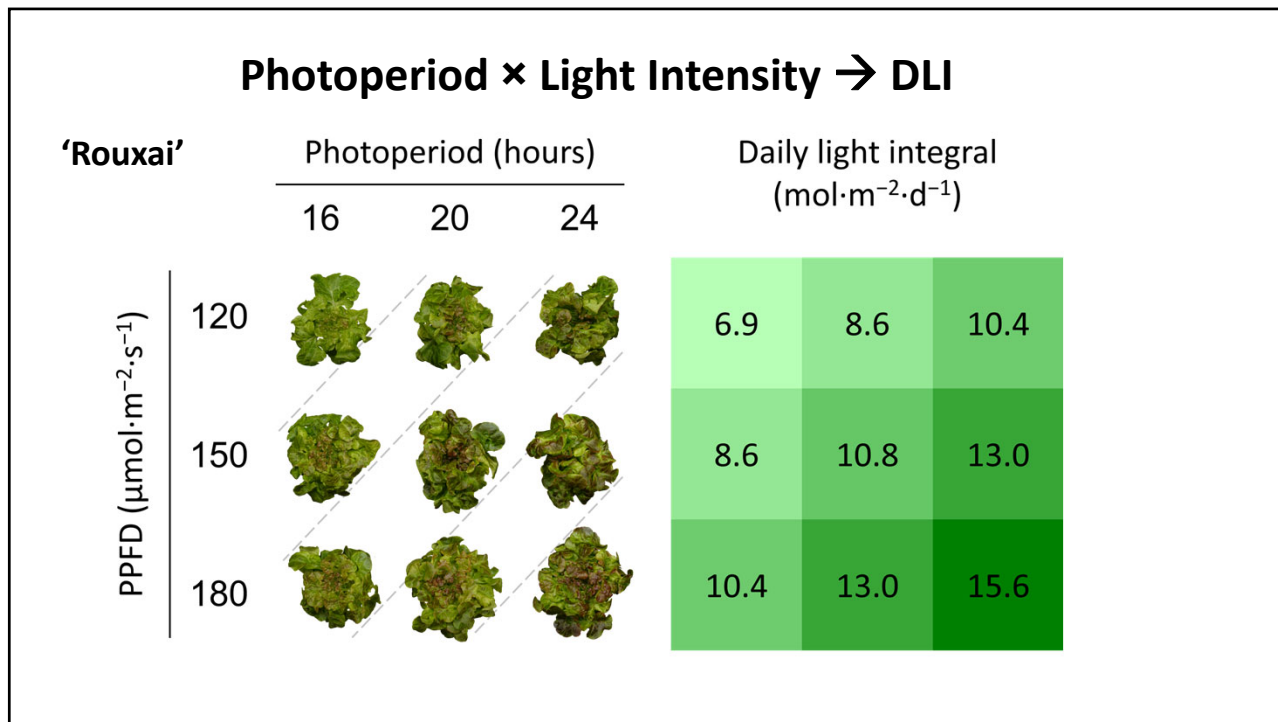
18



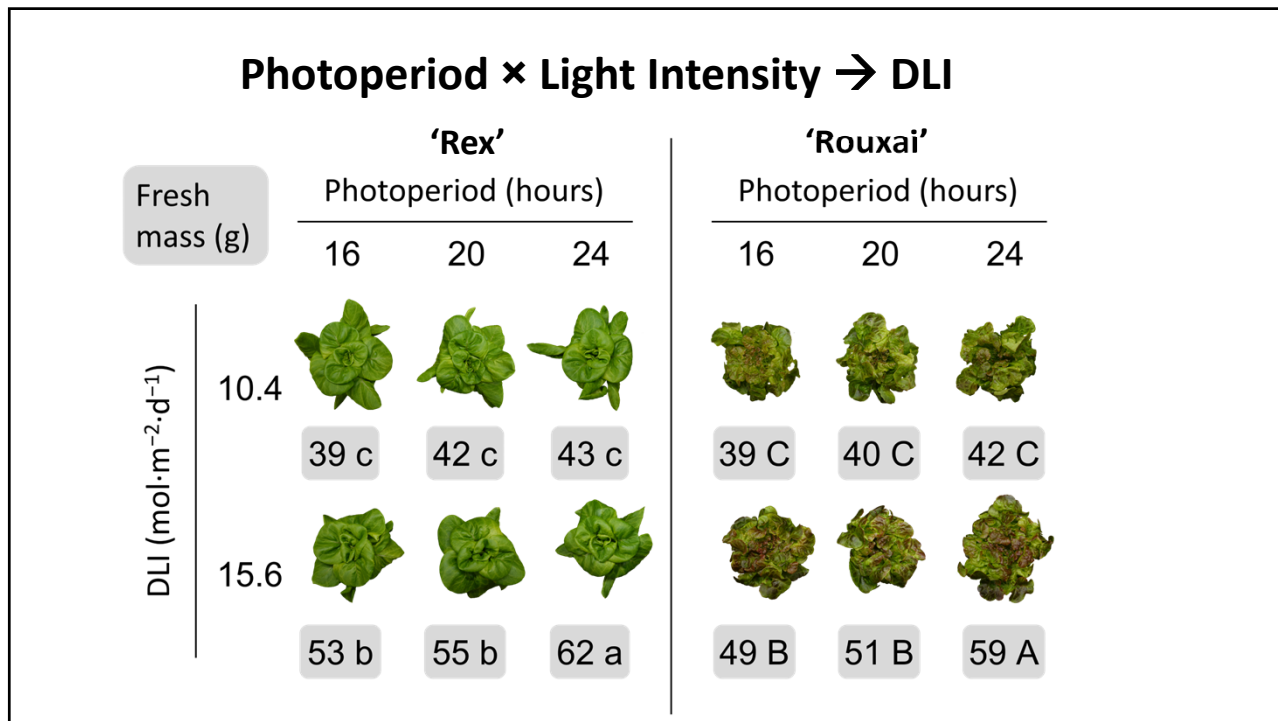
19



20



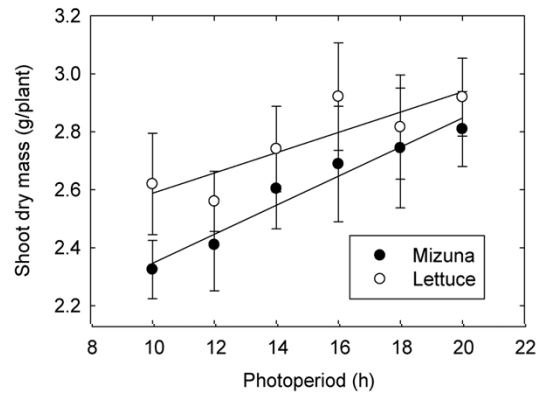
21



22

Photoperiod × Light Intensity → DLI

- Constant temperature of 68 °F (20 °C) with 819 ppm CO₂
- 6 lighting treatments:
 - Photoperiods of 10 to 20 hours
 - PPFs from 222 to 444 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹
 - DLI of 16 mol·m⁻²·d⁻¹
- Mostly cool-white with red LEDs
- Plants harvested 30 (mizuna) or 51 (lettuce) days after seed sowing

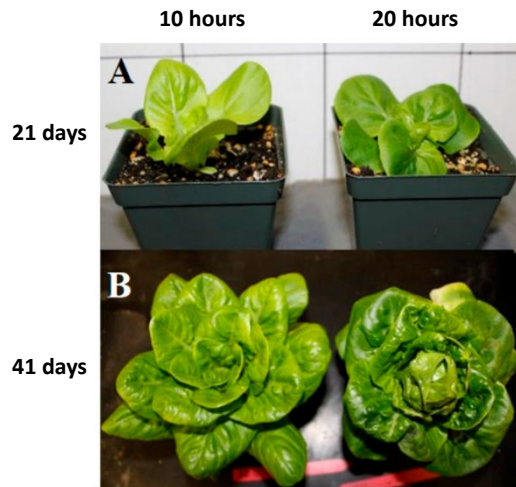


Palmer, S. and M.W. van Iersel. 2020. *Agronomy* 10(11):1659

23

Photoperiod × Light Intensity → DLI

- Constant temperature of 68 °F (20 °C) with 819 ppm CO₂
- 6 lighting treatments:
 - Photoperiods of 10 to 20 hours
 - PPFs from 222 to 444 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹
 - DLI of 16 mol·m⁻²·d⁻¹
- Mostly cool-white with red LEDs
- Plants harvested 30 (mizuna) or 51 (lettuce) days after seed sowing



Palmer, S. and M.W. van Iersel. 2020. *Agronomy* 10(11):1659

24

Indoor Lighting Guidelines

- Intensity and uniformity are equally important
- Non-uniform light intensity and spectrum leads to non-uniform plant growth
- As light intensity to crops increases:
 - Capital cost of lighting ↑
 - Operational cost of lighting (and HVAC) ↑
 - Biomass ↑ (to a point)
 - Utility of CO₂ enrichment ↑

25

For more lectures from OptimIA University,
please visit www.optimiauniversity.org

For questions, please contact Erik Runkle:
runkleer@msu.edu



This lecture series is supported by the Specialty Crop Research Initiative [grant no. 2019-51181-30017] from the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture. Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the view of the U.S. Department of Agriculture or Michigan State University. Reference to companies, commercial products, or trade names does not imply endorsement or bias against those not mentioned.



National Institute of Food and Agriculture
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

26