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Gumman, (Buxar). Notes for  
B.Sc part 1st, paper 2 (A).

Question:- Greenhouse effect part Notes  
like ?

Answer:-

Greenhouse :-

Greenhouse (also  
called a glasshouse, or, if  
with inefficient heating, a hothouse)  
is a structure with walls  
and of made chiefly of  
transparent material, such as  
glass, plants requiring regula-  
ted climatic conditions also  
own. These structures range  
in size from small sheds  
sized buildings. A miniature  
greenhouse is known as cold frame.  
The interior of a green-  
house exposed to light  
becomes significantly warmer  
than the external temperature,  
protecting its contents in  
cold weather.

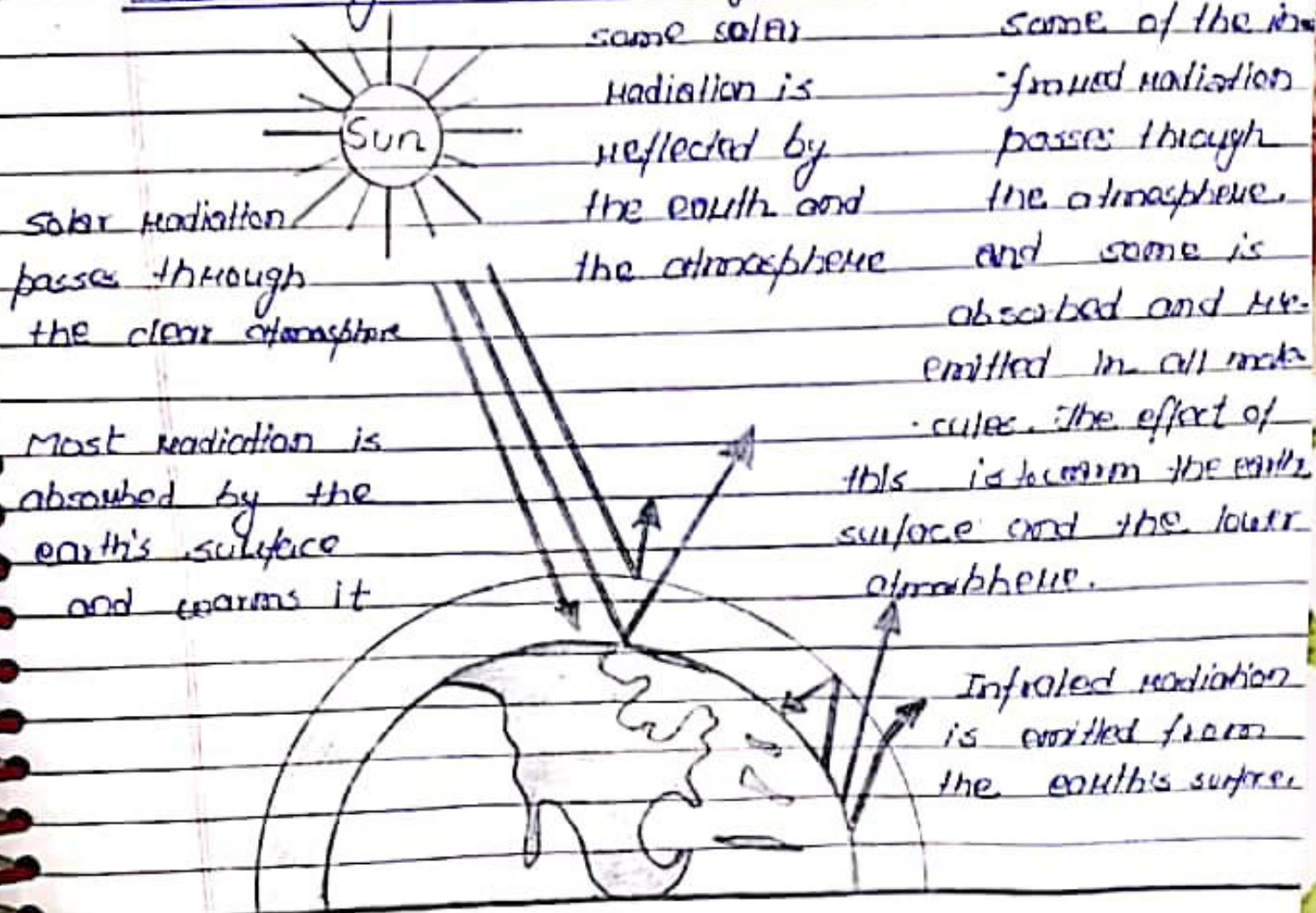
Many commercial  
-al glass greenhouse are

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hot houses are high-tech production facilities for vegetables, flowers or fruits.

## The greenhouse effect



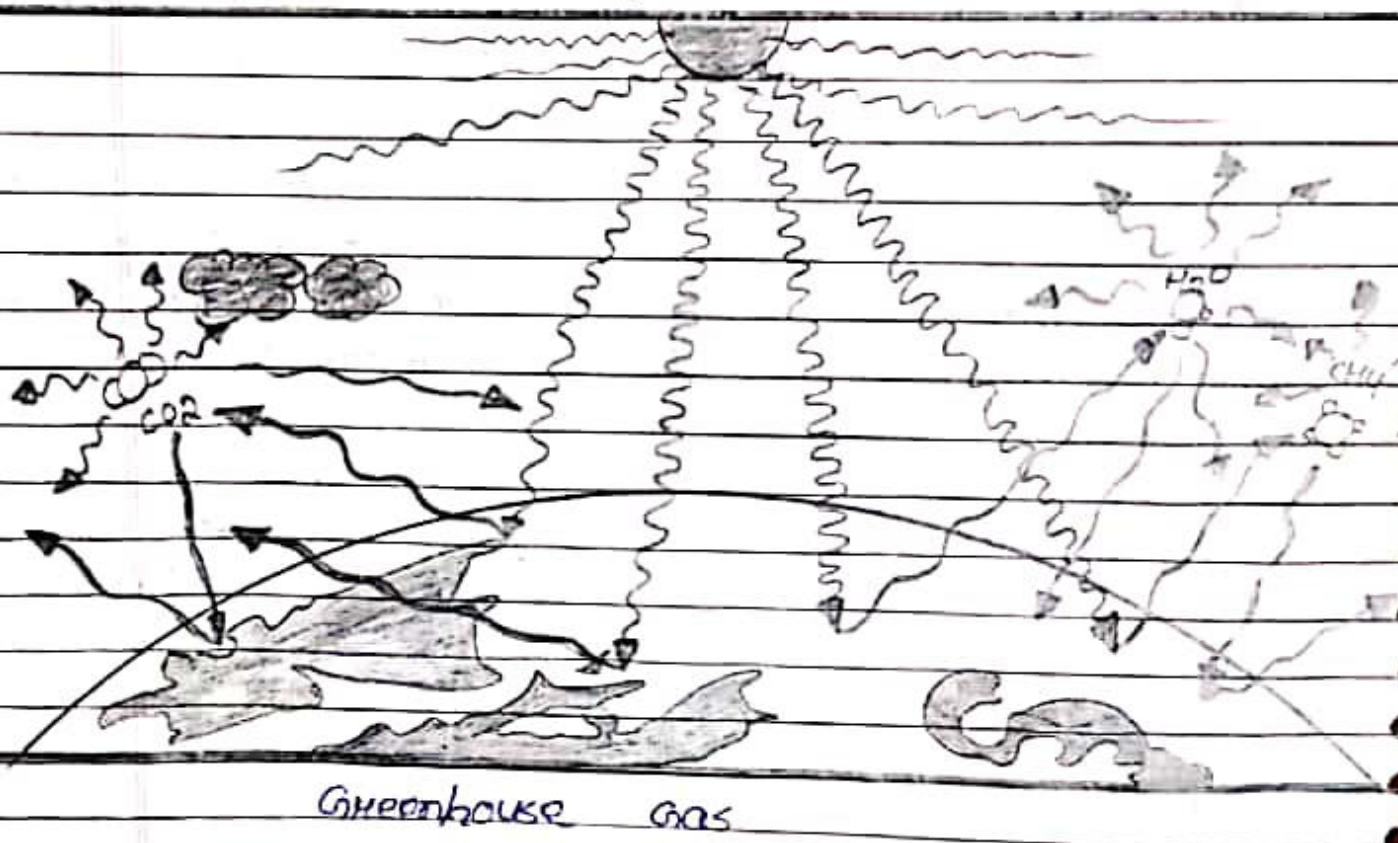
## Theory of operation :-

The warmness in a greenhouse occurs because incident solar radiation passes through the transparent roof and is absorbed by the floor, earth and contents, which become

The warmness in a greenhouse occurs because incident solar radiation passes through the transparent roof and walls and is absorbed by the floor, earth and contents, which become

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warmen. As the structure is not open to the atmosphere the warmed air cannot escape via convection, so the temperature inside the greenhouse rises. This differs from the earth-orientated theory known as the "greenhouse effect".



ventilation :-

ventilation is one of the most important components in a successful greenhouse. If there is no proper ventilation, greenhouses and their

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growing plants can become prone to problems. The main purposes of ventilation is to regulate the temperature and humidity to the optimal level, and to ensure movement of air and thus prevent the build-up of plant pathogens (such as Botrytis cinerea) that prefer still air conditions.

### Dutch Light :-

In the UK and other Northern European countries a pane of horticultural glass referred to as "Dutch light" was historically used as a standard unit of construction, having dimensions of  $28\frac{3}{4}$ " x 56" (approx. 730 mm x 1422 mm). This size gives a larger glazed area when compared with using smaller panes such as the 60 mm width typically used in modern domestic designs which then require more supporting framework for a given overall greenhouse size. A style of greenhouse having sloped sides (resulting in a wider base than at eaves height) and using these panes is also often referred to as "Dutch light".