

A close-up photograph of nettle leaves, showing their characteristic serrated edges and venation. The leaves are bathed in a soft, pinkish-purple light, creating a vibrant, ethereal atmosphere. The background is dark, making the illuminated leaves stand out prominently.

# Nettle vertical farming

ARKNOKK open days 13.6.23, Juho Haveri-Heikkilä

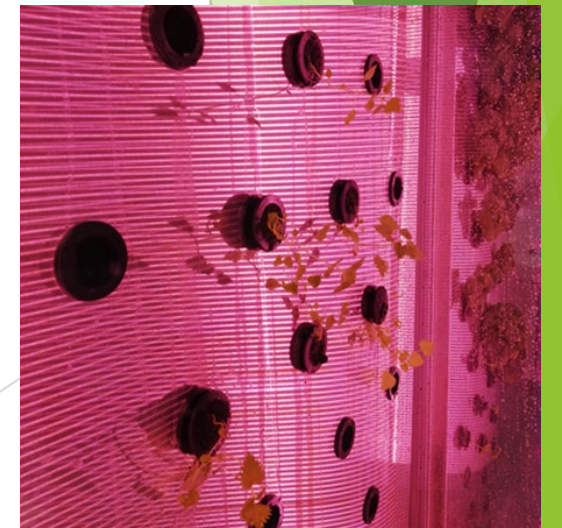
# Vertical Pilot

- ▶ Nettle cultivation has been tested in Arctic Farming's cultivation cabinet
- ▶ We used nettle (isonokkonen) *urtica dioica* strain
- ▶ Plants receive nutrient water aeroponically, i.e. nutrient water is sprayed onto plants in a dark space from above.
- ▶ The purpose of the dark space is to reduce the growth of different algae, which occurs when nutrient water meets light.
- ▶ The spraying has been scheduled to start every two hours and has lasted 15 minutes at a time
- ▶ Lights: 20 h lights on, 4 h lights off
- ▶ The cabinets will be updated in order to adjust the temperature and other growing conditions
- ▶ [www.arcticfarming.fi](http://www.arcticfarming.fi)



# Research questions

- ▶ How to grow nettles vertically in cabinets?
- ▶ How to grow as much biomass as possible?
- ▶ Different cutting methods?
- ▶ Growing seedlings under different conditions?
- ▶ Amount of active ingredients vertical farming vs nature?





# Growing proses





# Nettle thinning and growth

- Nettle growth started to be good for thinning at the turn of April-May So in terms of time, about 4-5 months after the nettles have been pre-grown.
- Thinning 4.4.2023 - 58 grams of fresh leaves from 8 pots

Nettle in full growth 24.5.23









# Basil pilot



# Results

## ▶ Thinnings:

- we cut the nettles harder so that they started to branch and make as many leaves as possible

## ▶ Growth:

- Now: collection of leaves every 4-5 days → fresh leaves about 250g

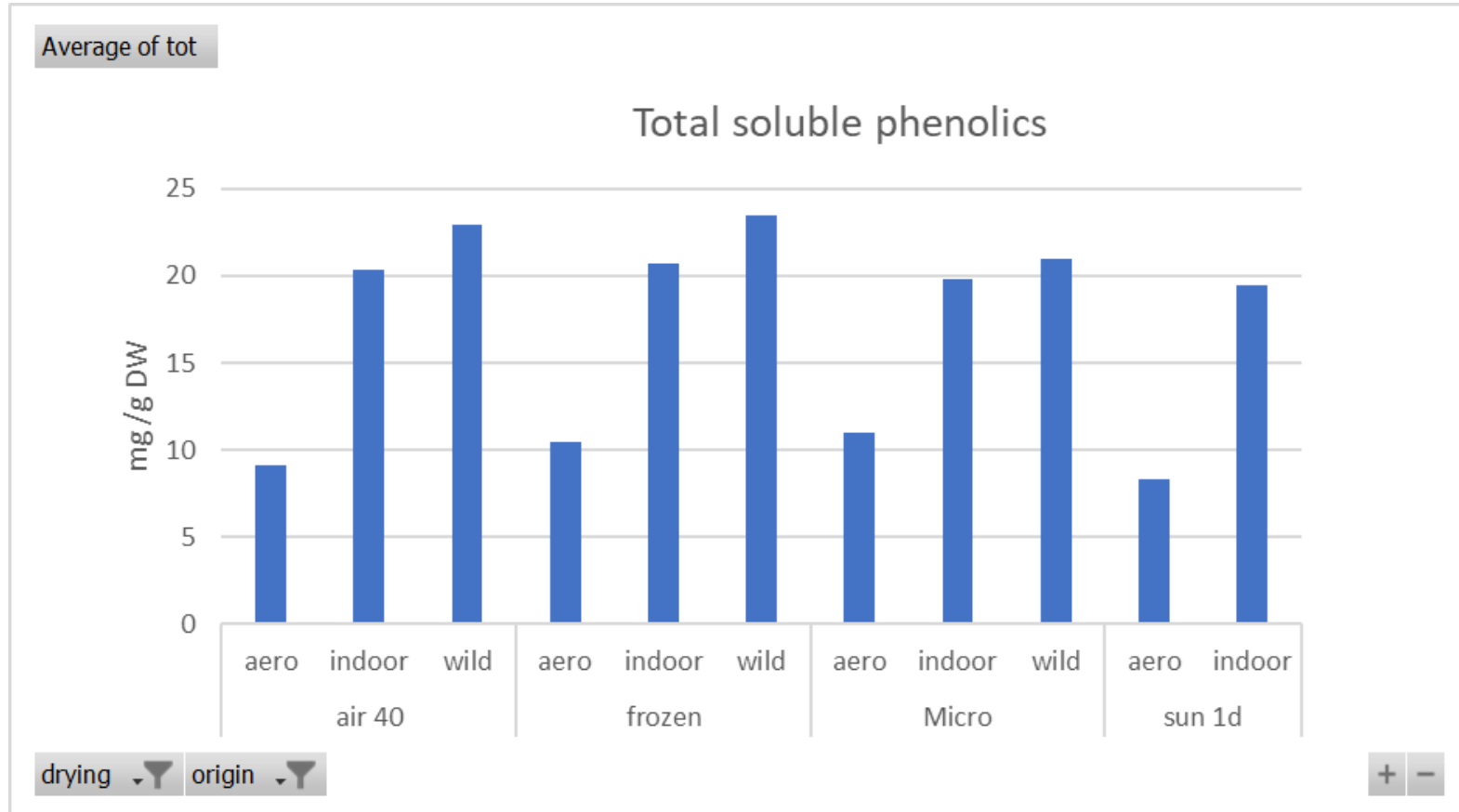
## ▶ Analysis:

- the amount of phenol and vitamin C is lower vertically than in nature or in sunlight indoors
- experiments performed under basic conditions
- by increasing the stress of the plant can the amount of active substances be increased? such as light, wind and heat and their variations

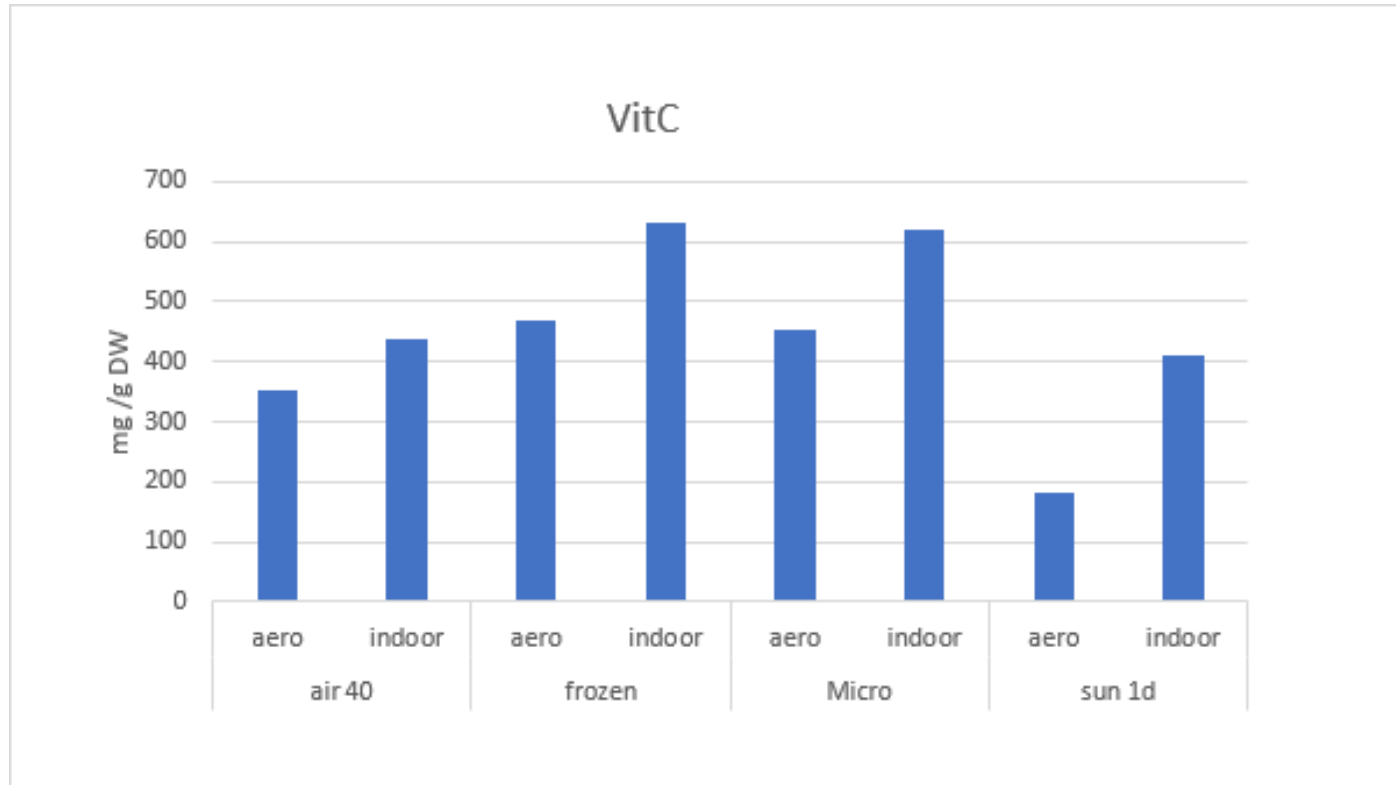




# Phenolics

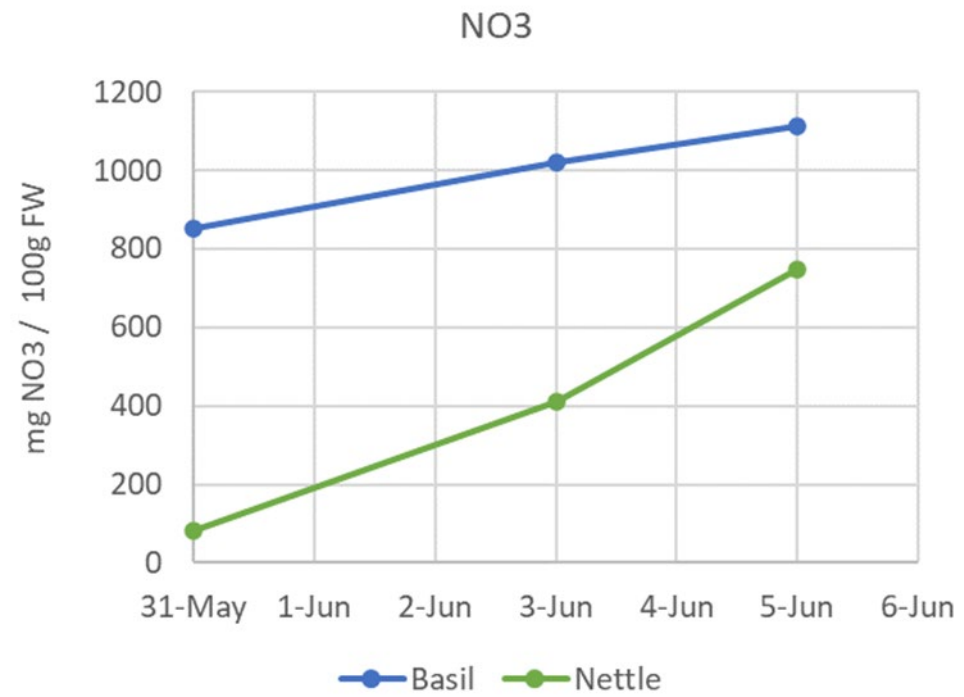


# Vitamin C





# Nitrite NO3



# challenges in nettle vertical cultivation

- ▶ Bigger challenges in growing nettles have been the high nitrate content of nettle leaves
- ▶ When the seedlings were small, both the basil and the nettle cupboard had a short-growing root system
- ▶ PH and electrical conductivity decrease faster in nettle than in basil. So this means that nettles take a lot more nutrients from the water than basil

## NEXT

- ▶ additional funding has been applied for pilots of growing wild plants
- ▶ try other natural plants for vertical farming
- ▶ Natural plants that cannot be collected sustainably from Finnish nature
- ▶ plants whose active substances can be used in e.g. the cosmetics industry