Comparative values O measurements follow-up measurement including reduction percentages:

Front:

Variaty	Before 07-03-24	After	Reduction
Rhizopus	70 CFU/ m3	30 CFU/ m3	57%
Aspergillus other	40 CFU/ m3	10 CFU/ m3	75%
Alternaria	50 CFU/ m3	10 CFU/ m3	80%
Eurotium	40 CFU/ m3	10 CFU/ m3	75%

Middle:

Variaty	Before	After	Reduction
Rhizopus	60 CFU/ m3	20 CFU/ m3	66%
Aspergillus other	30 CFU/ m3	10 CFU/ m3	66%
Alternaria	50 CFU/ m3	10 CFU/ m3	80%
Eurotium	30 CFU/ m3	10 CFU/ m3	66%

Rear:

Variaty	Before	After	Reduction
Rhizopus	80 CFU/ m3	20 CFU/ m3	40%
Aspergillus other	30 CFU/ m3	10 CFU/ m3	75%
Alternaria	60 CFU/ m3	10 CFU/ m3	83%
Eurotium	20 CFU/ m3	10 CFU/ m3	50%

VI. Conclusion

- The microbiological air survey carried out provides a good picture of the fungal species present and the concentrations thereof. On base by the results from the microbiological analysis carried out aerial survey it can be concluded that ionization technology ensures a significant reduction in mold spores the air, demonstrating a significant improvement in air quality in the test area.

- The fungal species Fusarium, which is often found in greenhouse horticulture is prevented not found.

- With the integration of the applied ionization technology in the dehumidification units air quality is significantly improved. This is demonstrable that the units not only control humidity control, but also make a significant contribution to reducing harmful particles. This promotes a healthy and productive future for greenhouse horticulture.