

SEMPERGREEN®

CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES BIODIVERSITY PACKAGE



BIODIVERSITY PACKAGE DELIVERY

The Sempergreen biodiversity package has been carefully assembled to create more biodiversity on extensive green roofs, thereby also increasing their ecological value. The biodiversity package is supplied on a pallet.

The Sempergreen biodiversity package requires a construction area of 6 m². Follow the steps below to correctly construct the Biodiversity package.

For a clear picture of the final result, please refer to the illustration on the last page.



1. DEPOSITING SAND

Sandy elevations with a lee side facing south are particularly suitable as nesting grounds for wild bees on extensive roofs.

Create small sand hills on a basic layer of at least 10 cm high. The minimum area required is 1 m². This will create protected nesting places.



2. DISTRIBUTING THE BIODIVERSE ROOF GARDEN SUBSTRATE

Sempergreen Biodiverse roof garden substrate is recognised by Dutch Butterfly Conservation as a suitable substrate. Research by this foundation shows that butterflies pupate very well in a substrate layer > 10 cm. In addition, Sempergreen Biodiverse green roof garden substrate provides a rich feeding ground for plants, grasses and herbs.

Apply the Biodiverse roof garden substrate in various heights, on a minimum basic layer of at least 10 cm. high. The resulting relief creates protected spaces.



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3. DEPOSITING GRAVEL

Insects are cold-blooded by nature. The use of gravel enables insects to warm themselves and to store enough energy to look for food. The gravel also serves as a supplement to the living environment of insects.

Both bags of gravel must be deposited together on the same surface.



4. DISTRIBUTING THE BIODIVERSE PLANT SELECTION

The selected perennials, grasses and herbs serve as host plants and food for butterflies

The plants have to be strong and healthy during the caterpillar stage for butterflies to successfully reproduce.

By carefully distributing the plants, grasses and herbs in the Biodiverse roof garden substrate, the quality of the plants is guaranteed.



5. PLACING THE OAK LOGS

The use of oak logs on extensive green roofs attracts up to 10 times more insects, which in turn increases biodiversity. Insects nest in and on the crevices of tree trunks. The insects in turn form a major source of food for birds and are therefore an important link in the food chain.

Oak trees are the most abundant tree species in Europe. Distribute the logs evenly over the sand/ Biodiverse roof garden substrate



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6. DISTRIBUTING THE MULTICOLOURED MAAS BOULDERS

In addition to the gravel, the multicoloured Maas boulders also play an important role in the temperature regulation of insects. They also provide protection.

Distribute the multicoloured Maas boulders evenly over the sand/ Biodiverse roof garden substrate.



7. PLACING THE INSECT HOTEL

The insect hotel is filled with bamboo and round wood. This makes it an ideal place for solitary bees and other insects such as earwigs and beetles.

Place the insect hotel where it is exposed to a lot of sunshine, with the front facing south. Make sure that the insect hotel stands up straight, so that it does not fill up with water during precipitation.



THE FINAL RESULT

The construction of the Sempergreen biodiversity package will be successful if all of the aforesaid steps are followed carefully.

By constructing the biodiversity package, you make a significant contribution to nature preservation. You also stimulate biodiversity and therefore contribute to the health and well-being of people.

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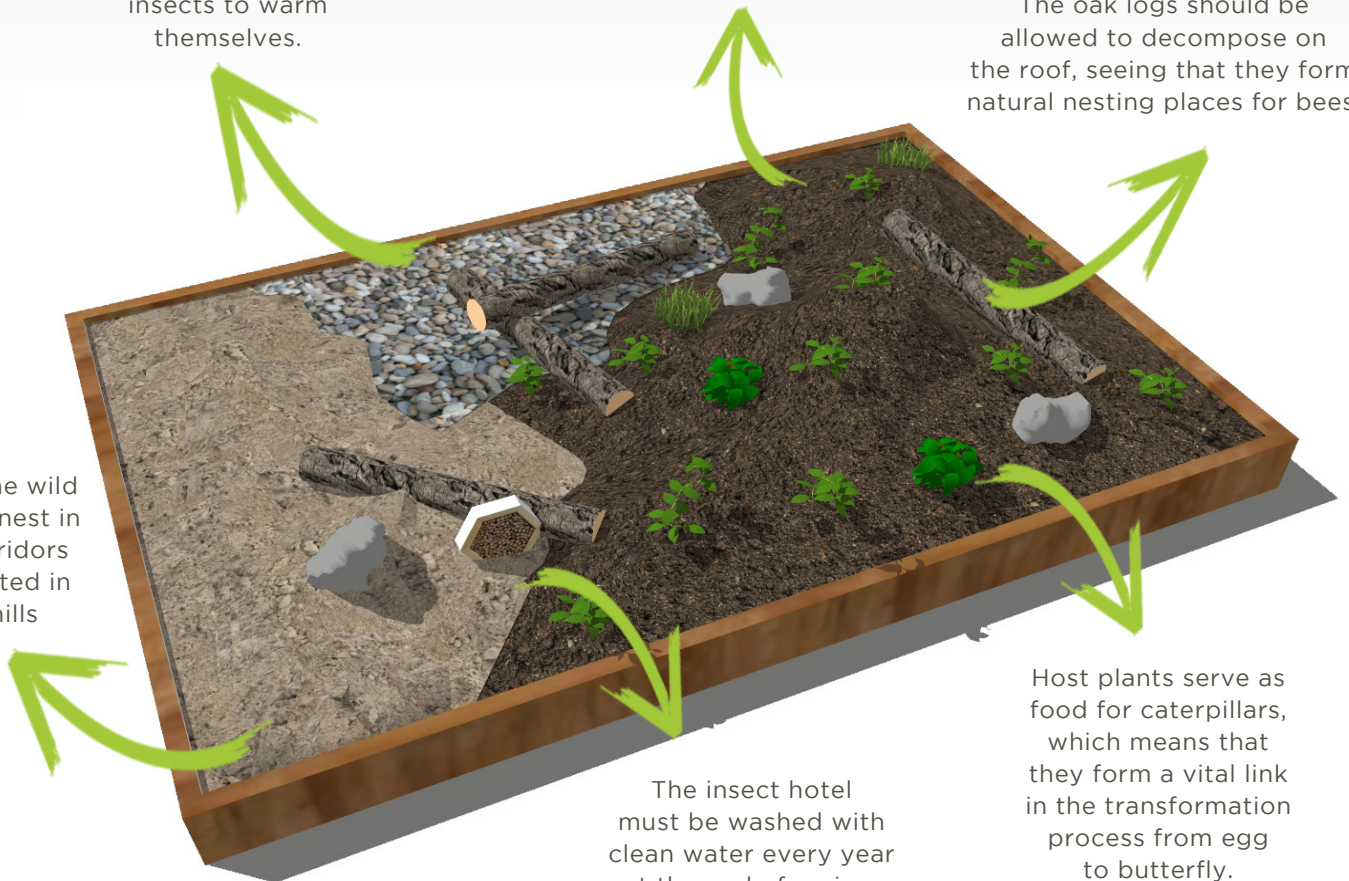
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The gravel provides a heat source for insects to warm themselves.

Butterflies pupate extremely well in a substrate layer of > 10 cm.

The oak logs should be allowed to decompose on the roof, seeing that they form natural nesting places for bees.

70% of the wild bees will nest in long corridors constructed in sand hills



The insect hotel must be washed with clean water every year at the end of spring.

Host plants serve as food for caterpillars, which means that they form a vital link in the transformation process from egg to butterfly.