

Climatic characteristics of balconies and terraces, basic principles of design









The garden of the urban dweller

Balcony, terrace, roof garden: expanding the living space - decorating vertical space

- narrow streets of inner cities: balcony, windowsill bad features
- residential complex: window, balcony better facilities
- townhouse installation
- family house
- residental park







"garden" of the urban people



"garden" of the urban people





"garden" of the urban people



"Vertical garden"







Terrace of family house – connection of the flat with the garden

Environmental characteristics of balconies and terraces

1./ Light

Effect of exposure

N: few direct sun + stronger wind

 \downarrow

Difficult to decorate

S: Summer heat → radiant heat → the substrat overheats (>30°C!) heat stroke

E: ray of rising sun:

- worse light composition, but

- less transpiration

W: ray in sunset:

- better light composition, but

- strong transpiration

light types:

sunny (direct sun)

diffuse light

semi-shadow

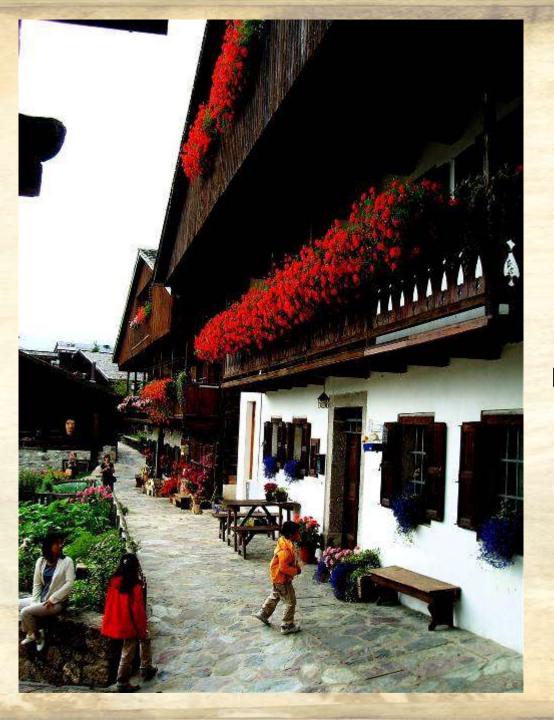
deep shadow



Northern exposure window with tuberuous begonia



Southern exposure balcony with geranien



Exposure isn't the only thing that matters

2./ Rainfall:

even if there is, it may not reach the plant

- direction of the rain
- rain shadow (gutter, roof, upper balcony)
- small surface (balcony boksz, pot)



even if there was rain: supplement !!

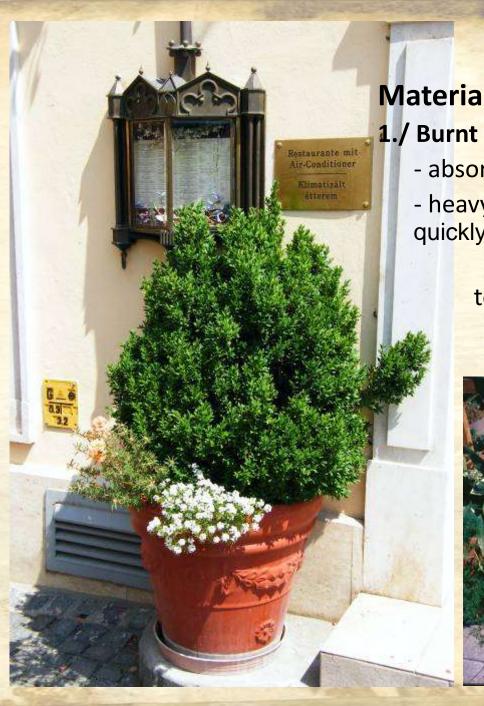
3./ Problems in the towns:

- exhaust gas + dust
- big difference between the floors
- not only water supplement -> frequent washing (if the possibility is given)
- covered surface → low relative air humidity
- wind wind tunel dominant wind direction

Flower pots

- It is always small compared to the size of the plant! the bigger is the better
- Ancient: broken millk holder





Material of the pot:

1./ Burnt clay

- absorbs water, cools, but:

- heavy, breakable, the substrat dries out quickly

terracotta pots, boxes from Italy



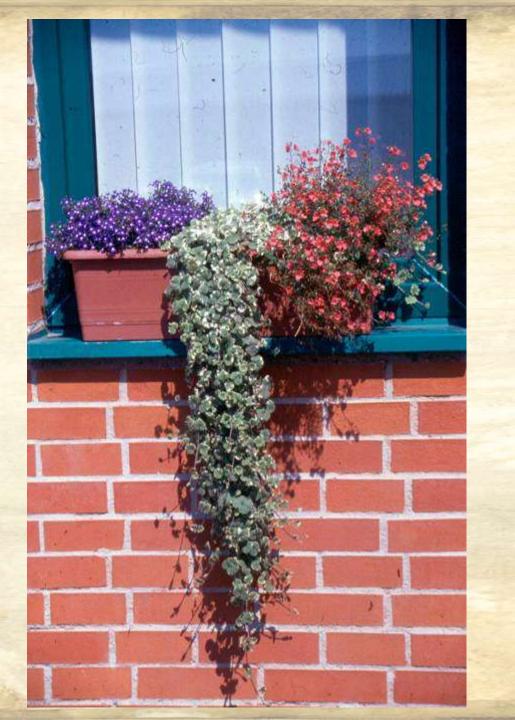






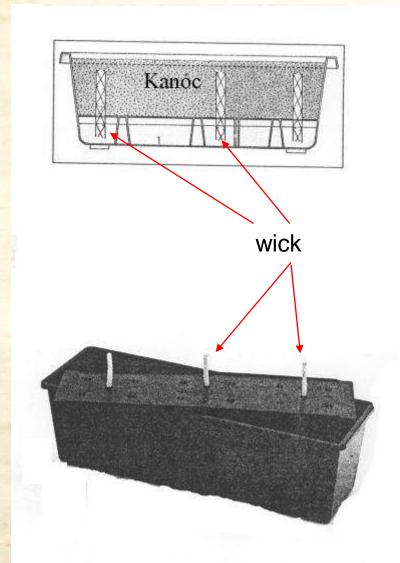
2./ Plastic: pots, containers, balcony boxes
15x15 → 100x20 cm, variable shape and size
a./ hole at the bottom with a washer





Water-holding pad, can be snapped into the balcony box

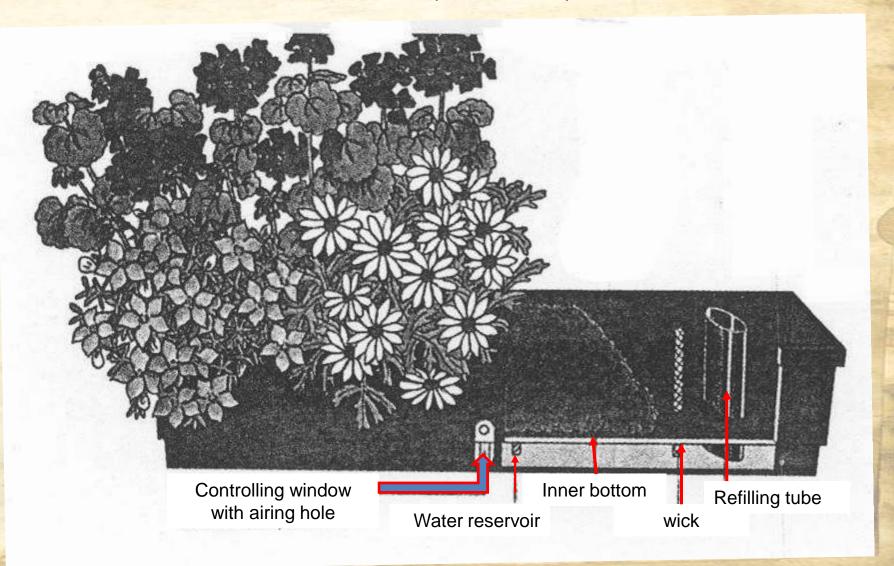




b./ "self-sufficient": water reservoir at the bottom, wick into it from above → sucks

c./ "gardener's box", "oasis-box"

- equipped with indicator float, water reservoir
- its side wall is also a reservoir (double wall)







Plant holders

Shape of the holder:

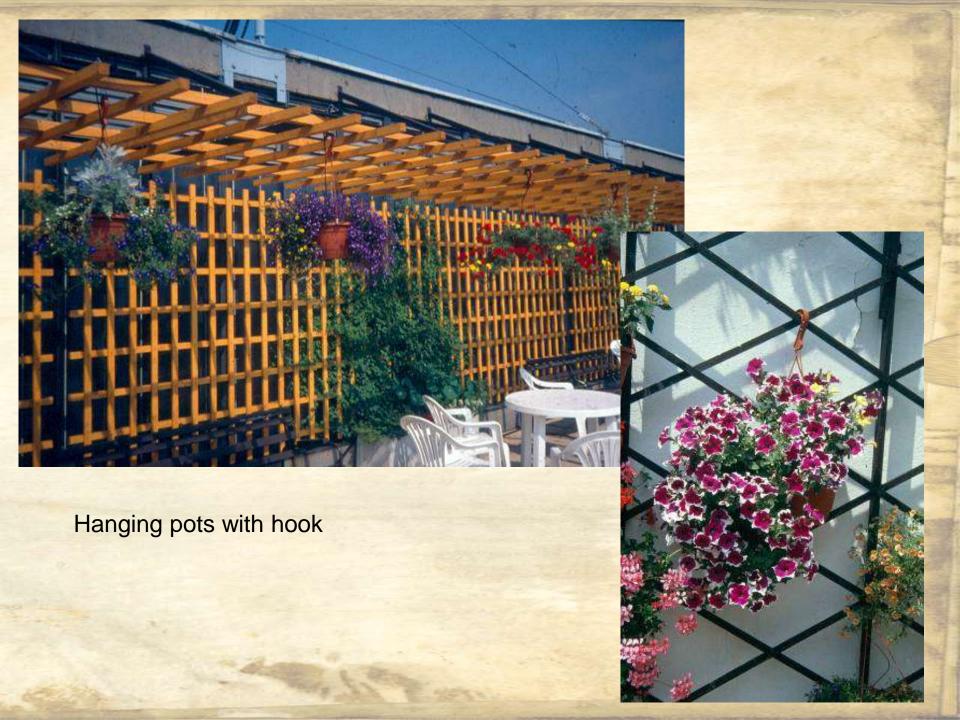
- pot shape: very variable size
 hanging pot with hook: only made of plastic
- balcony box: burned clay (rare, only in small size), plastic, wooden fixing: a./ bent iron strap min. 3 mm thick, 3 cm width

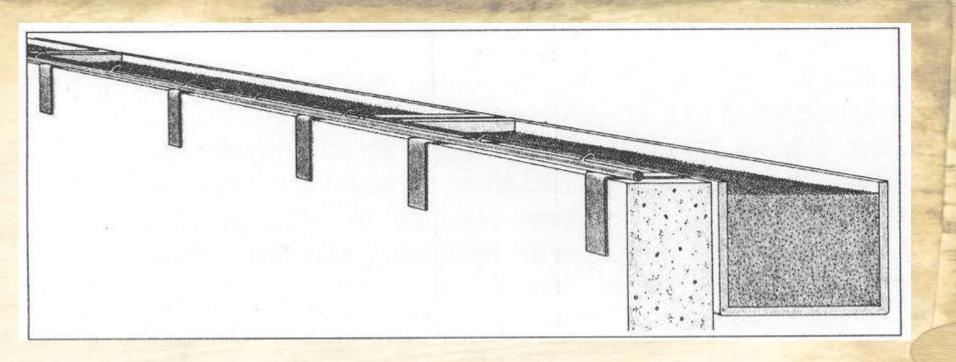
b./ distance adjusting screw

c./ console built into the balcony box

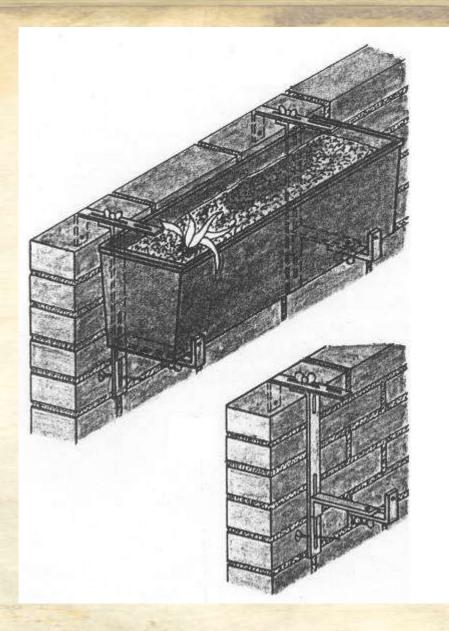
d./ place built in the building

- tub - circular, square, curved: special decorations (pillar)





Fixing with bent iron strap



Fixing with iron strap

Distance can be adjusted with a screw







3./ Cement trough

heavy, ugly – generally built-in larger substrat amount – more water and nutrient more place for the roots, keeps the heat





Nicer design





Cement trough









4./ Artificial stone: rustic, heavy → careful fixation!

- big size (min 40x40 cm)
- drainage hole close to the canal system (on the street)
- drainage level on the bottom, felt on it, substrat on the top
- placed above pedestrian level the walking surface must not be polluted by runoff water (in exposed areas)
- sometimes artificial marble cover
- if small provides bad conditions → only tolerant species in it!

- placement in groups → better microclimate
 - → more intensive decoration effect

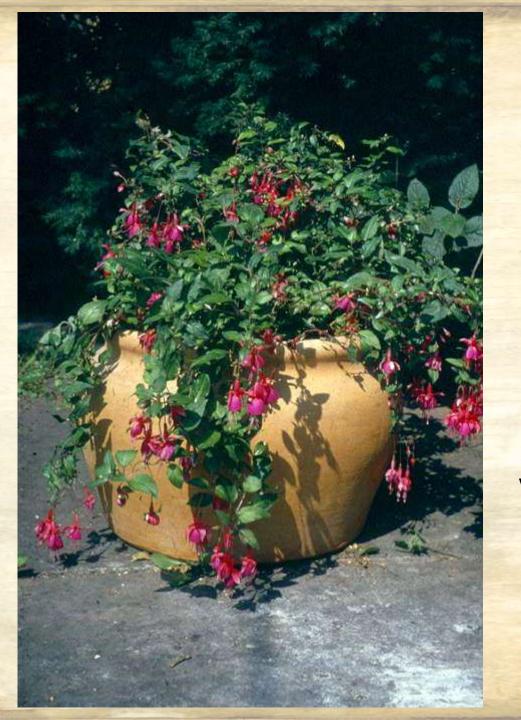






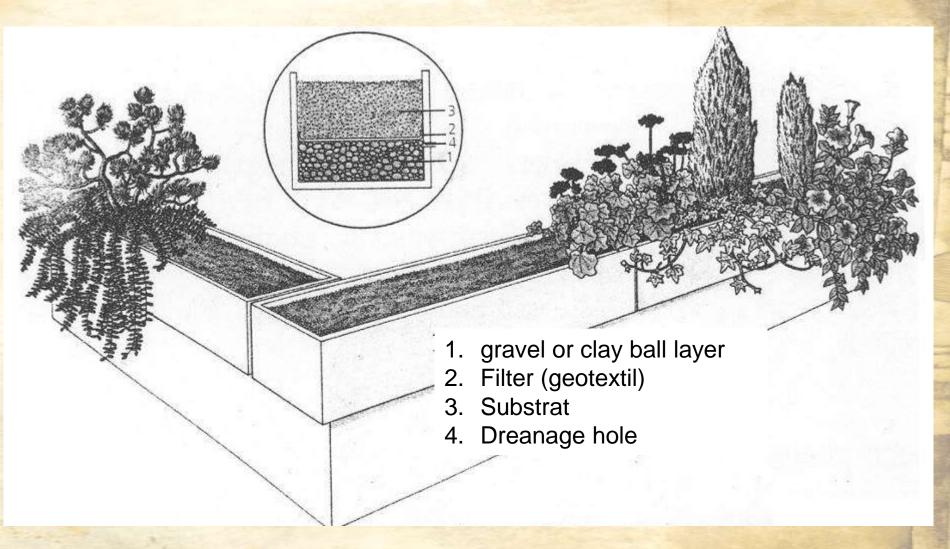


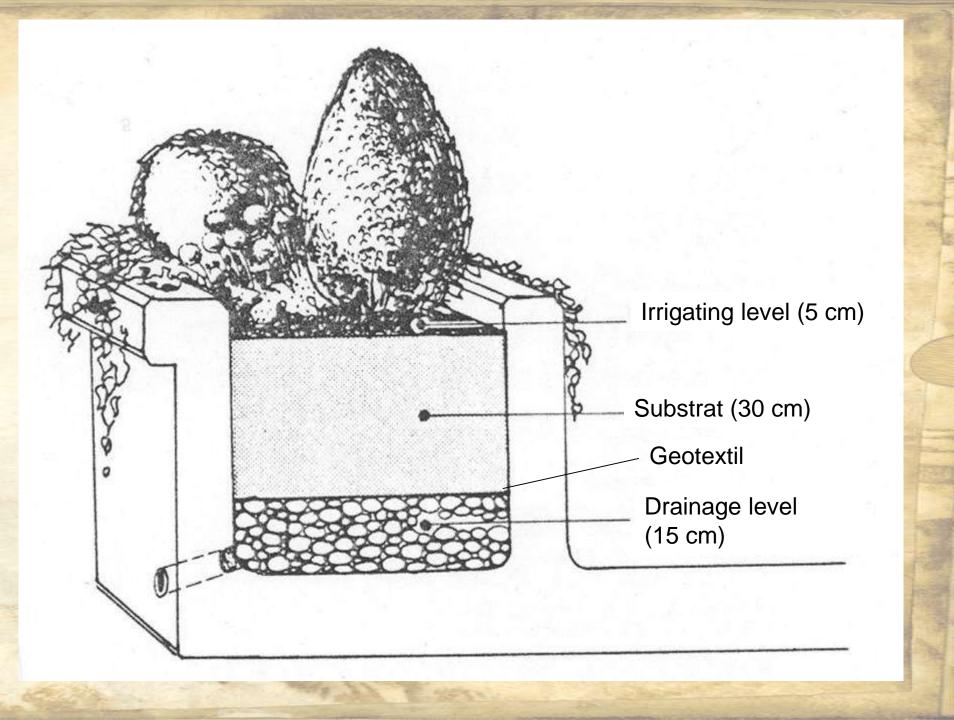
Small substrat content – continuous irrigation!



Vessels made of crushed stone

Built-in plant holder









5./ Wooden plant holders

- balcony boxes: min. 70 cm long, min. 20x20 cm height and width
- good living space: protects the roots from radiant heat
- but: rots!

protection: → impregnation

→ burning out

dries: drains the water in spring → soak, smash with a hammer 4-5 years life

- type of the wood: oak, acacia, pine
- palm tubes: they are used since Renaissance gardens

upper limit: 90-100 cm \varnothing they are also available in clay and plastic moving: roller plate or pallet lifter







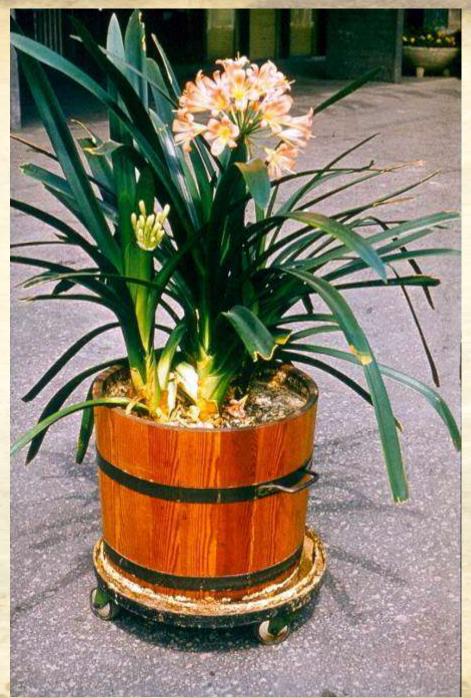




Palm tub with iron bands









Problem is the scale deposit if the water can flow out

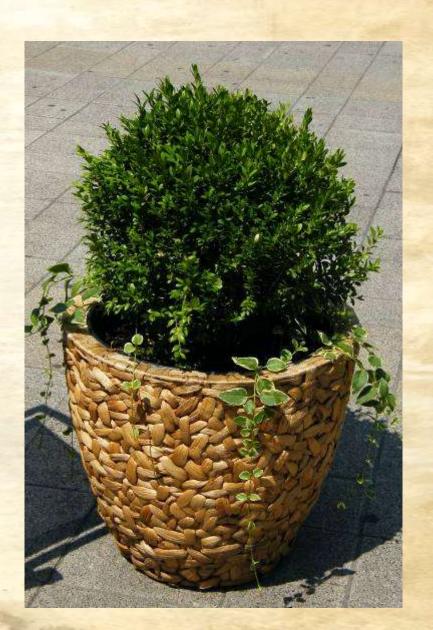




6./ Specially designed plant holders

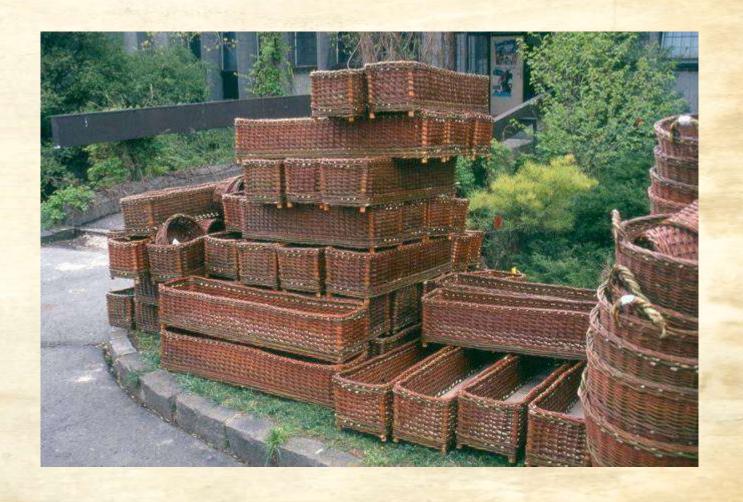
it needs a lining!

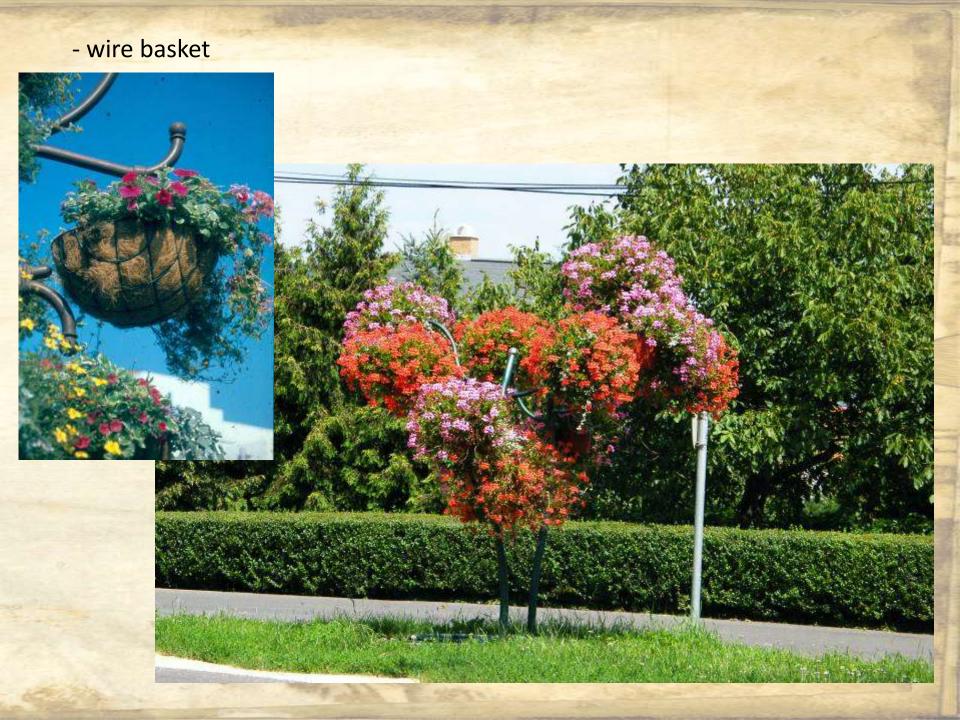
wicker basket



6./ Specially designed plant holders

- wicker basket





- cart, barrow



- flower column





flower pots mounted on lampposts
 the worst for the plant: hanging in pots

- * small amount of substrat and water → as big pots as possible!!
- * special lamppost plant holders (Ráday street)
 flue gas, draft, many suns, plant protection problems

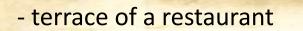




- built plant holder: the cover in sync with the environment (Szeged)











Substrats

traditional:

- garden soil, only if peas or beans was grown in it previously (if tomato or peper not!)
- peat (2): bark compost (1): farmyard manure (1)
- self made compost: grass compost OK, vegetable compost not!

Ready made substrat is the best (profi!):

contains basic fertilizers, structure stability, 15-20% clay

- Special substrats:

geranien substrat mixture balcony plant substrat mixture Surfinia-mixture

Additives:

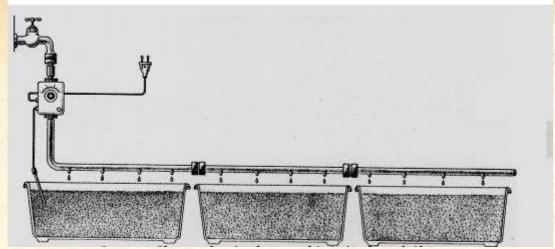
choir, cocos chips gravel, perlit, clay granulate

Irrigation

- 1./ by hand: can
 - in cool weather, in the morning
 - small pots have to be irrigated more times pro day!
- 2./ Automatic (drip irrigation)
 - a.) equipped with a timer the amount of water to be irrigated must be calculated!
 - b.) with float ("WC tank system")it is compensated by the lowering of the water level until the float rises
 - c.) tensiometer controlled

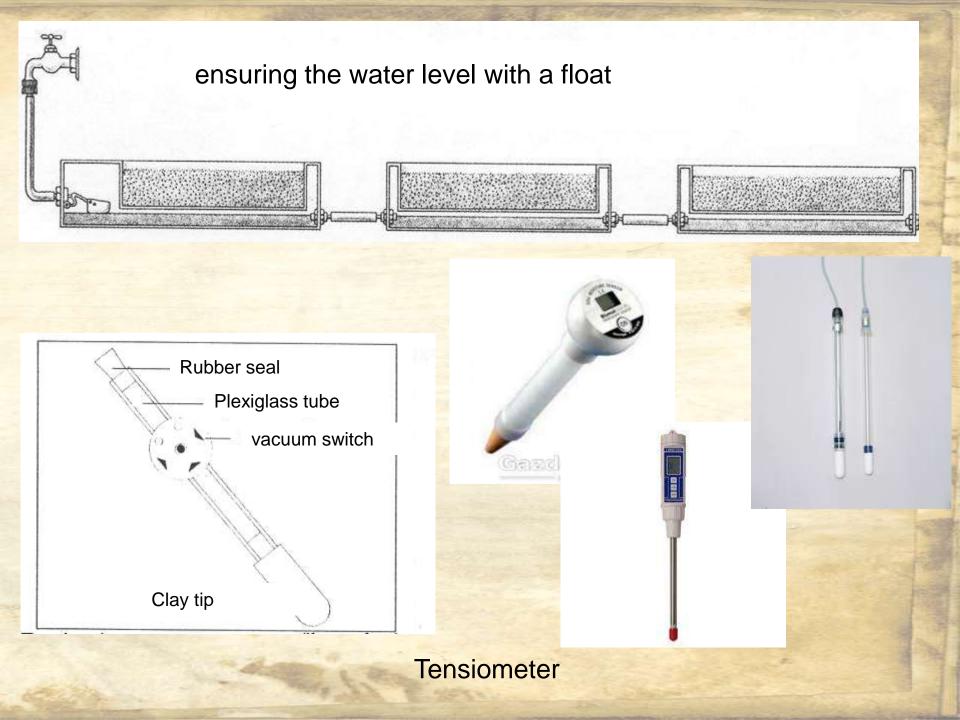
 detects the suction power of the root

 it even provides plant-by-plant detection
 - d.) water reservoir plant holders: filling from a tap
 - double bottom
 - wick containing boxes
 - oasis boxes, gardeners' boxes



Drip irrigation system





Fertilizing

Fertilizing is important!!

In the substrat: 3-4 month CRF 5 g/l

Nutrient supplementation:

- starts 4 weeks after planting
- K, P dominant
 - * intensive: dayly 1 ‰
 - * traditional: weekly 1-2x 2 ‰
- supplenet of Fe! (not enough in ready made fertilizers) first dilute with water do not get on plants (scorching)

Planting

Time:

for summer decoration: May

for autumn – winter decoration: September - October

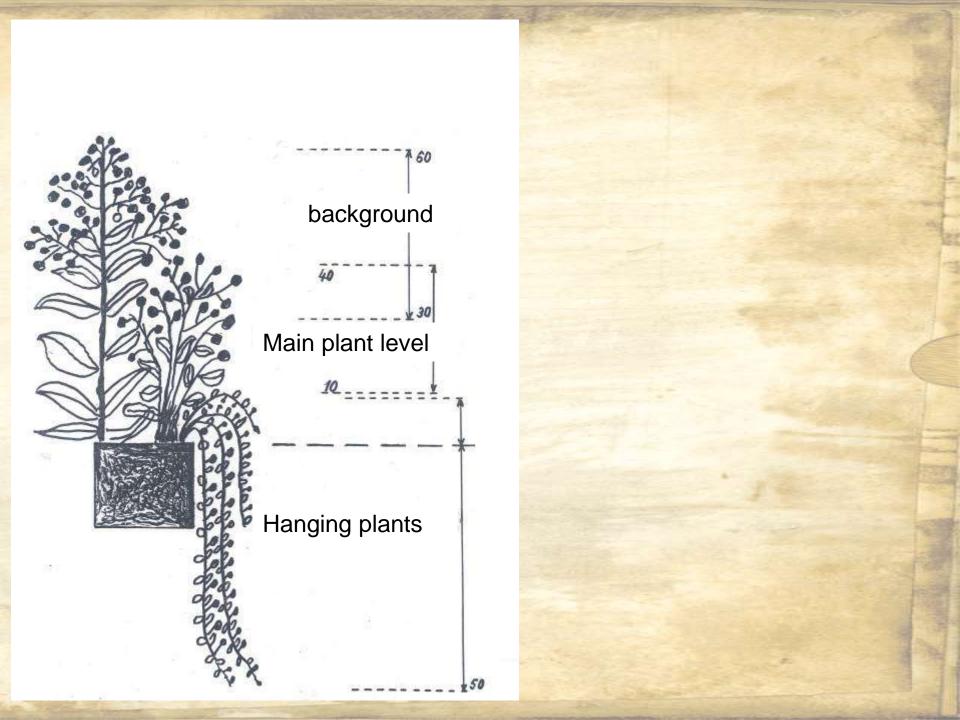
Way:

one or two row

- 1.) If the plants have to cver up the balcony:
- choose of dominant high plant: characteristic, well branching, rich flowering (geranien, Celosia, Argyranthemum, others): 3-4 plant/box
 - complementary, accompanying plants: 3 plant/box
 - cascadians into the front side: 3-4 plant/box
 - the dominant plant can reach 60 cm
 a common mistake is overcrowding
 the number of lants depends on the size of the plant holder

Planting

- 2.) If the aim is the decoration of the street: mainly cascadian species dominant plant: max. 30-40 cm high, compact very agressive growing species:
 - don't tolerate drought (except Ipomoea batatas)
 - they can only be planted by themselves
- Protection 1 week after planting
- 100x20x20 cm box: 5-10 plant



Placement

- Avoid drafty, windy places or protection
- Protection against heavy rain
- Min 20 cm between the boxes near by each other
- Min 60 cm above each other



Place dividing "hedge"



Protection against viewing inside



Layout that does not obstruct the view



Isolation – hedge-like arrangement



Isolation – hedge-like arrangement

Köszönöm a figyelmet!