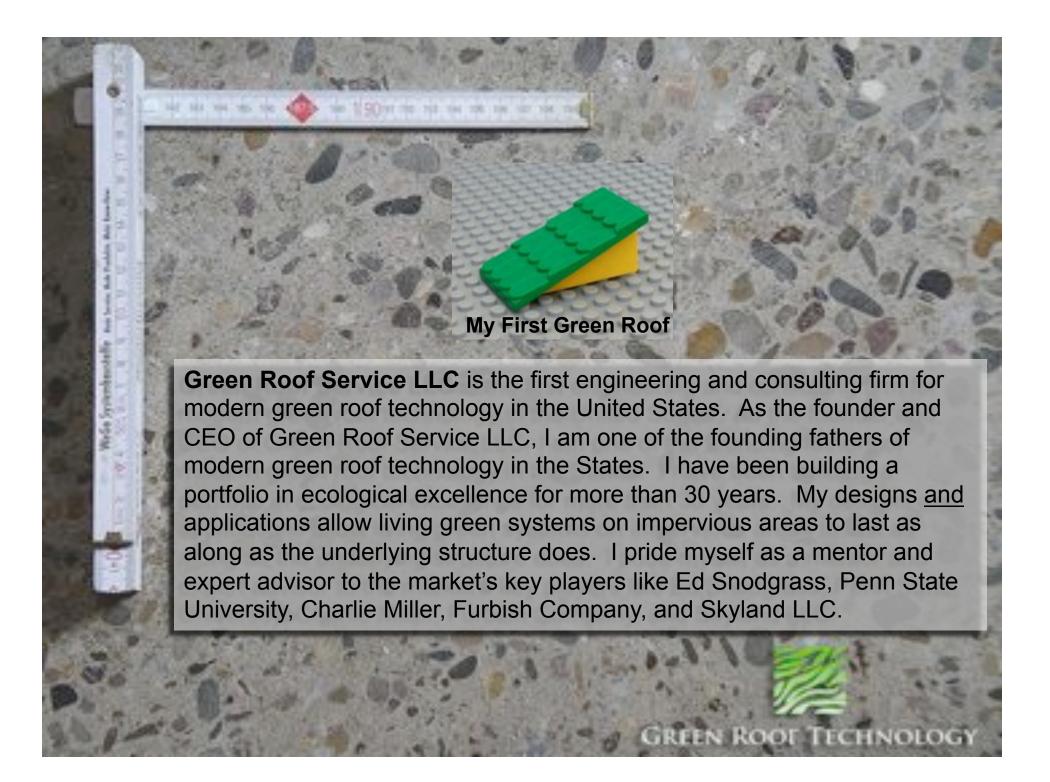
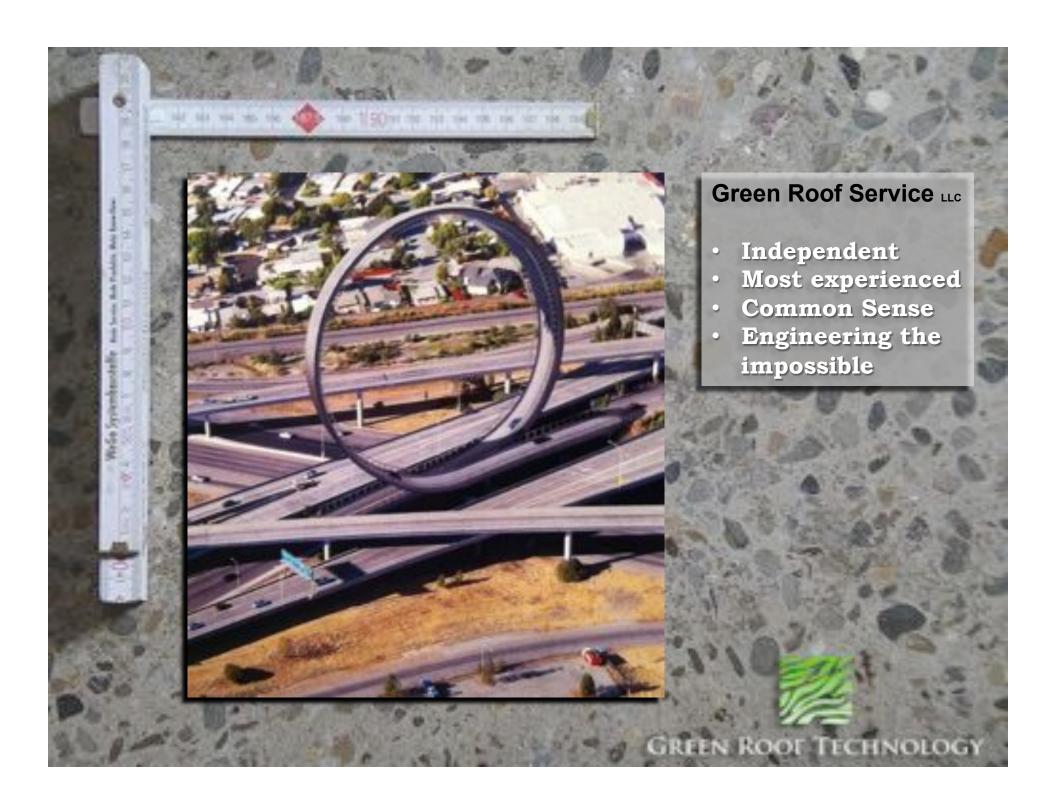


Our Living Green – Green Roof Experience Performance of American Green Roofs

- Myths and Common Mistakes
- Maintenance
- Market Future

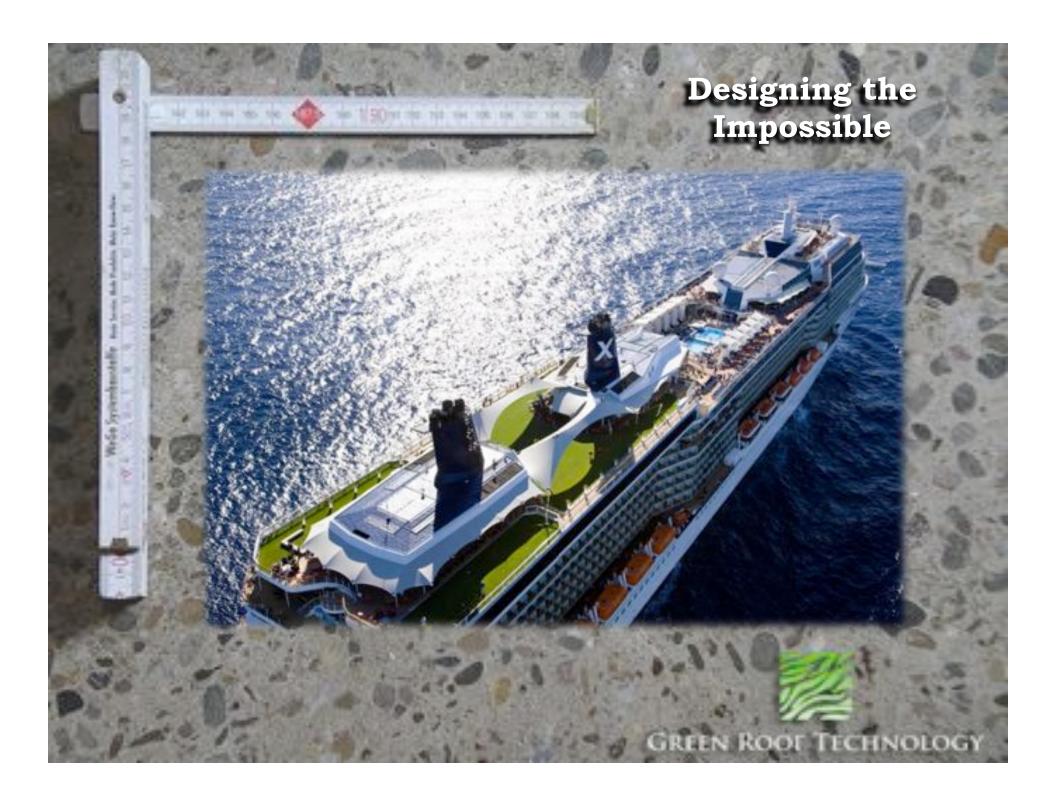


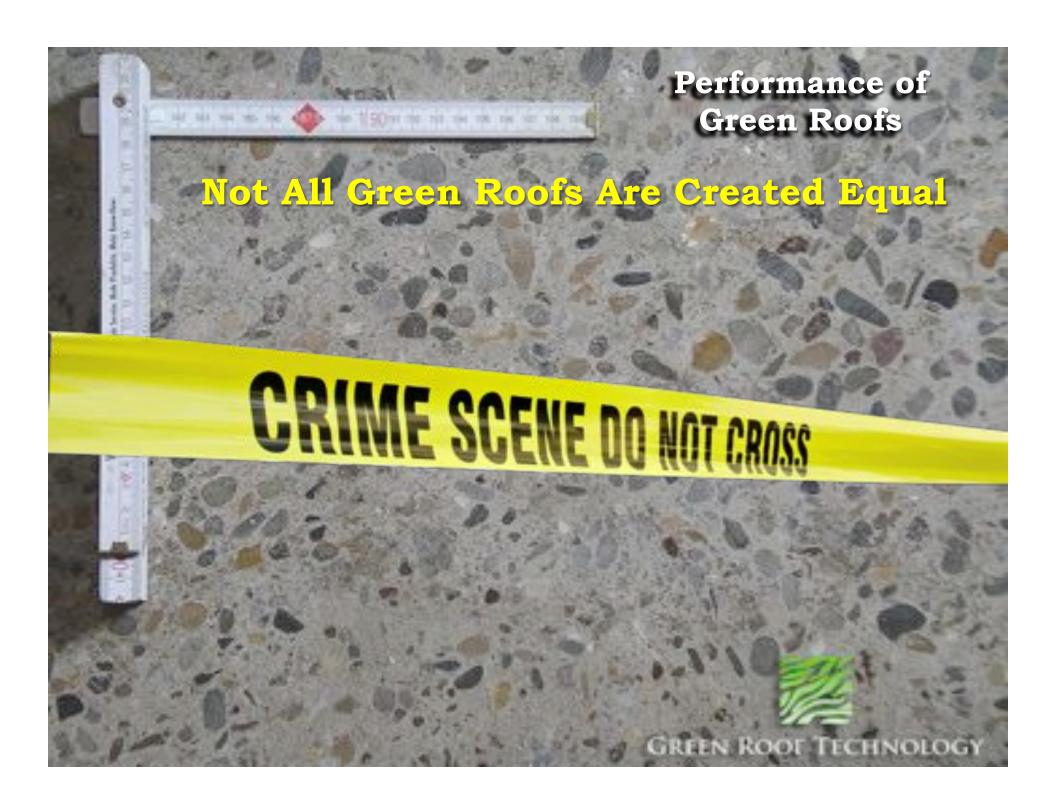


Independent

Most Experienced ALLINAZ VERSICHERUNG STUTTGART 1982 2005

Common Sense













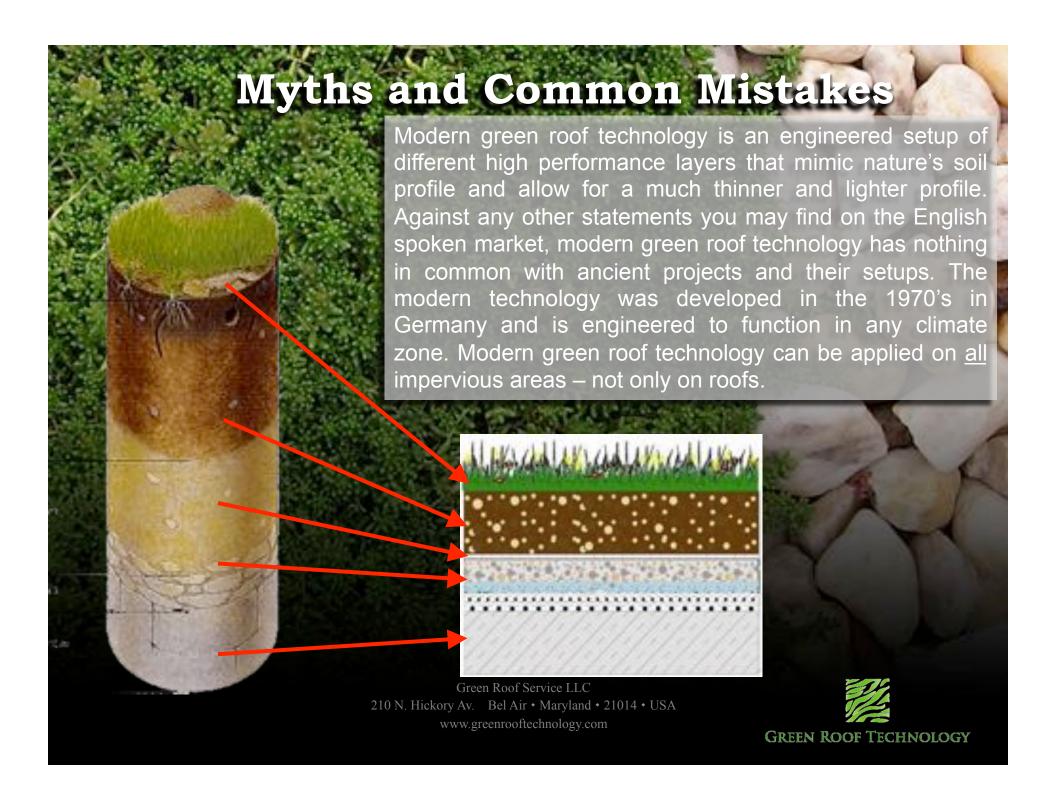




Summary of Key Problems:

- Inexperienced designers and engineers.
- Hardly any horticultural experience and insufficient education in the market. -- It seems when you are a farmer you are more qualified than a butcher; however, I know that neither of them is qualified.
- Too many "inventors" who use their clients as guinea pigs.
- Poor common sense and little common knowledge.
- The "Grass grows everywhere" misconception.
- The English spoken web.
- No attention to details and no understanding of roofing.
- Roofing companies who create dependencies e.g. through warranties.
- Nice, colorful brochures and well trained sales forces.

GREEN ROOF TECHNOLOGY



"Green Roofs are an effective replacement for open space"

Green roofs can replicate open space conditions during storm events. The effectiveness depends on the thickness of the system – especially the thickness and properties of the green roof growing media. Shallow green roofs (below 4 inch depth) will be effective in controlling small rainfall events, while deep assemblies may be required to control large storms.

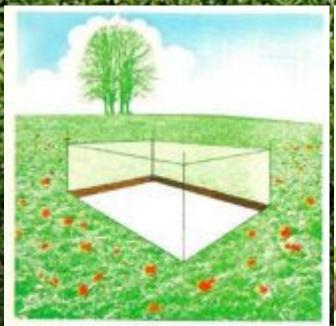
The generalization that green roofs can replace open space must be qualified. "Open space" isn't the same everywhere. Decades of studies in Europe show that there is a "best value" or BMP for each project. However, since qualifying <u>each</u> project will increase costs and likely won't be that accurate, because weather is rather unpredictable, this is not typically the best approach.

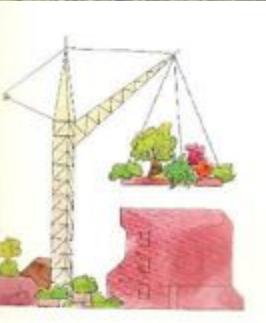
The studies show that a 4-5 inch deep green roof offers best economic, environmental and self sustaining value, assuming all components and the entire setup are according the FLL guidelines. Quality matters.

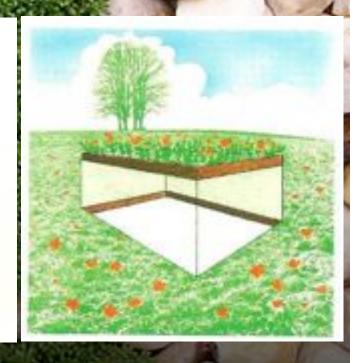
I personally would NOT rely on any short term studies (less than 4 years) made without <u>standardized</u> materials and components.



"Green Roofs are an effective replacement for open space"







Nature can partially be replaced on top of the buildings.



"Green Roofs are good insulators?"

Answer: Yes and no.

No, when considered as and insulation with an "R-value."

Yes, because a green roof acts as a thermal mass or heat sink, slowly absorbing and holding energy from sunlight and releasing it when the ambient air cools. In this way, it acts as a heat "**storage battery**" and reduces the heating and cooling demands within the building at certain times or seasons. Energy savings will be greatest in low buildings, due to the high ratio of roof area to the total exposed building skin. The benefits will also be greater in warm climates where cooling is the principal energy cost.





"Extensive Green Roofs don't need irrigation."

In the United States and Canada there are already many green roofs without irrigation. Most of these un-irrigated assemblies are succeeding very well. However, these project are also under a maintenance contract and maintained by experienced professionals.

To achieve this outcome it requires extensive horticultural understanding combined with common sense.

Key elements for un-irrigated, high effective and BMP green roofs are:

- Patience. Adopt the plants to the conditions don't spoil them with water and fertilizer.
- Choose the right plants less varieties are sometimes more success and let the plants grow where they grow best.
- Mix all the plant varieties you what to establish no fancy patterns, let nature do this job on extensive green roofs.
- Use a growing media according the FLL guideline.
- Check for unwanted plants sometimes "weeds" are wanted plants.
- Fertilize with very low amounts and more often. Not all slow release fertilizers are slow release on green roofs.



"Extensive Green Roofs don't need irrigation."

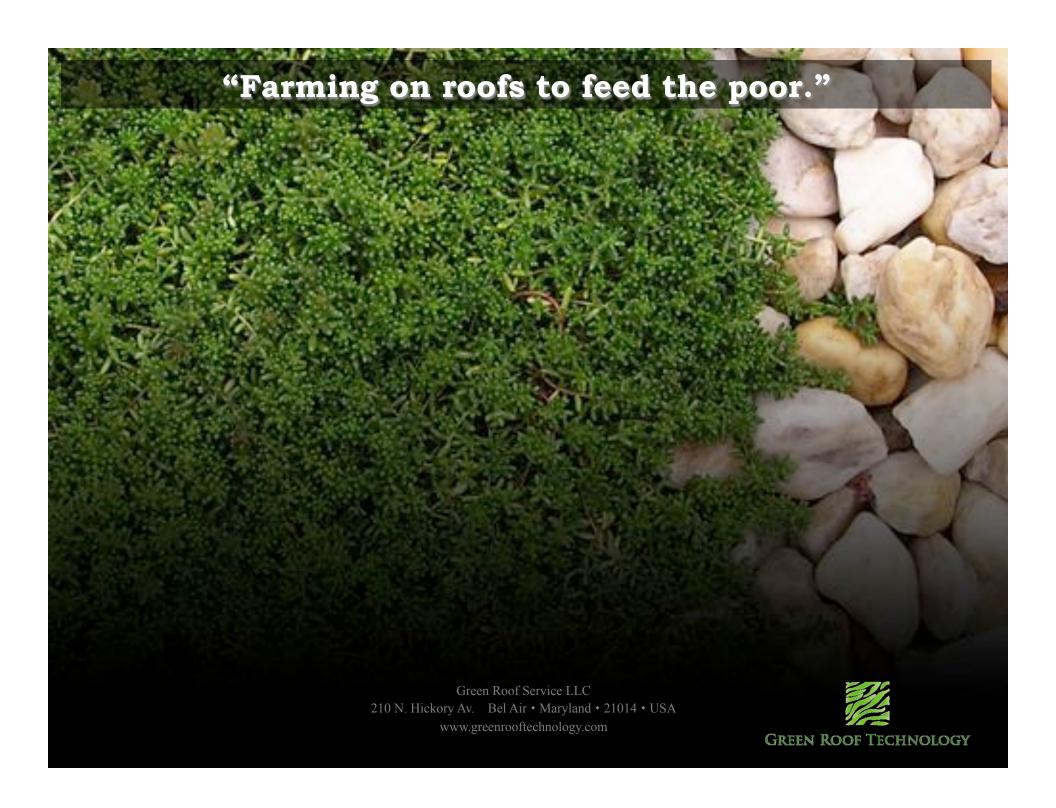
Irrigated

Un-irrigated









"Farming on roofs to feed the poor."

There is a big difference between borbs and vegetables. Extensive green reafe are able to support en be an opportur return of Comme investme return of investme ons. Vegetab edia can provide. g water. to grow In an u nonitored vegetab and opti support indoor g

Urban agriculture is a recreational or educational occupation in every sense.

Leave th







www.greenrooftechnology.com



"Only native plants on green roofs."





"Only native plants on green roofs."

As long as the plants' environmental requirements are met--moisture, nutrient availability, aeration, drainage, wind, temperature and light exposure--native plants can be easily incorporate in modern green roof technology.

Attempting to replicate natural ecosystems on a roofs (local ground-level based nature) will increase construction costs dramatically. A replicated natural ecosystem can cost 10 times or more than a standardized extensive green roof system and probably over 100 times more than a few efficient efforts on the ground.

Wasting land and wasting money is not environmentally friendly.

All extensive green roofs can be easily optimized for more biological diversity or as a stepping-stone environment for native micro or macro organisms.

??Any responsible and environmental conscious person helps to protect the environment on the ground??



Modular, or tray systems, involve supplemental labor costs associated with double-handling of the materials. Shipping and on-site handling can be more difficult.

Tray systems do not offer the same high protection for the water proofing as in-place or monolithic systems because they never cover the entire roof area or critical roof areas such as penetrations, drains and parapets.

Removal of modules for whatever reason is just as difficult and costly as removal of in-place systems. Leak detection, isolation or other procedures are identical. A 2'x 2' module filled with 4" of mineral media could weigh about 80 lbs. when saturated. Selectively moving modules of such weight can be challenging or might destroy the roofing when just dragged along.

Tray systems are like planters and cannot consider various drainage situations on one roof



Open gaps cause many problems.

Transportation on the roofs cause many problems like weight issues, gravel spills and damage to the waterproofing.

Irritating, misleading advertising shows the real understanding of suppliers....quick bucks seems the goal.

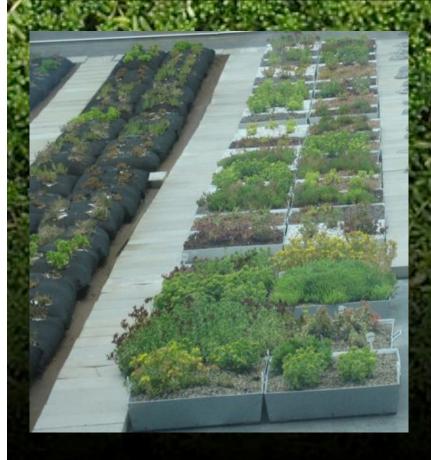








Modular systems are not new!





Germany, 1981



Modular or tray systems do not allow custom design solutions or different plant varieties in a short time.

Individual drainage (holes) in trays are a potential risk of failure.

Defeat EFVL leak detection.

Cost of labor is much cheaper in nurseries because they often operate only seasonally, mainly without benefits/healthcare and hardly any safety requirements (machines, chemicals etc.)

No long-term experience (10+ years) with all the plastics – especially with recycled plastics

Sustainability?

"Grow to Go" versus "Grow to Stay"

Conflict of interests: Nursery vs. Owner













Sustainable progress is the smart combination of old ideas with new technologies.





Green Roof Service LLC 210 N. Hickory Av. Bel Air • Maryland • 21014 • USA www.greenrooftechnology.com





