

# LW14 Wild Bird 80/20 Wildflower Meadow



LW14 contains fifteen native British wildflower species and five cultivated species, mixed with complementary grasses to provide wild birds with seed to feed on throughout the winter months.

The species included in this mixture create an attractive display from May to October and is suitable for creating habitats across a diverse range of soil types.

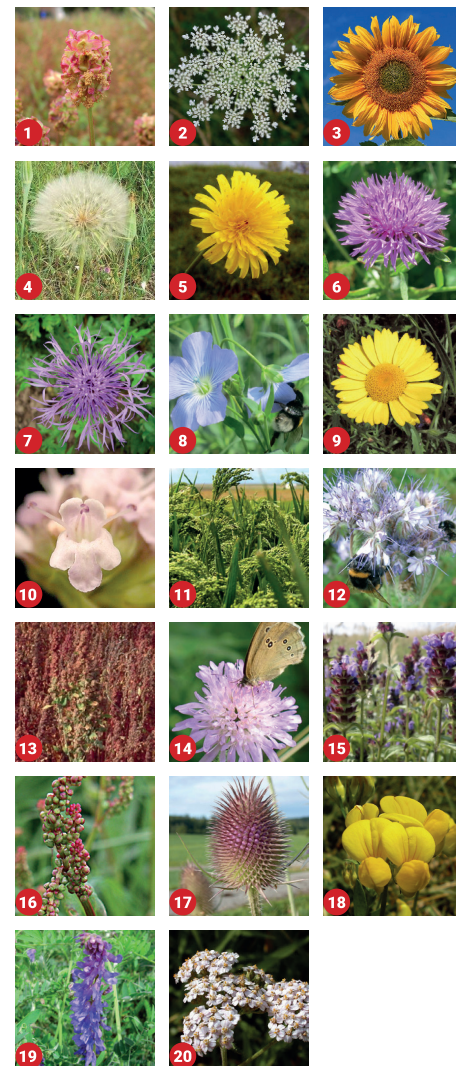
LW14 supports bees, butterflies and other pollinators as 79% of the wildflowers included in this mixture are recommended by the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) as 'Perfect for Pollinators'.



## Mixture Contents:

Common Name	Latin Name	Quantity	Flowers	Height	Type
1 Burnet, Salad	Sanguisorba minor	1	Jun - Sep	15 - 50cm	Perennial
2 Carrot, Wild	Daucus carota	1	Jun - Oct	30 - 100cm	Perennial
3 Dwarf Sunflower	Helianthus annuus	3	Jun - Aug	100 - 150cm	Annual
4 Goat's-beard	Tragopogon pratensis	0.6	Jun - Sep	20 - 60cm	Biennial
5 Hawkbit, Rough	Leontodon hispidus	0.4	Jun - Oct	15 - 35cm	Perennial
6 Knapweed, Common	Centaurea nigra	1	Jun - Sep	30 - 80cm	Perennial
7 Knapweed, Greater	Centaurea scabiosa	1	Jun - Sep	50 - 90cm	Perennial
8 Linseed	Linum usitatissimum	1.2	Jun - Sep	40 - 70cm	Annual
9 Marigold, Corn	Chrysanthemum segetum	1	Jun - Oct	30 - 50cm	Annual
10 Marjoram, Wild	Origanum vulgare	0.4	Jul - Oct	20 - 50cm	Perennial
11 Millet, White	Panicum miliaceum	1	Sep - Dec	65 - 85cm	Annual
12 Phacelia	Phacelia tanacetifolia	1	Sep - Nov	60 - 90cm	Annual
13 Quinoa	Chenopodium quinoa	1	Sep - Dec	80 - 100cm	Annual
14 Scabious, Field	Knautia arvensis	1	Jul - Sep	30 - 200cm	Perennial
15 Self-heal	Prunella vulgaris	1	Jun - Sep	15 - 30cm	Perennial
16 Sorrel, Common	Rumex acetosa	1	May - Jul	30 - 100cm	Perennial
17 Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum	1	Jul - Aug	100 - 200cm	Biennial
18 Trefoil, Bird's-foot	Lotus corniculatus	1	Jun - Aug	10 - 40cm	Perennial
19 Vetch, Tufted	Vicia cracca	1	Jun - Sep	100 - 150cm	Perennial
20 Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	0.4	Jun - Oct	20 - 100cm	Perennial
Bent, Common	Agrostis castellana	4		50 - 100cm	Grass
Crested Dogstail	Cynosurus cristatus	20		30 - 60cm	Grass
Fescue, Sheeps	Festuca ovina	16		15 - 50cm	Grass
Fescue, Slender Creeping Red	Festuca rubra, litoralis	24		10 - 20cm	Grass
Meadow Grass, Smooth Stalked	Poa pratensis	6.4		30 - 90cm	Grass
Timothy, Small Leaved	Phleum pratense ssp Bertolinii	9.6		50 - 100cm	Grass

## Contains:



**Sowing Rate: 5g/sqm**

Wildflower seed in Landlife Wildflowers mixtures is of UK native origin.

The definition of UK native seed provided by Natural England is: *British native-origin seed refers to seed originally collected from wild populations in Great Britain (from sites with no known history of sowing of amenity or agricultural varieties) and either sown directly, or grown on as a field crop to provide further seed. It includes seed collected in 'green hay'. It excludes certified amenity or agricultural varieties of native species.*

Landlife Wildflowers UK native wildflower seed is sourced in two ways:

1) Seed collections from the wild which are field sown or sown in modules before being field planted as spaced plants. These are then harvested and cleaned to increase seed germination, vigour and purity.

2) Meadow collections are taken with owner permission or under license if the meadow is within a registered area. These seeds are then processed to remove excessive admixture and graded so they can be used in measurable amounts in prescribed mixtures.

Contents of wildflower mixtures will vary according to seed and species availability

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## Prepare the Ground

LW14 General Purpose Wildflower Meadow seed mixture performs best in low nutrient soils, which haven't been heavily fertilised in the past. For best results sow into bare soil after clearing all existing plants and weeds from the area.

Cultivate the ground to a depth of 10cm to relieve compaction and create a fine level tilth, free from obstructions (to allow for mowing at a later stage). Finish the seedbed by treading or lightly rolling the area, so that it is firm enough to stand on without leaving indentations.

Where weeds have been prevalent, allow a flush of weeds to germinate and remove these before sowing. In areas of high fertility, it may be necessary to remove the topsoil and sow into the subsoil. High nutrient soils encourage weeds and fast growing grasses which may outcompete the wildflowers in this mixture.

## Sowing

LW14 should be sown between March and November. Spring and autumn provide ideal conditions as moisture and warmth are in good supply.

Distribute seed with a handheld or pedestrian spreader, at the recommended sowing rate of 5g/sqm. Mix the wildflower seeds with an inert carrier (such as sharp sand), at a ratio of four parts sand to one part seed (by weight). This makes it easier to achieve an even distribution and also provides a visual marker, making it easier to see any missed patches and avoid seeding areas twice.

Regularly mix the seed when sowing, as seeds will naturally separate due to variations in size and weight.

Once sown, ensure good 'seed to soil' contact by lightly raking to a depth of 0.5cm or rolling the area.

It is also possible to broadcast, drill or hydroseed this mixture for larger or hard to reach areas. However, broadcast spreading throws heavier seeds further so this may impact the distribution and when drilling, the seed must not be buried deeper than 0.7cm.

## Sowing Rate

The sowing rate of 5g/sqm is designed to produce optimum results. Reducing the sowing rate is likely to result in invasion from weed species. Increasing the sowing rate generally leads to reduced diversity as the more aggressive species will outcompete slower growing plants.

## Maintenance First Year

During the first year remove any weeds which grow before they run to seed, either by topping, mowing or by hand for smaller areas. Weed growth is common due to the action of disturbing the ground (rather than being caused by contaminated seed mixtures).

LW14 is specifically tailored to provide wild birds with food and shelter throughout winter. These are likely to be eaten by the birds over winter, resulting in a poor germination the following year. Therefore to ensure optimal results it may be necessary to overseed or resow the area.

The nurse grasses are the first to grow and require topping or mowing in March and again in May. Remove all clippings to ensure the grass canopy doesn't interfere with the germination and spring growth of the wildflowers.

## Second Year

After twelve months the sward should be well established. Simply follow the same cutting pattern in March. Avoid cutting from mid spring to summer to ensure best flowering results.

As an ongoing process, remove and remove any weeds which invade the area.

Over time, some species within the mixture may become more dominant due to environmental factors and natural selection. To encourage diversity, simply reduce the number of dominant plants in order to restore the balance. In some areas with more dominant grasses, it may be necessary to overseed occasionally with a pure wildflower mixture such as LW14 or LWRE to ensure the wildflowers remain competitive.



As members of Flora Locale, Landlife Wildflowers follows a strict code of practice to ensure wildflower seed is of UK native origin and is harvested and grown responsibly to aid conservation and help protect native UK wild plants.



In LW14 79% of the wildflower species included are recognised by the Royal Horticultural Society as supporting many of the 1500 species of pollinating insects across the UK.

For information on this or any other mixtures in the Landlife Wildflowers range, contact us on 01205 281 902 or email [info@wildflower.co.uk](mailto:info@wildflower.co.uk)