

Collection Nordic wildflower mixture



A mixture that contains annual, biennial and perennial species well adapted to rigorous climates. The mixture contains: *Achillea*, *Asclepias*, *Centaurea*, *Cheiranthus*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Coreopsis*, *Digitalis*, *Echinacea*, *Eschscholtzia*, *Gypsophila*, *Hesperis*, *Liatris*, *Linum*, *Lunaria*, *Oenothera*, *Papaver*, *Rudbeckia* and *Silene*.

Hardiness zone ****	Blooming: ****	Exposition ****	Ground coverage ****
3	May to September	Sun	550 s/p = 5 m ² / 50 p ² 25 g = 50 m ² / 500 p ² 125 g = 250 m ² / 2500 p ²

1. CHOOSING A SITE

Before choosing a seed mix, determine the area where you will be sowing the seed. The type of soil, the moisture level, the exposure to sun and the slope of the land are the criteria that will help you choose the best seed mixture for your project.

An area of at least 10 meters wide by 10 meters long is strongly recommended in order to allow all of the species in the mixture to thrive. Most mixes require a minimum of 6 hours of sun.

2. PREPARING THE SOIL

Before sowing it is essential to expose the soil and mix it to loosen it. Though this seems laborious, the turf must be removed and all weeds must be eliminated. Once the soil is prepared and debris eliminated, rake the surface to level it.

3. SOWING

Before sowing, you must mix the seed with either concrete sand or sawdust. This will increase the volume and make it easier to distribute the seed evenly. Make mix 1 part seeds with 10 to 15 parts of sand or sawdust. Sowing can be done mechanically or by hand. The best way to distribute the seed evenly is by sowing the first half over the entire area, from east to west, and the second half perpendicularly to the first sowing, from north to south.

For the best soil-seed contact, compact the soil with a half-filled lawn roller or lightly stamp with your feet. Serious damage is rarely done by birds that come to feed on the seed. But if this causes you concern, it is possible, though not compulsory, to add a thin coat of very finely shredded bark mulch or mulch made of strips of newspaper. A covering of straw is not recommended.

4. WATERING

The first 2 weeks after the sowing are the most crucial. If it does not rain, optimum germination requires surface watering every day. After these 2 weeks, if there is still no rain, a longer watering should be done every 5 to 6 days; the water must now reach the roots. It is best to water in the morning to avoid diseases. After 6 to 8 weeks, when the plants are well established, watering your meadow is no longer necessary.

5. MAINTENANCE

Weed control in the biggest part of maintaining a wild flower meadow. Ragweed, quack grass and burdock are some of the species that will most likely damage your meadow. The more you prepared the soil the less need for weed control. In the case of perennial mixes less maintenance will be required as the years go by. However, this is only true of good meadow mixtures that contain a maximum of 15% annual flowers and at least 15% ornamental grasses. Our mixtures always respect these requirements.

Once a year, after the first frost, it is recommended to mow your meadow. A lawn mower can do be used if you are able to adjust the height of the blade to at least 10 cm from the ground.

Our seed mixtures are made of top quality seed.

Our native species will allow you to combine heritage and beauty when creating ecological wild flower meadows.

Establishing a meadow is a relatively simple task, but it does require preparation and patience.

Generally it takes three (3) years to reach the desired effect,

But once established you will be able to enjoy the beauty of your meadow for years to come!