



Wallbarn - Technical Datasheet

M-Tray® Care & Maintenance

A simple, low maintenance solution supplied layer by layer

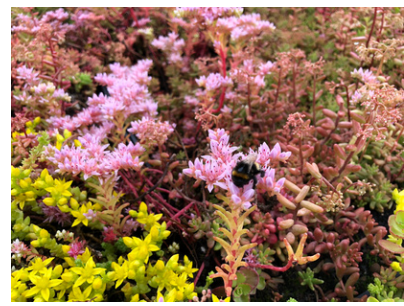
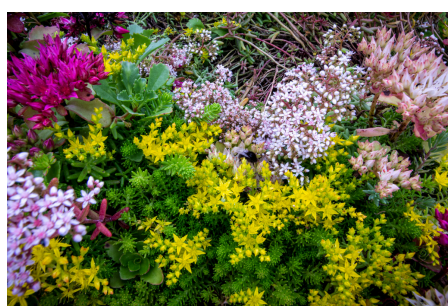
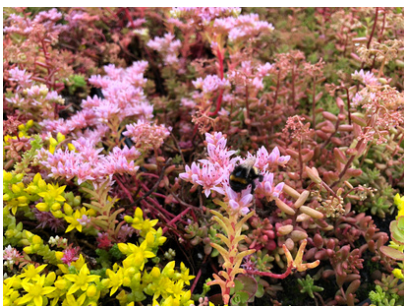
Sedum requires less maintenance than other types of green roof because it is so hardy and drought resistant but periodic attention is recommended. A green roof is a living thing which will change significantly over the seasons. It will be at its most splendid in the Spring & Summer months and it is important that care and attention to substrate moisture levels, nutrients and weeds is given throughout the year to maintain healthy growth of the vegetation. A maintenance programme for your green roof should be made for regular intervals, especially in the Spring and Autumn including:

Early Spring

- Removing weeds, especially grass, by hand.
- Removing dead vegetation including leaves and stalks from surface of green roof.
- Clearing debris from drainage outlets.
- “Gapping up” patches of bare substrate by either separating clumps of sedum from the existing roof and planting; buying additional plug plants to insert or spreading sedum cuttings onto the surface of the substrate and watering in fully.
- Cuttings are made by snipping off the tops of the stems from sedum plants. They re-root very efficiently quickly into the substrate.
- Applying Wallbarn Vitax Q4 slow-release granular fertiliser.

Mid Summer

- Watering – Sedum will survive for periods without rain, but if it starts to turn red it is in distress. Although in times of drought the sedum goes into suspended animation, if in times of very high temperatures and no rainfall it is possible to irrigate the green roof, do so. An integrated irrigation system built into the green roof during installation is recommended.



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Autumn

- Wait until all sedums and wildflowers have finished flowering.
- Removing weeds, especially grass, using tools to remove all roots.
- Clearing dead vegetation using a rake. Remove dead stalks and other items which can cause a fire hazard. If any dead vegetation is holding seeds post flowering spread these seeds onto the surface of the substrate and rake in where possible.
- Clearing debris from drainage outlets.
- "Gapping up" bare patches with sedum clumps, purchased plug plants or sedum cuttings.
- Watering in fully.
- Draining irrigation systems before frost appears.
- Applying Wallbarn Vitax Q4 slow-release granular fertiliser.

Sedum changes colour and leaf structure naturally throughout the year. Some keep their leaves, others die back, depending on the type of species. They can turn red during droughts, strong winds and frosts. This is normal and they will revert to their green hues over time.



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