

Green Roofs

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LID 201 Workshop





Chicago City Hall Green Roof. *Photo courtesy of Roofscapes, Inc.*

Green roofs are multi-beneficial structural components that help to mitigate the effects of urbanization on water quality by filtering, absorbing, detaining and evapotranspiring rainfall.

Residential High Rise



Solaire Residential Tower, New York. *Photo courtesy of NASA Earth Observatory*

Commercial High Rise



Lincoln Mercury Headquarters, Irvine, CA. *Photo courtesy of Roofscapes, Inc.*



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Commercial Building



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MEC Building, Toronto. *Photo courtesy of Treehugger.com*



Single Family Residential



Photo courtesy of Urban Agriculture Online

Utility/Parks Buildings



Park Building, Coraville, Iowa. *Photo courtesy of NRCS*



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Building Entrance



Photo courtesy of Urban Agriculture Online



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Innovative Design



Singapore Office Building
Photo courtesy of Earth First.com

California Academy of Sciences



Photo courtesy of Earth First.com



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Extensive Green Roof

- Passive
- Shallow soil system
- Vegetation
 - Grasses & Succulents
- Non-recreational



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Intensive Green Roof

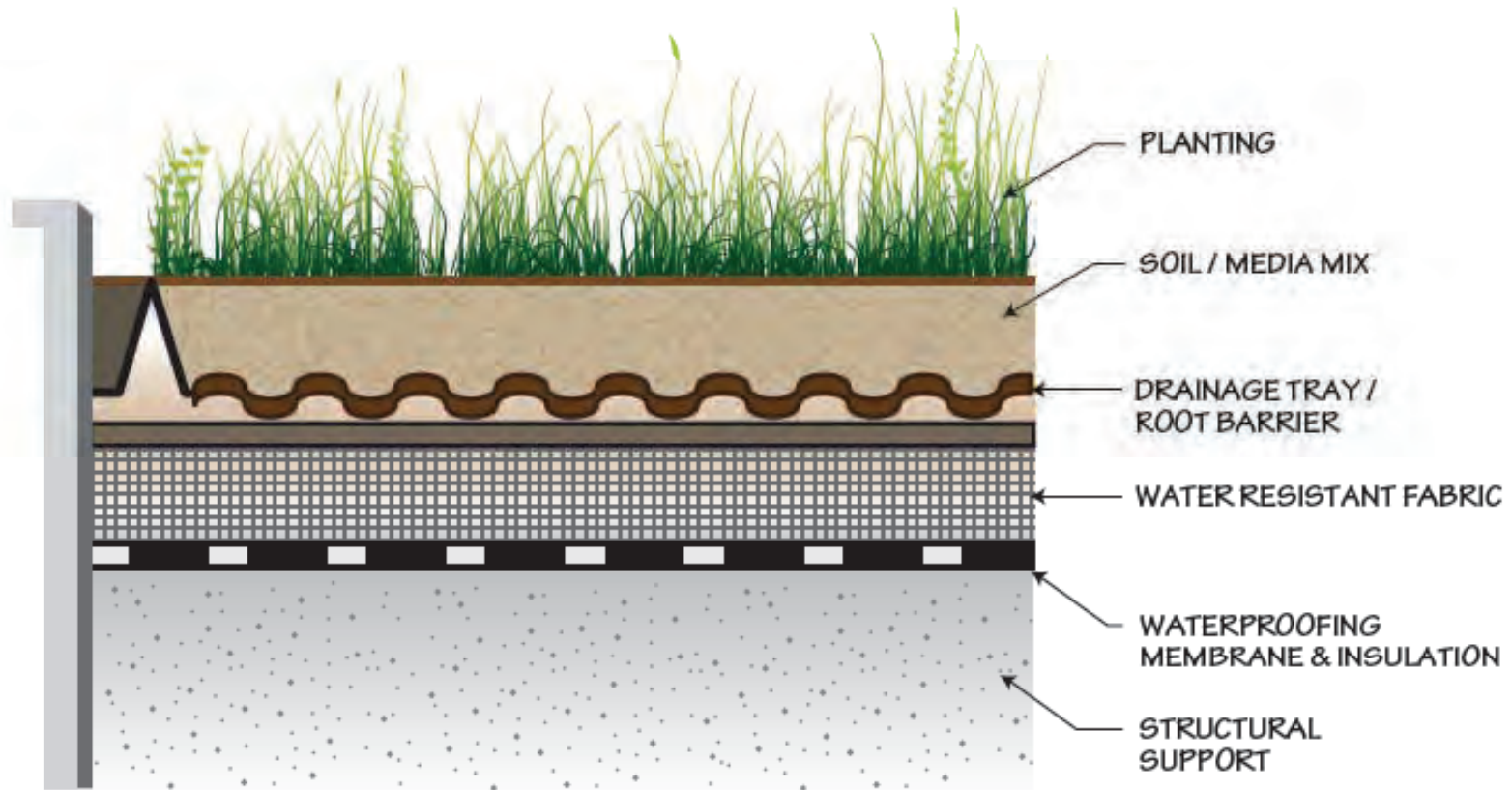
- Active
- Deep Soil System
- Vegetation
 - Trees & Shrubs
- Recreational



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Green Roof Design



Design Considerations

- **Structural Roof Support**
 - **Additional weight of green roof: saturated weight**
 - **10-50 pounds per square foot (extensive)**
 - **80-120 pounds per square foot (intensive)**



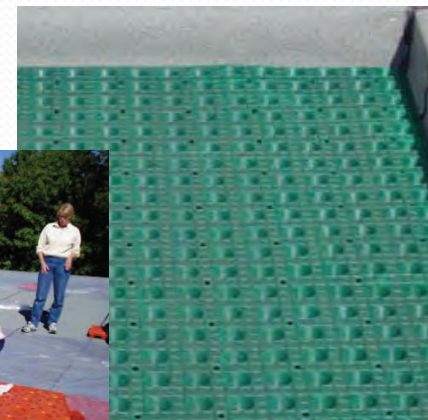
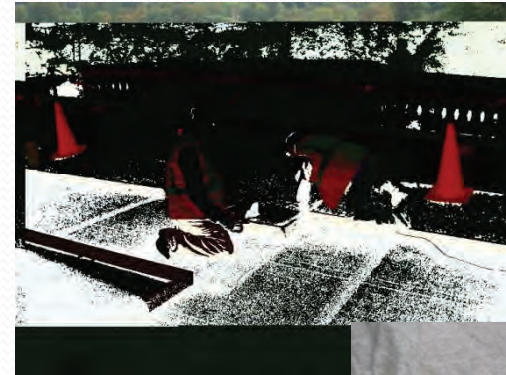
Design Considerations

- **Waterproof Membrane**
 - **Can be various materials including:**
 - Modified asphalts (bitumens)
 - Synthetic rubber (EPDM)
 - Reinforced PVC
- **Water Resistant Fabric**
 - Provides extra layer of protection
 - Synthetic
 - 15-30 oz per square yd.



Design Considerations

- **Root Barrier**
 - Made of dense materials that inhibit root penetration
 - Need for a root barrier depends on the waterproof membrane used
- **Drainage Layer**
 - Applied over the entire roof area to carry away excess water
 - Plastic sheets
 - Thin layer of gravel



Design Considerations

- **Engineered Growing Medium/Soil Substrate**
 - Minimum of 2.5 inches thick (extensive)
 - 3-6 inches thick (extensive)
 - 8-24 inches thick (intensive)
 - Well drained
 - Typical mix of 25% topsoil, 25% compost, 50% sand but dependant on:
 - Type of plants
 - Depth of soil
 - Allowable weight
 - Climate
 - Irrigation needs



Design Considerations

- **Plantings**
 - **Extensive**
 - Shallow root system
 - Good regenerative qualities
 - Resistance to direct sunlight, drought, frost, and wind
 - Minimum of 90% vegetation coverage is recommended
 - Native plants are recommended
 - **Intensive**
 - Allows for greater variety
 - Grasses, perennials, shrubs, trees
 - More maintenance
 - **Irrigation**



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Native Plant Pallet (Northern CA)

Trees

Cercis occidentalis	Western Redbud
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Port Orford Cedar
Cornus nuttallii	Pacific Dogwood
Lyonothamnus floribundus	Catalina Ironwood
Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast Redwood

Shrubs

Arctostaphylos (many)	Manzanita
Baccharis pilularis	Dwarf Coyote Bush
Ceanothus (several)	Wild Lilac
Galvezia speciosa	Island Bush Snapdragon
Lavatera assurgentiflora	Tree Mallow
Myrica californica	Pacific Wax Myrtle
Prunus i. ilicifolia	Hollyleaf Cherry

Ground covers, Perennials

Achillea millefolium	Common Yarrow
Artemisia californica	California Sagebrush
Heuchera (several)	Coral Bells
Lilium (several)	Lilies
Muhlenbergia rigens	Deer Grass
Penstemon heterophyllus	Beard Tongue
Sisyrinchium bellum	Blue-eyed Grass

Native Plant Pallet Southern (CA)

Grasses & Grass-like Plants

Achnatherum hymenoides
Nassella pulchra

Indian Rice Grass
Purple Needlegrass

Groundcovers & Perennials

Castilleja foliolosa
Lotus scoparius

Woolly Indian Paintbrush
Deerweed

Shrubs & Shrubby Groundcovers

Artemisia tridentata
Ceanothus 'Joyce Coulter'
Eriogonum fasciculatum polifolium
Haplopappus linearifolius
Sphaeralcea ambigua

Great Basin Sage Brush
Joyce Coulter Mountain Lilac
Interior California Buckwheat
Narrowleaf Goldenbush
Apricot Mallow

Annuals

Antirrhinum multiflorum
Eschscholzia californica
Lupinus succulentus
Phacelia campanularia
Lasthenia californica
Trifolium gracilentum

Multiflowered Snapdragon
California Poppy
Arroyo Lupine
California Blue Bells
Dwarf Goldfields
Pin Point Clover

Construction Concerns

- **Waterproof membrane**
 - Protect from construction punctures
 - Inspect for leaks before other installed
- **Water resistant fabric**
 - Ensure proper installation and even layout
- **Drainage Layer**
 - Immediate inspection of drainage flows prior to soil
- **Soil**
 - Even distribution
 - No compaction

equipment



Operations & Maintenance

- **Initial Establishment**
 - Irrigation
 - Fertilization
 - Weeding
- **Slow release fertilizer twice per year to prevent acidification of thin soil layer**
- **Maintain 90% vegetation cover**
 - Weeding
 - Remove dead vegetation



Operations & Maintenance

- **Inspect for standing water**
 - Removal of sediment that impedes dewatering
- **Inspect roof for leaks annually**
 - Repair any damage to the waterproofing membrane, root barrier or drainage layer
- **Irrigation**
 - Vegetation
 - Climate
- **General Maintenance**
 - Intensive
 - Extensive



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Costs

- **Extensive: \$15 to \$25 per square foot**
- **Intensive: \$25 to \$40 & up per square foot**
- **Long-term benefits and the energy savings outweigh the original investment**
- **Cost Breakdown**
 - Root Barrier/Waterproof Membrane \$10-15 per sq ft
 - Drainage Layer/Soil \$5-10 per sq ft
 - Plants \$1-3 per sq ft
 - Installation and labor \$3-8 per sq ft
 - Maintenance \$1-2 per sq ft
 - Irrigation system \$2-4 per sq ft

Performance

- **Water Quality**
 - **Metals 90-95%**
 - **Nitrate 75-80%**
 - **Phosphate 65-70%**
 - **Soil filtration**
 - **Biological uptake**
- **Water Quantity**
 - **60-75% of annual rainfall retention**
 - **Evapotranspiration**
 - **Soil retention**
 - **Biological uptake**

Other Environmental Benefits

- **Energy Savings**
 - Reduction of cooling costs 50-70%
 - Reduction of heat loss up to 25%
- **Reduction in the Heat Island Effect**
 - Reduction of dark surfaces
 - Plants cool through dew and evaporation cycles
- **Improved Air Quality**
 - 1 square meter of green roof can remove 0.2 kg or airborne particulates per year
 - Carbon dioxide reduction

Other Environmental Benefits

- **Creation of habitat**
 - “Stepping Stone” habitat connecting natural isolated habitats to each other
 - Endangered or threatened species
- **Minimize waste by increasing roof lifespan**
 - Elimination of exposure to the sun’s ultraviolet radiation
 - Last up to twice as long as a conventional roof
- **Sound reduction**
 - A green roof with a 12 cm substrate can reduce sound by up to 40 decibels

Other Benefits

- **Aesthetics/Quality of Life**
- **Recreational Opportunities**
- **Increased Property Values**
- **Improve Employee Productivity**
- **Food Production**

Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED)

- SS Credit 5.1 Protect or Restore Habitat
- SS Credit 5.2 Maximize Open Space
- SS Credit 6.1 Stormwater Design: Quantity Control
- SS Credit 6.1 Stormwater Design: Quality Control
- SS Credit 7.2 Heat Island Effect: Roof
- WE Credit 1.1 Water Efficient Landscaping: Reduce by 50%
- WE Credit 1.2 Water Efficient Landscaping: No potable Water Use or No Irrigation
- EA Credit 1 Optimize Energy Performance
- ID Credit 1-1.4 Innovation in Design



Issues with Green Roofs

- **Water leakage and drainage backups**
 - Need to select appropriate waterproof membrane system
- **Pesticide leakage**
 - Do not use pesticides
- **Unwelcome wildlife**
 - Raccoons, squirrels, rats etc.
- **Vegetation die off**
 - Select vegetation appropriate for climate and exposure
 - Irrigation if necessary
- **Irrigation requirements**
 - Select plants appropriate for conditions
 - Some irrigation may be needed
 - Do not over irrigate

Green Roofs: Lessons Learned

- **Benefits of Green Roofs must be presented early in the design process**
- **Green Roofs should be presented as cost effective over the lifecycle costs**
- **Identify the benefits (other or environmental) that target what the owner/developer values**
- **Specific to climate**
- **Installation by experienced contractor**

Questions?



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