



Product Selector

		STANDARD	PLUS	EXTRA	FORTE	
N. Europe		4s	5s	6s		
C. Europe		3s	4s	5s		
S. Europe			3s	4s	5s	
Mediterranean				3s	4s	
N. Africa					3s	
						OPTIONS
UVI / EVA	THICKNESS					
	180	✓	✓			UVA 380, UVB Window, White Tint, 70% Diffusion
Thermic	200			✓	✓	
	180	✓	✓			UVA 380, UVB Window, White Tint, 70% Diffusion
Lumitherm	200			✓	✓	UVA 380, UVB Window, White Tint, 70% Diffusion
	180	✓	✓			UVA 380, UVB Window, 70% Diffusion
Luminal	200			✓	✓	UVA 380, UVB Window, 70% Diffusion
	150	✓				
Luminance THB	180	✓	✓			UVA 380, UVB Window,
	200			✓	✓	
Luminance THB AF	200	✓	✓	✓	✓	UVA 380, UVB Window,
	150	✓	✓			UVA 380, UVB Window, White Tint, 70% Diffusion
Lumitherm 2/3	180	✓	✓	✓		UVA 380, UVB Window, White Tint, 70% Diffusion
	200			✓	✓	UVA 380, UVB Window, White Tint, 70% Diffusion
New Concept	180	✓	✓	✓		UVA 380, UVB Window, White Tint, 70% Diffusion
	200			✓	✓	UVA 380, UVB Window, White Tint, 70% Diffusion

UVI OPTIONS

Conventional ultra-violet stabilizer systems include a partial UV absorbing system. Visqueen Greenhouse Films are also available with two distinct UV transmission characteristics:

UVA 380:

Broad band absorption up to 380nm. This has been shown to reduce insect infestations and some fungal diseases. However pollinating insects may be inhibited and the development of some plant attributes such as colour may be reduced.

UVB Window:

Allows the transmission of all the UV light, allowing the light available to plants to be as close as possible to natural sunlight. The short wavelength UV light (UVB) is now known to be required for colour, flavour and fragrance in some plants, and for the development of strong, robust growth.

PAR OPTIONS

White Tint:

Reduces overall light transmission by about 20% for cool greenhouses where reduced growth rates are required or tolerated. Cuts down light evenly across the PAR spectrum so that plant growth is not distorted. Traditionally used for holding nursery stock, and the best choice for plants such as ferns and conifers which are at the most risk of scorching. Mostly used in a UVI/EVA film, but can be provided in thermic or New Concept films.

70% Diffusion:

Increases the haze level to about 70%. Overall light transmission levels are not significantly affected, but the increased diffusion can make light more available in plant canopies. Available with UVI/EVA, thermic, anti-fog thermic and New Concept films. Offers an intermediate option between these films and Luminance THB.

Getting light, right.



Glossary

A useful list of Horticulture Definitions

UV transparent

Allows all the range of ultra-violet light through to the plants, including the short wavelengths that are absorbed by glass and most plastic films.

UV blocking

Removes most of the range of ultra-violet light from the plant's environment, including most of the longer wavelength UV that glass and most plastic films let through.

Thermicity

A measure of how well a film stops long wavelength infra-red radiation, which is a major factor in heat losses from greenhouses. This indicates how good the greenhouse effect of the greenhouse is.

Anti-fog

This is also referred to as Anti-condensate but is more accurately described as 'Anti-drip'. It means a film that has been formulated to spread out the water droplets that condense on the film so that water won't fall onto the plants and you won't see a 'fog' on the surface.

(Light) Diffusion

A diffusing film is one that deflects or scatters light as it passes through, like frosted glass. An alternative term is 'haze' which is often used as a measure of the light diffusion – the amount of haze or diffusion is the proportion of the light going through the film that is scattered outside a narrow direct beam.

Heat Control

Heat control films aim to restrict unfavourable rises in temperature by affecting the total solar energy entering the greenhouse, while maintaining an appropriate level of visible light for plant growth.

Field tunnel films

Films that are designed to cover large scale but temporary structures set directly into the soil. The field tunnels will be unheated and ventilation is controlled by direct movement of the film.

Greenhouse films

Films fixed to more permanent structures, usually built onto prepared foundations. The structures may be heated and may be ventilated by fans or opening sections.