

### 4.1.2 Temperature

The following temperatures are important for plant growth:

- Minimum temperature – this is the lowest temperature of the day, month or year. This temperature tells us when to protect plants or move them to warmer areas
- Maximum temperature – this is the highest temperature and is often exceeded in greenhouses. Ventilation and shading are necessary to lower it. The maximum temperature for the uptake of food is around 35°C. High temperatures are dangerous in winter, when there is a lack of moisture and light, which can lead to the plants overheating
- Optimum temperature – this is the best temperature for the needs of certain processes (germination at 20–22°C, photosynthesis at 25°C)
- Subsistence – the temperature when the plant is alive but no longer growing (e.g. Kalanchoe can tolerate 12°C)
- Temperature sum – expresses the amount of heat required for plants to grow and develop

Since the pockets in living walls are too shallow and small to fully protect bulbs from very low temperatures, they should not be planted in areas with temperatures of –30°C and below. In areas where winter temperatures are around –10°C or hover around 0°C, living walls can be planted with plants that can withstand lower temperatures and plants that are not so resilient. Thought must be given to the position of the wall when planting because of the impact of high summer temperatures if the wall is facing south. The drying of the substrate and root balls is accelerated by strong winds or constant light winds. It is therefore necessary to take into consideration any exposed areas where there is constant wind at the end and corners of the living wall. Plants in these areas need to be changed more frequently.

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