Architecture of care: Green, the new Gold

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MANIFESTO

Our current financial system is busy digging its own grave. Literally. For centuries, our economy has exploited the planet's resources without considering the consequences of this process. According to professor Gail Schwab from Hofstra College, NY, this economic model will eventually lead to extreme environmental destruction¹. Our system thrives on natural resources and there is something inherently contradictory in ignoring its costs. "What we get from nature is fundamental to our economy, and without these inputs we would in fact produce *nothing.*^{"1} Without natural services, there would be no economy. But it almost seems like nature's laws don't apply to market centred capitalists, who focus on short-term profits and fundamentally ignore ecological costs, even when regulatory measures fly in their faces². Nature's fate has been put under the control of the capitalist spirit, because capitalism is an 'Otherness' engine³. Capitalists separate themselves from the natural world and fail to acknowledge human beings' dependency on it. Rosi Briadotti describes 'Otherness' as the highlighted differences from the dominant vision of 'Sameness'⁴. "These 'differences' provide relations of domination and exclusion: to be 'different from' came to mean to be 'less than." The ones who are different have become disposable in our economy. This mindset of universalism and abstract masculinity has caused a dichotomy: the I (the universal man) versus the other (women, natives, animals, plants, genes and other earth 'others'). Climate issues are human issues to solve, to which neither sex nor any other specificity – race, class, ethnicity – is relevant. We have a collective dependency on and responsibility towards the natural world. It is inappropriate to think of nature in terms of pure economic profit while the economy is inseparable from this active materiality that reaches far beyond it. The market centred capitalist does not stand above or outside of nature. We should think of new ways of relating to nature and to the earth, for the sake of the survival of our beloved system. As The National Bank of Belgium has a pivoting role in shaping the country's finances, the NBB can be an example, a pioneer, a

steward in changing to a nature-inclusive institution. Let the National Bank of Belgium be a guardian of the material forces of nature.

1. Gail Schwab, "The Ecology, Economy and Politics of the 'One' in Food Culture," in *Relational Architectural Ecologies: Architecture, Nature and Subjectivity* (London: Routledge, 2013), pp. 156-172.

2. Lorraine Code, "Manufactured uncertainty': Epistemologies of mastery and the ecological imaginary," in *Relational Architectural Ecologies: Architecture, Nature and Subjectivity* (London: Routledge, 2013), pp 73-91.

3. Rachel Jones, "Fear, the sublime and sheltered difference," in *Relational Architectural Ecologies: Architecture, Nature and Subjectivity* (London: Routledge, 2013), pp 91-109.

4. Rosi Braidotti, "Posthuman relational subjectivity and the politics of affirmation," in *Relational Architectural Ecologies: Architecture, Nature and Subjectivity* (London: Routledge, 2013), pp 21-40









Exterior greenhouse

Interior greenhouse

Name	Common name	Origin	Specificities	Container	Direct sunlight	Interior greenhouse	Courtyard greenhouse	Courtyard greenhouse	Courtyard
Cactaceae Echinocactus grussoni	Hedgehog cactus	Mexico	It has recently experienced a significant decline. It can reach more than one meter in diameter. It requires loose soils with good drainage, slightly shaded at first and then high solar radiation. In summer it is watered twice a week, in winter once a	No	Yes	x	wide	narrow	
			month. the rest of the vear every 12-15 davs. This species can grow in sun or shade, and in shallow or deep soils and will stay between 2-5 m. Leaves are long and thin, 30	NL	Ontinual	Y			
Asparagaceae Cordyline stricta	Slender Palm Lily	Subtropical Australia	to 50 cm long. Width is small (0,5 m).		Optional	X			
Asparagaceae Dracaena draco	Dragon tree	Canary Islands, Morocco	The plant is virtually no longer found in a wild state. It is a slow-growing plant, which takes ten years to reach a height of 1 m, but arows up to 12 m. Trunk is 5 m and top can be verv wide. This species will stay between 4-6 m and stays green. Half shadow, cool, subtropical climate. It needs protection from direct		Optional No	X			
Onagraceae Fuchsia boliviana	Fuchsia boliviana	Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina	sunlight. Perfect for the interior greenhouse! It has large drooping corvmbs up to 20 cm. Palm is popular for growing indoors, requiring little light. It is slow growing, but will eventually reach heights of 6 to 18			~			
Arecaceae Howea forsteriana	Kentia palm	Australia, New Zealand	metres. If used indoors, make sure to mist the fronds three times a week with rainwater to raise the humidity levels and keep the fronds looking areen and healthy. Eventually growing to 6 m wide. Grows to a height of 5 metres. Some subspecies are rare and near threatened. Occurs in a wide range of habitats and		No Optional	^ X			
Myrtaceae Calothamnus quadrifidus	One-sided Bottlebrush	SW Australia	arowing in a range of soils. Attracts birds and honev bees. Bush of 3 m wide. Can grow to a height of 2,5 m. The plant has average water requirements, and little maintenance is needed other than the			~			
Asparagaceae Yucca gloriosa	Yucca gloriosa	North America	removal of dead leaves when the shrub nears its ultimate height. The plant is very hardy, without leaf damage at -20 °C (-4 °F), and can handle occasional snow and freezing temperatures. Width is 2 m. The tree grows up to twelve metres tall. This is crowned by nearly straight, shiny, spiny pinnate leaves up to two and a half		Optional	X			
Zamiaceae Encephalartos transvenosus	Modjadji's palm	South Africa	metres long. Width can be 5 m. It is a tree up to 20 m high with a broad crown and curved, red twigs. Minimum temperature: 5 degrees Celsius. In New	Yes	Optional	X			
Myrtaceae Pohutukawa	Christmas tree	New Zealand	Zealand, põhutukawa are under threat from browsing by the introduced common brushtail possum which strips the tree of its leaves. Põhutukawa have been introduced to other countries with mild-to-warm climates. Width = length.	Yes	Optional	х			
Malvaceae Brachychiton acerifolius	Flame tree	Australia	cover the whole tree when it is leafless. Width = length, can be very wide.		Optional	x			
Dicksoniaceae Dicksonia antarctica	Tree fern	Australia, Tasmania	Up to 15 meters high fern lives in high humidity. The fully grown leaves are 2 to 4 meters long and originate at the top of the trunk. Can be 8 m wide. This genus can withstand cold and are the hardiest trunking palms. This palm can become 10–13 metres high. This species is		Optional	x			
Arecaceae Trachycarpus fortunei	Chinese windmill palm	China, Japan, Myanmar, India	also hardv in limited areas in Flanders and the Netherlands. Width = 4 m. Near threatened! Species grows to 7 meters. Summer climate diurnal range 21-35°C, winter 6-23°C. Are some of the oldest	Yes	Optional	X			
Zamiaceae Macrozamia moorei	Macrozamia moorei	Australia, NSW	plants still living on the planet that trace their origins back to the ancient flora of the early Mesozoic era more than 170 million vears ago. Width can be 5 m. Endangered species! It is palm tree like, and can reach a height of 6 metres. The annual rainfall at the site ranges between	No	Optional	X			
Encephalartos woodii	Wood's cycad	South Africa	750–1,000 millimetres (30–39 in), and the climate has hot summers and mild winters. These plants are currently distributed in various botanical institutions around the world. Width is 3m.		Optional	х			
Zamiaceae Encephalartos senticosus Zamiaceae Encephalartos altensteinii	Lebombo cycad Breadtree	Mozambique, South Africa South Africa			Optional Optional	X X			
Zamiaceae Dioon edule	Chestnut dioon	Mexico	selective advantage for growing in harsh climates including vigorous tap roots for anchorage and water conduction. Widhth = length. Can be 2 m tall.	No	Optional	х			
Erica arborea	Tree heath	Bulgaria, Spain	ornamental. Width = length.		Optional	х			
Nepenthes truncata	Pitcher Plant Jellyfish tree	Philippines Island of Mahé	cm in height.		Optional Optional	x x			
Medusagyne oppositifolia Lepidium heterophyllum	Smith's cress	UK, Denmark, France, Germany	Width = $0.5 \times \text{length}$. They can grow between 10–90 cm tall. It has been used in experiments growing in soils high in copper content, to determine if the plant could be used to help clean contaminated soils.		Optional	x			
Pinaceae Pinus mugo	Mugo pine	Romania, Poland	Plant grows to $3-6$ m tall. Pinus mugo is widely cultivated as an ornamental plant, for use as a small tree or shrub, planted in aardens and in larger pots and planters. Width = $2 \times \text{length}$.	No	Optional	х			
Podocarpaceae Podocarpus neriifolius	Yellowwood	India, Himalaya, China, Myanmar, Thailand	everareen woodv plants. Width = lenath.	No	Optional	Х			
Myrtaceae Melaleuca armillaris	Bracelet Honey Myrtle	Australia	It's a small weeping tree growing to 8 m. It has cylinder of fruits on the branches. It is hardy and will grow in most soils and aspects. Width = length. It is a small to medium-sized evergreen tree growing to 10–20 m tall with a trunk up to 60 cm diameter. It is cultivated as an		Optional Optional	x			
Aquifoliaceae Ilex latifolia Myoporaceae Myoporum tequifolium	Tarajo Holly Myoporum tequifolium	Japan, China Australia	ornamental tree in parks and temple gardens. Width = 0.5 x length. Myoporum tenuifolium is an erect shrub usually growing to a height of 1–2 m. It can be distinguished by its very thin leaves		Optional	x			
Araliaceae Pseudopanax crassifolius	Lancewood	New Zealand	and its alabrous flowers. Width = lenath The juvenile form, which lasts for between 15 and 20 years, is very easily recognized. The leaves are stiff and leathery with a prominent central rib, about 1 cm wide and up to 1 m long with irregular teeth, all growing downwards from a central stem.	No	Optional	х			
			Width = max 2 m. F. rubiginosa matures into a tree 30 m high (although it rarely exceeds 10 m) and nearly as wide with a yellow-brown						
Moraceae Ficus rubiginosa	Rusty fig	Australia	buttressed trunk. It is used as a shade tree in parks and public spaces, and when potted is well-suited for use as an indoor plant or in bonsai. Ficus rubiginosa was first cultivated in the United Kingdom in 1789, where it is grown in glasshouses. The soils it grows on are often well-drained and low in nutrients. They are derived from sandstone, quartzite, and basalt. Width =	No	No	х			
Lauraceae Laurus azorica	Azores laurel	Canarv Islands, Madeira, Azoren	length The Azores laurel is a small dioecious tree, growing up to 15 m in height. Width = length.	No	Optional	x			
Lauraceae Laurus nobilis	Bay laurel	Italy, Spain, Morocco	The laurel is an evergreen shrub or small tree, variable in size and sometimes reaching 7–18 m tall. Loves a humid climate. Width = 0.5 x length. Elaeocarpus obovatus is sometimes a small tree 3–10 m tall, and sometimes a tall tree growing to a height of 45 m with	No	Optional	х			
Elaeocarpaceae Elaeocarpus obovatus	Blueberry ash	Australia	buttress roots at the base of a trunk that is up to 150 cm in diameter. Hard quandong is a tall tree in subtropical rainforest and a small to medium-sized tree in drier rainforest. Width = $0.5 \times \text{length}$.	No	Optional	х			
Anacardiaceae Pistacia lentiscus	Lentisk	Mediterranean, Morocco, Italy, Greece	on all types of soils. Width = length.	No	Optional	Х			
Arecaceae Chamaerops humilis	Mediterranean dwarf palm	Mediterranean	The stems grow slowly and often tightly together, eventually reaching 2–5 m tall with a trunk diameter of 20–25 cm. It is a very slow-growing plant. Each leaf is up to 1.5 m long. It is one of the most cold-hardy palms and is used in landscaping in temperate climates. Width = 3m.	No	Optional	Х			
Stilbaceae Halleria lucida	Tree fuchsia	Tropical and South Africa	It is increasingly grown as an ornamental tree in African gardens. It is often multi-stemmed and can eventually reach a height of over 15m. In a shady habitat (like deep forest) Halleria lucida grows tall and slender; while it forms a smaller shrub-like tree	No	No	x			
Lauraceae Neolitsea sericea	Neolitsea sericea	East-Asia	if arown in the open. Width = lenath. It is a medium-size tree, growing up to 10 m tall. Its leaves are evergreen, and distinctly whitened on the back. It produces vellow flowers in the fall, and its fruit is a red berry. Width = length.	No	Optional	х			
Fabaceae Dalbergia obovata	Climbing flat bean	East-Africa	Dalbergia obovata is a canopy climber that grows up to 30 m tall in the wild or a small tree up to 6 m tall. As a legume these plants fix nitrogen in the soil for other plants to use. Hanging plant.	No	Optional	х			
Apocynaceae Nerium oleander	Nerium	Mediterranean till West China	Nerium grows to 2–6 m tall. The flowers grow in clusters at the end of each branch; they are white, pink to red. The plant is tolerant of poor soils, intense heat, salt spray, and sustained drought – although it will flower and grow more vigorously with regular water.	No	Optional	х			
Oleaceae Ligustrum japonicum	Japanese privet	Japan, Korea	Lipponicum is an average shrub or small tree growing to 2.5 m tall. It is accessionally grown as an enamental plant in	No	Optional	x			
Oleaceae Jasminum sambac	Arabian jasmine	India, Burundi	sweetly fragrant flowers. It prefers humid tropical climates.		Optional	x			
Araceae Alocasia zebrina	Zebrina alocasia	Philippines	sweetly fragrant flowers. It prefers humid tropical climates. Alocasia zebrina grows to around 1.8 m tall. It is commonly grown as an ornamental plant worldwide. Width = length. The wild plants grow to 40–90 cm tall, with leaves mostly 15–45 cm long and broad. They preferred a moderate shady place	No	Optional	x x			
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Araceae Alocasia zebrina Araceae Caladium bicolor Musaceae Musa spec Marattiaceae Anaiopteris angustifolia Bromeliaceae Ananas comosus Apocvnaceae Adenium coetaneum Zamiaceae Encephalartos horridus Podocarpaceae Podocarpus macrophyllus	Zebrina alocasia Heart of Jesus Banana Angiopteris Pineapple Sabi star Blue Cycad Fern pine	Philippines America Sumatra Madaqascar, Asia, Pacific South America Tropical Africa South Africa Japan, China	 sweetlv fragrant flowers. It prefers humid tropical climates. Alocasia zebrina grows to around 1.8 m tall. It is commonly grown as an ornamental plant worldwide. Width = length. The wild plants grow to 40–90 cm tall, with leaves mostly 15–45 cm long and broad. They preferred a moderate shady place with indirect sunlight, high humidity, and a well-structured watering schedule. Most varieties prefer partial to full shade, although sun-resistant varieties are now in cultivation. Width = length. Banana plants represent some of the largest herbaceous plants existing in the present, with some reaching up to 9 metres in height. Width = 0.5 x length. The fronds are deltoid, pinnate. 5–8 metres long, with spreading leaflets. Width = length The pronds are deltoid, pinnate. 5–8 metres long, with spreading leaflets. Width = length The pronds are deltoid produces up to 200 flowers. It can grow to 1–3 m in height. The flowers tend to red and pink, often with a whitish blush outward of the throat. Endangered species! This dioecious bush is up to 1 m high. On site usually receiving between 25 and 60cm rainfall per year. Here they are subjected to temperatures of up to 40°C. They can also tolerate mild frost. Seeds from these plants should be planted in full sunlicht in well-drained soil. Width = length. Its resistance to termites and water and reaches 20 m (keep in pot). This species can be trained as a bonsai: Watering must be regular, bonsai soil is almost always a loose, fast-draining mix of components. When young it could be used as a container plant. Width varies. can be 5 m. Palm producing multiple stems from 3 to 15 m in height and 40 cm in width. The leaf crown grows to 10 m wide and 7.5 to 10 m tall containing up to 100 leaves. When young it could be used as a container plant. Width varies, can be 5 m. Palm producing multiple stems from frost for the first few seasons. The wild date is best planted in f	No No No No Yes Yes	Optional No Optional Optional Optional Optional Optional	X X After a year After a few years		First years	
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CATALOGUE 1/2

Cactaceae Echinocactus grussoni Asparagaceae Cordyline stricta Asparagaceae Dracaena draco Arecaceae Howea forsteriana Myrtaceae Calothamnus quadrifidus Asparagaceae Yucca gloriosa Zamiaceae Encephalartos transvenosus Myrtaceae Pohutukawa Malvaceae Brachychiton acerifolius Dicksoniaceae Dicksonia antarctica Arecaceae Trachycarpus fortunei Zamiaceae Macrozamia moorei Encephalartos woodii Zamiaceae Encephalartos senticosus Zamiaceae Encephalartos altensteinii Nepenthes truncata Medusagyne oppositifolia Pinaceae Pinus mugo Myrtaceae Melaleuca armillaris Aquifoliaceae Ilex latifolia Myoporaceae Myoporum tequifolium Araliaceae Pseudopanax crassifolius Moraceae Ficus rubiginosa Elaeocarpaceae Elaeocarpus obovatus Anacardiaceae Pistacia lentiscus Arecaceae Chamaerops humilis Lauraceae Neolitsea sericea Fabaceae Dalbergia obovata Apocynaceae Nerium oleander Araceae Alocasia zebrina Araceae Caladium bicolor Musaceae Musa spec Marattiaceae Angiopteris angustifolia Bromeliaceae Ananas comosus Apocynaceae Adenium coetaneum





High humidity High temperature No direct sunlight Top height = 10 m. Plants live in soil of 4 m deep.



Low humidity High temperature

Asparagaceae Agave winteriana Arecaceae Syagrus romanzoffiana Zamiaceae Encephalartos lehmannii Asphodelaceae Aloe bainesii Sapindaceae Alectryon excelsus Arecaceae Phoenix sylvestris

Zamiaceae Encephalartos horridus Podocarpaceae Podocarpus macrophyllus Arecaceae Phoenix reclinata Corynocarpaceae Corynocarpus laevigatus Araucariaceae Wollemia nobilis Podocarpaceae Nageia nagi Myrtaceae Eucalyptus gunnii Arecaceae Phoenix dactylifera Anacardiaceae Pistacia terebinthus Myrtaceae Eugenia rubricaulis Low humidity High temperature Direct sunlight Top height = 17 mPlants live in pots that can be



