

RHS Campaign for School Gardening



Wild about Wildflowers Support pack

The RHS is delighted to be able to provide your school with a free pack of cornfield annuals as part of the RHS Britain in Bloom launch 2012. The pack will contain enough seed to cover an area 10sq m.

RHS Britain in Bloom is the largest horticultural campaign in the UK. Every year more than 200,000 volunteers donate 4.4 million hours to projects that benefit the environment and the wider community. To celebrate the start of the planting year, groups take part in an annual launch event and this year schools involved in the RHS Campaign for School Gardening are being invited to join in. In total we anticipate that 2,000 Wild about Wildflowers seed packs will be sown around the UK, creating more than five acres of mini-meadows for 2012.

We hope that you will be able to sow your wildflower seeds on 14 - 15 April, when we will be celebrating the launch of RHS Britain in Bloom, the Queen's Diamond Jubilee and the beginning of National Gardening Week (rhs.org.uk/nationalgardeningweek). However you are free to plant your seeds at any time during the month of April.

Please bear in mind that you will need to prepare the ground before you begin sowing (see advice in chapter 2).

We anticipate that some schools may wish to develop more permanent meadow areas in future, after trying out this annual mix in 2012. For this reason we have included some advice about the methods for establishing perennial meadows in chapter 4. This information does not relate to the seed mix we are distributing.

As a school registered with the RHS Campaign for School Gardening, you enjoy free access to the renowned RHS Advisory Service for queries relating to your school's activities. Please read this support pack in full and if you have any queries, please contact the team using the contact details in chapter 5.

Should you have any questions relating to the Campaign for School Gardening please contact Suzanne Love: schoolgardening@rhs.org.uk.

We wish you every success with your wildflower sowing.

Kind regards,
Sophie

RHS Community Horticulture



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1. Why plant wildflowers?

In the UK, our wildflower populations are in decline: between the 1930s and 1980s, 97% of wildflower meadows were lost across England and Wales (Plantlife). Pressures from agriculture and development, together with neglect, continue to impact on the remaining areas.

The loss of wildflowers is having a knock-on effect on the rest of the food chain. Insect populations are in decline as they lose these traditional sources of food. Flowers provide them with a high-energy fuel in the form of nectar, with the added bonus of protein and oil-rich pollen grains. Day and night, flowers are visited by a steady stream of butterflies, moths, flies, beetles, bees and other insects.

Already in the UK we have seen dramatic reductions in bee populations over the last 60 years. When wildflowers are lost, so, in many cases, are the insects that feed upon them.

Insects are small and their plight can be all too easily ignored, but they are incredibly important to us. They pollinate our plants, control other pests and provide food for birds and other animals. By planting wildflowers, or establishing flower-rich grasslands and meadows, you can play a part in reversing this trend.

The flowers in your pack will provide abundant food for the insects that visit them (see chapter 3 for more about this). If you enjoy planting these annuals, think next about establishing a perennial wildflower meadow, which will offer value for local wildlife with a year-on-year display of flowering plants and grasses (see chapter 4 for advice on how to do this).

Finally, we hope that your wildflowers will provide enjoyment and delight for children and adults alike and make a welcome addition to your grounds this year.

2. How to...

Find a site for your cornfield annuals

There are a few important things to consider before choosing a spot for your wildflowers:

Aspect

- Cornfield annuals will flower most abundantly in a position of full sun, which means that you will need a spot that receives at least 4 hours of direct sunlight a day.
- If possible, choose a site that is not too buffeted by the wind; pollinating insects will linger longer around plants in calmer weather.

Soil

- Unlike a perennial wildflower meadow, which requires a poor soil to thrive, annual cornflower seed mixes grow quite happily in richer soils. This means that you can plant successfully in most areas – sandy, chalky, loam or clay.
- On poor soils, especially sandy ones, it is a good idea to incorporate a small amount of well-rotted organic matter, such as composted green waste, and a light dressing of a well-balanced fertiliser, such as Growmore, applied at 30g per sq m.



Wildlife – flora and fauna

- The seed mix is grown in northern England and is appropriate for planting UK-wide. These annuals are not considered to pose a risk to natural habitat; however it is important that seeds are not scattered randomly in the countryside but planted only in managed environments.
- Make sure you only plant on land that belongs to you or where you have been given permission by the landowner to plant the seeds. Do not sow seeds in protected areas (e.g. nature reserves; SSSIs) or on Local Wildlife Sites.
- Should you be unsure of an area's suitability for sowing wildflower seeds, please contact your local Wildlife Trust for advice (contact details in chapter 5).
- To be of maximum benefit to wildlife, we recommend that you sow your wildflower seeds in one area, rather than spread out across several sites. This will provide greater impact and ensure that the maximum number of pollinating insects locate the flowers.

Aesthetics

- Many annuals will flower within 3 months of sowing and by September the display will start to look brown. If the area is not too visually critical, wildlife will benefit from leaving dead plants in the ground until spring, when they can be removed and the area re-sown. However if your bed is in a prime location, clear away dead stems in autumn and replace these with winter bedding and spring bulbs to extend the period of interest.

Sow your cornfield annuals

Follow these simple steps to ensure you get the best display:

Ground preparation

There is no need to remove topsoil as you might with a perennial seed-mix; annual cornfield wildflowers grow quite happily in a richer soil.

In an area which is free of perennial weeds:

- Sowing should be done on bare soil.
- Dig or rotovate the soil to a spade's depth, then rake level.

In an area with weeds or grass:

- We do not recommend the use of chemicals in school gardens so to take an organic approach, hoeing will take care of plots that only have annual weeds - give yourself at least four weeks to allow for repeat hoeings as weeds reappear. Perennial weeds are trickier, but on lighter soils a thorough digging and hand weeding should work on weeds such as nettles, docks and brambles. Perennial weeds that leave behind lots of tiny pieces of root or rhizome after hand weeding (e.g. bindweed, couch grass, ground elder and horsetail) are likely to remain problematic without an application of weedkiller.
- If appropriate, a weed suppressing membrane or sheet of black plastic could be laid over the intended site in autumn and left in place until sowing time, but these are not aesthetically pleasing should your area be in a central location.



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When to sow

- Schools can sow their annual cornfield seeds throughout April, but we encourage as many as possible to arrange their sowing during the RHS Britain in Bloom launch, 14 - 15 April 2012.
- Later spring sowings may be more at risk from drought in the summer, not being so well established, but they will often recover to flower very late following wetter periods in late summer, a familiar pattern in recent years.
- Packets of seed will be posted to schools in the week commencing 26 March. While you are waiting for your seeds, please consider preparing your ground (see above).

How to sow

- Your seed packet contains enough seed to cover an area 10sq m (5g per square metre).
- If the soil is particularly dry, soak with water 24 hours prior to sowing.
- Even large areas can be sown by hand quite easily, but it is important to get an even distribution. To help achieve this, try mixing the seed with a little silver sand (one part seed to five parts sand), which will make it easier to handle.
- Broadcast half lengthways and the remaining half widthways to ensure as even a distribution as possible across the sowing area.
- Rake the seed lightly into the soil - there is no need to bury it, just ensure that it is not lying on the surface.
- There should be no need to water, provided the ground was damp prior to sowing. However, if the surface of the soil dries before the seeds germinate, water the area with a sprinkler or a watering can with a rose on the end to give a fine spray. Apply sufficient to wet the top 4-6cm of soil.

Maintain and develop the site

Once sown you will have little to do other than ensure that the area is protected from opportunistic birds – netting can be used for this purpose. We also recommended you keep an eye out for weeds; try to remove weed seedlings by hand as soon as possible to ensure they do not take over the plot.

At the end of the season

- Once your annuals have died back in autumn, pull these out and compost the dead plants. Where your plants are not in a prime location, leaving the dead plants in place until spring will offer more benefit for wildlife over the winter.
- To extend the area's season of interest if you are removing dead plants in autumn, try replacing the wildflowers with winter bedding, under-planted with spring bulbs. This way you will have almost year-round ground cover.

There are a number of options for developing your wildflower area in year two:

1. Re-sow a second cornfield annual seed mix for another year's flowers. This can be done in one of two ways:

- The most reliable method is to start again with fresh seed bought from a garden centre or specialist supplier. You can find a list of UK wildflower seed suppliers in chapter 5.
- Alternatively, you can allow the seed to set on this year's flowers and scatter it *in situ* before pulling out the plants. Although cheaper, this method can result in some plants becoming more dominant and perennial weeds may also take hold on the site. If so, it is best to start from scratch with a prepared site and new seeds.



2. Sow a Pictorial Meadow

Where there is no danger that plants will escape from the area into the wild, you might like to consider sowing a Pictorial Meadow. Pictorial Meadows are annual seed mixes that combine both native and non-native flowers to provide vibrant and colourful displays.

As with annual cornfield seed mixes, Pictorial Meadows do not require an impoverished soil to thrive and will provide a good display in the first year of planting. They are also best when re-sown each year. The sowing technique is the same as for other mixes, with seeds being broadcast directly onto cleared, weed-free ground.

To read more about the seed mixes available, visit www.pictorialmeadows.co.uk

3. Establish a perennial wildflower area for a more long-lasting effect

- Please see chapter 4 for advice on how to do this.



3. Flora and Fauna

Flowers in your seed mix

The seeds in your annual cornfield mix include: corn poppy; corn marigold; corn chamomile; corncockle and cornflower. The selection will give you a delightful summer display of red, yellow, white and blue flowers. The seeds are being provided by the environmental charity, Landlife.

Several of the annuals have RHS Perfect for Pollinators status, which means that they are especially attractive to bees, hoverflies, moths, butterflies and other flower-visiting insects. You can view the full list of more than 300 plants recommended for attracting pollinating insects online at: www.rhs.org.uk/plants-for-pollinators

Corn poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*)



Height: 90cm
Spread: 30cm
Flowering period: June to August

Cultivation: grow in any well-drained fertile soil in full sun

Soil: well-drained; acid, alkaline or neutral; loam, chalk or sand

Sunlight: full sun

Aspect: any (North/ South/ East or West facing, sheltered or exposed)



RHS / Graham Titchmarsh

Corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*)

Height: 50cm – 1m

Spread: 50 cm

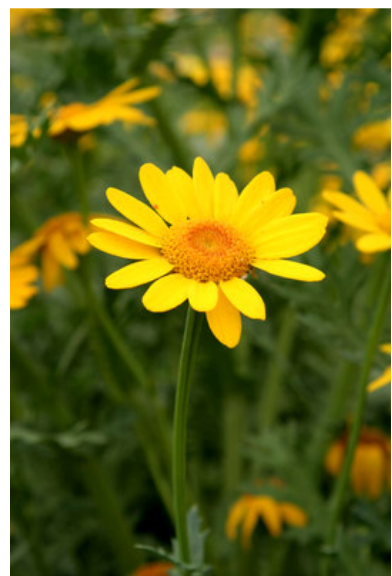
Flowering period: June to August

Cultivation: will grow in ordinary garden soil but it prefers a well-drained sandy soil in full sun

Soil: any

Sunlight: full sun

Aspect: South-facing, West-facing or East-facing; sheltered or exposed



RHS/Barry Phillips



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Corn chamomile (*Anthemis arvensis*)

Height: 40cm

Spread: 30 cm

Flowering period: June to September

Cultivation: grow in any well-drained fertile soil in full sun

Soil: any

Sunlight: full sun

Aspect: any



RHS/Helen Bostock

Corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*)

Height: 50cm – 1m

Spread: 50 cm

Flowering period: June to August

Cultivation: grow in any well-drained fertile soil in full sun

Soil: well-drained; acid, alkaline or neutral; loam or sand

Sunlight: full sun

Aspect: South-facing or West-facing; exposed or sheltered.



RHS/Graham Titchmarsh

Cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*)



Height: 50cm – 1m

Spread: 50 cm

Flowering period: May to August

Cultivation: grow in well-drained soil in full sun

Soil: well-drained; neutral, acid or alkaline; sand or loam

Sunlight: full sun

Aspect: South-facing or West-facing; sheltered or exposed.



RHS/Ali Cundy



Wildlife that the meadow will attract

Planting with a Buzz

Helen Bostock, Senior Horticultural Advisor with the RHS, explains how your wildflowers can help our pollinators in plight;

“Both native and non-native garden flowers can hold a wealth of appeal, not just for gardeners but for the hundreds of species of pollinating insects we have in the UK.

Why is this so?

Well, flowers that offer accessible pollen or nectar for insects make them a valuable resource for our wildlife. The insects that benefit most are well-loved by gardeners – butterflies, moths, bees (honey bee, solitary bees and bumble bees) and hoverflies to name a few – and in visiting such flowers they also perform a vital role in pollination.

What makes this so important?

For a variety of reasons, one of which is the loss of natural habitat such as verges and field margins, many pollinating insects have suffered serious decline in recent decades. By offering pollen and nectar rich flowers such as cornflowers and poppies, we are giving these insects a helping hand.



Helen inspects a cornfield annual mix at RHS Garden Wisley

Furthermore, without pollination, crops such as apples, strawberries, raspberries and indoor commercial tomatoes would fail to set fruit!

Which insects will my wildflowers support?

*Corn poppy: Bees, hoverflies especially
Corn marigold: Bees, butterflies, hoverflies
Corn chamomile: Bees
Corncockle: Bees, butterflies, hoverflies
Cornflower: Bees, butterflies, hoverflies*

Extra activity ideas: Make the most of your new wildflower area

- Create a bug hotel near your wildflower area to provide homes for overwintering insects. Visit: www.rhs.org.uk/schoolgardening (clicking ‘resources’, ‘construction skills’) to find out more about how to do this.
- Survey the wildlife in your wildflower area. The RHS, in partnership with Buglife, will be running an **online bug survey for schools** to use to record the different species they see visiting their wildflowers. We’d encourage all schools to get involved in this important initiative, which will help us to track invertebrate species around the UK. Details will be emailed to all registered schools and will also be available at www.rhs.org.uk/britaininbloomlaunch in March 2012.
- Build connections with your local community by inviting nearby gardening groups to get involved. Many groups will be keen to support you with advice or assistance. You can find your local Britain in Bloom or It’s Your Neighbourhood group, or RHS Affiliated Societies using the online map: www.rhs.org.uk/communities



4. Ideas for the future: create a perennial wildflower meadow

Planting a perennial wildflower meadow will require a little more effort than sowing annual wildflower seeds; however the investment will help to create an area which you can enjoy year after year.

Perennial meadows contain a mixture of wildflowers and grasses. The grasses will need to be monitored for the first few years, to ensure that they are prevented from becoming dominant (see 'Potential problems' below).

Plant selection

You will need to choose plants that are appropriate to your site – there are wildflowers for every aspect and every kind of soil/ pH. You will find a useful table of wildflowers for different situations in chapter 7.

Try to use wildflowers that are endemic to your region to help boost local populations. You can find the details of native wildflowers found in your area using the Natural History Museum's online postcode database of UK wildflowers:

- <http://www.nhm.ac.uk/nature-online/life/plants-fungi/postcode-plants/> *

* Not all of the wildflowers listed on the NHM database will be commercially available. The RHS Plant Finder tool will enable you to find UK suppliers for those that are:
<http://apps.rhs.org.uk/rhsplantfinder/>

Creating the meadow

There are several approaches to creating a new wildflower meadow:

From existing grassland

Lawns or long grass areas can be converted into wildflower meadows. This works best where the plant species are already diverse and where coarse grasses such as ryegrass and cocksfoot are not prevalent.

To prepare your lawn or grassland, stop using fertilizers and herbicides and remove all grass cuttings for as long as possible prior to conversion to help reduce the soil's fertility. It is important to reduce the fertility of the soil so that the growth of grasses will not out-compete that of wildflowers. For fertile sites, stripping off the topsoil as described in method two is much more effective at reducing fertility than removal of clippings.

The most reliable way to establish plants in grassland is to use pot-grown specimens or plug-plants, planted directly into holes in the turf. Many wildflower suppliers offer plug plants that are ideal for planting into an established lawn or long grass area (see suppliers in chapter 5). Plant in either spring or early autumn and encourage good root growth by watering during dry spells in the first season. For a natural look, plant in small groups or drifts of the same plant.

You will find that some wild species will establish and thrive, while others will be less suited to your soil type or conditions.



On a cleared site

Any vegetation should be hoed repeatedly (or covered with a weed-suppressing membrane), leaving the site clear.

Perennial wildflowers prefer a poorer soil than annuals, so with very fertile soils the topsoil may need to be removed before sowing. As the topsoil depth will vary and some can be 30cm or more deep before the subsoil layer is reached (usually a paler colour), this is a big undertaking that will require machinery such as mini-diggers to achieve. Try to find a use for the removed topsoil locally, to fill raised beds, or create a new planting area, for example.

Wildflower seed suppliers offer mixtures of wildflowers and grasses suitable for various soil types and situations. A mixture of 85 % grasses and 15 % wildflower seeds is ideal. Many suppliers will offer spring or summer meadow mixes where the wildflower species favour a particular season. Choose one that suits your purposes and local conditions and sow at the rate of about 5g/sq metre. Where possible, obtain seed of British origin (see chapter 5 for a list of suppliers). Plants should not be taken from the countryside.

Sow seeds during March and April or in September, depending on soil conditions. On lighter soils, autumn-sown seeds generally germinate and establish quickly, although some will not come up until the following spring. This delay makes it advisable to wait until March or April on heavy soils, as water-logging may cause the seed or seedlings to rot during winter.

Seeds should be broadcast and raked in lightly. Water thoroughly and leave them to grow naturally.

It is important not to add fertilizers; these will encourage excessive vigour in the grasses to the detriment of the wildflowers.

Annual management of the meadow

To ensure your meadow looks its best, it will require some maintenance each year. The basic process is explained below.

Watering and feeding

An established wildflower area does not require any additional watering or feeding. This could alter the natural balance of plants in the area.

Mowing

Although established wildflower meadows do not require anything like as frequent mowing as a conventional lawn, mowing is still important.

- New meadows: To encourage perennial flowers and grasses to make good root development, mow the meadow four times in the first year after sowing. Cut to a height of 5cm (2in) four times during the year.

If you have deliberately chosen a seasonal meadow or wish to encourage flowers in a particular season, time the mowing to suit.

- Established spring-flowering meadows: Cut in July and for the remainder of the summer to reduce the vigour of coarse grasses and to allow flowers such as cowslips, fritillary, lady's smock, selfheal and bugle to prosper. Leave un-mown from February to July.



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- Established summer-flowering meadows: Don't mow until late August or September, after wildflowers such as knapweed, devil's bit scabious and lady's bedstraw have set seed. Use this summer-flowering meadow regime for meadows with plants flowering at various times, including spring and summer species.
- For all meadows:
 - It is usually a good idea to leave the initial mowings in situ for a few days to allow seed to drop to the ground but then it is important to collect mowings to avoid suppressing seedling germination or enriching soil fertility.
 - Aim for the first cut of the season to be 5 - 7.5cm (2-3in) high. Subsequent cuts can be as low as possible. Mow during mild spells through winter if the meadow shows signs of growth.
 - Many lawnmowers will struggle with long grass. Small areas can be cut with a strimmer, though larger areas are best tackled with a heavy-duty mower (e.g. sickle-bar mowers and motor scythes) or a two-wheel strimmer.

Potential problems

The main problem that is likely to be encountered is an abundance of weeds or dominant grasses.

- Perennial weeds - thistles and nettles for example – will need to be weeded out by hand
- Lawn weedkillers should not be used, as these will kill the wildflowers you wish to encourage.
- Where grasses become dominant try sowing the annual wildflower, yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus minor*) which is semi-parasitic on grasses. Sow this in August and keep the grass mown until March.

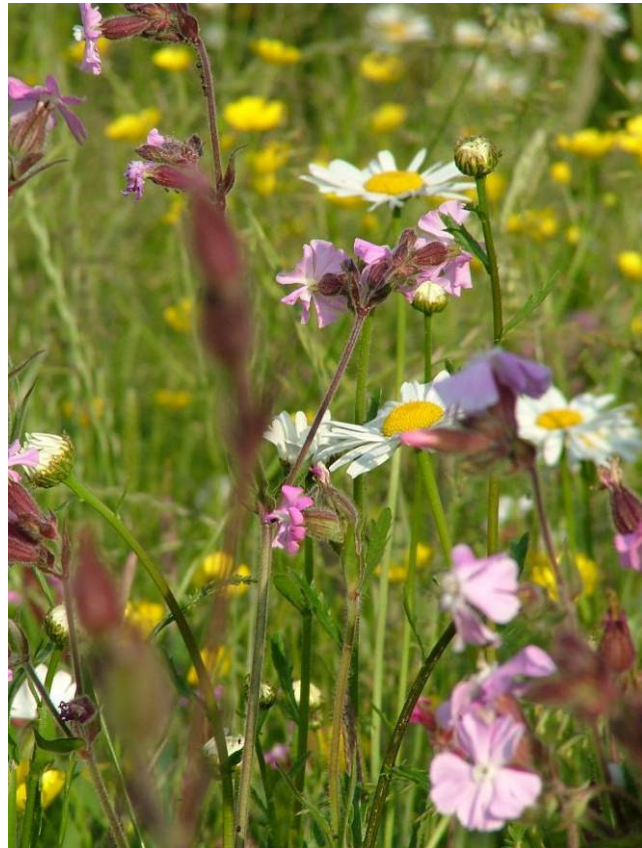


Wildflower meadows at Harlow Carr

Alison Goding, Garden Manager at RHS Garden Harlow Carr explains the many benefits wildflower meadows can bring.

We established a wildflower meadow in the 'Gardens through Time' section of the garden in 2003. Today it's a real addition to the area and attracts people and pollinators in equal measure! We set out by spraying off the perennial weeds, rotovating and raking the area, then removing some of the topsoil to reduce fertility. We have pretty wet weather up here [Carr means wet place] so the seeds were sown in spring to prevent them rotting over winter.

The meadow is generally easy to maintain, though we do keep an eye on weeds and ensure that we're combating any invasive species whenever they appear. Docks are spot treated or we dig them out by hand and we use yellow rattle to help us keep down the vigorous grasses.



Ox-eye daisies, red campion and meadow buttercups at the Harlow Carr meadow. Credit: Alison Goding

*We have wildflowers blooming from May through until September, and we've added bulbs to increase succession: spring flowering natives *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* and *Fritillaria meleagris*; and autumn-flowering non-natives *Crocus speciosus* and *Crocus tommasinianus* 'Whitewell purple' which are best for naturalising in grass. We also use plug plants to introduce new species; this year we added *Geranium pratense* (meadow cranesbill), which is a favourite food plant of the Brown Argus Butterfly. The diversity of butterflies and moth species is wonderful and our visitors really enjoy them too. The meadow is a great resource for education and training and there's always something of interest, it never looks unsightly. Despite it only being a small space (roughly 100 m² metres) we manage to achieve a great deal within it. If you're thinking about establishing a wildflower meadow my advice would be to go for it!*

Plant selection:

It's important to choose wildflowers that suit your site, just as important as it is with cultivated flowers. Sometimes people have an idea of what they want but if the soil's not right for those species, it's not going to work. Test the pH of your soil (you can do this with a home-testing kit found in most garden centres) and choose plants that will thrive in these conditions. Most wildflower suppliers and nurseries will be able to assist you.



5. Useful contacts

RHS Campaign for School Gardening (CfSG)

Tel: 0845 260 9000; Email: schoolgardening@rhs.org.uk; W: www.rhs.org.uk/schoolgardening

Free horticultural advice from the RHS is available to registered Campaign for School Gardening schools – please contact the CfSG team in the first instance (above) and they can forward your query on to the appropriate person.

RHS information about wildlife in the garden

- www.rhs.org.uk/wildlife

- www.wildaboutgardens.org

- www.rhs.org.uk/plants-for-pollinators

Wildlife Trusts

Tel: 01636 677711; Email: enquiry@wildlifetrusts.org; W: www.wildlifetrusts.org

Landlife

Tel: 0151 737 1819; Email: info@landlife.org.uk; W: www.wildflower.co.uk

Buglife

Tel: 01733 201 210; Email: info@buglife.org.uk; W: www.buglife.org.uk

Plantlife

Tel: 01722 342730; Email: enquiries@plantlife.org.uk; W: www.plantlife.org.uk

The Postcode Plants Database: www.nhm.ac.uk/science/projects/fff/index.htm

Wildflower seed suppliers

Landlife

Tel: 0151 737 1819; Email: info@landlife.org.uk; W: www.wildflower.co.uk

Emorsgate Seeds

Tel: 01553 829 028; Email: enquiries@emorsgateseeds.com; W: www.wildseed.co.uk

British Wild Flower Plants

Tel: 01603 716615; Email: office@wildflowers.co.uk; W: www.wildflowers.co.uk

Flora Locale – list UK suppliers of wildflower seed and plug plants

Tel: 01672 515723; Email: info@floralocale.org; W: www.floralocale.org

Thompson & Morgan

Tel: 0844 248 5383; W: www.thompson-morgan.com



6. Perennial wildflower lists

Non-toxic wildflowers

Soil or situation	Suitable wildflowers
Fertile soils	Any cornfield annuals such as corn poppy, cornflower and corncockle
Unimproved clay soil	Devil's-bit scabious Ragged robin Red campion Selfheal
Free-draining sandy soil	Bird's foot trefoil Bladder campion Evening primrose Ox-eye daisy Yarrow
Chalky soil	Bird's foot trefoil Bladder Campion Common agrimony Cowslip Meadow cranesbill Salad burnet Small scabious
Wet area	Cowslip Cuckooflower Meadowsweet Meadow buttercup Purple loosestrife Ragged robin Water avens
Shady area	Bugle Greater stitchwort Nettle-leaved bellflower Sweet woodruff Wood anemone
Rough grassed area	Bladder campion Field scabious Greater knapweed Meadow Buttercup Musk mallow



Choice of non-toxic species

Suitable grasses for wildflower seed mixes

Agrostis capillaris (common bent)
Alopecurus pratensis (meadow foxtail)
Anthoxanthum odoratum (sweet vernal grass)
Cynosurus cristatus (crested dog's tail)
Festuca ovina (sheep's fescue)
Festuca rubra (red fescue)
Hordeum secalinum (meadow barley)
Phleum bertolonii (smaller cat's tail)
Poa pratensis (smooth meadow grass)
Poa trivialis (rough meadow grass)
Trisetum flavescens (yellow oat grass)

Bulbs, corms and tubers for establishing in grassland

† *Fritillaria meleagris* (snake's head fritillary)
Galanthus nivalis (snowdrop)
† most satisfactory where grass is not vigorous and is unmown until July

Bulbs, corms and tubers for establishing in woodland or shade

Allium ursinum (ramsons)
Anemone nemorosa (wood anemone)

Some wildflowers for the spring meadow

Cardamine pratensis (lady's smock)
Fritillaria meleagris (snake's head fritillary)
Hypochoeris radicata (cat's ear)
Leontodon hispidus (rough hawkbit)
Leucanthemum vulgare (ox-eye daisy)
Primula veris (cowslip)
Primula vulgaris (primrose)
Prunella vulgaris (self heal)
Ranunculus acris (meadow buttercup)
Rhinanthus minor (yellow rattle)
Sanguisorba minor (salad burnet)
Stellaria graminea (lesser stitchwort)

Some wildflowers for the summer meadow

Achillea millefolium (yarrow)
Campanula rotundifolia (harebell)
Centaurea nigra (common knapweed)
Centaurea scabiosa (greater knapweed)
Galium verum (lady's bedstraw)
Knautia arvensis (field scabious)
Malva moschata (musk mallow)
Origanum vulgare (marjoram)
Succisa pratensis (devil's bit scabious)
Tragopogon pratensis (goat's-beard)

Wildflowers for mown lawns

Ajuga reptans (bugle)
Bellis perennis (lawn daisy)
Hippocrepis comosa (horseshoe vetch)
Lotus corniculatus (bird's foot trefoil)
Taraxacum officinale (dandelion)
Trifolium dubium (yellow trefoil)
Trifolium repens (white clover)

The RHS would like to thank Buglife, Landlife and the Wildlife Trusts for their help in compiling this support pack.

