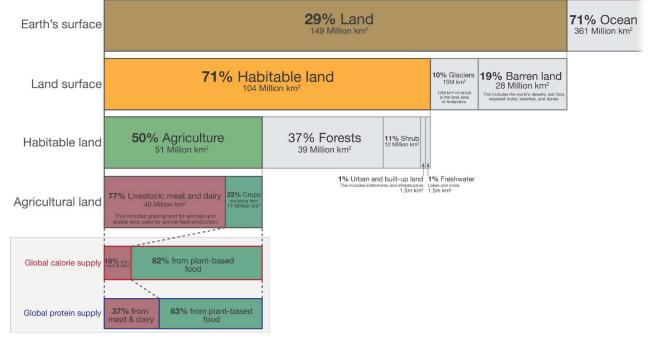


#### Arable land for food production is limited

#### Global land use for food production





Data source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

Licensed under CC-BY by the authors Hannah Ritchie and Max Roser in 2019.

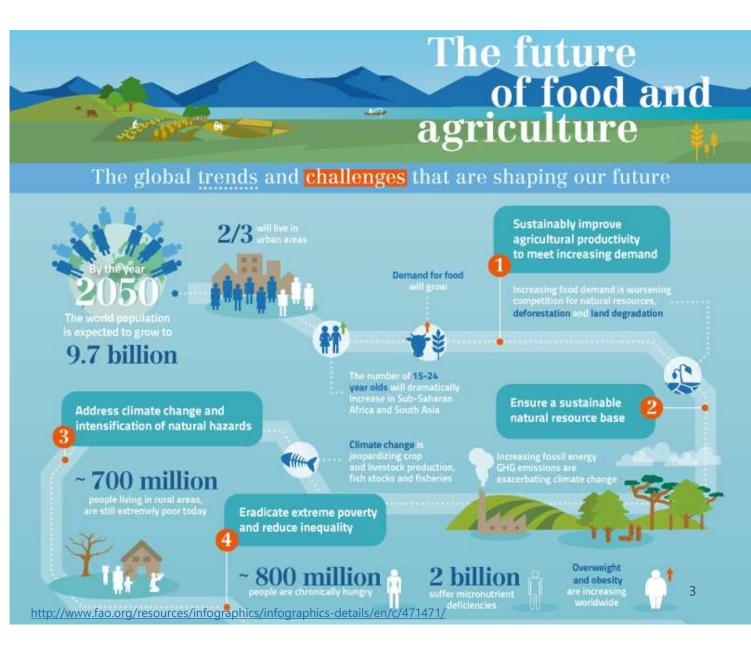


Energy · Quality · Controllability¤

Food demand is growing and so are the challenges



Energy · Quality · Controllability<sup>ss</sup>



#### We need to minimize our negative impacts What are the environmental impacts of food and agriculture? Our World in Data **Greenhouse Gases** Land Use **Freshwater Use** Eutrophication **Biodiversity** 50% of global habitable 70% of global 78% of global ocean 94% mammal biomass 26% of global greenhouse gas emissions (ice and desert-free) land freshwater withdrawals & freshwater pollution (excluding humans) Wild mammals (6%) Other sources 22% global eutrophication shrubs, freshwater Livestock Agriculture Agriculture 78% global eutrophication freshwater withdrawals Agriculture 51 million km<sup>2</sup> 50% global habitable land Food 13.7 billion tonnes CO, eq

Data sources: Poore & Nemecek (2018); UN FAO; UN AQUASTAT; Bar-On et al. (2018). OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

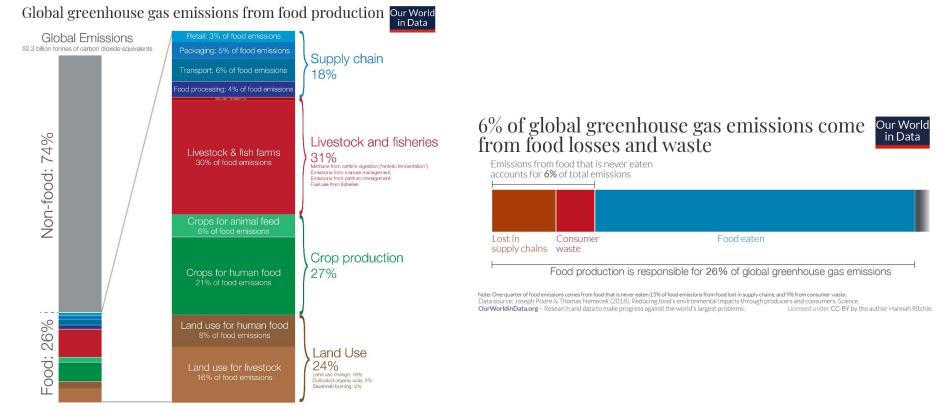
Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.



Energy · Quality · Controllability™

4

#### **Including greenhouse gas emissions**



Data source: Joseph Poore & Homas Nemecek (2018). Reducing lood's environmental impacts through producers and consumers. Published in Science. OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems. Licensed under CC BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.



Energy · Quality · Controllability™

### **CEA** is part of the solution

- Year-round production
- Weather-resistant facilities
- Lower-water usage, but potentially high energy loads
- May decrease food waste





# What can lighting do?

#### The current state of the art

- Photosynthetic Photon Flux Density (PPFD) rather than Illuminance
  - Dose dependent production Daily Light Integral (DLI) based on cultivar and quality
  - Production is dependent on light quantity and quality
- In CEA, lighting is a process load crops need light to grow
  - LED is the most efficacious photosynthetic light source
    - currently up to 200% more efficacious than best performing DE HPS fixtures ( $\approx$ 1.7 µmol/J)
    - up to 400% more efficacious than MH or fluorescent fixtures



#### **Product performance**



## Incentives and regulations affect market transformation

- Efficiency programs across North America are incentivizing changeover to LED horticultural lighting
  - Concern with high energy use, especially for cannabis crops
  - Non-uniform baselines, incentives and metrics
- State regulations for (mostly) cannabis facilities are also resulting in increased LED lighting installations

### Future value metrics

- Nutrition
- Flavor / Aroma
- Pharmaceutical compounds
- Pest mitigation
- Freshness





Energy · Quality · Controllability¤

#### References

- Ritchie, H. (2020). Environmental impacts of food production. Published online at OurWorldInData.org. Retrieved from: 'https://ourworldindata.org/environmental-impacts-of-food'
- ACEEE (2019). Emerging Opportunity Series: Controlled Environment Agriculture
- USDA NASS (2019). 2019 Census of Horticultural Specialties. <u>https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online\_Resources/Census of Horticulture\_Specialties/</u>
- Rangarajan, A., & Riordan, M. (2019). The Promise of Urban Agriculture: National Study of Commercial Farming in Urban Areas
- S2G Ventures (2020). Growing Beyond the Hype: Controlled Environment Agriculture
- Golden, S. (2020). Microgrids, indoor agriculture go together like peas and carrots. https://www.greenbiz.com/article/microgrids-indoor-agriculture-go-together-peas-and-carrots
- Gao et al. (2020). Effects of Daily Light Integral and LED Spectrum on Growth and Nutritional Quality of Hydroponic Spinach. Agronomy 2020, 10, 1082; doi:10.3390/agronomy10081082
- Paciolla et al. (2019). Vitamin C in Plants: From Functions to Biofortification. Antioxidants 2019, 8, 519; doi:10.3390/antiox8110519
- Patel et al. (2019). Nighttime Application of UV-C to Control Cucumber Powdery Mildew. Plant Health Progress. 2020; https://doi.org/10.1094/PHP-11-19-0081-RS
- Monostori et al. (2018). LED Lighting Modification of Growth, Metabolism, Yield and Flour Composition in Wheat by Spectral Quality and Intensity <a href="https://doi.org/10.3389/fpls.2018.00605">https://doi.org/10.3389/fpls.2018.00605</a>
- Pennisi et al. (2019). Unraveling the Role of Red:Blue LED Lights on Resource Use Efficiency and Nutritional Properties of Indoor Grown Sweet Basil. Frontiers in Plant Science. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpls.2019.00305
- Turner et al. (2020. Microgreen nutrition, food safety, and shelf life: A review. Journal of Food Science 2020, 85, 4; doi: 10.1111/1750-3841.15049
- Ilic, Z. & Fallik, E. (2017). Light quality manipulation improves vegetable quality at harvest and postharvest: A review. Environmental and Experimental Botany 139 (2017) 79–90; http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envexpbot.2017.04.006
- Vanhaelewyn et al. (2020). Ultraviolet Radiation From a Plant Perspective: The Plant-Microorganism Context. Front. Plant Sci. <u>https://doi.org/10.3389/fpls.2020.597642</u>





The DLC<sup>®</sup> drives efficient lighting by defining quality, facilitating thought leadership, and delivering tools and resources to the lighting market through open dialogue and collaboration.



