

## Wildflower Turf Ltd

### Meadowscape Pro™ Native Enriched: *WFT-Meadowscape Pro-Native-Enriched*

SEED SPECIFICATION – 100% flowers, no grasses unless requested

❖ Subject to seed availability

	<b>FLORA</b>		
1	Alpine Forget Me Not	<i>(Myosotis alpestris)</i>	P
2	Alpine Rock Cress	<i>(Arabis alpina)</i>	P
3	Autumn Hawkbit	<i>(Scorzoneroides autumnalis)</i>	P
4	Baby's Breath	<i>(Gypsophila elegans)</i>	A
5	Betony	<i>(Stachys officinalis)</i>	P
6	Birds-foot Trefoil	<i>(Lotus corniculatus)</i>	P
7	Black Medic	<i>(Medicago lupulina)</i>	SLP
8	Bladder Campion	<i>(Silene vulgaris)</i>	P
9	Borage	<i>(Borago officinalis)</i>	A
10	Cats Ear	<i>(Hypochaeris radicata)</i>	P
11	Common Columbine	<i>(Aquilegia vulgaris)</i>	P
12	Common Corncockle	<i>(Agrostemma githago)</i>	A
13	Common Pink	<i>(Dianthus plumarius)</i>	P
14	Common Knapweed	<i>(Centaurea nigra)</i>	P
15	Common Poppy	<i>(Papaver rhoeas)</i>	A
16	Common Toadflax	<i>(Linaria vulgaris)</i>	P
17	Common Vetch	<i>(Vicia sativa ssp. Segetalis)</i>	P
18	Cornflower	<i>(Centaurea cyanus)</i>	A
19	Cowslip	<i>(Primula veris)</i>	P
20	Crimson Clover	<i>(Trifolium incarnatum)</i>	A
21	Dames Violet	<i>(Hesperis matronalis)</i>	B
22	English Marigold	<i>(Calendula officinalis)</i>	SLP
23	Fenugreek	<i>(Trigonella foenum-graecum)</i>	A
24	Field Scabious	<i>(Knautia arvensis)</i>	P
25	Garden Candytuft	<i>(Iberis umbellata)</i>	A
26	Great Large Bellflower	<i>(Campanula latifolia)</i>	P
27	Honesty	<i>(Lunaria annua)</i>	A
28	Horned Pansy	<i>(Viola cornuta)</i>	P
29	Kidney Vetch	<i>(Anthyllis vulneraria)</i>	P
30	Lady's Bedstraw	<i>(Galium verum)</i>	P
31	Larkspur	<i>(Delphinium consolida)</i>	A
32	Meadow Cranesbill	<i>(Geranium pratense)</i>	P
33	Mountain Madwort	<i>(Alyssum montanum)</i>	P
34	Musk Mallow	<i>(Malva moschata)</i>	P
35	Nodding Catchfly	<i>(Silene pendula)</i>	A
36	Oxeye Daisy	<i>(Leucanthemum vulgare)</i>	P
37	Perforate St John Wort	<i>(Hypericum perforatum)</i>	P
38	Perennial Flax	<i>(Linum perenne)</i>	P
39	Ragged Robin	<i>(Lychnis flos-cuculi)</i>	P
40	Red Campion	<i>(Silene dioica)</i>	P

41	Salad Burnet	( <i>Sanguisorba minor</i> )	P
42	Self Heal	( <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> )	P
43	Siberian Wallflower	( <i>Cheiranthus allionii</i> )	B
44	Strawberry Clover	( <i>Trifolium fragiferum</i> )	P
45	Sweet William	( <i>Dianthus barbatus</i> )	B
46	Tufted Vetch	( <i>Vicia cracca</i> )	P
47	Viper Bugloss	( <i>Echium vulgare</i> )	B
48	Wallflower	( <i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i> )	P
49	White Campion	( <i>Silene latifolia</i> )	P
50	Wild Marjoram	( <i>Origanum vulgare</i> )	P
51	Wild Red Clover	( <i>Trifolium pratense</i> )	P
52	Yarrow	( <i>Achillea millefolium</i> )	P

**Key: P = Perennial; B = Biennial; A = Annual; SLP = Short Lived Perennial**  
**Red species names are not UK provenance seed for this mix only**

## 1. Meadowscape Pro™ Native Enriched

1.1	Meadowscape Pro™ is a unique soil-free wildflower growing medium. The material uses an inert, pH modified, low nutrient, compost based growing medium that incorporates wildflower seed as well as a number of ingredients to promote successful wildflower seed germination and strong plant and root establishment.	
1.2	Meadowscape Pro™ Native Enriched is made up of 100% UK native and naturalised wildflowers, a mix of annuals, biennials, and perennials providing more colour and interest. It is a 'cottage garden' look and feel that will naturalise over time. Bespoke mixes are produced to order.	
1.3	Meadowscape Pro™ can be supplied in bulker lorries or in bulk bags and has an approximate weight of 10kgs/m <sup>2</sup> . Each bag contains enough growing medium to cover 40m <sup>2</sup> in 1m <sup>3</sup> bulk bags or 80m <sup>2</sup> in 2m <sup>3</sup> bulk bags. Bulker lorries hold enough loose growing medium to cover approximately 2-3,000m <sup>2</sup> .	

## 2. Meadowscape Pro™ Preparation and Installation

2.1	Do NOT rotovate, dig or disturb the soil. The existing vegetation should be killed or removed. Spraying off the area should be conducted according to the chemical manufacturer's instructions a minimum of 2 weeks before installation of the Meadowscape Pro™. If there is a residue of more than a light covering of dead surface vegetation after two weeks then this needs to be cut and removed. This is necessary otherwise Meadowscape Pro™ will be suspended on the dead thatch above the soil surface, preventing good seed germination and successful seedling growth. Meadowscape Pro™ can also be laid on <b>sterile</b> imported soil, but if so the soil needs to be levelled for a smooth finish for ease of laying product.	Soil Preparation
2.2	Ensure soil is not waterlogged or compacted prior to installing Meadowscape Pro™. The soil does not need to be fertilized before or after the installation. We would advise <b>not</b> stripping back the top soil to reduce soil fertility before using Meadowscape Pro™ as it needs some level of fertility to get well-established initially and is an unnecessary ground preparation step. However, where soil is fertile, particular attention must be paid to the maintenance regime – see section 3.1	Soil conditions and fertility
2.3	When laying Meadowscape Pro™, care should be taken to ensure a uniform depth of 20 – 25mm is laid. Do not over or under apply the material. Over application results in an imbalance of seed and nutrient ratios for a given area creating too much competition between the plants. Under applying will create a thinner layer of seeded material	Laying Meadowscape Pro™

2.4	<p>creating sparser and poorer germination results whilst also limiting Meadowscape Pro's™ ability to suppress weed seeds in the surface of the soil beneath.</p> <p>Once laid, water the area thoroughly, for the first few weeks until a seedling sward starts to appear– this could take up to 4-6 weeks (weather dependent). There is no need to soak the soil before laying but it is important to check that the initial watering soaks through the entire dressing of growing medium and ideally into the soil beneath. Do this by scratching the growing medium during watering to assess sufficient water uptake. Once the Meadowscape Pro™ is wet through, stop watering – excessive watering will lead to run off and erosion of the material. Do not allow the profile of the Meadowscape Pro™ to dry out while the seeds establish – this is very important. Depending on the time of year, seedlings will emerge in the first few weeks and these plants will develop rapidly as a result of the perfect growing conditions the Meadowscape Pro™ provide.</p>	Watering
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### 3.0 Meadowscape Pro™ Maintenance

3.1	<p>No fertilizer is needed, although in some circumstances, for example on a green roof or where the wildflower installation is on very low fertility soil such as sand or gravel, the addition of a light dose of fertilizer in the spring may improve plant development. Please refer to Wildflower Turf Ltd.</p>	Fertilizer
3.2	<p>Once established Meadowscape Pro™ requires little maintenance. For the annual maintenance cut in the Autumn, it is important to cut the meadow down to 1 to 2 inches (25mm to 50mm) off the ground and remove all cuttings. This can be done by strimming and raking, or using a mower and collecting the cuttings. Make sure these tools are sharp. The cut is an important part of the meadows life cycle and ensures that re-growth and species diversity year on year. Cuttings should not be left on the meadow, as they add undesirable fertility to the ground. It is also important to remove all leaf litter that falls onto the area.</p>	Annual Maintenance
3.3	<p>The annual maintenance cut should be done in late September, early October. There is no need for a set date, but this timing will allow the plants in the meadow to regenerate before the first frost typically in November. You can choose to cut only half of the meadow area at one time to allow time for fauna to migrate to the uncut meadow. Allow some regrowth of the cut area before cutting the second half, but aim to have finished all cutting by the end of the first week of October. Over time alternate the areas that are cut early and the areas that are left as this will benefit species diversity.</p>	Timing the cut

3.4	<p>On fertile sites or where you might have species dominance or too vigorous early growth, a second cut at the end of May, beginning of June can be introduced. This high cut, approximately 8 to 10 inches off the ground (200mm to 250mm) to remove the flower heads but leaving enough plant stems and leaf area to regenerate, and removal of all cuttings, will help to knock back some species dominance, reduce soil fertility and open up the sward to more light and air circulation to promote diversity of lower growing species. Once the cutting has been completed and all cuttings removed, give the area a good soaking with water to encourage the next flush of growth. Introducing this early summer cut and removal will mean your second Autumn cut and removal will be later that year, up to the end of October.</p>	Managing fertility in the ground
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