

Applewood Seeds Pollinator Flower Mixture

Seed Varieties

Baby Blue-Eyes, Bergamot, Blue Flax, California Poppy, China Aster, Chinese Forget-Me-Not, Corn Poppy, Fleabane Daisy, Forget-Me-Not, Globe Gilia, Indian Blanket, Lance-Leaved Coreopsis, Lavender Hyssop, New England Aster, Plains Coreopsis, Purple Coneflower, Siberian Wallflower, Sweet Alyssum, Tidy-Tips and White Rockcress.

Site Preparation

Soil prep, as with any planting is very important. Remove all weeds to minimize competition and future problems. Loosen the soil. No need to completely turn or rototill unless extremely compacted. Doing so can unearth dormant seeds. If the area is very weedy, multistep weeding (over a period of weeks) is beneficial. Since we are trying to encourage healthy habitats, use of herbicides for weed control is **not** recommended. Add in a low nitrogen soil amendment such as compost. Moisten before seeding and rake the plot such that it is as level as possible (to minimize water run off).

Seed Application

Mix 1 part clean sand with 1 part seed. This adds volume and ease of broadcasting. Spread them evenly over your plot. Rake the soil so that the seeds are barely covered. Sprinkle a thin layer of mulch (1/4") or seedless straw over them and water well. Mulching helps to protect them from being eaten and also helps to maintain moisture.

Moisture

Wildflower seeds need ample moisture to germinate and to develop into healthy seedlings. Best results will be obtained by soaking the planted areas thoroughly, maintaining consistent moisture for 4-6 weeks, gradually reducing watering. After seedlings are established, watering may be reduced depending on the climate and rainfall. In arid climates or during drought conditions, up to 1/2 inch of supplemental water per week may be required to maintain an optimal display. Do not overwater as that promotes weed growth.

Weed Control

Weed as necessary throughout the growing season.