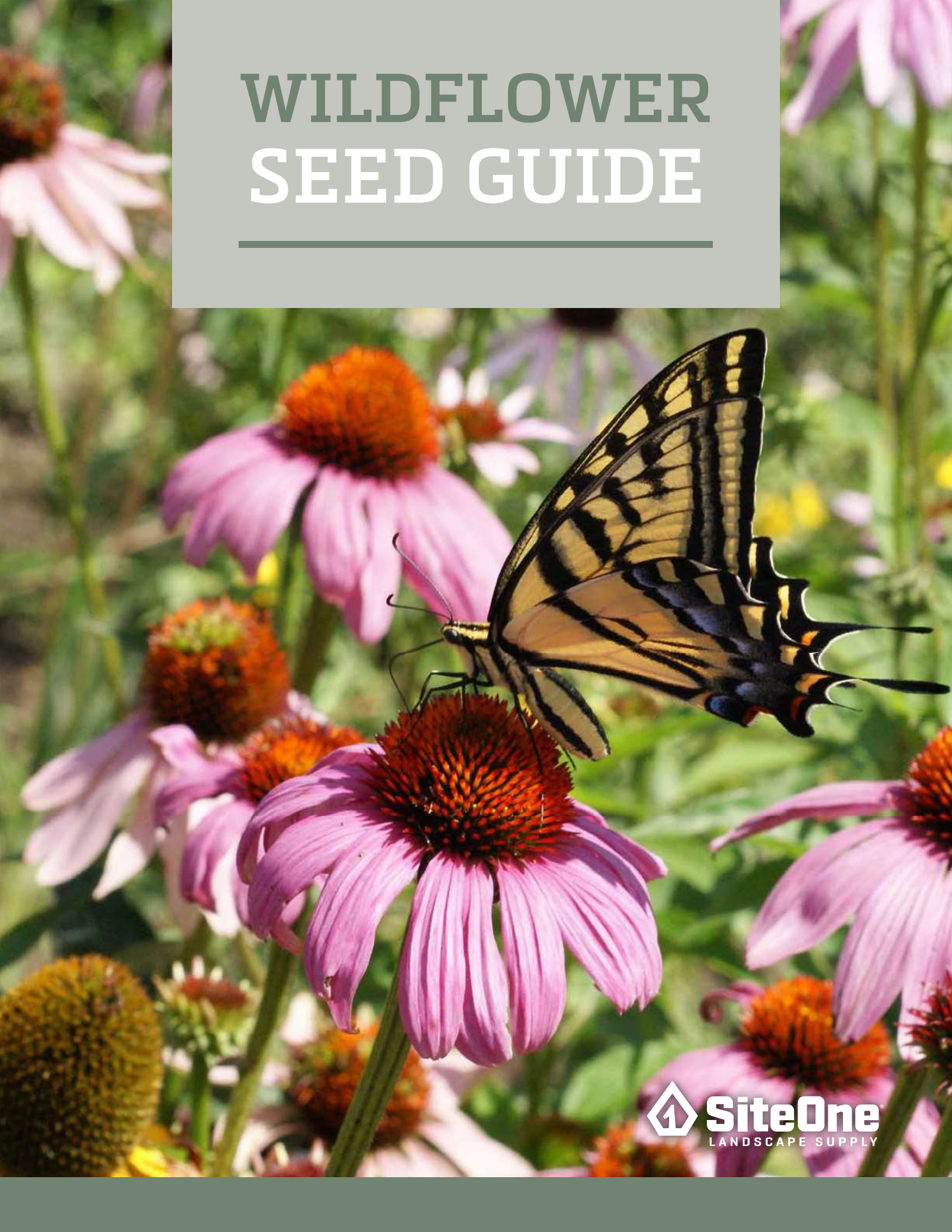
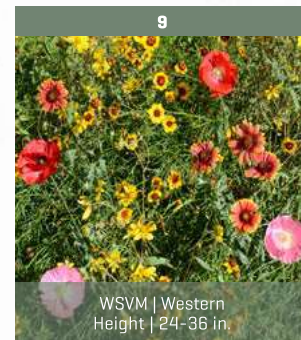
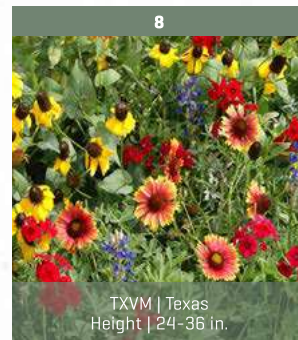
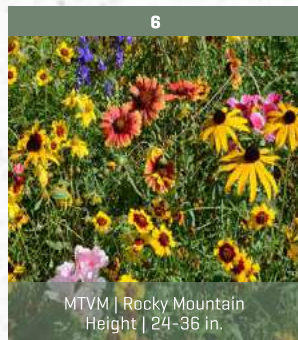
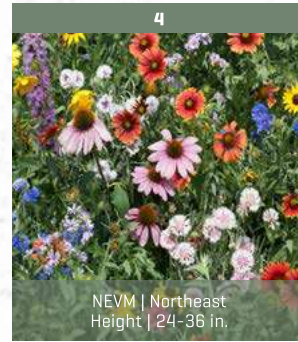
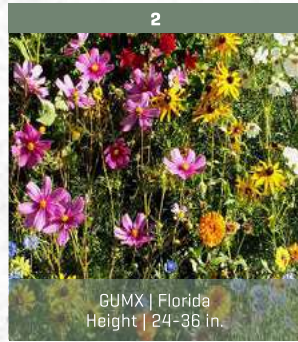


WILDFLOWER SEED GUIDE



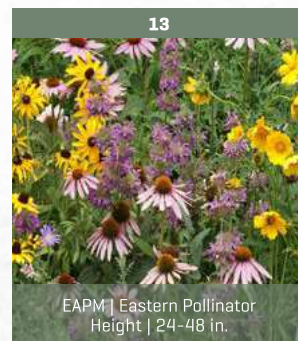
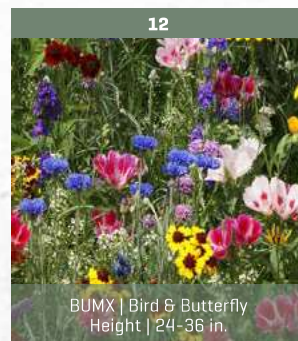
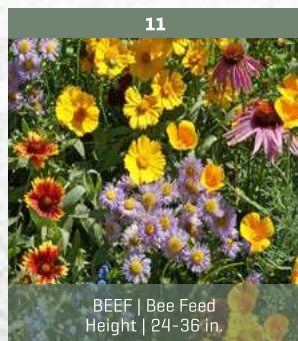
REGIONAL SEED MIXES

Regional Mixes are formulated for specific regions of the U.S. and Canada. All wildflower seed mixes contain annuals and perennials for color in the first and subsequent years.



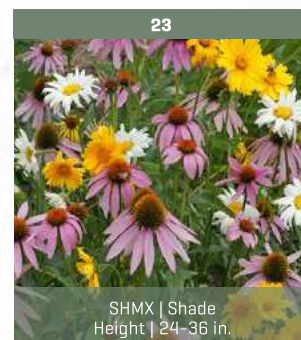
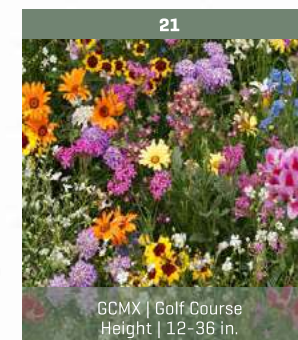
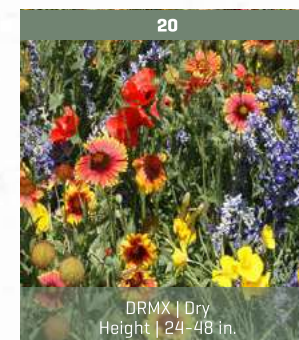
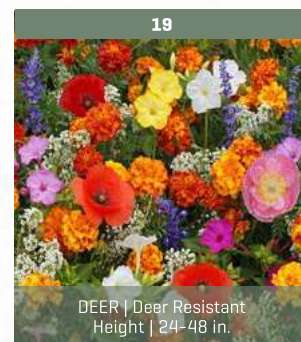
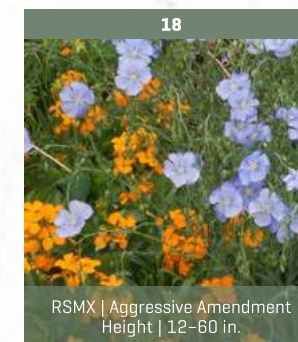
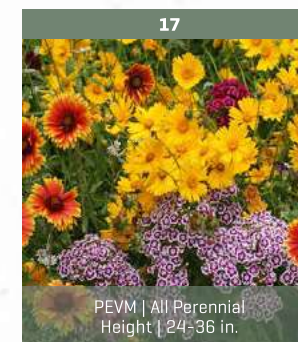
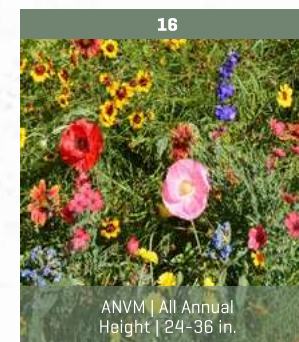
POLLINATOR SEED MIXES

Mixes for pollinators are focused on providing nectar and pollen throughout the year for a variety of bees, birds, butterflies, and other pollinators.



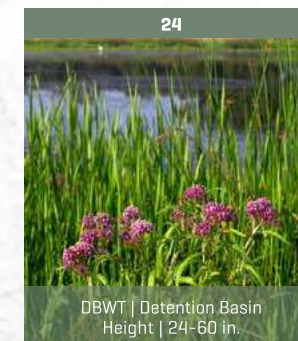
SPECIAL USE MIXES

Formulated for a wide array of uses, these mixes fit certain height requirements, site conditions, and specific characteristics for a variety of commercial and landscape applications.



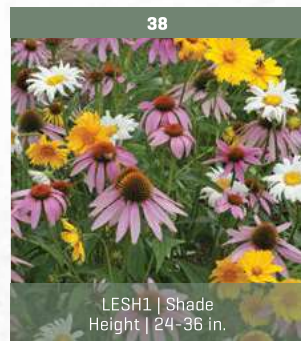
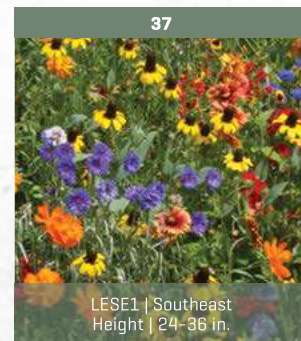
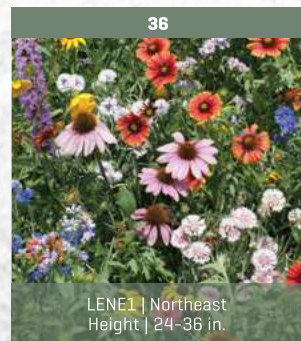
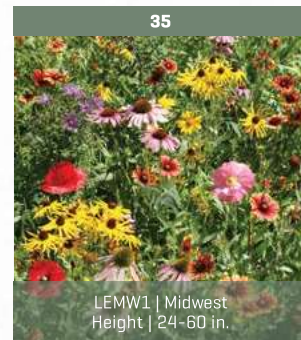
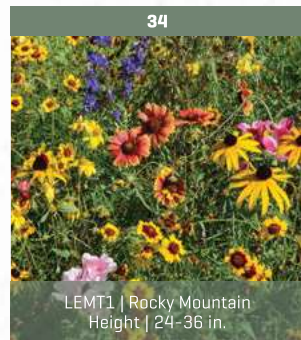
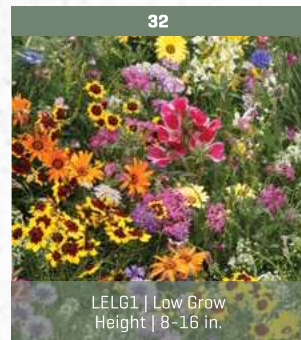
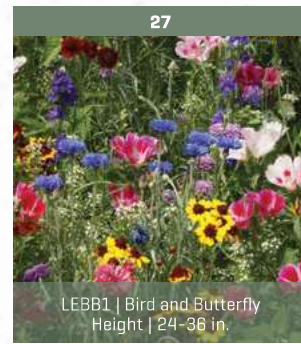
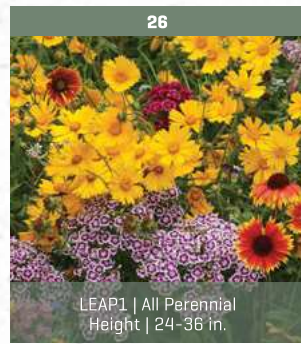
WETLAND SEED MIXES

Wetland mixes contain native wildflowers, grasses, sedges, rushes and a temporary cover crop of fast-growing grasses. Suitable for wetland seeding and enhancement in the central and eastern United States.



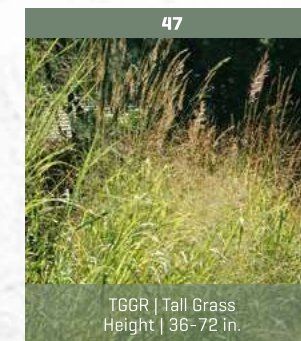
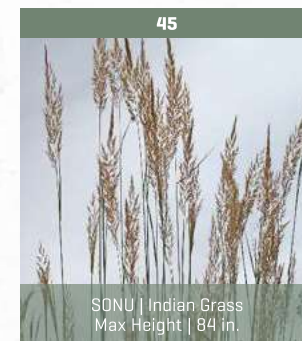
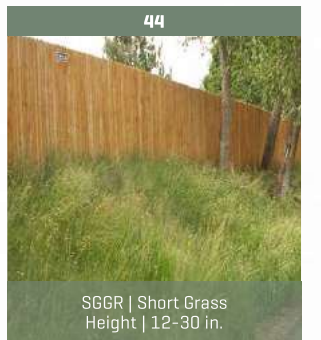
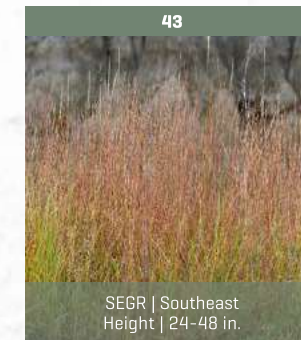
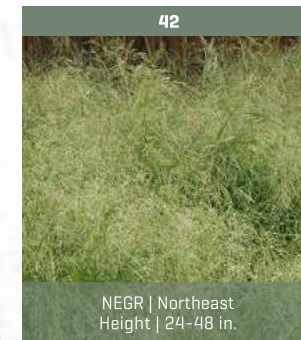
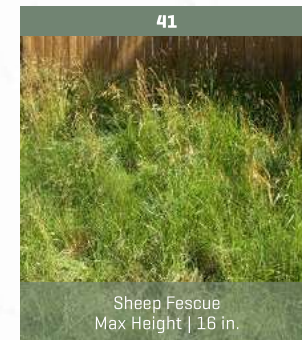
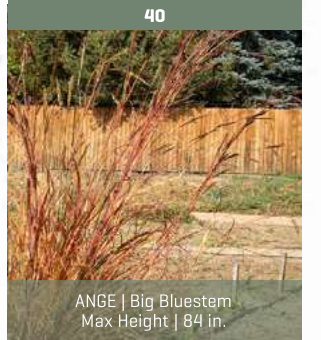
1 LB. SEED MIXES

For branch convenience, one-pound packages of 14 mixes are available to easily stock with decorative headers that include the list of mix components and planting instructions.



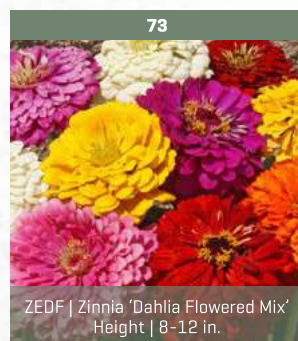
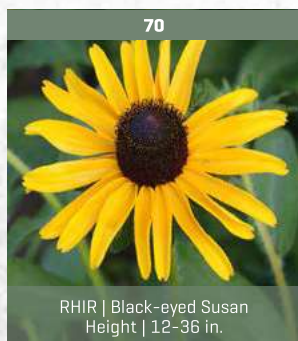
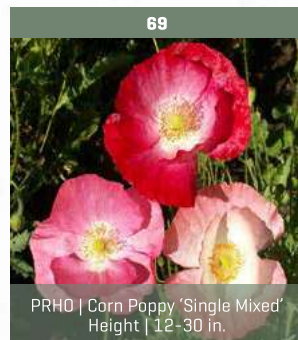
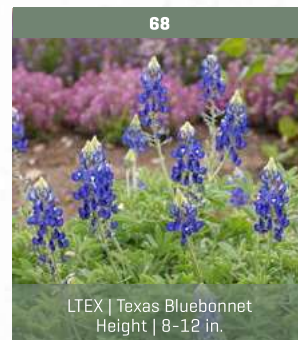
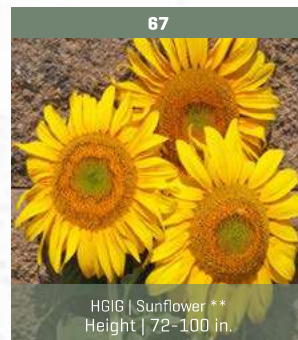
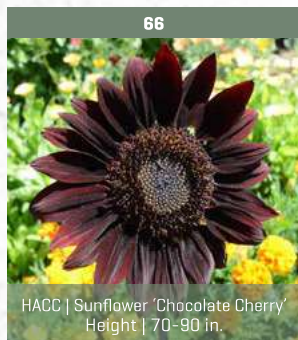
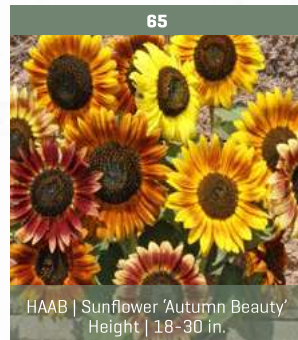
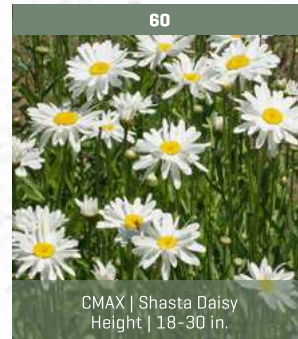
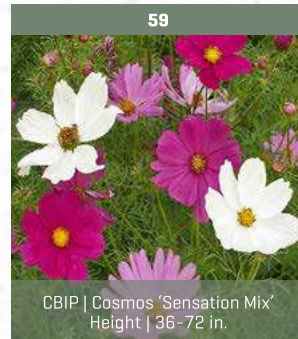
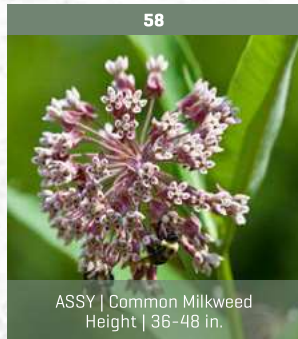
NATIVE GRASSES SEED MIXES

Native grass varieties are well suited for landscaped flower beds or as standalone ornamental plants. Native grass mixes were formulated for specific regions of the U.S. and can be combined with flower seeds to create a flowering meadow or prairie.



INDIVIDUAL SPECIES SEED MIXES

From milkweeds to sunflowers to zinnias, SiteOne® carries several wildflower species for golf courses, roadsides, landscaping, conservation and other applications.



**'Grey Stripe [Mammoth]'

SITE SELECTION

A proper site selection is essential to a successful meadow or field of wildflowers. Sowing flower seeds with care and planning will produce satisfactory results. Here are some important factors to consider:

- 1 Does the site support plants now? If you have a site where nothing, including weeds, is growing, that site is unlikely to support flowers.
- 2 Will there be adequate moisture during germination and establishment? Is water irrigation available at the site? Can you supply supplemental water, if necessary?
- 3 What weed seeds are likely to be present in the soil? Will weeds spread to your site from adjacent areas?

Assessment of these factors will enable you to make a realistic choice of site where flowers will prosper and to decide what action will be necessary to ensure your success.

WHEN TO PLANT

The best time to plant in your area depends on the climate and the rainfall patterns as well as the species you are planting. In cool climates, plant annuals, perennials, or mixtures of the two in spring, early summer, or late fall. Fall plantings should be late enough that the seeds do not germinate until spring. Perennials can also be sown in early fall provided that there are at least 10-12 weeks of growing time before the plants go dormant for the winter. Late fall plantings are advantageous when supplemental irrigation cannot be provided and adequate rainfall is anticipated in the spring. In mild climates, plant during the cooler months of the year, either spring or fall, for best results. Fall plantings done prior to periods of rainfall will insure an early display of flowers the following spring.

SITE PREPARATION

Proper site preparation is important for prompt germination of seed and healthy growth of seedlings. Best results will be obtained by planting on cleared ground. Remove existing vegetation to avoid competition from other plants. This may be done by pulling, tilling under, spraying with a non-selective herbicide, or by any combination if these methods, depending on area size, type and density of vegetation and other factors.

Loosen soil by scraping, tilling, or scarifying. Tilling should be utilized only when soil is very compacted and further weed control measures can be taken.

SEED APPLICATION

Method of application depends on the size of the area and the terrain. On small areas, broadcast seeds evenly either by hand or by use of a drop or cyclone spreader. It is helpful to mix a carrier such as clean, dry sand with the seed; sand adds volume and aids in even distribution.

PLANTING RATES

Each wildflower mixture has a recommended minimum and maximum planting rate. Rates are adjusted due to the presence of small-seeded, non-aggressive species.

MOISTURE

Best results will be obtained by soaking the planted areas thoroughly and maintaining consistent moisture for 4-6 weeks, then gradually reducing waterings.





To find your nearest branch, please visit [SiteOne.com/Locations](https://www.siteone.com/locations)