

# What I want to talk about ?

- 1. Hydroponics today
- 2. Quality terms
- 3. Hydroponic vs. quality
- 4. Conclusions







# 1. Hydroponics today

#### Background:

(Greek. υδροσ πονω = to put in water)

#### **Definition:**

Gericke 1937.

"Water culture without employing any substrate"

Today.

Different definitions exist: such as cultivation

- of ornamentals in pots
- in pure nutrient solution
- in substrates supplied with nutrient solution
- in soil supplied with a nutrient solution. Examples:
  - Almeria, Spain;
  - Shandong, China)





#### 1. Growing medium

- without (only nutrient solution)
- with
  - Inert: rockwool, foam, volcanics, etc.
  - Organic: peat, wood fibre, (rice, coco) husks, soil, etc.





- 1. Growing medium
- without
- with
  - inert: rockwool, foam, volcanics, etc
  - organic: peat, wood fibre, (rice, coco) husks, etc.

## 2. Supply of nutrient solution

- Aeroponic
- Nutrient film technique
- Deep flow technique
- Ebb and flood
- Drip irrigation











- Ebb and flood
- Drip irrigation

## 3. System itself

- open
- closed
- semi-closed





# 1. Hydroponics today

## Conclusion

- Systems differ widely
- The more sophisticated a system is the better it can be controlled
- System control makes the control of plant growth and its quality possible





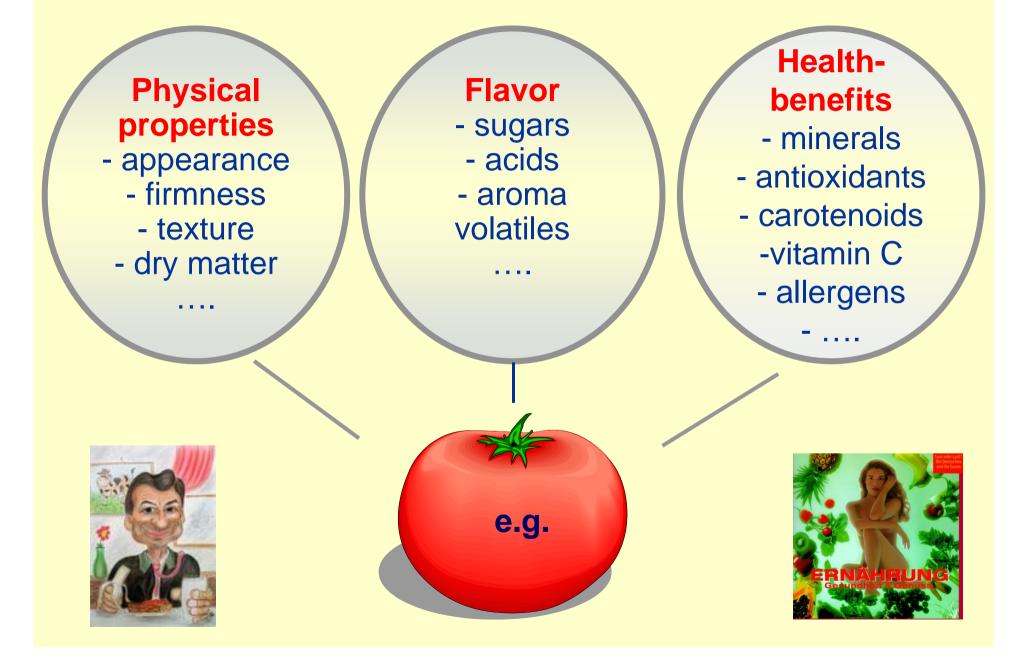
## 2. Quality terms – product

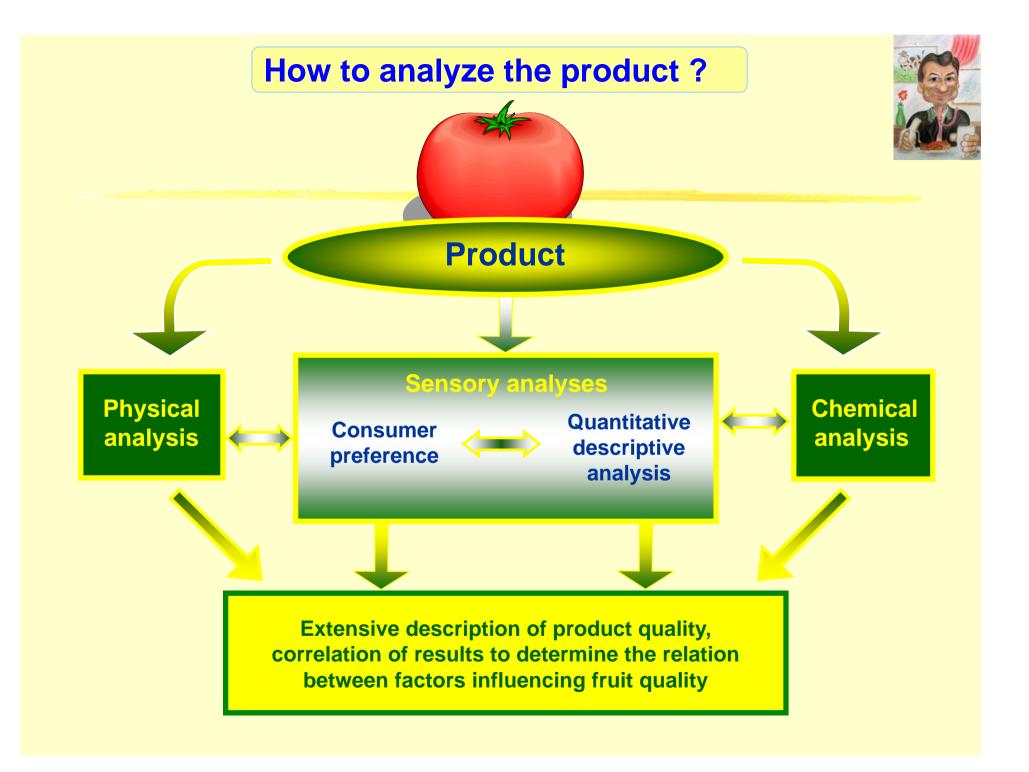
**Problems:** 



**1.** Quality term of a product is differentially used and thus, not clear

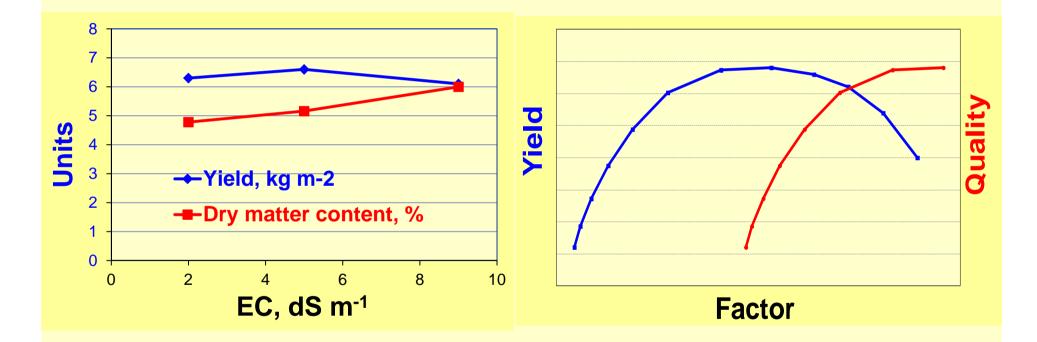
## **Our approach and understanding**





## **Problems:**

- 1. Quality term of a product is differentially used and thus, not clear
- 2. Product quality and yield need often contrary actions



How can hydroponic systems fulfill quality demands?



1. Quality term of a product is differentially used and thus, not clear

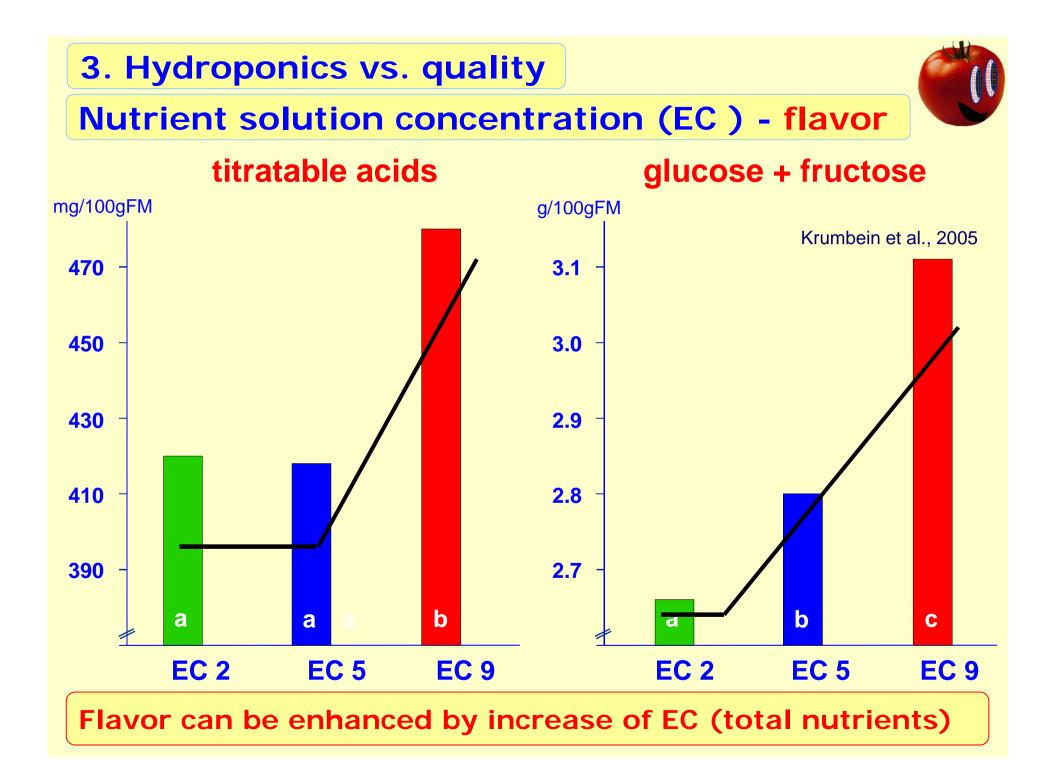


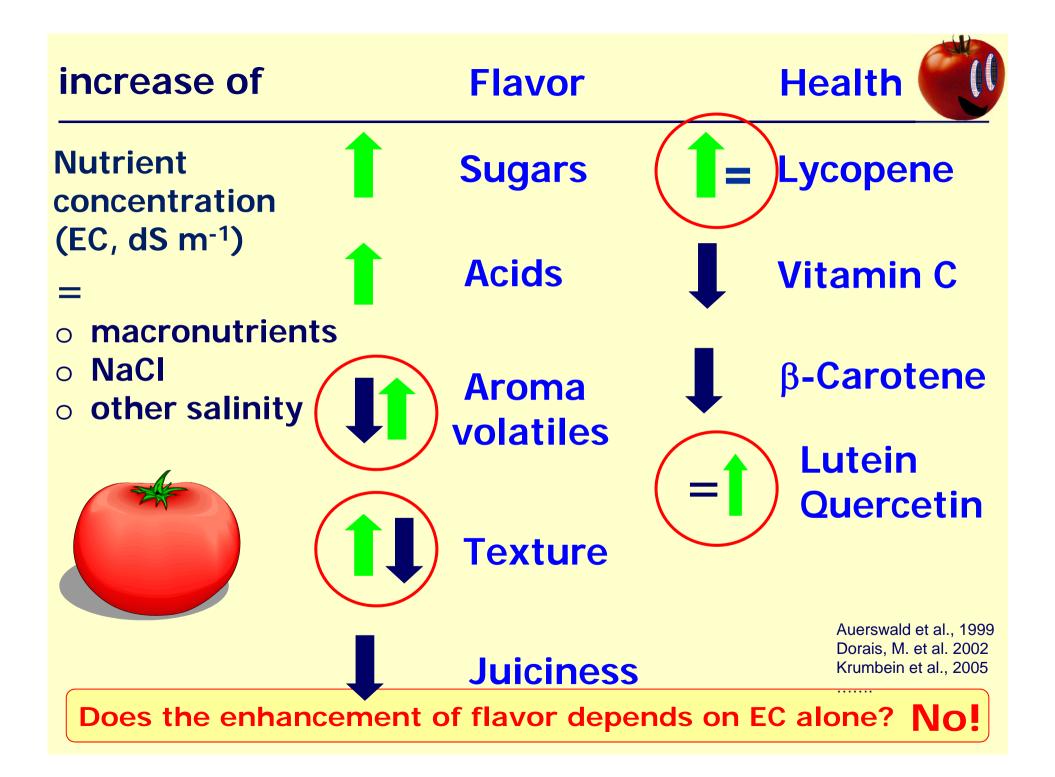
control with

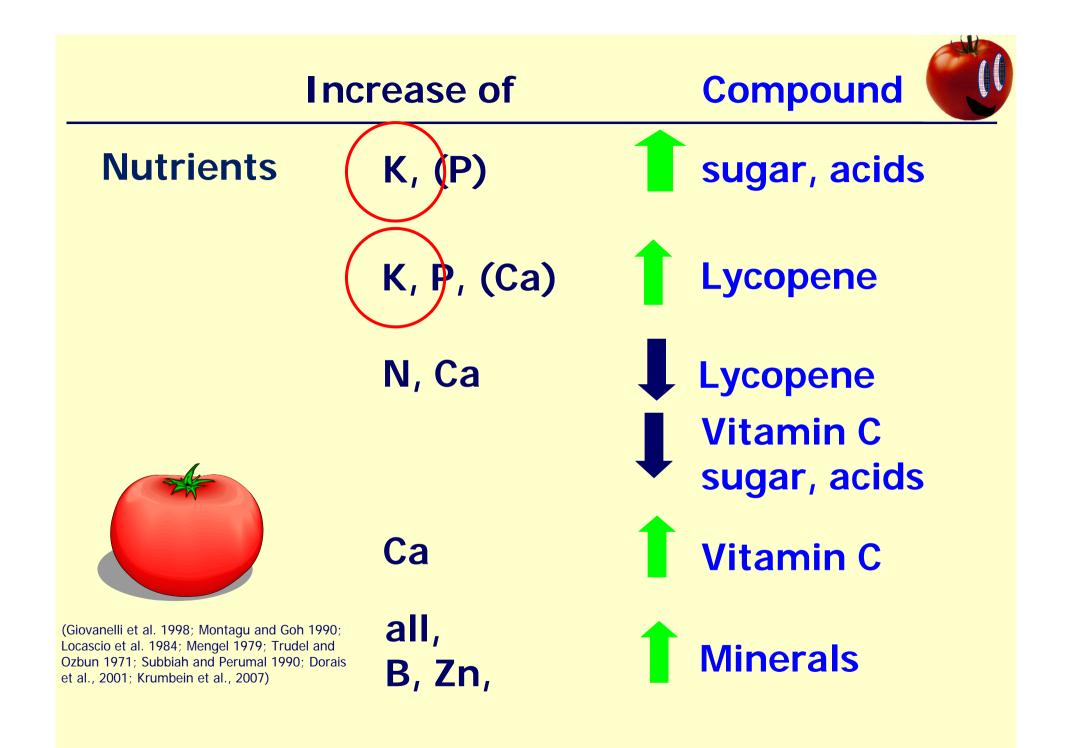
hydroponics

- 2. Product quality and yield need often contrary actions
- 3. Conditions affecting product quality:
  - 1. cultivar
  - 2. climate
  - 3. nutrition
    - concentration (all ions, salinity, EC).
    - single ions
    - composition (interactions)
  - 4. root environment, e.g. substrates
  - 5. microorganism
  - 6. management

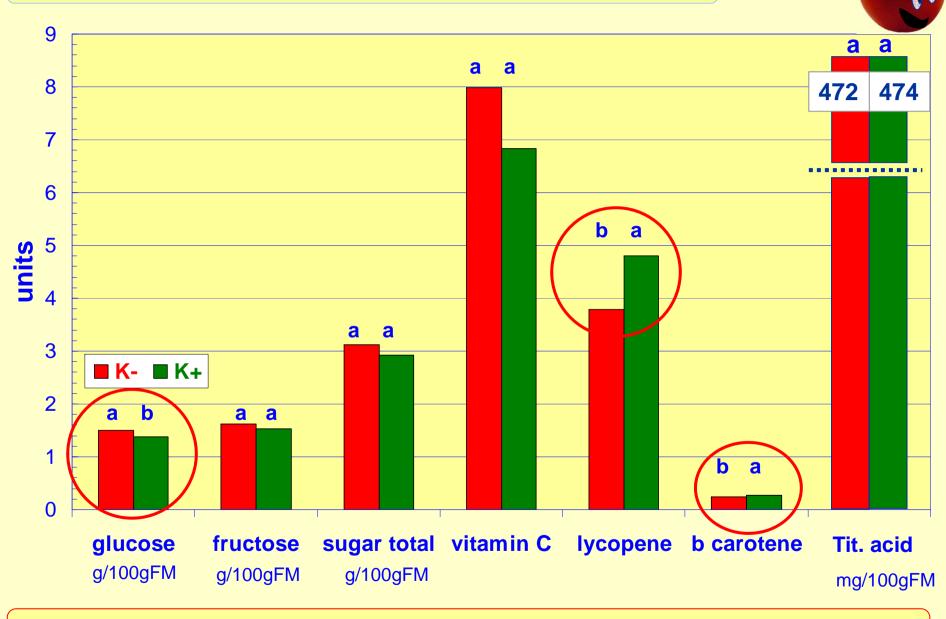
7. ....



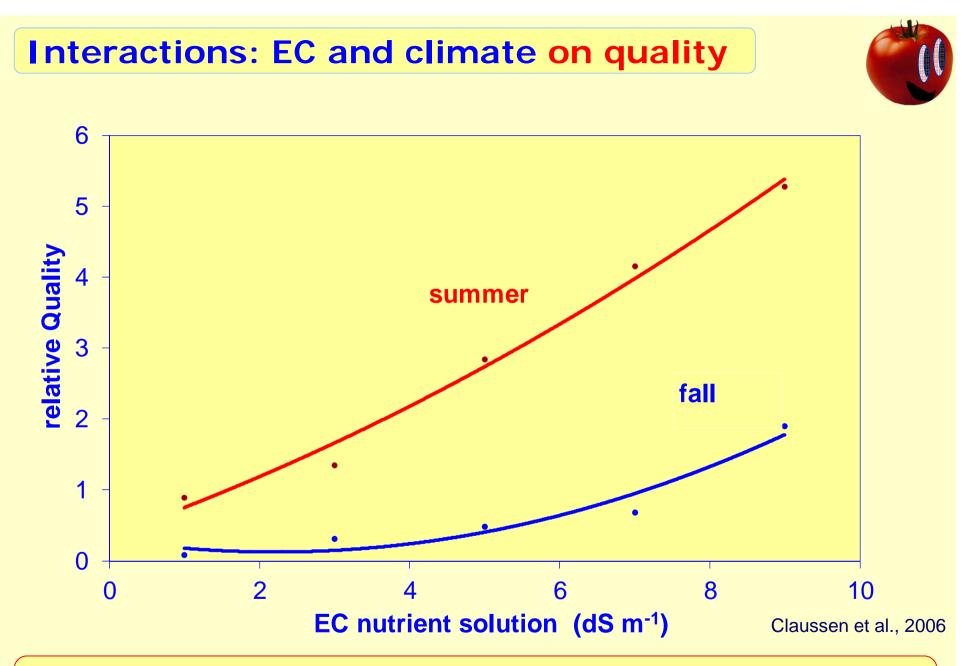




## Nutrient effect (K) – flavor and health

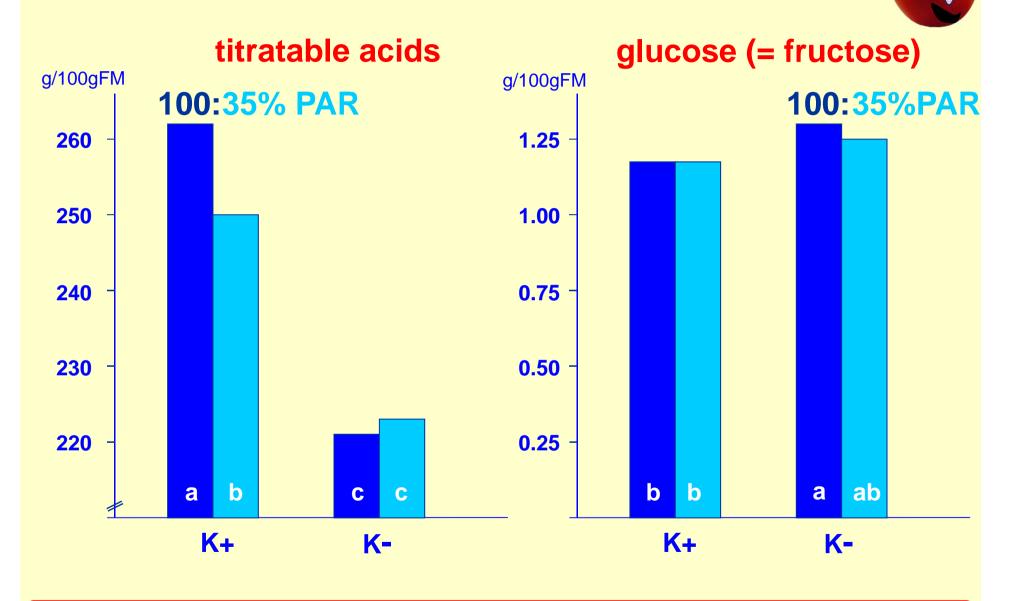


K does not always improves flavor and health – why not?



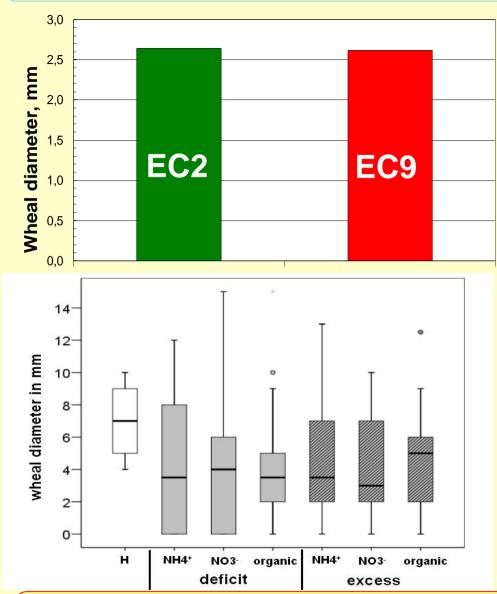
A factor related to cultivation in hydroponics may interact with a second factor, such as climate conditions.

## Interactions: K and radiation on taste

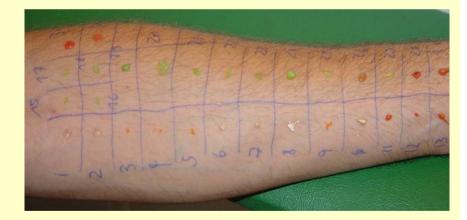


The second factor, such as radiation, can even annul K-effects

## Nutrient effect (EC, N) - on health (allergens)







Schwarz et al., 2011 Dölle et al. 2011

Effects may interact with other conditions, however, reduction of the allergenic potential is not possible

# 4. Conclusions

• Hydroponic cultivation is a helpful tool to control production and quality efficiently



- Effects on physical properties and taste related characteristics are easy to gain. Primary metabolism can be simply affected.
- It is difficult to manipulate quality related to health. Hydroponics does not effect really the secondary metabolisms
- Available knowledge must be implemented into available management systems
- Cost benefits are needed particularly when demands on yield and quality are conflicting.
- Plant, environmental and consumer demands need to be balanced



