

FLL – Indoor greening guidelines - 1997, 2002, 2011, update for 2018

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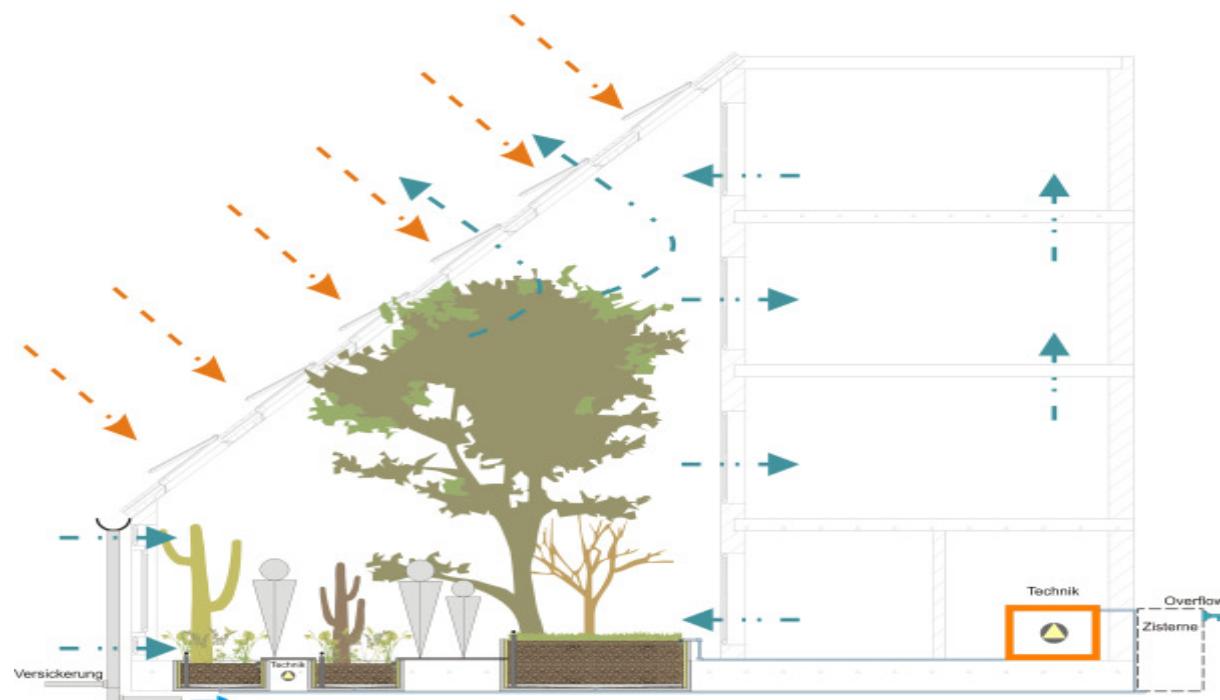
Content, issue 2011, 10 chapter:

1. Aims
2. Norms – guidelines
3. Functional aspects – reasons for indoor greening
4. Requirements to the building
5. Systems-/ details
6. Light and temperature
7. Technical requirements
8. The plant list –Pflanzenliste-
(including: Climber, palm trees, ferns, Cactus family, succulents, orchids)
9. Maintenance / plant care
10. Other

11. Updates for the upcomming issue: Systematic for vertical indoor greening.

1. Aim - Reason: What is an indoor greening?

- A permanent installation – lasting longer than 10 years.
- Immobile or mobile installed planters.



Source: Koehler et al. 2012.

Examples in Germany (it could be more ...)

Tropical –



mediterranean indoor garden –



indoor Art installation.

2. Related norms and guidelines

- Constructional norms,
- Technical regulation (electricity, water, access),
- Regulation about gardening work.

3. Functional aspects:

Reasons for indoor greening:

- Positive effects on people,
- Climatization functions, such as:
 - better indoor climate,
 - better / healthier environment.
- Cost savings by indoor greening?

A survey study on this:

Opening questions: office preferences:

office 1



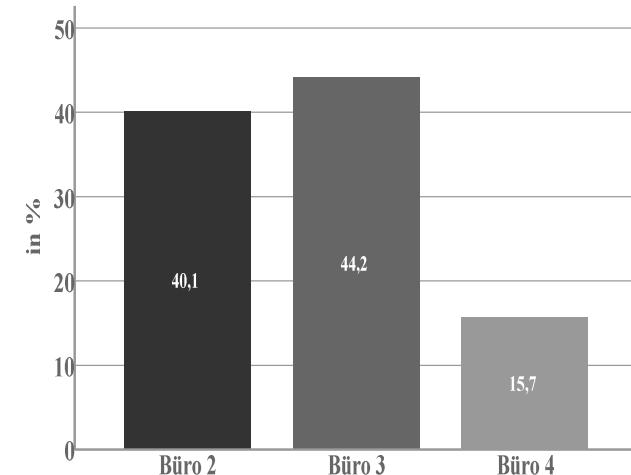
office 2



office 3



office 4



Source: Master thesis: Mollenhauer 2016, HS Neubrandenburg

Indoor greening in offices; Why?



X means-answers



case 1



case 3



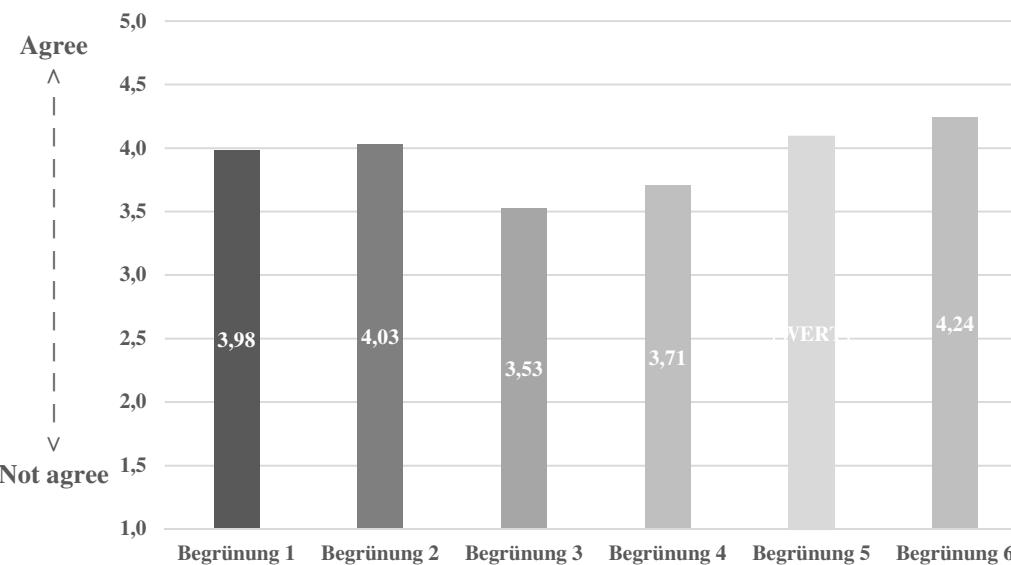
case 4



case 5



case 2

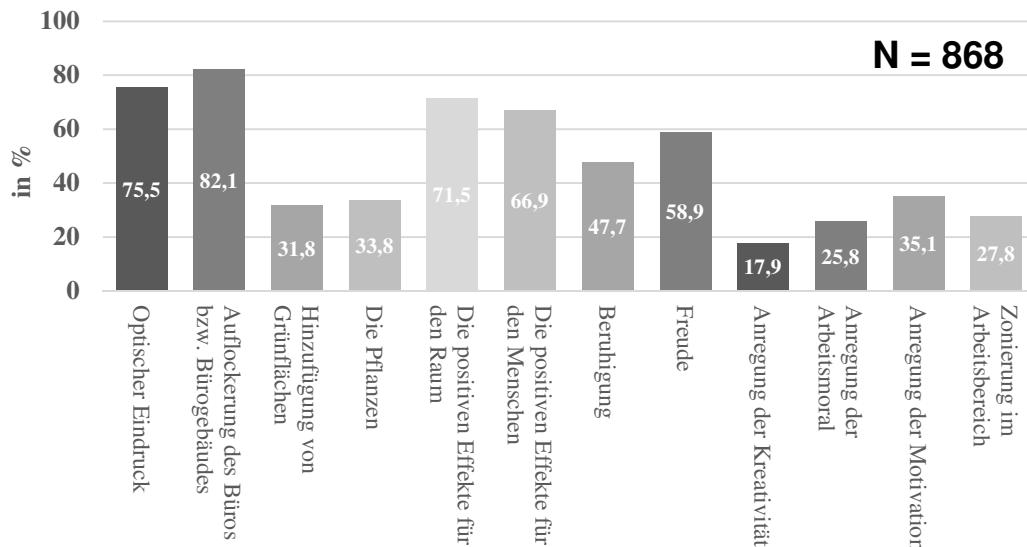


case 6

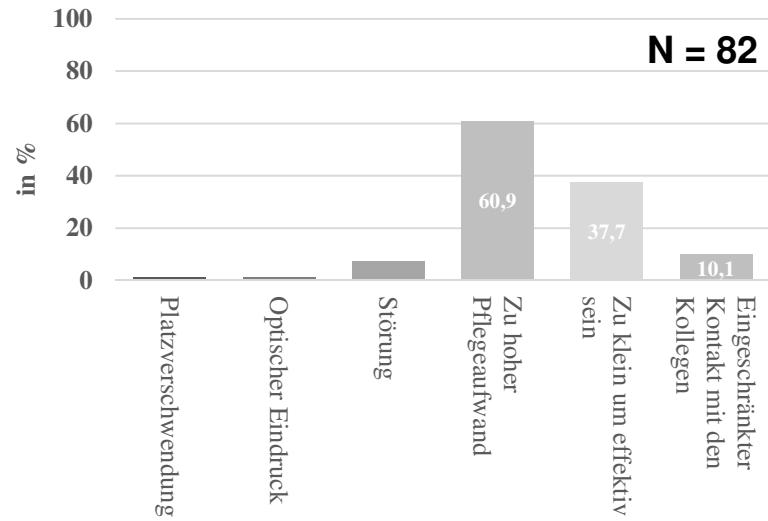
Source: Master thesis by: Mollenhauer, 2016



Positive of indoor greening:



negative:



Study results:

4. Technical requirements / Voraussetzungen:

- Structural load,
- Acces to media (Water, electricity, space, access for periodic gardener work,,
- DIN – Norms taking into account,
- The correct selected soil / growing media (corn size distribution, nutrition),
- Alternative to the soil: e.g. „Hydroculture“,
- Illumination, (artificial or day light),

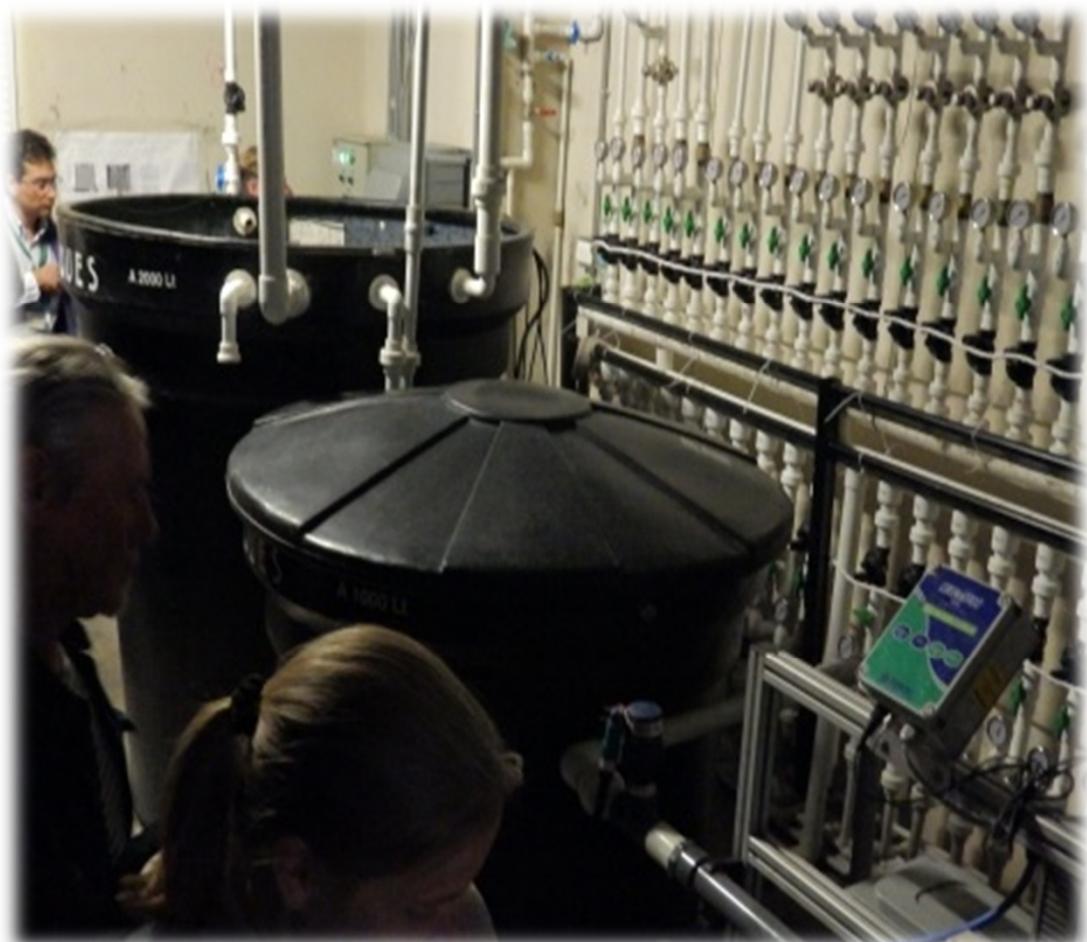
5. Systems-/ details

- Construction open (to the ground),
- Closed construction (bassin-, or box systems),
- One layer or multi layer systems - growing media structures,
- Location of the water storage in the system,
- Type of irrigation
- Type of water storage in a extra layer under the media,
- Definition of the growing media: Content of organic, nutrition and more,
- Extra chapter for Hydrokultur / Hydroponics.

Automatic irrigation – here a small installation



Automatic irrigation, larger installation



6. Light, temperature and other plant factors as criteria in the plant list:

- Light: from low: with 500-1000 Lux to high: more than 4300 Lux,
- Soil moisture: from low: W4: desert soil to W1: Swampland type Mangrove,
- Air humidity: L1: more than 60% to L3: low 30-45% Air humidity,
- Air temperature: from T1: tropical, T2: subtropical / mediterranean,
T3: temperate, T4: Arid – desert.

7. Technical requirements

- Glass types,
- Air ventilation,
- Technical air purification

and other

8. The plant list –Pflanzenliste-

(including: Climber, palm trees, ferns, Cactus family, succulents, orchids,

Indoor plants Top „100 Plant list“

Criteria:

Available, suitable for indoor greening.

Finally: - around 250 (species-syntax);

- Tropic – subtropic – temperate – arid,**
- Not too fast growing,**
- Not too large at final stage,**
- Attractive habitus,**
- Easy maintenance.**

From A to Z: some examples:

Abutilon species

e.g. *Abutilon megapotamicum*

Family: Malvaceae

Synonym: *Sida megapotamica*,

Schönmalve

About 200 species (left down: *A. indicum*).

Tropical



Yucca species, e.g.
Yucca treculiana

**Fam. Asparagaceae, origin: Mexico, 53 sub-species
exist today, Palmlilie**
Subtropic – Temperate - arid



Zamioculcas zamiifolia

**Fam. Araceae, Origin: East Africa, easy to care,
not too much irrigation, Zamia
Tropic – Subtropic**



9. Maintenance / plant care work

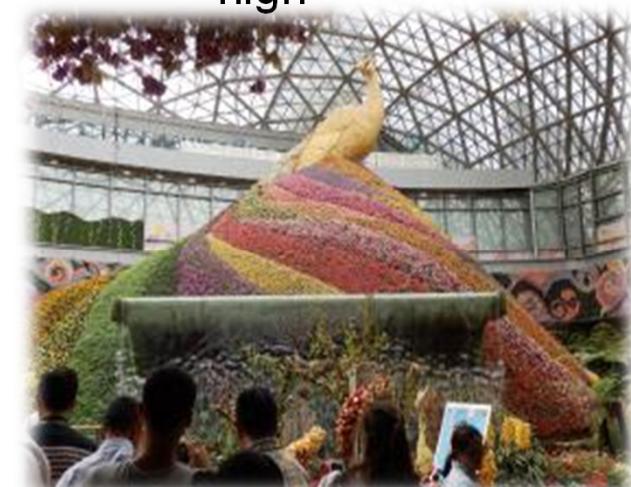
Low



moderate



high



9. Maintenance / accessibility

Good



bad



10. Other

-checklists to calculate the workloads,
and other materials.

11. Updates in 2017 - under review:

- New chapter vertical indoor greening, examples from Hongkong and Zurich:



Vertical indoor examples, Neubrandenburg



Vertical indoor:

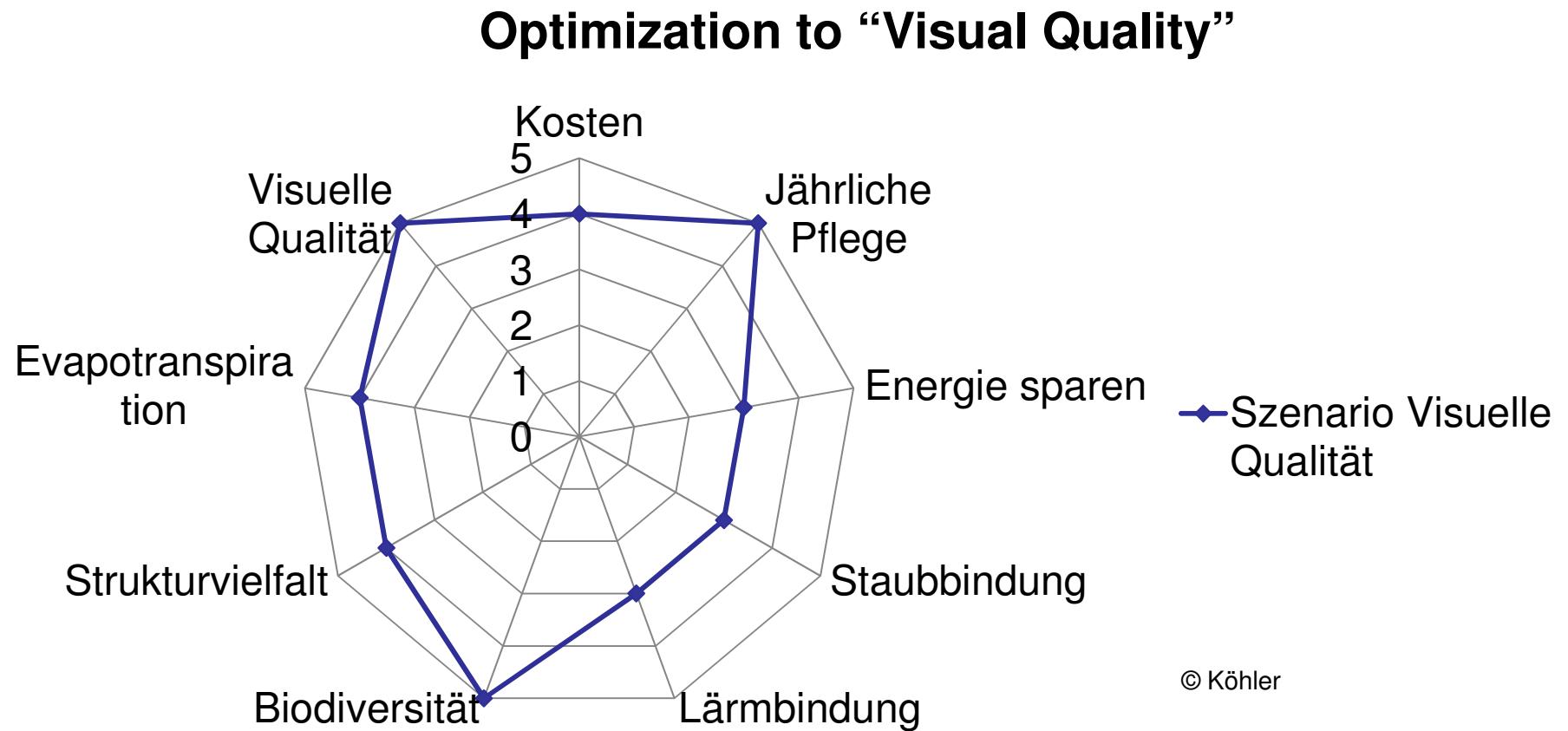
Pros

- Less space is needed,
- indoor Air climatization
-

Cons

- installation costs?
- maintenance costs?

Relation between costs and functions.



Sytematic of vertical indoor strutures

Climber

e.g.

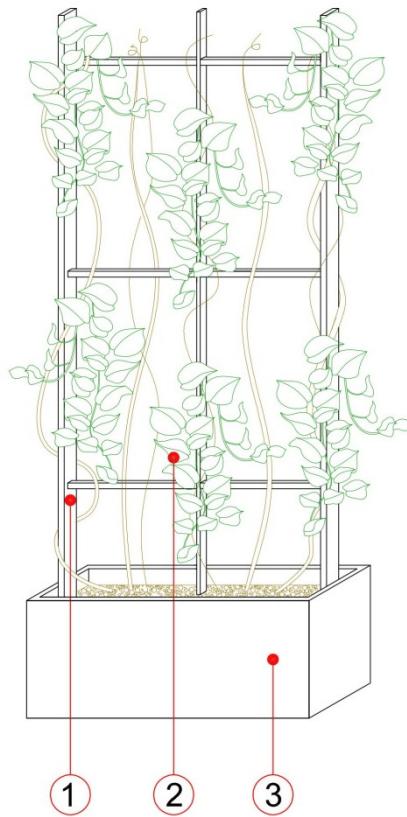
Tetrastigma vionierianum

Kastanienwein

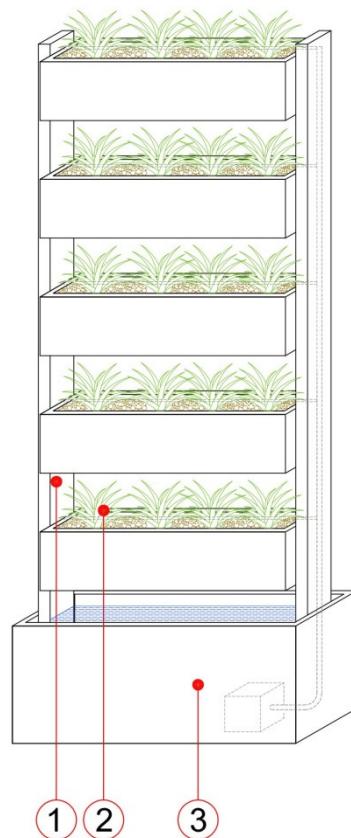


Systematics of vertical indoor greening:

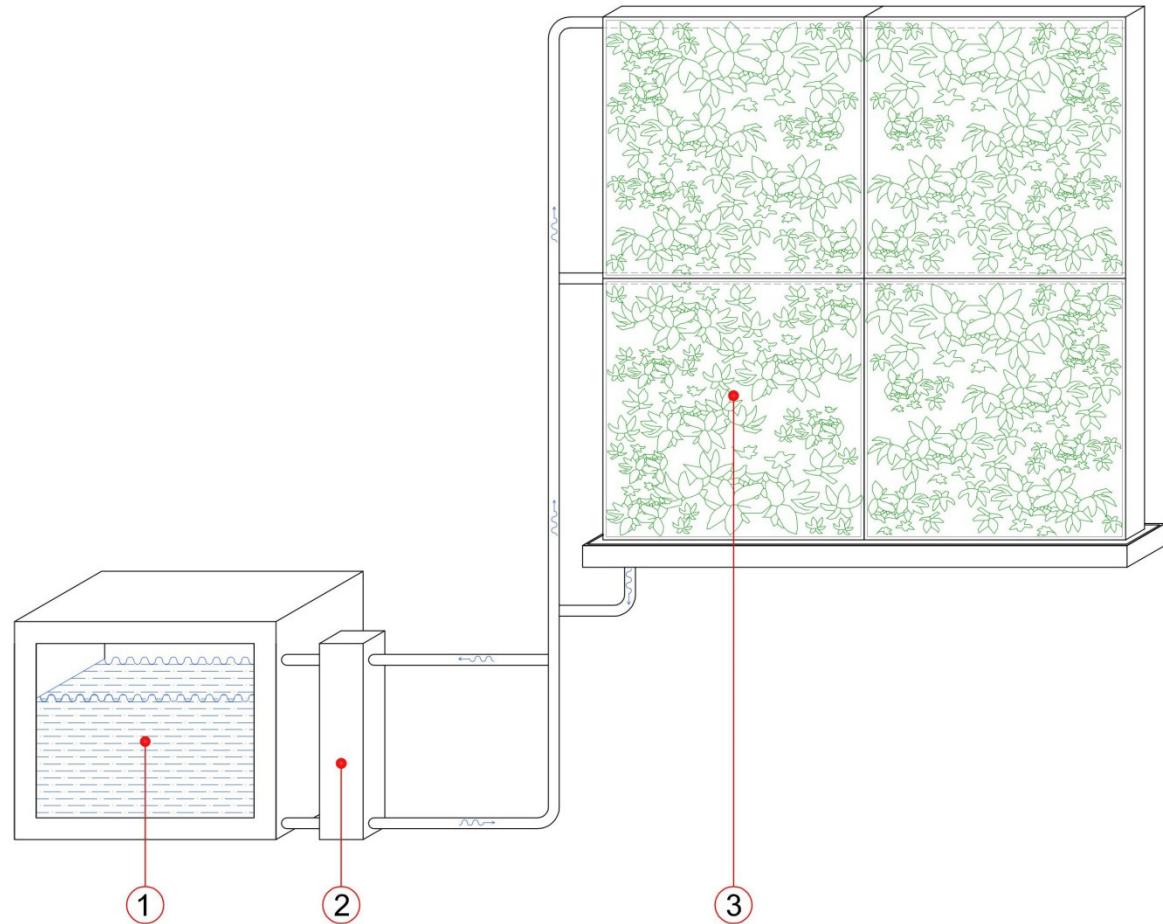
- Climber



Vertical boxes in horizontal structure



Horizontal – module with irrigation reservoir



Vertical – metall – small boxes -



Investment: the bigger the lower sq-meter price.

Material \ Kosten	Größe (m ²)	1	10	100	1000
Steuereinheit, Stck, ca. 6000 €		6000	600	60	6
Pflanzen 30 Stck/m² x 2€ ges.		60	600	6000	60.000
Technisches Aufbaumaterial (mittlerer Wert div. Anbieter). (Druckkompensierte Schläuche, ...)		10	100	1000	10.000
Aufbaumaterial: Vliese, Halterungen, usw. (max.) /m²		100	1000	10000	100.000
Zusatzventile/pro Schaltkreis 30€ /Stck. Anzahl:		0	2	4	10
Kosten Ventile (€)			60	120	30
Pflegekosten 1x Anreise/Rüstzeit		200	200	200	200
Kosten/m² je Pflegegang 2€/m²		2	20	200	2000
Technische Inspektion der Bewässerung 2x im Jahr, pauschal		250	250	300	300

Resume – outlook:

- Indoor greening opens opportunities in architecture,
- Esthetics and ecological functions are two connected arguments for indoor greening,
- Environmental health and better human performance are further arguments for more indoor greening,
- Indoor vertical plant installation are trendy,
- Larger projects means lower square-meter prices,
- A huge list of plant species is available.
- Many job opportunities are included in this topic.