Openfield™

CATCH AND COVER CROPS

COUNTRYSIDE STEWARDSHIP

HABITAT CREATION

CONTENTS

Openfield

WELCOME

We're delighted to this year introduce our brand new range of Countryside Stewardship mixtures, tailored specifically to the Mid Tier scheme. Alongside our market leading cover crops and habitat mixtures, this brings all of your environmental seed needs together in to one single guide.

Across our entire range, research and development is at the heart of what we do. That means working with the leading European seed breeders and conducting our own independent trials to select species and varieties. We also work with organisations such as Flora Locale, Natural England, Buglife and the RHS to ensure we are providing the best possible benefits to the farmed environment through our products.

As well as our standard product ranges, we offer technical advice and bespoke mixtures, so don't hesitate to get in touch with your requirements if you can't find what you're looking for.

NATURAL ENGLAND

buglife

RHS PLANTS FOR POLLINATORS

flora LOCALE

Introduction

Soil fertility and structure are under severe pressure through use of heavy machinery, intensive rotations and declining organic matter content. Compounded by increased weed, disease and pest problems, cover cropping has become a popular cultural means to begin the journey to remedying this. Recent reforms to the Common Agricultural Policy also mean that cover crops can be used to meet 'Greening' requirements.

Cover cropping is not a new concept and is already used extensively in France, Germany and elsewhere in Europe, but it is important that the choice of species or mixture is tailored to your own farm and with specific aims in mind.

The varieties in the Openfield cover crop range are either produced here in the UK or carefully selected from some of the leading European breeders, ensuring that we only supply products that are fit for purpose. Our mixtures are formulated on the back of four years of trials, which we invite farmers and merchants to attend to make their own observations alongside our own.

This section aims to inform you about the potential benefits of cover crops and how you can best work towards achieving your aims - from selecting the right varieties to creating the right mixture. Coupled with the relevant technical information, we hope this guide will enable you to make well-informed decisions, tailored to your own farm situation.

Legislation

An overhaul to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in 2014 and 2015 means that the Basic Payment Scheme now consists of Cross Compliance and 'Greening' – which is worth 30% of the total payment.

The three pillars of 'Greening' are Permanent Grassland, Crop Diversification and Ecological Focus Areas (EFAs). Catch and cover crops are proving popular as farmers look to take advantage of the incentive to experiment with cover crops and improve soil quality for the long term.

Seed Regulations

- Greening mixtures may contain species currently covered by seed regulations and those that are not regulated (these include black oats, niger, etc).
- Regulated species must be fully certified to the standards in the Seed Marketing Regulations – having achieved purity and germination standards.
- Mixtures containing any certified species should have percentages of these species declared on a green label, and any uncertified species should be listed.
- Cover crops are subject to the same farm-saved seed rules as cash crops – although not taken to harvest, the farm-saved and seed payment is due at the time of sowing.
- Farm-saved seed must have been originally produced from certified seed on the farmer's own holding. It is illegal to use uncertified grain brought in from another farm.

Ecological Focus Areas (EFAs)

- Ecological Focus Areas are areas or features that the EU has decided are beneficial for the climate and/or environment.
- If a farmer has more than 15 hectares of arable land, they will need EFAs.
- If a farm does need EFAs, the areas and features used must be equivalent to at least 5% of the total arable area declared on their BPS application.

EFAs – What Counts?

Feature/Area	What it's worth?
Hedges	1m=5sqm
Buffer Strips	1m=9sqm
Fallow	1sqm=1sqm
Catch/Cover Crops	1sqm=0.3sqm
Nitrogen Fixing Crops	1sqm=1sqm

EFA Compliant Species

✓ Rye ✓ Barley ✓ Lucerne
✓ Vetch ✓ Mustard ✓ Oil Radish
✓ Phacelia ✓ Oats

Mixtures must be sown, and in the ground for either:

20th August – 14th October – Catch Crop
1st October – 15th January – Cover Crop

For the latest information regarding EFAs, see www.gov.uk/cap-reform.

BENEFITS

Cover crops can be used for a wide variety of purposes, so having a clear idea of what specific aims you want to achieve is paramount in getting the required results. A well composed mixture can have numerous benefits to the soil when integrated carefully in to the crop rotation.

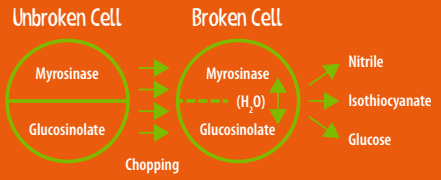
Soil Structure

Cover crops benefit physical soil structure, breaking up compaction and encouraging water uptake. Species such as oil radish produce deep, penetrative roots, but there are many other species that can also be used effectively. Lateral root growth from species such as mustard and fibrous root networks from species such as black oats and linseed all effectively relieve compaction in different layers of the soil. This root structure combined with the leaf canopy also prevent soil erosion.

Biofumigation

Biofumigation is the process of using plant chemicals to suppress soil-borne pathogens, nematodes, insects and weeds.

When a suitable variety of brown mustard (see Vittasso and Scala) is chopped and incorporated in to moist soil, chemical reactions produce Isothiocyanate (ICT), a natural biofumigant with similar insecticidial effects to Methyl Bromide or Metham Sodium. Scala, and particularly Vittasso, contain very high levels of Glucosinolates in the cell vacuoles. When the crop is finely chopped, the vacuoles burst allowing the enzyme Myrosinase to react with the Glucosinolates.



The result is the production of the biofumigant Isothiocyanate (ICT).

For best effect, the crop should be finely chopped at the point of flower to maximise the Glucosinolate content and then incorporated in to moist soil conditions. Water is essential for the chemical reaction to take place.

Organic Matter

Up to 5% of the soil's organic matter is used by crops each year, which has led to some soils on arable farms becoming severely deficient. Incorporating fresh organic matter improves soil structure, mineral composition and beneficial microbial activity. It also aids soil aeration and locks in nitrogen making it available to following crops.

Nematode Control

Specific varieties of oil radish control certain plant-parasitic nematodes by up to 90%. The roots secrete pheromones which lure the larvae from their cryptobiotic state in the cysts. Then once in the roots, the larvae are subsequently unable to develop to maturity and die.

Type 1 nematode resistant varieties have the ability to reduce nematode populations by up to 90%.

Type 2 nematode resistant varieties have the ability to reduce nematode populations by up to 85%.

For maximum nematode control, sowing rates should be increased to 25kg/ha to produce high biomass and close root proximity. When crop is 75% in bloom it should be mown to a height of 25-30cm for the plant to regrow. 50kg/ha of nitrogen is required in heavy soils.

Allelopathy

Allelopathy describes the chemical inhibition of one plant by another, due to the release of substances acting as germination or growth inhibitors. Black oats have a powerful allelopathic effect on broad leaved weeds, making them the ideal choice for weed suppression. It is essential to wait a minimum of two weeks after the destruction of a black oats crop before sowing a cash crop to minimise any negative effects from the allelopathic chemicals excreted during decomposition.

Weed Control

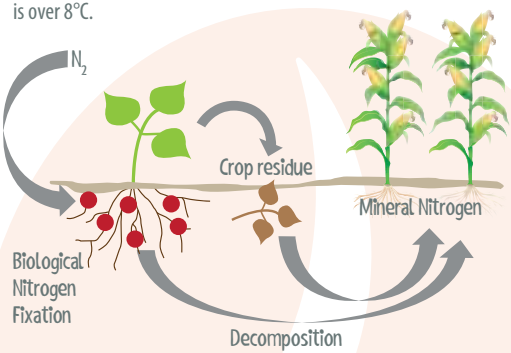
Cover crop species control weeds through light and nutrient deprivation. Faster growing brassica species and phacelia are most effective.

Nitrogen

Additional nitrogen can be made available for cash crops by fixing nitrogen from the atmosphere or preventing nitrogen leaching from the soil.

FIXATION

Legumes fix nitrogen from the atmosphere making it available to the following crops. Quick growing species such as crimson clover and berseem clover are best for short breaks between cash crops, whereas vetches are more effective for a longer growing period. It is important to note that legumes become most effective at fixing nitrogen when the soil temperature is over 8°C.



LEACHING PREVENTION

Nitrogen and other nutrients are lost through leaching when soil is left bare for any period of time, particularly over the winter when rainfall is high. Scavenging this nitrogen from the soil and holding it for the following crop is often easier and more effective than attempting to fix additional nitrogen from the atmosphere. It can be done effectively with cereals and mustard.

Openfield

KEY SPECIES

Black Oat Avena strigosa

Variety: EXITO

EXITO is the leading variety of black oats from European breeder Vandinter Semo. Developed specifically for the cover crop market, EXITO combines late maturity, rapid establishment and high biomass production.

- More frost sensitive than other cereals
- Allelopathic variety
- Controls root lesion nemantode (Pratylenchus penetrans)
- Resistant to root-knot nematode (Meloidogyne hapla)
- Develops fibrous roots to relieve soil compaction
- Resistant to rust, barley yellow dwarf virus and aphids

Sowing Period: Aug-Oct
Sowing Depth: 1-2cm
Sowing Rate: 30-50kg/ha
Winter Hardy: NO

Forage Rye Secale cereale

Variety: TURBOGREEN

TURBOGREEN is the perfect rye variety for cover crops – suitable for very late sowings, quick to establish and late maturing. Forage rye scavenges nitrogen from the soil making it accessible to the following crop.

- Late maturity and good lodging resistance
- High dry matter yield
- Rapid tillering and root development
- Strong weed suppression even at low sowing rates
- Reduces nutrient leaching and soil erosion
- Resistant to rust and aphids

Sowing Period: Aug-Oct
Sowing Depth: 1-2cm
Sowing Rate: 30-50kg/ha
Winter Hardy: YES

Common Vetch Vicia sativa

Varieties: SLOVENA, NACRE

SLOVENA and NACRE are frost tolerant, which distinguishes them from other common vetch varieties. Most effective at fixing nitrogen when allowed a prolonged growing season in either spring or autumn.

- Large seed size ensures strong early vigour
- Fixes nitrogen available for the following crop
- Breaks down quickly once incorporated
- Produced in the UK and trusted on farm
- Excellent companion to both black oats and rye
- Frost susceptible varieties also available

Sowing Period: Mar-Oct
Sowing Depth: 1-2cm
Sowing Rate: 50kg/ha
Winter Hardy: VARIETY DEPENDENT

NEW

Red Vetch *Vicia atropurpurea*

Variety: BINGO

Available exclusively through the EnviroSeeds range, the use of BINGO red vetch is an exciting development in short term cover crops. BINGO establishes more quickly, produces more biomass and is more susceptible to frost than common vetch.

- Fast growing, nitrogen-fixing legume
- Suits early autumn sowing where winter kill is important
- Breaks down quickly once incorporated
- Ideal for use in mixtures with berseem clover
- Bred by leading breeder Jouffray-Drillaud
- See page 14 for more information on companion cropping

Sowing Period: Mar-Oct **Sowing Rate:** 50kg/ha
Sowing Depth: 1-2cm **Winter Hardy:** NO

White Mustard *Sinapsis alba*

Variety: SUNSHINE

SUNSHINE is produced in the UK and has been trusted by farmers for a number of years. High vigour, late maturity and high biomass production make SUNSHINE every grower's first choice variety.

- Economical cover crop solution
- High vigour and late maturing
- Produces high dry matter
- Rapid establishment
- Excellent weed suppressor and soil conditioner
- Suitable as standalone crop or in a mixture

Sowing Period: Apr-Sept **Sowing Rate:** 10-15kg/ha
Sowing Depth: 0.5-1cm **Winter Hardy:** NO

Brown Mustard *Brassic juncea*

Varieties: SCALA, VITTASSO

Brown mustard provides a winter hardy cover crop to suppress weeds, pump water and improve soil structure. Both SCALA and VITTASSO are developed by leading breeders to be used as cover crops in their own right or for biofumigation.

- Improves soil health and catches nitrogen
- Increases organic matter and suppresses volunteers
- Rapid autumn growth and winter hardy
- Exceptional root development in a short period of time
- Active against Pythium, Rhizoctonia and Verticillium
- See page 4 for more information on biofumigation

Sowing Period: Apr-Sept **Sowing Rate:** 5kg/ha
Sowing Depth: 0.5-1cm **Winter Hardy:** YES*

*Brown mustard usually withstands temperature down to -5°C.

KEY SPECIES

Oil Radish

Raphanus sativus

Varieties: ROMESA, PINA, IMAGE

Oil radish produces large amounts of biomass and extended tap roots, making it ideal for soil conditioning. Nematode resistant varieties also have the ability to reduce beet cyst nematode (Heterodera schachtii) populations by over 90% (class 1) and 85% (class 2).

- Choose from ROMESA (classic), PINA (class 2) and IMAGE (class 1)
- For maximum effect in controlling nematodes sowing rate should be increased to 25kg/ha
- For more information on nematode control see page 5

Sowing Period: Apr-Sept
Sowing Depth: 1-2cm
Sowing Rate: 10-25kg/ha
Winter Hardy: NO

Tillage Radish

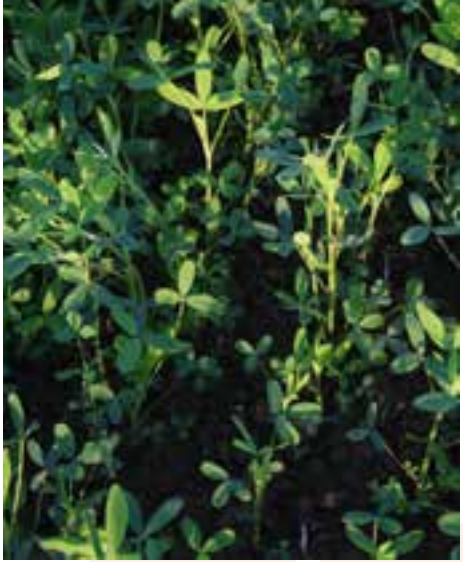
Raphanus sativus

Varieties: TERRANOVA, DAIKON

Tillage radish is a term coined to the radish varieties that produce significantly larger root mass than standard varieties. EnviroSeeds offers DAIKON, which produces a thick, bulbous root, and TERRANOVA which has a deeper root penetration into the soil.

- The most effective varieties to relieve soil compaction
- Extremely strong tap roots
- High biomass production
- Scavenges nitrogen
- Suppresses weeds

Sowing Period: Apr-Aug
Sowing Depth: 1-2cm
Sowing Rate: 10-15kg/ha
Winter Hardy: NO



Berseem Clover

Trifolium alexandrinum

Variety: TABOR

Berseem clover grows rapidly and fixes nitrogen quickly. TABOR is very susceptible to frost and unique in being a 'single-cut' variety. This means once killed by frost or cut, it does not regrow and therefore makes it ideal for short term cover crops and companion cropping.

- Fast growing, nitrogen-fixing annual
- Very quick growing, tender to frosts
- Suppresses weeds and easy to incorporate
- Ideal for use in mixtures with vetch
- See page 14 for more information on companion cropping

Sowing Period: Mar-Aug
Sowing Depth: 1cm
Sowing Rate: 15kg/ha
Winter Hardy: NO

PHACELIA

Phacelia tanacetifolia

- Very quick to establish
- Good weed suppressant
- Matures in 10-12 weeks
- Produces large, shallow root mass
- Excellent pollinator

Sowing Period: Apr-Oct **Sowing Rate:** 10-15kg/ha
Sowing Depth: 1-2cm **Winter Hardy:** NO

LUCERNE

Medicago sativa

- Long term perennial
- Excellent nitrogen fixer
- Long tap root
- Suits light, chalky soils
- High dry matter, high protein

Sowing Period: Apr-Oct **Sowing Rate:** 20kg/ha
Sowing Depth: 1-2cm **Winter Hardy:** YES

ETHIOPIAN MUSTARD

Brassica carinata

- Frost hardy brassica
- Easy to establish
- Excellent weed suppressant
- Produces very leafy canopy
- Tolerates poorer soils

Sowing Period: May-Aug **Sowing Rate:** 15kg/ha
Sowing Depth: 1-2cm **Winter Hardy:** YES

CRIMSON CLOVER

Trifolium incarnatum

- Nitrogen fixing annual
- Sow summer/post harvest
- Rapid growth in spring
- Suppresses weeds
- Tolerant of poor soils

Sowing Period: Aug-Sep **Sowing Rate:** 15kg/ha
Sowing Depth: 1cm **Winter Hardy:** YES

BUCKWHEAT

Fagopyrum esculentum

- Very quick growing annual
- Extremely tender to frost
- Excellent weed suppressant
- Nectar rich pollinator
- Scavenges phosphates

Sowing Period: May-July **Sowing Rate:** 70kg/ha
Sowing Depth: 2-3cm **Winter Hardy:** NO

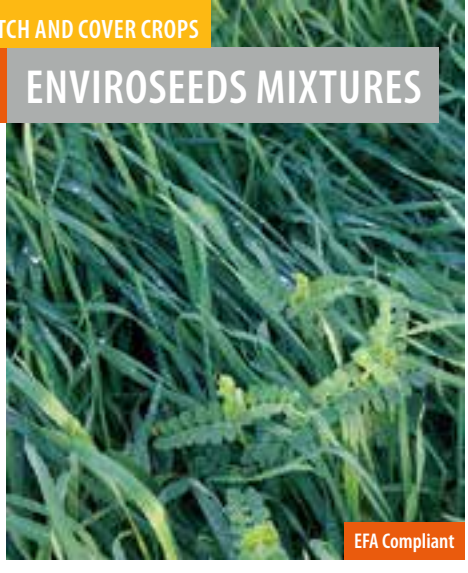
LINSEED

Linum usitatissimum

- Easy and quick to establish
- Suits thinner soils
- Good companion to legumes
- Fibrous root structure
- Scavenges nitrogen

Sowing Period: Apr-Aug **Sowing Rate:** 50kg/ha
Sowing Depth: 2-3cm **Winter Hardy:** NO

ENVIROSEEDS MIXTURES



Openfield GRABBER

Our most popular cover crop mixture comprising rye and winter vetch. NACRE vetch has a prolonged growing season and fixes nitrogen at lower temperatures than other legumes. Rye develops a strong root structure to scavenge nitrogen and suppresses weeds.

- Fixes and catches nitrogen
- Overwinters
- Low cost
- Good weed suppression

Contents:
80% TURBOGREEN Rye
20% NACRE Vetch

Sowing Rate:
35-50kg/ha

Openfield AUTUMN DM

Suitable for early autumn sowing with high dry matter production. Phacelia puts on a large amount of growth in a short period of time. The three different rooting structures improve soil structure and scavenge nitrogen. The inclusion of rye ensures cover through the winter.

- Suitable for early sowing
- High dry matter
- Fixes and catches nitrogen
- Good for soil structure

Contents:
80% TURBOGREEN Rye
15% JOSE Vetch
5% STALA Phacelia

Sowing Rate:
35kg/ha

Openfield ECOCOVER

Can be sown down to 25kg/ha for the most economical cover or catch crop solution. White mustard is quick to establish and fast growing. As it is tender to frost, it is also easy to incorporate in to the soil. Together with the prostrate growth of rye, this mixture is effective at suppressing weeds.

- Low cost
- Covers ground through winter
- Fast establishment
- Good weed suppression

Contents:
80% TURBOGREEN Rye
20% SUNSHINE White Mustard

Sowing Rate:
25-50kg/ha

We reserve the right to substitute similar varieties dependent on availability.

Openfield CATCHMORE

Great mixture for scavenging nitrogen from the soil. White mustard and phacelia establish and grow very quickly, making this mixture particularly good for growing over the short catch crop period for EFAs. Suitable for use as an over winter cover crop as rye and brown mustard are frost resistant.

- Very quick growing
- Catches nitrogen very quickly
- Suitable for catch crop
- Covers ground through winter

Contents:
60% TURBOGREEN Rye
25% SUNSHINE White Mustard
10% SCALA Brown Mustard
5% STALA Phacelia

Sowing Rate:
25kg/ha

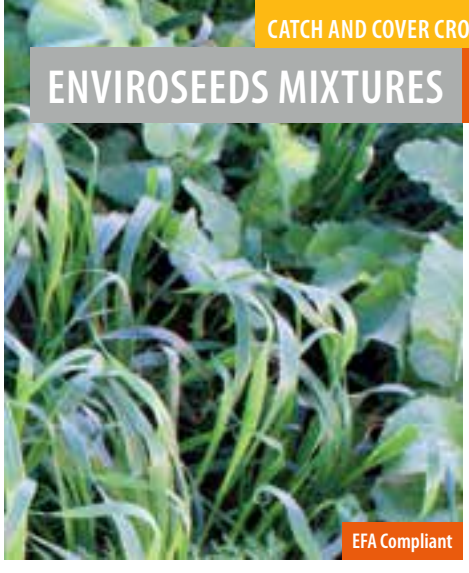
Openfield SPRINTER

Specifically for early autumn sowing where high biomass is required but the cover is not required to overwinter. LUXURIAL is exceptionally quick to establish but late to mature, reducing risk of unwanted seed shed. JOSE vetch establishes and grows quickly in the autumn.

- Best sown in early autumn
- Short term, very quick growing
- Fixes and catches nitrogen
- Winter kill is likely

Contents:
70% EXITO Black Oats
30% JOSE Vetch

Sowing Rate:
25-35kg/ha



Openfield SOIL REVIVOR

Diverse mixture to improve soil structure and provide plenty of top growth. Fibrous roots of black oats combine with the deep, penetrative radish root and lateral root growth from brown mustard for maximum soil conditioning. Also produces high dry matter.

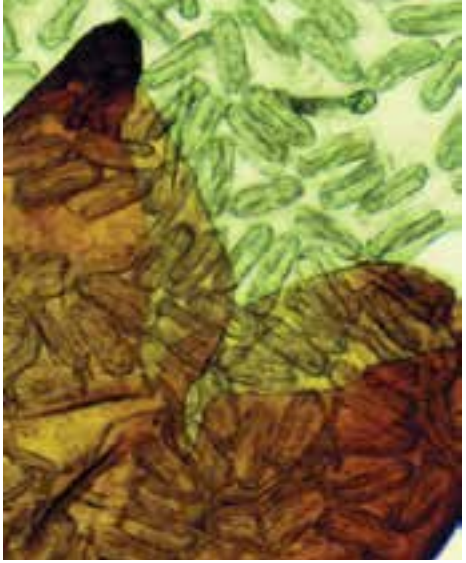
- Diverse mixture
- Good for soil structure
- High dry matter
- Catches nitrogen

Contents:
80% EXITO Black Oats
15% ROMESA Oil Radish
5% SCALA Brown Mustard

Sowing Rate:
25kg/ha

We reserve the right to substitute similar varieties dependent on availability.

ENVIROSEEDS MIXTURES



Openfield PAN BUSTER

A blend of three leading oil radish varieties; great for improving soil structure and suppressing weeds. Sowing at 10kg/ha encourages greater root growth to break up soil compaction. Higher sowing rates encourage greater top growth.

- Deep rooting
- Breaks up soil compaction
- Rapid water uptake from waterlogged soils
- Very quick growing

Contents:
40% ROMESA Oil Radish
30% PINA Oil Radish
30% ANNA Oil Radish

Sowing Rate:
10-15kg/ha

Openfield HYDROMAX

Cost effective solution for fast establishment and good ground cover to suppress weeds. Can be used effectively to improve soil structure and take moisture out of the soil over a short period of time. When incorporated in to the soil, brown mustard has a biofumigation effect.

- Deep, fibrous roots
- Good weed suppression
- Catches nitrogen
- Low cost

Contents:
70% SUNSHINE White Mustard
30% SCALA Brown Mustard

Sowing Rate:
12.5kg/ha

Openfield NEMASHIELD

Created specifically to target soil borne pathogens. NemaShield contains type 2 resistant varieties of both white mustard and oil radish to maximise control of beet cyst nematode (Heterodera schachtii). See page 4 for more information on nematode control.

- Powerful anti-nematode effect
- Breaks up soil compaction
- High biomass production
- Scavenges nitrogen

Contents:
50% IRIS White Mustard
50% PINA Oil Radish

Sowing Rate:
25kg/ha

Openfield

We reserve the right to substitute similar varieties dependent on availability.

Primary Characteristics
Secondary Characteristics

Specie	Latin Name	Type	Sowing Rate per ha	Sowing Depth	Sowing Period	EFA Compliant	Over Winter Use	Nitrogen Fix	Leaching Prevention	Organic Matter	Soil Structure	Biofumigant	Allelopathic	Nematode Control	Weed Control
MUSTARD															
Brown	Brassica juncea	Brassica	5kg	0.5-1cm	Apr-Oct	YES	YES								
White	Sinapsis alba	Brassica	10-15kg	0.5-1cm	Apr-Sept	YES	NO								
White (type 2)	Sinapsis alba	Brassica	10-15kg	0.5-1cm	Apr-Sept	YES	NO								
Ethiopian Mustard	Brassica carinata	Brassica	15kg	2-3cm	May-Aug	YES	YES								
VETCH															
Common	Vicia sativa	Legume	50kg	1-2cm	Mar-Oct	YES	YES								
Red	Vicia villosa	Legume	50kg	1-2cm	Mar-Oct	YES	NO								
OIL RADISH															
Classic	Raphanus sativus	Brassica	10-15kg	1-2cm	Apr-Sept	YES	NO								
Type 2	Raphanus sativus	Brassica	10-25kg	1-2cm	Apr-Sept	YES	NO								
Type 1	Raphanus sativus	Brassica	10-25kg	1-2cm	Apr-Sept	YES	NO								
Tillage	Raphanus sativus	Brassica	10-15kg	1-2cm	Apr-Aug	YES	NO								
OTHER SPECIES															
Berseem Clover	Trifolium alexandrinum	Legume	15kg	1cm	Mar-Aug	NO	NO								
Black Oats	Avena strigosa	Cereal	30-50kg	1-2cm	Aug-Oct	YES	NO								
Buckwheat	Fagopyrum esculentum	Polygonaceae	70kg	2-3cm	May-July	NO	NO								
Crimson Clover	Trifolium incarnatum	Legume	15kg	1cm	Aug-Sept	NO	YES								
Linseed	Linum ultimassimum	Linum	50kg	2-3cm	Apr-Aug	NO	NO								
Lucerne	Medicago sativa	Legume	20kg	1-2cm	Apr-Aug	YES	YES								
Niger	Guizotia abyssinica	Asteraceae	10kg	1-2cm	Apr-Aug	NO	NO								
Phacelia	Phacelia tanacetifolia	Boraginaceae	5-8kg	0.5cm	Mar-Aug	YES	NO								
Rye	Secale cereale	Cereal	30-50kg	1-2cm	Aug-Oct	YES	YES								
Sunflower	Helianthus annuus	Asteraceae	12.5kg	2-3cm	Apr-Aug	NO	NO								
ENVIROSEEDS MIXTURES															
Grabber		Mixture	35-50kg	1-2cm	Aug-Oct	YES	YES								
Autumn DM		Mixture	35kg	1-2cm	Mar-Sept	YES	YES								
EcoCover		Mixture	25-50kg	1-2cm	Aug-Sept	YES	YES								
CatchMore		Mixture	25kg	1-2cm	Aug- Sept	YES	YES								
Sprinter		Mixture	25-35kg	1-2cm	Aug-Oct	YES	NO								
Soil Revivor		Mixture	25kg	1-2cm	Aug-Sept	YES	NO								
Pan Buster		Mixture	10-15kg	1-2cm	Apr-Sept	NO	NO								
HydroMax		Mixture	12.5kg	1-2cm	Apr-Sept	NO	YES								
NemaShield		Mixture	25kg	1-2cm	Apr-Sept	NO	NO								

Information provided in this catalogue is given in good faith, and should act as a guide only. Local conditions, weather and crop rotations will affect performance.

COMPOSING A MIXTURE

Openfield offers a comprehensive range of cover crop mixtures but extends to bespoke mixtures also. Composing a mixture that is both viable and economical can be challenging – the three steps below offer some methodology to enable you to do so.

1 Identify the Priorities

- Organic Matter
- Soil Structure
- Biofumigation
- Pest Control
- Weed Control
- Allelopathy
- Nitrogen Fixing
- Leaching Prevention
- Erosion Control
- Water Uptake

2 Duration

- Sowing Date
- Winter Hardiness
- EFA Compliance
- Risk of Seed Shed

3 Practicalities

- Rotational Conflict
- Seed Rate
- Seed Size
- Sowing Depth
- Management
- Cost

AVOID…

Inappropriate seed rates – mixture percentages are based on weight rather than seed number. For example, there are over ten times the number of seeds per gram of phacelia than rye.

More than five species in a mixture – low quantities of lots of species will have little positive effect on the soil.

NEW

Openfield COMPANION

New mixture designed to be sown as a companion crop with winter oilseed rape. This mixture contains only the most frost tender varieties of red vetch and berseem clover, making this unique to any other available in the market. In a normal winter, both will be killed without need for additional herbicide treatments.

- Rapid growth and nitrogen fixation in the autumn
- Frost tender varieties that will not regrow
- Suppresses weeds
- Effective short-term nitrogen fixing cover crop

Contents:	Sowing Rate:
80% BINGO Red Vetch 20% TABOR Berseem Clover	20kg/ha

Variety Selection

Using a companion crop alongside oilseed rape is not a new concept. Coming from Europe, it can be beneficial in increasing yield, reducing weed pressure, fixing nitrogen and improving soil structure. However, these previous attempts faltered due to the inclusion of unsuitable varieties with consistently high winter survival. Therefore, variety selection is imperative to using companion cropping successfully. The most important consideration is to use tender varieties so that the companion crop is more consistently killed by frost in the winter. Consequently, EnviroSeeds Companion comprises BINGO, red vetch, and TABOR, single-cut berseem clover.

BINGO (Vicia atropurpurea) is far more frost tender than all common vetch (Vicia sativa) varieties. TABOR is the only 'single-cut' variety of berseem clover. All other varieties are 'multi-cut' and will regrow rapidly and readily. Companion crops absorb sunlight and nutrients from the soil that would otherwise be unavailable to the cash crop. Once the companion crop dies off, these nutrients are made available to the cash crop as the plants break down in to the soil. As well as this, legumes such as vetch and berseem clover fix nitrogen which can help with the initial establishment of the oilseed rape crop. The prostrate growth habit of red vetch also suppresses weed growth.

Benefits

- Nutrient Availability – companion crops absorb sunlight and nutrients from the soil which are made available to the oilseed rape crop when the companion crop dies off and breaks down in to the soil
- Nitrogen Fixation – BINGO red vetch and TABOR berseem clover are quick growing legumes; fixing nitrogen and aiding establishment of the oilseed rape crop.
- Soil Conditioning – additional root mass in the soil can improve soil structure and encourage deeper rooting of the oilseed rape crop.
- Weed Suppression – the prostrate growth habit of red vetch can help suppress weeds.

INTRODUCTION

Countryside Stewardship replaces Environmental Stewardship, The English Woodland Grant Scheme and capital grants from Catchment Sensitive Farming. The scheme is designed to incentivise farmers and land managers to enhance the environment with a more targeted approach.

Stewardship Category	Pages
Pollinators	18-19
Wild Birds	20-21
Field Margins	22

The new scheme is delivered by Natural England, the Forestry Commission and the Rural Payments Agency, and has three main elements:

Higher Tier

Replaces Higher Level Stewardship. For the most environmentally important sites and woodlands, requiring complex management and/or targeted measures for particular species.

Mid Tier

Replaces Entry Level Stewardship. Addresses a range of environmental issues such as improving the farmed environment for wild birds and pollinators.

Lower Tier

Replaces Capital Grants. Grants for improving water quality, hedges and woodland.

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Further information:

Information in this guide relates to Countryside Stewardship in England. For further information see:

www.gov.uk/cap-reform

Different schemes apply for Wales and Scotland. For information regarding these schemes see:

www.gov.wales
www.gov.scot

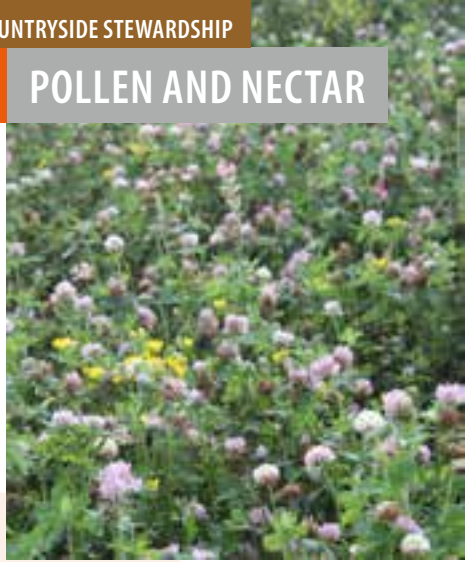
Our range of mixtures is designed to keep Countryside Stewardship simple, with products tailored to the various schemes. See opposite to find the right mixture for your option.

Bespoke mixtures can also be supplied for specific Higher Tier agreements where required.

This guide should not be treated as a substitute for official rules available at www.gov.uk/countryside-stewardship-grants

Mixtures	Page	AB1	AB2	AB3	AB7	AB8	AB9	AB15	AB16	GS1	GS3	GS4	GS8	GS14	SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4	SW5	SW6	SW7	SW8	WT1	WT2
POLLEN & NECTAR																								
Nectar Flower - Standard	18	■																						
Nectar Flower - Enhanced	18	■																						
Legume and Herb Rich	18									■		■		■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■
Two Year Legume Fallow	19							■					■		■	■	■	■					■	■
Wildflower Meadow and Margin	19					■							■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■
WILD BIRD MIXTURES																								
Finch and Corn Bunting (1 Year)	20						■																	
Tree Sparrow (1 Year)	20						■																	
Grey Partridge (2 Year)	20						■																	
Autumn Sown Wild Bird (1 Year)	21						■																	
Autumn Sown Bumblebird	21								■				■	■										
BUFFER STRIPS																								
Buffer Strip with Cocksfoot	22			■											■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■
Buffer Strip without Cocksfoot	22			■											■	■	■	■			■	■		
Flower Rich Margins & Plots	22					■							■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■
OTHER MIXTURES																								
Species Rich Wild Grass	23			■											■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■
Enhanced Maize Management	23																		■					
Undersown Spring Cereals	23										■				■	■	■	■		■				
COVER CROPS																								
White Mustard	7	■		■															■	■				
Brown Mustard	7	■		■															■	■				
Oil Radish	8	■		■															■	■				
EnviroSeeds Mixtures	10-12	■																	■	■				

POLLEN AND NECTAR



CSS5 Nectar Flower – Standard

Short term (1-3 years) mixture to boost availability of essential food sources for a range of nectar-feeding insects, including butterflies and bumblebees.

- Suitable for Countryside Stewardship Schemes: AB1

Sowing Rate: 12kg/ha

Contents:
50% Sainfoin
20% Vetch
15% Red Clover
10% Alsike Clover
5% Birdsfoot Trefoil

CSS4 Nectar Flower – Enhanced

Long term mixture (2-5 years) to boost availability of essential food sources for a range of nectar-feeding insects, butterflies and bumblebees. Includes knapweed and musk mallow.

- Suitable for Countryside Stewardship Schemes: AB1

Sowing Rate: 12kg/ha

Contents:
50% Sainfoin
20% Vetch
15% Red Clover
7% Alsike Clover
6% Birdsfoot Trefoil
1% Musk Mallow
1% Common Knapweed

CSS2 Legume and Herb Rich

Economical mixture to boost availability of essential food sources for a range of nectar-feeding insects, including butterflies and bumblebees.

- Suitable for Countryside Stewardship Schemes: GS1 GS4 GS14 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4 SW7 SW8 WT1 WT2

Sowing Rate: 16kg/ha

Contents:
20% Perennial Rygrass
18% Meadow Fescue
15% Strong Creeping Red Fescue
15% Timothy
10% Red Clover
5% Alsike Clover
5% Birdsfoot Trefoil
5% Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass
3% Sheep's Parsley
2% Sheep's Burnet
1% Ribwort Plantain
1% Yarrow

CSS6 Two Year Sown Legume Fallow

Provides essential food sources for a range of nectar-feeding insects including butterflies and bumblebees. Also beneficial to farmland birds.

- Suitable for Countryside Stewardship Schemes: AB15 GS8 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4 WT1 WT2

Sowing Rate: 30kg/ha

Contents:
66% Perennial Ryegrass
15% Red Clover
10% Common Vetch
7% Birdsfoot Trefoil
2% Common Knapweed

CSS3 Wildflower Meadow & Margin

Designed for introducing wildflowers, legumes and grasses into large areas. Provides a rich habitat for invertebrates, birds and small mammals.

- Suitable for Countryside Stewardship Schemes: AB8 GS4 GS8 GS14 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4 SW7 SW8 WT1 WT2

Sowing Rate: 20kg/ha

Contents:
20% Strong Creeping Red Fescue
15% Timothy
10% Chewing's Fescue
10% Hard Fescue
10% Slender Creeping Red Fescue
10% Red Clover
6% Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass
4% Crested Dog's Tail
2% Aslike Clover
2% Birdsfoot Trefoil
2% Meadow Foxtail
2% Ribwort Plaintain
2% Tall Oatgrass
1% Common Knapweed
1% Lady's Bedstraw
1% Oxeye Daisy
1% Selfheal
1% Wild Carrot

ALSO AVAILABLE

Wildflower Seeds

See page 24 onwards for our range of UK native wildflower mixtures.

Organic Mixtures

Wide range of organic mixtures available for Countryside Stewardship options OP1, OP2, OP4, OP5.

Bespoke Mixtures

For Higher Level Stewardship and Higher Tier Countryside Stewardship, EnviroSeeds can offer custom mixtures to suit your specification. Get in touch for further information.

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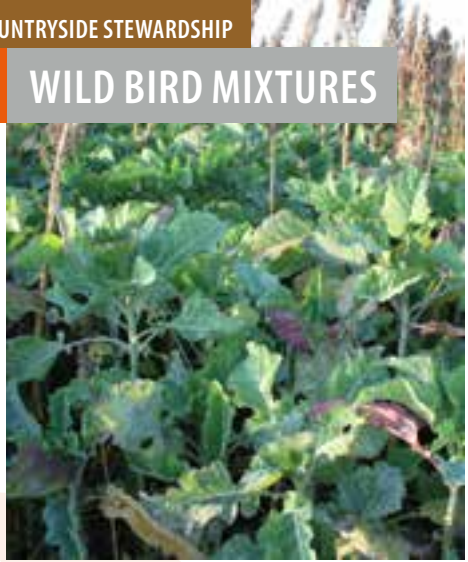
WILD BIRD MIXTURES



CSS10/FCB Finch and Corn Bunting (1 Year)

Provides important food resources for farmland birds, especially in winter and early spring. Particularly attractive to finches and buntings.

- Suitable for Countryside Stewardship Schemes: AB9

Sowing Rate: 50kg/ha

Contents:
50% Spring Triticale
25% Spring Barley
10% Sunflower
5% Quinoa
5% Red Millet
5% White Millet

CSS10/TS Tree Sparrow (1 Year)

Provides important food resources for farmland birds, especially in winter and early spring. Particularly attractive to tree sparrows.

- Suitable for Countryside Stewardship Schemes: AB9

Sowing Rate: 50kg/ha

Contents:
50% Spring Triticale
30% Spring Barley
5% Fodder Radish
5% Linseed
5% Quinoa
5% White Millet

CSS10/GP Grey Partridge (2 Year)

Provides important food resources for farmland birds, especially in winter and early spring. Particularly attractive to grey partridges.

- Suitable for Countryside Stewardship Schemes: AB9

Sowing Rate: 50kg/ha

Contents:
50% Spring Triticale
30% Spring Barley
5% Fodder Radish
5% Kale
5% Linseed
5% White Millet

CSS10/AS Autumn Sown Wild Bird (1 Year)

Suitable for sowing in areas where spring planting has been unsuccessful or where an autumn sowing may be advantageous. Provides a vital food source for farmland birds.

- Suitable for Countryside Stewardship Schemes: AB9

Sowing Rate: 50kg/ha

Contents:
40% Winter Triticale
20% Common Vetch
20% Winter Barley
10% Forage Rape
10% White Mustard

CSS7 Autumn Sown Bumblebird

Bumblebird contains species that will provide food for many species of farmland birds. Also provides sources of pollen for insects such as butterflies.

- Suitable for Countryside Stewardship Schemes: AB16 GS8 GS14

Sowing Rate: 30kg/ha

Contents:
25% Winter Triticale
22% Winter Barley
15% Crimson Clover
15% Fodder Radish
5% Birdsfoot Trefoil
5% Phacelia
5% Vetch
3% Gold of Pleasure
3% Kale
1% Oxeye Daisy
0.5% Common Knapweed
0.5% Wild Carrot

ALSO AVAILABLE

Game Cover

Get in touch for details of our game cover range including maize, straights and mixtures.

Forage Crops

EnviroSeeds offer a comprehensive range of forage crops, including UK grown stubble turnips and kale.

Supplementary Feeding

Large range of wild bird seed to comply with Countryside Stewardship AB12, available as straights and in mixtures.

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CSS8 Buffer Strip with Cocksfoot

Managed as low intensity grassland and can be used to create new habitats. Cocksfoot is a clump forming grass creating areas for birds and small mammals to nest.

Suitable for Countryside Stewardship Schemes: AB3 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4 SW7 SW8 WT1 WT2

Sowing Rate: 20kg/ha

Contents:
40% Strong Creeping Red Fescue
25% Timothy
20% Tall Fescue
10% Hard Fescue
5% Cocksfoot

CSS9 Buffer Strip without Cocksfoot

Managed as low intensity grassland. Contains fine-leaved grasses allowing wild flowers to establish. Creates a habitat for insects and small mammals.

Suitable for Countryside Stewardship Schemes: AB3 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4 SW7 SW8

Sowing Rate: 20kg/ha

Contents:
35% Strong Creeping Red Fescue
30% Timothy
20% Tall Fescue
10% Chewing's Fescue
5% Hard Fescue

CSS1 Flower Rich Margins & Plots

Managed as low intensity grassland. Includes several wildflowers as advised by Natural England. Cut August/Sept and March/April.

Suitable for Countryside Stewardship Schemes: AB8 GS8 GS14 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4 SW7 SW8 WT1 WT2

Sowing Rate: 20kg/ha

Contents:
40% Strong Creeping Red Fescue
25% Chewing's Fescue
20% Hard Fescue
10% Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass
2% Yarrow
1% Birdsfoot Trefoil
0.5% Common Knapweed
0.5% Oxeye Daisy
0.5% Wild Red Clover
0.25% Selfheal
0.25% Wild Carrot

CSS11 Species Rich Wild Grass

Suitable for field margins and buffer strips on most soil types. Provides food source for insects and butterflies. Ideal companion for wildflower seeds.

- Suitable for Countryside Stewardship Schemes: AB3 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4 SW7 SW8 WT1 WT2

Sowing Rate: 20kg/ha

Contents:

25% Strong Creeping Red Fescue
15% Meadow Fescue
12% Chewing's Fescue
10% Hard Fescue
8% Crested Dog's Tail
8% Smooth-stalked Meadowgrass
7% Tall Fescue
5% Highland Bent
5% Sheep's Fescue
4% Smaller Cat's Tail
1% Yellow Oat Grass

CSS12 Enhanced Maize Management

Quick establishing mixture, designed to reduce the risk of soil erosion into water courses, prevent the leaching of key nutrients and reduce surface runoff.

- Suitable for Countryside Stewardship Schemes: SW5

Sowing Rate: 20kg/ha

Contents:

45% Vetch
40% Spring Barley
10% White Mustard
5% Phacelia

CSS14 Undersown Spring Cereals

Undersown into the cereal crop, this mixture can reduce the need for agrochemical inputs, increase the diversity of habitat and benefit farm wildlife.

- Suitable for Countryside Stewardship Schemes: GS3 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4 SW6

Sowing Rate: 20kg/ha

Contents:

50% Intermediate Perennial Ryegrass
40% Late Perennial Ryegrass
10% White Clover

INTRODUCTION

Establishing wildflower areas can provide food and shelter for important species of pollinators and wild birds, which are becoming increasingly endangered.

Wildflower seed contained in the Openfield wildflower range is supplied in accordance with Flora Locale's strict code of practice. This is designed to ensure wildflower seed is of UK native origin and is harvested and grown responsibly to aid conservation and help protect native UK wild plants.

Our mixtures are also formulated in conjunction with Buglife, the only organisation in Europe devoted to the conservation of 40,000 invertebrate species in the UK. Supporting these species not only benefits important pollinators directly, but also the species providing food source for a wide variety of farmland birds.

Mixtures are available as either 100% wildflowers or as grass and wildflower meadow mixtures containing 20% wildflowers and 80% meadow grasses.

100% wildflower mixtures provide a bolder show of flowers and are generally suitable for smaller areas where impact is important. Sometimes, the area could be susceptible to weed infestation, and ground can be bare in the winter when the flowers have died off.

20% wildflower mixtures provide a more natural meadow appearance and are generally suitable for larger areas. The inclusion of meadow grasses can help suppress weeds and ensures the ground is covered through the winter.

Bespoke mixtures can be accommodated for particular specifications or projects.

Where you see this logo, you can be sure the mixture supports bees, butterflies and other pollinators as it contains a minimum of 80% of species recommended by the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) as 'Plants for Pollinators'.

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Prepare the Ground

Wildflower seeds performs best in low nutrient soils, which haven't been heavily fertilised in the past. For best results, sow into bare soil after clearing all existing plants and weeds from the area.

Cultivate the ground to a depth of 10cm to relieve compaction and create a fine level tilth, free from obstructions (to allow for mowing at a later stage). Finish the seedbed by treading or lightly rolling the area, so that it is firm enough to stand on without leaving indentations.

Where weeds have been prevalent, allow a flush of weeds to germinate and remove these before sowing. In areas of high fertility, it may be necessary to remove the topsoil and sow into the subsoil. High nutrient soils encourage weeds and fast growing grasses which may outcompete wildflowers.

Wildflowers can be overseeded in to existing grassland, provided the sward comprises only fine leaved grasses and does not include ryegrass, agricultural species or weeds. Cut the grass as short as possible and thoroughly scarify or rake the ground to remove any thatch, moss and other debris from the area.

Sowing

Wildflowers should be sown between March and November. Spring and autumn provide ideal conditions as moisture and warmth are in good supply. If overseeding into grass, it is best to sow during autumn when grass growth has slowed down. Distribute seed with a handheld or broadcast spreader, at the recommended sowing rate. Mix the wildflower seeds with an inert carrier (such as sharp sand), at a ratio of four parts sand to one part seed (by weight). This makes it easier to achieve an even distribution and also provides a visual marker. Regularly mix the seed when sowing, as seeds will naturally separate due to variations in size and weight. Once sown, ensure good 'seed to soil' contact by lightly raking to a depth of 0.5cm or rolling the area. It is also possible to drill or hydroseed wildflower seed for larger or hard to reach areas.

MAINTENANCE

FIRST YEAR

Annual mixtures such as Cornfield Annuals will flower in year one, and need resowing each year.

For mixtures containing mostly perennial species, remove any weeds that grow before they run to seed, either by topping, mowing or by hand for smaller areas. Weed growth is common due to the action of disturbing the ground (rather than being caused by contaminated seed mixtures).

In the autumn, cut the area down to around 10cm using a scythe, strimmer or mower, leaving the cuttings for up to a week before removing. This will allow them to dry and shed seeds back into the soil.

SECOND YEAR

100% wildflower mixtures generally require one cut in the autumn once the flowers have died back as above. Grass and wildflower mixtures can benefit from an additional cut in the spring to avoid grass dominance and allow the wildflowers to flourish.

As an ongoing process, observe and remove any weeds which invade the area. Over time, some species within the mixture may become more dominant due to environmental factors and natural selection. To encourage diversity, simply reduce the number of dominant plants or consider overseeding.

WILDFLOWER MIXTURES

Restore and Enrich Wildflower Seeds

Specially formulated mixture for overseeding into existing grassland, containing easier to establish and more competitive wildflower species.

- Contains 22 wildflower species including a small number of annuals to provide first year colour.
- This mixture is only available as 100% wildflowers, designed to enrich existing grassland areas. Cut grass short, open up soil and ensure no ryegrass is present.

Sowing Rate: 100%: 3g/sqm

Dual Purpose Wildflower Seeds

Wildflower seed mixture to create a permanent meadow. Contains bold annual species for impact after sowing, as well as perennials to provide longevity.

- Contains 28 wildflower species made up of 70% perennial and 30% annual species.
- Available as 100% wildflowers or as a mixture containing 80% meadow grasses and 20% wildflowers.

Sowing Rate: 100%: 3g/sqm
Sowing Rate: 80/20: 5g/sqm

Bees and Butterflies Wildflower Seeds

Containing species specially chosen to be particularly attractive to bees, butterflies and other insects. Creates a beautiful meadow and wildlife habitat.

- Contains 24 wildflower species selected from the RHS Perfect for Pollinators list.
- Available as 100% wildflowers or as a mixture containing 80% meadow grasses and 20% wildflowers.

Sowing Rate: 100%: 3g/sqm
Sowing Rate: 80/20: 5g/sqm

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Full specifications of wildflower mixtures are available on request.

General Purpose Wildflower Seeds

Easy to establish mixture containing species frequently found in a wide range of soil types and habitats. Creates a diverse, permanent meadow.

- Contains 23 wildflower species including Red Campion, Night-Flowering Catchfly and Yarrow.
- Available as 100% wildflowers or as a mixture containing 80% meadow grasses and 20% wildflowers.

Sowing Rate: 100%: 3g/sqm
Sowing Rate: 80/20: 5g/sqm

Chalk and Limestone Soils Wildflower Seeds

Species contained in this mixture are typically found in natural chalk and limestone meadows. Best sown in to low fertility soils with high limestone content.

- Contains 23 wildflower species including Salad Burnet, Wild Marjoram, Self-heal and Toadflax.
- Available as 100% wildflowers or as a mixture containing 80% meadow grasses and 20% wildflowers.

Sowing Rate: 100%: 3g/sqm
Sowing Rate: 80/20: 5g/sqm

Dry, Sandy and Loam Soils Wildflower Seeds

Species in this mixture are deep rooting and tolerant of drought making it suitable to be sown on well drained soils which tend to be dry in summer.

- Contains 24 wildflower species including Black Medick, White Campion, Wild Carrot and Forget-me-not.
- Available as 100% wildflowers or as a mixture containing 80% meadow grasses and 20% wildflowers.

Sowing Rate: 100%: 3g/sqm
Sowing Rate: 80/20: 5g/sqm

Full specifications of wildflower mixtures are available on request.

WILDFLOWER MIXTURES

Loam and Alluvial Soils Wildflower Seeds

Species in this mixture are frequently found on moisture retentive loamy soils, typical of many lowland meadows with free drainage.

- Contains 23 wildflower species including Lady's Bedstraw, Ox-eye Daisy and Greater Knapweed.
- Available as 100% wildflowers or as a mixture containing 80% meadow grasses and 20% wildflowers.

Sowing Rate: 100%: 3g/sqm
Sowing Rate: 80/20: 5g/sqm

Heavy Clay Soils Wildflower Seeds

Species in this mixture are frequently found on heavier soils, low lying meadows and areas subject to occasional water logging.

- Contains 24 wildflower species including Common Agrimony, Betony, Corn Chamomile, and Meadowsweet.
- Available as 100% wildflowers or as a mixture containing 80% meadow grasses and 20% wildflowers.

Sowing Rate: 100%: 3g/sqm
Sowing Rate: 80/20: 5g/sqm

Wetland and Pond Edge Wildflower Seeds

Species in this mixture are frequently found in grassland alongside streams, ponds and rivers and will also thrive in wet, low lying land.

- Contains 22 wildflower species including Water Avens, Yellow-flag Iris, Ragged Robin and Common Sedge.
- Available as 100% wildflowers or as a mixture containing 80% meadow grasses and 20% wildflowers.

Sowing Rate: 100%: 3g/sqm
Sowing Rate: 80/20: 5g/sqm

Full specifications of wildflower mixtures are available on request.

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Hedgerow and Light Shade Wildflower Seeds

Species in this mixture are frequently found in hedgerows, woodland edges and open woods. Can also be sown in partial shade.

- Contains 22 wildflower species including Cowslip, Foxglove, Dark Mullein and Common St John's-Wort.
- Available as 100% wildflowers or as a mixture containing 80% meadow grasses and 20% wildflowers.

Sowing Rate: 100%: 3g/sqm
Sowing Rate: 80/20: 5g/sqm

Woodland and Heavy Shade Wildflower Seeds

Species in this mixture are frequently found in wooded areas, alongside woodland edges and in clearings. Shade may be heavy or prolonged.

- Contains 24 wildflower species including Nettle-leaved Bellflower, Bluebell, Meadowsweet and Tufted Vetch.
- Available as 100% wildflowers or as a mixture containing 80% meadow grasses and 20% wildflowers.

Sowing Rate: 100%: 3g/sqm
Sowing Rate: 80/20: 5g/sqm

Cornfield Annuals Wildflower Seeds

Species contained in this mixture provide dramatic bold colour for one season. Suitable for areas where 'instant' colour is required.

- Contains 5 wildflower species - Corn Chamomile, Corn Cockle, Cornflower, Corn Marigold and Common Poppy.
- Available as 100% wildflowers or as a mixture containing 80% meadow grasses and 20% wildflowers.

Sowing Rate: 100%: 3g/sqm
Sowing Rate: 80/20: 5g/sqm

Full specifications of wildflower mixtures are available on request.

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WILDFLOWER MIXTURES

Coastal Areas Wildflower Seeds

Species in this mixture are frequently found in coastal areas that contain sandy loams, stony loams or calcareous loams. Can tolerate some salinity.

- Contains 19 wildflower species including Haresfoot Clover and Evening Primrose.
- Available as 100% wildflowers or as a mixture containing 80% meadow grasses and 20% wildflowers.

Sowing Rate: 100%: 3g/sqm
Sowing Rate: 80/20: 5g/sqm

Acidic Soils Wildflower Seeds

Species in this mixture are frequently found on poor quality, acidic soils which tend to be dominated by a mineral or an organic content.

- Contains 21 wildflower species including Betony, Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil, Ragged Robin and Devil's-bit Scabious.
- Available as 100% wildflowers or as a mixture containing 80% meadow grasses and 20% wildflowers.

Sowing Rate: 100%: 3g/sqm
Sowing Rate: 80/20: 5g/sqm

Wild Bird Wildflower Seeds

This mixture contains species to attract butterflies, bees and insects during the summer, and produce seeds and grains for wild birds during the winter.

- Contains 15 wildflower species and 5 non-native species including Wild Carrot, Goat's-beard, and Teasel.
- Available as 100% wildflowers or as a mixture containing 80% meadow grasses and 20% wildflowers.

Sowing Rate: 100%: 3g/sqm
Sowing Rate: 80/20: 5g/sqm

Openfield

Full specifications of wildflower mixtures are available on request.

Low Growing Wildflower Seeds

Species in this mixture are lower growing, ideal for areas where it is important not to restrict visibility, for example along road verges.

- Contains 20 wildflower species including Forget-me-not, Yellow Rattle, Cowslip and Bladder Campion.
- Available as 100% wildflowers or as a mixture containing 80% meadow grasses and 20% wildflowers.

Sowing Rate: 100%: 3g/sqm
Sowing Rate: 80/20: 5g/sqm

ALSO AVAILABLE

Wildflower Bulbs

Wide range of UK native wildflower bulbs such as bluebells, snowdrops and daffodils.

Wildflowers Plants

Available as 40cc plugs and 9cm pots, either as individual species or in collections.

Annual Flower Mixtures

Spring sown, bold flowers for immediate impact in year of sowing.

Openfield™

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