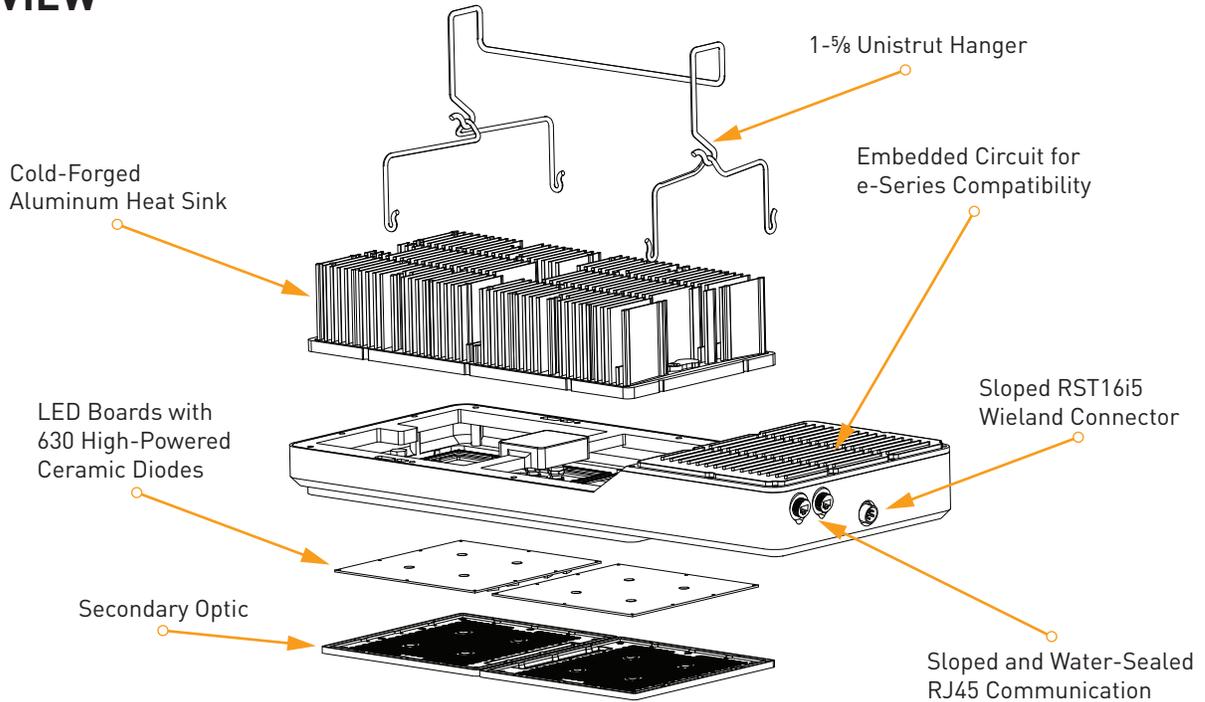


A Closer Look at the Gavita[®] CT 1930e LED 120-277 V

OVERVIEW

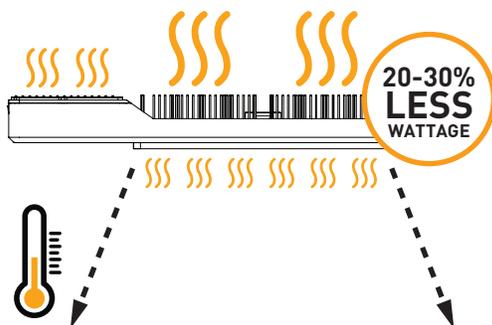


ENVIRONMENT

Heat Dispersion

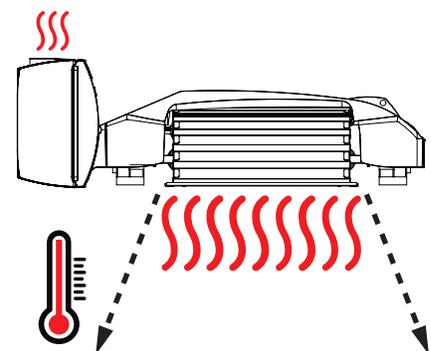
- To achieve the same light level, HPS uses 20 - 30% **more** watts than the CT 1930e
- If less heat is produced in the room, less HVAC is used
- If less HVAC is used, more dehumidification may be needed

Gavita[®] CT 1930e LED



VS

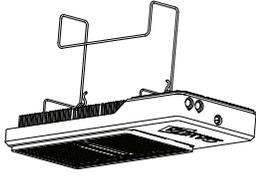
Leading HPS Fixture



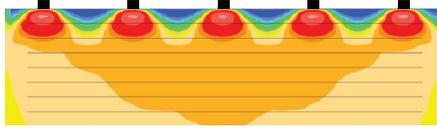
LIGHT DISTRIBUTION AND UNIFORMITY

Different fixtures are designed with different light spreads in mind, delivering the flexibility to customize a lighting layout tailored to nearly any space.

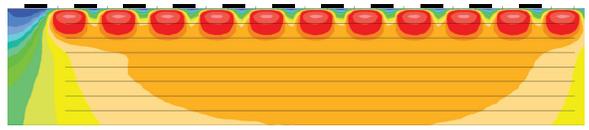
Gavita® CT 1930e LED 120-277 V



Distribution

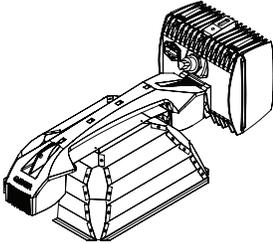


Uniformity



CT1930es create a uniform distribution on light: Uniformity and maximum light levels are best approximately 3ft from the light.

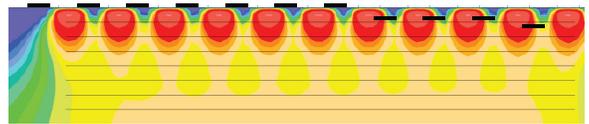
Gavita® SL2 1000w DE with Intensity Optic



Distribution



Uniformity



Large gaps between the short throw of the optics create significant drops in light intensity between fixtures resulting in a less uniform light distribution. This light works great for focused areas or rooms with aiseways.

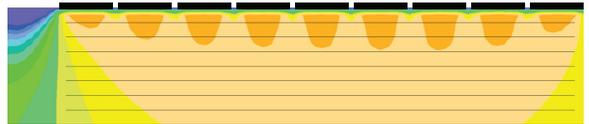
Gavita® Pro 1700e LED 120-277 V



Distribution



Uniformity



Best application for 1700e is at close proximity -this room would have been spaced differently based on crop size to get better uniformity at lower levels.

Distribution and uniformity graphics have been generated by Hawthorne's Lighting Layout Process and assist with customizing and maximizing the light needs for any room layout.

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

- The CT 1930e LED can pay for itself in 3-4.5 years, depending on hours of operation, when compared to traditional DE HPS fixtures. Plus save on relamp costs with any LED.
- Plus, the CT 1930e is DLC listed and the ROI potential is even higher where rebates are available.

SAVE UP TO →

\$415

per fixture
over 5 years vs. HPS

That's up to
\$41,534

over 5 years in a 100-light facility

With a fixture that can
pay for itself
in just 3-4.5 years

ROI calculated using the U.S. national average for kw/hr and normalized over a 5 year period. ROI range depicts hour usage of 12-18 hours. Where available, rebates can increase the average ROI. Rebates vary widely by location, electric utility, budget, facility type and crop cycle.