

# RKW Agri Greenhouse Pictograms (October 2020)

## 1 Clear transmission



High total light transmission with a high direct transmission and a low diffused light transmission.

## 2 Crystal clear transmission



High total light transmission with maximum direct light transmission and an absolute minimum diffused light transmission. This makes it perfect to use when the light intensity is low and as an outside film in a double-deck house.

## 3 Diffused films



Diffused films provide an even spread of light, reduce crop stress and avoid plant burn.

## 4 Thermicity



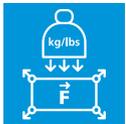
Not thermic



Thermic

Thermic films reflect more longwave infrared radiation which slows down the cooling of the greenhouse at night. The end result is that more energy remains in the greenhouse which results in less plant stress, and potentially a reduction of heating costs.

## 5 Mechanical strength



Mechanical strength is an important quality factor for greenhouse films. Most of the films are used for several years and are exposed to different climatic conditions.

## 6 Cooling effect



Plants do not require all frequencies of solar energy. Some radiation frequencies such as near-infrared (NIR) only provide heat. In what are considered to be hot climates it can be very useful to block this irradiation heat as much as possible in order to avoid overheating and evaporation in the greenhouse. RKW manages to retain irradiation heat as much as possible and at the same time allow a high amount of PAR light to pass through the greenhouse film.

## 7 Resistance against pesticides



Pesticides, specifically those containing sulfur or chlorine, can significantly shorten the lifetime of the film. RKW offers films with different levels of pesticide resistance.

## 8 Bee-friendly



To allow insect pollination in your greenhouse, you need films with the correct UV light transmission that prevent (bumble) bees getting disorientated.

## 9 Anti-drip effect



Water condensation droplets can block up to 20% of the PAR light and damage the crop. By adding special additives, we can prevent the formation of water droplets. Any thin water film forming on the surface is simply drained off to the side of the greenhouse. We recommend the use of anti-drip films only in well-heated or ventilated greenhouses with sufficiently sloping roofs.

## 10 Anti-mist effect



Using an anti-drip film in an inadequately heated and/or ventilated greenhouse can have the effect of early morning mist. The anti-mist additive ensures that any mist quickly disappears.

## 11 Anti-dust effect



By engineering the film with an extra smooth surface, less dust will stick to the film. Result: Higher light transmission. The film is much easier to clean.

## 12 UV blocking



## 13 UV regular



Depending on the crop, climate and region, ultraviolet radiation can be harmful or beneficial to the crop. RKW can engineer the UV transmission of the film to the specific requirements of the customer.

UV blocking films can be a part of your IPM program, to help prevent fungal diseases transmitted by insects (anti-virus). They should not be used if insect pollination is required.

## 14 UV open



## 15 Ni-Quencher



To prevent UV radiation and the negative effects of chemicals, RKW gives the option of stabilizing your greenhouse film with Ni-quencher.