

LW14P Wild Bird 100% Wildflower Seed Mix

LW14P contains fifteen native British wildflower species and five additional cultivated species to provide wild birds with natural 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.

LW14P supports bees, butterflies and other pollinators as it contains 79% of species 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	2%	Jun - Sep	30 - 60cm	Perennial
2	Cornflower	Centaurea cyanus	5%	Jun - Aug	30 - 60cm	Annual
3	Corncockle	Agrostemma githago	4%	May - Aug	50 - 70cm	Annual
4	Dwarf Sunflower	Helianthus annuus	15%	Jun - Sep	100 - 150cm	Annual
5	Goat's Beard	Trogopogon pratensis	1%	May - Jul	30 - 60cm	Perennial
6	Hawkbit, Rough	Leontodon hispidus	2%	Jun - Oct	15 - 35cm	Perennial
7	Knapweed, Common	Centaurea nigra	5%	Jun - Sep	30 - 80cm	Perennial
8	Knapweed, Greater	Centaurea scabiosa	5%	Jun - Sep	50 - 90cm	Perennial
9	Linseed	Linum usitatissimum	6%	Jun - Sep	40 - 70cm	Annual
10	Marigold, Corn	Chrysanthemum segetum	5%	Jun - Aug	30 - 50cm	Annual
11	Marjoram	Origanum vulgare	2%	Jul - Oct	30 - 50cm	Perennial
12	Millet, White	Panicum miliaceum	5%	Sep - Dec	65 - 85cm	Annual
13	Oxeye Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare	2%	May - Sep	20 - 100cm	Perennial
14	Phacelia	Phacelia tanacetifolia	5%	Sep - Nov	60 - 90cm	Annual
15	Quinoa	Chenopodium quinoa	5%	Sep - Dec	80 - 100cm	Annual
16	Scabious, Field	Knautia arvensis	2%	Jul - Sep	80 - 100cm	Perennial
17	Selfheal	Prunella vulgaris	5%	Jun - Sep	15 - 30cm	Perennial
18	Sorrel, Common	Rumex acetosa	5%	May - Jul	30 - 100cm	Perennial
19	Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum	5%	Jul - Aug	100 - 200cm	Perennial
20	Trefoil, Bird's-foot	Lotus croniculatus	5%	May - Oct	13 - 40cm	Perennial
21	Vetch, Tufted	Vicia cracca	2%	Jun - Sep	100 - 150cm	Perennial
22	Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	2%	Jun - Oct	20 - 100cm	Perennial
23	Wild Carrot	Daucus carota	5%	Jun - Oct	30 - 100cm	Perennial

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.

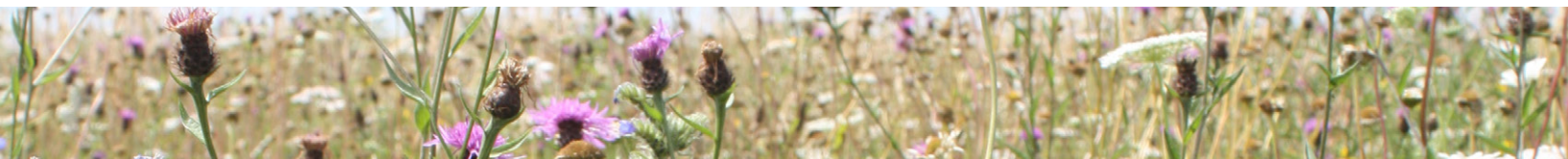
The definition of UK native seed provided by Natural England is: *British native-origin seed refers to seed originally collected from wild populations in Great Britain (from sites with no known history of sowing of amenity or agricultural varieties) and either sown directly, or grown on as a field crop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

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Prepare the Ground

LW14P Wild Bird Wildflower Seed Mix 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

LW14P should be sown in early spring around March/April after the winter frosts have passed.

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 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 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.

Maintenance First Year

LW14P is specifically tailored to provide wild birds with food and shelter throughout winter, containing a mixture of annual species. Therefore to ensure optimum results it may be necessary to overseed or resow the area each 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).

We recommend leaving the area undisturbed for as long as possible, ideally until February / March (before the first spring growth). The seed heads provide a food source for a range of wild birds throughout the winter months.

In March 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 any remaining seeds back into the soil.

Second Year

After twelve months the sward should be well established and requires little additional maintenance. Simply follow the same annual cut pattern in spring and resow as required.

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.



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 LW14P 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.

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