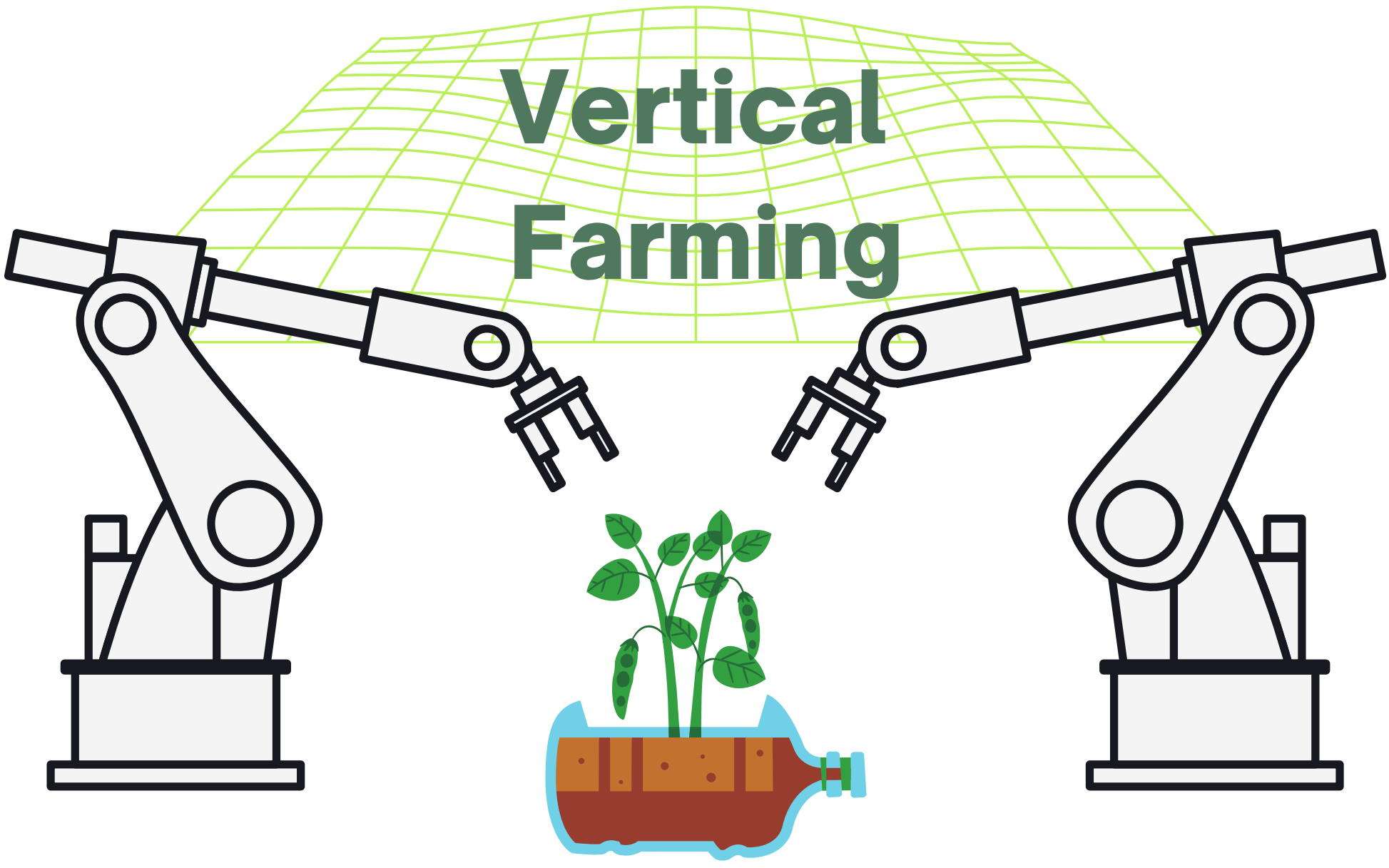
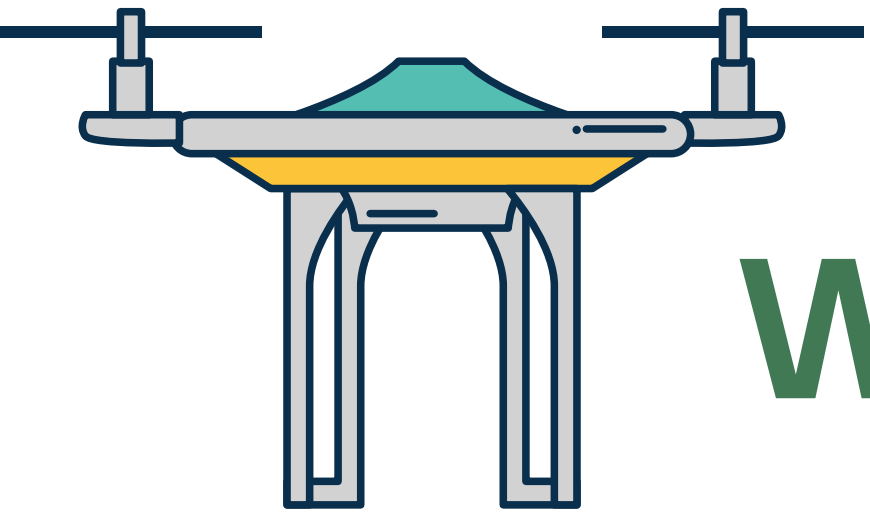
GTL Project

GreenTecLab

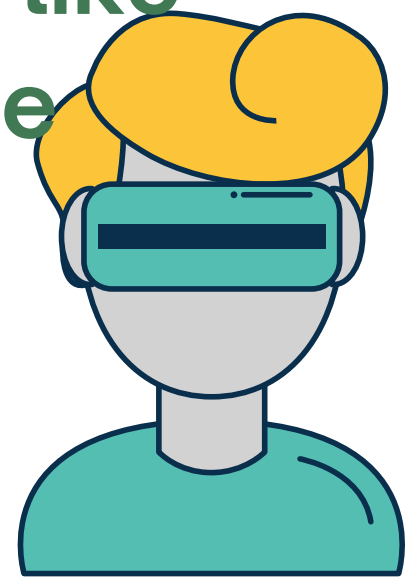
Vertical Farming





WHAT?

Vertical farming is the practice of growing plants in vertically stacked layers. Vertical farms attempt to produce food in challenging environments, like where arable land is rare or unavailable. Helping to grow different types of fruits and vegetables by using skyscraper-like designs and precision agriculture methods.



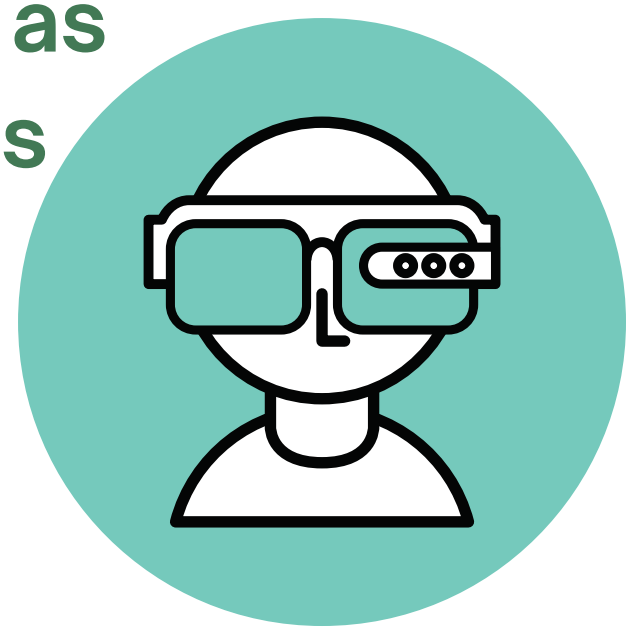
HOW?

Most vertical farms use enclosed structures similar to greenhouses that stack vertically, either directly above each other or staggered for better natural light exposure. Vertical farming typically uses a mix of natural light and artificial light. Artificial lighting is often LED-based and may be driven by a renewable power source such as solar power or wind turbines.

Cons

Critics of vertical farming claim that most designs don’t efficiently deliver the necessary artificial light to keep the design green.

Many vertical farms have hefty electric bills to produce good yields. Furthermore, the necessity for vertical farming is disputed as critics argue that the problem is not a lack of farmable land but inefficient usage.



Pros

Supporters of vertical farming praise the impact it can have now and in the future to increase food security and have a positive impact on human health. It would reduce the amount of farmland needed, which could decrease deforestation and pollution, and help urban areas be self-sufficient.

Veles Farming

In GTL, Veles Farming is developing solar powered vertical farms that are managed by AI. Their products are leafy greens, microgreens, herbs, soft fruits and edible flowers.

Veles Farming

In later stages they want to invest into research and development of the 3rd phase of vertical farming that would enable growing cereals. This would be a gamechanger for farming because cereals have the highest consumption in water and soil.

Visit Veles Farmer website and discover more

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https://www.velesfarming.com/