



Plant responses to environmental conditions: Air circulation

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Wind (Air Circulation)

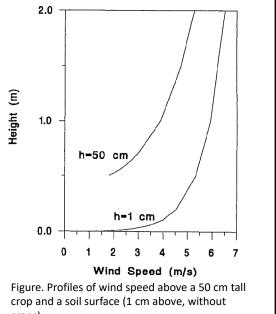




- Air circulation (and its speed) is an important factor affecting positively and negatively the plant growth.
- Air current speed specifically affects gas exchange through boundary layer.
 - CO₂/O₂ (photosynthesis)
 - H₂O (transpiration)
- Air current speed affects plant temperature.

Outdoor wind profiles

- Mean wind speed decreases as it gets closer to the surface (crop and soil).
- Wind speed is zero at the soil surface.
- Wind speed is constant at height away from the surface.

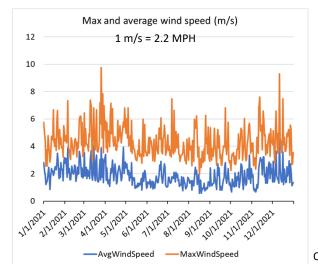


crops)

(Campbell and Norman, 1998)

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Example ranges of wind speed outdoors Columbus (OH): 1.0-4.0 m/s average



 $1 \text{ m/s} = ^2 \text{ mile/h}$

OARDC Columbus data (2021)



Air current speeds in greenhouses

Circulation fans (for temperature uniformity)

Greenhouse air current speed:

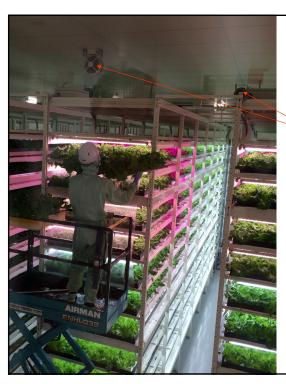
1.0 m s⁻¹ or less.

Under natural ventilation (without fans)

0.2 m s⁻¹ or less

Under forced ventilation (with fans) $0.2 - 1.0 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

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Air current speeds in indoor farms

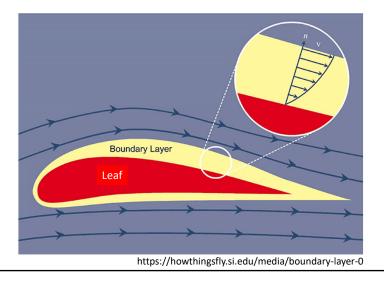
Circulation fans (for temperature uniformity)

Indoor farm air current speed: 0.5 m s⁻¹ or less.

Without fans in crop head space 0.1 m s⁻¹ or less

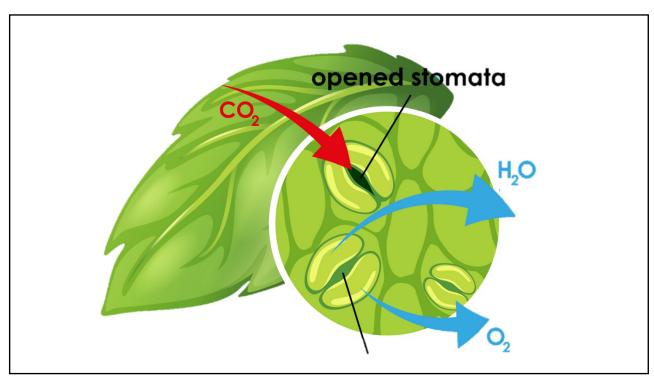
With fans in crop head space $0.1 - 0.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

Boundary layer around leaves limit gas and heat exchange rates

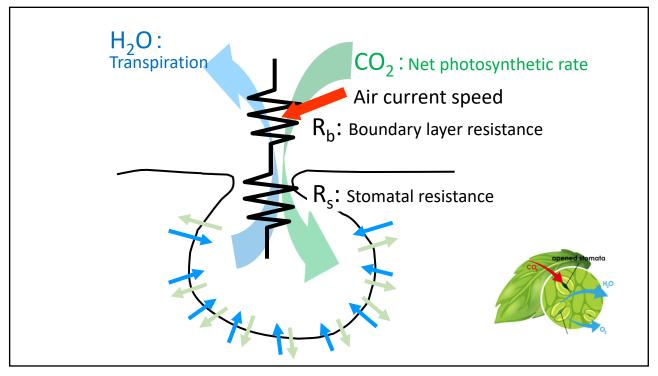


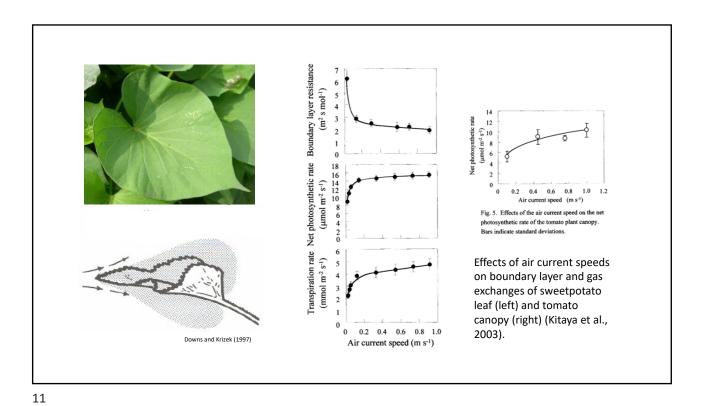
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Boundary layer thickness = resistance Thick boundary layer = Large resistance Leaf Boundary Layer Leaf Boundary layer air current speed.



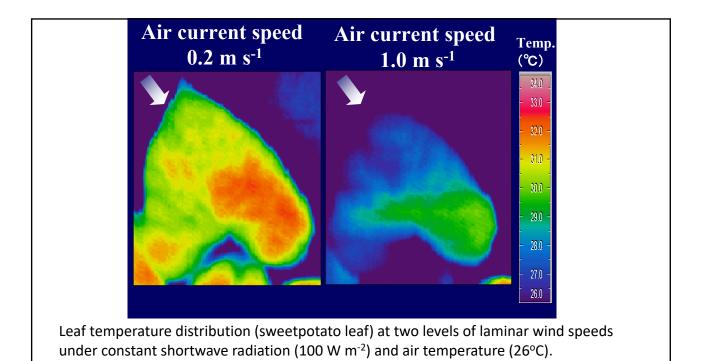
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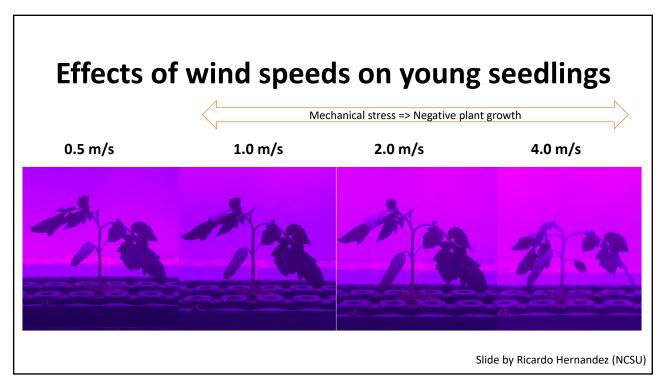


Energy balance over leaf surface **Net Radiation Heat loss** Radiation from the (cooling) or gain light source and the (warming) surrounding Sensible heat depending on air-Leaf temp. difference environment Latent heat **Heat loss** (cooling) by Transpiration ✓ Air current enhances both sensible and latent heat exchanges

Slide by Yoshiaki Kitaya (Osaka Pref Univ.)



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Summary

- Air circulation around plants is an important factor affecting plants.
 - Boundary layer gets thicker and creates more resistance to photosynthesis and transpiration of leaves as air current speed decreases.
 - Thicker boundary layer also limits heat exchange with the surrounding air and increases leaf temperature.
- Optimum air current speed around plant leaves or canopy is 0.5 m/s (~ 1 mile/h).

Air current speed = 0.5 m/s



Courtesy by Ricardo Hernandez & Brandon Huber (NCSU)

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Thank you!

For questions, please contact: kubota.10@osu.edu



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