

The biodiversity of Green roofs : From research to action – Switzerland

Zürcher Hochschule
für Angewandte Wissenschaften



Life Sciences und
Facility Management

IUNR Institut für Umwelt und
Natürliche Ressourcen

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Zürcher Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaften ZHAW
Forschungsgruppe Stadtökologie



Amphitheater of the roof of the Grande Arche, **Paris**

Friday March 16, 2018

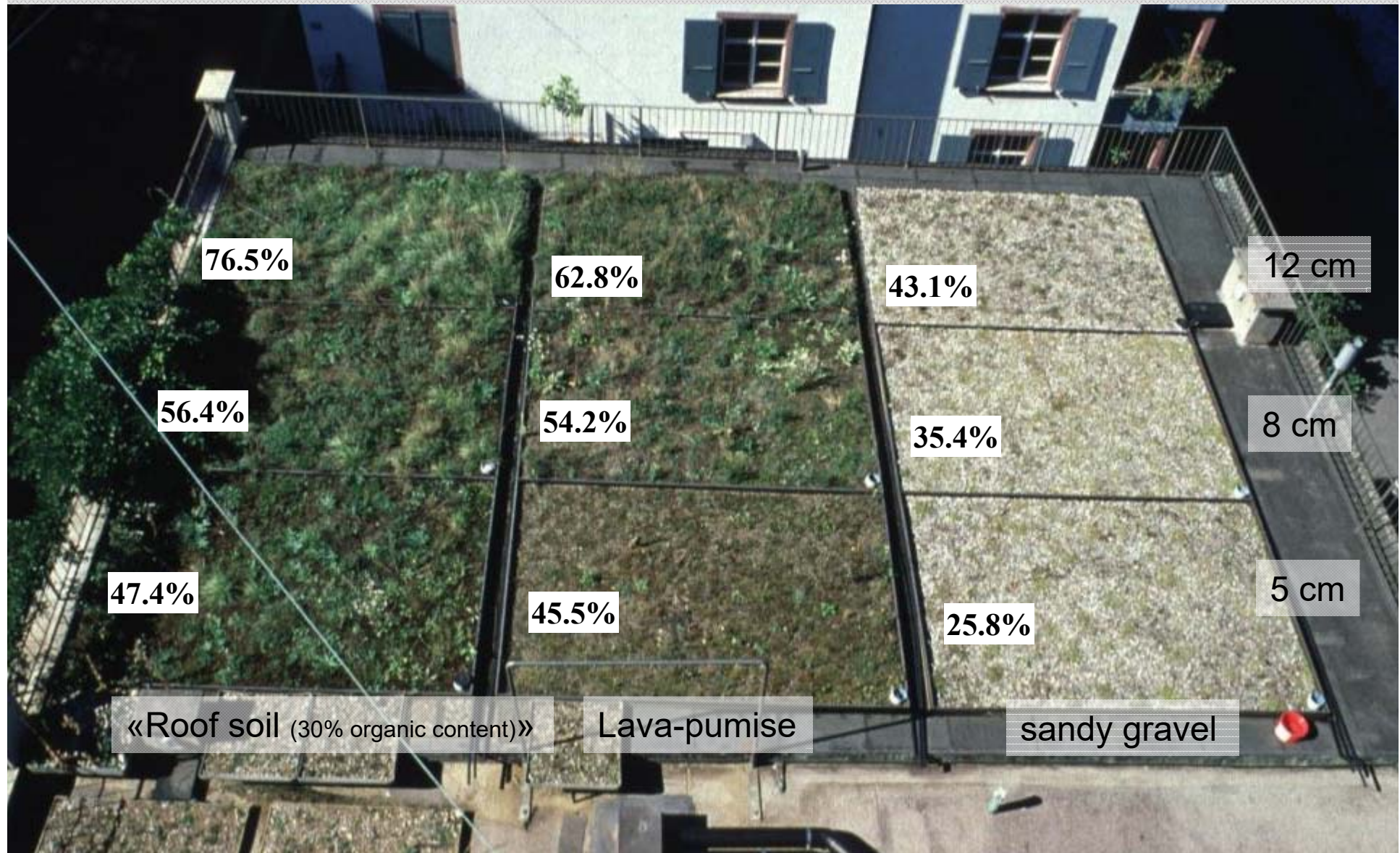


Content of the presentation

- **Research 1 & 2 in Basel and Switzerland**
- **Action 1: Campaigning green roofs**
- **Action 2: Planning green roofs & norms**
 - Urban ecological approach
 - Green roofs for biodiversity

Research 1:

1st Test site 1995-2000: Stormwater management



Research 1: Lessons learned

The more water the substrate can store, the more biomass you will get on the roof:

Your habitat will be determined by the substrate type and thickness

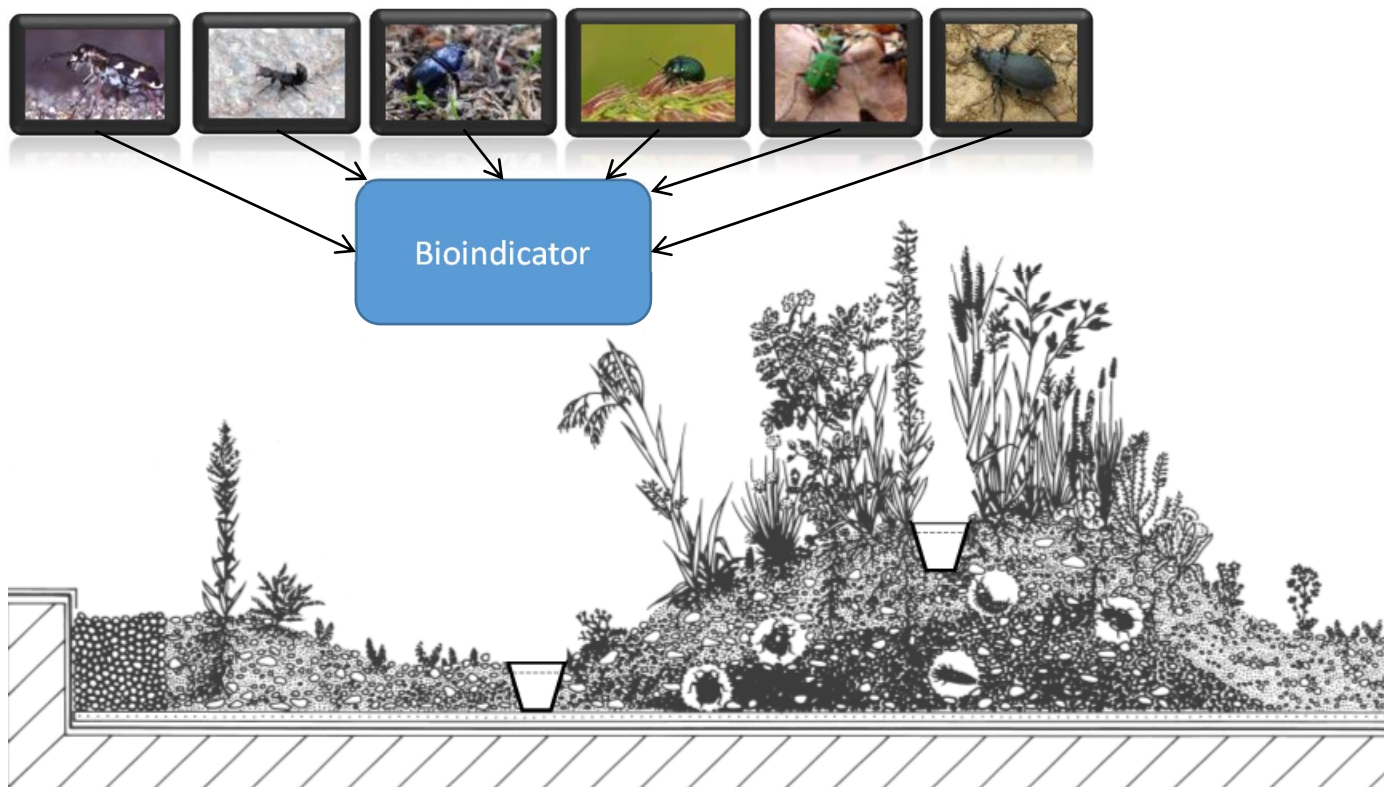


Research 1:

16 primary test sites, Basel: large scale



Bioindication – pitfall trapping of beetles



Stephan Brenneisen Zurich University of Applied Sciences



Research 1: Technopark

Anthicidae (Blumenkäfer)



Anthicus
antherinus

Carabidae (Laufkäfer)



Amar
aenea



Bembidio
n femoratu



Bembidion
quadrimaculatu



Lionychus
quadrillu



Poecilu
s cupreu



Pseudooph
o-nus
griseus

Chrysomelidae (Blattkäfer)



Aphthona
nonstriata



Chaetocnem
a hortensis



Longitarsus
luridus

Curculionidae (Rüsselkäfer)

Hydrophilidae (Wasserfreunde)



Helophorus
nubilus

Lathridiidae (Moderkäfer)



Corticaria
gibbosa

Staphylinidae (Kurzflügel-Käfer)



Aleochara
bilineata



Aleochara
intricata



Aloconota
gregaria



Gabrius
brevipenter



Paederu
s fuscipes



Philonthus
umbratilis



Scopaeu
s laevigatu
s



Scopaeus
sulcicollis



Tachyporus
chrysomelinus



Tachyporu
s hypnorum



Tachyporu
s nitidulus

The beetle fauna of green roofs correlates highly with the soil and vegetation conditions

Research 1: Wollishofen 3

Apionidae (Spitzmausrüssler)



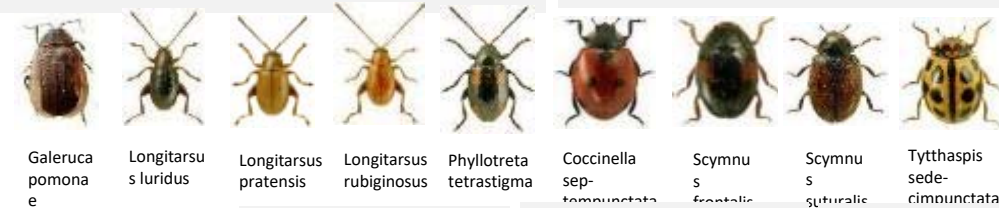
Carabidae (Laufkäfer)



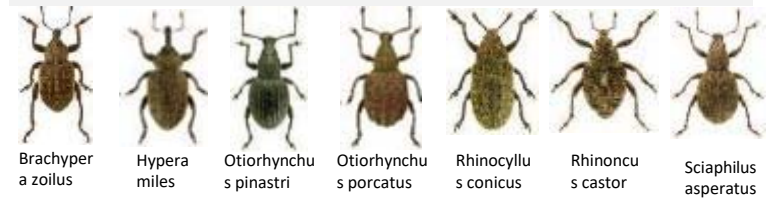
Chrysomelidae (Blattkäfer)



Coccinellidae (Marienkäfer)



Curculionidae (Rüsselkäfer)



Dryopidae (Hakenkäfer)



Elateridae (Schnellkäfer)



Hydrophilidae (Wasserfreunde)



Melyridae (Hornhaarkäfer)



Nitidulidae (Glanzkäfer)

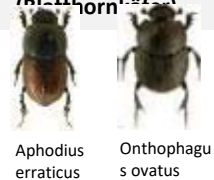


Phalacridae (Glattkäfer)

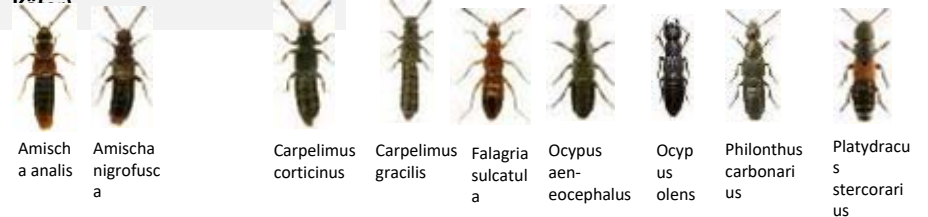


Pselaphidae (Palpenkäfer)

Scarabaeidae (Blattornkäfer)



Staphylinidae (Kurzflügelkäfer)



Research 1: Migros

Anthicidae (Blumenkäfer)



Anthicus
antherinus

Carabidae (Laufkäfer)



Amar
a
aenea



Bembidio
n
femoratu



Bembidion
quadrimaculatu
m

Lathridiidae (Moderkäfer)



Corticicara
gibbosa

Staphylinidae (Kurzflügel-Käfer)



Aleochara
bilineata



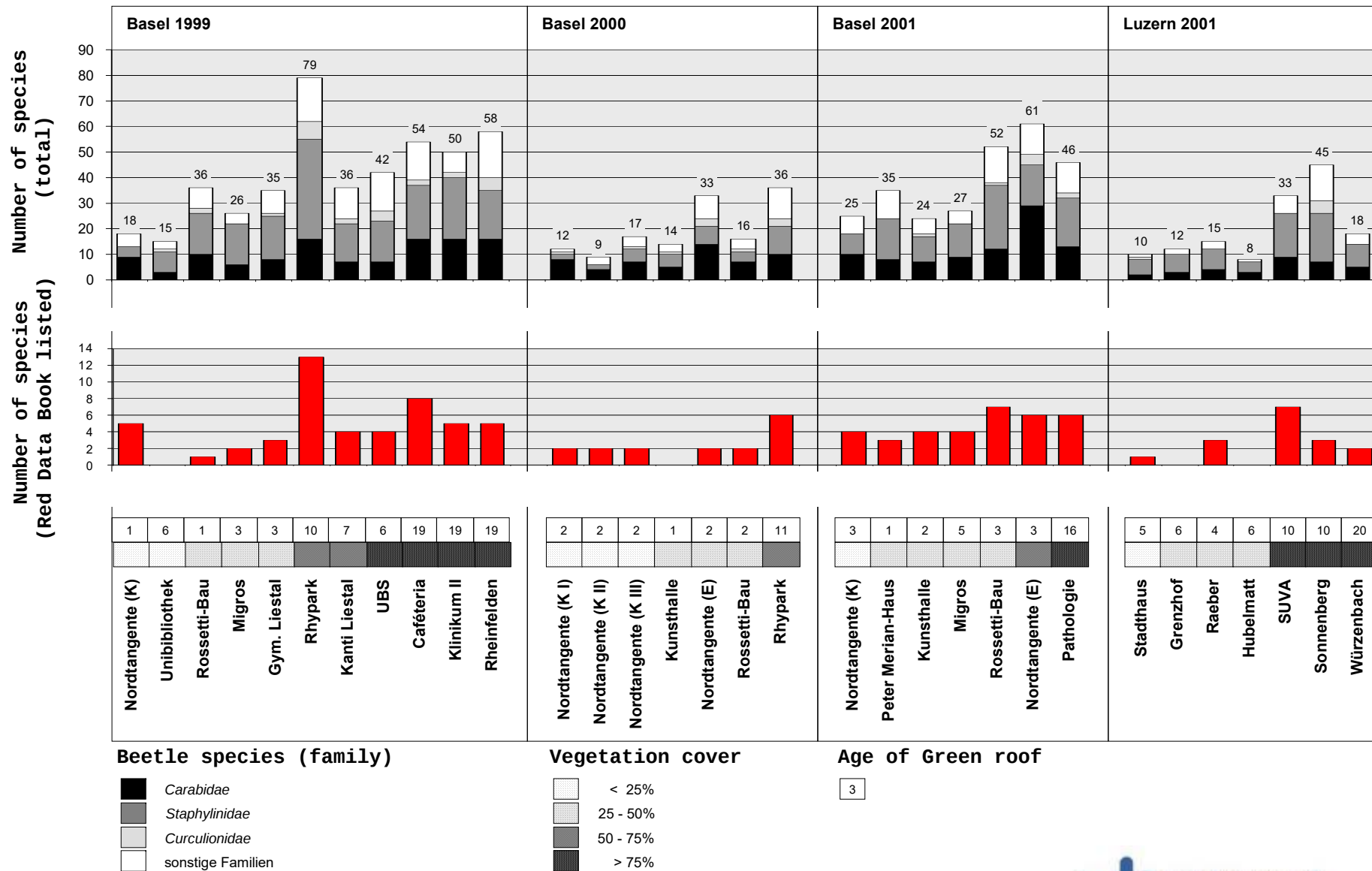
Scopaeus
sulcicollis



Tachyporus
chrysomelinus

The beetle fauna of green roofs correlates highly with the soil and vegetation conditions

Number of Beetle species on the investigated Green roofs in
Basel and Lucerne (Source: BRENNEISEN 2003)

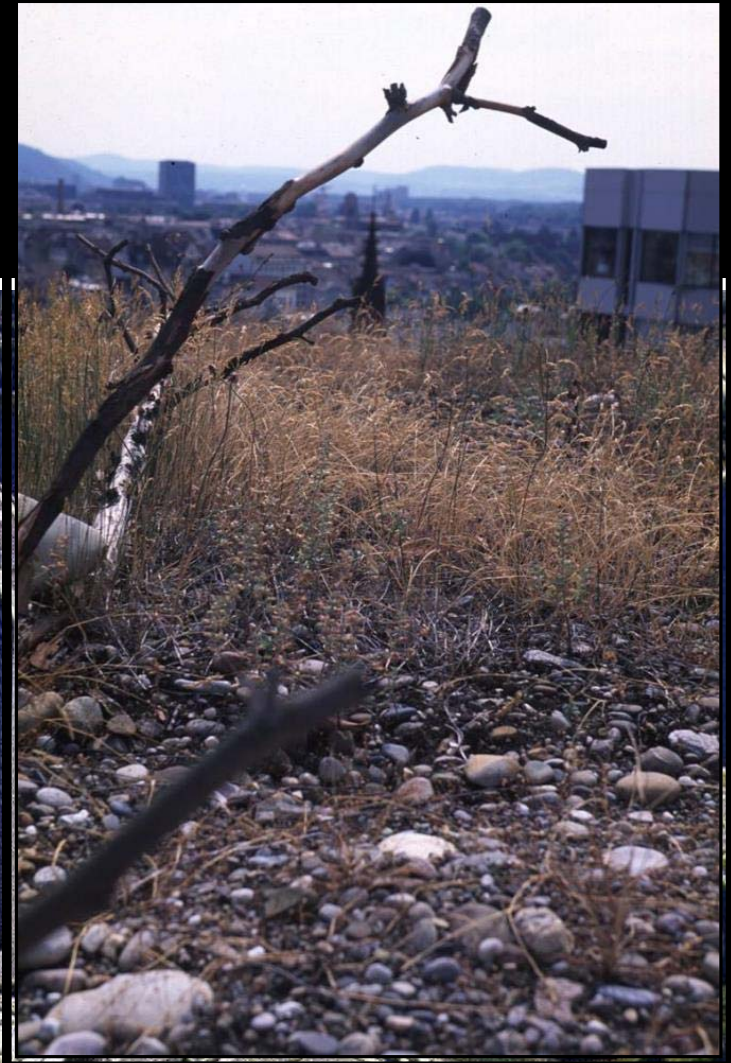


An aerial photograph of a city, likely Pittsburgh, showing a dense urban grid, a winding river, and a large stadium. A semi-transparent text box is overlaid in the upper left corner.

Action 1: Campaigning green roofs

Scaling up
From Pilot to Mainstream

Research 1: Planning wildlife refuges on roofs



Source: Theodore H. Osmundson

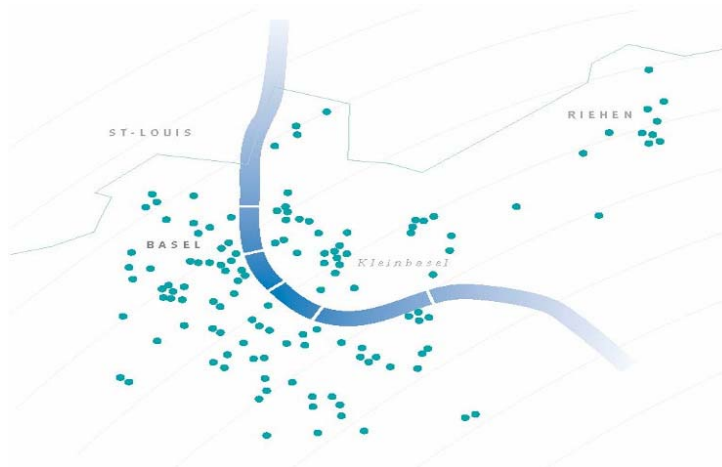
Action 1: Campaigning green roofs

How to make it happen?

Campaigns

Legislations

Processes



Basel: 1st Green roof campaign 1996-98

Action 1: Campaigning green roofs



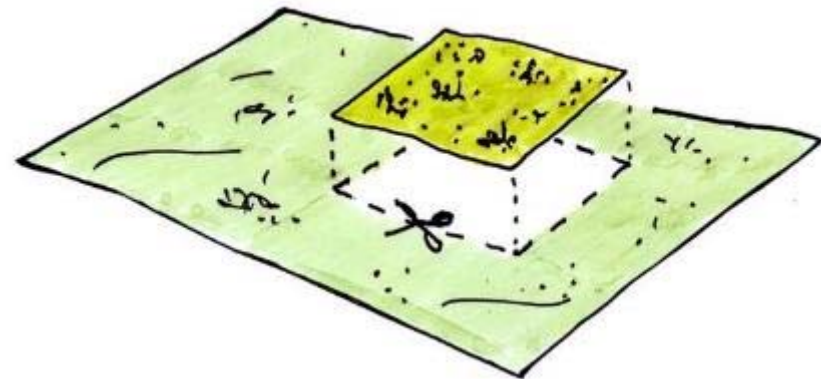
Action 1: Campaigning green roofs – From Pilot to Mainstream

**MOST CITIES IN SWITZERLAND
IMPLEMENT GREEN ROOFS AS
MANDATORY IN THE BUILDING CODE**

- Basel
- Zurich
- St. Gallen
- Lucerne
- Winterthur
- Berne
- etc



**NEW APPROACH OF LANDSCAPE
TRANSFORMATION – HABITAT TRANSFER**



**Research 2:
Seewasserwerk
Moos, Wollishofen**



Wollishofen, Zurich

A «World Wonder» of ecological construction, built 1914

Stephan Brenneisen Zurich University of Applied Sciences

17

An Orchid meadow with a high nature conservation value:

10 orchid species (> 30'000 individuals)
• and many other rare plants from the former meadows of the region could survive the last century on the roofs, while most of them got extinct in the surrounding areas





Kantonsspital St. Gallen





Research 2:
Gardening?

Ecosystem services?

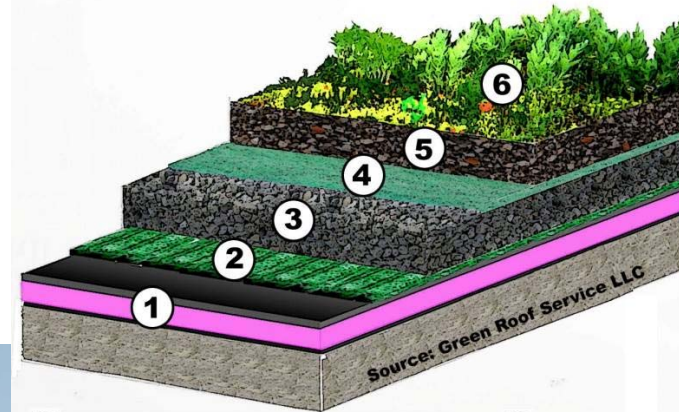


Research unit Urban Ecology

Green roofs high and low tec



Functional layers of a typical extensive Green Roof



① Roof deck, Insulation, Waterproofing

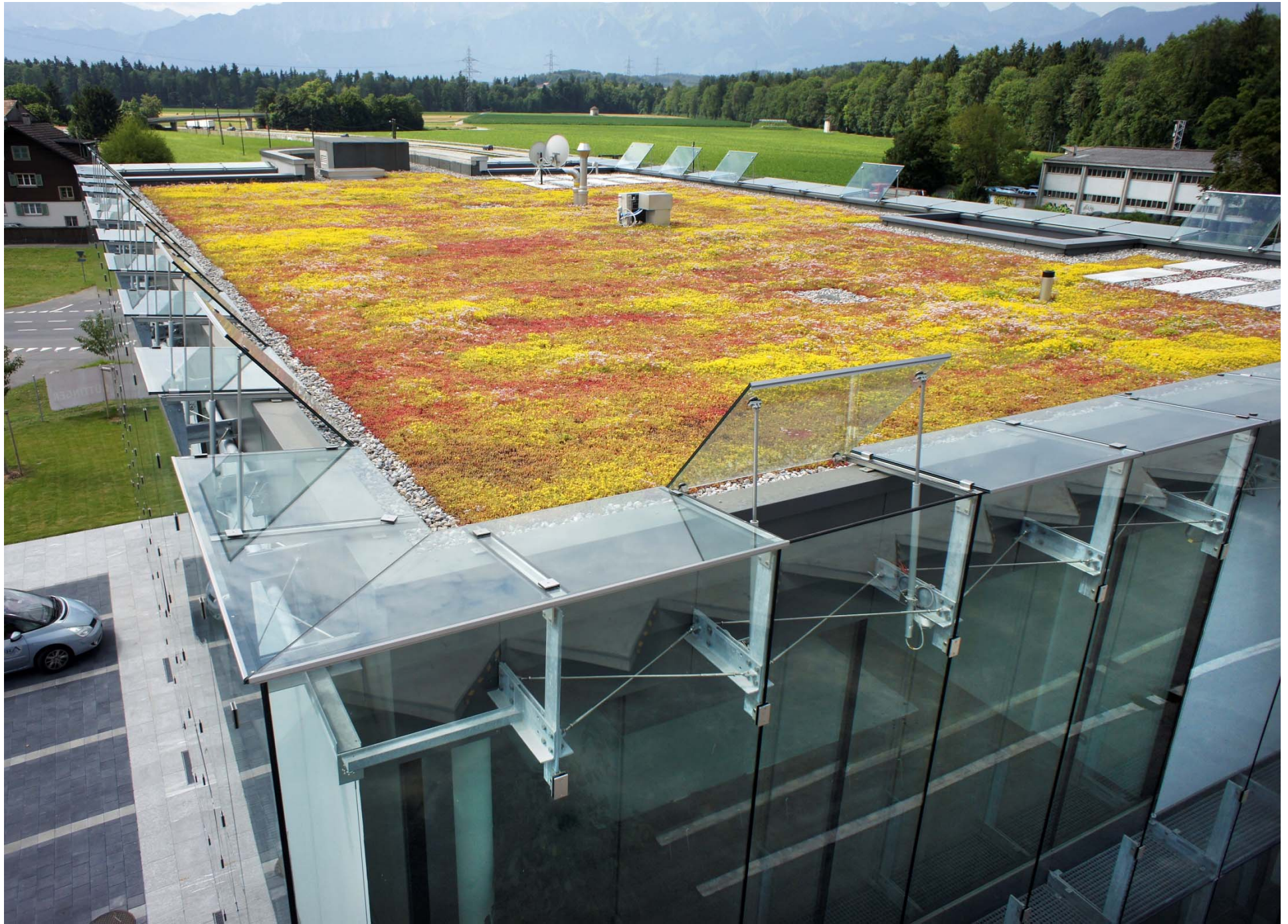
② Protection- and Storage Layer

③ Drainage- and Capilarity Layer

④ Root permeable Filter Layer

⑤ Extensive Growing Media

⑥ Plants, Vegetation



Forschungsgruppe Stadtökologie

Planung von Dachbegrünungen: Projekte



Forschungsgruppe Stadtökologie

Planung von Dachbegrünungen: Projekte





Dachbegrünung Stücki-Einkaufs



Sandiger
(ohne grosse Steine)



den (Erde)

Photovoltaik & Dachbegrünung

Dr. Stephan Brenneisen ZHAW



In nature many varying factors are under ground – on green roofs you have to create the variation differently...

Bretagne





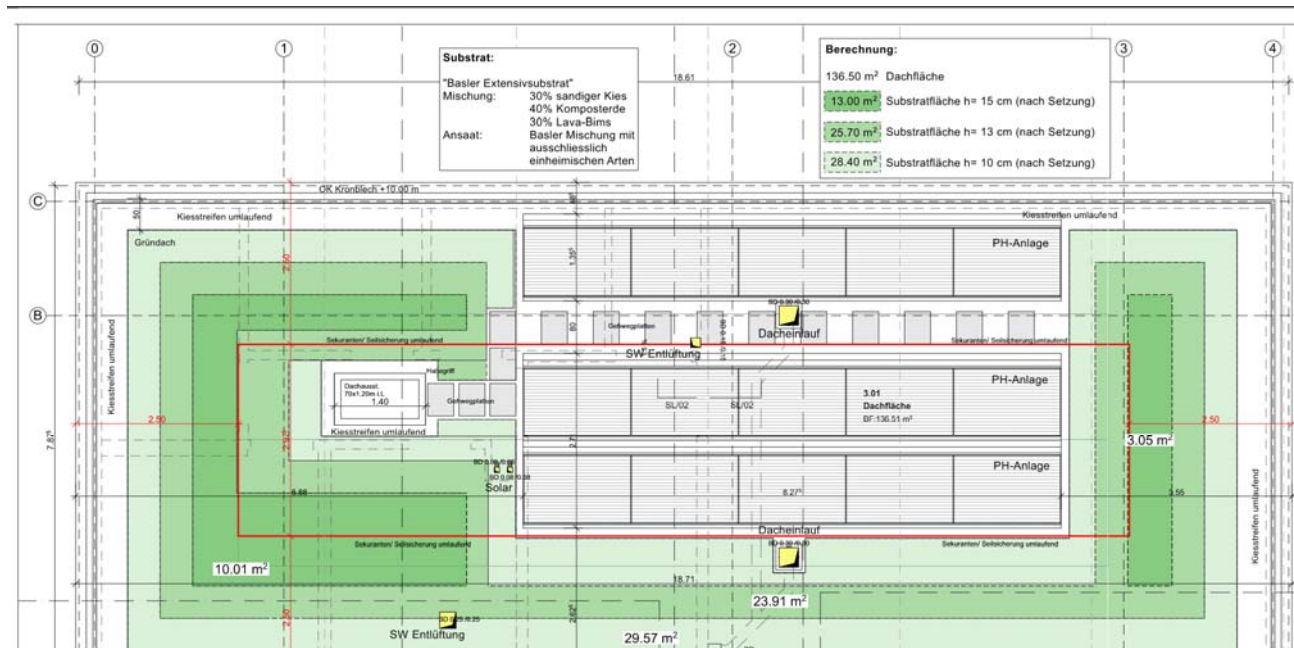
Action 2: Implementation, second step

Habitat guideline for green roofs of Basel, Switzerland

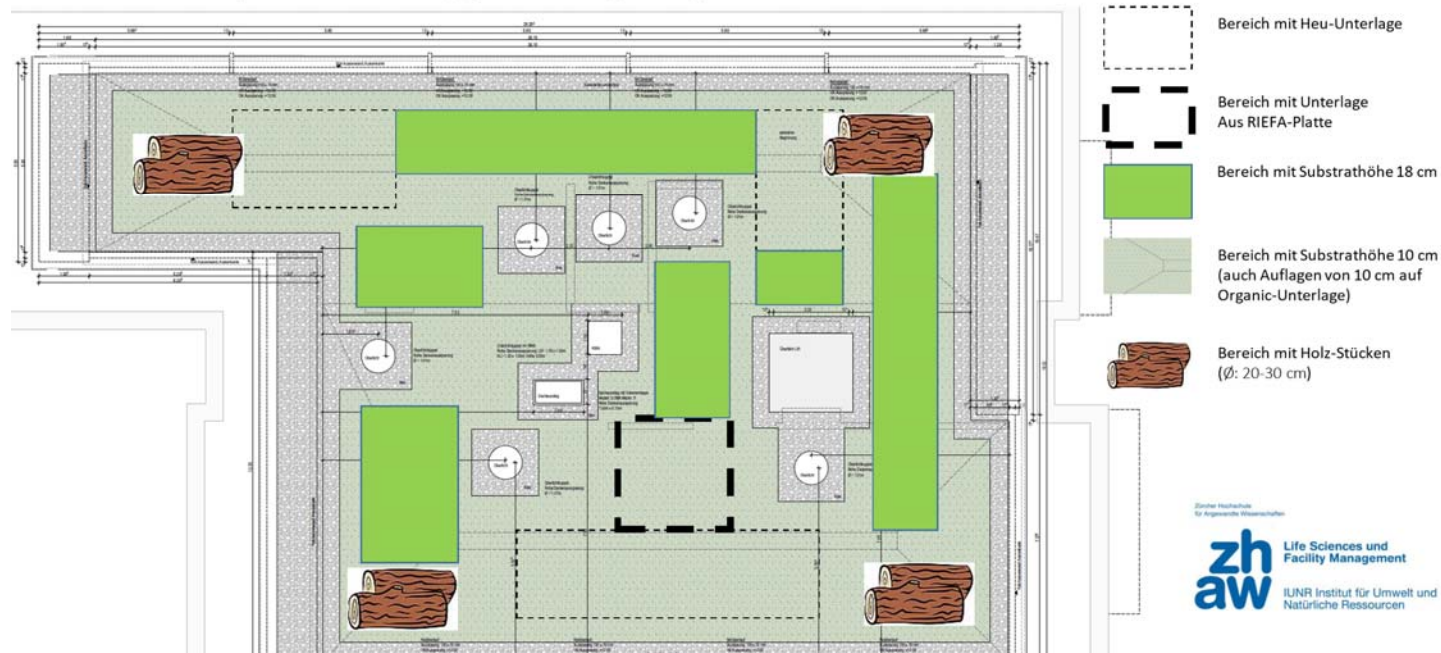


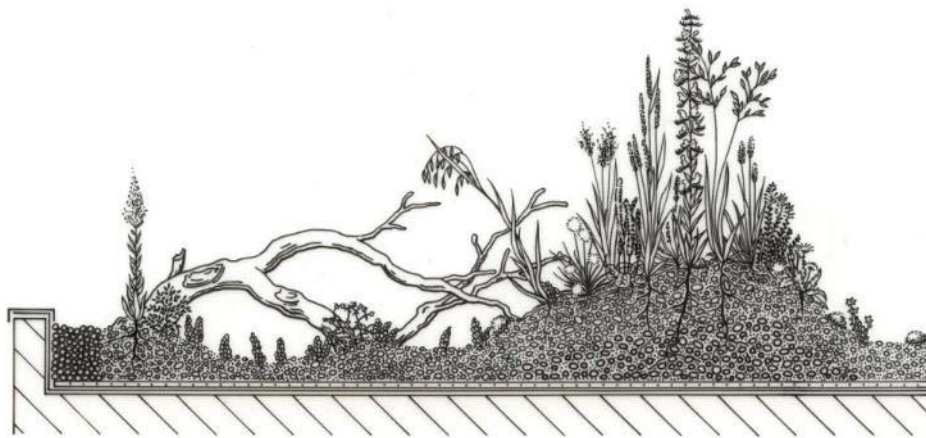
Based on the eco-faunistical studies (and according to the federal law: NHG, natural and cultural heritage requirements) the habitat guideline for green roofs could be established:

- Three different substrate thickness (9, 12, 15 cm). Average of 12 cm
- Locale based substrate compositions
- only native plants



Missionsstrasse 36, Basel: Einrichtungsplan Dachbegrünung





Konzept: Stephan Brenneisen, Gestaltung Sybille Erni

+ use of different materials



Action 2:
Planning green roofs & norms

Barcelona (competition)

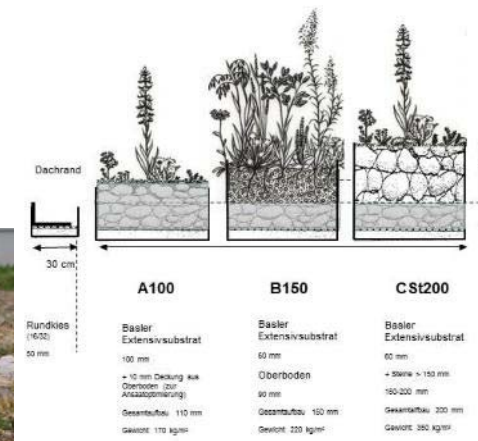


Quelle: Daniel Tigges Architekten

Action 2: Planning green roofs & norms Rheinresidenz Basel



Projekt RIVA Basel



Forschungsgruppe Stadtökologie

Planung von Dachbegrünungen: Projekte







Forschungsgruppe Stadtökologie

Planung von Dachbegrünungen: Projekte

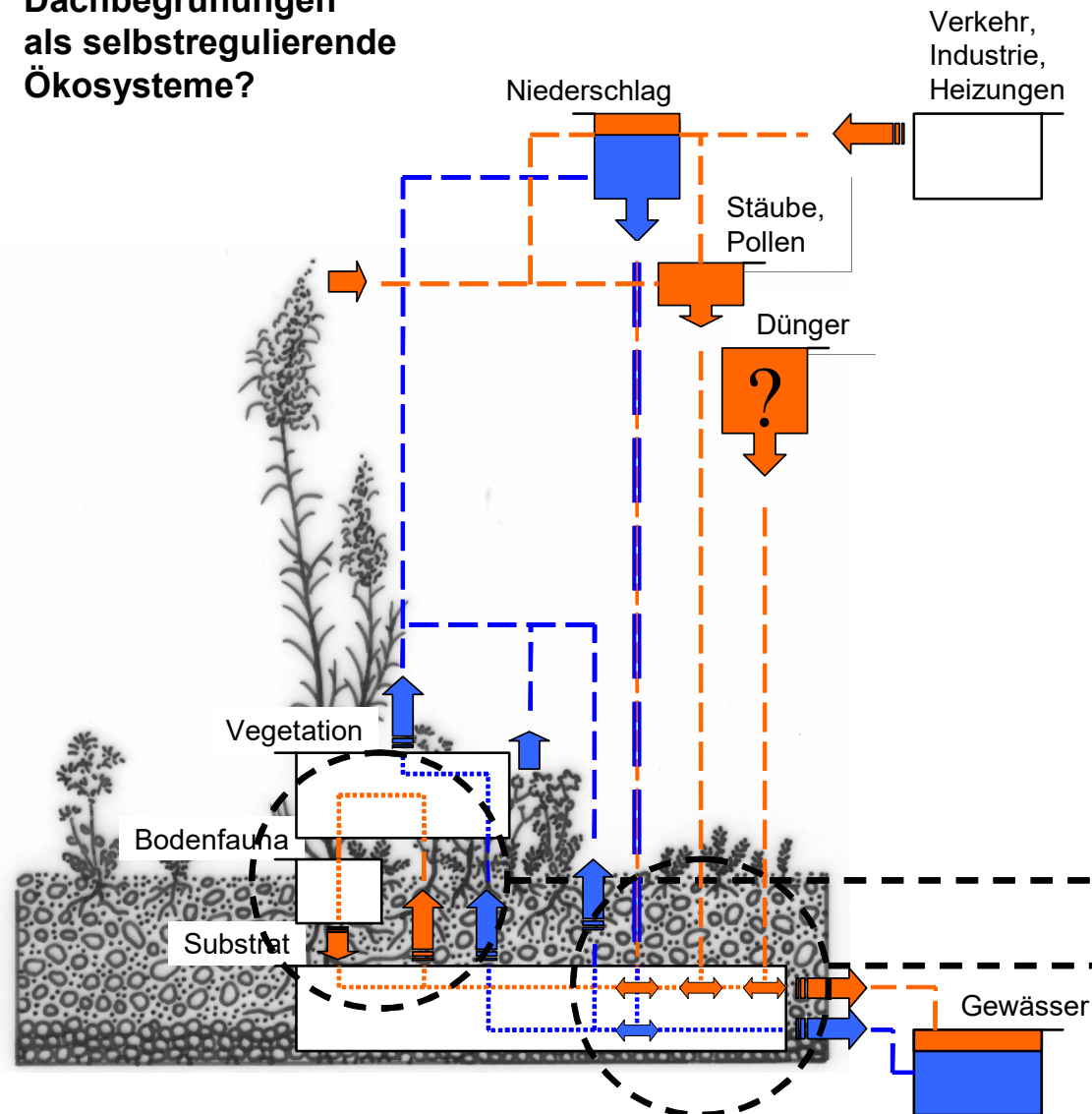


Norm SIA 312 Begrünung von Dächern



Substratprinzip: Eigenschaften

Dachbegrünungen als selbstregulierende Ökosysteme?



Externe Einflussgrößen

- Aus externen, anthropogenen Quellen (Verkehr etc.) werden Nähr- und Schadstoffe auf die Dachbegrünung eingetragen.
- Düngerzugaben können ein zu schnelles Wachstum auslösen und dadurch kontraproduktiv sein

Substrat als wichtigster Faktor

- Geeignete Substrate ermöglichen Dachbegrünungen, die selbstregulierende Ökosysteme darstellen, wesentlich sind dabei:
- Korngrössenzusammensetzung
- pH-Wert
- Einrichtungsart

Anzustrebende Ziele

- Geschlossener Kreislauf Vegetation-Bodenfauna-Substrat
- Minimierung des Stoffaustrages/ Nähr- und Schadstoffbindung

conclusion

- **We need research to get data and information needed**
- **We need actions, campaigns to get green roofs from Pilot to Mainstream**
- **We need mandatory building codes, norms (and controls!) to support green roofs, urban ecosystems, biodiversity – with a critical eye on the definition “how a green roof must look like and/or serve for the ecosystem”**

Research 3: long term study



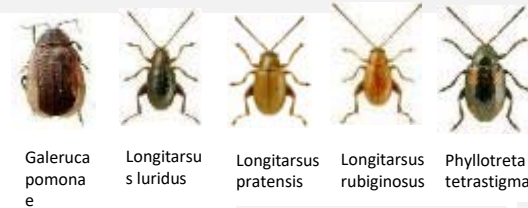
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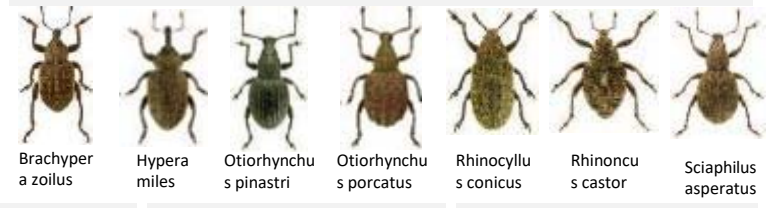
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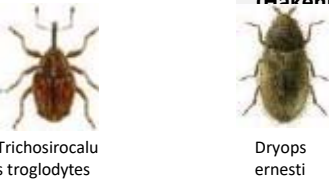
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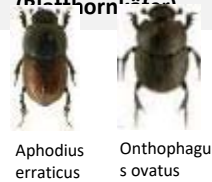


Phalacridae (Glattkäfer)



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Staphylinidae (Kurzflügelkäfer)



«ongoing communication, education....»







