

## Objective 8 Quiz

Structure	Advantage	Disadvantage
A-Frame	environmental control strong structure maximum light allowance	Expensive to build and heat wastes land between houses
Ridge and Furrow	less expensive to build good environmental control less expensive to heat wastes no land between houses	environmental control is difficult if different crops are grown structurally weak under snow buildup
Quonset	less expensive to build ideal for production of seasonal crops may be free-standing or grouped	requires new covering frequently
Lath/Shade House	Provide a shaded area for heat sensitive plants Provide a cool holding area	little environmental control

How can greenhouse ventilation be accomplished?

Roof and side ventilators, exhaust fans, fan and convection tube systems, a retractable roof

How can shading be accomplished in a greenhouse?

Spray compound, Shade cloth

Fan and pad cooling uses exhaust fans and continuously wet pads of excelsior, cross-fluted cellulose, aluminum fiber, or glass fibers.

Fog evaporative cooling uses a high-pressure pump to create a fine mist.

What are the positive and negative effects of using a double layered plastic covering?

Positive – aid in heat retention

Negative – reduction in light intensity

What are the desirable characteristics of a greenhouse bench?

They must drain quickly; they must be of a width that allows workers to reach into their center, they must maximize the crop's exposure to light.

Ground bed preparation includes: approximately six inches of crushed stone beneath six to eight inches of porous soil, and properly installed drainage tile system to provide for subsoil drainage.

Give six materials commonly used for greenhouse benches.

Wood, aluminum, welded wire fabric, wooden slats, snow fencing, concrete

What three types of bench arrangements are commonly used in a greenhouse?

Peninsular, longitudinal, moveable

What are the three main reasons for soil tests among greenhouse growers?

1. To check the pH

2. To check for nutrient deficiencies

3. To measure the soluble salt content

<u>a</u>	pots	a. resemble ice-cube trays and are available in different sizes
<u>e</u>	pans	b. porous, thus gas and air can permeate containers, and soil dries more rapidly
<u>b</u>	clay containers	c. shallow, rectangular containers that may be used to start seedlings, root cuttings, or hold less sturdy peat pots and strips
<u>g</u>	plastic containers	d. great convenience for transplanting because there is no need to remove the pot
<u>d</u>	peat pots	e. containers where the height is one-half the diameter
<u>a</u>	molded plastic packs	f. specialized production containers made of wire or plastic
<u>f</u>	hanging baskets	g. cannot be heat pasteurized, lighter than clay
<u>c</u>	flats	a. round containers whose height and diameter are equal
<u>a</u>	spray systems	a. deliver the water through nozzles, spaced at intervals along the pipes, which run around the perimeter of the greenhouse bench
<u>d</u>	trickle systems	b. small rings of plastic that are placed around the base of each plant within its container
<u>e</u>	ooze tubes	c. water pumped from a storage tank into a water tight bench where it flows across the surface, flooding the entire bench
<u>b</u>	water loops	d. deliver water through holes in inflatable plastic tubes stretched down the bench
<u>f</u>	capillary mats	e. plastic tubes that are tolled out in rows between plants growing as bench crops
<u>c</u>	ebb and flood	f. made of fibrous material and is placed on a bench that is first lined with plastic

Systemic: remain in the plant and kills the pest when it arrives

Sprays: material is mixed with water in a hydraulic sprayer and applied to foliage

Dusts: dry formulation of pesticide that must provide a thorough coverage

Smoke Fumigants: packaged with a flammable, smoke-producing material

Fogger: pesticide is mixed with an oil solvent and filled in a fogger