

4.5.1 External living walls

The physiological conditions in exterior green walls that can adapt to the need of the plants are regulated in accordance with seasonal influences:

4.5.1.1 Spring growth

Moderate watering is required so that the substrate is mildly moist, using appropriate phosphorous fertilisers to improve root development, fertilising via the roots and leaves.

4.5.1.2 Summer growth

Heavy watering is required due to the increased levels of evapotranspiration. The fertiliser should contain a high dose of potassium, and control of pests and diseases should be increased, especially during wet periods.

4.5.1.3 Autumn growth

Moderate watering is required, using fertilisers with a high dose of potassium and humic acids in order aid the plant's preparations for hibernation.

4.5.1.4 Winter hibernation

There is a threat of winter drought in February when the water in the substrate may be frozen and the level of sun radiation is already high. It is vital to water and spray evergreen plants regularly during sunny weather using warm water. Since the plants do not produce biomass during this phase, fertigation is not necessary. Deciduous perennials and small shrubs should be watered occasionally during good weather, which dries out the substrate in living walls.

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