EMORSGATE SEEDS



EM2 – Standard General Purpose Meadow Mixture

Composition

This meadow mixture contains species that are characteristic of traditional meadows across a wide range of soil types.

Wild Flowers

%	Latin name	Common name
0.5	Achillea millefolium	Yarrow
0.5	Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed
1	Daucus carota	Wild Carrot
2.5	Galium verum	Lady's Bedstraw
1	Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious
2	Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy
0.2	Lotus corniculatus	Birdsfoot Trefoil
1	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain
1.5	Primula veris	Cowslip
2.5	Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal
3	Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup
2	Ranunculus bulbosus	Bulbous Buttercup
1.5	Rhinanthus minor	Yellow Rattle
0.8	Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel
20		

Grasses

%	Latin name	Common name
8	Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent
40	Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dogstail
28	Festuca rubra	Slender-creeping Red-fescue
4	Phleum bertolonii	Smaller Cat's-tail
80		

Sowing Rates

kg/ha	kg/acre	g/m^2
40	16	4

Growing guide

Ground preparation

Endeavour to select ground

that is not highly fertile and does not have a problem with perennial weeds. Good preparation is essential to success so aim to control weeds and produce a good quality seed bed before sowing.
To prepare a seed bed first remove weeds using repeated cultivation or a herbicide. Then plough or dig to bury the surface vegetation, harrow or rake to produce a medium tilth, and roll, or tread, to produce a firm surface. (more on preparation)

Sowing
Seed is best sown in the autumn or spring but can be sown at other times of the year if there is sufficient warmth and moisture. The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed, but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact. (more on sowing)

Aftercare
First year management
Most of the sown meadow species are perennial and will be slow to germinate and grow and will not usually flower in the first growing season. There will often be a flush of annual weeds from the soil in the first growing season. This weed growth is easily controlled by topping or mowing.

Avoid cutting in the spring and early summer if the mixture is autumn sown and contains Yellow Rattle, or if the mixture has been sown with a nurse of cornfield annuals. These sown annuals should be allowed to flower, then in mid-summer cut and remove the vegetation. It is important to cut back the annuals before they die back, set seed and collapse: this cut will reveal the developing meadow mixture and give it the space it needs to develop.
Management once established
In the second and subsequent years EM2 sowings can be managed in a number of ways which, in association with soil fertility, will determine the character of the grassland. The best results are usually obtained by traditional meadow management based around a main summer hay cut in combination with autumn and possibly spring mowing or grazing.
Meadow grassland is not cut or grazed from spring through to late July/August to give the sown species an opportunity to flower. After flowering in July or August take a 'hay cut': cut back with a scythe, petrol strimmer or tractor mower to c 50mm. Leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site.
Mow or graze the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to c 50mm and again in spring if needed.
(more on grassland management)

EM2 is a complete mix composed of 20% native wild flowers and 80% slow growing grasses (by weight). The flower and grass components are also available to order separately as EM2F
for the flower component and EG1
for the grass component.

Prices

£/100kg	£2,880.00
£/10kg	£306.00
£/1kg	£36.00
£/100g	£5.00

EMORSGATE SEEDS



EM8 – Meadow mixture for wetlands

Composition

EM8 contains species suitable for seasonally wet soils and is based on the vegetation of traditional water meadows. Soils in wet meadows may flood for short periods in winter, but are usually well drained in summer.

Wild Flowers

%	Latin name	Common name
0.5	Achillea millefolium	Yarrow
0.5	Betonica officinalis - (Stachys officinalis)	Betony
1	Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed
1	Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet
1.6	Galium verum	Lady's Bedstraw
1.5	Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy
0.3	Lotus pedunculatus	Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil
1	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain
1	Primula veris	Cowslip
2	Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal
3	Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup
1.6	Rhinanthus minor	Yellow Rattle
1.2	Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel
1.5	Silaum silaus	Pepper Saxifrage
0.3	Silene flos-cuculi - (Lychnis flos-cuculi)	Ragged Robin
0.2	Succisa pratensis	Devil's-bit Scabious
1.8	Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch
20		

Grasses

%	Latin name	Common name
12	Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent
5	Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail (w)
1	Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass (w)
36	Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dogstail
1	Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass (w)
25	Festuca rubra	Slender-creeping Red-fescue
80		

Sowing Rates

kg/ha	kg/acre	g/m^2
40	16	4

Growing guide

Ground preparation

Endeavour to select ground
that is not highly fertile and does not have a problem with perennial weeds. Good preparation is essential to success so aim to control weeds and produce a good quality seed bed before sowing.

To prepare a seed bed first remove weeds using repeated cultivation or a herbicide. Then plough or dig to bury the surface vegetation, harrow or rake to produce a medium tilth, and roll, or tread, to produce a firm surface. (more on preparation)

Sowing

Sowings on ground prone to winter flooding are safest either in the early autumn or in spring once the land has drained. Most plants need time to grow mature enough to withstand flooding.

The seed must be surface sown and can be applied by machine or broadcast by hand. To get an even distribution and avoid running out, divide the seed into two or more parts and sow in overlapping sections. Do not incorporate or cover the seed but firm in with a roll, or by treading, to give good soil/seed contact. (more on sowing)

Aftercare

First year management

Most of the sown meadow species are perennial and will be slow to germinate and grow and will not usually flower in the first growing season. There will often be a flush of annual weeds from the soil in the first growing season. This weed growth is easily controlled by topping or mowing.

Avoid cutting in the spring and early summer if the mixture is autumn sown and contains yellow rattle, or if the mixture has been sown with a nurse of cornfield annuals. These sown annuals should be allowed to flower, then in mid-summer cut and remove the vegetation. It is important to cut back the annuals before they die back, set seed and collapse: this cut will reveal the developing meadow mixture and give it the space it needs to develop.

Management once established

In the second and subsequent years EM8 sowings can be managed in a number of ways which, in association with soil fertility, will determine the character of the grassland. The best results are usually obtained by traditional meadow management based around a main summer hay cut in combination with autumn and possibly spring mowing or grazing.

Meadow grassland is not cut or grazed from spring through to late July/August to give the sown species an opportunity to flower.

After flowering in July or August take a 'hay cut' : cut back with a scythe, petrol strimmer or tractor mower to c 50mm. Leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site.

Mow or graze the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to c 50mm and again in spring if needed.

(more on grassland management)

Wetland habitats are characteristically quite variable in composition, reflecting local drainage and management. Conditions can vary, for instance, between the highs and lows in ridge and furrow grassland. Localized differences may require a targeted approach. For example, boggy areas which remain waterlogged for much of the year may be best sown with pond edge mixture EP1.

EM8 is a complete mix composed of 20% native wild flowers and 80% slow growing grasses (by weight). The flower and grass components are also available to order separately as EM8F
for the flower component and EG8
for the grass component.

Prices

£/100kg	£4,576.00
£/10kg	£478.40
£/1kg	£52.00
£/100g	£6.20