

## Wildflower Turf Ltd

### Wildflower Turf SuD Turf: *WFT-SUD-37*

SEED SPECIFICATION – minimum 50% flowers

❖ Subject to seed availability

	<b>FLORA</b>		
1	Autumn Hawkbit	<i>(Leontodon autumnalis)</i>	P
2	Betony	<i>(Stachys officinalis)</i>	P
3	Bird's foot Trefoil	<i>(Lotus corniculatus)</i>	P
4	Bladder Campion	<i>(Silene vulgaris)</i>	P
5	Cat's ear	<i>(Hypochaeris radicata)</i>	P
6	Common Knapweed	<i>(Centaurea nigra)</i>	P
7	Common Sorrel	<i>(Rumex acetosa)</i>	P
8	Common Toadflax	<i>(Linaria vulgaris)</i>	P
9	Common Vetch	<i>(Vicia sativa)</i>	P
10	Cowslip	<i>(Primula veris)</i>	P
11	Field Scabious	<i>(Knautia arvensis)</i>	P
12	Kidney Vetch	<i>(Anthyllis vulneraria)</i>	P
13	Lady's Bedstraw	<i>(Galium verum)</i>	P
14	Meadow Buttercup	<i>(Ranunculus acris)</i>	P
15	Meadow Cranesbill	<i>(Geranium pratense)</i>	P
16	Meadowsweet	<i>(Filipendula ulmaria)</i>	P
17	Musk Mallow	<i>(Malva moschata)</i>	P
18	Ox Eye Daisy	<i>(Leucanthemum vulgare)</i>	P
19	Perforate St John's Wort	<i>(Hypericum perforatum)</i>	P
20	Ragged Robin	<i>(Lychnis flos-cuculi)</i>	P
21	Red Campion	<i>(Silene dioica)</i>	P
22	Ribwort Plantain	<i>(Plantago lanceolata)</i>	P
23	Rough Hawkbit	<i>(Leontodon hispidus)</i>	P
24	Sainfoin	<i>(Onobrychis vicifolia)</i>	P
25	Salad Burnet	<i>(Sanguisorba minor)</i>	P
26	Self-heal	<i>(Prunella vulgaris)</i>	P
27	Tufted Vetch	<i>(Vicia cracca)</i>	P

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28	White Champion	<i>(Silene latifolia)</i>	P
29	Wild Carrot	<i>(Daucus carota)</i>	P
30	Wild Marjoram	<i>(Origanum vulgare)</i>	P
31	Wild Red Clover	<i>(Trifolium pratense)</i>	P
32	Yarrow	<i>(Achillea millefolium)</i>	P
33	Yellow Rattle	<i>(Rhinanthus minor)</i>	A
34	<b>GRASSES</b>		
35	Sheep's Fescue	<i>(Festuca ovina)</i>	P
36	Crested Dog's tail	<i>(Cynosurus cristatus)</i>	P
37	Yellow Oatgrass	<i>(Trisetum flavescens)</i>	P
38	Slender Creeping Red Fescue	<i>(Festuca rubra ssp.littoralis)</i>	P
39	Sweet Vernal Grass	<i>(Anthoxanthum odoratum)</i>	P
40	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass	<i>(Poa pratensis)</i>	P

**Key: P = Perennial; B = Biennial; A = Annual; SLP = Short Lived Perennial**

#### 1. Wildflower Turf

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<p>1.1</p> <p>1.2</p> <p>1.3</p> <p>1.4</p> <p>1.5</p>	<p>Wildflower Turf (WFT-SUD-37) is a soil-free turf system that is made up of grasses and wildflowers which thrive in a wide range of soil types. It is designed for Sustainable Drainage Systems and Bioswale applications, being able to handle periodic flooding, assisting water dispersal and breaking up soil pans. It is nursery grown to produce a mat of wildflower plants that retains 100% of its root system.</p> <p>The turf is made up of UK native wildflowers and grasses, with a minimum of 50% wildflowers providing a natural look. Bespoke mixes are produced to order.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A fine degradable net 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<sup>2</sup> (depending on maturity and moisture content when lifted).</p> <p>Turf size will vary with application but is generally 1m x 0.64m = 0.64m<sup>2</sup> slabbed OR 1.62m x 0.77m = 1.25m<sup>2</sup> rolled per turf on pallets. Larger 2 x 20m (40m<sup>2</sup>) roll sizes are also available. They can each weigh between 750-900kgs each and need special machinery to offload and roll out on site.</p>	
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## 2. Wildflower Turf Preparation and Installation

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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 <b>not</b> stripping back the top soil to 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	Soil conditions and fertility
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	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

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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 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.	Annual Maintenance
3.3	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.	Timing the cut
3.4	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.	Managing fertility in the ground