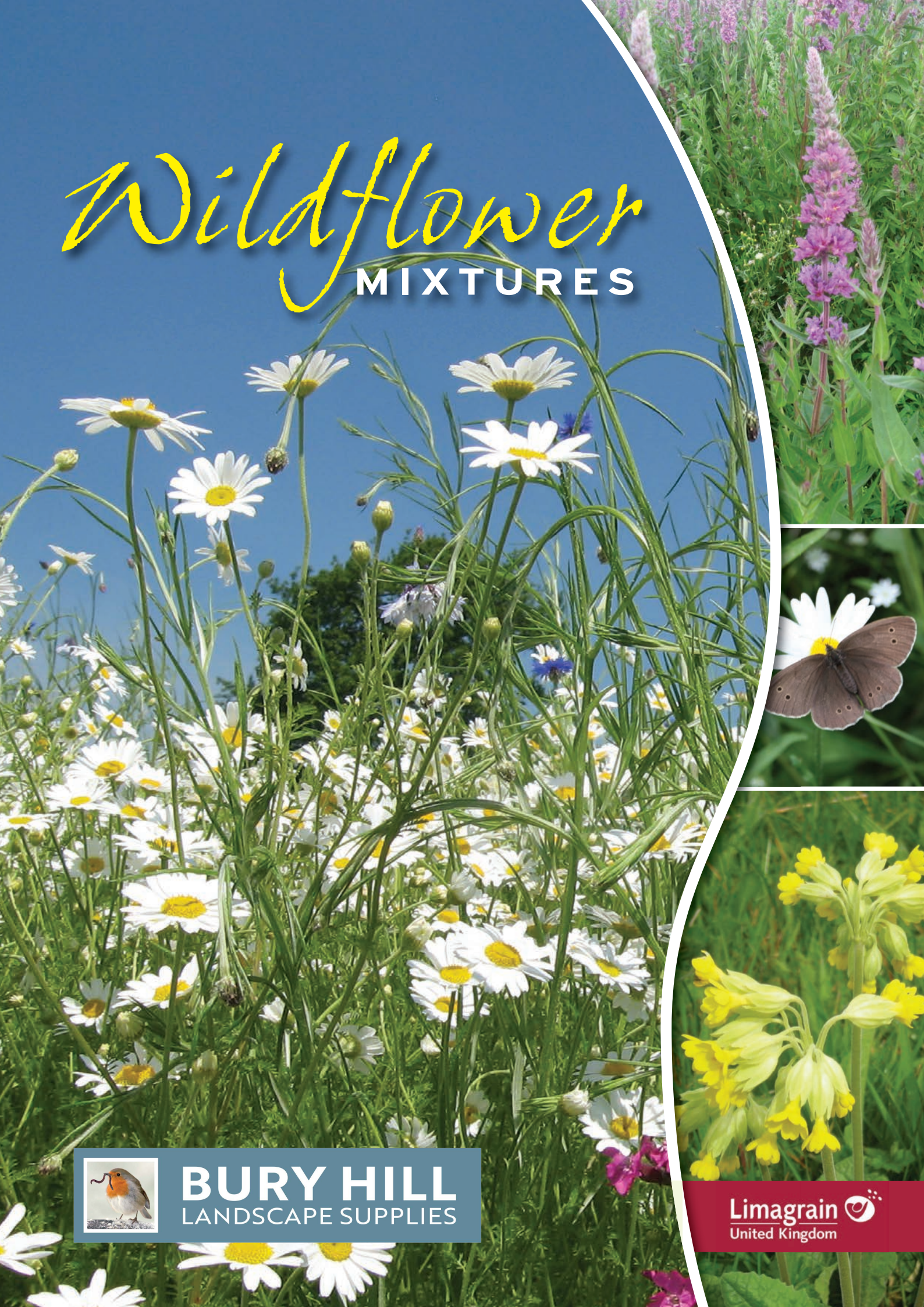


# Wildflower

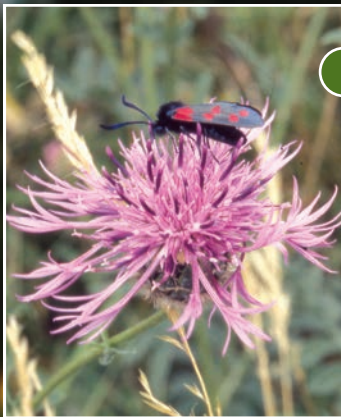
## MIXTURES



**BURY HILL**  
LANDSCAPE SUPPLIES

**Limagrain**  
United Kingdom





## AWF 1

### Shaded Areas

A carefully selected mixture suitable for shaded areas and woodlands.

**Sowing rate 3-5g/m<sup>2</sup>**  
**Pack size 1kilo**

**Betony**  
*Stachys officinalis*

**Bluebell**  
*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*

**Foxglove**  
*Digitalis purpurea*

**Garlic Mustard**  
*Alliaria petiolata*

**Hedge Bedstraw**  
*Galium mollugo*

**Hedge Woundwort**  
*Stachys sylvatica*

**Nettle Leaved Bellflower**  
*Campanula trachelium*

**Red Campion**  
*Silene dioica*

**Self Heal**  
*Prunella vulgaris*

**Wild Angelica**  
*Angelica sylvestris*

**Wood Aven**  
*Geum urbanum*

**Wood Sage**  
*Teucrium scorodonia*



## AWF 2

### Wetland Soils

Suitable for damp, moist and wet soils also on saturated banks of ponds, streams, rivers and ditches.

**Sowing rate 3-5g/m<sup>2</sup>**  
**Pack size 1kilo**

**Betony**  
*Stachys officinalis*

**Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil**  
*Lotus uliginosus*

**Knapweed**  
*Centaurea nigra*

**Meadow Buttercup**  
*Ranunculus acris*

**Meadow Sweet**  
*Filipendula ulmaria*

**Oxeye Daisy**  
*Leucanthemum vulgare*

**Purple Loosestrife**  
*Lythrum salicaria*

**Ragged Robin**  
*Lychnis flos-cuculi*

**Red Campion**  
*Silene dioica*

**Self Heal**  
*Prunella vulgaris*

**Sneezewort**  
*Achillea ptarmica*

**Water Aven**  
*Geum rivale*



## AWF 3

### Lime / Calcareous Soils

On soils overlying limestone or chalk, particular types of flowers can be found, and these are contained in this carefully selected blend of species.

**Sowing rate 3-5g/m<sup>2</sup>**  
**Pack size 1kilo**

**Agrimony**  
*Agrimonia eupatoria*

**Betony**  
*Stachys officinalis*

**Black Medick**  
*Medicago lupulina*

**Common Birdsfoot Trefoil**  
*Lotus corniculatus*

**Common Knapweed**  
*Centaurea nigra*

**Cowslip**  
*Primula veris*

**Dandelion**  
*Taraxacum officinale*

**Field Scabious**  
*Knautia arvensis*

**Greater Knapweed**  
*Centaurea scabiosa*

**Hoary Plantain**  
*Plantago media*

**Kidney Vetch**  
*Anthyllis vulneraria*

**Oxeye Daisy**  
*Lecanthemum vulgare*

**Salad Burnet**  
*Sanguisorba minor*

**Self Heal**  
*Prunella vulgaris*

**Wild Basil**  
*Clinopodium vulgare*

**Wild Carrot**  
*Daucus carota*

**Wild Mignonette**  
*Reseda lutea*

**Yarrow**  
*Achillea millefolium*

**Yellow - Rattle**  
*Rhinanthus minor*



## AWF 4

### Clay Soils

This mixture should be sown on all clay soils and uses species typically found on this soil type.

**Sowing rate 3-5g/m<sup>2</sup>**  
**Pack size 1kilo**

**Birdsfoot Trefoil**  
*Lotus corniculatus*

**Bulbous Buttercup**  
*Ranunculus bulbosus*

**Common Vetch**  
*Vicia sativa*

**Knapweed**  
*Centaurea nigra*

**Ladys Bedstraw**  
*Galium verum*

**Lesser Trefoil**  
*Lotus corniculatus*

**Oxeye Daisy**  
*Lecanthemum vulgare*

**Salad Burnet**  
*Sanguisorba minor*

**Self Heal**  
*Prunella vulgaris*

**Teasel**  
*Dipsacus fullonum*

**Wild Carrot**  
*Daucus carota*





# Wild Flower Management Guidelines

Select a weed-free site of low fertility.

Fertiliser should not be used, since broad-leaved and grass weeds, together with cultivated grasses contained in standard mixtures, can be highly competitive on fertile soils. This can adversely affect seed germination, establishment and subsequent growth. However, increased grass cutting can help to counteract over-competitive growth.

Control weeds before sowing. Annual weeds may be hoed, buried or killed with a contact herbicide. Perennial weeds should be eradicated by a translocated glyphosate-based herbicide.

Sow mixtures either from early March to early May, or from early August to mid-September. This will ensure optimum establishment of most species.

Cultivate the ground to provide a fine, weed-free seed bed. Firm if necessary.

Take care to sow evenly, at the recommended rate. Thoroughly mixing one part seed with four parts dry sand makes it more easily distributed.

Rake the seed in lightly with a spring-tined rake and firm the soil by treading or, preferably, rolling. This ensures that the seed comes into contact with moisture in the soil.

Water with a fine spray. This will avoid disturbing the surface of the soil. Keep the area well-watered and free from any unwanted plants.

Cut the sward every six to eight weeks during the first year after sowing and remove the cuttings. This will prevent the grass from over growing the slower growing wild flowers.

In the following years, cut in early spring, before growth starts, and in October, after all wild flower seeds have been shed.

Remove the cuttings.



## WILD FLOWER SOWING GUIDE



● Sowing possible

● Optimum sowing window

## Mixture Composition

We have carefully formulated our wild flower mixtures to meet a number of different habitats and soil types. This can range from a sandy soil to a hedgerow habitat.

Low maintenance grass species (*see panel below*) are included in the mixture to act as a nurse crop in the early

years of establishment and growth. The grasses help suppress weed invasion, whilst allowing the wild flowers to flourish.

All our AWF mixtures contain 20% native British produced wild flowers and 80% grasses (see below for details).

## 80% Grasses

Browntop Bent  
Chewings Fescue  
Crested Dogstail  
Sheeps Fescue

Agrostis capillaris  
Festuca rubra commutata  
Cynosurus cristatus  
Festuca ovina

Slender Creeping Red Fescue  
Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass  
Strong Creeping Red Fescue

Festuca rubra litoralis  
Poa Pratensis  
Festuca rubra rubra

**All our AWF Wild Flower Mixtures contain 80% grasses and 20% native British produced wild flowers**





## AWF 5

### Acid Soils

The flowers selected in this mixture naturally occur on soils characterised by a low pH, which allows you to produce a flowery sward on a range of acid soils.

**Sowing rate 3-5g/m<sup>2</sup>**  
**Pack size 1kilo**

**Common Birdsfoot Trefoil**  
*Lotus corniculatus*  
**Common Knapweed**  
*Centaurea nigra*  
**Common Sorrel**  
*Rumex acetosella*  
**Common Toadflax**  
*Linaria vulgaris*  
**Common Vetch**  
*Vicia sativa*  
**Dandelion**  
*Taraxacum officinale*  
**Devils Bit Scabious**  
*Succisa pratensis*

**Lady's Bedstraw**  
*Galium verum*  
**Meadow Buttercup**  
*Ranunculus acris*  
**Musk Mallow**  
*Malva moschata*  
**Oxeye Daisy**  
*Lecanthemum vulgare*  
**St Johns Wort**  
*Hypericum perforatum*  
**Ragged Robin**  
*Lychnis flos-cuculi*

**Self Heal**  
*Prunella vulgaris*  
**White Campion**  
*Silene alba*  
**Wild Basil**  
*Clinopodium vulgare*  
**Yellow Rattle**  
*Rhinanthus minor*



## AWF 6

### Loam / Alluvial Soils

This mixture is suitable for establishing flowery grassland on all loam/alluvial type soils and can produce a rich diverse sward.

**Sowing rate 3-5g/m<sup>2</sup>**  
**Pack size 1kilo**

**Betony**  
*Stachys officinalis*  
**Birdsfoot Trefoil**  
*Lotus corniculatus*  
**Bulbous Buttercup**  
*Ranunculus bulbosus*  
**Catsear**  
*Hypochaeris radicata*  
**Cowslip**  
*Primula veris*

**Common Knapweed**  
*Centaurea nigra*  
**Lady's Bedstraw**  
*Galium verum*  
**Oxeye Daisy**  
*Lecanthemum vulgare*  
**Salad Burnet**  
*Sanguisorba minor*  
**Self Heal**  
*Prunella vulgaris*  
**White Campion**  
*Silene alba*



## AWF 7

### Hedgerows

Suitable for field and woodland margins.

**Sowing rate 3-5g/m<sup>2</sup>**  
**Pack size 1kilo**

**Betony**  
*Stachys officinalis*  
**Common Knapweed**  
*Centaurea nigra*  
**Garlic Mustard**  
*Alliaria petiolata*  
**Hairy St Johns Wort**  
*Hypericum hirsutum*  
**Hedge Bedstraw**  
*Galium mollugo*

**Hedge Woundwort**  
*Stachys sylvatica*  
**Red Campion**  
*Silene dioica*  
**Self Heal**  
*Prunella vulgaris*  
**Teasel**  
*Dipsacus fullonum*  
**Wood Avens**  
*Geum urbanum*

**Yarrow**  
*Achillea millefolium*



## AWF 8

### Sandy Soils

On free draining sandy soils we advise the use of this mixture to recreate a meadow typical for this soil type.

**Sowing rate 3-5g/m<sup>2</sup>**  
**Pack size 1kilo**

**Black Medick**  
*Medicago lupulina*  
**Birdsfoot Trefoil**  
*Lotus corniculatus*  
**Knapweed**  
*Centaurea nigra*  
**Dandelion**  
*Taraxacum officinale*  
**Field Forget me not**  
*Myosotis arvensis*  
**Hoary Plantain**  
*Plantago media*  
**Kidney Vetch**  
*Anthyllis vulneraria*  
**Lady's Bedstraw**  
*Galium verum*

**Musk Mallow**  
*Malva moschata*  
**Oxeye Daisy**  
*Lecanthemum vulgare*  
**Perforate St Johns Wort**  
*Hypericum perforatum*  
**Ribwort Plantain**  
*Plantago lanceolata*  
**Self Heal**  
*Prunella vulgaris*  
**Vipers Bugloss**  
*Echium vulgare*  
**Wild mignonette**  
*Reseda luteola*


**White Campion**  
*Silene alba*  
**Wild Carrot**  
*Daucus carota*  
**Wild Mignonette**  
*Reseda lutea*  
**Yarrow**  
*Achillea millefolium*  
**Yellow Rattle**  
*Rhinanthus minor*







### Cornfield Annuals



A popular mixture which recreates the traditional wild flowers that used to thrive in cornfields prior to the advent of modern farming practices especially in relation to their reliance on herbicides. Please note that these flowers are annuals and need to be sown onto disturbed land for best results.

**Sowing rate 2g/m<sup>2</sup>**

<b>55%</b>	Corn Cockle Agrostemma githago	<b>10%</b>	Common Poppy Papaver rhoeas
<b>17.5%</b>	Corn Marigold Chrysanthemum segetum	<b>5%</b>	Corn Chamomile Anthemis arvensis
<b>12.5%</b>	Cornflower Centaurea cyanus		



## Cornfield Annuals Mixture Management Guidelines

As the name suggests, Cornfield mixtures have been developed to re-create the traditional wild flowers that used to thrive in cereal fields prior to the advent of modern farming practices and their reliance on herbicides. It is important to note that this type of mixture is not designed for sowing in or with grass as the flowers will struggle to compete. The species used also need yearly soil disturbance to germinate and so a grass sward is not suitable. Once established an annual bed can be maintained for many years.

### When to sow:

Sow as early as possible - March or April. Alternatively, sow in the early autumn.

### Sowing:

Cultivate the ground to provide a fine, weed-free seedbed. Firm the ground if necessary. Sow at the rate of 2gm per square metre. You may find it easier to mix the seed with 4 parts dry sand to 1 part wild flowers. Agitate the bag at regular intervals to ensure that seed does not all congregate at the bottom. The seed should be divided into 2 and sown at right angles so there is an even spread. Rake the seed in lightly.

### Maintenance:

At the end of the summer, when flowering has finished, ensure that all seed is shaken from the mature plants as you pull them up. Remove any grass and other unwanted plants from the area before raking it level in order to provide conditions suitable for germination. Most species will germinate and establish within a few weeks, although some may not appear until the following spring. Some thinning out may be necessary. New seed may need to be sown into the area for the first 2 or 3 years to build up a really sound plant population.









## Native Wild Flowers are important to all of us

Wild flowers are a very important part of the countryside as they provide a rich, colourful and diverse ecological habitat for many insects and wildlife.

They also offer great aesthetic value to enhance the natural beauty of the British countryside, parkland and gardens.

### Key Uses

Our range of AWF Wild flower mixtures can be used on many types of amenity and agricultural areas including:

#### Parks, Gardens and Landscape areas:

The appearance of these locations can be greatly improved by having an established wild flower area. The rich and varied wild flower species give a flowering period from spring all the way through to autumn creating a colourful environment whilst providing a habitat for wildlife.

#### Golf Courses:

Golf Courses can provide excellent habitats for wild flowers as part of a low maintenance scheme which can help to improve the biodiversity on the golf course

#### Highways:

Road highway schemes are also very popular sites to establish wild flowers as they provide areas for insects and wildlife while requiring less mowing and maintenance compared to 100% grass swards

#### Agricultural land:

Farmers and land owners are now being encouraged to establish field margins and new areas of wild flowers which will help populations of butterflies, bees and other insects increase. This also provides habitats for game birds and other wildlife.



Over the past 50 years, the number of traditional wild flower meadows has sadly declined which has resulted in a noted decrease of British Insects. In order for pollination to take place, we need the perfect flowers to attract those all-important bees so they can ensure the plants become fertilised and produce seeds and fruit. Limagrain's eight different AWF mixtures and the Cornfield Annual Mixture which are listed in this booklet all contain some of the recommended plants on the Royal Horticultural Society's list of plants which are 'Perfect for Pollinators'. You can read more about the need for bees on the RHS website [www.rhs.org.uk](http://www.rhs.org.uk)





If you would like information on our range of Amenity Grass seed mixtures then please visit  
our website

[www.buryhilltopsoilandlogs.co.uk](http://www.buryhilltopsoilandlogs.co.uk)



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