SEED CONNECT

Template: Cannabis Temperature Control Checklist

Generated: 3/21/2026

Based on Article: "Temperature Control: Key to Successful Cannabis Growth"
Website: https://theseedconnect.com

A practical checklist to ensure optimal temperature management for successful cannabis growth.

Checklist Items:

- [ ] **1. Monitor Daily Temperature Ranges**
  Regularly check and record both daytime and nighttime temperatures to ensure they fall within the recommended ranges for each growth stage.
  Reference Section: Ideal temperature ranges by growth stage

- [ ] **2. Implement Day/Night Temperature Differential**
  Aim for a daily temperature swing of 10–15°F (5–8°C) between day and night to enhance cannabinoid and terpene production.
  Reference Section: Why temperature matters for cannabis growth

- [ ] **3. Maintain Humidity Levels**
  Adjust humidity levels according to growth stages, ensuring high humidity (70-90%) during germination and reducing it during late flowering to around 30-40%.
  Reference Section: Ideal temperature ranges by growth stage

- [ ] **4. Avoid Sustained High Temperatures**
  Keep daytime temperatures below 85°F (29.5°C) to prevent stress and reduce the risk of lower THC levels.
  Reference Section: Why temperature matters for cannabis growth

- [ ] **5. Use Automated Climate Control Systems**
  Consider investing in automated systems that can regulate temperature and humidity to prevent fluctuations that might stress plants.
  Reference Section: Practical ways to control temperature in any grow space

- [ ] **6. Adjust for Growth Stages**
  Modify temperature settings at each growth stage: higher temperatures during vegetative growth and cooler during flowering to promote resin and terpene retention.
  Reference Section: How temperature needs change from veg to flower

- [ ] **7. Read Canopy Thermals**
  Learn to observe and interpret canopy thermals to understand microclimate variations within your growing area.
  Reference Section: Why temperature matters for cannabis growth

- [ ] **8. Regularly Inspect Plant Health**
  Check for signs of heat stress or nutrient deficiencies, such as leaf curling or discoloration, and adjust temperature accordingly.
  Reference Section: Troubleshooting temperature-related problems

- [ ] **9. Plan Seasonal Temperature Strategies**
  Prepare for seasonal variations by adjusting indoor climate control settings to adapt to external temperature changes.
  Reference Section: Daily and seasonal temperature strategies

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