

Geogreen Growing Media offers a complete range of environmentally friendly, recycled, lightweight growing substrates for use in Green Roof Systems. Geogreen Growing Media is produced by composting garden waste in-vessel (known as the sanitisation phase), then in aerated indoor windrows (known as the maturation phase). The process is closely monitored and controlled throughout using cutting-edge instrumentation to produce high grade compost which is then mixed with carefully selected graded clay aggregate, recycled from crushed clean brick and tiles.

All mixes are based on matured and graded green compost to provide optimal stability and minimal leaching of organic matter and nutrients. All grades provide an air-filled porosity greater than 20% v/v, as advised by the Green Roof Centre, and thus offer excellent drainage to allow robust hardy growth and the development of strong root action.

The products are entirely peat free, thereby protecting a vital natural resource and preventing the release of carbon associated with the excavation of peat. Furthermore much of the materials used in the production of Geogreen Growing media would otherwise end up in landfill were they not utilised in this way, minimising the impact on the environment further still.

Benefits

Using Geogreen Growing Media offers the specifier the following benefits

- Weed and disease free
- High in humus/bound nutrients
- Low in water-soluble nitrates and Phosphates
- Mature/stable; well-buffered
- Well-graded, friable & free-flowing
- Clean & malodour-free
- Ideal moisture content
- Effective
- Good value
- Sustainable

Sedum Roof Mix

Based on 5-14mm grade brick/tile and 10-25mm green compost. It has very low nutrient content and is engineered specifically for sedums, alpines and low growing drought tolerant plants.



Lawn Roof Mix

Based on a 2-5mm brick/tile and a 0-10mm green compost and sterilised soil. It is a medium nutrient mix designed to support lawn turf and garden shrub planting.



Meadow Roof Mix

Based on a 2-5mm grade brick/tile and 0-10mm green compost. With enough nutrients to support a broader range of plant species ranging into wildflowers and meadow grasses



Sedum Lite Mix

Light-weight green roof media based on Vitag, an ultra-light, durable, granular clay aggregate manufactured in the UK to an exacting specification.



Peat-free growing media derived from UK sourced, sustainable, recycled materials

		Sedum Roof	Meadow Roof	Lawn Roof
Properties				
Laboratory Bulk Density	g/l	800	750	740
Organic Matter	%DM	3.1	3.5	11
(from loss at 450°C)	g/l	1.8	25	61
pH (1:5 Aqueous Extract) ¹		8.3	7.7	7.5
Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	1100	1500	1400
(1:5 Aqueous Extract)	mS/m	110	150	140
Stability	mg CO ₂ /g OM ²	1.3	1.3	1.3
Nutrients				
Water Extractable ³				
Ammoniacal nitrogen (NH ₄ -N) as N	mg/l	10	12	15
Nitric nitrogen (NO ₃ -N) as N	mg/l	2	2	4
NH ₄ +NO ₃ -N as N	mg/l	12	15	19
CAT Extractable ^{3,4}				
Phosphorus as P	mg/l	6	8	9
Potassium as K	mg/l	185	310	312
Magnesium as Mg	mg/l	23	53	57
Iron as Fe	mg/l	6	19	19
Manganese as Mn	mg/l	4	8	13
Total Extractable				
Nitrogen as N	mg/l	780	1200	2100
Phosphorus as P	mg/l	59	474	500
(values for elements such as K, Ca and Mg are not reported because inert forms of these elements in the aggregate would render the				
Particle Size Distribution (% air-dry sample Passing)				
16mm	%	100	100	100
8mm	%	43	100	100
4mm	%	5	91	85
2mm	%	3	7	25
1mm	%	2	4	10
10cm Tension				
Air-filled Porosity	% v/v	49	48	40
Water Holding Capacity	% v/v	24	26	30
Solids	% v/v	27	27	30
50cm Tension				
Air-filled porosity	% v/v	50	49	45
Water Holding Capacity	% v/v	23	24	25
Solids	% v/v	27	27	30
Weeds and Foreign Matter		Nil	Nil	Nil

¹ This should not be compared with the pH of peat products (the optimal pH of peat products is much lower than for soils and composted materials).

² Organic Matter (as loss on ignition/dry matter basis)

³ Plant available

⁴ 'CAT' = aqueous solution of calcium chloride + DTPA (chelating agent) – an extractant originally developed for soils and now specified in UK and European standards for composted materials (eg PAS 100) because it is more appropriate for most nutrients than the water-extraction method originally developed for peat products only.