

Wildflower and Grass Mixtures

Bright Seeds



Creating Biodiverse Habitats

Welcome

British wildflowers are under threat, with meadows becoming one of the rarest habitats within the UK. Impacted by the development of land for commercial property and intensive farming methods. Wildflowers provide shelter and a food source for key pollinators which are vital to our ecosystem.

The opportunity for change is now. In recent years, the UK has implemented new schemes and advice to encourage the creation and restoration of wildflower meadows.

Here at Bright Seeds we offer a range of solutions for wildflower installations. From mixtures created for specific site conditions to local harvested meadows which ensure provenance. We are proud to offer our unique approach to wildflower seed supply.



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Benefits of Wildflowers

Great for biodiversity; meadows have the potential to support up to 100 different species of wildflower which provide an essential food source for insects, mammals and birds.

Source of nutrition; wildflowers provide important UK pollinators with a food source throughout the year. It is estimated that 1 acre of meadow can support enough floral species to produce 1kg of nectar, which will feed 96,000 honey bees per day.

Flood prevention; their complex root system improves the soil structure and helps reduce soil and nutrient washing.

Carbon sequestration; a species rich grassland can store <30% more than a species poor grassland.

The importance of native wildflowers

Non-native wildflowers pose a risk to native species as they can introduce diseases, cross-pollinate with native species and compete for resources. Native species are essential for native pollinators, some of which feed only from specific native flowers. Always speak with your supplier about the source of your seed.

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Wildflower opportunities for your

Growing wildflowers is a great natural way to brighten up an estate or garden as well as comply with stewardship requirements, improve production and provide alternative income streams.

Environmental Land Management Scheme

ELMS will focus on three principle schemes; Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI), Local Nature Recovery, and Landscape Recovery which centre around supporting the rural economy while achieving the goals of the 25 Year Environment Plan and a commitment to net zero emissions by 2050.

There are a number of grants which include wildflowers, AB8, AB1, GS4, AHL1, IPM2. Please see more detail in our main brochure, contact us for a copy.

sales@brightseeds.co.uk

Crop Protection

Wildflowers support diverse ecosystems of predatory and parasitic insects that aid in pest control. Many of the beneficial insects for crop protection require access to flora for pollen and nectar; without this present they will not be attracted to areas surrounding crops. Wildflowers can be integrated as strips within the commercial cropping fields to encourage beneficial species.

Species-Rich Pasture

Many wildflowers have drought resistance qualities, require no fertiliser and contain essential nutrients and proteins to improve the palatability of forage. For optimum grazing management avoid poaching in the early part of the year and graze lightly in Spring to early Summer. Allow a rest period for flowering before further grazing in the autumn.

land or project

Natural Capital

Natural capital is the concept of placing **financial value on environmental assets** that provide benefits to people.

In response to the **decline of biodiversity**, nature recovery is being prioritised across many aspects of society today. The opportunity for land owners is broadening, opening up new income streams, through public funded goods under ELMS, or providing environmental services for Natural Capital through public or private funded schemes such as Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG).

BNG is the legislated initiative, in England, requiring developers to demonstrate an active **minimum 10% biodiversity gain** to be maintained over a **30-year period** to gain approval of planning permission for development sites as required by the **Environment Act 2021**. The aim is to ensure the focus on nature recovery is not lost within development projects and to leave a site in better condition post-development.

A method for achieving this which is notable for land managers is **off-site** delivery, where the creation and management of habitats over 30 years are measured in units and available to sell to developers. Landowners will be able to deliver BNG through a variety of means, such as restoring species-rich grasslands or peatland, woodland creation or wetland creation. This presents the opportunity for **diversification** of farm land into new income streams.

If interested in creation or enhancement of habitats within your land for natural capital, discuss with your land agent, habitat bank creation companies such as Environment Bank, or seek advice from the government website. For species-rich grassland habitat creation or enhancement please contact sales@brightseeds.co.uk for more advice.



Scan to see
information you
need for BNG



Our working relationship with



ENVIRONMENT BANK

We offer a way for landowners to diversify their income streams, enhance their natural landscapes, and build business resilience.

We're providing landowners an opportunity to **harness Biodiversity Net Gain**.

Landowners can now secure a reliable source of additional income by establishing habitat banks and generating these biodiversity units on their land.

Creating habitats and generating biodiversity units independently can be a complex and costly undertaking requiring industry expertise, so landowners should be mindful of exposing themselves to risk and creating a stranded asset in the process.

But BNG's complexity shouldn't make it inaccessible, so Environment Bank is partnering with landowners to ensure they get the best deal overall. We're helping to safeguard their businesses and landscapes for future generations.

By leasing parcels of low-yielding land to Environment Bank, you can secure a reliable income stream for thirty years. We'll work alongside you to enhance your landscapes and create amazing biodiverse spaces for nature.

We have funding secured for thirty years of capital works, land lease payments, and associated legal and administrative costs for each Habitat Bank we create – giving landowners the confidence that their income is secure from day one.

WITH OVER 6,500 ACRES OF HABITAT CREATION UNDERWAY, WE'RE TRANSFORMING LANDSCAPES ACROSS ENGLAND

1

Register your land

Use our quick online form to register your land for a no-obligation, desk-based assessment.

2

Site walkover

An ecologist will visit the site to conduct a detailed assessment of the land.

3

Agreement

We create a tailored lease agreement, payment schedule, and Habitat Management Plan.

4

Completion

Once the agreement is signed, habitat creation can commence, and payments begin.

To help deliver the greatest natural capital benefits to landowners, we also belong to the following technical working groups and bodies:



Scan to find out more:



environmentbank.com





CASE STUDY

Dean Lane Farm

When Bright Seeds took on Dean Lane Farm in March 2020 our vision was clear. While we have historically grown single species of wildflowers at alternative sites, the acquisition of Dean Lane Farm has allowed us to bring production to our doorstep. We grow a range of wildflowers in single species plots to allow for control of purity of the yield.

We plan to strategically expand the number of species in production to match our requirements at a sustainable rate without impacting the quality of our products or services.

Each year we host a range of open days at Dean Lane Farm to explore our products and speak with our experts. We will keep you posted with dates and information once confirmed.



Meadow Harvesting

Looking for local provenance?

We have developed a portfolio of existing wildflower meadow donor sites. These are spread across the Wessex regions, representing a wide range of different soil and habitat types. Depending on location and site access we use either our brush harvester or range of combines to harvest the seed.

A yearly harvesting rotational programme is written to make sure we are taking a responsible amount of seed from each site, ensuring the longevity of the meadow. The portfolio enables us to match sites with customers on a geographical basis which ensures local provenance.

Typically, harvested mixes have a higher wildflower to grass content compared to standard mixes. The mixes available vary each year depending on what has been harvested and annual weather conditions.

If you have a project which requires securing local provenance wildflower seed, please get in touch.

We harvest wildflower seed direct from an extensive range of established meadows to provide quality mixtures with secure provenance.

For quotes or further information on our harvested meadow seed please contact:
sales@brightseeds.co.uk



Contract Harvesting

In addition, we offer contract harvesting and seed processing services for individual customers. This is popular with projects where a donor site has been identified locally with specific species required.


This Service is based from our Salisbury office with potential to travel across the south of England to sites. We work closely with our customers to understand your needs and ensure supply of quality seed.

For interest in this service please get in touch at sales@brightseeds.co.uk



Scan to see our
meadow stock

Our products

A small brown and white speckled bird is perched on a wire fence in a field of tall grass. The fence is made of wooden posts and wire. The background is a lush green field with trees in the distance.

All of our bespoke mixtures come as an 80% low maintenance grass and 20% wildflowers. The correct ratio for a balanced meadow.

We do also offer mixtures as 100% wildflowers for over seeding or smaller amenity areas.

Universal Wildflower Mixture

With this mix, the clue is in the name. The blend of species is designed to be suitable in a range of environments, soil types and growing conditions. The cornfield annuals included will provide a flush of colour in the first year as well as protect against weed ingress while the perennials establish. The companion grasses chosen are of standard nature to suit most situations.



3-5 g/m² – 100% or 80/20 mix



Flora			
Birdsfoot Trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> (P)	Black Medic <i>Medicago lupulina</i> (P) (A)	Common Knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> (P)	Corn Chamomile <i>Anthemis arvensis</i> (A)
Corn Cockle <i>Agrostemma githago</i> (A)	Corn Marigold <i>Glebionis segetum</i> (A)	Cornflower <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> (A)	Cowslip <i>Primula veris</i> (P)
Field forget-Me-Not <i>Myosotis arvensis</i> (A)	Field Poppy <i>Papaver rhoeas</i> (A)	Foxglove <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> (Bi)	Goatsbeard <i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> (P)
Greater Knapweed <i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> (P)	Hoary Plantain <i>Plantago media</i> (P)	Ladys Bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i> (P)	Meadow Buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> (P)
Musk Mallow <i>Malva moschata</i> (P)	Night Flowering Catchfly <i>Silene noctiflora</i> (A)	Oxeye Daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (P)	Red Campion <i>Silene dioica</i> (P)
Ribwort Plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (P)	Salad Burnett <i>Sanguisorba minor</i> (P)	Self Heal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> (P)	Sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i> (P)
White Campion <i>Silene latifolia</i> (P)	Wild Carrot <i>Daucus carota</i> (Bi)	Wild Clary <i>Salvia Verbenaca</i> (P)	Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> (P)
Grass			
Common Bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Crested Dogstail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Meadow Fescue <i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Red Fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>
Sheeps Fescue <i>Festuca ovina</i>	Small Leaved Timothy <i>Phleum Bertolonii</i>	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass <i>Poa pratensis</i>	



Old English Meadow

A firm favourite with growers for many years. Our Old English Meadow wildflower mix produces a natural display of wildflowers, with subtle pastel shades blooming throughout the spring and summer creating a stereotypical English countryside wildflower meadow habitat. The species are balanced to ensure they all establish nicely, but the standout species include sainfoin, ox-eye daisy and wild carrot.



3–5 g/m² – 100% or 80/20 mix

Flora

Birdsfoot Trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> (P)	Black Medic <i>Medicago lupulina</i> (P) (A)	Bulbous Buttercup <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> (P)	Common Knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> (P)
Common Vetch <i>Vicia sativa</i> (A)	Cowslip <i>Primula veris</i> (P)	Greater Knapweed <i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> (P)	Ladys Bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i> (P)
Oxeye Daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (P)	Red Campion <i>Silene dioica</i> (P)	Ribwort Plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (P)	Sainfoin <i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i> (P)
Salad Burnett <i>Sanguisorba minor</i> (P)	Self Heal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> (P)	Sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i> (P)	White Campion <i>Silene latifolia</i> (P)
Wild Carrot <i>Daucus carota</i> (Bi)	Wild Clary <i>Salvia Verbenaca</i> (P)	Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> (P)	Yellow Rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> (A)

Grass

Common Bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Crested Dogtail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Meadow Fescue <i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Red Fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>
Sheeps Fescue <i>Festuca ovina</i>	Small Leaved Timothy <i>Phleum Bertolonii</i>	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass <i>Poa pratensis</i>	

Economy

This is a very versatile wildflower mixture with annuals included to give a burst of colour in the first year of planting. Some flowering legumes are included which are big favourites with pollinators. The inclusion of perennial species means that the mix will last for a number of years.

Excellent for drought prone areas and with its deep-rooted species, it works well to stabilise steep banks.



3-5 g/m² – 100% or 80/20 mix



Flora

Birdsfoot Trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> (P)	Common Knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> (P)	Corn Chamomile <i>Anthemis arvensis</i> (A)	Corn Cockle <i>Agrostemma githago</i> (A)
Corn Marigold <i>Glebionis segetum</i> (A)	Cornflower <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> (A)	Common Poppy <i>Papaver rhoeas</i> (A)	Ladys Bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i> (P)
Lucerne <i>Medicago sativa</i> (P)	Meadow Buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> (P)	Oxeye Daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (P)	Red Campion <i>Silene dioica</i> (P)
Ribwort Plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (P)	Sainfoin <i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i> (P)	Salad Burnett <i>Sanguisorba minor</i> (P)	Self Heal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> (P)
White Campion <i>Silene latifolia</i> (P)	Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> (P)	Yellow Rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> (A)	

Grass

Common Bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Crested Dogtail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Meadow Fescue <i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Red Fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>
Sheeps Fescue <i>Festuca ovina</i>	Small Leaved Timothy <i>Phleum Bertolonii</i>	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass <i>Poa pratensis</i>	

Calcareous Soils

This mixture is a great option on chalky soils and works well for consolidating banks due to the deep-rooting traits of many species included. A blend of 20 perennial wildflowers, it will give a natural display of colour for many summers.



3-5 g/m² – 100% or 80/20 mix

Flora

Common Knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> (P)	Cowslip <i>Primula veris</i> (P)
Creeping Buttercup <i>Ranunculus repens</i> (P)	Devils Bit Scabious <i>Succisa pratensis</i> (P)
Field Scabious <i>Knautia arvensis</i> (P)	Hoary Plantain <i>Plantago media</i> (P)
Kidney Vetch <i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> (P)	Ladys Bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i> (P)
Meadow Buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> (P)	Meadow Cranesbill <i>Geranium pratense</i> (P)
Meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> (P)	Oxeye Daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (P)
Red Campion <i>Silene dioica</i> (P)	Sainfoin <i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i> (P)
Salad Burnett <i>Sanguisorba minor</i> (P)	Self Heal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> (P)
Small Scabious <i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> (P)	Wild Carrot <i>Daucus carota</i> (Bi)
Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> (P)	Yellow Rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> (A)

Grass

Common Bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Crested Dogtail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Meadow Fescue <i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Red Fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>
Sheeps Fescue <i>Festuca ovina</i>	Small Leaved Timothy <i>Phleum Bertolonii</i>
Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass <i>Poa pratensis</i>	

Acid Soils

Our Acidic Soil wildflower mixture is a balanced blend of species, all of which can tolerate acidic soil types. As a guide, if the soil pH is below 6.5 then this mix is a good option. The perennial mix will last for many years with eye-catching species, creating a colourful display of flowers through the spring and summer.



3-5 g/m² – 100% or 80/20 mix

Flora

Betony <i>Stachys officinalis</i> (P)	Birdsfoot Trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> (P)
Common Catsear <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> (P)	Common Knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> (P)
Common St. Johns Wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> (P)	Cornflower <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> (A)
Devils Bit Scabious <i>Succisa pratensis</i> (P)	Foxglove <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> (Bi)
Fragrant Agrimony <i>Agrimonia procera</i> (P)	Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> (P)
Ladys Bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i> (P)	Meadow Buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> (P)
Oxeye Daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (P)	Ragged Robin <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> (P)
Sheeps Sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i> (P)	Sneezewort <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> (P)
Sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i> (P)	Tufted Vetch <i>Vicia cracca</i> (P)
Wood Sage <i>eucrium scorodonia</i> (P)	Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> (P)
Yellow Rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> (A)	

Grass

Common Bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Crested Dogtail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Meadow Fescue <i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Red Fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>
Sheeps Fescue <i>Festuca ovina</i>	Small Leaved Timothy <i>Phleum Bertolonii</i>
Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass <i>Poa pratensis</i>	

Heavy Soils

Establishing wildflowers on heavy soil types can be challenging, so we have developed this mixture containing a range of suitable wildflower species. These species can cope with acidic and compacted soils too, and will produce an array of white, yellow, pink and blue flowers throughout the summer.



3-5 g/m² – 100% or 80/20 mix

Flora

Betony <i>Stachys officinalis</i> (P)	Birdsfoot Trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> (P)
Common Catsear <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> (P)	Common Knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> (P)
Cowslip <i>Primula veris</i> (P)	Field Scabious <i>Knautia arvensis</i> (P)
Foxglove <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> (Bi)	Ladys Bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i> (P)
Meadow Buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> (P)	Oxeye Daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (P)
Ragged Robin <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> (P)	Self Heal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> (P)
Sheeps Sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i> (P)	Sorrel <i>Rumex acetosa</i> (P)
Tufted Vetch <i>Vicia cracca</i> (P)	Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> (P)
Yellow Rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> (A)	

Grass

Common Bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Crested Dogtail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Meadow Fescue <i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Red Fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>
Sheeps Fescue <i>Festuca ovina</i>	Small Leaved Timothy <i>Phleum Bertolonii</i>
Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass <i>Poa pratensis</i>	

Sandy Soils

Sandy soils are prone to drying out , so this mixture contains drought tolerant wildflowers with deep root systems. As with most wildflowers, this mix thrives in low nutrient soils.



3-5 g/m² – 100% or 80/20 mix

Flora

Birdsfoot Trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> (P)	Black Medic <i>Medicago lupulina</i> (P) (A)
Bladder Campion <i>Silene vulgaris</i> (P)	Bulbous Buttercup <i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> (P)
Common Knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> (P)	Field Scabious <i>Knautia arvensis</i> (P)
Common St. Johns Wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> (P)	Common Toadflax <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> (P)
Cowslip <i>Primula veris</i> (P)	Hoary Plantain <i>Plantago media</i> (P)
Ladys Bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i> (P)	Meadow Buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> (P)
Field forget-Me-Not <i>Myosotis arvensis</i> (A)	Oxeye Daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (P)
Ribwort Plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (P)	Rough Hawkbit <i>Leontodon hispidus</i> (P)
Self Heal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> (P)	Vipers Bugloss <i>Echium vulgare</i> (Bi)
White Campion <i>Silene latifolia</i> (P)	Wild Mignonette <i>Reseda lutea</i> (Bi)
Wood Sage <i>eucrium scorodonia</i> (P)	Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> (P)
Yellow Rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> (A)	

Grass

Common Bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Crested Dogtail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
Meadow Fescue <i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Red Fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>
Sheeps Fescue <i>Festuca ovina</i>	Small Leaved Timothy <i>Phleum Bertolonii</i>
Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass <i>Poa pratensis</i>	

Bright and vibrant annuals for a colourful display



Blaze

Blaze is a blend of colourful annuals perfect for brightening an area. With their striking mass of flower heads they attract mass of different insects and invertebrates. Sown in early spring, these colourful flowers will start producing at the end of June and flower through October. Although most of the species are non-native annuals this mix could last up to three years depending on how they are looked after. They tend to grow on most productive soils, but would prefer not to be in shade.



3 g/m² – 100% only mix

Flora	
Babys Breath <i>Gypsophila (P)</i>	Californian Poppy <i>Eschscholzia californica (A)</i>
Candytuft <i>Iberis (P)</i>	Chrysanthemum <i>Chrysanthemum X morifolium (P)</i>
Clary <i>Salvia Verbenaca (P)</i>	Corn Chamomile <i>Anthemis arvensis (A)</i>
Corn Cockle <i>Agrostemma githago (A)</i>	Corn Marigold <i>Glebionis segetum (A)</i>
Cornflower <i>Centaurea cyanus (A)</i>	Cosmos <i>Cosmos bipinnatus (A)</i>
Common Poppy <i>Papaver rhoeas (A)</i>	Larkspur <i>Delphinium (A)</i>
Mignonette <i>Reseda lutea (Bi)</i>	Night Scented Stocks <i>Matthiola longipetala (A)</i>
Pot Marigold <i>Calendula officinalis (A)</i>	Vipers Bugloss <i>Echium vulgare (Bi)</i>
Virginia Stocks <i>Malcolmia maritima (A)</i>	

Cornfield Annuals

These fast growing brightly coloured annuals provide extensive cover all summer long and will look a picture in the first year. Because this mix is made up from annuals, they rely on dropping their seed for the growth in the following year. After the first year, it is a good idea to lightly cultivate the land to promote early new spring growth. The Cornfield Annual mix generally lasts one to three years maximum depending on management.



3 g/m² – 100% only mix

Flora	
Common Poppy <i>Papaver rhoeas (A)</i>	Corn Chamomile <i>Anthemis arvensis (A)</i>
Corn Cockle <i>Agrostemma githago (A)</i>	Corn Marigold <i>Glebionis segetum (A)</i>
Cornflower <i>Centaurea cyanus (A)</i>	





Wild Bee

A fast-growing vibrant mixture tailored towards bee friendly species along with many other pollinators. The flowering window is long, with striking blue and purple flowers lasting right through the spring, summer and into the autumn. The wild bee mix is vigorous and will establish quickly and last up to 5 years. Overtime, some species may dominate depending on the soil type and maintenance regime.



3 g/m² – 100% only mix

Flora

Birdsfoot Trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> (P)	Borage <i>Borago Officinalis</i> (A)	Crimson Clover <i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> (A)	Lucerne <i>Medicago sativa</i> (P)
Phacelia <i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i> (A)	Red Clover <i>Trifolium pratense</i> (P)	Sainfoin <i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i> (P)	Vetch <i>Vicia</i> (P)
Vipers Bugloss <i>Echium vulgare</i> (Bi)			

Hedgerows, Margins & Shaded Areas

Often the areas set-aside for wildflower plots are next to a hedge or located in partial shade. This mix has been developed to grow well in these areas, whilst also fulfilling the objective of producing a vibrant display of colour. Species including red campion, field scabious and vetch produce long-lasting flowers that not only look great but also provide a huge amount of nectar for pollinator species.



3-5 g/m² – 100% or 80/20 mix



Flora			
Agrimony <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> (P)	Common Knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> (P)	Common St. Johns Wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> (P)	Common Vetch <i>Vicia sativa</i> (A)
Field Scabious <i>Knautia arvensis</i> (P)	Garlic Mustard <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (Bi)	Greater Knapweed <i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> (P)	Hedge Bedstraw <i>Galium mollugo</i> (P)
Ladys Bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i> (P)	Meadow Vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> (P)	Musk Mallow <i>Malva moschata</i> (P)	Oxeye Daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (P)
Red Campion <i>Silene dioica</i> (P)	Tufted Vetch <i>Vicia cracca</i> (P)	Wild Carrot <i>Daucus carota</i> (Bi)	
Grass			
Common Bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Crested Dogstail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Meadow Fescue <i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Red Fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>
Sheeps Fescue <i>Festuca ovina</i>	Small Leaved Timothy <i>Phleum Bertolonii</i>	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass <i>Poa pratensis</i>	



Pond Edge

This mixture of flowering species can tolerate temporary water-logging so is designed for areas around ponds and streams. The species within the mix have strong root structures so this mix works well for stabilising banks of newly created ponds. In mid-summer the main flower colour is yellow and a huge number of pollinating insects will be attracted to the area.



3-5 g/m² – 100% or 80/20 mix

Flora

Common Figwort <i>Scrophularia nodosa</i> (P)	Devils Bit Scabious <i>Succisa pratensis</i> (P)	Gypsywort <i>Lycopus europaeus</i> (P)	Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil <i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> (P)
Hard Rush <i>Juncus Inflexus</i> (P)	Hedge Bedstraw <i>Galium mollugo</i> (P)	Hemp Agrimony <i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> (P)	Kidney Vetch <i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> (P)
Ladys Bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i> (P)	Meadow Buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> (P)	Meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> (P)	Pendulous Sedge <i>Carex pendula</i> (P)
Purple Loosetrife <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> (P)	Ragged Robin <i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> (P)	Red Campion <i>Silene dioica</i> (P)	Self Heal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> (P)
Sneezewort <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> (P)	Soft Rush <i>Juncus effusus</i> (P)	Tufted Vetch <i>Vicia cracca</i> (P)	Water Avens <i>Geum rivale</i> (P)
Wild Angelica <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> (P)	Yellow Flag Iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> (P)		

Grass

Common Bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Crested Dogtail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Meadow Fescue <i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Red Fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>
Sheeps Fescue <i>Festuca ovina</i>	Small Leaved Timothy <i>Phleum Bertolonii</i>	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass <i>Poa pratensis</i>	

Woodland Clearing

The ideal choice for woodland glades and rides. The mix can be steady to establish initially, but the bright show of flowers is well worth the wait. This is a perennial mix, so will continue to provide colour for many years.



3-5 g/m² – 100% or 80/20 mix



Flora			
Common Knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> (P)	Common St. Johns Wort <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> (P)	Common Vetch <i>Vicia sativa</i> (A)	Cowslip <i>Primula veris</i> (P)
Dark Mullein <i>Verbascum nigrum</i> (P)	Foxglove <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> (Bi)	Garlic Mustard <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (Bi)	Great Mullein <i>Verbascum thapsus</i> (Bi)
Greater Knapweed <i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> (P)	Hedge Bedstraw <i>Galium mollugo</i> (P)	Hedge Woundwort <i>Stachys sylvatica</i> (P)	Meadow Buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> (P)
Musk Mallow <i>Malva moschata</i> (P)	Oxeye Daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (P)	Red Campion <i>Silene dioica</i> (P)	Self Heal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> (P)
Teasel <i>Dipsacus</i> (Bi)	Tufted Vetch <i>Vicia cracca</i> (P)	Upright Hedge Parsley <i>Torilis japonica</i> (A) (Bi)	White Campion <i>Silene latifolia</i> (P)
Wild Angelica <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> (P)	Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> (P)		
Grass			
Common Bent <i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Crested Dogstail <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Meadow Fescue <i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Red Fescue <i>Festuca rubra</i>
Sheeps Fescue <i>Festuca ovina</i>	Small Leaved Timothy <i>Phleum Bertolonii</i>	Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass <i>Poa pratensis</i>	

Herbal Ley GS4 SAM3

A modern take on a traditional herbal ley. The mix of grasses, legumes and herbs are suitable for productive cattle and sheep systems, whilst also providing the ideal habitat and food for pollinators. Fairly comparable to the AB15 Legume Fallow suggested option, this mix will improve soil structure and reduce nutrient run-off.

- Traditional long term pasture mixture
- Will produce a sward with excellent ground cover and winter hardiness
- Clovers fix atmospheric nitrogen and add useful protein to the sward
- Timothy included for its good palatability and hay quality
- Meadow fescue included for its good mid-season digestibility
- Herbs add useful trace elements to the diet
- Chicory is known for its anthelmintic properties
- Excellent for traditional livestock breeds

This mix is available with and without grass.



30kg per hectare – 5 years



Flora

Birdsfoot Trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> (P)	Black Medic <i>Medicago lupulina</i> (P) (A)	Burnet <i>Sanguisorba</i> (P)	Chicory <i>Cichorium intybus</i> (P)
Medium White Clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> (P)	Red Clover <i>Trifolium pratense</i> (P)	Ribwort Plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (P)	Sainfoin <i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i> (P)
Sheeps Parsley <i>Petroselinum crispum</i> (P)	Small White Clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> (P)	Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> (P)	

Grass

Cocksfoot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Meadow Fescue <i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Perennial Ryegrass <i>Lolium perenne</i>	Tall Fescue <i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Timothy <i>Phleum pratense</i>			

Horse & Pony Paddock

- Highly palatable grass mix for prolonged grazing
- Creeping fescue to self-repair poached ground
- Quick to establish
- Excellent hay yields
- Available with extra horse herbs to increase mineral and trace element uptake
- Available without ryegrass

- Creeping Red Fescue • Meadow Fescue • Timothy
- Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass
- Late Diploid Perennial Ryegrass



12kg per acre

Moonraker Commercial

Our trademark lawn grass mixture is a hard-wearing general-purpose grass, suitable for front and back lawns mowed with a conventional lawn mower. It can also be used for grass banks, verges and in some cases sports pitches.

- Hard wearing
- Self-repairing
- Fast establishing
- Dark green in colour



30 g/m²

Set Aside

Mix of perennial rye grass and fescues, giving it durability and hardiness. A multi-purpose grass mix, suitable for amenity areas like caravan parks, campsites and areas that want to be greened, tidied up or refreshed.

- Creeping Red Fescue • Dwarf Perennial Ryegrass
- Perennial Ryegrass



30 kg/hectare



Margin Grass

An ideal mixture for buffer strips and margins on cultivated land. Our margin mix can be grown on all soil types and it creates a favourable habitat for invertebrates and small mammals. The main objective of establishing grass margins is to protect vulnerable areas, such as water courses, from agrochemicals and fertiliser runoff. Like beetle banks, they also create invaluable 'wildlife corridors' between large areas of habitat.

- Common Bent • Crested Dogtail • Meadow Fescue
- Red Fescue • Sheeps Fescue • Small Leaved Timothy
- Smooth Stalked Meadow Grass



20 kg/hectare

“Bright Seeds have been hugely supportive and reliable in their sourcing and harvesting of wildflower seed from meadows of the right provenance for our habitat restoration and BNG projects.”

Tom Rothero, Environment Bank







Single Species

In addition to the meadow harvesting, since the acquisition of Dean Lane Farm in 2020, we have also expanded production to wildflowers in single species crops. These are used within our own mixes or available as straight species. Each crop is harvested and processed on-site using specialist equipment and we are proud of the standards of quality and vigour in which we achieve, this gives us control and traceability of the seed and its provenance.

Yellow Rattle

Yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*) is a common annual plant of hay meadows with semi-parasitic characteristics.

Yellow Rattle Establishment Tips:

- Sow in the Autumn, August to December
- Sown as fresh as possible, ideally harvested within the past 12 months and stored in controlled conditions
- If over-sowing, cut the sward right back and chain harrow to achieve 50% bare earth showing prior to broadcasting seed then roll

Recommended sow rate: 1Kg/Ha for light land up to 4Kg/Ha for heavy soils.

It draws on the nutrients in roots of neighbouring plants, typically grasses, suppressing their growth by up to 60%. This can be beneficial, particularly on fertile soils, as it suppresses vigorous grass species to allow slow growing wildflowers better conditions to thrive.

At Bright Seeds we source our Yellow Rattle solely from our portfolio of harvested meadows.

HARVEST SITE CASE STUDY

RSPB Winterbourne Downs Nature Reserve

The RSPB's Manor Farm, located near Salisbury Plain, is one of the largest projects of its kind, where 200ha of former arable land has been reverted towards species rich chalk grassland. These represent the most biodiverse non-woodland habitat in the UK, with counts showing up to 40 plants species per square metre. Chalk grasslands have declined by 80% in the last 60 years.

The primary objective of the farm, which is managed by Patrick Cashman, is the creation of a safe haven for nesting stone curlews in a semi-natural habitat. It is located between the two largest tracts of unimproved grassland in the UK at Salisbury Plain and Porton Down. This sympathetic management has also maximised the potential for other farmland species such as lapwing, grey partridge, corn bunting and yellow hammer. It is a haven for many forms of nature, and the butterflies are particularly favoured.

Bright Seeds have collected seed from Manor Farm for a number of years now under a carefully controlled rotation around the Downs. The Winterbourne Downs are classified as "typical" chalk grassland or CG3 under the British National Vegetation Classification system, and is suited for use on lowland limestone grassland throughout England and Wales.



Typical species harvested:

Flora			
Autumn Hawkbit <i>Leontodon autumnalis</i> (P)	Birdsfoot Trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> (P)	Black Medic <i>Medicago lupulina</i> (P) (A)	Common Knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> (P)
Cowslip <i>Primula veris</i> (P)	Eyebright <i>Euphrasia</i> sp. (A)	Fairy Flax <i>Linum catharticum</i> (A)	Greater Plantain <i>Plantago major</i> (P)
Hoary Plantain <i>Plantago media</i> (P)	Ladys Bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i> (P)	Meadow Buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> (P)	Pignut <i>Conopodium majus</i> (P)
Red Clover <i>Trifolium pratense</i> (P)	Ribwort Plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (P)	Sainfoin <i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i> (P)	Self Heal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> (P)
Small Scabious <i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> (P)	White Clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> (P)	Wild Marjoram <i>Origanum vulgare</i> (P)	Wild Parsnip <i>Pastinaca sativa</i> (P)
Yellow Rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> (A)			
Grass			
Bentgrass <i>Agrostis</i>	Cocksfoot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Fine Fescue <i>Festuca rubra/ovina</i>	Meadow Fescue <i>Festuca pratensis</i>
Timothy <i>Phleum pratense</i>	Quaking Grass <i>Briza media</i>		



HARVEST SITE CASE STUDY

Highclere Castle

At Bright Seeds we consider ourselves very fortunate to harvest from many renowned and beautiful sites in the South and South West of England. We are particularly proud of our association with the Highclere Estate and its owners the Earl and Countess of Carnavon.

The Earl and Countess have created Castle Meadow, a 1.6ha area of native species bordering the lawns to the south of the Castle. It forms part of the Capability Brown parkland dating back to the late eighteenth century. The meadow itself was restored in 2010 having been in a grass/arable rotation and contains many rare and desirable plants including orchids and quaking grass. It is also a terrific source of yellow rattle, which is an important ingredient of many of our mixes. Seed from Castle Meadow is always available to purchase from Brights and is also sold in smaller pack sizes through the Highclere Castle Gift shop for the garden market. The mix is entirely typical of calcareous grassland and may be sown on chalk or limestone sites.

Typical species harvested:

Flora			
Birdsfoot Trefoil <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> (P)	Black Medic <i>Medicago lupulina</i> (P) (A)	Cowslip <i>Primula veris</i> (P)	Field Scabious <i>Knautia arvensis</i> (P)
Hoary Plantain <i>Plantago media</i> (P)	Ladys Bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i> (P)	Meadow Buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> (P)	Meadow Vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> (P)
Oxeye Daisy <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (P)	Red Clover <i>Trifolium pratense</i> (P)	Ribwort Plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (P)	Sainfoin <i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i> (P)
Self Heal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> (P)	Small Scabious <i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> (P)	Smooth Hawksbeard <i>Crepis capillaris</i> (A)	Wild Carrot <i>Daucus carota</i> (Bi)
Wild Marjoram <i>Origanum vulgare</i> (P)	Wild Parsnip <i>Pastinaca sativa</i> (P)	Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i> (P)	Yellow Rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> (A)
Grass			
Cocksfoot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Fine Fescue <i>Festuca rubra/ovina</i>	Meadow Grass <i>Poa sp</i>	Quaking Grass <i>Briza media</i>
Sweet Vernal Grass <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Timothy <i>Phleum pratense</i>		

HARVEST SITE CASE STUDY

Natural England Parsonage Down Nature Reserve



Scan to read
more on
Parsonage
Down

Parsonage Down is a National Nature Reserve managed by Natural England and is a designated SSSI for its CG2 chalk grassland habitat and rare vascular plant assemblage. Parsonage is also connected to Salisbury Plain through its SAC status as an important orchid rich site. Regarded as one of the most outstanding chalk downland sites in Britain, it is notable for its diversity, in particular the wildflowers. With 150 individual species recorded including the Early Gentian, eight different species of orchid which includes the burnt tip orchid and grasses and sedges such as meadow oat grass and dwarf sedge. This habitat also provides food and shelter for an abundance of rare wildlife such as the Corn Bunting, Yellowhammer, Skylark, Adonis Blue butterfly and Marsh Fritillary Butterfly to name a few.

The down is managed as part of the wider Cherry Lodge Farm estate which is home to the world's oldest pedigree registered herd of English Longhorn cattle. The herd grazes the down sympathetically, ensuring the grass sward is kept low which allows for this high diversity of wildflower species to thrive. Cherry Lodge Farm is organic and subscribes to a sustainable farming policy where the land receives low inputs, animals are slow grown and most importantly, is farmed with nature for nature.

Typical species harvested:

Flora			
Black Medic <i>Medicago lupulina</i> (P) (A)	Common Knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> (P)	Fairy Flax <i>Linum catharticum</i> (A)	Hoary Plantain <i>Plantago media</i> (P)
Ladys Bedstraw <i>Galium verum</i> (P)	Lesser Trefoil <i>Trifolium dubium</i> (A)	Meadow Buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i> (P)	Red Clover <i>Trifolium pratense</i> (P)
Ribwort Plantain <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (P)	Rough Hawkbit <i>Leontodon hispidus</i> (P)	Sainfoin <i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i> (P)	Self Heal <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> (P)
Smooth Hawksbeard <i>Crepis capillaris</i> (A)	White Clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> (P)	Wild Parsnip <i>Pastinaca sativa</i> (P)	Yellow Rattle <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> (A)
Grass			
Bentgrass <i>Agrostis</i>	Cocksfoot <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Fine Fescue <i>Festuca rubra/ovina</i>	Timothy <i>Phleum pratense</i>

Establishment & Maintenance

Site and soil preparation

Key to remember:

Typically speaking, wildflowers prefer low fertility soils as more vigorous weeds will outcompete the flora. However, this does not mean that wildflowers can only be sown onto low fertility soils, there is simply more management required with a higher weed burden present.

Starting with a weed-free seed bed is essential to reduce competition from other plants. This will be the most significant factor impacting success of establishment.

Recommended sow rate: 3 – 5 g/m²

Spring or Autumn Sowing:

While sowing can occur at either timing, generally speaking, the preferred time for sowing is in the Autumn as this mirrors nature more accurately and provides more reliable results with lower weed burden. Most perennial wildflower require vernalisation, a long period of cold, to achieve germination. It can be common for some perennials to not be seen within

Cornfield Annuals as a Nursery Crop

When sowing a perennial mix the addition of cornfield annuals can be used as a nursery crop to reduce weed ingress in the Spring. Annuals have greater vigour than perennials in the first year which will compete against spring weeds while perennials are slow to establish. They also add more colour in the first flowering year.



SOWING DATE

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
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the first flowering year, especially when vernalisation is not achieved.

Spring sowing success is reliant on the weather. In a cold spring wildflowers can be slow to establish and therefore at higher risk of competition from spring germinating arable weeds. However, if warm with moderate rainfall, similar results can be seen as in Autumn sowing.



Sowing Method:

1. Cultivate the area
2. Spray off with Glyphosate, at manufacturers instruction, to remove any weeds which have flushed following cultivation. Alternatively, a light cultivation can be used to reduce vigour of flushed weeds instead of chemical application, at lower success rate. *Repeat as required to create weed free seed bed*
3. Ring roll to create pockets of moisture
4. Mix seed well in a bag before planting. For small areas, add dry sand to aid sowing, 1 part seed to 2 parts sand
5. Broadcast or drill into clean weed-free seedbed
6. Flat roll, after drilling, or cross ring roll, after broadcasting, to improve the seed-to-soil contact

Sow Rate Conversion

g/m ²	kg/ha	kg/acre
1	10	4
2	20	8
3	30	12
4	40	16
5	50	20

Maintenance

It is essential with all maintenance cuts, that all cuttings are removed from the site as, if left, this will increase fertility and weed burden. Control perennial weeds by roughing or spot spraying with glyphosate.

Year 1

Allow seed to establish but keep growth to around 20cm to top off potential weeds and allow less dominant species space to grow in to.

Year 2

Leave the meadow to grow naturally during the flowering season until end of season maintenance managed by mechanical means or grazing.

Following Years

Treat much as advised in year 2, the completion of the end of season cut, and the possible addition of mid-season, May/June, cut and remove at 8-10" height to address issue of high species dominance or high growth.


Wildflower Establishment Timeli

SPRING			
Spring		Summer	Autumn
→		Flowering period →	
Year 1	Sowing March to April. Grasses to grow first	Flowers and grasses will establish, mostly annual species with some perennials beginning to emerge	Annual maintenance cut recommended through mechanical means
Year 2	Perennials will germinate alongside grasses and some annuals	Hardy perennials, Oxeye Daisy & Common Knapweed dominate space. Few annuals may have self-seeded from year 1	Annual maintenance cut through mechanical means or grazing
Year 3	More perennials germinate as meadow begins to grow after Winter	Balance of colour between all species which will have matured providing equilibrium between species	Annual maintenance cut through mechanical means or grazing


AUTUMN			
Spring		Summer	Autumn
→		Flowering period →	
Year 1			Sowing late-August to September. Grasses establish first
Year 2	Grasses, annuals and hardy perennials will begin to germinate/grow	A combination of grasses, annuals and hardy perennials will flower	Annual maintenance cut through mechanical means or grazing
Year 3	More perennials germinate as meadow begins to grow after Winter	Balance of colour between all species which will have matured providing equilibrium between species	Annual maintenance cut through mechanical means or grazing



SOWING

Winter		Typical Characteristics	Recommended Maintenance
Winter dormancy 			
	Plants go dormant for winter. Perennials will break dormancy through vernalisation ready for germination in the spring	Year 1 is predominantly grasses, annuals and few perennials will flower with higher weed burden risk	Spot weed control, higher risk with Spring sowing
	Plants go dormant for winter	Hardy perennials will establish and dominate flowering. Few annuals may be seen from year 1	Continue spot control
	Plants go dormant for winter	Meadow will begin to find balance between species going forward	Annual maintenance plus additional as required

SOWING

Winter		Typical Characteristics	Recommended Maintenance
Winter dormancy 			
	Small amount of growth prior to plants going dormant for Winter. Perennials undergo vernalisation for dormancy breaking	Small amount of growth will be seen prior to Winter.	Minimal spot control subject to speed of growth
	Plants go dormant for winter	A mix of all species will establish during the flowering season. Of the perennials this will mostly be the fast growing species	Spot control of weeds
	Plants go dormant for winter	Meadow will begin to find balance between species going forward	Annual maintenance plus additional as required



Specialists in wildflowers for conservation



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