

St Dogmael's

Planting Schedules L4

Trees				
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
7	ACECAM	Acer campestre	3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem minimum 200cm; 5 breaks; RB	Counted
5	CRA SCA	Crataegus laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet'	3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 breaks; RB	Counted
4	MALSY	Malus sylvestris	3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 breaks; RB	Counted
5	PK	Prunus 'Kanzan'	3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 breaks; RB	Counted
6	PRUPA	Prunus padus	3x; Extra Heavy Standard; clear stem 175-200cm; 5 breaks; RB	Counted

Mix 1A

Trees				
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
24	ACECAM	Acer campestre	1+1; Transplant - seed raised; B	0.7Ctr
24	C mon	Crataegus monogyna	1+1; Transplant - seed raised; B	0.7Ctr

Shrubs				
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
70	CORSA	Cornus sanguinea	Branched; 4 breaks	0.7Ctr
70	CORAV	Corylus avellana	Branched; 3 breaks	0.7Ctr
70	l a	Ilex aquifolium	Leader with laterals	0.7Ctr
70	ROSCA	Rosa canina	Branched; 3 breaks	0.7Ctr
70	V op	Viburnum opulus	Branched; 4 breaks	0.7Ctr

Climbers				
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
70	LONPE	Lonicera periclymenum	Caned; several shoots; 2 breaks	0.7Ctr

Mix 1B

Shrubs				
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
24	CORSA	Cornus sanguinea	Branched; 4 breaks	0.7Ctr
24	CYTSC	Cytisus scoparius	Bushy; 5 breaks	0.7Ctr
18	E e	Euonymus europaeus	Branched; 4 breaks	0.7Ctr
6	RHACA	Rhamnus cathartica	1+1; Transplant - seed raised; leader with laterals; 3 breaks; B	0.7Ctr
24	ROSCA	Rosa canina	Branched; 3 breaks	0.7Ctr

Climbers				
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
12	HEDHE	Hedera helix	Several shoots; 3 breaks	0.7Ctr
12	LONPE	Lonicera periclymenum	Caned; several shoots; 2 breaks	0.7Ctr

Mix 2

Shrubs				
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
69	CORSA	Cornus sanguinea	Branched; 4 breaks	0.5Ctr
103	SARHO	Sarcococca hookerana	Bushy; 6 breaks	0.5Ctr

Herbaceous				
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
69	GERPR	Geranium pratense	Full Pot	0.5Ctr
103	SISST	Sisyrinchium striatum	Full Pot	0.5Ctr

Climbers				
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
103	HEDHE	Hedera helix	Several shoots; 3 breaks	0.5Ctr

Ferns				
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
69	DRY MAS	Dryopteris filix-mas	Full Pot	0.5Ctr
69	PoPo	Polystichum polyblepharum	Full Pot	0.5Ctr

Grasses				
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
103	STI TEN	Stipa tenuissima	Full Pot	0.5Ctr

Mix 3

Shrubs				
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
62	HEBALRE	Hebe 'Red Edge'	Bushy; 5 breaks	0.5Ctr
62	LAVANHI	Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'	Bushy; 5 breaks	0.5Ctr

Herbaceous				
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
82	HeCa	Heuchera 'Caramel'	Full Pot	0.5Ctr
62	PHLRU	Phlomis russeliana	Full Pot	0.5Ctr
82	ThCi	Thymus citriodorus	Full Pot	0.5Ctr

Grasses				
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
62	CAR EVE	Carex oshimensis 'Evergold'	Full Pot	0.5Ctr

Mix 4

Shrubs				
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
47	CISCO	Cistus corbariensis	Bushy; 4 breaks	0.7Ctr
47	FMP	Fuchsia 'Mrs Popple'	Bushy; 5 breaks	0.7Ctr
47	RFDH	Rosa 'Fru Dagmar Hastrup'	Cutting; Bush; 3 breaks	0.7Ctr

Herbaceous				
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
47	PHLRU	Phlomis russeliana	Full Pot	0.7Ctr

Grasses				
Number	Abbreviation	Species	Specification	Density
47	DES GOL	Deschampsia cespitosa 'Goldtau'	Full Pot	0.7Ctr

Damp grassland areas over soakaway area such as Emorsgate Seeds EM8: Meadow Mixture for Wetlands



Suggested Sowing Rates
40kg/ha 16kg/acre 4g/m2

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

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

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

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

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

First Year Management
Most of the sown meadow species are perennial and are slow to establish. Soon after sowing there will be a flush of annual weeds, arising from the soil seed bank. These weeds can look unsightly, but they will offer shelter to the sown seedlings, are great for bugs, and they will die before the year is out. So resist cutting the annual weeds until mid to late summer, especially if the mixture contains Yellow Rattle, or has been sown with a nurse of cornfield annuals. Then cut, remove and compost. Early August is a good time. This will reveal the young meadow, which can then be kept short by grazing or mowing through to the end of March of the following year. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks.

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

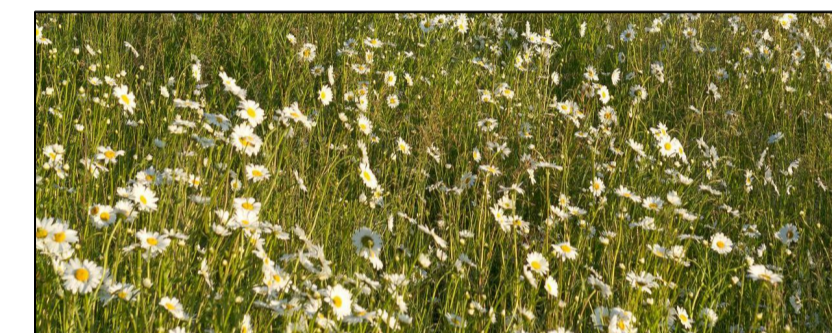
Meadow grassland is not cut or grazed from spring through to late July/August to give the sown species an opportunity to flower. After flowering in July or August take a 'hay cut': cut back with a scythe, petrol trimmer or tractor mower to c 50mm. Leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site. Mow or graze the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to c 50mm and again in spring if needed.

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

Composition
EM8 is a complete mix composed of 20% native wild flowers and 80% slow growing grasses (by weight). The flower and grass components are also available to order separately as EM8F for the flower component and EM8G for the grass component.

Ref: <https://wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/complete-mixtures/meadow-mixtures-for-specific-soils/meadow-mixture-for-wetlands/>

Amenity grass such as Emorsgate Seeds EM1: Basic General Purpose Meadow Mixture



Suggested Sowing Rates
40kg/ha 16kg/acre 4g/m2

Description
This is a simple low cost meadow mixture suitable for a wide range of soil types. The wild flowers are robust and showy, and the grasses are fine and slow growing.

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

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

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

First Year Management
Most of the sown meadow species are perennial and are slow to establish. Soon after sowing there will be a flush of annual weeds, arising from the soil seed bank. These weeds can look unsightly, but they will offer shelter to the sown seedlings, are great for bugs, and they will die before the year is out. So resist cutting the annual weeds until mid to late summer, especially if the mixture contains Yellow Rattle, or has been sown with a nurse of cornfield annuals. Then cut, remove and compost. Early August is a good time. This will reveal the young meadow, which can then be kept short by grazing or mowing through to the end of March of the following year. Dig out any residual perennial weeds such as docks.

Management Once Established
In the second and subsequent years EM1 sowings can be managed in a number of ways which, in association with soil fertility, will determine the character of the grassland. The best results are usually obtained by traditional meadow management based around a main summer hay cut in combination with autumn and possibly spring mowing or grazing.

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

After flowering in July or August take a 'hay cut': cut back with a scythe, petrol trimmer or tractor mower to c 50mm. Leave the 'hay' to dry and shed seed for 1-7 days then remove from site. Mow or graze the re-growth through to late autumn/winter to c 50mm and again in spring if needed.

Composition
EM1 is a complete mix composed of 10% native wild flowers and 90% slow growing grasses (by weight). The flower and grass components are also available to order separately as EM1F for the flower component and EM1G for the grass component.

Ref: <https://wildseed.co.uk/product/mixtures/complete-mixtures/general-purpose-meadow-mixtures/basic-general-purpose-meadow-mixture/>

Wildflower mixes such as Landlife Wildflowers: Coastal Areas Wildflower Seeds LW10P



Suggested sowing rates
29kg/ha 12kg/acre 3g/m2

Description
LW10 contains nineteen British wildflower species, consisting of mainly perennial species and a handful of annual and biennial species to create a permanent area of pure wildflowers.

Ground Preparation
Cultivate the ground to a depth of 1Dem to relieve compaction and create a fine level tilth, free from oLWtructions (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.

Sowing
LW10 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.

Aftercare
During the first year remove any weeds which 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).

The area can be cut once the flowers have died back in the Autumn. We recommend leaving the area undisturbed for as long as possible, ideally until February/ March (before the first spring growth). The dead flowers and stems provide a diverse environment which is a haven for wildlife through the winter months. In particular, it provides habitat for butterflies such as the Red Admiral and the Clouded Yellow which remain in their chrysalis during the winter months.

Cut the area down to around 1Dem 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.

Ref: <https://www.wildflower.co.uk/products/wildflower-seed-mixtures/100-wildflower-seed-mixtures/lw10-coastal-areas-100.html>