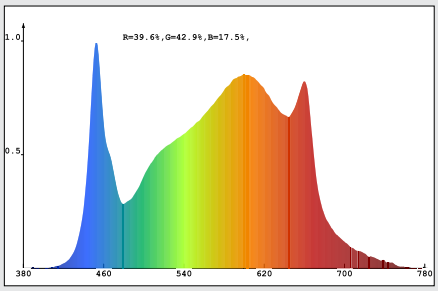
When using light quality as a tool for controlling plant growth, it is important to establish production requirements, and use light accordingly to achieve specific growth goals. In general, red light will increase stem elongation, while blue light promotes plant compactness and root growth, and is important for plant morphology, photosynthesis, and overall plant health.

We recommend that growers begin by using our LED grow light with standard spectrum settings (Type B). Growers can then adjust spectral ratios and test accordingly to optimize your grow for desired varieties and specific characteristics.

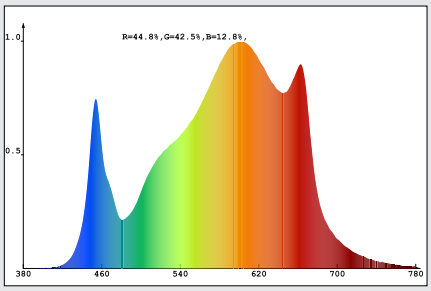


Type B: 3000K+5000K+660nm

Full spectrum with enhanced blue

Application

Greenhouse

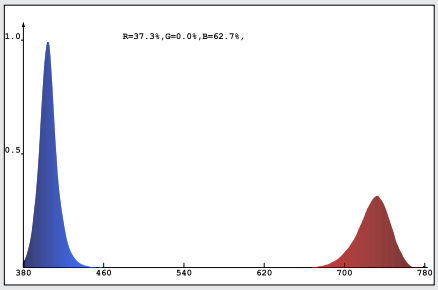


Type C: 3000K+5000K+660nm

Full spectrum with balanced blue

Application

Indoor grow room



Type D: 730nm+400nm

Enhanced far red and UV light

Application

For flowering stage

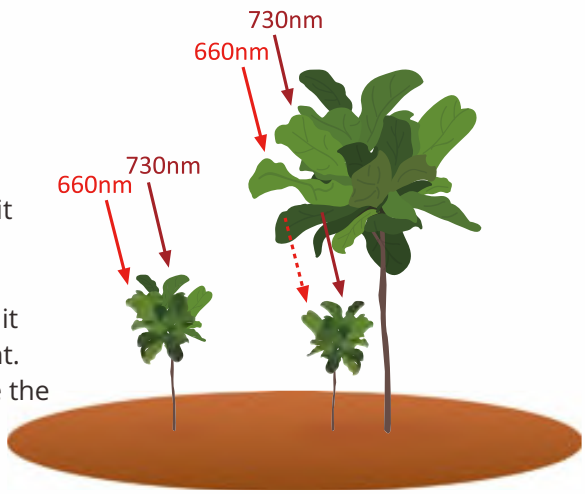
A typical application example for the use of 730nm:

The shade escape reaction

One of the most obvious influence of far red light on a plant is the shade escape reaction.

Illumination with 660nm: If the plant is illuminated mainly with 660nm it feels like illuminated in the direct sun and grows normally.

Illumination with 730nm: If the plant is illuminated mainly with 730nm, it feels like growing in the shadow of another plant that shades the sun light. Therefore the plant is reacting with an increased length growth to escape the shadow. This leads to taller plants but not necessarily to more bio mass.

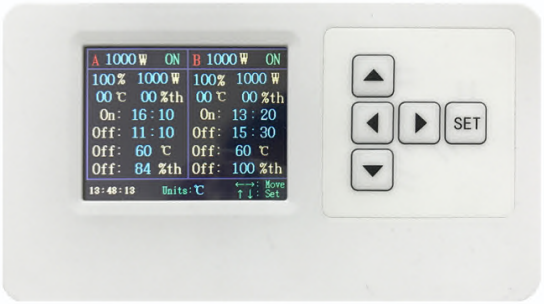


Control Your Growing Season

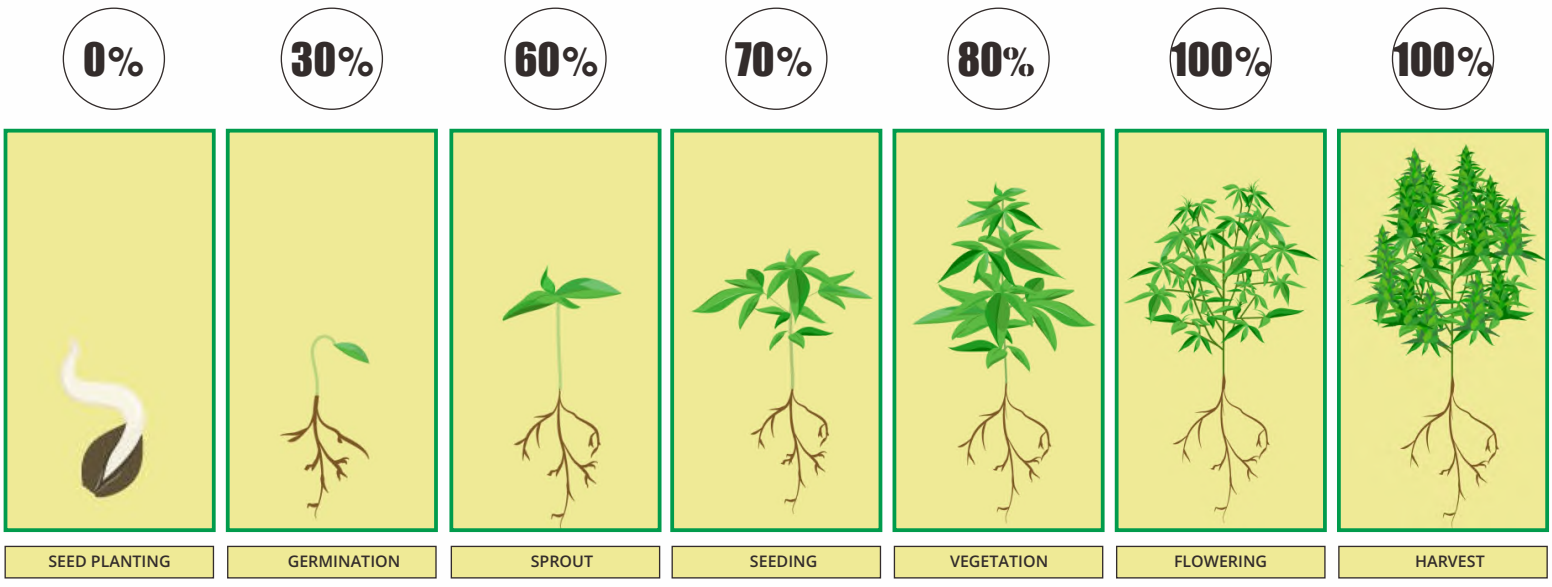
More Light
Adds more daytime light, boosting existing light levels and increasing growth and yield.

Longer Light
Extends the growth cycle. Switch on at dusk for non-daylight illumination. Utilize all winter long.

Controlled Light
Substitute as a complete lighting solution for indoor grow rooms and biological research facilities.



- Timing function
- Temperature Sensor detection
- Humidity Sensor detection
- Bluetooth Communication
- App smart control



Lighting Requirements for Cannabis

	Propagation & Cuttings **14 Days**	Vegetative Growth **21+ Days** *Depending on strategy*	Veg-to-Flower Transition **3-7 Days**	Flowering **8-10 Weeks** *Including transition and depending on cultivar*	Stock Plants (mothers) **Slow Growth**	Stock Plants (mothers) **Rapid Growth**
Avg. Light Intensity *Measured in µmol m^{-2} s^{-1}*	150-200	200 *Increasing gradually to* 450-550 *over 21 days*	450-550 *Increasing to* 700-800	700 - 800	350-450	500-600
Photoperiod *Hours of light*	18	18	12	12	18	18
Ambient Room Temp. (Day) *F ° | C °*	70-72 °F 21-23 °C	80-85 °F 26-29 °C	80-85 °F 26-29 °C	80-85 °F 26-29 °C	70-75 °F 21-24 °C	80-85 °F 26-29 °C
Ambient Room Temp. (Night) *F ° | C °*	60-70 °F 16-21 °C	70-75 °F 21-24 °C	70-75 °F 21-24 °C	70-75 °F 21-24 °C	65-70 °F 18-21 °C	70-75 °F 21-24 °C
Ambient Relative Humidity (Day) *(RH)*	100% *until rooted, within 4-7 days, then vent to 80%*	75-80% *(early)* 55-67% *(mid/late veg)*	55-67%	55-67% *(early)* 50-62% *(mid/late flower)*	50-60%	55-67%
Ambient Relative Humidity (Night)	*Same as daytime, see "Propagation" section below for more information*	75-80% *(early)* 55-67% *(mid/late veg)*	55-67%	55-67% *(early)* 42-57% *(mid/late flower)*	50-60%	55-67%
Vapor Pressure Deficit (Day) *(Measured in kPA)*	0	0.67-1.00 *(early)* 1.11-1.80 *(late)*	1.11-1.80	1.11-1.80 *(early)* 1.28-2.00 *(late)*	1.00-1.49	1.11-1.80
Vapor Pressure Deficit (Night) *(Measured in kPA)*	0	0.50-0.75 *(day)* 0.82-1.34 *(night)*	0.82-1.34	0.82-1.34 *(early)* 1.07-1.73 *(late)*	0.83-1.24	0.82-1.34
CO_2 Enrichment *(Measured in ppm)*	-	1200-1500	1200-1500	1200-1500	0	1200-1500

Cannabis is an obligate short-day plant, which means it flowers when the dark period is shifted to a critical length. This translates into a recommended 12 hour photoperiod when lighting cannabis for flowering and 18 hours a day in the vegetative phase

What are typical µmol/s.m² values for horticulture lighting?

What light level for what type of crop?

Plant	Min (µmol/s.m²)	Max (µmol/s.m²)	Typical (µmol/s.m²)
Tomato	170	350	230
Pepper	120	300	180
Cucumber	120	350	230
Cannabis Vegetative growth	280	550	350
Cannabis Flowering	650	1,000	850

What light level for what potted plant?

Plant	Min (µmol/s.m²)	Max (µmol/s.m²)	Typical (µmol/s.m²)
Orchid / Phalaenopsis	80	180	110
Dendrobium	130	350	195
Bromelia	40	120	90
Anthurium	60	130	90
Kalanchoë	60	120	90
Potted chrysanthemum	40	80	50
Potted rose	40	120	50
Geranium	40	90	50

What light level for what cut flower?

Plant	Min (µmol/s.m²)	Max (µmol/s.m²)	Typical (µmol/s.m²)
Chrysanthemum	105	220	140
Rose	170	350	220
Lily	80	130	90
Lisianthus	170	350	230
Alstroemeria	60	160	120
Anthurium / Orchid - cut	80	160	120
Freesia	70	140	90
Gerbera	80	120	90
Tulip	25	90	60

Different regions of the wavelength in the illumination spectrum have different effects on the plants

Wavelength range [nm]	Photosynthesis	Further Effects	Further Effects	Further Effects
200 – 280		Harmful		
280 – 315		Harmful		
315 – 380				
380 – 400	Yes			
400 – 520	Yes	Vegetative growth		
520 – 610	Some	Vegetative growth		
610 – 720	Yes	Vegetative growth	Flowering	Budding
720 – 1000		Germination	Leaf building and growth	Flowering
> 1000		Converted to heat		

Designed to Meet the Needs of

MANY APPLICATIONS

Urban Farming – leafy vegetables and soft fruits in vertical arrangements.

Propagation – tissue culture and seedlings, cuttings and young plants.

Floriculture – cut flowers, potted plants, bedding plants and perennials.

AgroTech – plant product for use in pharma, technology and experimental research facilities.

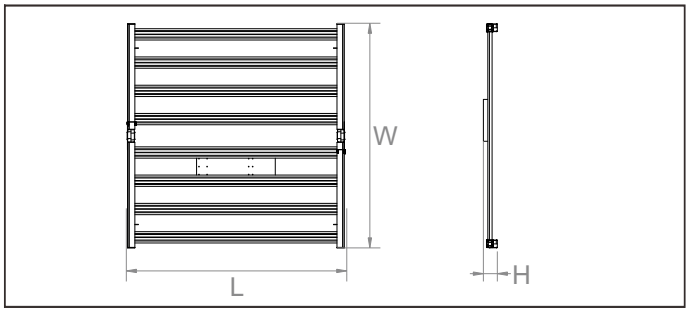
Olericulture – high wire vegetables, leafy vegetables, herbs and fruits.

Indoor Hobby Gardening – horticulture in residential settings.

Hydroculture – soilless medium, or aquatic-based environments.

Green Walls – system to improve aesthetics and air quality in indoor environments.

Packing



Model	L*W*H (mm)	Outer Carton(mm)			QTY / Outer CTN	NW (kg)	GW (kg)
NET-640FE	1110*1098*80	1185	1190	155	1	9.50	11.30
NET-720FE	1110*1098*80	1185	1190	155	1	9.50	11.30
NET-960FE	1110*1098*80	1185	1190	155	1	11.00	12.80