

Women, Physiological changes and yield of *Solanum lycopersicum* in different microclimates

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Abstract

In the present study, we realized and implemented an experimental device consisting of three chapel-shaped greenhouses of 15 m² surface each one. The effects of the different microclimatic conditions on photosynthesis, chlorophyll fluorescence characteristics and yield were investigated of tomato plants, grown for 5 months in the three considered greenhouses: a transparent greenhouse "TG", a thermally insulated greenhouse "IG" and a greenhouse insulated and equipped a solar air collector with latent heat storage "IGHLS". Furthermore, the application of heating with Solar Air Heater with Latent Storage Collector (SAHLSC) enhanced photosynthesis by increasing the photosynthesis rate (Pn) and the intercellular CO₂ concentration (Ci) of Tomato. This treatment enhanced the activity of the photosynthetic system by increasing Fv, Fm and Fv/Fm. The present study suggests that the changes in the photosynthetic system were closely associated with the application of night heating and that an increase of night temperature could induce photosynthesis, thereby increasing the yield of tomato. The photosynthetic or chlorophyll fluorescence parameters could be used to determine the sufficiency of SAHLSC during the production of tomato under greenhouse. So, a significant difference in plant yield was observed between the IG and IGHLS.

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Biography

Douja Sellami, done her PH. D, has competence in the study of greenhouse crops and his passion for the improvement of these crops. Its open improvement model is based on new ways of using renewable energy. She built this model after years of experience in research, both in biology laboratories and in the thermal process laboratories.

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