

Wildflower Turf®

Native Enriched

Product Specification

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Product Code:

WFT-Native-Enriched

Manufacturer:

Wildflower Co.

Wildflower Co. products are developed

to outperform comparable solutions

– delivering faster establishment and
superior long-term results.

Manufacturer Contact Details

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Technical Specification

Manufacturer	Wildflower Co.
Turf dimensions	1m x 1.2m slabs or 0.77m x 1.62m rolls, 15-35mm thickness (depending on age)
Weight	16-20kg per metre.
No of species	52 (37 UK native wildflowers, 11 naturalised wildflowers and 4 non-invasive grasses. See full species list for further details.
Grass:flora sowing ratio	85% wildflowers*, 15% grasses
Flowering period	March - October
Established height	30-150cm
Time to establish	2-3 months (at least 1 year for plants that need vernalisation period)
Soil types	Suitable for all soil types
Seed provenance and testing	Grown in England using UK native species. Seed analysis results available on request.
Recyclability	Packaging 100% recyclable, product 100% biodegradable
BNG suitability	Not suitable to BNG projects
Root system	Intact/uncut**
Reinforcing material	Bio-based, biodegradable netting
Seed mix	Calibrated using seed weight analysis

How can I tell if a contractor has used Wildflower Turf®?

Peel up a corner and you should be able to see our white bio-based netting amongst the roots - no-one else uses a white membrane.

* Actual % may vary, based on environmental factors and seed availability. You may not see every species listed as the product is designed to adapt to individual settings, including a wide range of soil types and environmental conditions. Many species may not flower within the first year.

** Growing system: Wildflower Turf® is a soil-free, whole root turf system that is nursery grown to produce a mat of wildflower plants that retains 100% of its root system. A biodegradable, plant-based netting is included within the turf to support the root structure and enable the turf to retain its structural integrity. More information.

Species List

Wildflower Turf® Native Enriched

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All seed grown by Wildflower Co.
is tested to stringent standards for
germination and purity.

Seed analysis results are available
on request.

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Species
Wildflower species
Autumn Hawkbit (<i>Scorzoneroides autumnalis</i>)
Babys Breath (<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>)
Betony (<i>Betonica officinalis</i>)
Birdsfoot Trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>)
Bladder Campion (<i>Silene vulgaris</i>)
Borage (<i>Borago officinalis</i>)
Cats Ear (<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>)
Common/Cottage Pink (<i>Dianthus plumarius</i>)
Common Knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>)
Common Toadflax (<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>)
Common Vetch (<i>Vicia sativa</i>)
Common Poppy (<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>)
Corn Chamomile (<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>)
Corn Marigold (<i>Glebionis segetum</i>)
Corncockle (<i>Agrostemma githago</i>)
Cornflower (<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>)
Cowslip (<i>Primula veris</i>)
Crimson Clover (<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>)
Dames-violet (<i>Hepseris matronalis</i>)
English (Pot) Marigold (<i>Calendula officinalis</i>)
Field Forget-me-not (<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>)
Field Scabious (<i>Knautia arvensis</i>)
Golden Candytuft (<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>)
Great/Large Bellflower (<i>Campanula latifolia</i>)
Greater Knapweed (<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>)
Hedge Bedstraw (<i>Galium album</i>) (prev. <i>mollugo</i>)
Hoary Plantain (<i>Plantago media</i>)
Kidney Vetch (<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>)
Lady's Bedstraw (<i>Galium verum</i>)
Larkspur (<i>Delphinium consolida</i>)
Meadow Cranesbill (<i>Geranium pratense</i>)
Mountain Madwort (<i>Alyssum montanum</i>)
Musk Mallow (<i>Malva moschata</i>)
Nodding Catchfly (<i>Silene pendula</i>)
Oxeye Daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>)
Perforate St John's Wort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)

Flowering Time	Ultimate Height	Colour	Life Cycle
June - Oct	50		P
June - Aug	100		A
June - Aug	60		P
May - Sept	30		P
May - Sept	100		P
May - Sept	60		A
June - Sept	45		P
May - July	50		P
June - Sept	100		P
June - Nov	75		P
Apr - Sept	75		A
June - Aug	60		A
June - Sept	30		A
June - Oct	100		A
May - Sept	120		A
June - Sept	100		A
Apr - June	25		P
June - Sept	50		A
May - July	90		BI
June - Oct	50		BI
Apr - Sept	40		SLP
July - Oct	150		P
Apr - May	30		A
June - Aug	120		P
June - Sept	100		P
June - Sept	100		P
May - Aug	30		P
June - Sept	25		P
June - Sept	50		P
June - Sept	120		A
June - Sept	90		P
May - July	15		P
July - Aug	100		P
June - Sept	50		A
May - July	90		P
June - Aug	150		P

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Perrenial Flax (<i>Linum perenne</i>)
Ragged Robin (<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>)
Red Campion (<i>Silene dioica</i>)
Ribwort Plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>)
Sainfoin (<i>Onobrychis vicifolia</i>)
Salad Burnet (<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>)
Self Heal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>)
Sweet William (<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>)
Sweet William Catchfly (<i>Silene armeria</i>)
Tufted Vetch (<i>Vicia cracca</i>)
Viper’s Bugloss (<i>Echium vulgare</i>)
Wallflower (<i>Erysimum cheiri</i>)
White Campion (<i>Silene latifolia</i>)
Wild Marjoram (<i>Origanum vulgare</i>)
Wild Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>)
Woodland Sage (<i>Salvia nemorosa</i>)
Yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>)
Yellow Rattle (<i>Rhinathus minor</i>)
Grasses
Annual Meadow Grass (<i>Poa annua</i>)
Quaking Grass (<i>Briza media</i>)
Sweet Vernal (<i>Anthoxanum odoratum</i>)
Yellow Oat Grass (<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>)

Flowering Time	Ultimate Height	Colour	Life Cycle
May - June	60		P
June - Aug	100		P
Apr - July	100		P
Apr - Oct	90		P
June - Aug	80		P
June - Aug	65		P
May - Sept	30		P
June - Sept	80		BI / SLP
May - Sept	45		P
June - Aug	120		P
June - Aug	120		BI
Mar - June	50		BI / P
May - Sept	100		SLP
June - Aug	100		P
May - Sept	50		P
June - Sept	80		P
June - Aug	90		P
May - July	50		SLP
Year-round	30		A
June - July	60		SLP
May - June	70		SLP
June - July	60		P

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Preparation and Installation

For a project to thrive, correct installation and management plans must be planned for from the offset.

• Soil Conditions and Fertility

Ensure soil is not waterlogged or compacted prior to laying the turf. The soil does not need to be fertilised before or after laying the turf. We would advise not stripping back the topsoil 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 maintenance section.

• Soil Preparation

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 so that the roots of the plants in the turf are all in close contact with the soil. There is usually no need to import topsoil 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 low fertility topsoil is recommended. Avoid compaction of subsoil layer. Please contact Wildflower Co. if unsure.

• Laying the Turf

Turf should be laid on the day of delivery. The turf needs to be laid on a minimum of 100mm (4 inches) of growing medium or topsoil, the deeper the soil depth the greater capability of moisture retention and less irrigation required. Care should be taken to ensure that all joints are butted up correctly to prevent the growth of weeds. Use WFT-Finisher at this stage. Do not overlap the turf at the joints or create tension so joints pull apart or shrink.

• Watering

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.

Maintenance

For a project to thrive, correct installation and management plans must be planned for from the offset.

Wildflower turf should be well established within a few weeks and once established requires little maintenance other than an essential annual maintenance cut.

The cut is an important part of the meadow's life cycle and ensures re-growth and species diversity year-on-year. 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.

It is important to cut the meadow down to 2-3 inches off the ground and remove all cuttings. This can be done by strimming and raking, or using a mower and collecting the cuttings. 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.

Managing fertility

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, approx. 8-10 inches off the ground, 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 the 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.

Fertiliser

No fertiliser 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 fertiliser in the spring may improve plant development.

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Get a Quote: www.wildflowerexperts.com