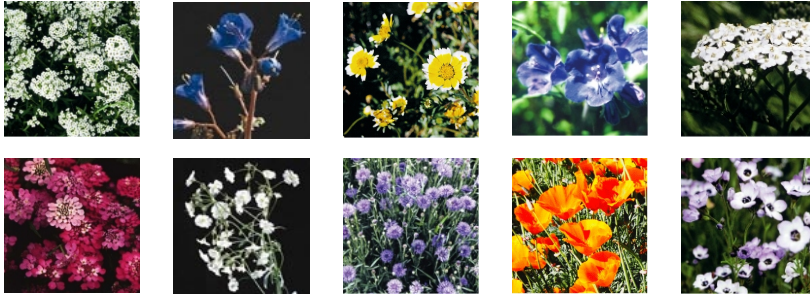


TECH SHEET



QUICK FACTS

WILDFLOWERS- Studies have shown that flowering plants have the potential to attract beneficial insects such as ladybugs, lace-wings, ground beetles and other insects that feed on pests. Certain wildflowers will attract these beneficial insects. Many of the nectar sipping/pest-eating insects that are attracted to flower pollen will also pollinate your fruit and vegetable crops and increase your yields. The larger the area planted, the better the results. Insectary mix will allow you to reduce insect damage without purchasing costly and harmful chemicals.

Wildflowers also help prevent soil erosion and add nitrogen to the soil, in additions to being aesthetically pleasing.

ADAPTATION

The best time to seed a permanent flowering bed is the fall. This fits well with the natural dissemination of herbs. Many species will sprout during the spring, after the cold winter has broken the dormancy of the seeds and allowed germination to begin. Other species will sprout immediately and face the winter as small plants.

In general, flowering fields should only be mowed once a year in the late summer, after the main flowering period. Fields should not be fertilized. If large quantities of unwanted plants appear in the first year, it may be necessary to mow the field twice - mowing the first time before the unwanted species spread their seeds.

Notable Features






-  EROSION CONTROL
-  PEST CONTROL
-  AESTHETIC APPEAL
-  SOIL ENRICHMENT
-  NITROGEN ENHANCEMENT

PHOTO EXAMPLE



Typical Mixture:

- White Yarrow
- Baby's Breath
- Candy Tuft
- Tidy Tips
- Alyssum
- Baby Blue Eyes
- California Bluebells
- White Dutch Clover

SEEDING RATES

15 lbs / acre