

Using the right plants can reduce indoor pollution and save energy

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Summary: A plant physiologist concludes that a better knowledge of plant physiology, along with integration of smart-sensor-controlled air cleaning technologies, could improve indoor air quality in a cost-effective and sustainable way.

FULL STORY



Plants absorb toxins and can improve indoor air quality.

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People in industrialized countries spend more than 80% of their lives indoors, increasingly in air-tight buildings. These structures require less energy for heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, but can be hazardous to human health if particulate matter and potentially toxic gases, including carbon monoxide, ozone, and volatile organic compounds, from sources such as furniture, paints, carpets, and office equipment accumulate. Plants absorb toxins and can improve indoor air

quality, but surprisingly little is known about what plants are best for the job and how we can make plants perform better indoor.

In a Review published April 19 in *Trends in Plant Science*, Federico Brilli, a plant physiologist at the National Research Council of Italy -- Institute for Sustainable Plant Protection, and colleagues conclude that a better knowledge of plant physiology, along with integration of smart-sensor-controlled air cleaning technologies, could improve indoor air quality in a cost-effective and sustainable way.

Plants improve air quality through several mechanisms: they absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen through photosynthesis, they increase humidity by transpiring water vapor through microscopic leaf pores, and they can passively absorb pollutants on the external surfaces of leaves and on the plant root-soil system. But plants are usually selected for indoor use not for their air-purifying abilities but for their appearance and ability to survive while requiring little maintenance. "For most of us plants are just a decorative element, something aesthetic, but they are also something else" says Brilli.

Surprisingly little research has been done to quantify the effects of different plant species on indoor air quality. NASA performed pioneering work in the 1980s, but they relied on a simple experimental approach; studies with more sophisticated, modern research methods and modeling have not yet been conducted. Further research is needed identify the characteristics of the highest-performing plant species in indoor environments, including their morphology (i.e. leaf shape and size), anatomy, and physiology (i.e., CO₂ assimilation rate). According to Brilli, such studies could show how to "optimize the use of plants indoors, in terms of how many plants per square meter we need to reduce air pollution to a certain level."

Research is also needed to understand plant microbiomes: the populations of microorganisms (bacteria and fungi) that live with plants both in the soil and on leaf surfaces. This microbiome participates in the removal of airborne pollutants, but the contribution of different microbial species to removing pollutants is currently unknown. Some microbiomes could also have negative effects on human health, including triggering allergies and lung inflammation problems, so knowing how to identify and avoid those will be important.

Brilli and colleagues do not envision plants replacing modern heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, but they argue that integrating plants with smart sensors networks and other computerized technologies could make those air cleaning more cost-effective and sustainable. Says Brilli, "plant physiologists should work with architects to improve the green indoors."

Story Source:

Materials provided by **Cell Press**. *Note: Content may be edited for style and length.*

Journal Reference:

1. Federico Brilli, Silvano Fares, Andrea Ghirardo, Pieter de Visser, Vicent Calatayud, Amalia Muñoz, Isabella Annesi-Maesano, Federico Sebastiani, Alessandro Alivernini, Vincenzo Varriale, Flavio Menghini. **Plants for Sustainable Improvement of Indoor Air Quality**. *Trends in Plant Science*, 2018; DOI: 10.1016/j.tplants.2018.03.004

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