GREEN LIVING FENCE

DEVRON
Sales Ltd.

This patented Green Living Fence system comprises a metal grid that is entirely covered with vegetation. These plants are planted in compost in a biodegradable pot, which is attached to the bottom of the metal grid. The biodegradable pot is made from coconut fibres held together by natural latex. After planting the Living Fence, the entirely organic planter degrades within one to two years and the plants will root in the surrounding subsoil. Green Living Fences can be planted throughout the year, except during frost periods.

GREEN LIVING FENCE MATERIALS

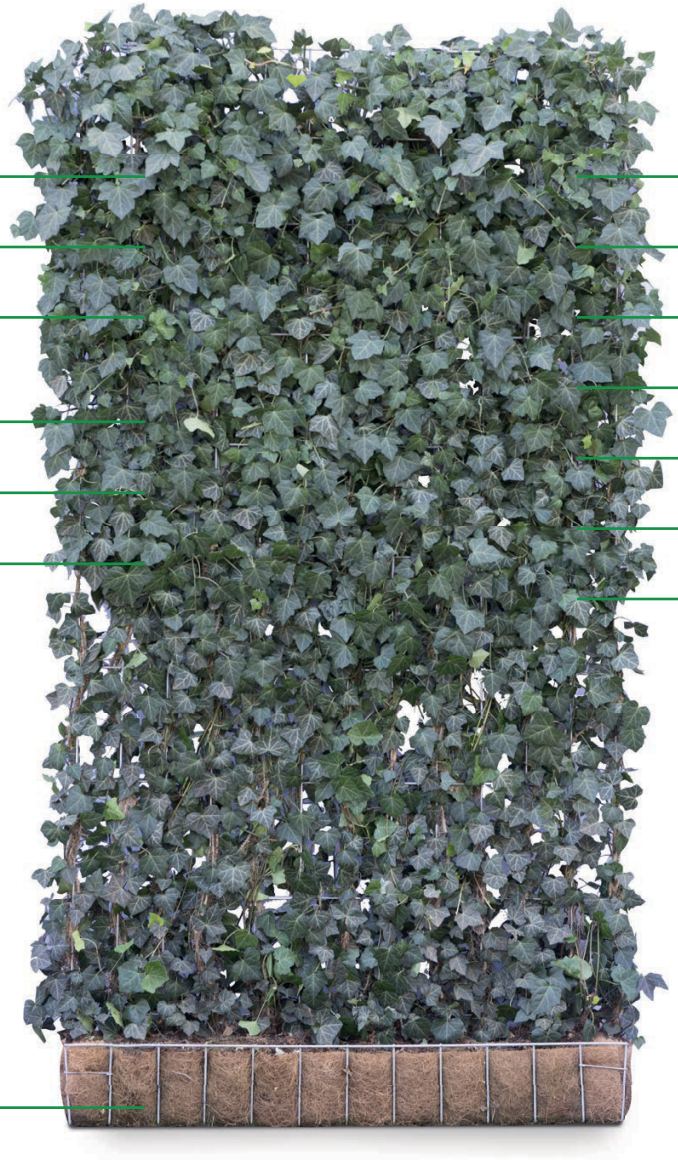
Coconut fibre container: The coconut fibre container consists of coconut fibre held together by natural latex. This container is made from 100% biological material and is 100% degradable.

Steel grid and brackets: The Green Living Fence consists of a galvanised steel grid that is 100% recyclable. The brackets for the wooden posts are made from galvanised iron. The brackets for the metal posts are galvanised and are green coated. Both are fully recyclable.

devronglf.com

UNIQUE FEATURES

- Fully grown
- Available in different heights and types
- Certified sustainable production
- Can be planted throughout the year, except during frost periods
- Environmentally friendly
- High-quality fencing with 10-year guarantee
- Biodegradable pot made of coconut fibres



BENEFITS

- Instant privacy and greenery result
- Easy and fast to install
- Contributes to biodiversity
- Contributes to a healthy environment
- Improves air quality
- Reduces fine dust by 40 - 60%*
- Contributes to the greening of urban areas

** Research Staffordshire University*

ACCESSORIES

SOFT WOODEN POST

Ø75 mm x 1500 mm
Ø75 mm x 2400 mm
Ø75 mm x 3600 mm
Ø100 mm x 3600 mm

UNI BRACKET

Bracket, galvanised
for wooden post

WALL BRACKET

Bracket, galvanised
for wooden post

SET OF WHEELS FOR WOODEN PLANTER

2 swivel castors,
2 fixed castors, bolts

IRON POST

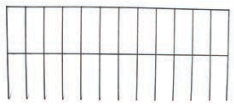
Ø48 mm x 1750 mm
Ø48 mm x 2600 mm
Ø48 mm x 3000 mm
Ø60 mm x 4750 mm

END BRACKET IRON POST

Bracket, green coated

MIDDLE BRACKET IRON POST

Bracket, green coated



EXTENSION

120 × 25 cm
120 × 50 cm
120 × 75 cm
120 × 100 cm
120 × 125 cm
120 × 150 cm
120 × 175 cm

INSTALLATION

Normally, plants grow out just as wide beneath the surface as they do above the ground. Make sure the roots are not impeded by obstacles (e.g. pieces of concrete, rubble, or other disruptive layers). Roots growing in a space that is too small and confined may cause damage to the plant, in particular during periods of heat and frost.

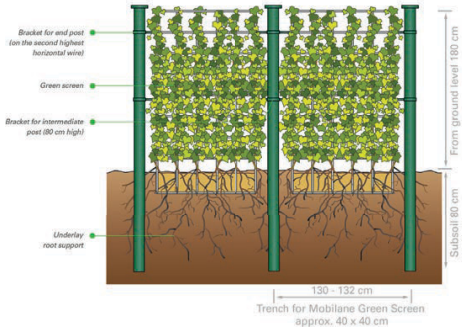
If the screens are placed in a paved environment (for example, in or around a patio) the area of the ground should be checked carefully. The Green Living Fence should not be planted too deep where it can drown. If the area is boggy and insufficiently drained problems may occur. The Living Fence should not be placed at the highest point because dehydration may occur due to the fact that all the rainwater is drained.

PREPARATION

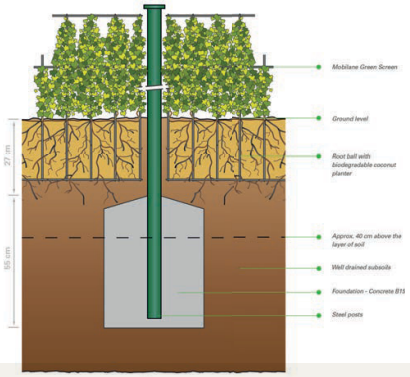
Before the Living Fences can be installed, it must be decided what is the preferred length of the hedge. The Green Living Fence have a standard width of 120cm. Depending on the type of plant, you can choose Living Fences with a height of 100cm, 155cm, 180cm, 200cm, 220cm, or 300cm (this is the height after placing). Ensure that the Green Screen is not placed directly against a wall, but keep a 5 cm distance. Water the trench during dry periods before placing the Living Fence.

Example: Planting Hedera Living Fence 120 × 180cm with metal posts and brackets. The metal posts provide stability. The metal posts can be placed in a concrete foundation if needed.

PLANTING GREEN LIVING FENCE 120 X 180 CM WITH STEEL POSTS AND BRACKETS



PLACING STEEL POSTS WITH CONCRETE FOUNDATION



TIPS

The length of the Green Living Fence can be shortened with bolt cutters with units of 10 cm (the mesh width of the grid wire contains 10 cm)

EXAMPLE

For a total length of 7.5 meters, 5 Green Living Fences are needed and 1 Green Screen should be shortened to 80 cm.

POINTS OF ATTENTION DURING INSTALLATION

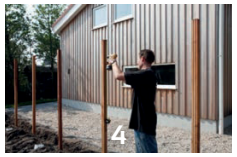
- For good root development, it is necessary that the soil is free from obstacles (e.g. rubble, impenetrable loam, or clay layer).
- If the Green Living Fence are placed at the lowest point of the site or if the pavement drains into the trench, it may be necessary to apply drainage beforehand.
- When Green Living Fence are placed in planters or on high points, desiccation can occur. Extra watering throughout the year is therefore necessary. Optionally, automatic watering can be achieved by means of a drip hose.
  Note: the drip hose must be placed on the degradable coconut fibre container during the first year. After 1 year or when there is sufficient rooting, it should be moved outside the degradable container.

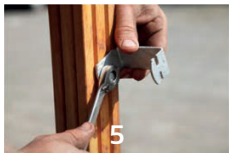
INSTRUCTIONS INSTALLATION

Dig a trench 40 cm wide and 40 cm deep and loosen the soil at the bottom of the trench.

Place a straight line with a wire.

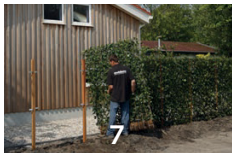
Place the posts at a distance of approx. 125 cm (max 130 cm) apart.





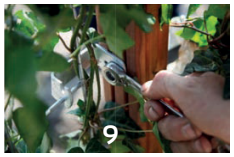
POSITIONING OF THE BRACKETS

For attaching the Living Fences to the posts, Devron has developed brackets. Galvanised brackets (universal) for hardwood posts and green coated brackets for the metal posts. For a Living Fence with the size 120 × 180 cm, 4 brackets are needed. For a Living Fence with size 120 × 220 cm, 6 brackets are needed. Before placing, holes are pre-drilled with a 6mm drill after which the M8 wood thread bolt can be tightened. The top bracket is mounted at the top wire of the mesh (approximately 25 cm from the top). The lower bracket is mounted at the centre of the mesh (fourth horizontal wire, approximately 100 cm above ground level.



Placing of the hedges.

The Living Fence can be placed in the cut-outs of the upper brackets.



With the lower bracket, the Living Fence is fitted.

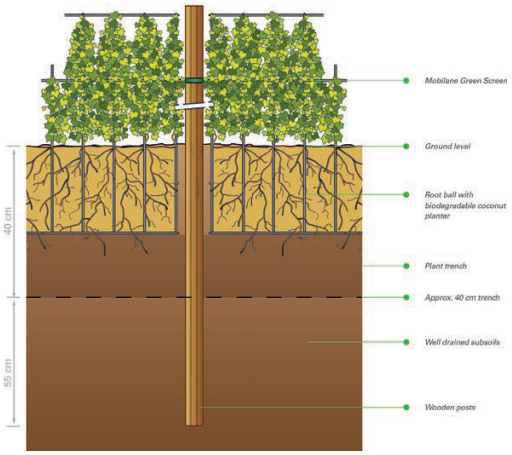
The trench is filled with the soil that was removed first including soil improver.

Note: *make sure that the top of the biodegradable coconut container is kept at ground level.*

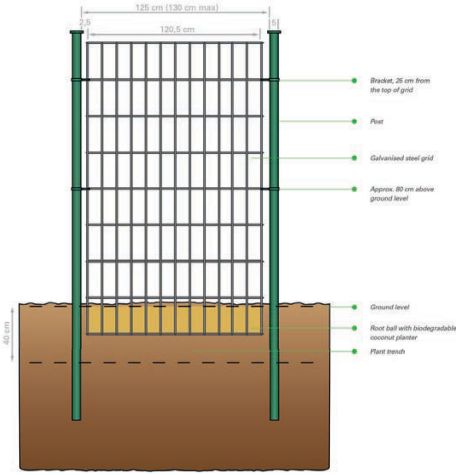
When installing the Living Fences during Spring or Summer, fertilizer needs to be added with an NPK ratio (12-10-18).

Press the soil firmly around the coco pot with soil to make sure the root ball makes contact with the ground.

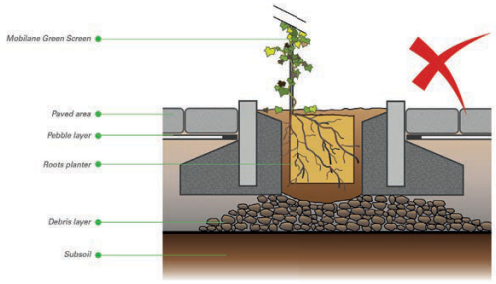
PLACING WOODEN POSTS

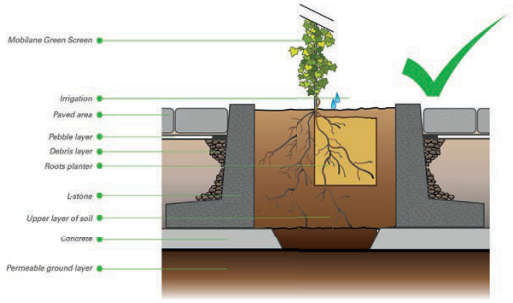


PLACING IRON POSTS



INSTALLATION PAVING





devronglf.com

MAINTENANCE

WATERING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING

For a beautiful, dense hedge, aftercare during the first 2 years after planting the hedge is needed. Depending on the season of planting, fertilization according to the season should be applied.

During the first year after planting, regular watering is advised (on average 10 litres per linear meter in the dry period approximately 3-4 times a week). It is also important to provide water a couple of times a year, especially in hot periods in the spring and summer, but also in dry periods during other seasons.

In the year of planting, it is recommended to not prune the hedge. Long branches can be twisted into the metal grid. If holes appear in the hedges, pruning the top is desirable which promotes the emergence of dormant buds. In addition, it is desired to prune once or twice a year to keep a nice neat hedge. The best pruning months are April/May and September/October.

WATERING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING

1. 4 WEEKS AFTER PLANTING

Rooting period. Ensure that after planting the roots have the possibility to grow out of the coconut fibre into the soil. Make sure you water sufficiently every week so that the coconut fibre container and the underlying layer are supplied with fresh water, depending on the weather conditions. Fertilization is not necessary.

2. SPRING / SUMMER DURING THE YEAR OF PLANTING

Start with fertilizing during the first growth. Use fertiziler in the NPK ratio 2-1-2. When using a long-acting fertilizer, providing a 5-6 month product with a dose of 50 grams per meter hedge is sufficient. Sprinkle this fertilizer along the edge of the plants. When using sprinkle fertilizer, an amount of 10 grams per metre hedge is supplied in 5 months. Fertilizers that are first diluted are preferred to supply to the hedges 2 gram per meter hedge on a weekly basis. Ensure in this period that the Green Living Fence in dry periods is supplied with sufficient water.

3. AUTUMN DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF PLANTING

During autumn, adjusted is desired to harden off the Hedera. Provide in August/September 10 grams spreading fertilizer per meter hedge with an NPK ratio of 1-1-3. After sprinkling the fertilizer, provide water.

4. WINTER

No fertilization or watering (subject to planters and dry conditions).

5. SPRING / SUMMER DURING THE 2ND YEAR OF PLANTING

Some growth of the hedge is preferred. Preferably use a long-acting fertilizer with an effective time of 8-9 months. Sprinkle this fertilizer at a dose of 25 grams per meter along the base of the hedge and water it lightly. Provide adequate moisture during the growing season.

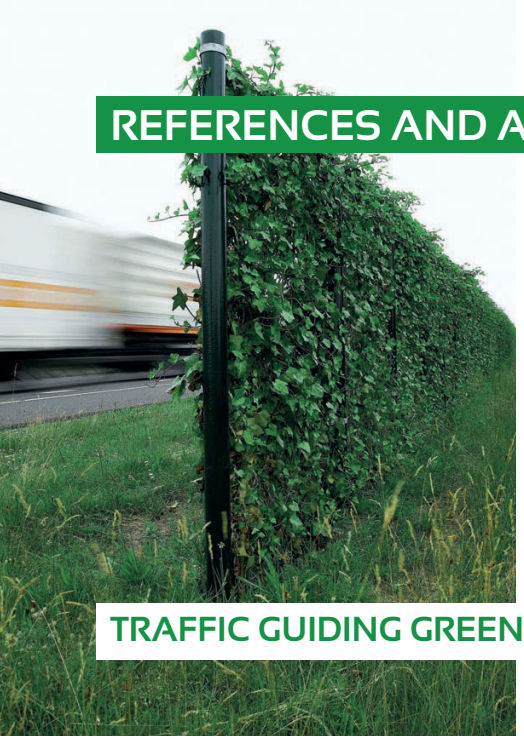
6. AUTUMN DURING THE 2ND YEAR OF PLANTING

During autumn, adjusted is desired to harden off the Hedera. Provide in August/September 10 grams spreading fertilizer per meter of hedge with an NPK ratio of 1-1-3. After sprinkling the fertilizer, provide water.

7. 3RD YEAR AFTER PLANTING

Growth control. From the third year, a small amount of fertilizer is used in the form of organic based fertilizer, this is to be supplied at the end of the winter period. Optionally, parts of the hedges with a lighter colour, or places where some growth is still desired, extra fertilization according to the seasonal approach of year 2 can be applied.

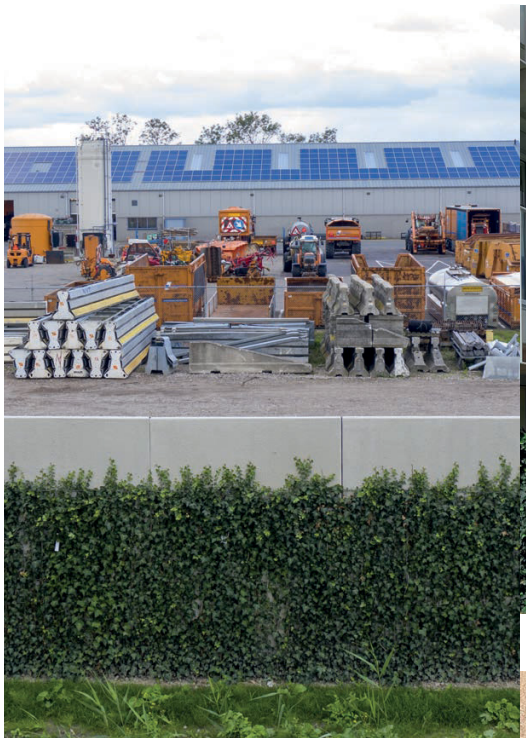
REFERENCES AND APPLICATIONS



TRAFFIC GUIDING GREENERY

GREENERY IN PUBLIC AREAS

WALL VEGETATION



BOUNDARY FENCE


HOUSING


GRAFFITI PREVENTION


BOUNDARY FENCE


BOUNDARY FENCE