

WILDFLOWER

Catalogue &
Growing Guide

Naturescape.co.uk

Established in January 1978



Contents

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1-4 Introduction by
Brian Scarborough | 49 Wildlife Hedges |
| 5-7 Gardening with
Wild Flowers | 50-51 Meadows |
| 8-29 Seeds & Plants | 52 Native Trees & Shrubs |
| 30-31 Plugs & Pots | 53 Ferns |
| 32-33 Seed Collections | 54-68 Wild Flower
Meadows & Mixtures |
| 34-36 Seed Sowing Guide,
Cottage Garden | 69 Sowing Meadow
Mixtures |
| 37 Climbers | 72 Cornfield Annuals |
| 38 Wild Roses | 73 Other Naturescape
Services |
| 39 Sand Dunes | 74 Wildflower
Farm Tearoom |
| 40-41 Bulbs & Corms | 75 Information &
where we are |
| 42-48 Pond & Marsh | |



The interest in wildflower/ wildlife gardening and landscaping continues.

We are grateful for this of course but not surprised. I believe there are three main reasons for this : Firstly, when nature is threatened, people instinctively want to react and growing native plants in variety plays a key role in this. Secondly, many people wish to try growing something different, perhaps the 'cottage garden' type wishing to be a little more adventurous. Lastly there are many people with large gardens who 'are looking to do something with it', which is practical and labour saving. Typically such gardeners have large areas of grassland which is closely mown to be kept tidy. Expensive to maintain by regular mowing, somewhat a chore for many and offering little interest to wildlife. Such areas can be transformed to wildlife meadows, providing colour, interest and an oasis for wildlife and far less costly to maintain.

On a broader landscaping scale conservation and environmental projects are now very popular across the board and it is this future focus that spurs us on to do better for our countryside and planet. This is why we at Naturescape have a strong ethical belief in the reduction of wastage, reducing pollution, being as chemical free as possible and doing the best we can for the environment and generations to come. In recent years we have trialled peat free composts and can now say that all of our potting up is done into peat free soils. We remain true believers of a greener future and whether this is you or not, we are sure you will find wildflower gardening a worthwhile pursuit. We welcome new customers unfamiliar to the subject and hope this catalogue/guide will provide the necessary inspiration.



Hopefully existing customers have already gained this, but we hope everyone will appreciate our new comprehensive catalogue. This is only our 9th catalogue in 40 years and thus represents a significant point for Naturescape.

The fact that the introduction of wildflowers results in an increase in the attendant wildlife has been well proven by our experiences at our Wildflower Farm visitor centre at Langar, Nottinghamshire. This opened in 1990 on what were essentially a number of fields under intensive arable cultivation, with few hedges and trees for shelter and therefore a habitat that attracted little wildlife.

Within a few years following the introduction of mixed native hedgerows and woodland to provide shelter and the construction of ponds, marsh and meadow areas to provide valuable habitats, the site attracted an abundance of wildlife particularly in midsummer when much of the 40 acres or so of wildflowers were in bloom. A notable feature is that if one sits in the wildlife garden the sound of bird song can almost be guaranteed. Similarly in the summer the warbling melody of the Skylark can be heard in the open fields. Indeed it is very gratifying to hear the appreciative comments from visitors to both the wildlife garden and fields. Surrounded by simple yet captivating sights of butterflies, dragon flies, newts etc. whilst being amongst an attractive mix of woodland or pondside wildflowers is clearly very relaxing and a marked contrast to the bustle of much of everyday life. In a word wildlife gardening is therapeutic. This is in fact well endorsed by the fact that we have regular bus parties of visitors from care centres who find the experience of visiting Naturescape very beneficial.

I cannot pass without noting three memorable examples of wildflowers and attracted wildlife. The first is very predictable but nevertheless a thrilling sight. Whenever we grow a crop of Teasel (which by themselves are a striking statuesque plant when mature) as they begin to seed they are visited in large numbers (50+) of goldfinches.



These birds known in number aptly as 'a charm' do not seem to be around at all throughout the remainder of the year yet magically appear. Where do they come from? How do they know the seed is ripe? The bush telegraph I presume.

The second example I would like to mention is probably more appropriately termed a phenomenon since I had never ever witnessed the situation before and perhaps never likely to see again. While working in the wildflower fields one summer morning near a wildlife hedge, to my amazement from the wildflower meadow on the other side through a small gap in the hedge came six stoats all in line, closely following each other as if one unit. Aware of my presence they circled round and back through the hedgerow. I don't know what term other than remarkable that describes this, but doubtless someone will let me know. A 'stream of stoats' perhaps? The reason the stoats were present on the site is because they have been attracted by the



presence of a good environment to make a home and a ready supply of food, eg. field voles, rabbits, mice etc. These in turn would feed on the wildflower seeds and plants.

On a less dramatic note but still fascinating, a robin took over our post box at the site entrance to hatch and rear her brood, I think her address must have been the 'posthouse'! Although this could have happened anywhere, the bird obviously found the site 'user friendly'.



I think you will agree from my observations I have outlined a visit to our wildflower farm is well worthwhile.



I think one of the key elements that attracts wildlife is definitely the pond and marsh. Certainly people are drawn towards it in the wildlife garden and the popularity of ponds has been growing.

It has always been one of our objectives to provide inspiration. However I think with woodland wildflower gardening we have been rather too successful with some clients.

Some years ago a customer came and enthusiastically outlined their proposals for their large woodland garden. It was not until much later and after much detailed planning that I enquired how large the trees were. It transpired that the trees had only recently been planted and were barely two feet high! Unfortunately they were quite deflated when I explained that

the trees would need to mature before the necessary shading and appropriate environment materialised to allow planting. Whilst still on the woodland theme - many clients come along and want to "brighten it up", because there is not much colour in it in the summer. Please, woodland flowers are largely a spring feature before deciduous trees make demands for light and moisture. Enjoy them then and concentrate on other more open areas in the summer. The moral to emerge from these examples is 'work with nature'. If you try to do otherwise mother nature will quickly put you in your place. For example if the aforementioned customer had pursued their plans the woodland plants would have been overwhelmed with grass and weeds because they would receive too much light. The woodland plants themselves would suffer in the heat and fail.





Whilst working over the years and noting the periodicity of flowering of a range of wildflowers I have noticed a number of combinations of plants that look stunning since they are flowering at a similar time.

These are a few 'magic' combinations which I can recommend but doubtless there are many more.

- 1.** Wild Primrose with Wood Anemone and Dog Violet in woodland
- 2.** Germander Speedwell, Greater Stitchwort, Red Campion and English Bluebell in semi-shade
- 3.** Musk Mallow, Greater Knapweed and Small Scabious in a sunny dry border
- 4.** Simple mix of Ragged Robin and Meadow Buttercup in a wetland meadow in open sun.

On a practical note Naturescape have expanded their facilities for producing seed and plants.

The farm we acquired was once used by the Canadian Air-force, so on this note we renamed it Maple Farm. In recent years this has meant we have been able to extend our Wildflower Tearoom and our menu. A slice of cake and a sit in the wild garden in summer time is a welcome break from all the hard work.

A word of thanks for many kind comments on the previous catalogue. It is pleasing to note it's regarded as 'a good little book' rather than a catalogue. It is encouraging to know you have appreciated it. If having read this new catalogue you need additional inspiration and / or advice please give us a call.

Kind regards
Brian.



You may be growing wild flowers merely out of curiosity, but if as one might expect, you have a desire to attract wildlife to your garden it is worth highlighting the types of wild flower gardening where this can best be achieved. The pleasure that wildlife drawn to the garden brings is not appreciated until experienced, then you realise what you have been missing.



Please note that Naturescape only produce wildflower plants and seeds derived from strictly native British stock. We have a policy of producing new batches of a given species from a different but always native source of seed. This variation is recognised as being beneficial from the ecologists point of view since 'new blood' is introduced. The plants are thus likely to retain the robust characteristics of the true wild plant.

Whilst this guide will enable the beginner to grow wild flowers and become aware of how to get the best from them, we wholeheartedly recommend a book on the subject to give further guidance.

In order of merit we would probably cite the following projects as being most effective in bringing wildlife into the garden:

- a. Pond and marsh
- b. Creation of a wild flower meadow.
- c. Planting a mixed hedgerow of native species and later planting of associated herbaceous wild flowers and climbers.
- d. Creation of woodland habitat.
- e. Butterfly and bee border.



We consider that there are a wide range of situations where wild flowers can be used to enhance their surroundings and these are broadly represented as follows:

1. Mixture - Mixed with other garden flowers in the herbaceous border, the species of wild flower to use would be mainly biennial or perennial. These will be compatible with the more familiar garden subjects, particularly cottage garden type flowers and herbs.

2. Herbaceous border - Comprising perennial or biennial wild flowers only. Adopt a similar strategy as for planting normal herbaceous perennials, giving consideration to final heights before selecting planting positions.

3. Cornfield annual species - Planted on vacant soils where quick reliable displays of colour are required, cereal plants can also be included to reproduce an authentic ancient corn field. These annuals will produce an outstanding array of colour with a minimum of effort and expense and are extremely popular. They are also very easy for children to grow.

4. Naturalisation of bulbs and plants of meadow species - a spring meadow is appropriate where bulbs are already present and the meadow plants provide colour whilst the foliage of the bulbs withers down. Additional wild bulbs such as English Bluebell, Lesser Celandine, Wild Daffodil and Snakeshead Fritillary can also be introduced. A fine early display can be obtained under deciduous trees before the soil becomes


too dry and shaded. A grassy bank provides a marvellous opportunity for creating a meadow and will be most successful where soil is poor and well drained.

5. Shade - Shaded areas of the garden often present a problem for gardeners. There are a large number of woodland plants which thrive in shady areas and they are amongst some of the most beautiful of our wild flowers.

6. Hedges - Plants alongside and amongst hedgerows are particularly useful in attracting wildlife, especially if the hedge is one of native species. Plants for sun, shade or semi-shade should be selected depending on the aspect of the hedgerow; i.e. if the hedge lies east-west, the northerly side will be suitable for shade lovers whilst the southern side will require sun lovers. New hedgerows should be allowed to establish free of competition for two to three years before associated plants are introduced.

7. Marshes - Damp soil borders and marshy areas are much easier to create than ponds and are safer for young children. They are the ideal habitat for many very striking wild flower species.





8. Ponds - Ponds add a certain quality to any garden. Many of our most spectacular wild flowers are found in pond and marsh and will act as a 'magnet' to surrounding wildlife.

9. Wild flowers for chalk - Some of our prettiest and most delicate wild flowers grow only on chalk. This habitat can be reproduced inexpensively and relatively easily by creating a chalk bank and planting with suitable species.

10. Rockeries and dry stone walls - This very dry environment can be exploited by planting wild flowers adapted to the conditions; adding interesting foliage and colour.

11. Informal lawns - An informal lawn is probably the intermediate step between a formal lawn and a meadow and is often created adjacent to a formal lawn and sown at the same time. It contains species which are tolerant of close cutting and if mowing is relaxed in summer, an enchanting display of flowers can be enjoyed for many weeks. When mowing is recommended no harm will come to the plants, and the practice can be repeated annually.

12. Wild flower meadows - We offer seed for many types of wild flower meadow. There are many grassy areas within or near the garden which are an expensive chore to maintain. These areas are often underutilised and transformed into meadow areas would enhance the surroundings, provide valuable wildlife habitats and reduce the cost and management.

13. Medicinal and culinary herbs - Prior to modern medicine, plants were widely used to cure our ills and there is now a renewed interest in their therapeutic and curative properties.

14. Butterfly and Bee border - At Langar we have a herbaceous border comprising selected species of herbs, wild flowers and cottage garden plants. Many visitors are so impressed that they wish to reproduce it in their own gardens.



15. Woodland - A woodland area using native trees and shrubs acts as an ideal background to plant woodland wild flowers and underplant bulbs. This produces a continual source of interest throughout the year and attracts insects, birds and mammals.

16. Wildlife hedgerows - Providing corridors for wildlife and a source of interest throughout the year, wildlife hedgerows have attractive foliage in spring, flowers in summer; berries, hips and leaf colour in autumn and winter.

17. Climbers - There are a variety of wild climbing plants that the gardener can grow. Plant to climb through existing trees, shrubs and hedgerows or over pergolas etc.

18. Wild roses - More suited to the cottage garden than modern hybrid roses, some species make superb hedges and many provide autumn and winter colour with their attractive hips.

19. Fragrant lawns - Chamomile, Thyme and Clover lawns are ideal around seats for providing fragrance and colour in specific areas.

20. Patio tubs - Combinations of wild flowers are good subjects for patio tubs, pots and hanging baskets. Many wild flowers are drought tolerant and/or of spreading habit, making them ideal.



	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Yellow flowers, red centres in a spike.	P	Sun	Jul-Sept	30-60
	Alkanet	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Bright blue flowers similar to Borage.	P	Sun	Apr on	30-60
	Anemone - Wood	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Graceful, nodding white flowers.	P	Shade	Mar-May	3-6
	Angelica - Wild	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Froth of white flowers often tinged with pink	P	Damp	Jul-Aug	30-152
	Aster - Sea	<i>Aster tripolium</i> var. <i>discoideus</i>	A rayless yellow centred flower that can keep going into Autumn supplying a late supply of nectar for late-flying butterflies	P	Coastal sun	Jul-Sept	15-45
	Avens - Water	<i>Geum rivale</i>	Flowers orange/pink with purple sepals	P	Damp places Preferred	Apr-Jun	30
	Avens - Wood	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Small yellow flowers, burr like seed head	P	Shade	Jun on	30-60
	Basil - Wild	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Whorls of largish pinkish-purple flowers	P	Sun	Jul on	22-45
	Bedstraw - Hedge	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Small white starry flowers, clambering up hedges, shrubs	P	Dry areas	Jul-Aug	
	Bedstraw - Lady's	<i>Galium verum</i>	Flowers bright golden yellow, scent of new-mown hay	P	Sun	Jul on	15-30
	Bellflower - Clustered	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Cluster of handsome violet flowers	P	Sun	Jun on	5-30
	Bellflower - Creeping	<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	Large nodding flowers up stiff stems	P	Shade	Jul-Sept	45
	Bellflower - Giant	<i>Campanula latifolia</i>	Handsome plant. Flowers 5 cm long purplish-blue singly in a long leafy spike	P	Open woodland & hedge banks	Jul-Sept	90-150
	Bellflower - Nettle Leaved	<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	Also known as blue foxglove which adequately describes this plant	P	Shade	Jul-Sept	60-90

Plant Type Key

A = Annual **B** = Biennial **P** = Perennial



	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Bergamot - Wild	Monarda fistulosa	Attractive lavender flowers throughout the summer, of bees, also aromatic leaves	P	Sun	Jul on	45
	Betony	Betonica officinalis	Brilliant, reddish-purple flowers	P	Dry	Jun on	30
	Bittersweet	Solanum dulcamara	Clamberer. Bright purple flowers with yellow anthers, giving berries which turn red	P	Shade	Jun-Sept	60-150
	Black Medick	Medicago lupulina	Yellow	A	Sun	May-Jun	15-80
	Bluebell	Hyacinthoides non-scriptus	A favourite spring flower. Fragrant blue-violet	P	Light Shade	Apr-Jun	30
	Borage	Borago officinalis	Bright blue flowers, much loved by the bees	A	Sun	Jun on	30-60
	Bryony - Black	Tamus communis	Climber, shiny heart-shaped leaves, small yellowish green insignificant flowers followed by garlands of shiny red berries in autumn. Best grown through a hedge or shrub	P	-	May on	-
	Bugle	Ajuga reptans	Available as plants only Flowers rich powder blue	P	Prefers shade	Apr-Jun	15
	Bugloss - Viper's	Echium vulgare	Pink buds opening to a glorious display of vivid blue	B	Sun	Jun-Sept	30-60



Some species are shy seeders and are offered as plants only.



	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Burnet - Great	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Distinctive oblong heads of tiny reddish-purple flowers	P	Sun	Jun-Sept	45-90
	Burnet - Salad	<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>	Smells of cucumber when crushed	P	Sun	May-Aug	30
	Buttercup - Bulbous	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Glossy yellow flowers	P	Sun	Mar-Jun	30-45
	Buttercup - Creeping	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	A creeping version of the glossy yellow buttercup	P	Sun	May-Aug	15-50
	Buttercup - Meadow	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Tallest, most graceful of buttercups	P	Sun	May on	30-90
	Calamint - Lesser	<i>Calamintha nepeta</i>	Downy grey leaves, small drooping lilac flowers	P	Dry banks	Jul-Aug	30
	Campion - Bladder	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Flowers white above a purplish veined bladder	P	Hedgebanks	Jun-Aug	22-40
	Campion - Red	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Bright rose pink. Recommended	P	Semi-shade	Apr on	30-60
	Campion - Sea	<i>Silene maritima</i>	Thick waxy leaves, solitary white flowers with deeply cleft petals above a net veined 'bladder'	P	Sun	Jun-Aug	15
	Campion - White	<i>Silene alba</i>	Pure white	P	Sun	May on	90
	Carrot - Wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>	White umbellifer, centre usually red	B	Sun	Jun on	30-60
	Catchfly - Nottingham	<i>Silene nutans</i>	White drooping flowers, night scented	P	Dry places in sun	May-Jul	25-60
	Catsear - Common	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Flowers rich yellow, attractive leaves	P	Semi-shade	May-Sept	30-45
	Celandine - Greater	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Flowers rich yellow, attractive leaves	P	Semi-shade	May-Sept	30-45
	Celandine - Lesser	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Available as bulbs only. Heart-shaped dark green leaves and heart-shaped yellow flowers	P	Shade	Mar-May	5-15

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	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Centary Common	Centaurium erythraea	Basal rosette of pointed oval leaves small pink flowers	A	Dry places	Jun on	5-30
	Cinquefoil - Hoary	Potentilla argentea	Yellow star-like flower	P	Sun	May on	30
	Chamomile - Corn	Anthemis arvensis	White 'daisy' flowers. Fragrant	A	Sun	May-Jul	30
	Chamomile - Lawn	Anthemis nobilis	Strongly and pleasantly aromatic, small white daisy flowers	P	Sunny position preferred	Jun-Aug	40
	Chamomile - Treneague	Chamaemelum nobile "Treneague"	No flower - but can be walked on like grass	P	Sun	-	20
	Chicory	Cichorium intybus	Flowers like sky blue dandelions	P	Sun	Jun on	30-90
	Clary - Meadow	Salvia pratensis	Fine bright violet-blue open mouthed flowers in whorled spike	P	Sun	Jun on	30-60
	Clary - Wild	Salvia verbenaca	A tall perennial with hairy stems and branches, purple to violet flowers	P	Sun, well drained	Jun-Sept	40-60
	Clematis - Wild	Clematis vitalba	Trusses of faintly fragrant greenish-white flowers followed by the distinctive 'old man's beard' seeds. Woody climber, scrambling up into trees and over shrubs	P	Roots in shade, Head in Sun	Jul-Sept	-
	Clover - Red	Trifolium pratense	Bears pinkish red 'clover knobs.' Trefoil leaves	P	Sun	May on	10-45
	Clover - Strawberry	Trifolium fragiferum	Pink flowers followed by seed head which looks like a small fawn-pink strawberry - hence the name	P	Sun	Jun on	10-15
	Clover - Wild White	Trifolium repens	Pinkish-white	P	Sun	Jun on	10-15
	Codlins & Cream (Great Willowherb)	Epilobium hirsutum	Purplish pink flowers with cream centre	P	Damp position	Jul-Sept	90-180
	Coltsfoot	Tussilago farfara	Purplish scaled stems right up to the yellow dandelion type flower. Can be somewhat invasive	P	Sun	Feb-Apr before the leaves	5-15













	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Columbine	Aquilegia vulgaris	Greyish leaves, flowers blue, rose pink or white resembling woodland Grannys Bonnets	P	Open Woodland	May-Jul	60-90
	Comfrey	Symphytum officinale	Flowers bell-like varying in colour from white, shades of blue to shades of pink or red	P	Damp preferred	May-Jul	60-90
	Comfrey - Dwarf	Symphytum ibericum	Available as plant only - white flowers	P	Sun	May on	30
	Corncockle	Agrostemma githago	Reddish-purple	A	Sun	Jun-Aug	60-120
	Cornflower	Centaurea cyanus	Bright blue	A	Sun	Jun-Aug	30-60
	Cow Parsley	Anthriscus sylvestris	Queen Anne's Lace. White umbellifer flowers like lace	P	Sun	Apr-Jun	60-90
	Cowslip	Primula veris	Gay and beloved, becoming scarce, fragrant deep yellow flower	P	Damp meadows	Apr-May	7-20
	Cranesbill - Bloody	Geranium sanguineum	Strikingly bright purplish-crimson solitary flowers 2 cm across, leaves small deeply cut	P	Rockery plant	Jun-Aug	10-30
	Cranesbill - Dusky	Geranium phaeum	Maroon flowers with prominent stamens	P	Shade	May-Jun	30-60
	Cranesbill - Hedge	Geranium pyrenaicum	Mauvish pink 1.25 cm flowers	P	Sun	May on	22-45
	Cranesbill - Meadow	Geranium pratense	Fine handsome plant, bright blue flowers over 2 cm across. Recommended	P	Sun	Jun on	30-60

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	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Cranesbill - White Meadow	Geranium pratense alba	White form of the above - beautiful	P	Sun	Jun on	30-60
	Cranesbill - Wood	Geranium sylvaticum	Smaller and mauver blue flowers than Meadow cranebill	P	Open woodland	Jun-Jul	30-60
	Creeping Jenny	Lysimachia nummularia	Available as plants. Yellow bell-like flowers, creeping habit	P	Likes a damp place	Jun-Aug	-
	Crosswort	Galium cruciata	Available as plants only. Whorls of small fragrant flowers, above yellowish-green leaves	P	Sun	Apr-Jun	20-40
	Cuckoo Flower	Cardamine pratensis	Lady's Smock. Lilac / white flowers	P	Moist situation preferred	Apr-Jun	22-25
	Cuckoo Pint	Arum maculatum	Attractive leaves and sheath in spring, conspicuous spike of orange-red berries in autumn	P	Shade	Apr-May	22-30
	Daisy - Common	Bellis perennis	'Wee', modest, crimson tipped	P	Sun	All year	4-6
	Daisy - Ox Eye	Leucanthemum vulgare	White, yellow centre 2-5 cm across	P	Sun	May on	30-60
	Dames Violet	Hesperis matronalis	Very fragrant white or violet flowers. 2 cm across. Butterfly nectar plant	P	Sun	May-Aug	60-90
	Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale	Golden blaze of May meadows'	P	Sun	Apr-May	5-30





	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Deadnettle - Red	Lamium purpureum	Flowers pinkish-purple, important early bee and butterfly nectar plant	A	Sun	Mar-Oct	7-22
	Deadnettle - White	Lamium album	Whorls of large white flowers around a square stem - excellent bee food over a long season	P	Sun	Mar on	15-30
	Dropwort	Filipendula vulgaris	Finely cut leaflets in a basal rosette, foamy cream coloured flowers open from pink buds	P	Sun	May-Aug	15-45
	Dyer's Greenweed	Genista tinctoria	Like a small leafy broom. Deep yellow pea flower	P	Sun	Jun-Aug	30
	Feverfew	Chrysanthemum parthenium	Characteristic aromatic foliage, daisy-like flowers	P	Sun - semi-shade.	Jul on	15-45
	Figwort - Common	Scrophularia nodosa	Dark reddish brown flowers in open, branched cluster	P	Damp shade	Jun-Aug	60-90
	Figwort - Water	Scrophularia aquatica	Darker reddish brown flowers than common figwort in narrow interrupted spike	P	Wet places	Jun-Sept	60-120
	Flax - Perennial	Linum perenne	Greyish leaves, dainty blue flowers	P	Sun	Jun-Jul	22-45
	Fleabane - Common	Pulicaria dysenterica	Daisy like golden yellow flowers about 2 cm across	P	Damp preferred	Jul-Sept	20-60
	Forget-Me-Not - Field	Myosotis arvensis	Flowers grey blue or pinkish	A	Sun	Apr on	7-25
	Forget-Me-Not - Wood	Myosotis sylvatica	Pale blue woodland plant	P	Shade	Apr-Jun	to 30



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	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Foxglove - Wild	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Stately handsome plant, bright pink flowers	B	Shade tolerant	Jun-Sept	60-150
	Fox And Cubs	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	Orange daisy flowers in close terminal clusters	P	Sun	Jun-Sept	15-30
	Fritillary - Snakeshead	<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>	Solitary nodding chequered blooms varying from dull purple to creamy white. Now very scarce	P	Damp meadows	Apr-May	30
	Fumitory	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Filigree type leaves, pinkish purple or white flowers tipped with maroon	A	Sun	May on	15-22
	Globeflower	<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	Flowers orbed moons of pale yellow	P	Damp	May-Aug	30-60
	Goatsbeard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon. Yellow daisy flower with narrow sepal-like bracts projected from the yellow florets	P	Sun	Jun on	30-60
	Goat's Rue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Bluish-mauve pea flowers in a spike	P	Sun	Jul-Sept	1m 30s
	Golden Rod	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Clusters of yellow flowers	P	Dry woods & hedgebanks	Jul-Sept	8-60
	Grass - Barley	<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Grey-green flower, like a small barley head	P	Sun	Jun-Jul	45
	Grass - Crested Dogtail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Purple Flowers	P	Shade	May-Jun	30-60
	Grass - Quaking	<i>Briza media</i>	'Tommy Tottles'. Green/purplish spiklets shaking in the wind	P	Sun	Jun-Aug	22-45
	Grass - Silky Bent	<i>Apera spica-venti</i>	Delicate and feathery flower heads	A	Prefers light soils	Jun-Jul	30-60



	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Grass - Sweet Vernal	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Gives the characteristic smell to new-mown hay	P	Sun	Apr-Jul	30-60
	Grass - Tufted Hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Silver/purplish	P	Damp preferred	Jun-Aug	30-120
	Grass - Wavy Hair	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Shining silvery purplish spikelets on slender stalks	P	Acid Soils	Jun-Jul	25-45
	Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Available as plants only. Pungently aromatic perennial, flowers in whorls blue-violet	P	Shade	Mar-Jun	5-15
	Gypsywort	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Small bell-shaped purple dotted white flowers in whorls	P	Damp	Jun-Sept	30-90
	Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Dainty blue flowers. Recommended	P	Dry, sandy soil preferred	Jul on	15-45
	Hawkbit - Autumn	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Yellow dandelion-like flowers	P	Sun	Aug on	15
	Hawkbit - Greater	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Dandelion-like yellow flowers	P	Sun	Jun on	15-45
	Hawkweed - Mouse - Ear	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	Leaves pale green and hairy Lemon yellow flowers with red tips	P	Sun	May on	5-30
	Hawkweed - Spotted	<i>Hieracium maculatum</i>	Yellow flowers, attractive spotted leaves	P	Sun	Jun on	45
	Yellow Rattle (Hay Rattle)	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Seed and Plugs Only	A	Sun	May-Jul	7-30
	Heartsease	<i>Viola tricolor</i>	Wild Pansy. Flowers purple, yellow or both	A	Sun	Apr on	10-15

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	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Heather - Common	Calluna vulgaris	Mauve Flowers	P	Sun	Jul on	20-25
	Hedge - Parsley - Upright	Torilis japonica	Grey-green plant with pink dainty umbellifer flowers	A	Shade	Jul-Sept	45
	Hemp Agrimony	Eupatorium cannabinum	Whitish pink flowers. Butterflies love this plant	P	Damp	Jul-Sept	60-120
	Herb Robert	Geranium robertianum	Fern like leaves, pink 1.25 cm flowers. Whole plant strong smelling	A	Walls, light shade	Apr on	15-37
	Hogweed	Heracleum sphondylium	Large white umbellifer flowers often tinged pink Seeds useful bird food in winter	B	Sun	Jun on	60-120
	Honeysuckle - Wild	Lonicera periclymenum	Deciduous woody climber. Flowers cream, deepening to orange-buff, with crimson tinge on outside. Very sweetly scented	P	Woodland Plant	Jun-Sept	
	Hop	Humulus lupulus	Male and female on different plants - female becoming the cones which are used to bitter beer. Scrambles through hedges. Climber reaching 450 cm	P	Hedges	Jul-Aug	
	Houndstongue	Cynoglossum officinale	Flowers small, maroon, soft downy grey leaves	P	Dry areas	Jun-Aug	30-60
	Hyssop	Hyssopus officinalis	Blue flowers on a small shrub, good bee plant	P	Sun	Jun on	45
	Hyssop - Anise	Agastache anethiodora	Lovely mauve/purple flower spikes for long season. Bee plant. Anise scented leaves	P	Sun	Jun on	60



Seeds & Plants













	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Iris - Gladwyn	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Also known as Roast Beef plant. Flowers remarkable slatey grey-purple with darker veins. Bright orange-scarlet seeds in winter	P	Shade tolerant	Jun	30-60
	Iris - Yellow Flag	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow	P	Moist situations	Jun-Aug	90
	Jacobs Ladder	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>	Spikes of 2 cm wide, bright blue flowers	P	Sun	Jun-Jul	30-60
	Knapweed - Greater	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Large 'raggy' purple flowers	P	Sun	Jul on	30-60
	Knapweed - Lesser	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Hardhead. Purple flower heads	P	Sun	Jun on	30-60
	Lady's Mantle	<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i>	Pale green leaves which look beautiful after a shower or rain with the rain drops in the leaf base. Yellowish green flowers	P	Sun	May-Sept	30
	Lemon Balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Lemon scented small white flowers, good bee plant	P		Jul-Sept	30-60
	Leopards Bane	<i>Doronicum pardalianches</i>	Heart-shaped leaves large yellow daisy flowers	P	Shade tolerant	May-Jun	30-60
	Lily - Martagon	<i>Lilium martagon</i>	Flowers pink spotted dark-purple and turned back to make the fanciful Turk's cap	P		Jun-Jul	90-120
	Lily Of The Valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Rhizomes only richly fragrant drooping round bell-like white flowers, followed by red berries	P	Woodland	May-Jun	15-22



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	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Loosestrife - Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Bright purple spikes	P	Damp	Jun Aug	60-120
	Loosestrife - Yellow	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Yellow flowers	P	Damp position preferred	Jul-Aug	60-120
	Lungwort	<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	Available as plant only. Pale spotted leaves, flowers open pink and turn blue with age	P	Woodland species	Mar-May	15-30
	Mallow - Common	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Pink-purple	P	Sun	Jun on	30-90
	Mallow - Marsh	<i>Althea officinalis</i>	Velvety grey plant soft pink flowers 2 cm across	P	Damp preferred	Aug-Sept	90-120
	Mallow - Musk	<i>Malva moschata</i>	Graceful plant, handsome rose-pink flowers 2 cm across. Strongly recommended	P	Sun	Jul-Aug	30-90
	Mallow - White Musk	<i>Malva moschata alba</i>	White form of the above. Much admired in our own garden	P	Sun	Jul-Aug	30-90
	Marigold - Corn	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	Bright yellow daisy-like flowers 5 cm across	A	Sun	Jun on	15-45
	Marigold - Marsh	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Glossy yellow flowers, also known as 'Kingcups'	P	Thrives in wet places	Mar-Jun	45
	Marjoram - Wild	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Aromatic dark-purple buds turning to paler purple flowers	P	Sun	Jul-Sept	30-60





	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria	Foamy upright clusters of small fragrant cream coloured flowers	P	Damp areas	Jun-Sept	60-120
	Mignonette - Wild	Reseda lutea	Flowers greenish yellow wavy leaves	B	Sun/light soil	Jun on	15-30
	Millet - Wood	Milium effusum	Pagoda-like flower heads of a shiny pale green colour	P	Woodland	May-Jul	60-150
	Mint - Apple	Mentha Suaveolens	Available as plant only. Distinctive apple scent, pale pink or white flowers in whorls	P	Damp places	Aug-Sept	45
	Mint - Spear	Mentha spicata	Available as plant only. The usual garden mint to go with roast lamb, spikes of lilac flowers	P	Sun	Aug-Sept	35
	Mint - Water	Mentha aquatica	Lilac or reddish flowers in a round terminal head	P	Wet places	Jul-Sept	22-60
	Monkshood	Aconitum napellus	Spikes of helmeted, bluish-violet flowers	P	Damp shade	May-Jun	120-180
	Mugwort	Artemesia vulgaris	Aromatic dark green leaves with silvery downy undersides. Yellowish, purplish brown flower spikes	P	Sun	Aug-Sept	60-120
	Mullein - Common (Greater)	Verbascum thapsus	Plant covered with thick white 'wool'. Flowers in a dense yellow spike	B	Open, dry, sunny places	Jun-Aug	60-120
	Mullein - Dark	Verbascum nigrum	Flowers, rich yellow, orange anthers	P	Sun	Jun on	15-45
	Mullein - Moth	Verbascum blattaria	Dainty flowers of pink or white singly up the stalk	B	Sun	Jun on	60



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	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Mustard - Garlic	Alliaria petiolata	Jack-by-the-Hedge. White flowers, food plant of Orange-tip Butterfly larvae	B	Hedgerow	Apr-Jun	30-90
	Nettle - Stinging	Urtica dioica	Food for many butterfly larvae. Must be fresh leaves, keep cutting throughout the summer	P	Sun	Jun on	60-120
	Orpine	Sedum telephium	Available as plant only. Only pink succulent to be found in woods, numerous small purplish-pink flowers	P	Shade	Jul-Sept	30
	Oxlip	Primula elatior	Flowers one-sided drooping umbel like cowslip but larger and pale yellow like small primroses	P	Damp meadows Apr-May	Apr-May	30
	Pasque Flower	Pulsatilla vulgaris	One of our most attractive wild flowers. Rich violet sepals, golden anthers and silky hairs on the back. Silky plume of a seedhead	P	Sun	Apr-May	7-22
	Pea - Meadow	Lathyrus pratensis	Yellow pea flower	P	Sun	Jun on	30-90
	Pennyroyal	Mentha pulegium	A downy mint. Flowers prominent lilac whorls	P	Damp	Aug on	10-25
	Pheasant's Eye	Adonis annua	Available as seed only. Black base to 5-8 deep scarlet petals, feathery foliage	A	Sun	Jun on	15-37
	Pignut	Conopodium majus	Delicate leaves with white umbellifer flower. Dainty plant of meadows on light dry soils	P	Sun	May-Jul	25-50

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	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Pimpernel - Scarlet	Anagallis arvensis	Available as seed only. Flowers close when the sun goes in	A	Sun	Jun on	10-15
	Pimpernel - Yellow	Lysimachia nemorum	Available as plants only. Yellow flowers open in fine weather	P	Shade tolerant	May on	
	Pink - Cheddar	Dianthus gratianopolitanus	Greyish leaves, pink flowers smelling of cloves	P	Sun	Jun-Jul	10-15
	Pink - Deptford	Dianthus armeria	Bright pink flowers over dark green leaves	A	Sun	Jun - Aug	5-30
	Pink - Maiden	Dianthus deltoides	Flowers pink freckled with darker or paler spots	P	Sun	Jun-Aug	15-30
	Plantain - Hoary	Plantago media	Pale pinkish purple. Vanilla scented	P	Sun	May-Aug	15-30
	Plantain - Ribwort	Plantago lanceolata	Flowers blackish brown with pale yellow anthers	P	Sun	Apr on	15-60
	Poppy - Corn	Papaver rhoeas	Deep Scarlet	A	Sun	Jun on	30-60
	Poppy - Opium	Papaver somniferum	Lilac flushed with purple	A	Sun	Jun on	45-70
	Poppy - Welsh	Meconopsis cambrica	Dainty attractive yellow poppy	P	Shade tolerant	Jun-Aug	30
	Poppy - Yellow Horned	Glaucium flavum	Silvery grey leaves, yellow horned flowers orange/ yellow, seed pods 15-30 cm long and sickle shaped.	P	Dry sun	Jun-Sept	30-60
	Primrose - Evening	Oenothera biennis	Scented 7 cm yellow flowers in spikes. Beloved by moths Universal favourite	B	Sun	Jun on	60-120



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	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Primrose - Wild	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Pale yellow flower with deep yellow eye	P	Shade preferred	Mar-May	15
	Purslane - Pink	<i>Claytonia alsinoides</i>	Pink or white flowers, veined oblong petals	A	Damp shade	Apr-Jul	15-37
	Ragged Robin	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged' pink petals, dainty flowers	P	Damp	May-Jul	30-60
	Ramsons (Wild Garlic)	<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Broad umbel of long-stalked white flowers	P	Shade	Apr-Jun	30
	Restharrow - Common	<i>Ononis repens</i>	Pink pea flowers on tough stems 'arresting the harrow'	P	Dry grassy places	Jul-Sept	30
	Restharrow - Spiny	<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Erect stems spiny, flowers sharper red	P	Clay soils	Jul-Sept	45
	Rock-Rose - Common	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	2cm wide yellow flowers	P	Sun	May-Sept	7
	Sage - Clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	Large aromatic leaves, decorative colourful flower bracts	B	Sun	Jun on	60
	Sage - Wood	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Greenish-yellow flowers with prominent maroon stamens	P	Shade	Jul-Sept	30
	Sainfoin	<i>Onobrychis vicifolia</i>	Spikes of bright pink flowers	P	Sun	Jun on	40
	Salsify	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Like a purple goat's beard	P	Sun	Jun-Aug	30-60
	Sawwort	<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	Purple flowers like a small knapweed	P	Sun	Jul-Sept	30-60
	Saxifrage - Burnet	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	White Umbellifer	P	Sun	Jul on	30-60
	Saxifrage - Meadow	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Fine white flowers	P	Sun	Apr-Jun	10-22



	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Saxifrage - Pepper	<i>Silaum silaus</i>	Neither peppery nor a saxifrage but with umbels of sulphur yellow flowers	P	Damp heavy soils	Jun-Sept	30-60
	Scabious - Devilsbit	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	1.25 cm rounded heads, bluish purple with purple anthers	P	Sun	Jul on	30-90
	Scabious - Field	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Blue/lilac	P	Sun	Jun on	30-90
	Scabious - Small	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Pale blue flowers	P	Sun	Jul on	30
	Sedge - False Fox	<i>Carex otrubae</i>	Flowers a spike of yellow-green-pale brown	P	Damp preferred Jun-Jul	60-90	60-90
	Sedge - Cyperus	<i>Carex pseudo cyperus</i>	Attractive bright yellow-green tufted sedge Drooping sausage-shaped flowers	P	Pond side plant	May-Jun	60-90
	Self Heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Flowers violet/purple calyx	P	Sun	Jun on	Up to 20
	Sheepsbit	<i>Jasione montana</i>	Soft blue scabious like flowers	B	Sun	May on	Up to 30
	Silverweed	<i>Argentina anserina</i>	Available as plant only - yellow flower	P	Sun	Jun-Sept	30
	Skullcap	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	Attractive blue flowers	P	Sun / Damp	Aug	30
	Sneezewort	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	Greyish leaves. Creamy white flower heads, rather yarrow-like but larger	P	Damp	Jul-Aug	30-60
	Soapwort	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Flowers 2 cm wide pink, pale green leaves	P	Sun	Jul-Sept	30-60
	Solomon's Seal	<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Rhizomes only Arching stems carrying greenish white bell-like flowers	P	Woodland	May-Jun	30-60

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	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Sorrel - Common	Rumex acetosa	Flower spikes reddish pink	P	Sun	May-Aug	15-60
	Sorrel - Sheep's	Rumex acetosella	Flower spikes reddish pink - smaller than the last species	P	Sun	May-Aug	7-25
	Sorrel - Wood	Oxalis acetosella	Available as plants only. Delicate trefoil leaves, white flowers, veined mauve	P	Shade	Apr-May	5-10
	Sowthistle - Blue	Cicerbita macrophylla	Available as plants only. Flowers pale blue-violet 'daisy' type	P	Sun	Jul-Sept	60-150
	Speedwell - Birdseye	Veronica chamaedrys	Flowers brilliant azure blue with white eyes in spikes. Beautiful in the Asunshine	P	Sun	Apr-Jul	10-20
	Speedwell - Spiked	Veronica spicata	Flowers small intense blue in long dense spikes	P	Sun	Jul on	10-30
	Spurge - Caper	Euphorbia lathyris	Distinctive 'architectural' appearance.	B	Sun	Jun-Aug	30-90
	Spurge - Wood	Euphorbia amygdaloides	Flowers yellowish green in umbel-like clusters. Handsome with bluebells	P	Shade	Mar-May	30
	Stitchwort - Greater	Stellaria holostea	Large white flowers.	P	Hedgerow	Apr-May	30-60
	Stitchwort - Lesser	Stellaria graminea	Tiny white flowers with yellow centres sprinkled amongst the foliage	P	Semi-shade	May-Jul	15-45
	St. John's Wort - Common	Hypericum perforatum	Golden yellow flowers	P	Sun	Jul on	30-60
	St. John's Wort - Hairy	Hypericum hirsutum	Large clusters pale yellow flowers	P	Shade tolerant	Jul-Sept	30-91
	Stonecrop - English	Sedum anglicum	Available as plants only. White Flowers	P	Sun	Jun-Sept	5

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	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Stonecrop - Reflexed	<i>Sedum reflexum</i>	Yellow flowers, grows in clumps with a spreading habit	P	Rockery	Jun-Aug	10
	Stonecrop - White	<i>Sedum album</i>	Flat topped white flower heads, drooping in bud	P	Rockery	Jul	10
	Stonecrop - Biting or Yellow	<i>Sedum acre</i>	Also known as Wall Pepper. Bright yellow star-like flowers	P	Rockery, walls	Jun-Jul	5-10
	Strawberry - Wild	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	White flowers followed by drooping reddish strawberries which have the pips (seeds) protruding	P	Open woodland	Apr on	15
	Sweet Cicely	<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>	Pleasantly aromatic white umbellifer. Distinctive fruits 2 cm long and dark shiny brown	P	Shady places	May-Jun	60-90
	Sweet Pea - Everlasting	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Magenta-pink	P	Sun	Jul-Sept	120-180
	Sweet Pea-White Everlasting	<i>Lathyrus latifolius alba</i>	White form of the above	P	Sun	Jul-Sept	120-150
	Tansy	<i>Chrysanthemum vulgare</i>	Aromatic, golden yellow button like flowers	P	Sun	Jul on	30-90
	Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Bluntly conical, prickly flower heads, pale purple	B	Sun	Jul-Aug	60-180
	Thistle - Carline	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Yellow-brown thistle like flowers	B	Prefers chalk/ limestone	Jul on	8-30
	Thistle - Cotton	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Tall plants with white cottony leaves and pale purple flowers. Also known as Scotch Thistle	B	Sun	Jul-Sept	60-120



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	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Thistle - Melancholy	<i>Carduus heterophyllus</i>	Flowers reddish-purple	P	Sun	Jul-Aug	30-60
	Thistle - Musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	One of our most handsome thistles, large drooping reddish purple fragrant flower heads	B	Sun	Jun on	30-90
	Thrift	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Cushions of fleshy linear leaves. Pink flowers in roundish heads	P	Rockery	May on	5-22
	Thyme - Wild	<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	Prostrate mat forming aromatic plant with small reddish-purple flowers	P	Sun	Jun-Aug	10
	Toadflax - Ivy Leaved	<i>Linaria cymbalaria</i>	Snapdragon like flowers, yellow honey guide on the lower lip. Trailing	P	Dry walls	Apr on	
	Toadflax - Pink	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Greyish leaves, flowers in spikes of pink, snapdragon-like	P	Sun	Jun on	22-60
	Toadflax - Purple	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple form of the above	P	Sun	Jun on	22-60
	Toadflax - Yellow	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Yellow/orange snapdragon-like flower	P	Sun	Jun on	30-60
	Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Flowers yellow, always with 4 petals. Slender plant	P	Sun	May on	30
	Trefoil - Birdsfoot	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Gay yellow/orange. 'Egg and Bacon.'	P	Sun	May on	15-22
	Trefoil - Greater Birdsfoot or Marsh	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Yellow flowers in a larger head than birdsfoot trefoil	P	Moist areas and marshes	Jun-Aug	30





	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Yellow 2 cm wide flowers, fruit and berry eventually becoming black	P	Shade	Jun-Aug	30-90
	Valerian - Red	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Very pale pink umbel like flowers	P	Damp	Jun-Aug	15-75
	Vervain	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Slender spikes of small lilac flowers	P	Sun	Jun-Sept	30-60
	Vetch - Bush	<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Climbing bluish purple flowers, attractive to bumble bees	P	Sun. Grow in a hedgerow or through shrubs	Apr on	
	Vetch - Common	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Purple pea flowers	A	Sun	Jun-Sept	45
	Vetch - Crown	<i>Securigera varia</i>	Pale pink, purple tipped pea flowers	P	Sun	Jun-Aug	
	Vetch - Horseshoe	<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Golden yellow flowers followed by distinctive horse shoe shaped seed pods	P	Rockery	May-Jul	10-40
	Vetch - Kidney	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Yellow flowers in 'crowded' heads	P	Sun	May on	7-15
	Vetch - Tufted	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Showy bright blue-violet flowers	P	Sun	Jun-Aug	60-120
	Vetch - Wood	<i>Vicia sylvatica</i>	Climber. Large white flowers with bluish purple veins, looks best scrambling through hedges or shrubs	P	Woodland	Jun-Aug	
	Violet - Dog	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Flowers blue violet	P	Shade tolerant	Apr-Jun	5-10
	Violet - Hairy	<i>Viola hirta</i>	Resembles sweet violet, but is unscented, always pale blue-violet flower	P	Sun	Mar-May	5-10
	Violet - Sweet Purple	<i>Viola odorata</i>	Much beloved, fragrant purple flowers	P	Shade	Mar-Apr	5-10
	Violet - Sweet White	<i>Viola odorata alba</i>	White form of the above	P	Shade	Mar-Apr	5-10



	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Plant Type	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Wallflower - Wild	Cheiranthus cheiri	Flowers fragrant, usually yellow, orange or brick red	P	Will colonise old walls	Mar-Jun	22-45
	Weld	Reseda luteola	Flowers in long narrow spikes, yellowish-green. Dark green wavy-edged leaves	B	Sun	Jun-Sept	60-120
	Willow Herb - Rosebay	Chamaenerion angustifolium	Fire weed. Large bright pinkish-purple flower spikes	P	Sun	Jun-Sept	60-150
	Woad	Isatis tinctoria	Greyish downy leaves small yellow flowers. Stems yield a blue dye when crushed	B	Dry Places	Jun-Aug	40-90
	Woodrush - Field	Luzula campestre	Brown Flower Head	P	Shade	May-Jul	30-40
	Woodrush - Greater	Luzula sylvatica	The largest woodrush, with leaves remaining green through winter	P	Shade	Apr-Jul	30-80
	Woundwort - Hedge	Stachys sylvatica	Flowers dark beetroot purple with whitish blotches. Light shade. Beloved by bees	P	Shade	Jun on	30-90
	Woundwort - Marsh	Stachys palustris	Available as plants only. Flowers pale rose-purple in whorled spikes	P	Damp	Jul on	30-90
	Woodruff - Sweet	Galium odoratum	Whole plant is scented. Star like white flowers, shows up well in woodland	P	Shade	Apr-Jun	15-30
	Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	White flowers, aromatic	P	Sun	Jun on	30-45
	Yellow Archangel	Lamium galeobdolon	Yellow flowers with reddish-brown honey guides	P	Shade	May-Jun	15-30
	Yellow Rattle	Rhinanthus minor	Seed and Plugs Only	A	Sun	May-Jul	7-30



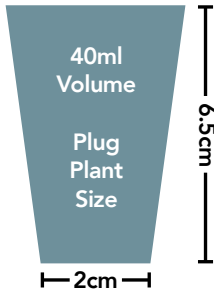
Some species are shy seeders and are offered as plants only.



Nursery Plants

Nearly all of the wildflower species we grow are available as a 9 cm pot plant or as smaller younger plug plants. The larger more shrub like plants come in bigger pots between 2-3 L. Please see our website for current availability and sizes.

Our plug plants are perfect for large projects and projects on a budget. They require a little more attention but can easily give bountiful rewards. Plugs can always be potted on in advance of planting out if you wanted.



As well as selling each species on their own we also offer collections of species designed to meet the criteria of existing situations and a bespoke collection service for you to choose your own species. Below are some of the options we have;

Bee plant collection, Bird plant collection, Butterfly plant collection and Moth plant collection have all been designed to help attract specific pollinators or animals.

Spring flowering, Summer flowering and Long season collections are all designed to have specific flowering times.

Clay soils, Chalk soils, Coastal, Acidic soils, Dry soils, Hedgerow, Woodland, Wetland, Water's Edge collections for specific soils and growing situations.

Scented plant collection which is excellent for planting near a patio or seating area.

Cottage garden for a more traditional look.

The above collections can all be done as either plug plants or 9cm pots.

Each spring we also offer a cornfield annual plug collection containing the bright colourful annuals most thought about when referring to wildflowers. This collection is fantastic for adding colour to gardens and meadows alike.



Planting - Plugs

Planting plugs can be a great way to rewild a small patch of lawn or reinforce a cottage garden border with pollinator friendly species. Planting can be done directly into borders either springtime or late summer, avoiding the heights of summer when the rain is infrequent, and the sun is its most fierce. This will help reduce the number of times you will need to water but still have enough warmth for the plants to be at optimum growth rates.

Before planting, give the plug plants some water to ensure they are damp throughout the soil, this will help pop them out of their trays. To do so you can use a pen or an old piece of cane, pushing up from the hole in the bottom of the plug tray. The plugs should easily pop out of the tray, if they don't it may be because they are too dry and the roots are sticking to the tray, give them a little more water and a few minutes for it to seep through.

Once out you can look at the planting position, we normally suggest planting in small clusters of 3 or 5. This helps give a stronger pop of colour when the plants are flowering. You can either create a small hole with a dibber or trowel not too big or deep. A plug can be placed inside and firmed in so that

the roots make good contact with the surrounding soil. When planting in clusters the space between them may differ a little due to the overall height and spread of each plant but will be around 30-50cm apart. Once the cluster is firmed in they will need watering to encourage new root growth.

If planting into an existing meadow, grassland or rewilding a lawn, the first thing you will want to do before the above process is to cut the planting area back short and remove all dead thatch. Doing this reduces competition and gives the plug plants the best chance of competing. If you have particularly fertile soil, it is worth keeping an eye on the development of the plugs. If the grass is recovering faster than the plugs establish it may be worth taking the height off the grass using a mower on its highest setting. When planting plugs into an existing grassland we normally work based on 5 plugs per square metre. (This doesn't include yellow rattle).

Planting – 9cm pots

Whilst the process for planting pots is very similar to the above it is worth noting that the chances of pots establishing and thriving in an existing grassland is much higher than that of plugs as they are a more mature plant with a much larger root system.





Naturescape only produce wildflower plants and seeds derived from strictly native British stock.

1. Woodland

Nettle Leaved Bellflower, Red Campion, Sweet Violet, Wild Foxglove, Wild Primrose, Wild Strawberry, Selfheal, Wood Avens, Greater Stitchwort, Wood Sage

2. Butterfly

Birdsfoot Trefoil, Devilsbit Scabious, Field Scabious, Garlic Mustard, Greater Knapweed, Hemp Agrimony, Kidney Vetch, Purple Loosestrife, Red Valerian, Small Scabious

3. Bee

Betony, Cornflower, Lesser Knapweed, Wild Marjoram, Field Scabious, Wild Red Clover, Common St. John's Wort, Tufted Vetch, Viper's Bugloss, Wild Foxglove

4. Cornfield

Corn Chamomile, Corn Marigold, Corn Poppy, Corncockle, Cornflower, White Campion, Heartsease, Borage, Field Forget Me Not, Red Deadnettle

5. Long Season Meadow

Birdsfoot Trefoil, Bulbous Buttercup, Cowslip, Field Scabious, Greater Hawkbit, Lesser Knapweed, Lady's Bedstraw, Ox-Eye Daisy, Wild Red Clover, Tufted Vetch

6. Scented Mixture

Cowslip, Evening Primrose, Feverfew, Lady's Bedstraw, Lawn Chamomile, Wild Marjoram, Meadowsweet, Pennyroyal, Sweet Cicely, Sweet Purple Violet

7. Herbaceous

Betony, Dark Mullein, Dropwort, Greater Knapweed, Meadow Cranesbill, Ox-Eye Daisy, Small Scabious, Viper's Bugloss, White Musk Mallow, Wild Foxglove

8. Hedgerows

Garlic Mustard, Greater Stitchwort, Hedge Cranesbill, Hedge Woundwort, Pink Musk Mallow, Sweet Cicely, Sweet Purple Violet, Tufted Vetch, White Campion, Yellow Toadflax

9. Waterside

Common Fleabane, Gypsywort, Hemp Agrimony, Marsh Marigold, Water Figwort, Marsh Woundwort, Meadowsweet, Purple Loosestrife, Water Avens, Yellow Flag

10. Patio

Birdsfoot Trefoil, Maiden Pink, Greater Knapweed, Wild Marjoram, Musk Mallow, Wild Thyme, Sea Campion, Small Scabious, Thrift, Viper's Bugloss

11. Bird












Catsear, Common Sorrel, Devilsbit Scabious, Field Scabious, Goatsbeard, Great Burnet, Greater Hawkbit, Lesser Knapweed, Opium Poppy, Teasel





Naturescape collections are selected to provide a variety of species for a given habitat in the garden. The following guide indicates the most appropriate

areas for each collection and the optimum method for their introduction.

	Collection	Method of introduction	Area of garden where suitable
	Cornfield	Direct sowing onto cultivated ground	Any vacant ground in sunny position
	Woodland	Sow seeds in trays and transplant when large enough to handle. Plant in flowering position in autumn or early spring	Shaded area
	Hedgerow	As above	Alongside hawthorn hedge or similar
	Waterside	As above	Moist, sunny situations
	Butterfly	As above	Sunny position, perimeter of garden, herbaceous border
	Patio	As above	Containers in sunny position
	Bee	As above	See butterfly
	Herbaceous	As above	Sunny position, herbaceous border
	Bird	As above	Sunny, quiet areas where tall foliage acceptable in late summer
	Long Season Meadow	As above	Orchards, perimeter of some paddocks. Areas where wildlife desired and long grass acceptable in summer
	Scented	As above	Near paths, seats and doorways





Cornfield and other annuals

Nothing can match the breathtaking display of colour and interest that can be obtained by sowing a cornfield annual mixture. The showy cornfield annuals are now a relative rarity in the wild due to 'advances' in crop weed control. We recommend preparing a settled seedbed preferably on a poor soil and always in full sun sometime before sowing of cornfield annuals which will allow for a flush of annual weeds, which should then be destroyed by shallow cultivation - ideally from mid Aug to mid Oct. Sowing of cornfield annuals in spring from early Mar means that the resulting plants will be smaller and flower later than from an autumn sowing, but will be no less colourful. Seed rate of Naturescape cornfield mix 2 grams per square metre. Scatter the seeds onto prepared level ground, lightly rake in and firm the soil if loose by treading.

These and other annual species are the only ones we would recommend sowing in their final flowering positions. They are extremely easy to grow. In theory, with cornfield annuals, if the ground is cultivated again after seed is shed the seed will grow again for the next year and the process can be repeated indefinitely. In practice however, other annual weed seeds tend to build up and/or the cornfield mix becomes unbalanced, often dominated by the early germinating and strong growing corncockle. To perpetuate a cornfield annual mix on the same site we believe it is best to collect seed from the various species and dig or plough over the site prior to resowing a prepared mixture. A foolproof technique which we can thoroughly recommend where only small areas are concerned is to light a good bonfire on the site allocated for the cornfield annuals. Sowing after the soil has cooled produces excellent results since the soil is sterile and free of other annual weeds.

An alternative to sowing direct into flowering position is to sow the cornfield annuals into clean compost in small pots or trays with separate cells. Fine seed such as poppy should be sown on the surface of the compost and given only a trace of soil cover. This method avoids the root disturbance which cornfield species resent when they are transplanted out into the garden 15-22 cm apart. This should be done in autumn or spring as soon as the plants have a reasonable root-ball. This method also gives one more control over the colour content achieved. Plants of Bearded Wheat and Barley can be included with the cornfield annuals to reproduce the authentic wild cornfield feature. These crop plants add interest and serve an important role in actually supporting the flowering plants.



Perennials and biennials



This covers the vast majority of wild flowers, the main point to appreciate here is that they should not be sown into the garden where they are required to flower. This is because unless you are very skilled you will not be able to distinguish the wild flower seedlings from weeds and the growth rate of perennial species tends to be slow in the seedling stage and they are liable to be engulfed by fast-growing annual weed species. The approach to growing them is exactly the same as one would adopt for perennial herbaceous border plants and they should be propagated in clean compost before transplanting into their final flowering positions. Some wild flower species are strictly spring germinators and others will germinate in autumn or spring. Those which germinate exclusively in the spring may require a prior exposure to prolonged moist cold. This is called stratification or vernalisation and occurs naturally over winter with seed shed in the autumn. Where sowing in spring or summer with species needing stratification we recommend mixing seed with silver sand and keeping moist in the refrigerator for about 6 weeks or longer prior to sowing in trays of clean

compost. Moving the mixture into and out of the refrigerator to give alternation of cold levels will promote this artificial stratification process.

A few species have a hard seed coat which prevents water access and resultant germination. Again this is nature's method of ensuring that not all seed shed germinates immediately but over an extended period giving better chance of survival of the species. To break down the seed coat or achieve scarification we suggest rubbing them between two sheets of abrasive paper. The seedcoat of large seeds such as Cranesbills, Vetches and Sweet pea can be broken one at a time with coarse sand paper or a junior hacksaw blade.





General Recommendations for Sowing

Perennials and biennials

From late Jun to Sept with prior scarification if recommended, sow seed shallowly into trays of clean seed compost. Place outside (against north side of a wall or fence so that trays are shaded and can be kept watered with a minimum of effort when sun strength increases in spring). A wooden framework around the trays covered with fine mesh wire will exclude rodents which might find seeds and young seedlings appetising. Many species will germinate almost immediately and can be pricked out into pots prior to transplanting into flowering position in late autumn or the following spring, ideally the former.

Species not germinating should be held outside over winter and retained until mid May. Take care that the boxes are not allowed to dry out. Watering should only be necessary to any degree in early autumn and late spring. Most species needing cold exposure will germinate late Mar/Apr. Species definitely known to require stratification ie. spring germinators can with advantage be sown outside up to the end of Jan whilst a spell of cold weather can still be expected.

Seed received in spring should again be sown outside from Apr onwards. Any cold treatments required can be carried out in the refrigerator prior to sowing and scarification where indicated. Most species will grow readily, but if some species have been spring sown without their necessary cold exposure they may be held over to the following spring. Seedlings from spring or summer sowings are potted on before being planted out into their flowering positions when soil conditions permit.

Seeds to be scarified

Cranesbills, Dyer's Greenweed, Meadow Pea, Restharrow, Sweet Pea, Vetches.



Seeds to be stratified

Agrimony, Angelica, Bellflowers, Bittersweet, Bluebell, Bryony, Cuckoo Pint, Dropwort, Garlic Mustard, Globe Flower, Hay Rattle, Hemp Agrimony, Iris, Marsh Marigold, Meadowsweet, Monkshood, Primula Species, Ramsons, Sweet Cicely, Violets, Wood Sage, Yellow Archangel

Plants are despatched all year round depending on the weather conditions. The best time for planting is autumn or early spring before plants have excessive foliage. Please note that a wider range of plants are available direct from our Visitor Centre at Langar. Where we have limited numbers of new introductions, these will be for sale only at the centre.

Cottage Garden Plants

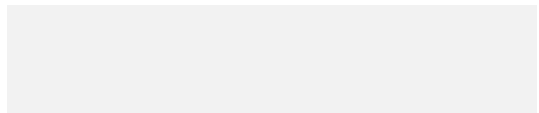
These together with additional herbs and ferns are currently sold only directly from our visitor centre.





We are now able to provide native climbing plants which will add a new dimension to any wildlife garden. We are pleased to offer the following:

	Bittersweet	Needs the support of a hedgerow or similar and a moist soil. Has tiny exotic flowers later glowing berries that change from green through to vivid scarlet in the autumn. Height 180 cm.
	Bryony -Black	Forms garland of scarlet berries on hedgerows or shrubs in the late autumn and will look very decorative grown on a trellis structure. Height 300 cm
	Bryony - White	Rapid grower through shrubs, trees or hedgerow, preferring well drained soil in sun. Greenish-white flowers followed by strings of orange, yellow and red berries which are poisonous. Height 300 cm.
	Clematis - Wild	A vigorous plant that will quickly form a dense screen on a wooden trellis or looks marvellous growing in a wild hedge. Pretty scented green-yellow flowers followed by a spectacular bearded seed-heads which persist into the winter. Grow in sun.
	Honeysuckle - Wild	One of our best loved climbing plants. The most fragrant of all flowers. Grow on hedgerow or through trees or on trellis. Flowers cream to orange buff tinged crimson. Red berried fruits.
	Hop	Looks most attractive growing through a hedge. Prefers rich moist soil in sun or semi-shade. Height 4.5 m.
	Ivy - Common	Excellent wildlife plant. Can be used as ground cover and to 'soften' ends of walls etc.. Enjoys shade.
	Sweet Pea - Everlasting Pink	Strikingly deep lilac showy flowers. Sunny position. When established grows to 3 m and will clamber over hedgerows or trellis. Jul-Aug.
	Sweet Pea - Everlasting White	As for above, but the white form.
	Vetch - Bush	Large showy bluish-purple flowers attract bumble bees. Enjoys support from a bush or shrub. Grows 90-120 cm.
	Vetch - Tufted	Tufted vetch will form a dense plant with crowded spikes of spectacular blue flowers. Grow in longer grass or along hedgerow or fence for best results. Height 60-120 cm.
	Vetch - Wood	One of our loveliest vetches, looking superb scrambling through a bush or hedgerow. White flowers with blue veining. 240 cm Jul.





Wild roses are very versatile. They can be used as free-standing shrubs, included in a mixed hedgerow or be used to make an attractive hedge themselves. All are valuable for wildlife.



1. Rose - Burnet *Rosa spinosima*

Forms a small compact bush 60-120 cm in height. Flowers of showy creamy white cover the bushes in May/June and these are followed by the magnificent plum to black glossy hips which are themselves most attractive. Burnet rose can be used to make a small manageable hedge. Prefers lighter soils in full sun.



2. Rose - Dog *Rosa canina*

The most adaptable of all the wild roses, growing on all but waterlogged soils. The 'English unofficial rose' grows to 300 cm high and is a tall stout deciduous shrub with fragrant flowers of pale-pink or white in June-July. The egg-shaped hips are first green changing to a deep red in autumn. Can be used as a free standing shrub but thrives best with support of native hedgerows. Grow in full sun.



3. Rose - Field *Rosa arvensis*

The only rose which is truly climbing or clambering. In our experience best grown over a pergola or over and through a native hedge which it will cloak and look fabulous when covered with the creamy-white flowers in July-August. Hips small and insignificant. Tolerates wide variety of soils and is only rose for consideration for semi-shady situation; where it will thrive.



4. Rose - Sweet-Briar *Rosa rubiginosa*

Readily distinguished by the leaves which are deliciously apple-scented if crushed. A smaller more spiny, erect and less spreading shrub than Dog-rose (180 cm) with very showy deep pink flowers in June-July followed by bright egg-shaped, orange-red hips. Will form an excellent feature shrub and can be planted to make a colourful impenetrable hedge. Grow in full sun.

The climbers and wild roses are available as container grown stock direct from our visitor centre and throughout the year by mail order. Bare-root roses are available mail order Dec to mid-Mar.



Sand dune restoration

Sand dune restoration plants are our newest venture into helping protect our countryside. While fairly new to growing these plants it holds a close place in our hearts as many of us have fond childhood memories of climbing through dunes looking at the different flowers and spiky grasses. Our native dunes are fascinating habitats for both flora and fauna and are sadly at risk. So much that they are listed as one of Europe's most at risk areas for loss of biodiversity. Thankfully there are many groups and partnerships across the country looking to save them. To help these projects succeed in their mission we have started growing plants specific to dunes and the different stages of their lifecycle.



Life stages of sand dunes

Embryo Dune – This is the youngest and smallest stage of a sand dune, mostly made of bare sand facing the sea but contains pioneer species like sand couch grass and lyme grass that help stabilise the sand with their long roots. These dunes are affected by strong winds and winter tides.

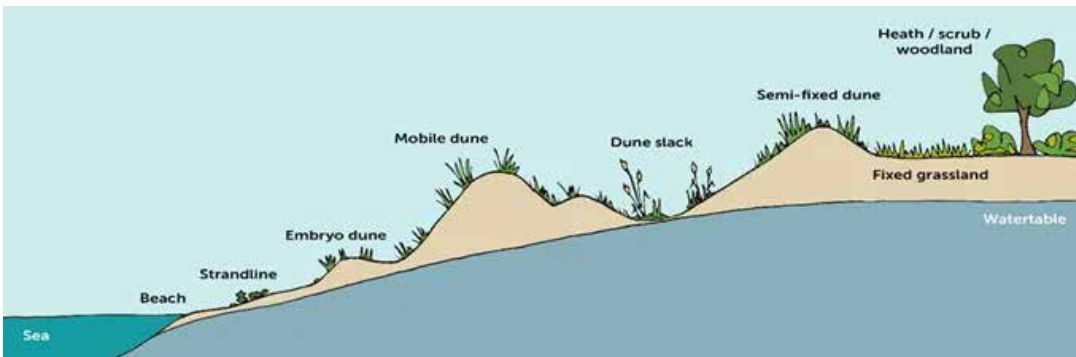
Mobile Dune – These are the dunes directly behind the embryo dunes standing a few metres taller being colonised by Marram grass with less exposed sand and more resilient to storms. These can normally last a few years.

Dune slack – These are hollows between dunes and if low enough (below the dune water table) can form freshwater pools. These pools are crucial for wildlife like the natterjack toad.

Fixed Dune – This is the more mature dune beyond that of the mobile dune and has started to get some build up of humus from rotten down vegetation and much less bare sand. These dunes hold much more diverse wildflowers.

As well as offering species to aid with the colonisation of younger dunes we are happy to have put together a collection of wildflower species that should thrive in fixed dunes. This collection contains beautiful species like sea thrift, birdsfoot trefoil, viper bugloss and common restharrow.

Please feel free to contact the office if you have any enquiries on **01949860592** or email us with details of your project to **sales@naturescape.co.uk**





The planting of bulbs is an excellent starting point for enhancing woodland areas in particular since they are principally early flowering and enjoy shade. They are practically useful as care species in community/school planting schemes, especially when many of the bulbs are available 'in the green'. The advantages of these are that new bulbs can be planted in the new spots among existing bulbs and areas progressively improve year on year which provides motivation to do more. For example a range of spring wildflowers could be introduced to follow the bulbs such as planting plugs of wild primrose, red campion and greater stitchwort to name but a few. A combination of bulbs and spring flowering wildflowers is often the solution in what many consider problem areas of the garden where shade and dryness later in the growing season restrict planting opportunities.

Autumn bulbs

Some are true bulbs while others are corms and rhizomes. This is the traditional time for bulb planting when the bulbs are fully in dormancy and easy to dig up handle and re-plant. Autumn bulbs are dispatched from September but are available for pre-order 2 months prior. Please see the page opposite for the different species we can supply.



Spring bulbs – 'in the green'

Some species have a better chance of taking and establishing if they are planted as what is known as 'in the green' bulbs. The most famous one for this is Snowdrops. 'In the green' refers to the fact that these bulbs have sprouted from their dormancy and started to grow. An evident sign that the bulb is alive and well that isn't always obvious with autumn dry bulbs. These are dispatched as early as January as soon as we can see new shoots, this gives plenty of time for you to get them in the ground and enjoy them when it comes to flowering.

Bulb collections

As well as providing all the species as individuals it is helpful to have a succession of plants in the early months so there is always something in colour in your garden/meadow. This is why we have put together a bulb collection that is available as both an autumn planting and spring planting.

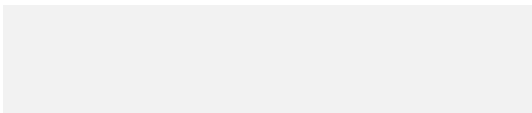
Our standard bulb collection contains; single snowdrops, English Bluebells, Wild Daffodil, Snakeshead Fritillary and Wood anemone.

For Autumn planting we also offer a premium collection containing English Bluebells, Wild Cyclamen, Wild Tulip, Wild Daffodil, Summer snowflake.





Name	Colour & Description	Flower period	Height (cm)
 Aconite - Winter	Glossy leaves, yellow chalice-shaped flowers will carpet woodland	Jan-Feb	5-10
 Anemone - Wood	Forms delicate white cover in wood and hedgebank	Mar-May	7-15
 English Bluebell	A favourite spring flower of fragrant violet blue. Woodland clearing is ideal habitat	Apr-Jun	30
 Celandine - Lesser	One of the first heralds of spring. Glossy leaves. Star like bright yellow flowers. Damp Soils	Mar-May	5-15
 Cuckoo Pint	Arrow shaped leaf, often spotted. Green spathe is followed by orange-red spike of berries. Excellent woodland subject	Apr-May	30-37
 Cyclamen - Wild	Pink or white flowers, decorative heart shaped leaves, wood or hedgerow	Aug-Sept	7-15
 Daffodil - Wild	Nodding flowers smaller than garden subject. Moist soil in wood or meadow	Feb-Apr	22-37
 Fritillary - Snakeshead	Nodding tulip-like heads of deep purple to creamy white. Damp grassland in full sun	Apr-May	15-37
 Large Flowering Mixed Crocus	Shades of purple, lilac, blue, orange, white	Mar-Apr	10
 Lily Of The Valley	Rich fragrant white flowers. Enjoys dry woodland habitat	May-Jun	15-22
 Lily - Martagon	Rare woodland species. Imposing plant with pink-purple 'turkscap' flowers	Jun-Jul	90-120
 Monkshood	Impressive plant with spikes of blue-violet flowers	May-Jun	120
 Ramsons/Wild Garlic	Umbels of long stalked white flowers around May. Damp woodland or shady hedgerow	Apr-Jun	20-35
 Snowdrop - Double	White and green double flowered	Feb-Mar	10-20
 Snowdrop - Greater	White	Dec-Feb	20
 Snowdrop - Single	Flowers of distinct greenish white in Feb-Mar. Damp woods and river banks	Feb-Mar	10-20
 Snowflake - Spring	White and green	Feb-Apr	15-20
 Snowflake - Summer	Damp grassland or moist soil border. White flowers	Apr-May	30-60
 Solomon's Seal	Rare and elegant woodland plant. Round arching stems with greenish white waxy bell-like flowers	May-Jun	30-60
 Star Of Bethlehem - Common	Umbel-like white flowers in May-Jun which opens star-like in the sun	Apr-May	15-30
 Star Of Bethlehem - Nodding	White, nodding bell-shaped flowers. Grassland	Apr-May	15-30
 Tulip - Wild	Flowers yellow, nodding and fragrant. Woodland	Apr-May	15-30





Pond & Marsh

In response to popular request we now sell an extensive range of plants for pond and marsh at our visitor centre and by mail order.

We endeavour to offer pond and marsh plants all year round although we would recommend May/early June as the optimum time for planting. Please see our website for current availability.

The size of liner required for any given pond is worked out as follows: (pond length + 2 x max depth) x (pond width + 2 x max depth).

Marsh construction - Excavate an area in full sun to a depth of 25-30 cm and line with thick polythene (or surplus butyl from the pond). Since drainage needs to be impeded, but not totally prevented, make a few holes in the sheet.

Finally replace the topsoil and plant with suitable species.

Guidance on pond plant purchase

Naturescape offer both bare-root plants for postal sales and potted plants which is also on sale at our Wildflower Farm at Langar, Notts.

Pond plants are best introduced during their most active growth which commences in late May/early Jun. In a similar way to summer bedding plants they can be severely checked by frost if planted early. When plants are requested in early Spring many of the plants are still in a state of dormancy. Generally speaking the vast majority of pond plants are at their best from Jul to Sept - the notable exception being Marsh Marigold which flowers in early Spring.

On receipt of your bare-root pond plants, they should be planted into the soil of a natural

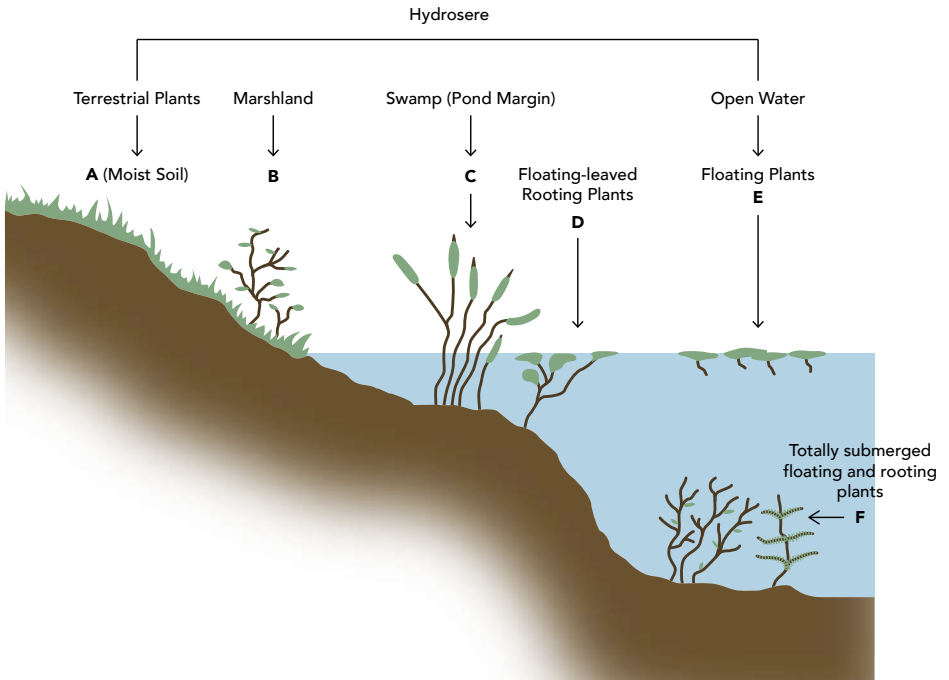


pond. In a lined or plastic pond, put plants into baskets (which we can supply with your order), ideally filling with a clay loam. For most marginal plants (pond edge), we recommend planting into baskets of 1 litre size or 2 litre for specimen plants. Lilies are planted into baskets 2 litre (dwarf lily) or 5-10 litre for large lilies.



Summary

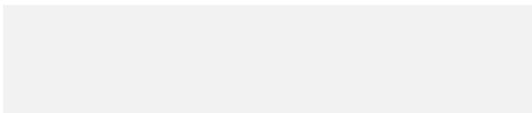
		Optimum Purchase
1	Natural Pond (water retained by clay)	Bare-root plants to plant directly into pond.
Artificial pond created with butyl or similar lining:		
2	A) Soil placed over liner (recommend for larger, deeper pond > 90cm)	Bare-root plant to plant directly into pond
	B) Soil not placed over liner	Bare-root plants to pot into baskets or prior order of plants in baskets for collection. (Please phone for estimate)
3	Pre-formed ponds	As for 2B



Pot Grown Plants

A complete range of these plants are available from our Wildflower Farm priced according to pot size.

TRADE ENQUIRIES WELCOMED FOR LARGE QUANTITIES. We will be pleased to quote for your requirements.





Pond & Marsh



See www.naturescape.co.uk for current prices

	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Zone	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Angelica - Wild	Angelica sylvestris	White flowers	A	Marsh	Jun -Aug	91-182
	Amphibious Bistort	Persicaria amphibia	Small pink flowers	D	Shallow water	summer	61-91
	Arrowhead	Sagittaria sagittifolia	White flowers	C	Shallow water	Jul -Aug	61-91
	Avens - Water	Geum rivale	Red/pink flowers	A	Marsh moist soil	Apr-Jun	30
	Birdsfoot Trefoil Marsh	Lotus pedunculatus	Yellow pea like flowers	AB	Marsh	Jun -Aug	
	*Bog Arum	Calla palustris	Showy White flowers	B	Pond margin		
	*Bog Bean/Water Clover	Menyanthes trifoliata	Showy White flowers	C	Pond margin	May -Jun	
	Brooklime	Veronica beccabunga	Blue flowers	BC	Pond margin	May -Sept	
	Bulrush	Schoenoplectus lacustris		BC	Pond margin	Jun-Jul	
	Burnet - Great	Sanguisorba officinalis	Distinctive 'burnet nobs'	A	Marsh moist soil	Jun -Sept	61-91
	Bur Reed - Branched	Sparganium erectum		BC	Pond margin	Jun -Aug	30-61
	Buttercup - Meadow	Ranunculus acris	Dainty yellow flowers	C	Marsh moist soil	May on	30-91
	Cinquefoil - Marsh	Comarum palustre	Red	ABC	Bog or wet. Pond margin	May -Jul	30-50
	Comfrey - Common	Symphytum officinale	Varies in colour from white to shades of blue, pink or red	A	Marsh moist soil	May on	61-91
	Creeping Jenny	Lysimachia nummularia	Yellow flowers	AB	Marsh moist soil	Jun -Aug	
	Dock - Great Water	Rumex hydrolapathum	Tall stately plant ideal for larger pond or lakeside	AB	Marsh		
	Figwort - Water	Scrophularia aquatica	Reddish brown flowers	AB	Marsh moist soil	Jun -Sept	91-122
	*Flag Iris - Variegated Yellow	Iris pseudacorus variegata	Yellow flowers	ABC	Pond margin	May -Jul	
	Flag Iris - Yellow	Iris pseudacorus	Yellow flowers	ABC	Pond margin	May -Jul	91-183
	Fleabane - Common	Pulicaria dysenterica	Yellow daisy flowers	AB	Marsh	Jul -Sept	20-61
	Forget-Me-Not - Water	Myosotis scorpioides	Blue flowers	BC	Marsh moist soil	Jun on	31
	Foxtail - Marsh	Alopecurus geniculatus		AB			38-46
	Frogbit	Hydrocharis morsur-ranae	White flowers	E	Floater	Jul -Aug	
	Galingale - Sweet	Cyperus longus		AB	Marsh	Sept	91-122
	Gipsywort	Lycopus europaeus	White flowers	AB	Marsh moist soil	Jun -Sept	30-91
	Globeflower	Trollius europaeus	Pale yellow flowers	AB	Marsh moist soil	May-Aug	30-61



See www.naturescape.co.uk for current prices

	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Zone	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Grass - Cotton	Eriophorum angustifolium	White Tufts	B	Marsh	Apr -May	15-46
	Hemp Agrimony	Eupatorium cannabinum	Pale pink flowers	AB	Marsh moist soil	Jul-Sept	61-122
	Hornwort	Ceratophyllum demersum	Very attractive dark green foliage. Good for pond life. Very good oxygenator	F	Water		
	Cuckoo Flower/ Ladys Smock	Cardamine pratensis	Lilac flowers	A	Marsh	Apr-Jun	38
	Loosestrife - Purple	Lythrum salicaria	Red/purple spikes	ABC	Pond margin	Jun-Aug	61-122
	Loosestrife - Yellow	Lysimachia vulgaris	Yellow flowers	AB	Marsh	Jul-Aug	61-122
	Marestail	Hippurus vulgaris		BC	Water	Jun-Jul	>30
	*Marigold - Giant Marsh	Caltha polypetala	Large yellow flowers	BC	Water		>30
	Marigold - Marsh	Caltha palustris	Glossy yellow flowers	BC	Pond marsh	Mar-Jun	>46
	Marsh Mallow	Althea officinalis	Soft pink flowers	AB	Marsh	Aug-Sept	91-122
	Meadowsweet	Filipendula ulmaria	Fragrant cream flowers	AB	Marsh	Jun-Sept	61-122
	Milfoil - Spiked Water	Myriophyllum spicatum	Delicate foliage. Oxygenator, trailing	F	Water		
	Mint - Water	Mentha aquatica	Lilac/reddish flowers	ABC	Pond margin	Jul-Sept	23-61
	Common Monkey Flower	Mimulus luteus	Yellow flowers with red blotches	BC	Pond margin	Jun-Sept	
	Parsnip - Water	Berula erecta	White flowers	C	Shallow water pond margin	Jul-Sept	91-183
	Pennyroyal	Mentha pulegium	Lilac whorls	AB	Shallow water	Aug on	7-23
	Pimpernel - Yellow	Lysimachia nemorum	Yellow	A	Damp woods	May on	
	Plantain - Water	Alisma plantago-aquatica	Small lilac-white flowers	BC	Pond margin	Jun-Aug	30-61





Pond & Marsh



See www.naturescape.co.uk for current prices

	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Zone	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Pondweed - Broad Leaved	Potamogeton natans	Oxygenator	F	Water		
	Pondweed - Curly	Potamogeton crispus	Oxygenator	F	Water		
	Ragged Robin	Lychnis flos cuculi	Dainty pink flowers	AB	Marsh moist soil	May-Jul	
	Reed Canary Grass	Phalaris arundinacea	Spikelets - light green streaked purple/green	BC	Shallow water. Pond margins		200
	Reed - Common or Norfolk	Phragmites australis			Best for large ponds		152-244
	Reed Mace - Giant, more commonly known as False Bulrush	Typha latifolia		BC	Shallow water pond margin, not recommended for small ponds, invasive. Ideal lakes, deep ponds	Jun-Aug	
	Reed Mace - Lesser	Typha angustifolia	Smaller form of the above	BC	Shallow water pond margin	Jun-Aug	
	*Reed Mace - Lesser Miniature	Typha minima	Yellow/green, brown	BC	Full sun, flooded margins, marshes and ponds		30-80
	*Reed Sweetgrass	Glyceria maxima	Greeny white	AB	Marginal. Bog or shallow water	Jun-Aug	30
	*Rush - Corkscrew	Juncus effusus spiralis	Yellow-green or light brown	BC	Sun or part shade, shallow water	Rare	45
	Rush - Hard	Juncus inflexus		BC	Pond margin		
	Rush - Flowering	Butomus umbellatus	Rose pink flowers	BC	Pond margin	Jul-Sept	5-15
	Rush - Jointed	Juncus conglomeratus	Brown	BC	Shallow water. Pond margins		80
	Rush - Soft	Juncus effusus		AB	Pond margin		30-122
	*Sweet Flag	Acorus calamus		BC	Pond margin		
	*Sweet Flag - Variegated	Acorus calamus variegata		BC			
	*Rush - Zebra	Scirpus zebrinus	Striking green/white markings	BC	Pond margin		
	Sedge - False Fox	Carex obtrubae		AB	Pond margin		
	Sedge - Cyperus	Carex pseudocyperus		AB	Pond margin		
	Sedge - Pendulous	Carex pendula	Attractive distinctive sedge, drooping flower spikes	AB	Pond margin	May-Jun	91-152
	Sedge - Lesser Pond	Carex acutiformis		ABC	Shallow water pond margin		91-122
	Sedge - Great Pond	Carex riparia		ABC	Shallow water pond margin		



See www.naturescape.co.uk for current prices

	Common Name	Botanical Name	Colour	Zone	Position	Flower Period	Height (cm)
	Skullcap	Scutellaria galericulata	Attractive blue flowers	A	Marsh moist soil	Aug	15-30
	*Slender Club Rush	Isolepis cernuus	Silver white flower head	AB	Sun or part shade. Bog or margins	Jun-Aug	30
	Sneezewort	Achillea ptarmica	Attractive white flowers in summer like yarrow	A	Marsh	Aug	30-61
	Spearwort - Greater	Ranunculus lingua	Large yellow flowers	BC	Marsh	Jun-Aug	61-91
	Spearwort - Lesser	Ranunculus flammula	Yellow flowers	BC	Marsh	Jun on	15-61
	Starwort - Water	Callitriche stagnalis	Showy lime green foliage, oxygenator	C			
	St. John's Wort - Square Stemmed	Hypericum tetrapterum	Yellow flowers	A	Marsh	Aug-Sept	30-61
	Tufted Hairgrass	Deschampsia caespitosa	Tussock grass, good cover for birds & mammals	AB			30-122
	Valerian - Common	Valeriana officinalis	Pale pink flowers	AB	Marsh moist soil	Jun-Aug	15-122
	Water Crowfoot	Ranunculus aquatilis	Showy white buttercup flowers in spring	D		Spring	15-122
	Water Lily - Dwarf White	Nymphaea candida	Especially for the smaller pond	D	Water		>46
	Water Lily - Fringed	Nymphoides peltata	Yellow flowers	CD	Water	Jul-Aug	>30
	Water Lily - White	Nymphaea alba	White flowers	D	Water	Jun-Aug	>91
	Water Lily - Fabiola	Nymphaea 'Fabiola'	Deep pink flowers	D	Water	Jul-Aug	
	Water Lily - Yellow	Nuphar lutea	Yellow flowers	D	Water	Jun-Sept	>30
	Water Soldier	Stratiotes aloides	White flowers, floater	E	Water	Jun-Aug	>30
	Water Violet	Hottonia palustris	Attractive pale green leaves, lilac/white flowers	C			
	Willowherb - Great	Epilobium hirsutum	Purplish pink flowers with white centres, invasive	AB	Pond margin	Jul-Sept	91-183
	Woundwort - Marsh	Stachys palustris	Pale rose purple flowers	AB	Marsh	Jul on	61-91
	*Water Lily - Chromatella	Nymphaea marliacea "Chromatella"	Yellow	D		Jun-Sept	

* Non Native



Plants for reed beds

By far the most popular and efficient plant to use for a reed bed system is common reed (*Phragmites australis*) but Bulrush (*Typha latifolia*) is a decent alternative. If the bed is of good size and its efficiency isn't the most important thing Rushes and yellow flag iris can be added for more interest.

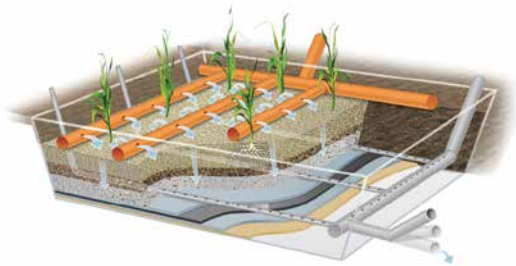
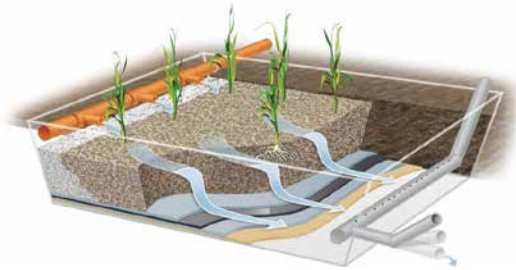
When first planting reeds into the system we recommend a minimum of 5 plants per square metre, this is best done with 230 cc root trainers. You can do this with smaller plug plants, but it would be a good idea to increase the minimum quantity to 9 and these plug plants may require watering until their roots grow further down into the gravel. These are minimum numbers, for a quicker establishment of the reed bed you can plant more per square metre, 9 x 230 cc root trainers would be more effective. Please feel free to check out our website for all our current stock of reeds, rushes and other pond plants.

Reed filtration beds

Another project we have been asked to help with a lot in recent years is plants and advice for creating reed filtration beds. With the population becoming more mindful of their impact on the planet, reed filtration systems are another way for us to work with nature to improve water quality. Passing water slowly through the roots of reeds, grasses and rushes helps to restrict the movement of pollutants and the plants help filter the water by removing other impurities.

Building a filtration reed bed

There are two basic ideas for building a reed bed system, a vertical filtration system or a horizontal system. This refers to the way in which the water flows through the system. In either case we would advise lining the reed bed with a plastic or preformed liner. If space is tight or you need to deal with stronger effluent a vertical system would be best. Vertical reed beds work by passing the wastewater over the top of layers of sand and gravel planted with reeds. The water slowly passes down through the layers and between the roots where it is filtered and collected in outlet pipework. A horizontal bed is the same principle but built on a gentle slope and the wastewater is introduced at the top end and the effluent passes through the gravel and roots slowly down the slope and on into an outlet pipe. You can pass the wastewater through multiple beds for increased filtration.





Naturescape Wildlife Hedges

We supply a wide range of wildlife hedge collections. These are supplied as bare-root specimens ordered and collected from our nursery, or sent by mail order from Nov through to Mar.

The following species are available as strong bare root plants (generally size 45-90 cm) for collection or despatch from our Wildflower Farm from Nov to Mar. **Please arrange a mutually convenient time for collection by telephoning first before visiting us.**

Planting density: Single row - 25 cm apart = 4 plants per metre run

Double row: 25 - 30 cm between rows, plants 33 cm apart staggered = approx 6 plants per metre run. Double row provides a large sanctuary and corridor for wildlife.

1. Collection A (Wildlife Garden)

%	Common Name	Latin Name
76	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
14	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
2	Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
2	Wild Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
2	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
2	Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
2	Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>

2. Collection B (Lapwing meadows)

%	Common Name	Latin Name
70	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
12	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
2	Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
2	Wild Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
2	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
2	Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
2	Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
2	Blackthorn or Sloe	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
2	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
2	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
2	Wild Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>

3. Collection C (Naturescape Collection)

%	Common Name	Latin Name
64	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
9	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
2	Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
2	Wild Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
2	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
2	Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
2	Blackthorn or Sloe	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
2	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
2	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
1	Wild Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
2	Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
2	Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
2	Wild Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
2	Spindle Bush	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
2	Alder Buckthorn	<i>Frangula alnus</i>
2	Field Rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>

Management of Wildlife Hedges

All the components of a wildlife hedge can be chopped back in the autumn (or coppiced). This is recommended every 2nd or 3rd year, not every year. This will allow the hedge to realise full potential and provide an abundance of fresh leaf colour and form in early spring flowers, berries etc in summer and autumn leaf colour. It will be a haven for wildlife.



Yellow Rattle

Sowing and maintenance guidance

Yellow rattle is known to meadow growers as the meadow maker, the success of many meadows rely on this species. This is particularly true in trying to establish a meadow on a higher nutrition soil. If this is the case in can be beneficial to get yellow rattle established prior to other species.

Yellow Rattle is a semi-parasitic annual species that attaches to the root systems of several grass species, slowing down their rate of growth. It cannot survive without a grass host. Yellow rattle feeds of the nutrients in the roots of nearby grasses, while feeding off the vigorous grass, it eventually allows more delicate traditional wildflowers to push through.

All of our Yellow Rattle seed is from our own meadows in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire. It is thoroughly cleaned to obtain a pure sample of seeds before being placed in our purpose-built cold store which is maintained at 4 degrees Celsius. This ensures the seeds are kept in optimal conditions to ensure the highest possible germination rates.



Cut the grass as low as possible and remove all resulting cuttings (this should be a very severe cut, even exposing areas of bare soil for best results) prior to surface sowing the Yellow Rattle seeds. We would recommend a sowing rate of 1 g/m². Tread (or roll for larger areas) the seeds in, to ensure they are in good contact with the soil.

If sowing in to an existing meadow you should wait until all of the wildflowers have finished flowering and had reasonable opportunity to set seed (this would typically be some time in August although this will depend on a number of factors) before cutting the area down. Sowing should typically take place between late July (when the fresh crop of Yellow Rattle is available) and the end of November; this is because a prolonged period of cold temperatures is required to trigger germination [vernalisation].

Seedlings should appear around early March depending on the season, and it is important not to mow or disturb the area between this time and when the plants will seed in July.





The Yellow Rattle lifecycle:



Late May to June -
Plants are in flower.



July - Plants set seed (it is in this month that we normally harvest our meadows to obtain the Yellow Rattle seed for sale.)



August - As Yellow Rattle is an annual species the plants will die off in August after seeding. The plants will have dropped seeds from which the next year's plants will come from.



Early March - The first seedlings will begin to appear. A prolonged period of cold temperatures is required to trigger germination, and therefore the seedlings are only seen at this time.



March to early May - Plants grow from seedlings to their final height of around 30 cm (depending on soil fertility), ready to flower.

Yellow Rattle Plugs:

Yellow Rattle plugs (dispatched From April) these are sown with a Fescue grass as the host species and can be ordered in advance. These offer an alternative option to Yellow Rattle seed.



Frequently asked questions

1) What species of grasses does Yellow Rattle prefer as hosts?

In our experience much better results are achieved on fine leaved species such as members of the Fescue (*Festuca*) family and Crested Dogtail (*Cynosurus*) rather than broad leaved species such as Ryegrass (*Lolium*) and Couch Grass (*Elymus*).

2) What soil types will Yellow Rattle grow on?

Yellow Rattle is found across an extremely wide range of soil types from chalk, sandy, acidic and clay.

3) Does Yellow Rattle tolerate shady conditions? Yellow Rattle does best in full sun, although it will tolerate a semi-shade environment.

4) Does it matter how old the Yellow Rattle seeds are? Yes, the viability (germination rate) of Yellow Rattle declines markedly over time; even if stored in cold conditions. It is always best to use seed from the most recent harvest which will generally become available in late July each year.



Naturescape Native Trees and Shrubs

We supply a wide range of native tree and shrub collections. These are supplied as bare-root specimens ordered and collected from our nursery, or sent by mail order from Nov through to Mar. The following native trees and shrubs are available as bare root plants collected or despatched from our Wildflower Farm.

Please arrange a mutually convenient time for collection by telephoning first before visiting us.

Common Name	Latin Name
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Downy Birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Clematis (Old Man's Beard)	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Spindle Bush	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Alder Buckthorn	<i>Frangula alnus</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
Black Poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>

Common Name	Latin Name
Wild Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Sessile Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Common Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>
Field Rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Sweet Briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>
Burnet Rose	<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
White Willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
Pussy Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
Rowan (Mountain Ash)	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Wild Service Tree	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos rivularis</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Small Leaved Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europeus</i>
Wayfaring Tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
Guelder Rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>

Most of the above species are in the height range of 60-90 cm.

Discounts are offered for more than ten plants of a single species.



British Natives



Hart's Tongue Fern - *Asplenium scolopendrium* - easy to grow preferring a moist position in dappled shade.



Maidenhair Spleenwort - *Asplenium trichomanes* - dainty little fern, has black stems, light green leaves along its length. Suitable for rock garden crevice or hollow.



Lady Fern - *Athyrium filix-femina* - graceful tufts of lacy fronds. This fern must have moisture and will tolerate deep shade and partial sun. For damp woods, streamsides and hedgerows.



Broad Buckler Fern - *Dryopteris dilatata* - attractive triangular fronds. Prefers shade and moist, well drained soil.



Male Fern - *Dryopteris filix-mas* - classic fern with leathery upright bright green fronds. Moist soil in dappled shade, will tolerate sun.



Hard Fern - *Blechnum spicant* - Easy to grow neat tufted evergreen, Also known as Deer Fern likes cool moist shaded sites.



Common Polypody - *Polypodium vulgare* - comb like fronds, undersides often covered in bright orange spores. Easy to grow, will even tolerate a dry shady spot.



Hard Shield Fern - *Polystichum aculeatum* - glossy green fronds which are evergreen. Likes well drained, stoney soil. Native fern of woodlands and hedgerows.



Soft Shield Fern - *Polystichum setiferum* - architectural fern with grey green, lacy fronds with a fine texture. Easy to grow, likes moist limy soils.



Wild Flower Meadows

Over 95% of our native flowering meadows have disappeared since the war due to intensification in agricultural practice. Anyone who has had the privilege to walk amongst a meadow in full flower and witness the glorious colours and attendant wildlife will feel inspired enough to want to recreate something similar given the opportunity. It is an essential wildlife garden feature.

Naturescape are major commercial producers of wild flower and native grass seed. These are blended and when sown on to prepared seedbeds of clean soil are used to recreate wild flower meadows and help redress the imbalance which has occurred.

We offer many and varied types of meadow which once established will provide a colourful and interesting feature, provide a major attraction to wildlife and involve a low level of maintenance in the longer term.

Sites suitable for a meadow include existing paddocks and orchards etc. and within the garden a meadow is best positioned at the furthest end of the lawn from the house. If this extends into trees or wildlife hedge beyond this so much the better with the object of becoming more wild as one moves away from the house. Grass banks can be made to look spectacular since they are often well drained and of low fertility, an ideal site for a meadow.

Treasure Chest Species

There are a large number of species which are not generally supplied in meadow mixtures because of their cost and rarity. However we feel that the opportunity to include such species should be available to the customer. I believe that this

- Gives you the customer options to include special species
- Helps to conserve such precious species by making seed available

These species are by definition scarce and consequently the seed expensive.

There are 3 ways these can be introduced:

- Order a small quantity of seed to add into your meadow mix at sowing time
- Grow species from seed available from us and produce your own plugs to plant into your own meadow
- Purchase plug plants of the treasure chest species from Naturescape and plant in an appropriate habitat

The following is a list of Treasure Chest Species available directly from Naturescape as packets of seed.

Name	Latin	Area that can be used on
Horseshoe Vetch	<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Dry Meadow/Chalk
Bloody Cranesbill	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Chalk/Limestone
Spiny Restharrow	<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Clay Meadow
Birdseye or Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Woodland Edge/ Shady Hedgerow
Wood Anemone	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Hedgerow/ woodland Edge
Meadow Clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	Chalk Meadow
Wood Cranesbill	<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	Hedgerow/ woodland Edge
Cuckoo Flower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Marsh/ Damp Grass
Wood Forget me not	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Woodland Edge
Mouse-Ear Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	Flowering Lawn/ Dry Sites
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Woodland Shade
Leopards Bane	<i>Doronicum pardalianches</i>	Woodland
Wood Millet	<i>Milium effusum</i>	Woodland
Pignut	<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Meadow
Sawwort	<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	Wetland Meadow
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Dry Meadow
Meadow Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow
Greater Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Hedgerow/ woodland Edge
Yellow Archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	Damp Shade
Wild Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Shaded Hedge, Woodland
Sweet Woodruff	<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Dry Shade



For over 40 years Naturescape have been producing native British wildflower seed and grass mixes. We produce the species individually on our Wildflower farm so that each species is harvested at the optimum time prior to inclusion in the various blends. The original seeds are sourced primarily from meadows undisturbed in living memory and propagated on to provide sufficient stock to plant in the field. New stocks are collected periodically to vary the gene-pool of the various species and produce robust native plants. Seed is stored after cleaning in a modern cold store to maintain optimum germination.

We are proud to offer the following selection of wildflower meadow mixes, proved over many years of experience.

All wildflower seeds of native origin. Our mixtures are classified as follows:

1. Seasonal Meadow Blends

(contain 20% wildflower seed 80% wild grasses).

- N3 Spring
- N4 Summer Sow 5 g/m₂
- N5 Long Season

These are our top range of mixtures primarily for low fertility situations on normal soils (neither wet or dry, very acid or very alkaline) and contain a diverse range of broad leaf species. Each type is blended with our select range of grass species, many of which are native. In low fertility situations the extra cost of these mixtures is well justified and will give superb results.

2. General purpose mixes and tall herb mixes

(20% wildflower seed 80% grass)

- N1 General purpose mix
- N2 Tall Herb mix Sow 5 g/m₂

These are particularly useful on normal soils where fertility is relatively good and the growth of the grass, even of the selected slow growing types is likely to be quite strong. They will provide a colourful display without great expense. After such mixtures are established on fertile sites and fertility subsides over time with correct management, additional choice species

of wildflower can be overseeded or introduced as miniature plants and plugs if you wish to enhance the diversity of species. These mixes are also an excellent cost effective choice on less fertile soils.

3. Specific habitat mixtures

(20% wildflower seed 80% grass)

- N6 Clay soils
- N7 Wetland meadow
- N8 Water's edge
- N9 Hedgerow Sow 5 g/m₂
- N10 Woodland
- N11 Dry soils
- N12 Acid
- N13 Chalk

These are 'tailor made' mixes to suit a wide range of situations other than the 'norm'. For each type the wildflowers and grasses are carefully selected to provide species which have best opportunity to thrive, provide colour over the season and to attract abundant wildlife. They are essentially long season mixes for the given habitat.

4. N14 Flowering lawn mix

(20% wildflower seed 80% grass)

Sow 5 g/m₂

Such mixtures are usually sown on areas normally close-mown and contain wildflower species which will tolerate this and thrive. On flowery lawns the mowing can be relaxed for 6-8 weeks each year to give a most enchanting display. When close mowing is resumed the plants will suffer no harm. These mixtures are often sown adjacent to formal lawns or for areas used for play for much of the year.



5. NCA1 Annual cornfield mix

(100% wildflower seed no grass)

This mixture can be sown alone in Aug/Sept or Mar/Mid May to give a vivid riot of colour in summer or added to any grass or grass/wildflower mixture sown in an open, well drained position to provide some colour in the first management year of the meadow. Sowing rate alone 2-5 g/m² (higher rate on fertile soils). In mixture with meadow grass mix 0.5 - 1 g/m² (higher rate on infertile soils).

All of our meadow mixes are available as either 80/20% grass/flower mixes for sowing onto bare soil or as 100% flower mixes for sowing into an existing meadow/grassland. Please note that sowing into an existing grassland can be tricky but this is talked about later in this guide. We can also create completely bespoke mixes and if this is something you want please contact the office team at sales@naturescape.co.uk.

Selection Guide to Naturescape Wildflower Meadow Mixtures

To select the appropriate meadow mix for a site it is necessary to establish the soil type and fertility of the site. When a meadow is sown in simple terms it is essentially grass growth versus wildflowers and where grass growth is too strong wildflower establishment will be poor.

Wildflowers prosper best on sites such as sands, gravels, stony soils, thin soils, chalk soils etc. because the level of nutrients is low and the grass growth is not strong and therefore the wildflowers in association have the chance to develop in the absence of competition. The type of grasses present is also a factor since grasses with large broad leaves such as perennial ryegrass grown for cattle to eat have been developed to grow fast and leafy. Hence any ryegrass or what are generally known as coarse grasses (large and competitive) are undesirable. In addition old areas of rough grassland tend to develop a thatchy layer over the years in which wildflower seeds will not germinate.

Coarse grasses tend to grow on sites which are most fertile. Other indications of fertility are readily shown by the presence of weeds such as dock, thistle, nettle, dandelion, hogweed, cow parsley. These species are particularly prevalent on loam and clay soils which are highly fertile.

If soil is known to be fertile there are two approaches which can be adopted:

1. Remove much of the top soil (leave 12 cm of topsoil over subsoil) to reduce fertility to desired level. The practicality of this depends on the size of the area, the accessibility of the site for machinery etc. and the possibilities for disposal of the soil in close proximity. The major cost of topsoil removal is haulage.
2. If soil is fertile it may contain undesirable coarse grasses and broad leaf weeds, they and their shed seed will need elimination before it will be at all practical to pursue the idea of creating a meadow. Indeed if your candidate site is covered with large numbers of nettles, thistles or docks I would suggest that unless top soil removal is carried out the concept of a meadow is not practical.

If numbers of 'undesirables' is considered to be of a low order with only a few docks, thistles, nettles etc. then it is possible to sow a meadow on such areas after following a period of management to clean up the site prior to sowing the meadow mixture.

This entails allowing the area to green over naturally prior to eliminating all vegetation by weeding or removing the top layer of turf with a digger or similar. The area should then be ploughed (or dug over if a small area) to bury any dead vegetation along with any thatch and seeds shed onto the surface. Rotavation is not recommended since much of the vegetation will remain near the surface and the resulting trash can make drilling difficult. If rotavation is the only option it can be used but if it is the following process outlined next is even more important.

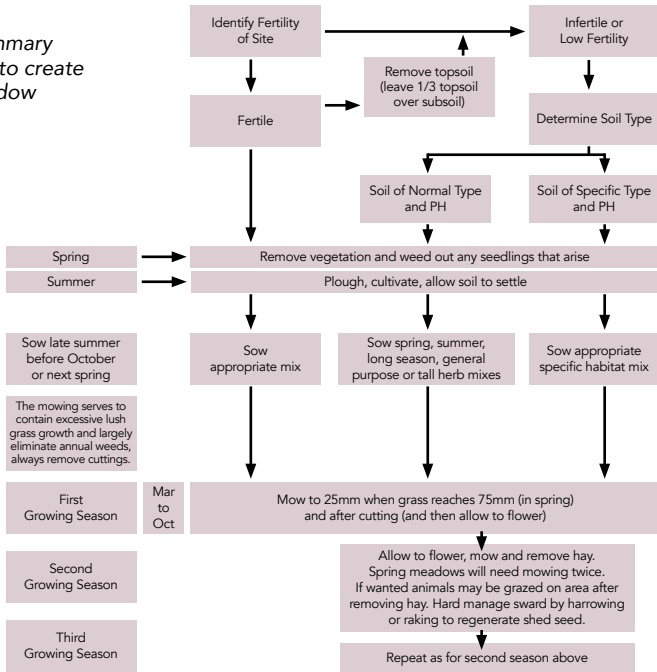


After ideally ploughing to give a 'clean slate' the area can be worked down to a seedbed and allowed to settle and 'come into condition'. When it does you will get a green sheen developing on the surface caused by germinating seedlings. These may have some 'undesirables' resulting from seed shed from the plants that you have previously removed, you can further cultivate if the weather is dry. This process can usefully be repeated with the objective of obtaining a settled clean soil coming into condition for sowing your wildflower grass seed mix in Aug (or even before if conditions seem conducive - ie soil in optimum condition, rain forecast). In any event sowing should not be carried out after Sept unless you live in a mild frost free climate. Our own comprehensive Naturescape Guide to avoid the pitfalls of

planning a meadow is available, entitled 'This way to your Wildflower field' price £6.50. This helpful guide also covers the practicalities of introducing small plug plants as an alternative to seed.

The following flow diagram is a precis of the strategy required to select, sow and manage a meadow in the important formative stages.

A diagrammatic summary of steps to follow to create a Wildflower Meadow from seed.



Remember to always:- Remove cuttings/hay. Never add fertiliser. Hard manage sward after cutting for hay, particularly on fertile sites if site not grazed by stock.



Naturescape Wild Flower Meadow Mixes



Mixes may change subject to seed availability - please see www.naturescape.co.uk for current mix contents and prices.



% N1 General Purpose Mix

5	Yarrow
8	Lesser Knapweed
8	Wild Carrot
8	Lady's Bedstraw
1	Rough Hawkbit
8	Oxeye Daisy
5	Ribwort Plantain
1	Cowslip
9	Self Heal
8	Meadow Buttercup
7	Yellow Rattle
8	Common Sorrel
8	Salad Burnet
8	White Campion
8	Red Campion

% NVG Value Grass Mix

5	Common Bent
15	Crested Dogstail
20	Hard Fescue
20	Slender Creeping Red Fescue
20	Strong Creeping Red Fescue
20	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass



% N2 Tall Herb Mix

4	Yarrow
5	Common Agrimony
7	Common Knapweed
3	Greater Knapweed
6	Wild Carrot
6	Lady's Bedstraw
2	Meadow Cranesbill
2	Common St John's Wort
6	Field Scabious
4	Oxeye Daisy
2	Ragged Robin
4	Musk Mallow
4	Common Mallow
5	Ribwort Plantain
7	Self Heal
6	Meadow Buttercup
5	Yellow Rattle
3	Common Sorrel
6	White Campion
6	Red Campion
2	Devilsbit Scabious
2	Dark Mullein
3	Tufted Vetch

% NVG Value Grass Mix

5	Common Bent
15	Crested Dogstail
20	Hard Fescue
20	Slender Creeping Red Fescue
20	Strong Creeping Red Fescue
20	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass



% N3 Spring Meadow

1	Pignut
0.5	Spotted Hawkweed
2	Common Catsear
2	Rough Hawkbit
5	Oxeye Daisy
4	Ragged Robin
6	Hoary Plantain
5	Cowslip
11	Self Heal
7	Meadow Buttercup
7	Bulbous Buttercup
8.5	Yellow Rattle
11	Common Sorrel
12	Salad Burnet
12	Red Campion
3	Wild Red Clover

% NSG Select Grass Mix

3	Common Bent
3	Sweet Vernal Grass
2	Quaking Grass
22	Crested Dogstail
22	Hard Fescue
22	Chewing's Fescue
13	Slender Creeping Red Fescue
1	Meadow Barley
10	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass
2	Yellow Oatgrass



% N4 Summer Meadow

3	Yarrow
3	Kidney Vetch
1	Clustered Bellflower
1	Nettle Leaved Bellflower
8	Common Knapweed
5	Greater Knapweed
4	Wild Carrot
4	Viper's Bugloss
4	Lady's Bedstraw
2	Meadow Cranesbill
2	Common St Johns Wort
5	Field Scabious
3	Meadow Vetchling
1	Common Toadflax
5	Birdsfoot Trefoil
2	Purple Loosestrife
2	Wild Marjoram
10	Self Heal
7	Yellow Rattle
4	Small Scabious
4	Betony
3	Hedge Woundwort
2	Devilsbit Scabious
2	Wild Red Clover
2	Dark Mullein
3	Tufted Vetch
5	Oxeye Daisy

% NSG Select Grass Seed Mix

3	Common Bent
3	Sweet Vernal Grass
2	Quaking Grass
22	Crested Dogstail
22	Hard Fescue
22	Chewing's Fescue
13	Slender Creeping Red Fescue
1	Meadow Barley
10	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass
2	Yellow Oatgrass



Mixes may change subject to seed availability-
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for current mix contents and prices



Naturescape Wild Flower Meadow Mixes



%	N5 Long Season Meadow
3	Yarrow
5	Common Knapweed
3	Greater Knapweed
5	Wild Carrot
2	Viper's Bugloss
6	Lady's Bedstraw
2	Meadow Cranesbill
2	Common Catsear
3.5	Field Scabious
2	Meadow Vetchling
2	Rough Hawkbit
5	Oxeye Daisy
1	Common Toadflax
4	Birdsfoot Trefoil
3	Musk Mallow
2.5	Hoary Plantain
3	Cowslip
7	Self Heal
5	Meadow Buttercup
5	Bulbous Buttercup

6	Yellow Rattle
5	Common Sorrel
3	Small Scabious
4	Red Campion
3	Betony
2	Devilsbit Scabious
2.5	Wild Red Clover
1.5	Dark Mullein
2	Tufted Vetch

%	NSG Select Grass Mix
3	Common Bent
3	Sweet Vernal Grass
2	Quaking Grass
22	Crested Dogstail
22	Hard Fescue
22	Chewing's Fescue
13	Slender Creeping Red Fescue
1	Meadow Barley
10	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass
2	Yellow Oatgrass



%	N6 Clay Soils Mixture
3	Yarrow
7	Common Knapweed
7	Lady's Bedstraw
2	Meadow Cranesbill
6	Field Scabious
3	Meadow Vetchling
2	Rough Hawkbit
7	Oxeye Daisy
5	Birdsfoot Trefoil
3	Ragged Robin
6	Ribwort Plantain
3	Cowslip
6	Self Heal
10	Meadow Buttercup
7.5	Yellow Rattle
6	Common Sorrel
2	Pepper Saxifrage
3	Betony
2.5	Devilsbit Scabious
2	Goatsbeard
4	Wild Red Clover
3	Tufted Vetch

%	N6G Clay Soil Grass Mix
3	Common Bent
2	Meadow Foxtail
3	Sweet Vernal Grass
2	Quaking Grass
21	Crested Dogstail
22	Hard Fescue
21	Chewing's Fescue
13	Slender Creeping Red Fescue
1	Meadow Barley
10	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass
2	Yellow Oatgrass



% N7 Wetland Meadow Mixture

2.5	Yarrow
9	Common Knapweed
8	Meadowsweet
3	Meadow Vetchling
7	Oxeye Daisy
4	Birdsfoot Trefoil
4	Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil
2	Ragged Robin
2	Common Restharrow
4	Ribwort Plantain
3	Cowslip
8	Self Heal
9	Meadow Buttercup
10	Yellow Rattle
8	Common Sorrel
2	Great Burnet
1	Sawwort
2.5	Betony
3.5	Devilsbit Scabious
2	Goatsbeard
3	Wild Red Clover
3	Tufted Vetch

% N7G Wetland Grass Mix

2.5	Common Bent
3	Meadow Foxtail
2.5	Sweet Vernal Grass
1.5	Quaking Grass
16.5	Crested Dogstail
2	Tufted Hairgrass
16	Hard Fescue
16	Chewing's Fescue
29	Slender Creeping Red Fescue
1	Meadow Barley
7.5	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass
2	Yellow Oatgrass



% N8 Water's Edge Mixture

3	Sneezewort
4	Wild Angelica
2	Marsh Marigold
2	Pendulous Sedge
4	Common Knapweed
2	Hemp Agrimony
11	Meadowsweet
4	Water Avens
1	Square Stemmed St. John's Wort
21	Yellow Flag Iris
1	Soft Rush
4	Hard Rush
2	Meadow Vetchling
5	Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil
4	Ragged Robin
3	Gypsywort
7	Purple Loosestrife
1	Common Fleabane

7	Meadow Buttercup
1	Great Burnet
2	Water Figwort
1	Marsh Woundwort
4	Devilsbit Scabious
4	Tufted Vetch

% N8G Waters Edge Grass Mix

4	Common Bent
4	Meadow Foxtail
5	Sweet Vernal Grass
14	Crested Dogstail
5	Tufted Hairgrass
17	Hard Fescue
17	Slender Creeping Red Fescue
17	Strong Creeping Red Fescue
17	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass



Mixes may change subject to seed availability-
please see www.naturescape.co.uk
for current mix contents and prices



Naturescape Wild Flower Meadow Mixes



% N9 Hedgerow Mixture

3	Yarrow
4	Common Agrimony
7	Garlic Mustard
6	Common Knapweed
3	Wild Foxglove
4	Meadowsweet
4	Hedge Bedstraw
1	Hedge Cranesbill
5	Wood Avens
2	Common St John's Wort
4	Field Scabious
3	Meadow Vetchling
2	Autumn Hawkbit
5	Oxeye Daisy
5	Musk Mallow
4	Common Mallow
5	Self Heal
5	White Campion
7	Red Campion
2	Bladder Campion

6	Hedge Woundwort
4	Upright Hedge Parsley
3	Dark Mullien
5	Tufted Vetch
1	Wood Vetch

% N9G Hedgerow Grass Mix

3	Common Bent
2.5	Sweet Vernal Grass
11	Crested Dogtail
1.5	Tufted Hairgrass
14	Hard Fescue
12	Chewing's Fescue
14	Slender Creeping Red Fescue
14	Strong Creeping Red Fescue
14	Wood Meadow Grass
14	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass



% N10 Woodland Mixture

5	Common Agrimony
8	Garlic Mustard
3	Wild Garlic
5	Wild Angelica
3	Nettle Leaved Bellflower
5	Wild Foxglove
5	Meadowsweet
5	Hedge Bedstraw
0.5	Herb Robert
7	Wood Avens
12	English Bluebell
3	Hairy St John's Wort
1	Wild Primrose
8	Self Heal
7.5	Red Campion
5	Betony
8	Hedge Woundwort
5	Wood Sage
4	Upright Hedge Parsley

% N10G Woodland Grass Mix

3	Common Bent
3	Sweet Vernal Grass
11	Crested Dogtail
5	Tufted Hairgrass
14	Hard Fescue
14	Slender Creeping Red Fescue
14	Strong Creeping Red Fescue
22	Wood Meadowgrass
14	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass



% N11 Dry Soils Mixture

3	Yarrow
3	Common Agrimony
3	Kidney Vetch
6.5	Common Knapweed
3.5	Greater Knapweed
7	Wild Carrot
5	Viper's Bugloss
7	Lady's Bedstraw
4	Field Scabious
3	Rough Hawkbit
5	Oxeye Daisy
1.5	Common Toadflax
6	Birdsfoot Trefoil
3	Musk Mallow
3	Ribwort Plantain
3	Hoary Plantain
3	Cowslip
6	Self Heal

4.5	Meadow Buttercup
5	Bulbous Buttercup
3.5	Weld
5.5	Yellow Rattle
4	Bladder Campion
2	Dark Mullein

% N11G Dry Soil Grass Mix

4	Common Bent
11	Crested Dogstail
38	Hard Fescue
15	Slender Creeping Red Fescue
15	Strong Creeping Red Fescue
15	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass
2	Yellow Oatgrass



% N12 Acid Soils Mixture

2	Yarrow
9	Common Knapweed
6	Wild Foxglove
8	Lady's Bedstraw
2	Common Catsear
3	Autumn Hawkbit
6	Oxeye Daisy
5	Birdsfoot Trefoil
4	Ragged Robin
3	Ribwort Plantain
0.5	Hoary Cinquefoil
2	Cowslip
8	Meadow Buttercup
9	Yellow Rattle
5	Common Sorrel
6.5	Sheeps Sorrel

7	Betony
5	Devilsbit Scabious
5	Wood Sage
4	Tufted Vetch

% N12G Acid Soil Grass Mix

4	Common Bent
3	Sweet Vernal Grass
11	Crested Dogstail
2	Wavy Hairgrass
35	Hard Fescue
15	Slender Creeping Red Fescue
15	Strong Creeping Red Fescue
15	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass



Mixes may change subject to seed availability-
please see www.naturescape.co.uk
for current mix contents and prices



Naturescape Wild Flower Meadow Mixes



%	N13 Chalk and Limestone Soils Mixture
2	Yarrow
4	Kidney Vetch
2	Clustered Bellflower
5	Common Knapweed
7	Greater Knapweed
2	Wild Basil
7	Wild Carrot
2.5	Viper's Bugloss
4	Dropwort
5	Lady's Bedstraw
8	Field Scabious
3	Rough Hawkbit
4	Oxeye Daisy
5	Birdsfoot Trefoil
2	Common Restharrow
3	Wild Marjoram
2	Burnet Saxifrage
4	Hoary Plantain
3	Cowslip
3	Self Heal
5	Meadow Buttercup
5.5	Yellow Rattle
8	Salad Burnet
4	Small Scabious

%	N13G Chalk and Limestone Grass Mix
5	Common Bent
1.5	Quaking Grass
14	Crested Dogstail
19	Hard Fescue
19	Slender Creeping Red Fescue
19	Strong Creeping Red Fescue
19	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass
3.5	Yellow Oatgrass



%	N14 Flowering Lawn Mixture
4	Yarrow
4	Kidney Vetch
12	Lady's Bedstraw
3	Common Catsear
4	Rough Hawkbit
8	Oxeye Daisy
10	Birdsfoot Trefoil
8	Ribwort Plantain
7	Cowslip
16	Self Heal
12	Meadow Buttercup
12	Common Sorrel

%	NVG Value Grass Mix
5	Common Bent
15	Crested Dogstail
20	Hard Fescue
20	Slender Creeping Red Fescue
20	Strong Creeping Red Fescue
20	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass



% N15 Coastal Mixture

2	Kidney Vetch
0.2	Thrift
0.2	Clustered Bellflower
0.2	Harebell
2	Common Knapweed
2	Greater Knapweed
0.2	Maiden Pink
2	Viper's Bugloss
2	Lady's Bedstraw
0.5	Autumn Hawkbit
1	Birdsfoot Trefoil
0.5	Common Mallow
0.5	Wild Marjoram
1	Corn Poppy
1	Burnet Saxifrage
1	Cowslip
2	White Campion
1.2	Red Campion
0.5	Sea Campion
0.5	Bladder Campion

**% N15G Grass Mix Used
With Coastal Seed Mix**

12	Common Bent
4	Meadow Foxtail
12	Hard Fescue
32	Chewing's Fescue
20	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass

% NT Tortoise Seed Mix

4	Shepherds' Purse
7	Field Bindweed
8	Chicory
2	Common Catsear
3	Nipplewort
2	Autumn Hawkbit
2	Rough Hawkbit
4	Musk Mallow
4	Common Mallow
8	Sainfoin
8	Ribwort Plantain
4	Greater Plantain
4	Hoary Plantain
5	Hedge Mustard

4	Corn Sowthistle
5	Smooth Sowthistle
6	Dandelion
5	Wild Red Clover
5	Wild White Clover
3	Tufted Vetch
7	Common Vetch



Mixes may change subject to seed availability-
please see www.naturescape.co.uk
for current mix contents and prices



Methods of Creating a Meadow/ Informal Lawn

The finest natural meadows are on poor soil. This is because the low nutrient status suppresses the grass growth and allows wild flowers the chance to grow. As fertility increases, grass growth rate increases, particularly if the wrong types of grass are present (e.g. ryegrass). The wild flowers then tend to be overwhelmed. Most soils are fertile and as the prerequisite for a good meadow is a poor soil, the best way to start in most instances is to remove the top soil. Naturescape produce a helpful manual 'This way for your Wild Flower Field' - A practical step-by-step guide to wild flower meadow creation, using seeds or plants and can be ordered from our website if you wish.

Transition of existing grass only area into a meadow or informal lawn

The most important thing to establish here is whether the existing sward contains ryegrass since wild flowers will fail to flourish or even to survive if sown or planted amongst vigorous grass species such as ryegrass. Most will be overwhelmed by its growth and the limited number of survivors will give a poor account of themselves.

If doubt exists on the practicality of improving an existing sward, it is often preferable to plough or dig to obtain a clean seedbed prior to sowing with a meadow mixture of known composition. Having determined that the area under consideration does not contain ryegrass the second consideration is the age of the sward. If the sward is only young, gaps will exist between the grass plants and the area may be receptive to the introduction of wild flower seed or planted wild flower plugs. On older established grass areas where quite an amount of debris is present in the base of the sward, it has been shown that overseeding with wild flower seed will result in failure. In such instances the area can either be transplanted with wild flower plug plants or recultivated and a new start made on the bare soil with a sown meadow mixture.

On older grass swards where there has been an absence of management, we recommended mowing off such areas in late summer. After removal of the hay we recommend a thorough scarifying of the area to agitate sward and remove thatch, which should then be raked or vacuumed off. After such treatment the area should become receptive to introduction of further species via seed or plug plants. It is perhaps best to adopt a 'belt and braces' approach and sow pure wildflower seed and plant plugs around late August/Sept. This together with continued annual mowing should regenerate suitable sites. It may well be necessary to spot treat problem weeds and rough grasses as part of this restorative process.





(a) Overseeding New Grass Areas (not more than two years old)

This is only practical on soils of low fertility. Sites of fresh soil should be created by pulling through the grass with a tined hoe on small areas or spring time harrow and tractor on larger areas. Mow the area closely before doing this and remove all cuttings. Wild flower seed is then scattered over the disturbed site followed by raking, followed by repeated treading over the area. Sow from Mar-Sept but best done in Aug. After sowing it is essential to mow the grass to approximately 30 mm when it gets to 75 mm to allow light and air to the emerging wild flower seedlings, and to kill off annual weeds. Following an early sowing in Aug/Sept it may be necessary to mow in late autumn and again in early March of the following spring. Following spring showings only one mowing should probably be required. After the mowing procedures the meadows are allowed to grow and complete their flowering cycle prior to mowing in late summer. General sowing rate for 100% wildflower mixes is 1.5 g per square metre.



(b) Introduction of Plants into Grassland

In some situations, transplanting young wild flower plants into grassland is a useful technique to enable the re-creation of a rich flora. For many circumstances e.g. steep grass banks and damp meadows where cultivation is virtually impossible, plants provide a method of introducing wild flowers into problem areas which would otherwise be dismissed. The best time for transplants is in the autumn when they are able to develop a good root system before active spring growth. The plants develop rapidly and soon produce seed, allowing species to spread on infertile sites. Plants can be introduced into existing grassland lacking in flora, or to augment the results from sowing seed mixtures.

They allow the opportunity to manipulate the distribution of selected species in an area to good effect.

Suggested planting density is 5 plugs per square metre. The area for planting should be close-mown prior to planting and the cuttings removed. Planting is practical at any time of the year, but the soil must be moist. Optimum planting time is Aug to Oct.



Naturescape Meadow Mixtures



Care should be taken that the plants are watered thoroughly prior to planting, are firmed in well and are not allowed to dry out in the critical weeks following their introduction. Until the following spring after an autumn planting, the grass should be mown down to 60-75 mm each time it reaches a height above 100 mm and the cuttings removed. This allows light to the seedlings and will do them no harm. If the growth of grass is very strong on a fertile site mowing will be vitally important.

Cease mowing at the end of Feb and allow the meadow to grow, flower and set seed. When seed shed is largely complete, the meadow should be mown and the 'crop' may be taken as hay. Small areas should then be dragged through with a tined hoe (tractor and spring tine harrow on large areas) as for overseeding new grass areas.

This will expose new soil sites for the shed seed to germinate in. Tread repeatedly over the area afterwards to consolidate the disturbed soil and again maintain sward down to 60-75 mm until the following spring if the grass growth is strong on fertile sites. Regeneration of species from the shed seed should by this point be very apparent and the meadow will improve noticeably in the next flowering season.

Naturescape offer ready made plant collections for various situations that come in 50/150 plugs. For a list of plug plant collections please see page 30 or our website.





Site selection and preparation

Select a site in as much sun as possible, though a spring meadow is possible on a shady site near deciduous trees. Experience has shown that it is essential to remove all vegetation onsite and start with a clean slate as this limits the competition between the grass and flowers allowing for the best chances of successful establishment. Avoid sites known to contain large populations of vigorous broad leaf perennial weeds such as thistle, nettle and dock. Where fertile top soil is known to be present, it is a great advantage to remove this and almost expose the subsoil prior to sowing.

Time of Sowing

Given suitable weather conditions, the optimum time for successful establishment for all seeds is offered from an autumn sowing from Aug to end of Sept since this is when most of the seed shed naturally would be there. The action of winter frost helps to break the dormancy of some seeds and allow germination. In early autumn the soil temperature is higher than in the spring with higher moisture, ideal conditions for germination. One further factor in favour of autumn sowing is that bird damage tends to be less in autumn than spring since more sources of food are available to them in autumn. Sowing after Sept is not recommended unless the weather in your region is normally mild in autumn. Late sowings may germinate, but are prone to frost kill directly or more often via frost lift of soil.

However, very good results can be obtained from Mar to Jul. The prospects of success from spring and summer sowings particularly on heavy difficult soils is vastly improved if cultivation of the soil has been carried out the previous autumn. The weathering of the soil over winter results in excellent fine tilth which can quickly be prepared for sowing. Germination tends to be slower in the Spring due to lower soil temperatures and a dry spell of weather in Apr can lead to patchy establishment on indifferent seed beds.

The most limiting factor governing sowing date in practice is of course the weather. It is advisable to prepare a site for sowing about 6 weeks in advance of the envisaged sowing date. This allows for the land to weather and settle and to come into condition for sowing. This time will be evident by the flushes of annual weeds which will no doubt begin to grow over the site. These should be removed by repeated shallow cultivation. Their removal will result in a cleaner seedbed affording the subsequently sown meadow mixture the chance to grow free of annual weed competition. In summary excellent results can be obtained by sowing from Mar to Sept. With the vagaries of the British climate, experience has shown us that if you have your ground prepared for sowing and an unsettled spell of weather is in prospect then sow immediately. We have had superb results from sowings in Jun and Jul.



Methods of Creating a Meadow/ Informal Lawn

Prepare a fine tilth by repeated cultivation and spread the correct amount of grass and wild flower seed mixture over the appropriate area. It is advisable to spread half the seed one way and the remainder at right angles to improve distribution etc. Mixing with dry silver sand enables the operator to see more clearly where seed has been applied. A ratio of about 1 mix to 5 sand by volume is recommended.

To sow by hand, take a comfortable handful of previously well-mixed seed and whilst shaking hand from side to side, gradually release seed from hand at regular rate by opening the hand and fingers whilst at the same time walking forward at a constant speed. It is a good idea to first practice the technique on an area of plastic sheet or concrete path from which the seed can be retrieved. If possible choose a relatively calm day for sowing.

After sowing, mix the seed into the soil surface (top 5-10 mm) by light raking or harrowing and ensure that the area is then firmed by treading (or by rolling of larger areas). The secret of success is to place the seed in contact with a fine tilth of moist soil. It is more important that the seed bed is clean, firm and moist, than the seed gets buried. We have found that sowings in autumn can be sown into the surface with good success rate. Do not add manures or granular fertiliser since an increase in soil fertility is undesirable. Low fertility favours the establishment of the less competitive species resulting in an attractive sward containing a large variety of different plants.





It is vitally important that the growth of the vegetation is regulated to allow it to develop in the desired manner, particularly if soil is fertile. This is achieved by cutting the grass early in the first growing season to a level of approximately 30 mm using a rotary or cutter-bar mower each time the grass reaches a height of 75 mm. It is essential to remove the cuttings from the site. This early mowing prevents the grasses and annual weed species which arise from becoming dominant over the sown wild flower species. More importantly the mowing kills off the annual weed species which will inevitably arise within the sown area from seeds in the soil. In the absence of mowing management the area will be overwhelmed by annual weeds and grasses on fertile sites leading to disappointing results. It is advantageous to tread or roll the area prior to the first mowing to firm the roots of the young seedlings. Care should be taken to ensure the mower blades are sharp to avoid any uprooting of plants.

The function of the early mowing in the first year is to allow light to the small developing wild flower seedlings in the base of the grass sward. Without this management the grass may overshadow the wild flowers and you could end up with only a grass area and not a wild flower meadow. Removal of cuttings helps to lower the fertility level of the soil and allows the less aggressive broad-leaf wild flowers to establish.

After 1 or 2 mowings following sowing the meadow should be allowed to grow unhindered prior to annual mowing in late summer.

In the second and subsequent years much less attention is required, with mowings as little as twice a year. The benefit of the first year's labour will be appreciated as the wild flower plants that have now become established are allowed to prosper.

The relevant mowing regime is pursued depending on the type of meadow sown or planted. For spring meadows we recommend mowing the area for hay in early Jul. This is removed and a second flush of flowers will occur. Other meadows are mown regularly to 45 mm until early Mar then allowed to flower. The area is then mown and cleared around late Sept and regular mowing to 45 mm may be resumed if grass grows vigorously. Both types of meadow can be grazed by sheep or cattle on the aftermath following the mowing after flowering. The animals will help to tread in the shed seeds and will 'mow' the grass. They should be removed if wet weather ensues and in any event before early winter.

The cuttings from the mowings should always be removed, further lowering the fertility and assisting in the development of the meadow. The meadow will become increasingly attractive with the passing of time as species seed and distribute themselves. The labour required becomes less as the fertility lowers and the amount of vegetation from mowing decreases.



Inclusion of cornfield annuals in meadow mixes



Cornfield annuals can be sown with meadow mixtures at low rates of 0.2 g per square metre. At this low density they will not pose a competitive threat to the perennial wild flower seedlings in the meadow sward.

A higher seed rate of 0.5-1 g per square metre can be used if soil is of low fertility where the mix is likely to be most compatible.

The normal first year mowing programme should be followed as recommended with the final mowing well in advance of the cornfield annuals endeavoring to flower.

A delightful display can then be enjoyed for some weeks but the mowing should be recommenced as soon as the growth of vegetation is becoming detrimental to the meadow species in the sward. If ideally the mix has been sown on a site of known low fertility or where the bulk of top soil has been

removed this should not occur. The succession of flowers can then be enjoyed without the intervention of mowing. It must be emphasised that the cornfield species will not then recur in the meadow to any extent in subsequent years, since they are annual species and rely on seed shed and ground disturbance. However, their appearance in the first year is a welcome bonus and the provision of colour maintains interest.

Cornfield annual mixture contains Corn Poppy (red) 15%, Corn Marigold (yellow) 15%, Corn Cockle (pink) 40%, Cornflower (blue) 20% and Corn Chamomile (white) 10%.

Cornfield mixture can be sown alone at 5 g per square yard or 10 g per square yard when the cereals bearded wheat and barley are also included.

For cornfield with cereals order equal parts by weight of cornfield annuals and cereals.





Supply of Plants for Landscaping Use

In addition to our meadow 'plugs' we are able to offer a comprehensive selection of other wild flower species as plug grown specimens to all users.

We can also supply a large number of wild flower species in pots at very realistic prices particularly if these are ordered in advance. We would be pleased to quote for your requirements.

Meadow Harvesting

As a company Naturescape is involved in the harvesting of choice meadows and SSSI sites. Naturescape offer this service throughout the British Isles, and will pay the landowner (or agent) for the seed obtained. This helps to preserve such areas which might otherwise be lost for economic reasons. The operation can also usefully provide seed of local provenance for relatively large-scale schemes.

If you have a requirement for such services, please call for further information.





TEAROOM PHONE: 01949 869705

Coach Gap Lane, Langar,
Nottingham NG13 9HP



Wildflower Farm Tearoom

NOW OPEN ALL YEAR ROUND

Monday: Closed (open bank holidays)
Tuesday - Saturday: 9am to 4pm
Sundays & Bank Holidays: 10am to 4pm

Last Orders for Breakfast & Fried Food 1.30pm,

Last food Orders 1 Hour before Closing

Hot Drinks

Coffee from 200
Degrees Nottingham

Available to takeaway

Instant Coffee/Tea Bag Mug

Pot of Tea for One

Pot of Tea for Two

Earl Grey or Fruit Tea

Hot Chocolate

200 Degrees Americano

200 Degrees Latte

200 Degrees Cappuccino

200 Degrees Flat White

200 Degrees Mocha

Oat / Soya milk available

Lite Bites

Fried Egg on Toast

Beans on Toast

Cheese on Toast

Jam on Toast

Tea Cake

Scrambled Egg on Toast

Mushrooms on Toast

Small Breakfast

1 Sausage, 1 Bacon,
1 Egg, Baked Beans,
Mushrooms, 1 slice of
toast

Large Breakfast

2 Sausages, 2 Bacon,
2 Eggs, Baked Beans,
Mushrooms, 1 slice of
toast

Vegan Large / Small Breakfast

Hash Brown, Quorn
Sausage, Toast, Baked
Beans, Tinned Tomato,
Mushrooms

Vegetarian Large / Small Breakfast

Hash Brown, Quorn
Sausage, Egg, Baked
Beans, Mushrooms,
Toast

Children's Meal Deal

Includes Sandwich,
Drink & Crisps

Fillings:

- Cheese
- Ham
- Tuna
- Jam



Burgers

Chicken Burger

Beef Burger

Cheese Burger

Quorn / Vegan Burger

All served with salad

Hot Filled Cobs

Sausage

Sausage & Egg

Sausage & Bacon

Sausage, Bacon & Egg

Bacon

Bacon & Egg

Jacket Potatoes: with Salad

Butter

Cheddar Cheese

Cheese & Beans

Chicken Tikka

Coronation Chicken

Tuna & Cheese

Tuna & Beans

Tuna Mayo

Toasties

Cheddar Cheese

Cheese & Onion

Ham

Ham & Cheese

Chicken Tikka

Coronation Chicken

Tuna Mayonaise

Tuna Melt

Bacon, Brie & Cranberry

Brie & Cranberry

Cheese & Beans

Cheese & Mushrooms

Cold Filled Cobs: with Salad

Cheddar Cheese

Cheese & Pickle

Ham

Ham & Cheese

Coronation Chicken

Chicken Tikka

Egg Mayonaise

Tuna Mayonaise

Various cakes, snacks and
cold drinks also available

Eat In or Take Out

Free Wifi

Ample Parking

Outdoor Seating

45 Acres Of
Wildflower Fields



Check out Our Facebook @Naturescapewildflowerfarm

Please advise a member of staff of any allergies
or intolerances before ordering.

Menu subject to change



Visitor Centre & Nursery

We are now open all year round but closed Mondays except bank holidays
9am - 4pm Tues-Sat | 10am - 4pm Sun and bank holidays.

Café

We have a café on site, serving hot breakfast food till 1.30pm, hot lunch food till 3pm and sandwiches and cold food till 3.30pm. With cake and coffee available as well.

Dogs

Dogs are welcome in all areas of our site including the tearoom, as long as they are on a lead. There is good shade available in our car park and also on Coach Gap Lane.



**Wildflower Farm,
Coach Gap Lane, Langar
Nottinghamshire NG13 9HP**

t. 01949 860 592

e. sales@naturescape.co.uk

www.naturescape.co.uk

Proprietors: Brian, Liz, Mark and Tom Scarborough

