

Wildflower Turf Ltd

Wildflower Shade Tolerant Turf *WFT-Shade-41

SEED SPECIFICATION – 20% grass / 80% flowers

❖ Subject to seed availability

	FLORA		
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	Cat's ear	(<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>)	P
5	Common Knapweed	(<i>Centaurea nigra</i>)	P
6	Common Sorrel	(<i>Rumex acetosa</i>)	P
7	Common Toadflax	(<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>)	P
8	Common Vetch	(<i>Vicia sativa</i>)	P
9	Cowslip	(<i>Primula veris</i>)	P
10	Dames Violet	(<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>)	P
11	Field Scabious	(<i>Knautia arvensis</i>)	SLP
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	Meadow Vetchling	(<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>)	P
17	Meadowsweet	(<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>)	P
18	Musk Mallow	(<i>Malva moschata</i>)	P
19	Nettle Leaved Bellflower	(<i>Campanula trachelium</i>)	P
20	Ox Eye Daisy	(<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>)	P
21	Perforate St John's Wort	(<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)	P
22	Ragged Robin	(<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>)	P
23	Red Campion	(<i>Silene dioica</i>)	P
24	Ribwort Plantain	(<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>)	P
25	Rough Hawkbit	(<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>)	P
26	Sainfoin	(<i>Onobrychis vicifolia</i>)	P
27	Salad Burnet	(<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>)	P
28	Self-heal	(<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>)	P
29	Sweet Cicely	(<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>)	P
30	Water Avens	(<i>Geum rivale</i>)	P
31	White Campion	(<i>Silene latifolia</i>)	P
32	Wild Carrot	(<i>Daucus carota</i>)	P
33	Wild Marjoram	(<i>Origanum vulgare</i>)	P
34	Wild Mignonette	(<i>Reseda lutea</i>)	P
35	Wild Red Clover	(<i>Trifolium pratense</i>)	P
36	Wood Sage	(<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>)	P
37	Yarrow	(<i>Achillea millefolium</i>)	P
38	Yellow Rattle	(<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>)	A



	GRASSES		
39	Sheep's Fescue	(<i>Festuca ovina</i>)	P
40	Crested Dog's tail	(<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>)	P
41	Yellow Oatgrass	(<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>)	P

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

1.1 Wildflower Turf

1.1.1	Wildflower Turf (WFT-Shade-41) is a soil-free wildflower turf system that is designed to perform well around trees and shaded areas. It is nursery grown to produce a mat of wildflower plants that retains 100% of its root system.	
1.1.2	The turf is made up of UK native wildflowers and grasses, with a minimum of 75% wildflowers although bespoke mixes are produced to order.	
1.1.3	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.	
1.1.4	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 10-15kgs/m ² .	
1.1.5	Turf size will vary with application but is generally 1m x 0.64m = 0.64m ² per turf and slabbed laid flat on pallets. Each slab weighs approximately 14kgs each. Larger 2 x 20m (40m ²) roll sizes are also available, which can each weigh between 750-900kgs each and will need special machinery to offload and roll out on site.	

1.2 Wildflower Turf Preparation and Installation

1.2.1	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
1.2.2	Ensure soil is not waterlogged or compacted prior to laying the turf. There is no need to fertilise the soil before or after laying the turf. Wildflowers thrive on soils that are low in nutrients – although where soils are very low in nutrients a light application of general purpose fertilizer can help with plant establishment. However please refer to Wildflower Turf Ltd if this situation arises. There is no need to strip top soil to reduce soil fertility before using Wildflower Turf, but where	Soil conditions and fertility



<p>1.2.3</p> <p>1.2.4</p>	<p>soil is fertile particular attention must be paid to the maintenance regime – see section 1.3</p> <p>There is usually no need to import top soil unless there is no growing medium there at all. If there is just sub-soil e.g. chalk or clay, then a relatively shallow layer of top soil or a compost based growing medium of approximately 50-75mm (2-3 inches) may be required. Avoid compaction of subsoil layer. Please refer to Wildflower Turf Ltd if unsure.</p> <p>When laying the turf, 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 and do not create tension so joints pull apart or shrink. There is no need to dress the joints with sand or soil – the rapid development of the plants along with the minimal cutting regime ensures all joints are grown in within a week or so of laying the turf.</p> <p>Once laid, water the turf thoroughly, for the first week, depending on the weather. If the soil is not soaked before laying it is important to check that the initial watering soaks through to the soil beneath the turf. Do this by lifting a corner of the turf to ensure that the soil below the turf has received water from the irrigation. This simple technique ensures the turf receives sufficient water during its first irrigation. Do not allow the turf to dry out while it establishes and this should only take approximately 2 weeks. Over watering can result in grass dominating the sward – so only water as necessary. Once established the wildflowers provide a drought tolerant environment and shouldn't need watering again.</p>	<p>Laying the turf</p> <p>Watering</p>
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1.3 Wildflower Turf Maintenance

<p>1.3.1</p> <p>1.3.2</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Once established Wildflower Turf requires very little maintenance, however in the Autumn it is important to cut the plants and remove these cuttings. This can be done by strimming and raking, or using a mower and collecting the cuttings. Make sure these tools are sharp. Cutting the plants back to 1 to 2 inches (25mm to 50mm) in length is an important part of their life cycle and ensures that re-growth and species diversity will continue year on year. If the areas are shaded by trees, ensure that fallen twigs and leaves are removed throughout the autumn period.</p>	<p>Fertilizer</p> <p>Cutting regime</p>
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1.3.3	<p>The cut and remove should be carried out from late summer, ideally after the plants have set and shed their seed. Not only does this tidy up the area for winter but it stops the senesced summer growth from covering the growing plant in a layer of rotting plant material. If left this material becomes adverse competition for the plants and re-introduces nutrients in the form of 'composting' plant material. After the autumn it is important to remove all leaf litter that falls on the area. If the areas are shaded by trees, ensure that fallen twigs and leaves are removed throughout the autumn period. Whilst the shade tolerant turf is capable of withstanding the limited light caused by tree cover, like any other plants, it will not thrive if left covered in leaf litter all winter.</p>	Clear arisings
1.3.4	<p>There is no need for a set date for the late cut and remove but carry out this operation BEFORE the leave start falling off the trees. Timings can vary to suit the required look of the site, but thought should be given to the fauna in the habitat on site. Cutting only half of the meadow area at one time will give 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

