

HOW TO SOW

YOUR MEADOW FLOWER SEEDS

Create your very own meadow flower garden with this "fool-proof and easy guide". This guide is based on a 50 sqm area (100grams of seeds) – the theory remains the *same* for all area sizes.

Our wish is for you to have outstanding results, so, if you are in any doubt, please email us at contactemeadowflowers.com.au.

When: Autumn & Spring (avoiding frost) Where: Australia-Wide

How: With our fool-proof and easy guide that you should follow

STEP 1

Creating a Welcoming, Nutritious Seed Bed

a) Measure

Measure your area in square metres to determine the quantity of seed mix you will need to order. We suggest between 2 and 3 grams per square metre. The 3- gram rate will cope with poorer soil and difficult positions or will give you a denser flowering.

b) Clearing the Seedbed

The next step is to rid the proposed seedbed of old existing and buried seeds and weeds. We recommend using Slasher Weedkiller – it is an *organic* weed killer that is safe for the environment. Alternatively, we also recommend using Weedmaster Argo. Both weedkillers are *safe* for bees and butterflies. Please read the instructions carefully and use them accordingly. When the existing plants have turned fully yellow, remove all the debris.

IMPORTANT: For the future success of your meadow flowers, clearing the existing bed of unwanted seeds, weeds, etc is of the utmost importance. So, consider allowing time to *repeat* this treatment again.

*NOTE: It is important to create this nutritious seedbed. If you have any doubts at all, organise for a **soil test** to be done. This will tell you what you need to do to bring it up to an acceptable standard.

c) Preparing the Seedbed

Dig, rotary hoe and/or scarify and rake the soil to achieve a smooth friable/fine tilth seedbed. To that area, add any *nutrients* that you may have been *advised* to use. We recommend adding mushroom compost or mature cow manure. Then, slightly mix the nutrients and the soil together again.



STEP 2

Sowing the Seeds

Since there are many varieties in the mix which contain tiny seeds (e.g. 9,000 poppy seeds to 1 gram – how small is that!), you will need a **carrier** to ensure an even distribution of these varieties. We strongly suggest using only **Grade 3 Vermiculite** as the carrier, it is *non-toxic* and *safe* for the environment, and most importantly, it'll keep the seeds *warm* and attracts *moisture*.

To decide how much carrier you will need, on a sq. metre of clean dry surface spread the Vermiculite *by hand*, using open fingers spreading left to right and top to bottom until you have a thin covering. Measure this amount & multiply by your total sq. metres + 10%. This is the amount you will need*. Now mix your carrier and seeds together until you feel they are evenly mixed.

*(Approximately 20g per sqm for 2g sowing rate & 30g per sqm for 3g sowing rate)

We suggest for areas greater than 100 sq. metres, sow in 50 sq. metre blocks.

You will need 3 containers to perform the following if sowing more than 100 square

metres.



Container 1



Container 2

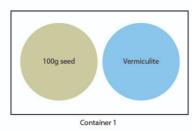


Container 3

Container I

Pour the following into this container:

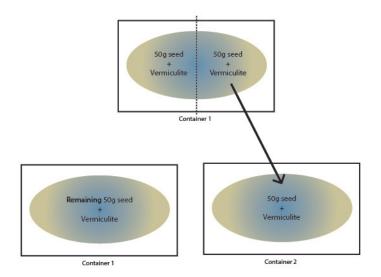
- The Vermiculite you need for the 50 sq. metres.
- ·100g of seeds (to cover 50 sq. metres)



Now mix and mix until you feel that you have thoroughly spread the many species as evenly as possible.

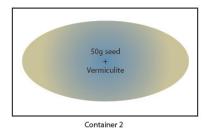


Next, split the contents in **Container 1** into *2 even halves* and place one half into **Container 2** and keep the remaining seed and Vermiculite in **Container 1**, to be used later.

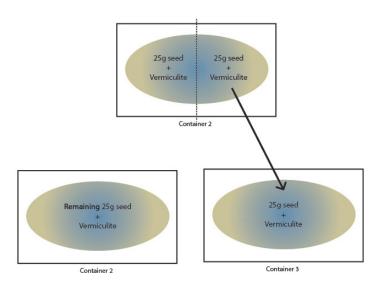


Container 2

You are now holding 50 grams of seeds mixed with carrier, which will cover 25 square metres.



Re-mix again to ensure a maximum spread, and then split into *2 even halves*. Keep one half in **Container 2** and move the other half into **Container 3**.

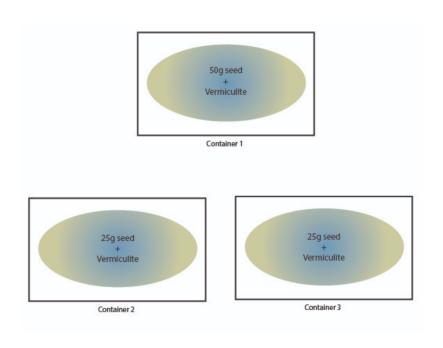


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You now have:

Container 1 - holding 50 grams of seeds and their carriers. **Containers 2 & 3 -** holding 25 grams each of seeds and their carriers.



Re-mix again to ensure a maximum spread.

Take **Container 2** and with a *fine* hand spray, dampen the contents with water – as your spray, continue mixing by hand until all the contents are *damp*, *but not wet*. The seeds will now *stick* to the vermiculite which helps enormously in having an even distribution of seeds.

Again, divide these contents into *two lots* and with an open hand, spread one lot from left to right, and the other lot from top to bottom for even distribution. This method is called *cross-hatching*.

Now repeat this same process with **Container 3**.

As for the 50g remaining in **Container 1**, *repeat* steps from **"Container 2"** to sow the remaining seeds.



STEP 3

Protect and Water the Seeds

a) Protect

We recommend spreading sugar cane mulch *evenly* and *thinly* over the area – avoiding walking directly onto the bare soil. Once covered, it needs to be rolled to make sure the seeds have *good soil contact*. Use a garden roller or shuffle your feet across the mulch.

b) Water

We highly suggest installing irrigation including a timer, if available. Please consider that you may have to water your flowers more/frequently during hot and dry summers.

If you haven't got irrigation in the early developing stages, soak them well, once, or twice a week. You can ease off later but if they show early signs of drooping, give them a soaking. *Do not over-water but moisten well* – and keep moist until well after germination and beyond. Once you see your seeds germinating, roll the area lightly to ensure the seedlings maintain good soil contact.

STEP 4

Aftercare for your Meadow

If grasses become a real problem, at any stage, then use the chemical *herbicide* **Fusillade Forte 128EC**. Please read the instructions *carefully* and use them *accordingly*. This will only kill the *grasses*, leaving your Meadow Flowers room to bloom.

That wasn't too bad, was it?

Do it right and you will be rewarded for many months to come with beautiful flowers.

