



인공광 스마트온실에서 광질 및 광강도 제어가 케일 실생묘의 생장에 미치는 영향

허정욱*, 이재수, 이공인, 김현환

Growth of Kale Seedlings Affected by the Control of Light Quality and Intensity under Smart Greenhouse Conditions with Artificial Lights

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: Plant growth under smart greenhouse (that is plant factory system) conditions of an artificial light type is significantly depending on the artificial light sources such as a fluorescent lamps or Light-Emitting Diodes (LEDs) with specific spectral wavelengths regardless of the outside environmental changes. In this experiment, characteristics on the growth and compound synthesis of kale seedlings affected by light qualities and intensities provided by LEDs were mentioned.

METHODS AND RESULTS: The kale seedlings which developed 3~4 true leaves were exposed by fluorescent lamps or LEDs lights of red (R), blue+white (BW), blue+red (BR) with 50 (L) or 100 (H) $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}^1$ photosynthetic photon flux (PPF) under hydroponic culture system of deep flow technique for 50 days. Shoot fresh weight increased under the RH, BWH, and BRH treatments with higher PPF. Shoot elongation of the seedlings decreased, and polyphenol synthesis promoted by the higher light intensity conditions. Sugar synthesis in the leaves was above 2 times greater under the RH treatment of

monochromic red light quality with 100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}^1$ PPF than 50 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}^1$ PPF.

CONCLUSION: The results show that the control of light quality and intensity in the smart greenhouse conditions with artificial lights significantly affects the growth and compound synthesis in the fresh kale leaves with higher culture efficiency compared to the conventional soil culture under greenhouse or field conditions. Researches on the optimum light intensities of the LEDs with special spectral wavelengths are necessary for maximum growth and metabolism in the seedlings.

Key words: Artificial light source, Hydroponic culture, Light-Emitting Diodes (LEDs), Metabolites

서론

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(Wu *et al.*, 2007; Heo *et al.*, 2010a; 2010b; 2011a; 2011b; Lee *et al.*, 2016a).

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(Dorais, 2003; Darko et al., 2014).

LEDs 가

(Samuoliene et al., 2012; Heo et al., 2015).

재료 및 방법

식물재료 및 재배조건

4

3~4 (*Brassica oleracea* L., cv. Juicy Green)

Yamazaki (N: 6.5, P: 1.5, K: 4.0, Ca: 2.0, and Mg: 1.0 me L⁻¹)

(Deep Flow Technique, DFT)

20±1°C 50±10%

300±100

µmol/mol

3 LEDs

(Photosynthetic Photon Flux, PPF) 50

100±10 µmol/m²/s 2 LED

1:1

(FLL, FLH), (RL, RH), + (BWL, BWH) +

(BRL, BRH)

50 µmol/m²/s

(FLL)

생장량 조사 및 통계분석

()

50

2

16

50

(Rufly and Huber, 1983; Chaplin, 1987; Dai and Mumper, 2010; Khoddami et al., 2013).

70°C

(VS-1202D4, VISION Co., LTD, Korea) 4

SAS (Version

6.21; SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA)

, ANOVA

Duncan

(P=0.05)

결과 및 고찰

50

(Fig. 1).

1

가 가 가

가 가 가

(Light-Emitting Diodes, LEDs) 가 (Barreiro et al., 1992; Hoenecke et al., 1992; Hunter and Burritt, 2004; Heo et al., 2006; 2009; 2013; Massa et al., 2008; Morrow, 2008; Olle and Viršile, 2013; Chen et al., 2014).

10 Food (*Brassicca oleracea* L.)

(Lampe, 1999; Ayaz et al., 2006; Velasco et al., 2011; Kim, 2012)

가

가

40~45 cm

1 m

2

가

가

가

(Heo

et al., 2015).

가

가 가

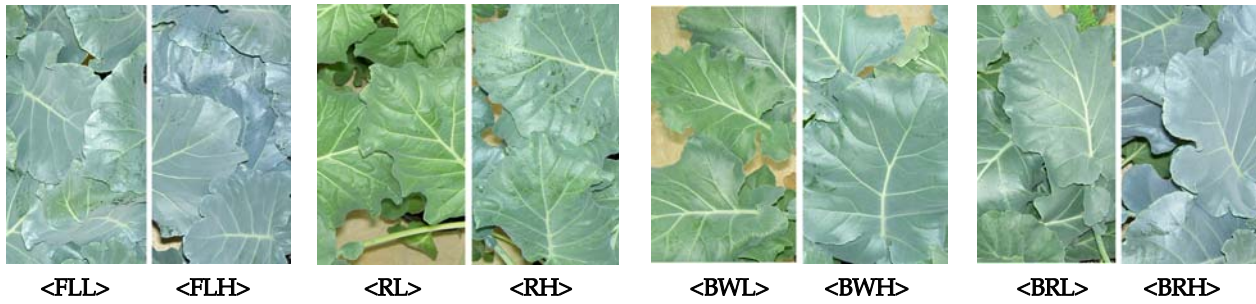


Fig. 1. Kale leaves hydroponically grown under the different light qualities and intensities for 50 days. FLL, fluorescent light with 50 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ PPF considered as a control; FLH, fluorescent light with 100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ PPF; BWH, blue plus white LEDs with 100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ PPF; RH, red LEDs light with 100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ PPF; BRH, blue plus red LEDs with 100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ PPF. Energy ratio in the mixture treatments of blue plus white and blue plus red LEDs was 1:1.

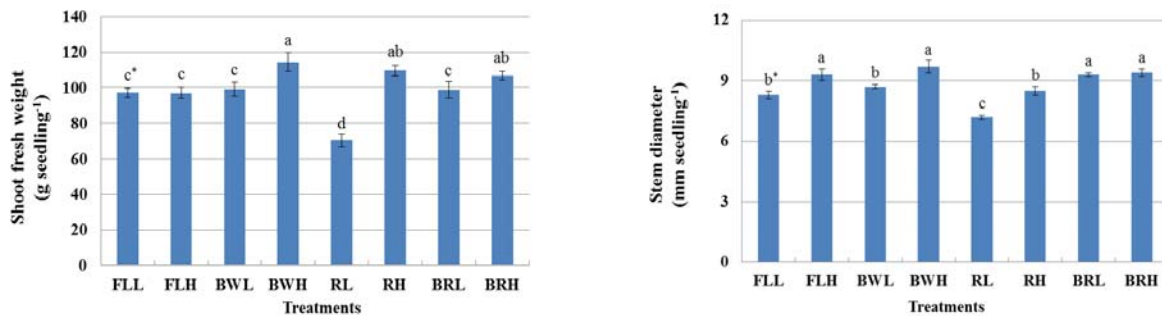


Fig. 2. Shoot fresh weight and stem diameter of kale seedlings hydroponically grown under the different light qualities and intensities for 50 days. Vertical bars represent mean \pm standard error ($n=16$). *Different letter indicates the significantly difference at the 5% level by Duncan's multiple range test. Treatment codes see Figure 1.

100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ PPF FLH
 + BRH 50 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$
 PPF 가 .
 가 .
 PPF 50 μ
 mol/ m^2/s PPF 100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ BWH BRH 가 , FLH
 , RH BRH 가 . (Table 1).
 가 . Yanagi
 (Fig. 2). LEDs 64% 68% Heo (2010a, 2010b) LEDs
 BWH , RH BRH 가 가
 RL 50% 가 FLL 가 가
 10% 가 . PPF 100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$
 , 가 + + RL 가 가
 , LEDs 가 . SPAD
 가 PPF가 가
 . + PPF 100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$
 가 가 FLH BRH RL PPF 100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$
 가 가 Johkan (2010), Li (2012)
 mol/ m^2/s RL PPF 100 μ Dong (2014) . Li (2012)
 29% .

Table 1. Shoot length, number of unfolded leaves, and SPAD value per kale seedling hydroponically grown under the different light qualities and intensities for 50 days

Treatments	Shoot Length (cm/seedling)	No. of Leaves (/seedling)	SPAD Value (/leaf)
FLL	15.2e*	18.3a	65.3b
FLH	10.6f	19.0a	67.2ab
BWL	19.2c	18.7a	50.5e
BWH	17.2d	18.0a	54.0d
RL	24.8a	16.8b	41.0f
RH	20.9b	19.0a	52.9d
BRL	16.7d	18.3a	58.7c
BRH	11.8f	18.0a	68.9a

*Different letter indicates the significantly difference at the 5% level by Duncan’s multiple range test. Treatment codes see Fig. 1.

Table 2. Total sugar, flavonoid, and polyphenol contents synthesized in the leaves of kale seedlings hydroponically grown under the different light qualities and intensities for 50 days

Treatments	Total sugar	Polyphenol (g/seedling)	Flavonoid
FLL	5.14d	0.54c	0.26c
FLH	11.91b	0.64b	0.30b
BWL	3.76e	0.35e	0.16f
BWH	8.00c	0.65b	0.27c
RL	2.72f	0.43d	0.17e
RH	34.29a	0.45d	0.18d
BRL	10.55b	0.71ab	0.27c
BRH	11.47b	0.74a	3.84a

*Different letter indicates the significantly difference at the 5% level by Duncan’s multiple range test. Treatment codes see Figure 1.

가
 , 50 μmol/m²/s
 , 가
 가
 (Mizuno *et al.*, 2011).
 LEDs
 , 50 μmol/m²/s
 PPF 100 가 ,
 RH RL
 (Table 2).
 Table 1 가
 PPF 50 μmol/m²/s . RH RL
 100 μmol/m²/s , 12 가 FLL
 6 가 PPF 100 μ
 mol/m²/s 50 μmol/m²/s 2 가 .
 + RH FLH BRH 3 가
 Eskins
 (1992), Heo (2002, 2003, 2006), Folta (2004), Shimizu
 (2005) Nanya (2012) BWH 4 가 ,
 LEDs

가
(Lin *et al.*, 2013; Heo *et al.*, 2015).
가
Lin (2013) LEDs
가
(Farina and Veruggio, 1996; Shiga *et al.*, 2009; Lee *et al.*, 2016a). 가
+
PPF 100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ 가 LEDs (Lee *et al.*, 2016b),
 m^2/s +
PPF 50 (Lefsrud, 2008). Bantis (2016) LEDs
가 Lee (2016a)
BWH BWL 2 PPF 150 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ +
가 , + + 2 2 LEDs
BRH LED
FLL RL 37% 72% 가 +
가 가 (2016a) PPF 500 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$
50 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ +
 m^2/s 100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$
 m^2/s , BWL RL BRH
BWL 24 가 Heo (2015) LEDs
BRL 1.4 가
PPF 100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ 가
+ 가
BWL BWH
(Manivannan *et al.*, 2015).
 m^2/s + PPF 100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$

1 m
 가
 1
 요 약
 ()
 가
 3~4 50
 100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ (FLL FLH),
 LEDs (RL RH), + LEDs (BWL BWH)
 + LEDs (BRL BRH)
 50
 100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$, +
 가
 가
 50 $\mu\text{mol}/$
 m^2/s 100 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ 2
 가

LEDs

Notes

The author declare no conflict of interest.

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