

Wildflower Turf Ltd

Product name: Wildflower Turf Native Enriched Turf

Product code: WFT-Native-Enriched-Bio

SEED SPECIFICATION – 85% flowers / 15% grass

❖ Subject to seed availability

	FLORA		
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

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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
	GRASSES		
53	Yellow Oatgrass	(<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>)	P
54	Sweet Vernal Grass	(<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>)	P
55	Quaking Grass	(<i>Briza media</i>)	P

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

1. Wildflower Turf

1.1	Wildflower Turf (WFT-Native-Enriched-Bio) is a soil-free turf system that is made up of wildflowers which thrive in a wide range of soil types. It is nursery grown to produce a mat of wildflower plants that retains 100% of its root system.	
1.2	The turf is made up of UK native and naturalised wildflowers and grasses, with a minimum of 85% wildflowers 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	The soil-less growing technique uses an inert, pH modified, low nutrient, compost based growing medium that is compatible with all Wildflower Turf Limited products.	
1.4	A fine perforated bio-based membrane or netting made of plant-based material is incorporated in the root zone of the turf to provide stability and strength, whilst maintaining a relatively lightweight roll ranging from 15-20kgs/m ² (depending on maturity and moisture content when lifted). Left in the field bio-fabrics, like any other organic material, slowly decompose biologically through the actions microorganisms, such as bacteria and fungi, assimilating into the natural environment over time without any ecological harm. Real world outdoor applications result in a much wider variety of environments, resulting in longer life expectancies. So, although we are still building our knowledge on real life experience with these new materials, generally, subject to fabric thickness and construction, these plant based membranes have a typical life expectancy of 3 to 5 years on exposed surface applications and less than this when buried.	
1.5	Turf size will vary with application but is generally 1m x 0.64m = 0.64m ² slabbed OR 1.62m x 0.77m = 1.25m ² rolled per turf on pallets. Larger 2 x 20m (40m ²) roll sizes are also available. They can each weigh between 750-900kgs each and need special machinery to offload and roll out on site.	

2. Wildflower Turf Preparation and Installation

2.1	Existing vegetation should be killed or removed. Dig over or rotovate the soil to at least 100mm deep and rake over to create a reasonably fine tilth. Remove large stones, roots or clods of earth as it is important that the roots of the plants in the turf are all in close contact with the soil.	Soil preparation
2.2	Ensure soil is not waterlogged or compacted prior to laying the turf. The soil does not need to be fertilized before or after laying the turf. We would advise not stripping back the top soil to	Soil conditions and fertility

	reduce soil fertility before using Wildflower Turf 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	
2.3	The turf needs to be laid on a minimum of 100mm (4 inches) of growing medium or soil, the deeper the soil depth the greater capability of moisture retention and less irrigation required. There is usually no need to import top soil unless the levels on site are not sufficient or there is just sub-soil. In this case, a thin layer of 25-50mm (minimum) of top soil with greater than 0.15% organic nitrogen, less than 26mg/l of phosphorus and a low weed seed bank is recommended. Avoid compaction of subsoil layer. Please refer to Wildflower Turf Ltd if unsure. Care should be taken to ensure that all joints are butted up correctly to prevent the growth of weeds. Do not overlap the turf at the joints or create tension so joints pull apart or shrink.	Laying the turf
2.4	It is recommended to dress joints, edges and small gaps during the Wildflower Turf installation with WFT-Finisher. Please refer to Wildflower Turf Ltd for more information.	WFT-Finisher
2.5	Once laid, water the turf thoroughly, for the first couple of weeks (weather dependent), until the turf is rooted in. Ensure the soil underneath the turf is damp to be sure you have given it adequate water. Do this by lifting a corner of the turf. Do not allow the turf to dry out while it establishes, which should take approximately 2-3 weeks (weather dependent). Do not over water the turf, as this can promote grass domination in the sward. Once established the wildflowers can be fairly drought tolerant and shouldn't need watering again.	Watering

3. Wildflower Turf Maintenance

3.1	No fertilizer is needed, although in some circumstances, for example on a green roof or where the turf 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.	Fertilizer
3.2	Once established Wildflower Turf 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 re-growth and species diversity year on year. Cuttings should not be left on the	Annual Maintenance

<p>3.3</p>	<p>meadow, as they add undesirable fertility to the ground. It is also important to remove all leaf litter that falls onto the area.</p> <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>	<p>Timing the cut</p>
<p>3.4</p>	<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>	<p>Managing fertility in the ground</p>