

LWRE Restore & Enrich 100% Wildflower Seed Mix



LWRE contains twenty three native British wildflower species, consisting of mainly perennial species and a handful of annual and biennial species to restore and enrich existing grassland.

The species included in this mixture create an attractive display from May to October and are selected for being competitive and easy to establish. Therefore it is ideal for overseeding into existing meadows.

LWRE supports bees, butterflies and other pollinators as it contains 92% of species recommended by the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) as 'Perfect for Pollinators'.



Mixture Contents:

Common Name	Latin Name	Quantity	Flowers	Height	Life cycle
1 Bedstraw, Lady's	Galium verum	5%	Jun - Sep	50 - 80cm	Perennial
2 Black Medick	Medicago lupulina	3%	May - Oct	15 - 80cm	Annual
3 Burnet, Salad	Sanguisorba minor	5%	Jun - Sep	15 - 50cm	Perennial
4 Buttercup, Meadow	Ranunculus acris	6%	May - Jun	30 - 100cm	Perennial
5 Champion, Red	Silene dioica	6%	Apr - Sep	60 - 90cm	Perennial
6 Champion, White	Silene alba	5%	May - Oct	50 - 100cm	Perennial
7 Carrot, Wild	Daucus carota	4%	Jun - Oct	30 - 100cm	Perennial
8 Chamomile, Corn	Anthemis arvensis	3%	Jun - Jul	30 - 50cm	Annual
9 Corn Cockle	Agrostemma githago	9%	May - Aug	50 - 70cm	Annual
10 Cornflower	Centaurea cyanus	4%	Jun - Oct	20 - 80cm	Annual
11 Daisy, Ox-eye	Leucanthemum vulgare	5%	May - Sep	20 - 100cm	Perennial
12 Goatsbeard	Aruncus dioicus	4%	Jun - Aug	30 - 90cm	Perennial
13 Knapweed, Common	Centaurea nigra	7%	Jun - Sep	30 - 80cm	Perennial
14 Marigold, Corn	Chrysanthemum segetum	3%	Jun - Oct	30 - 50cm	Annual
15 Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria	3%	Jun - Aug	80 - 200cm	Perennial
16 Poppy, Common	Papaver rhoeas	1%	May - Jul	50 - 70cm	Annual
17 Scabious, Field	Knautia arvensis	2%	Jul - Sep	30 - 200cm	Perennial
18 Self-heal	Prunella vulgaris	5%	Jun - Sep	15 - 30cm	Perennial
19 Sorrel, Common	Rumex acetosa	5%	May - Jul	30 - 100cm	Perennial
20 Trefoil, Bird's-foot	Lotus corniculatus	3%	Jun - Aug	10 - 40cm	Perennial
21 Vetch, Tufted	Vicia cracca	2%	Jun - Sep	100 - 150cm	Perennial
22 Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	2%	Jun - Oct	20 - 100cm	Perennial
23 Yellow Rattle	Rhinanthus minor	8%	Jun - Sep	25 - 50cm	Annual

Contains:



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

Sowing Rate: 3g/sqm

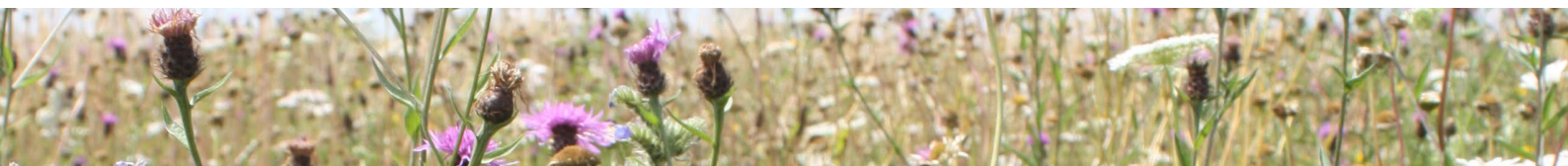
Wildflower seed in Landlife Wildflowers mixtures is of UK native origin.

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



Prepare the Ground

LWRE Restore & Enrich Wildflower Seed Mix performs best in low nutrient soils, which haven't been heavily fertilised in the past. It works well overseeded into existing grassland, providing the sward comprises only fine leaved grasses and does not include ryegrass, agricultural species or weeds.

Cut the grass as short as possible and thoroughly scarify or rake the ground to expose the soil and remove any thatch, moss and other debris from the area.

Finish the seedbed by treading or lightly rolling the area, so that it is firm enough to stand on without leaving indentations.

Remove weeds from the area before sowing. In areas where weeds are prevalent or in areas of high fertility, it may be more suitable to clear the area, remove the topsoil and sow into a prepared seedbed in the subsoil.

Sowing

LWRE should be sown between March and November. Spring and autumn provide ideal conditions as moisture and warmth are in good supply. If overseeding into grass, it is best to sow during autumn when grass growth has slowed down.

Distribute seed with a handheld or pedestrian spreader, at the recommended sowing rate of 3g/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 or rolling the area. This encourages the seeds to fall down to the ground underneath.

It is also possible to broadcast, or drill this mixture for larger 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 3g/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.

This rate also applies when overseeding into grassland as many seeds may fail to germinate due to the increased competition from the existing grasses, and some seeds not reaching the soil surface.

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).

LWRE contains many perennial species, which can be slow to establish and are unlikely to flower in the first year, however the Annual species will generally flower in year one and provide more immediate colour.

It is important to regularly remove the grass canopy in early spring and late autumn to allow the wildflowers to become established and compete with the grasses in the area.

Cut the area down to around 10cm using a scythe, strimmer or mower, leaving the cuttings for up to a week before removing. This will allow them to dry and shed seeds back into the soil.

Second Year

After twelve months the sward should be well established. Simply follow the same regular cutting pattern (in spring and autumn). If the weather is particularly mild or the grass growth is strong, additional cuttings may be required, however avoid doing so before or immediately after flowering to ensure best results.

As an ongoing process, observe 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 the mixture to ensure the wildflowers remain competitive.

Overseeding

If overseeding into grassland, we recommend incorporating at least two 10cm cuts each year; at the beginning of March and November. This reduces the grass canopy, allowing light and air to reach the wildflowers and encourage growth. Where aggressive grasses are dominating, it may be necessary to employ a more regular cutting regime to ensure the wildflowers are not smothered.



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 LWRE 92% 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.