

# GREEN AND LIVING WALLS WITH GREYWATER

CITIES IN OUR DRY CLIMATE FACE MANY CHALLENGES WITH A GROWING POPULATION AND INCREASING BUILDING DENSITY



## CREATING GREENERY IN THE CONCRETE JUNGLE

- Green and living walls have a high water demand up to 20L per square metre of garden per day<sup>9</sup>
- To preserve drinking water in our growing cities, we need a more sustainable source for irrigation
- Each person creates around 20-100L of grey water per day, it's a perfect local source of water for living walls<sup>9</sup>
- Gardens can be watered with both stormwater and greywater<sup>9</sup>



- Re-using light greywater (from washing basins, baths and showers) for toilet flushing could lead to water savings of 10-30% of household water needs<sup>7</sup>
- Wastewater from wash basins alone can be reduced 30-60% when greywater is used for toilet flushing and garden irrigation<sup>8</sup>
- Living walls have greater benefits than green walls for filtering water pollutants<sup>9</sup>

### What's the difference?

Living walls are planted in-ground or in planters on the ground. Green walls are planted on building walls or in planters connected to the building walls.

### How does it work?

- 1 Pretreated light greywater from washing basins showers and baths, and stormwater flows to water plants
- 2 The plants and special soil layers act as a mini treatment system to naturally remove up to 90% of pollutants<sup>10</sup>
- 3 Greywater and stormwater is filtered to meet regulations and then used for toilet flushing

For more information on how to design, operate and maintain green and living walls, go to: [watersensitivecities.org.au](http://watersensitivecities.org.au)

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