Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci (2022) *11*(08): 221-224

International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences
ISSN: 2319-7706 **Volume 11 Number 08 (2022)**
Journal homepage: http://www.ijcmas.com

Review Article https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2022.1108.023

RE Greenhouse Technology: A Solution for Healthy Future

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Keywords

Protected Cultivation

Article Info

Received:
05 July 2022
Accepted:
08 August 2022
Available Online:
10 August 2022

A B S T R A C T

The requirement of diverse dietary needs have increased in the recent years due to the vulnerability of various diseases present in the environment that are likely to attack our body. So we need to have access to all types of fruits and vegetables round the year to boost up our immunity and keep up healthy. The greenhouse technology is of real help when we think of offseason vegetables and fruits. This article mainly focuses on the what, why and how aspects of the greenhouse technology.

Introduction

Greenhouse technology is a way towards achieving nutrition sensitive agriculture. It can be used to make sure that the farm business is sustainable and environmentally friendly. This will help farmers to make sure that they get the best quality food from their farms (Anil Kumar, *et al*., 2016).

Greenhouse technology has been around for decades, but it has only been in recent years that it has become popular among farmers. There are many different types of greenhouses available on the market today, each with their own advantages and disadvantages. Some people don't think that using greenhouses can be effective because they believe that poor quality plants will still grow even if there are no lights in the greenhouse environment. However, this is not true at all! In fact, these days many farmers use glass houses instead of plastic ones because there are so many benefits associated with them over plastic ones including:

Airtightness

Cleanliness

Durability

Lighting efficiency (low maintenance costs)

Another great benefit of using glass is its insulating properties which mean that air temperature inside stays constant even when outside temperature goes up or down during winter season; however some people feel uncomfortable about being surrounded

by glass walls all day long if not needed more than usual during night time hours when temperatures are lower outside than inside due to lack of sunlight entering into enclosed area at night time due to clouds blocking out most sunlight from entering through windows located above ground level even though light bulbs may still be turned on inside otherwise they would experience darkness everywhere around them within minutes after sunset until sunrise comes again next morning so either keep curtains open wide open all night long or close curtain tightly closed if curtains must remain closed overnight then cover window panes on top side only since heavy curtains cannot block out light completely since there will always remain spaces between curtain edges allowing some light through whether curtains are closed tightly shut or not only darkness now prevails everywhere else as well since

Green house technology also called greenhouse farming is the practice of growing crops in a controlled environment

Greenhouse technology also called greenhouse farming is the practice of growing crops in a controlled environment. Greenhouses are used to extend the growing season, protect plants from extreme weather, and to increase the yield of certain crops.

The use of greenhouses has increased significantly over recent decades and they have become an important tool in agriculture production worldwide. Greenhouse technology helps us control other factors that affect the growth and productivity of crops like temperature, sunlight intensity and humidity. In green house farming farmers can grow crops year-round, even in winter, by artificial means, for example through the use of lights.

Greenhouse technology is a way to make farming more sustainable, so that farmers can produce food year-round even in harsh weather conditions.

It can help farmers grow crops that are resistant to diseases such as the potato blight or draught.

It can also help them grow more nutritious crops such as tomatoes and cucumbers, which will have lower levels of salt than conventional varieties. This means they don't need as much salt in their diet because they are eating healthier foods with less sodium content overall (Fiaz, *et al.*, 2020)

Because of the global climate change today, even India experiences drought and floods

Greenhouse technology has the potential to help us control factors that affect the growth and productivity of crops. Greenhouses can be used to grow fruits and vegetables year round, thereby ensuring that our crops do not die due to drought or heavy rain. The global climate change today, even India experiences drought and floods. Certain herbs can also be grown using this technology. Greenhouses are effective in tackling food insecurity and provide farmers with a steady source of income throughout the year. In Indian context, greenhouses have the potential to fight malnutrition by providing them with nutritious food for their families at low cost (Velasco-Muñoz, *et al*., 2019).

In such a situation, greenhouse technology comes to the rescue

Greenhouse technology is a way forward for farmers in India. Green houses are not just used to grow vegetables but also to help control temperature, sunlight intensity, humidity and other factors that affect the growth and productivity of crops. The special properties of greenhouses allow them to reach higher temperatures than outdoors during summer months or even during winters when it's cold outside. This helps them increase their yields by up to 50% compared with open field farming methods. The most common benefits associated with growing food inside greenhouses include:

Higher yields

Reduced costs

Increased production efficiency

This helps us ensure that our crops do not die due to drought or heavy rain

Greenhouse technology is a way to help us ensure that our crops do not die due to drought or heavy rain. This helps us ensure that our crops do not die due to drought or heavy rain. Greenhouse technology helps us grow plants year-round, which means we can get more out of our land and make better use of it. It also controls other factors that affect the growth and productivity of crops like temperature, sunlight intensity and humidity. It also helps us control other factors that affect the growth and productivity of crops like temperature, sunlight intensity and humidity. Greenhouse technology is also used to control other factors that affect the growth and productivity of crops like temperature and sunlight intensity. This helps us control the amount of heat that reaches our plants, as well as humidity levels in their environment. Greenhouse technology helps us regulate these factors using a series of sensors placed around each plant's grow chamber (or "greenhouse"). These sensors measure temperature, light level and relative humidity at all times throughout the day or night cycle without fail. When one or more values exceed certain thresholds set by us manually via our computer software program, we can trigger automatic actions such as turning on/off lights or adjusting ventilation fans accordingly so as not to overheat any part of your greenhouse structure due to excessive heat build-up during daytime hours when solar radiation exposure levels are high but winds aren't moving enough air movement through them yet; this would result in excess moisture condensing inside which could cause damage if left unchecked for long periods."

In Indian context, apart from providing the farmers with a steady source of income throughout the year, greenhouses can potentially fight malnutrition

Greenhouse technology can help farmers grow crops year-round by taking advantage of both summer and winter seasons. This means that they will not have to depend on rainfall alone for irrigation or on seasonal weather conditions for harvesting their produce. Since there is no need for temperature variations in greenhouses, it makes them much more efficient than traditional methods like open field cultivation or horticulture (growing plants indoors). Furthermore, greenhouse technologies allow you to grow food in drought conditions as well as flood-affected areas due to its ability to withstand extremely high humidity levels inside its structure.

In addition to fruits and vegetables, certain herbs can also be grown using this technology

For example, mint, basil, thyme, oregano and parsley are all used in cooking. They are also used in herbal medicines. These plants can be grown year round in a greenhouse without any problems even if the temperature rises above 40 degrees Celsius or 95 degrees Fahrenheit (Aznar-Sánchez, *et al*., 2020).

Greenhouse technology is making great strides towards ensuring India’s food security as well as its long-term sustainability

The greenhouse has been used for thousands of years, but only recently has it become an efficient and sustainable method of growing crops. Greenhouses are a great way to grow crops in difficult conditions or remote areas where rainfall is low. They can also help farmers grow crops without having to worry about pests or diseases like some other methods do (like soil cultivation).

There is a need for more research in this field. The greenhouse technology can help farmers to produce nutritious food, thus improving their nutrition and health. The key points covered in the article were: 3 reasons why fast growing crops can be grown in greenhouses, how they are grown and what benefits there are for farmers. We have looked at three ways the technology can help us grow more nutritious crops: 1) it helps regulate temperature so that plants remain healthy; 2) it increases air circulation around plants which helps with pest control; 3) It helps reduce water use by up to 70 percent compared with traditional farming methods such as field irrigation

or drip irrigation systems like those used on farms today where large amounts of water are required due mostly to poor soil quality (dense clay soils). This means less water consumption which also results in lower costs due to lower costs associated with inputs like fertilizer needs when compared with conventional farming techniques where fertilizers must be applied manually every few months directly into fields using pumps installed near each plot area (at least once per week). Some advantages that come along with these types of greenhouses including increased yields because they allow growers access certain fruits like strawberries without having to travel long distances away from home which saves time later on down line when selling off produce harvested during peak season etc.).

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How to cite this article:

Satyabrata Mohanty, Ruchi Singh and Prerna Badoni. 2022. RE Greenhouse Technology: A Solution for Healthy Future. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 11(08): 221-224.
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