Fence Tech Innovations

Rely on Us

We understand farmers' needs and relationship between plants and structures

Professional and dedicated team with hands-on experience in the field of protected farming

Customized Design Solutions to meet your requirements

In-house research team to provide you with the latest solutions respective to the crop and climate as per your needs

Precise manufacturing technology with latest machineries to ensure uniform quality production

Agronomy support from professionally trained agronomists

GREENHOUSES

- Naturally Ventilated Polyhouse
- Fan and Pad Cooled Greenhouse
- Butterfly Vent Polyhouse
- and Other Customized Solutions

NETHOUSES

- Cable Purlin Flat Roof Nethouse
- Dome Shaped Pipe Frame Nethouse
- Flat Roof Pipe Frame Structure

TUNNELS

- Side Ventilated Tunnel
- Roof Ventilated Tunnel
- Other Customized Tunnel

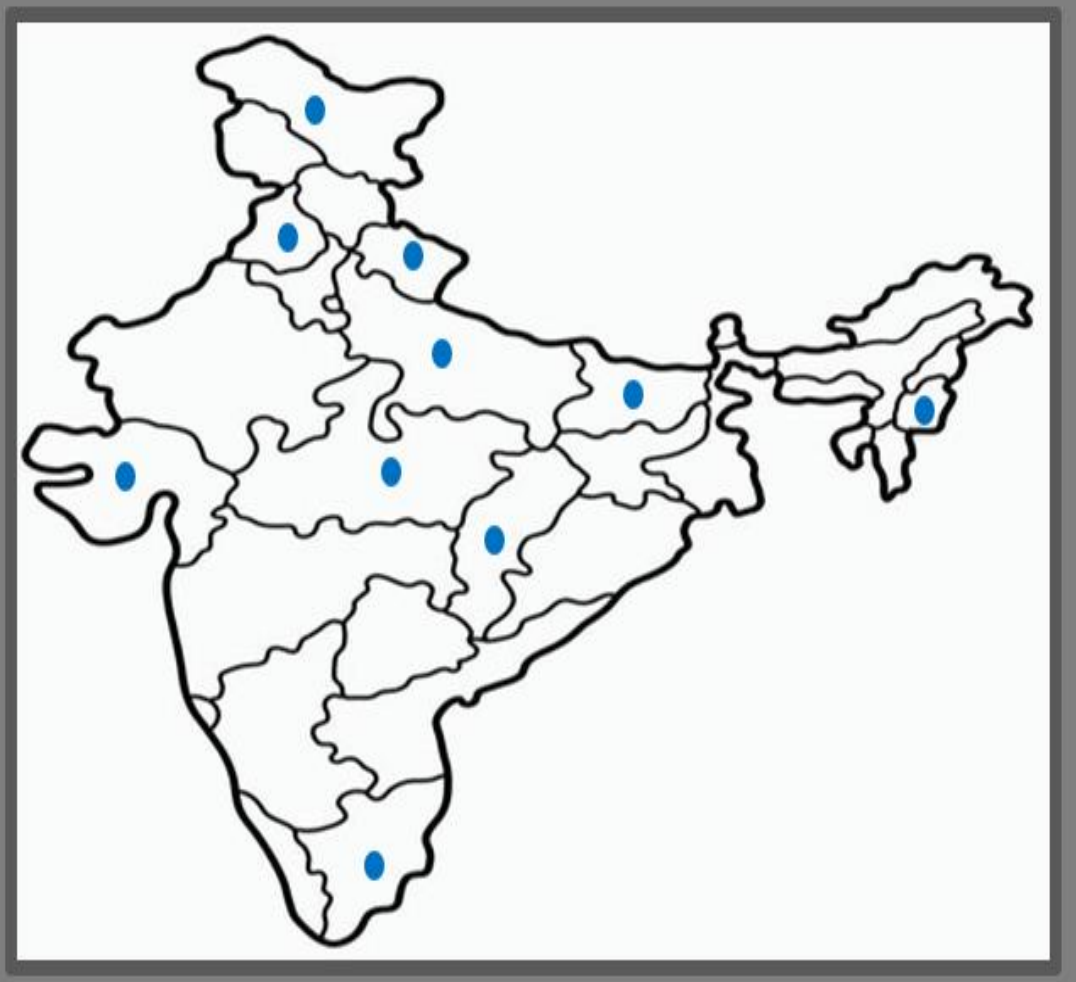
DISCERPTION

A **polytunnel** (also known as a **polyhouse**, **hoop greenhouse** or **hoophouse**, (**grow tunnel** or **high tunnel**) is a tunnel typically made from steel and covered in polyethylene, usually semi-circular, square or elongated in shape. The interior heats up because incoming solar radiation from the sun warms plants, soil, and other things inside the building faster than heat can escape the structure. Air warmed by the heat from hot interior surfaces is retained in the building by the roof and wall. Temperature, humidity and ventilation can be controlled by equipment fixed in the polytunnel or by manual opening and closing of vents. Polytunnels are mainly used in temperate regions in similar ways to glass greenhouses and row covers. Besides the passive solar heating that every polytunnel provides, every variation of auxiliary heating (from hothouse heating through minimal heating to unheated houses) is represented in current practice. The nesting of row covers and low tunnels inside high tunnels is also common.

Polytunnels can be used to provide a higher temperature and/or humidity than that which is available in the environment but can also protect crops from intense heat, bright sunlight, winds, hailstones, and cold waves. This allows fruits and vegetables to be grown at times usually considered off season; market gardeners commonly use polytunnels for season extension. Beyond season extension, polytunnels are also used to allow cold-hardy crops to overwinter in regions where their hardiness is not quite strong enough for them to survive outdoors. Temperature increases of only 5 to 15 °C (9 to 27 °F) above outdoor ambient, coupled with protection from the drying effect of wind, are enough to let selected plant varieties grow slowly but healthily instead of dying. The effect is to create a microclimate that simulates the temperatures of a location several hardiness zones closer to the equator (and protects from wind as well).

A greenhouse is a building with glass walls and a glass roof. Greenhouses are used to grow plants, such as tomatoes and tropical flowers. A greenhouse stays warm inside, even during the winter. In the daytime, sunlight shines into the greenhouse and warms the plants and air inside. A **greenhouse** is a structure which allows people to regulate climatic conditions, such as temperature and humidity. There are many different designs of greenhouses; however, in general these buildings include large areas of transparent material to capture the light and heat of the sun. The three most common transparent materials used in the roof and walls of modern greenhouses are rigid plastics made of polycarbonate, plastic films made of polyethylene or glass panels. When the interior of a greenhouse is exposed to sunlight, the internal temperature rises and shelters the plants from cold weather.

OUR FOOTPRINTS



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