PAIRI DAIZA

EDENYA, INNOVATION IN TECHNOLOGY, ARCHITECTURE AND ECOLOGY

The driving innovations behind a unique PROJECT!

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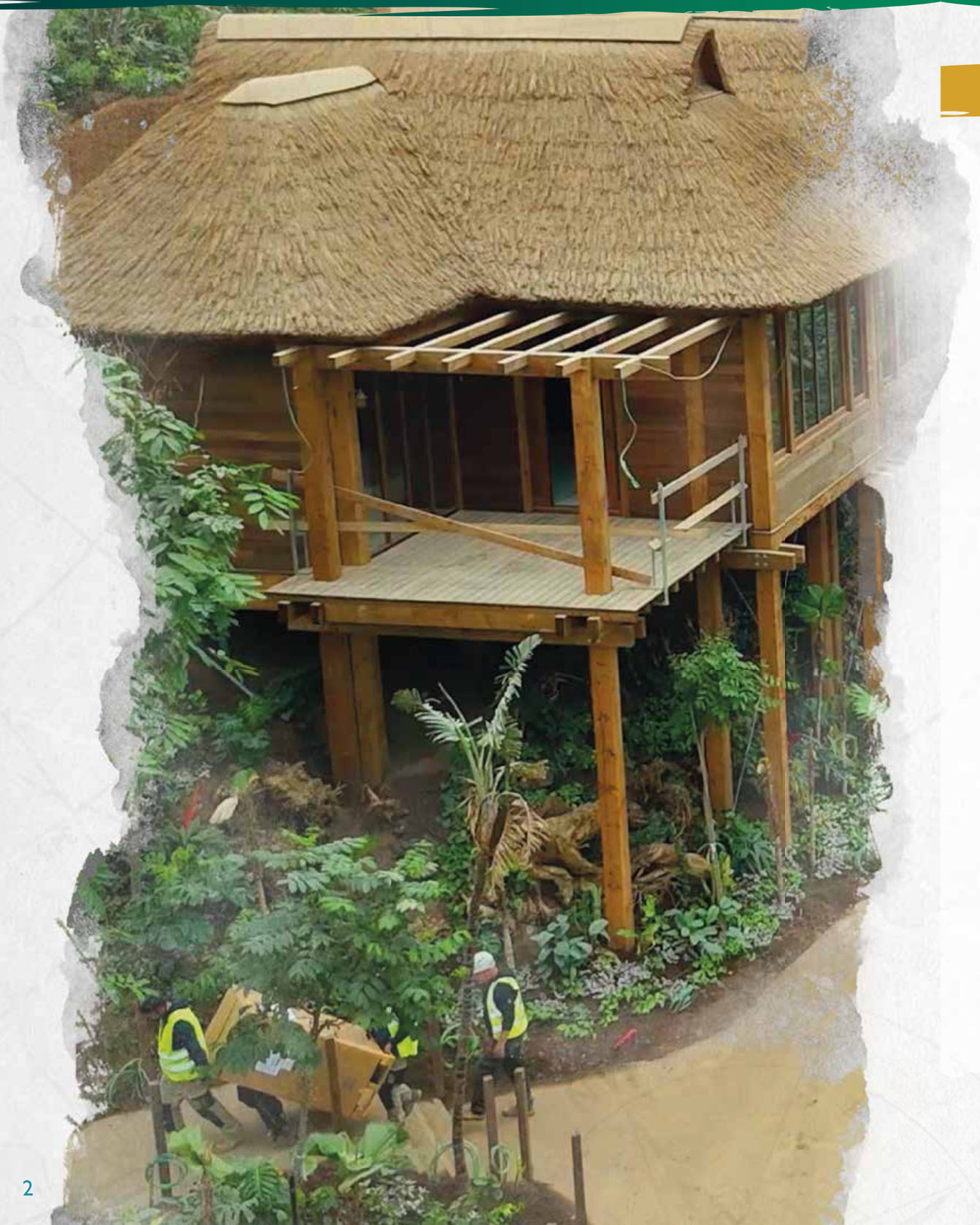

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Edenya has been officially certified with **TWO GUINNESS WORLD RECORDS:**

- **LARGEST TROPICAL GREENHOUSE** in the World
- World's **LARGEST** covered **ZOOLOGICAL ECOSYSTEM**
- Most **VARIETY OF PLANT SPECIES** cultivated in a Tropical Greenhouse (under validation)

Edenya is a fully developed ecosystem, home to hundreds of animal and plant species, built around a strong commitment to **ecological responsibility and the well-being of all living organisms**. It offers a unique landscape, where each species thrives in its rightful place. Animals are not simply part of the scenery; they inhabit areas thoughtfully designed to meet their specific needs and ensure their welfare. This has been made possible through advanced climate-control technologies including thermal zoning, misting systems, natural ventilation, rainwater harvesting, and air circulation systems integrated directly into the greenhouse structure.

To bring this biodiversity project to life while minimising environmental impact, Pairi Daiza developed an energy-efficient, sustainable, and replicable architectural model. Several bioclimatic principles support this vision: **strategic greenhouse orientation, passive insulation, the use of recycled or low-carbon-footprint materials, electricity generated by photovoltaic carports, and geothermal energy**. Water is collected, filtered, and optimally reused, while the plants themselves help regulate the internal climate.

The design follows a simple principle: **intelligently leveraging available natural resources to minimise energy needs and prioritise sustainable solutions.** Through a combination of technologies and coherent architectural choices, **Edenya achieves a remarkable level of energy efficiency**. These choices are structured around five key pillars: water management, structural design, climate control, energy optimisation, and safety. With this project, Pairi Daiza pursues a dual objective: creating an authentic tropical climate while minimising its ecological footprint through architectural and technical innovation.

A member of the Projects Department explains:

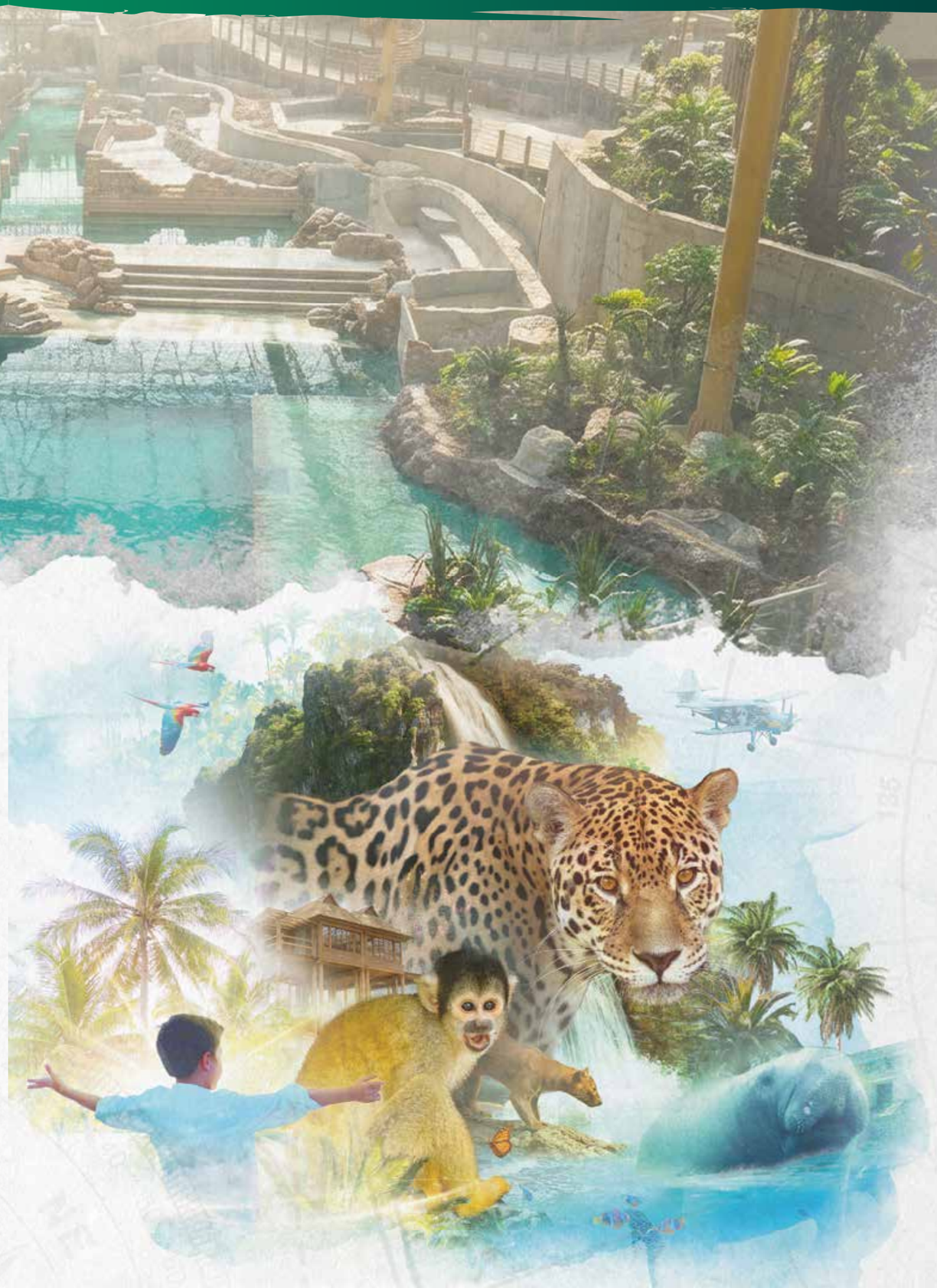
« Given its scale and structural characteristics, this type of building is inherently energy-intensive. Innovative and ambitious measures were therefore implemented to reduce energy consumption and meet environmental standards. Our commitment to conserving water and energy rests on three core principles: reducing needs from the design phase, meeting essential functions through simple and effective solutions, and ensuring continuous monitoring for responsible and sustainable management. »

The **scale and ambition of this project** required significant mobilisation of expertise and manpower. **Dozens of Belgian and international companies contributed their teams to bring this project to life**. Thanks to their skill, dedication, and close collaboration with Pairi Daiza's teams, the greenhouse was completed in record time, despite the exacting requirements of its ecologically responsible design. Pairi Daiza wishes to expressly acknowledge their craftsmanship and commitment in creating this innovative space, dedicated to the preservation of biodiversity. This technical briefing was prepared to give the general public insight into the thinking and solutions behind this project, in a spirit of transparency. Figures, innovative technologies, and climate strategies reveal the unseen side of this unique project.

Concept Art

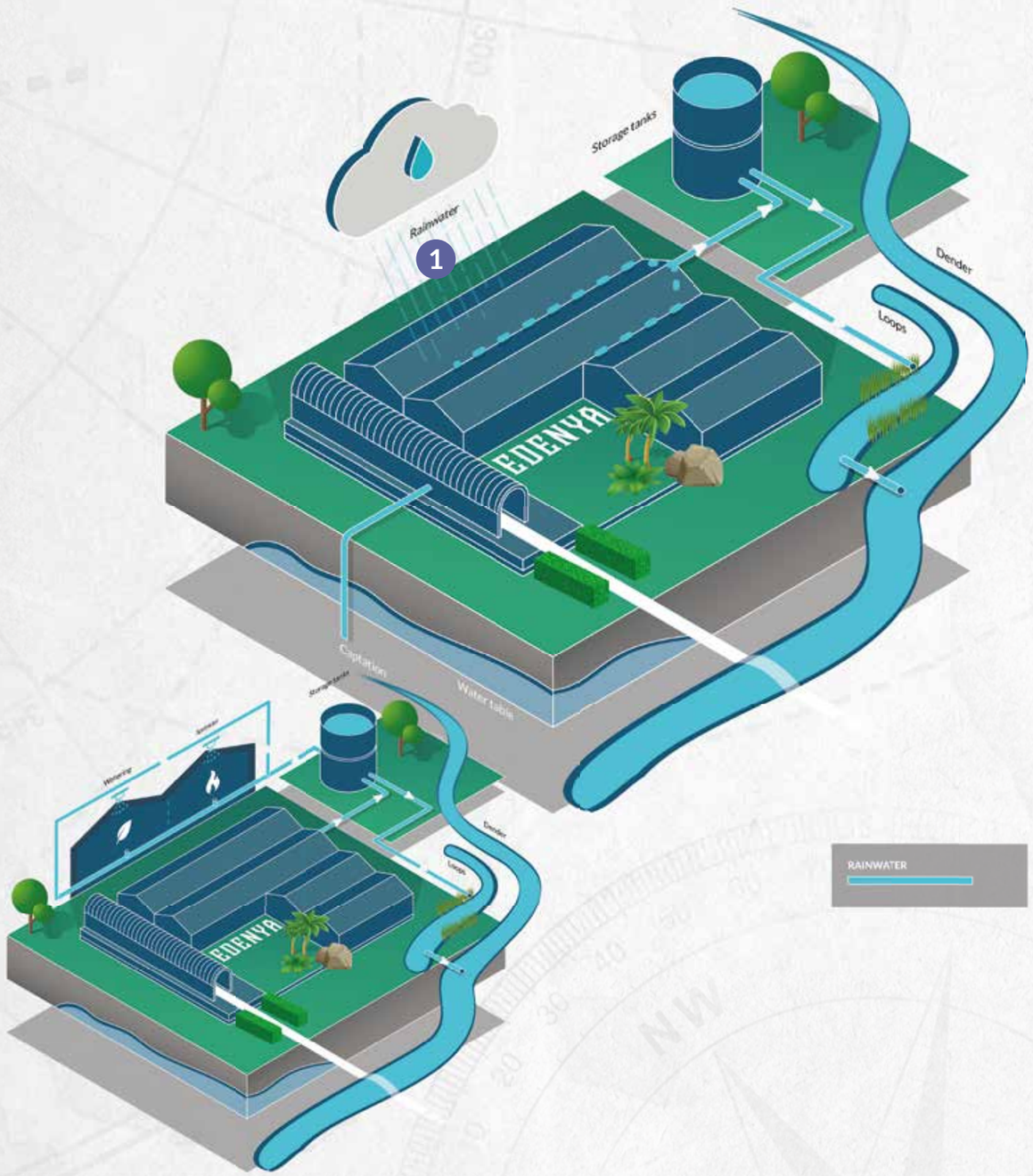
Water forms the central element of Edenya's landscape design. As in nature, it shapes the terrain and nourishes the vegetation, creating unique spaces that attract both animals and visitors. From a large water source at the heart of a mountain, waterfalls, caves, rivers, and lagoons emerge. Water is present throughout the entire journey, **guiding visitors and forming an essential part of the identity of this place.**

With a clear awareness of the value of **this precious resource**, Pairi Daiza has **integrated environmentally responsible water management from the outset**. Through advanced technologies and targeted strategies, water use is carefully controlled and sustainably managed, ensuring efficiency while preventing waste.



1.1 Origin and management of the water source

The design of the water cycle was carefully studied from the outset, and is based on an **integrated, multi-step management approach.**



1 Rainwater

Rainwater collected from the **40,600 m² greenhouse roof** is stored in tanks with a total capacity of 1,400 m³.

This **water feeds an automated irrigation system** divided into approximately twenty zones equipped with electromagnetic valves. The use of ecological fertilisers enables precise irrigation that **mimics natural light rainfall**.

The collected rainwater also **irrigates green walls and plantings through drip irrigation**. In addition, part of the collected water is used to **maintain optimal moisture levels in the soil and landscaped areas.**

During periods of heavy rainfall, when the tanks reach full capacity, excess water flows into drainage ditches with a storage capacity of 5,000 m³. The water follows a controlled pathway that slows its flow before being discharged into the Dender River, preventing blockages and overloading of the sewer system. It then gradually infiltrates the ground, helping to replenish the local groundwater table.

These **buffer and retention basins**, with a total storage capacity of 5,000 m³, **play a key role** in effective rainwater management by **reducing flood risks and preventing water waste.**

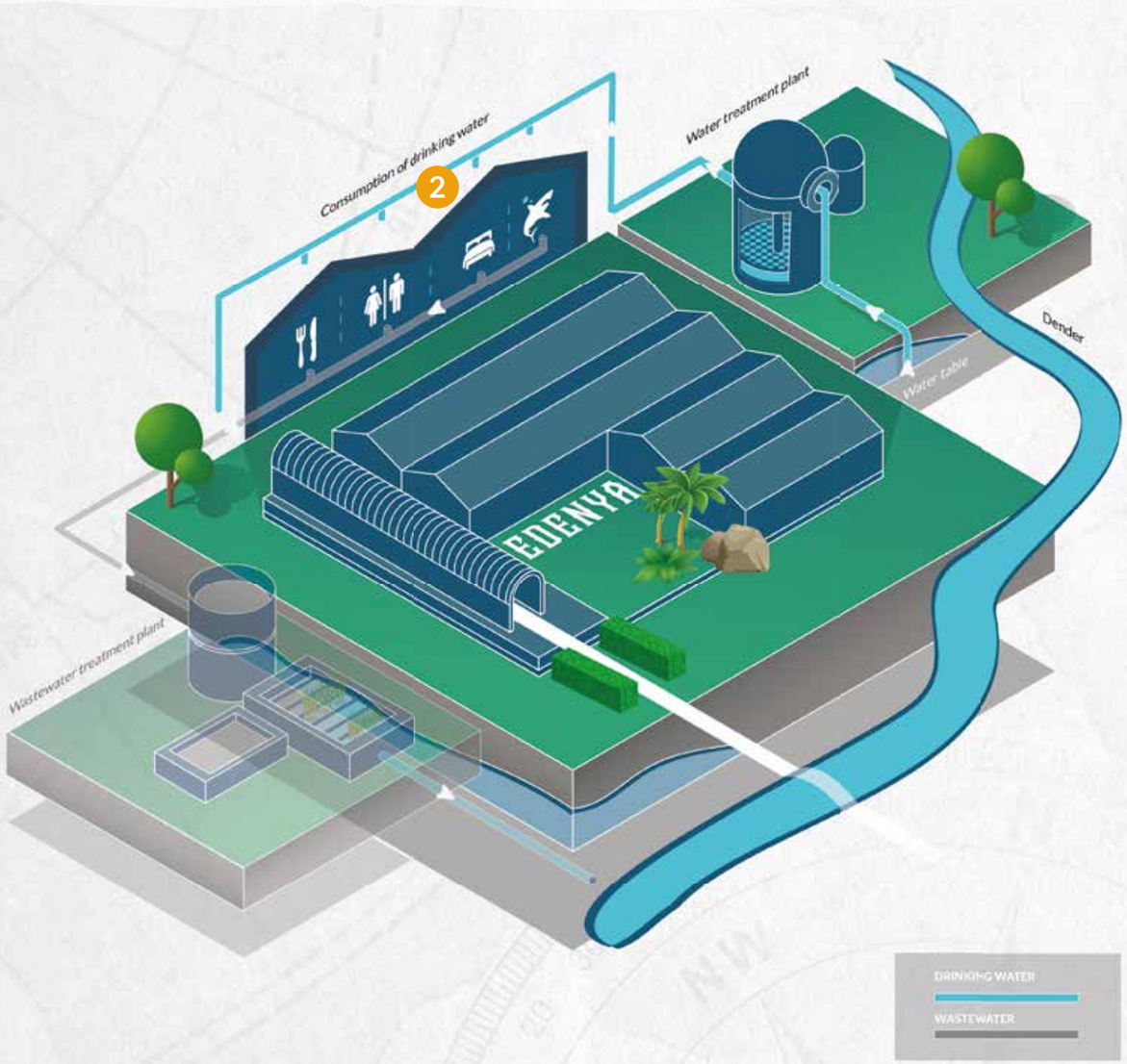
Why prioritise rainwater for plants?

Steffen Patzwahl, member of the Scientific Board of Pairi Daiza, explains two main reasons: « *First, rainwater is much softer than tap water, which is highly beneficial for plants. In addition, using rainwater for irrigation preserves valuable drinking water for other applications. Second, the water stored inside the greenhouse warms naturally, preventing thermal shock to our tropical plants.*" »

2 Drinking water supply

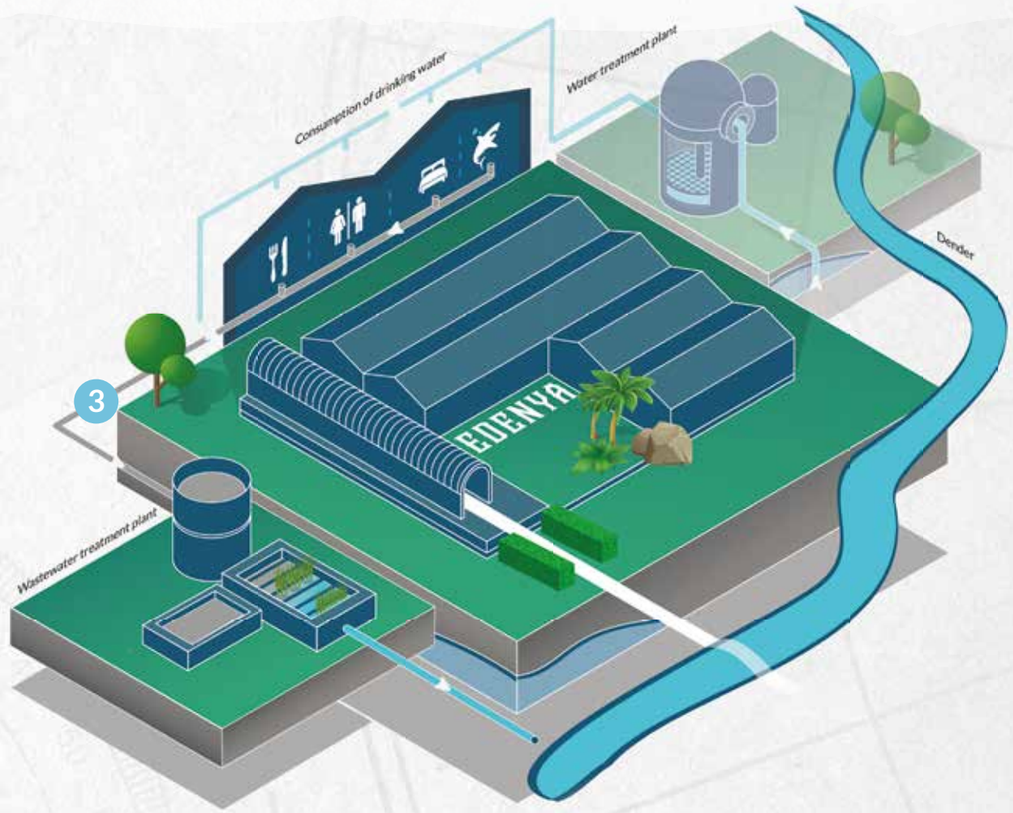
Sanitary facilities within Edenya—including washbasins, dining areas, laundry facilities, and sanitary units in the Pairi Daiza Resort—**are supplied by a fully independent drinking water system**. This water is sourced exclusively from the Park's water treatment plant, where water from the estate's natural springs is continuously purified.

This drinking water complies with applicable standards in the Walloon Region and **ensures that all sanitary needs are met safely and reliably.**



3 Wastewater collection and treatment

The various activities within the Park **inevitably generate wastewater**, which is collected through a dedicated sewer system and conveyed to the Park's treatment facility. The water first undergoes mechanical treatment, followed by biological purification, before being safely discharged into the Dender River. **This process minimises environmental impact while ensuring sanitary safety, efficiency, and sustainability.** Construction of the treatment facility began in September 2021, and the installation became operational on 20 January 2023. Its operation relies on an advanced biological process that delivers high purification performance without causing nuisance. This was a key consideration due to the proximity of several accommodations within the Park. The facility currently has a capacity of 10,000 population equivalents (PE), a standard unit representing the average daily pollution load generated by one inhabitant. This capacity can be doubled to 20,000 PE should future needs increase. Before each discharge, **the treated water is systematically analysed**, with multiple daily checks performed in the treatment plant's laboratory to ensure continuous monitoring of water quality.

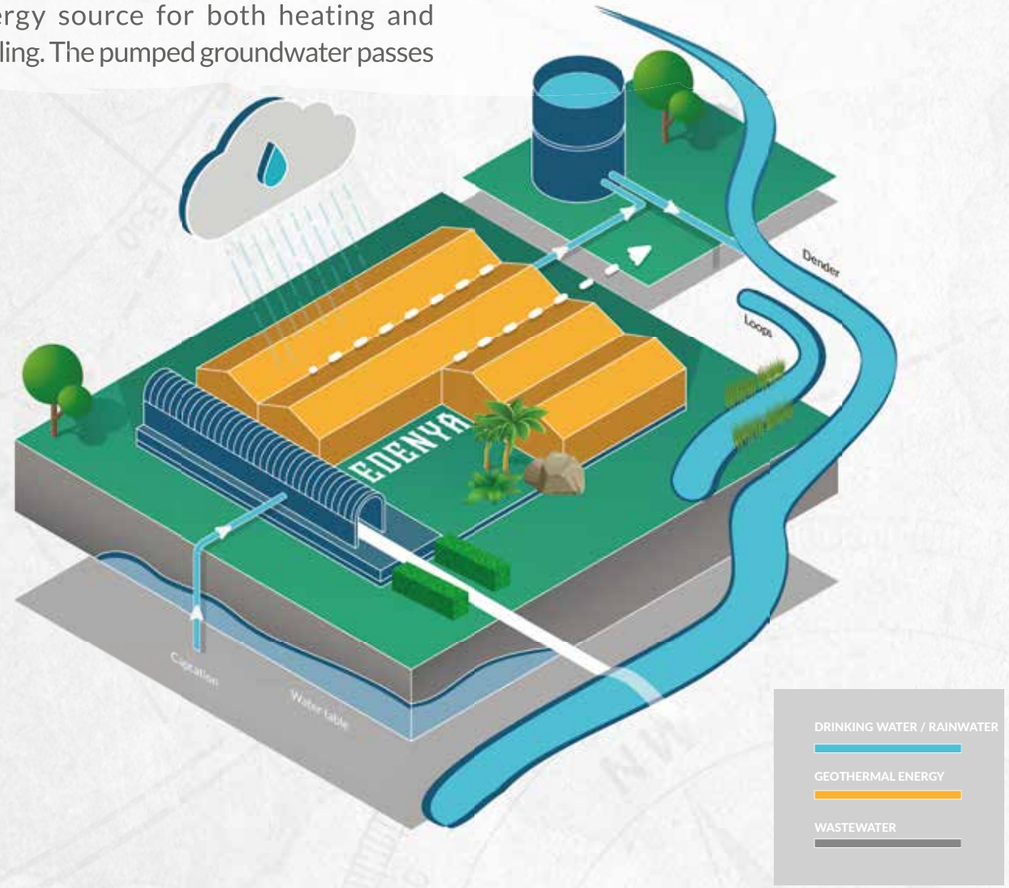


1.2 Water recovery and recycling

Pairi Daiza has implemented a **geothermal project** based on an open-loop **geothermal system that extracts heat from groundwater** at approximately 100 metres depth. After the thermal exchange, the water may supply drinking water systems, non-potable applications, or be reinjected into the groundwater. This system provides efficient and environmentally friendly heating and cooling without disrupting the natural environment.

Thanks to the stable temperature of the groundwater, it serves as an ideal thermal energy source for both heating and cooling. The pumped groundwater passes through a heat exchanger connected to a heat pump. This heat source helps Edenya maintain a constant temperature while complementing other heating systems. The cooled water can subsequently be reused as drinking water, for other applications, or reinfiltrated into the ground.

After the thermal energy has been extracted through the heat exchangers, the **water is cooled and directed through different circuits. At the end of the process, it follows one of three possible routes, depending on operational needs.**



Use via the drinking water station (priority route) – Ongoing project

As part of a future project, the extracted water will primarily be directed to the **Park's drinking water station.**

This high-quality groundwater is particularly well suited for drinking water production. **After treatment, it will supply all restaurants, hotel rooms, sanitary facilities, ponds, and general installations throughout the Park**. In this way, the extracted water resource will be fully used and optimally managed.

Use as non-potable water

Part of the extracted water can also be used for applications that do not require drinking water quality, such as filling outdoor pools, irrigating landscaped areas, and cleaning and maintaining the greenhouse. This ensures that drinking water remains reserved for priority uses and helps prevent waste.

Geothermal energy offers several advantages for water management: it reduces energy consumption by harnessing heat from the groundwater and enables optimised use of the resource. The extracted water first serves as an energy carrier and is then, depending on operational needs, used either as drinking water or as non-potable water.

In this way, each water flow is assigned a useful and controlled purpose, contributing to responsible and sustainable water management.

Groundwater reinjection

When the **extracted water exceeds the demand for raw water** for drinking water production and other Park applications, the surplus is **reinjected directly into the groundwater** through a dedicated injection well. This helps preserve the local hydrological balance, prevents overexploitation of the resource, and ensures sustainable, circular management of the aquifer—the porous, permeable underground layer that stores water.

1.3 Filtration and treatment systems

Water for the animal pools is sourced directly from the Park's natural springs and wells. Each pool is equipped with a dedicated filtration system, ensuring that the water meets specific quality requirements. For marine species, specialised filtration systems have been developed to produce both freshwater and naturally replicated seawater.

As a result, Pairi Daiza is one of the few European zoological parks located far from the coast that can house aquatic species for which saltwater is essential. Annually, approximately 6,500 m^3 of freshwater and 6,000 m^3 of seawater are produced.

In total, **14 separate filtration systems have been designed to address these diverse needs.**

While 100% of the water passes through the filtration systems, between 3% and 10% becomes wastewater. This wastewater is collected in a buffer reservoir, diluted, and subsequently discharged via the sewer system to the treatment plant.

This greenhouse project was realised following an extensive and carefully coordinated preparatory process. It is precisely this integrated approach — **combining architecture, engineering, and respect for fauna and flora** — that has made it the largest tropical greenhouse in the world today. Its scale is not a superfluous luxury, but an **essential condition for the well-being of the living beings inside.**

How, can such impressive dimensions be justified? How are technical performance, zoological requirements, climate conditions, and environmental objectives reconciled within **a single integrated design challenge?**

With this project, **Pairi Daiza reaffirms its commitment to a sustainable future.**

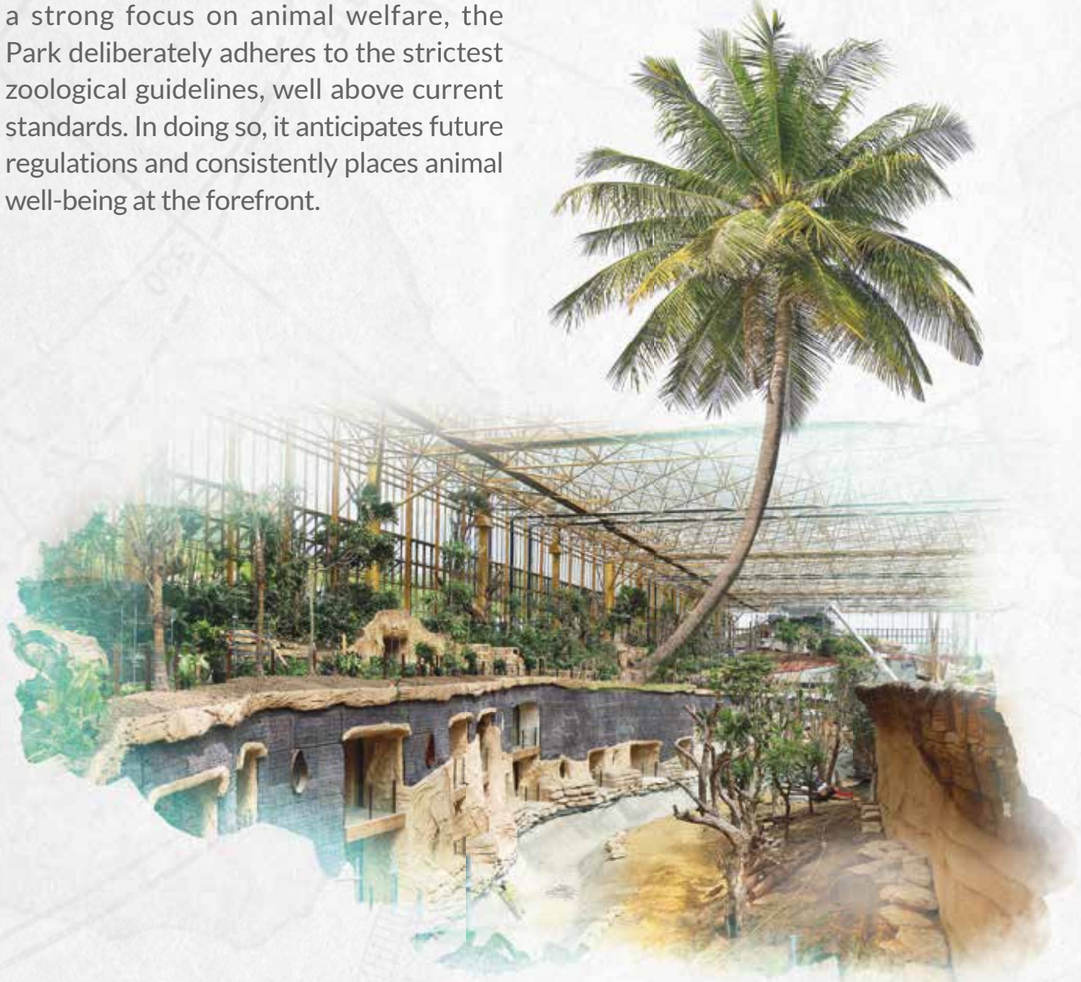
Concept Art

2.1 Volumes adapted to fauna and flora

Built on the former parking lot of the Park, on nearly level ground, this impressive glass structure measures 206 metres in length, 192 metres in width, and 24 metres in height (with a clear height of 20 metres above the water surface). Inside, it houses a tropical garden covering no less than 4 hectares.

These **exceptional dimensions are not an architectural extravagance**, but are carefully calibrated to meet the **needs of the ecosystems it accommodates**. With a strong focus on animal welfare, the Park deliberately adheres to the strictest zoological guidelines, well above current standards. In doing so, it anticipates future regulations and consistently places animal well-being at the forefront.

The considerable height also allows tropical plants to grow freely over the years. A clear example is the palm tree: since it cannot be pruned, it requires sufficient vertical space to grow. This also applies to other plant species. Some trees are delivered at heights of up to 12 metres, ensuring they immediately have ample room to continue their growth.



2.2 Structural framework designed for sustainability

The entire structure rests on **exceptionally strong foundations**, into the underlying rock to provide additional strength and stability. **Twenty-five AE355 steel columns**, each with a diameter of 800 mm, support the glass structure.

The metal framework, **consisting of 1,320 tonnes of steel**, ensures the greenhouse's durability and overall structural integrity.

The choice of AE355 steel was deliberate due to its excellent mechanical properties. Its carbon-manganese composition makes it exceptionally strong and highly weldable. **The material also offers significant environmental benefits:** it is fully recyclable, and when reprocessed, it considerably reduces CO^2 emissions. Furthermore, the long lifespan of S355 steel minimises the need for replacements, thereby reducing environmental impact over the structure's entire life cycle.

2.3 A biodiversity- focused glass structure

The high-tech glass structure was specially developed for this project by AGC Glass Belgium. This company, based in Louvain-la-Neuve and active in around thirty countries, specialises in glass production and is renowned for its strong commitment to sustainability. As a leading innovator in the sector, every decision was carefully made to optimise thermal performance, light quality, and the well-being and development of the ecosystems.

With **a total glass surface area of 40,600 m²,** this glazing forms the **largest continuous double-glazed roof in the world.**

2.3.1 Plant development

The unique glass structure performs five times better than the glass of traditional greenhouses. **It optimises the transmission of natural light and UV rays, essential for plant growth, while limiting heat loss and preventing overheating.**

The glass is specifically adapted to the orientation of the **exterior walls and combines UV permeability with thermal insulation and solar gain control.** This approach reduces energy consumption and ensures stable growing conditions throughout the greenhouse.

2.3.2 Animal welfare

The design **incorporates earthquake-resistant construction principles to ensure the safety of animals, staff, and visitors.**

In addition, **specialised ventilation openings integrated into the roof help prevent epidemic risks.** These openings prevent birds and other wild animals from entering from outside, thereby reducing the potential transmission of pathogens.

2.4 Sustainable materials and construction methods

2.4.1 Material selection

The construction consists primarily of steel, glass and aluminium, all durable and recyclable materials, well suited for large spans. Aluminium is particularly valuable due to its light weight, excellent corrosion resistance, and high potential for reuse and recycling.

2.4.2 Innovative construction methods and optimised maintenance

The construction methods employed were designed to **minimise environmental impact** while **enhancing safety.** The use of large, prefabricated components allowed the building **process to be accelerated**, with **work at height minimised** in a safe environment. In addition, the **lightweight and spacious building** materials facilitated rapid assembly, **as these elements could be installed in a single operation.**

Electrically operated assembly cranes with a reach of 60 metres were used to install the main structure.

Non-toxic fire protection systems were chosen, along **with durable paints tailored to the different internal climates.** This approach **helps minimise any potential disturbance to the animals.**

Maintenance of the greenhouse has **been optimised through an automatic roof-cleaning system** operated by two robots. The **roof ventilation** is also **electrically controlled**, with opening and closing times of just 76 seconds.

Finally, project partners such as Forzon, AGC Glass Belgium, Reynaers Aluminium, and Imtech Belgium N.V. actively contribute to a circular economy and the sustainable realisation of the project.

Concept Art

Edenya presents **unique challenges**: maintaining a stable temperature throughout the entire greenhouse and creating a tropical climate, all while keeping the ecological footprint of this large-scale structure as low as possible.

With years of experience and renowned Belgian expertise, Imtech Belgium N.V. took on this challenge. Their primary responsibility is **to maintain a warm and humid climate in a greenhouse over 20 metres tall**, regardless of weather conditions or season.

Pairi Daiza also partnered with KARNO, a specialist in medium-depth geothermal energy. The project was carried out together with the consulting firm Resolia and with the support of the Walloon Department of Energy (SPW Energie). The system uses heat from around 100 metres below ground, where the natural temperature averages 14 °C and increases by roughly 3 °C for every additional 100 metres. This **clean and virtually limitless energy source** allows the greenhouse to maintain a **stable tropical climate** without relying on fossil fuels.

The **choice of geothermal energy** aligns perfectly with Pairi Daiza's environmental objectives. This solution reduces **annual CO^2 emissions by approximately 1,800 tonnes** and delivers significant energy savings, with geothermal heat costing up to half as much as traditional heating methods.

3.1 Principle of climate control

Climate control in the greenhouse is based on a precise balance of **temperature, humidity, and heat distribution**. The objective is to maintain **a stable and constant climate**, essential for the growth of tropical ecosystems and the well-being of the animals.

Geothermal energy provides a **constant thermal base, independent of changing weather conditions.** This stability limits temperature fluctuations, prevents thermal shocks, and **creates a predictable environment** similar to that of tropical regions.

The entire system has been designed for efficient operation, **optimising energy input and minimising losses**, ensuring that climate performance, stability, and energy efficiency work in perfect harmony.

3.2 Climate changes

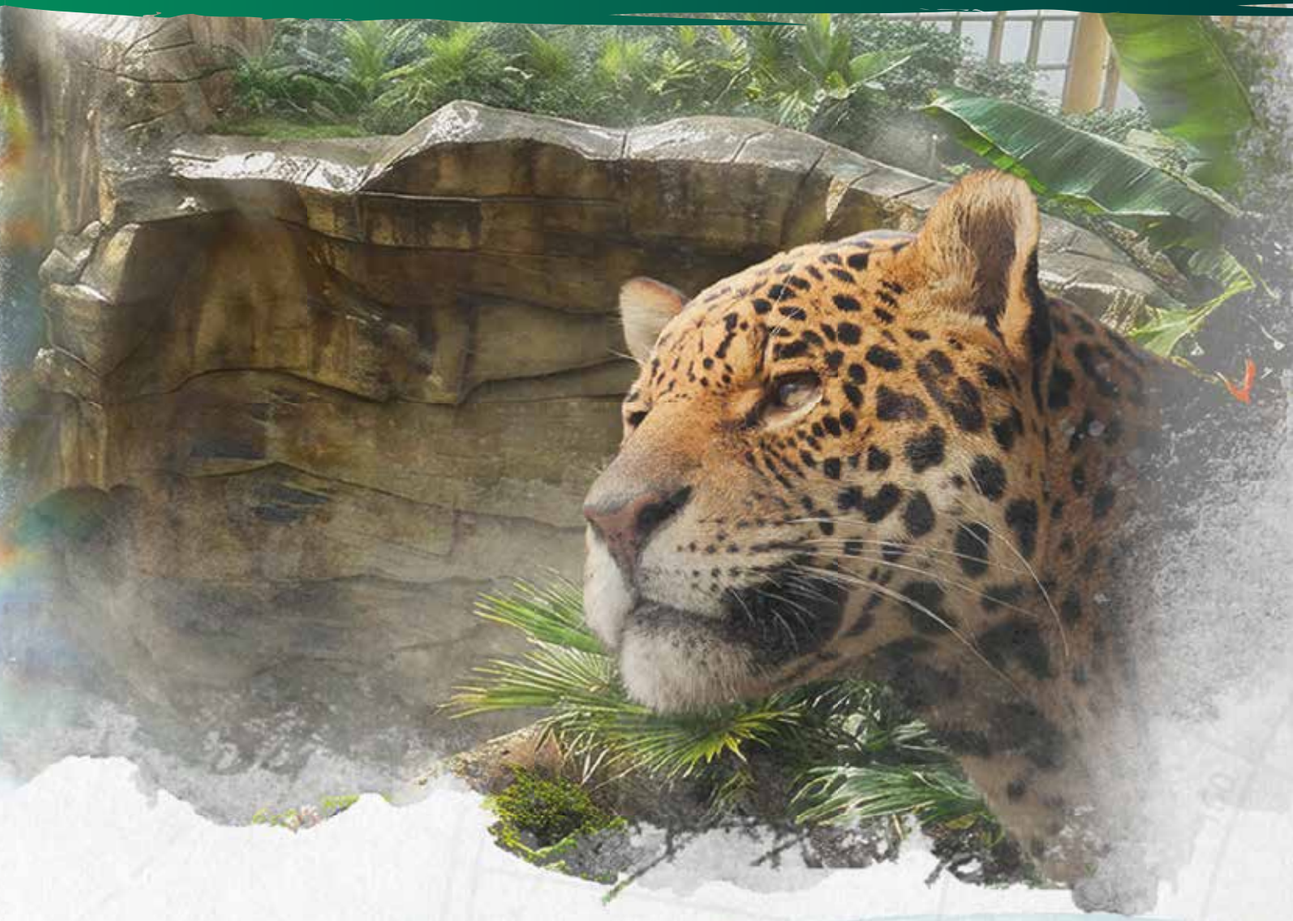
Together with heat-pump-based base heating, **geothermal energy enables precise regulation of the greenhouse climate**, accommodating both the needs of the fauna and flora and seasonal variations.

The **misting system** is installed on 120 posts made of robinia wood, a naturally dense and durable timber highly resistant to humid conditions. **This system helps maintain high humidity levels, essential for tropical plants, while also contributing to temperature regulation. During heatwaves, the misting system can lower the ambient temperature by 4 to 5 °C,** significantly improving the comfort of both animals and visitors.

These climate measures strengthen Edenya's ability to maintain a balanced **and dynamic tropical environment that closely matches the biological needs** of the species present.

Concept Art

Concept Art



At first glance, a greenhouse of this size and structural complexity might appear highly energy-intensive. However, the **Edenya project demonstrates that thoughtful design, combined with innovative technical solutions, can enable sustainable energy management**. Energy use is optimised without compromising comfort or performance, while still meeting the highest environmental standards.

4.1 Strategies to reduce energy consumption

The energy strategy follows an integrated and hierarchical approach based on four complementary pillars: **identifying energy needs, reducing those needs, efficiently meeting the remaining demand**, and continuously monitoring and optimising performance during operation to ensure lasting results.

Initial needs assessment

The assessment of energy requirements was carried out as part of a research project conducted by **two PhD researchers from the University of Liège**, specialised in greenhouse energy modelling. Using **simulation models, the annual heating demand of the greenhouse was estimated**, taking into account several factors, including:

- the properties **of the glazing**, adjusted according to orientation.
- **hybrid ventilation** (both natural and mechanical), depending on **outdoor climate conditions**.
- daytime and **nighttime temperature requirements.**

These studies formed the basis for sizing all technical installations.

Reducing energy demand

The transparent walls of greenhouses typically lead to significant heat loss. To reduce this, several measures were implemented:

- traditional glass walls were replaced with high-performance **double glazing**, which provides better insulation through an **optimised thermal transmittance coefficient.**
- **opaque walls** were incorporated offering **twice the insulation required** by **current PEB** (energy performance) **regulations.**
- The greenhouse uses an intelligent hybrid ventilation system, unlike traditional greenhouses that rely entirely on natural ventilation and often experience energy losses in winter.

The greenhouse temperature is maintained at a minimum of 18 °C thanks to these measures.

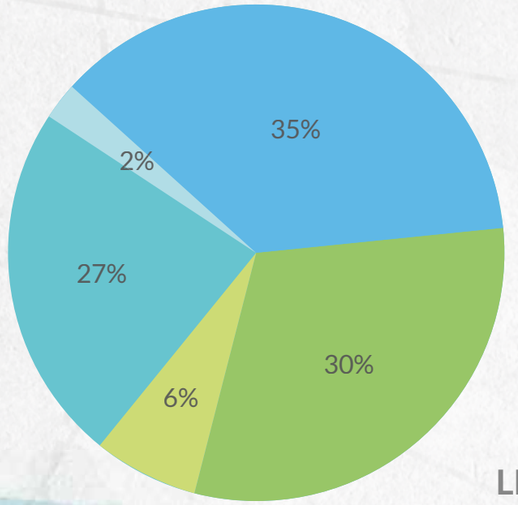
In **summer**, when heating is not required, natural ventilation through **48 automatic roof windows** of **42 m²** and 1,050 m² of gable windows provides efficient cooling. This keeps the temperature difference between the inside and the outside to a maximum of around 2 °C, **significantly reducing energy consumption.**

In **winter, mechanical ventilation** is used with **double heat recovery**: first through a plate heat exchanger, followed by a cooling module on the outgoing air that recovers the remaining energy. This system is connected to a heat pump.

In total, **39 air-handling units**, distributed across five ceiling platforms, provide heating during winter. At the same time, other systems continuously purify and recycle 880,000 m³ of air.

Meeting the remaining energy demand with efficient systems

The remaining energy needs are covered through a hierarchical, priority-based system designed to **minimise both energy use and environmental impact.**



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LEGEND

- Air-to-water heat pump
- Gas boiler
- Energy recovering
- Simultaneous water-to-water heat pump
- Geothermal heat pump

Recovering heat (priority measure)

The heat released by the kitchen cold rooms is recovered and reintegrated into the heating system instead of being discharged outside. This recovery provides **around 125 kW of capacity.** In addition, the remaining latent heat is also recovered, delivering around **2 MW**. Together, these systems cover **approximately 30% of the annual heating demand.**

Heat pumps (6 units, depending on demand)

Water-to-water heat pump

This system simultaneously produces heating and cooling using a single energy source, supplying the hot and cold circuits in parallel. This reduces operating costs and is especially useful when the greenhouse needs heating while the hotel and **restaurant require cooling**. It is an economical and environmentally friendly solution that meets multiple needs without increasing energy consumption. The total capacity is 390 kW.

Open-loop geothermal heat pump (ongoing project)

The system is based on a naturally stable source (groundwater) which delivers a higher performance coefficient than an air-to-water heat pump. In summer, free cooling can use the natural coolness of the groundwater to cool spaces without energy-intensive air conditioning. Although the installation requires a higher initial investment, this technology offers high energy efficiency and can be financially advantageous over the long term. The total capacity is 1.3 MW.

Water-to-air heat pump

The system is used as a supplementary solution when geothermal capacity is temporarily insufficient or when additional heating is required. Its total capacity is 4 MW.

Together, these technologies are designed to maximise the site's overall energy efficiency, with fossil fuels used only as a last resort.

Gas condensing boiler (last resort)

The gas condensing boiler is used only during **periods of extreme cold** and covers just about 2% of the annual energy demand. It also serves as a backup in case of heat pump failure or exceptionally low temperatures. The total capacity is 2,6 MW.

Hot water for sanitary use

Hot water for sanitary use is produced by **high-temperature** heat pumps made specifically for this purpose.

Free-cooling

Free cooling, also called passive cooling, **allows certain spaces to be cooled without traditional air-conditioning systems**. This reduces reliance on fossil fuels.

Lighting

The greenhouse lighting is fully automatic and uses **LED fixtures, known for their high energy efficiency and low environmental impact.**

Monitoring and performance tracking

The integrated building management system monitors **energy performance and ensures continuous, optimal oversight.** The system is based on:

- Centralised Technical Management System (CTMS) allows real-time control and remote supervision of all systems.
- Energy monitoring: more than 100 energy metres continuously track consumption, making it easy to identify opportunities for optimisation.
- Water monitoring: more than 50 water metres provide precise tracking of water use, enabling targeted adjustments.

Together, these systems ensure **optimal building management and significantly reduce the ecological footprint.**

All the electricity needs are covered by **photovoltaic carports** with **battery storage.** With a capacity of around 40 MW, Pairi Daiza's solar carport is currently the largest in the world at a single location within the parking-canopy category. It is also the **largest wooden solar carport** in the world, thanks to a structure built entirely from local wood.

Finally, as noted earlier, a study is ongoing to **implement an additional geothermal system** with a total thermal output of approximately 1,3 MW. This project will further **boost the building's energy self-sufficiency** while eliminating dependence on fossil flues.

4.2 Global environmental impact

Various **energy recovery systems** contribute to a significant reduction in the project's overall environmental impact.

Recovery of latent heat

Around 3,5 MW of energy is recovered from the humidity produced by the vegetation and water basins. Plants release substantial amounts of moisture day and night. By dehumidifying the air, this heat energy is captured via heat pumps and used to heat both the greenhouse and the water basins.

Energy recovery via the ground

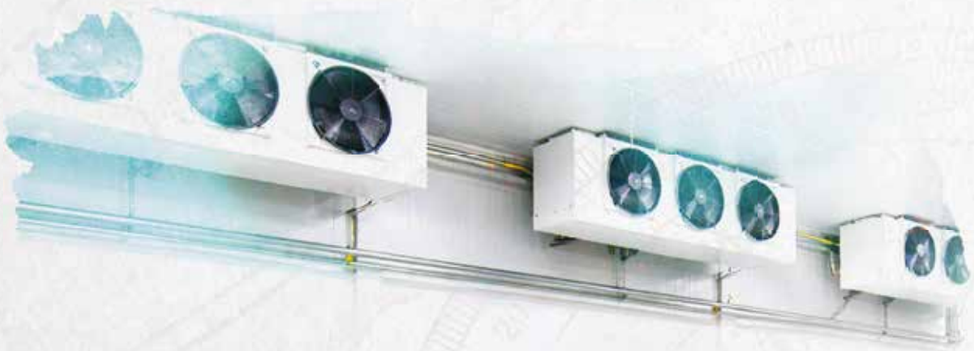
Some of the heating comes from geothermal energy (an ongoing project) with a capacity of around 1,3 MW, using deep boreholes to utilise the Earth's natural heat.

Energy recovery from outside air

Pairi Daiza uses an energy recovery system for outside air, considered the largest of its kind in Belgium. Eleven heat pumps are installed on site, with a total capacity of around 9 MW, of which 4 MW is dedicated directly to Edenya. The remaining 5 MW will be used for future projects.

Heat recovery from cooling systems

The heat released from cold storage rooms and kitchen refrigerators is directly reused to heat the water in the basins.



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Safety remains a crucial priority. For the Edenya project, Pairi Daiza has deliberately chosen to introduce an initial capacity limit to ensure both a high-quality experience and smooth circulation throughout the site. The capacity limit set by Pairi Daiza remains well below the maximum authorised by the fire services.

This aspect represented one of **the most complex challenges** of the project, largely due to the building's atypical design.

The greenhouse is supported by 25 steel columns, filled with concrete and additionally reinforced to ensure a fire resistance of at least one hour.

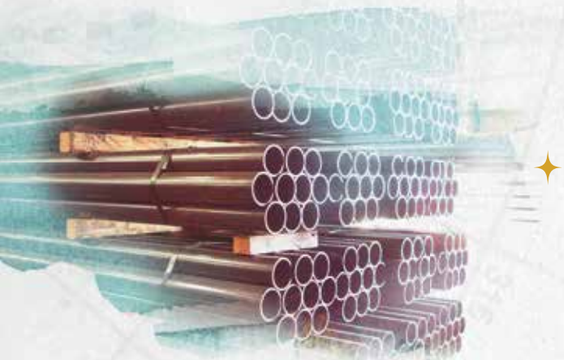
An automatic ventilation system can be activated within seconds, ensuring rapid smoke removal and facilitating the safe evacuation of visitors. In addition, all areas are equipped with sprinkler systems (automatic fire-suppression systems).

The **underwater accommodations** are protected by a **double safety measure:** watertight doors designed to eliminate any risk of flooding in case of an incident.

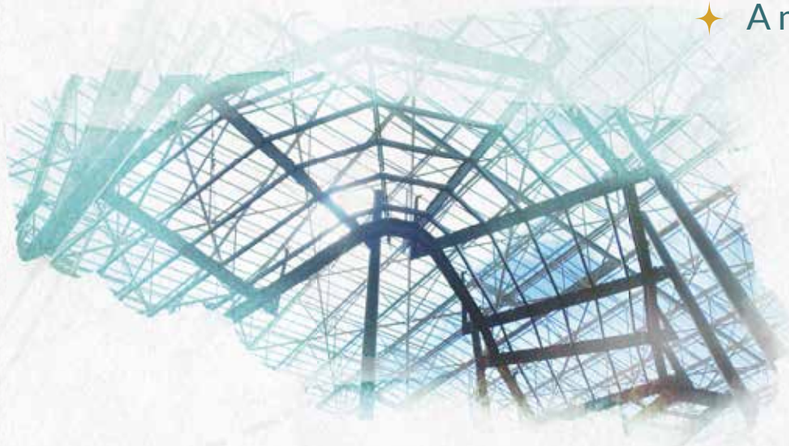
Statement from **Thierry Gerard**, Assistant Director of Major Projects: *"Edenya is a unique construction that defies traditional building classifications. It is a massive structure, accommodating diverse spaces with a range of dimensions and functions. This exceptional design required innovative fire safety solutions, notably in the arrangement of emergency exits. To achieve a safety level equal to, or even higher than the current regulations, a variety of compensatory measures have been implemented. In addition, multiple fire scenarios were simulated, with fire sources of different sizes and locations, to evaluate and optimise evacuation times. These calculations assumed a particularly high occupancy on public pathways and resulted in an evacuation time of 11 minutes. Smoke dispersion was also analysed to ensure that stratification would always allow a safe evacuation. Thanks to these thorough studies and the measures implemented, all deviations were approved, making Edenya a complex yet fully safe project."*

- **100 %** of the **PARK** electricity needs are covered by the photovoltaic carpots

- **TWENTY TECHNICAL ROOMS** (heating, ventilation, and hot water production)



- **55** km of **PIPELINES** (heating, potable water, chilled water, domestic hot water, drainage, etc.)



- **1** km of micro-perforated **TEXTILE** ducts for air circulation

- **15.000** m^2 **VENTILATION DUCTS**

- **40.600** m^2 **ROOF SURFACE**

- **1.400** m^3 **STORAGE** of rainwater in tanks

- **14 FILTRATION SYSTEMS**

- A **4** hectare glass greenhouse

- **25 STEEL** columns

- A metal **FRAMEWORK** weighing **1.320** tonnes of steel

- More than **20** m in height

- **39** air handling units

- **880.000** m^3 **RECYCLED** and **PURIFIED AIR**

- **6** heat pumps

- More than **100 ENERGY METRES**

- More than **50 WATER METRES**

7. A collective achievement

Pairi Daiza positions itself as a **key economic player** at both regional and international levels. The Edenya project, with an investment of **215 million euros**, brought together dozens of Belgian and international companies of various sizes and from diverse sectors.

Thanks to their expertise, dedication, and close collaboration with the Pairi Daiza teams, this **ecologically responsible greenhouse, unique in its kind, was completed in record time.** Pairi Daiza proudly acknowledges their craftmanship, professionalism, and commitment in making this innovative project, an ambitious initiative dedicated to preserving biodiversity.

Pairi Daiza expresses its sincere gratitude to all those **who contributed to the design and construction of Edenya**, with special **recognition** for the following companies:

4M Group, ACT, ADSS, AGC Glass Belgique, Alphascaff, Aquasoudure, Arbre et Aventures, Artematiko, Atech-acoustictechnologies, ATS, Benjamin Labrique srl, BES, Botanical Garden Würzburg /Germany, Boutique, BSB, BTA Koeling, BV ferronnerie, Canaricactus Tenerife, Cape Reed, Caterpillar, Climext, Coltech, Crossborder Animal Services, Daikin Belux, Decaigny, Denys, Diamond Solutions, Donchamp, EKIPA, ERO Services, Euro Protec, Eventcom, Ferronnerie Nicolas, Florink/NL, Fondytest, Forzon, Franki, Green acres/Malaysia, Imtech Belgium N.V., Jardin Nelumbo/FR, KARNO, Komodo Zoo Service, Line-X: faux rochers, Loiselet, Marex, Menuiserie Brahy, Menuiserie Vanzurpele, MIDAS Exotic Animal Transport, Miroiterie Montoise, Moulard, MSO International, Nong Nooch Botanical Garden/Thailand, ONDDI, Ornacom/ES, Papiliorama Kerzers/CH, Pima, Polin-ADEC, Proximus, PS2, Renovconstruct, Rêve à Bâtir, Reynaers Aluminium, Schindler, SIANE, SM Edenya, TPF Engineering, TopFloor, Verzorgingsbedrijf Uithemse Diersoorten/NL, Vewaco, Zona Verde

Concept Art

8. Practical information

Pairi Daiza will open its doors daily from 7 February 2026.

For opening hours and additional information, please visit: www.pairidaiza.eu or consult the Pairi Daiza app.

Access to the Park by car

Pairi Daiza – Domaine de Cambron à 7940 Brugelette, Belgium

Charging stations for electric vehicles are available.

Access to the Park by train

Pairi Daiza is located near Cambron-Casteau station on the Mons-Ath line, with a marked walking path offering direct access to the Park.

https://www.belgiantrain.be/en

9. Press contact

Journalists are offered free entry to Pairi Daiza upon presentation of a valid press card at the information desk. **This offer does not extend to accompanying guests.**

Johan Vreys
+32 (0)68 250 869
johan.vreys@pairidaiza.eu

Pairi Daiza image banks: https://pairi-daiza.prezly.com/media
Pairi Daiza press releases: https://pairi-daiza.prezly.com

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Pairi Daiza

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Bienvenue à Pairi Daiza

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