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Cornfield Annual

100% Wildflower Seed Mixture

Contains:

Quantity	Wildflower
45%	Cockle, Corn
20%	Cornflower
15%	Chamomile, Corn
15%	Marigold, Corn
5%	Poppy, Common



Did you know;
To attract pollinators, Flowers produce nectar, a Sugary liquid that is high in Energy. Bees and butterflies Will land on the flower to Feed and while doing so Pollen attaches to their Body. When they move on To another flower, the Pollen is transported with Them. This helps increase The genetic diversity of wildflowers

Did you know;
Birds, bees, bats, Butterflies, moths, Flies, beetles, wasps And small mammals Are all common Pollinators. Other Animals, as well as The wind can carry Pollen from flower To flower



Shepherd Seeds Cornfield Annual Wildflower Mixture contains five British native wildflower species that create bright and colourful displays from May to October.

An annual wildflower mixture that produces a wide range of colours throughout early summer. This mixture contains five bold and colourful British native wildflowers Cornfield annuals can also be sown at the same time as a long term perennial wildflower mixture, to give a splash of colour in the summer before the perennial flowers become established

Adding instant colour in the spring after sowing, this mixture is synonymous with the British countryside. With the poppy and corn chamomile bringing bright colour to any garden or meadow

This mixture is best suited to longer term projects where both flowers and lasting habitat are required. The high percentage of perennials in this mixture ensure long lasting colour in the years to come.

We take great pride in the fact that ALL our wildflower seed mixtures are grown, harvested and packed by hand here in the UK. This not only allows us to offer a vast range of

For FREE help and advice choosing the perfect Native Wildflower Mixture for your garden please call the team on **01673 308492**

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Preparing The Area

Wildflowers will not survive or compete in areas of lush grass or weed growth such as thistle, bindweed and nettle. You will need to remove all existing grass and weeds for successful germination. If you don't they could stunt the establishment and growth of your wildflowers

After the site is clear, you should then aggressively rake the area to encourage new weed growth, this should then be removed. Ensure not to fertilise the meadow before hand as this will encourage vigorous grass growth which, again, will out compete the wildflowers.

Sowing the Wildflower Seeds

The process of sowing pure wildflower mixtures and wildflower meadow mixtures is, in essence, the same. All that changes are the sowing rates. Pure wildflower seeds are sown at 3g per square meter where as wildflower meadow mixtures are sown at the slightly higher rate of 5g per square meter.

Scatter wildflower seeds thinly over bare, watered soil until a light covering has be sprinkled across the entire area. For larger plots you can use a small hand spreader which ensures an even coverage and is increases productivity.

Regularly mix the seed when sowing, as seeds will naturally separate due to their size and weight. Once sown, ensure the seeds are in contact with the soil by lightly raking or rolling the area.

Germination and Establishment

Wildflowers tend to take up to 2 weeks to germinate, which is a lot slower then the average meadow grasses. This is why it's important to thoroughly remove weeds in the area prior to sowing.

Because of the time of year, the seedlings won't require watering until the weather starts to get warmer and more temperate.

The wildflowers then lay dormant as they undergo the process of stratification over winter before germination can happen. Similar to this is vernilzation, which the likes of Yellow Rattle and Foxglove undergo, which is the process of experiencing low winter temperatures to initiate the flowering process.

Looking After Your Wildflowers

In the first year, during early spring make sure to cut down your meadow to around 5cm, this will encourage perennial flowers and grasses roots to development.

In Autumn after the flowers have bloomed, cut the meadow again to around 7cm, leaving the cutting to dry. Then simply collect the cutting, giving them a good shake to release any further seed, By doing so you are helping naturally replenish your wildflower meadow.

During the years to come your wildflower meadow will require less maintenance, and less mowing, only needing to be mowed once a year in autumn.

Over-seeding

When over-seeding into grassland ensure the grass is cut short and all the cuttings have been removed as this allows light and air to the wildflowers. Its important there is good soil moisture to help kick start the germination process. Then broadcast the seeds at 3gs per square metre.