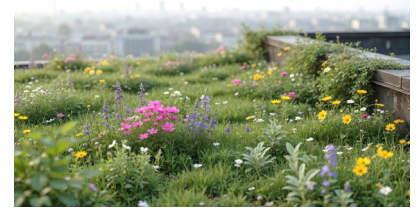




## PRODUCT DETAILS

Product name	<b>Pro-Living® Seed Mix - Wildflower</b>
Product type	Green roof component



## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

**Pro-Living® Seed Mix - Wildflower** contains **24** wildflower native drought-tolerant wildflower species, specially designed to thrive in dry soil or on a green roof all year round, these bee-friendly species such as cowslip and toadflax will provide a biodiverse haven for pollinators and other wildlife.

## APPLICATION

**Pro-Living® Seed Mix - Wildflower** is suitable for sowing onto engineered substrates of Pro-Living® green roof schemes, for best results they should be sewn in the following periods:

- Spring March through to May, or
- Autumn Late August through to October

## INSTALLATION

Create a suitable growing bed that is free of weeds, has reasonable texture and structure and can retain moisture. A depth of **75 -150mm** or more is best for supporting the widest range of plant species. Shallow depths (less than **75mm**) and extensive growing medium designed for sedums are not usually adequate and will not contain correct moisture or nutrient levels.

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. On shallow growing medium irrigation may be needed to maintain establishment through dry periods. The seed must be surface sown: do not incorporate or cover the seed. Bulk up the seed with an inert carrier such as sand to make distribution easier.

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Species Available	
Latin Name	Common Name
Agrimonia eupatoria	Agrimony
Galium Verum	Lady's Bedstraw
Lotus corniculatus	Bird's-foot Trefoil
Echium vulgare	Viper's Bugloss
Ranunculus bulbosus	Bulbous Buttercup
Ranunculus acris	Meadow buttercup
Silene vulgaris	Bladder Champion
Primula veris	Cowslip

Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy
Centaurea Scabiosa	Greater Knapweed
Centaurea nigra	Laser Knapweed
Verbascum nigrum	Dark Mullein
Malva moschata	Musk Mallow
Plantago media	Hoary Plantain
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain
Leontodon hispidus	Rough Hawkbit
Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious
Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal
Linaria vulgaris	Toadflax
Anthyllis vulneraria	Kidney Vetch
Reseda luteola	Weld
Daucus carota	Wild Carrot
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow
Rhinanthus minor	Yellow Rattle

## SIZE, FINISH AND COLOUR

Flowering season	Lifecycle	Soil type	Sowing rates g/m <sup>2</sup>	Height m	Colour
May - September	Annual & perennial mix	Dry	1.5 - 3	Various	Mixed

## MATERIAL

Seeds.

## PACKAGING

Sealed plastic packets.

## LIMITATIONS OF USE

For professional use only.

## GUARANTEES

Defects arising from lack of maintenance or abnormal use may fall outside of the cover of the Proteus Waterproofing guarantee.

## MAINTENANCE

All green roofs will require maintenance; it is important that access is considered at the design stage. Maintenance should be conducted by qualified personnel. This will help ensure the initial establishment and continued health of the green roof system. It is strongly recommended that the installing contractor remains responsible for the maintenance of the green roof during this establishment stage (between 12 - 15 months) and prior to the assignment of maintenance duties to the building owner's representative.

Maintenance contractors, with specialist training in green roof care from organisations such as [Green Roof Organisation](#), should be used where possible. When designing a green roof, it is important that the green roof system is specified accounting for any budgetary constraints. The costs of roof maintenance should therefore form part of the life cycle cost analysis for the building, allowing the most appropriate green roof specification to be realised.

### General maintenance actions

All maintenance actions carried out at roof level must be in full compliance with the appropriate health and safety regulations, and particularly those specifically dealing with working at height.

BS 4428 Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces) and BS 7370-4 Grounds maintenance - Recommendations for maintenance of soft landscape (other than amenity turf) provide guidelines for maintenance actions.

### Irrigation and watering

Irrigation is typically required for the initial establishment of the green roof for a period of 6 - 8 weeks depending on natural rainfall during this time. However, once vegetation cover is achieved, irrigation can be reduced. All green roofs will need watering in periods of extended drought, i.e. more than 6 weeks without any rain. Care should be taken not to overwater green roofs, as this may harm the plants or overload the roof.

### Fertilising

[Green Roof Organisation](#) does not recommend regular or high use of fertiliser on the low-nutrient growing mediums used on green roofs as they can encourage invasive weeds and grasses and may leach into the watercourse. Each green roof should be assessed prior to any addition of fertiliser.

Note: Fertiliser should be slow and long release, and only be applied if downpipes are isolated from mains sewage system. Intensive and simple intensive roofs are based on a more fertile growing medium and the planting installed will require regular fertilisation.

### General vegetation maintenance

- Always remove species with large growth habits or aggressive root systems
- Any wind-blown seeds or cuttings should be removed before they have the opportunity to take root
- Many grass species can be invasive and should be removed from extensive green roofs, unless designed into the planting scheme
- The ecological and aesthetic requirements of the site should guide the management of dominant species and habitat over time
- Cut back taller flowering species to approx. 150mm above substrate surface in autumn/winter after seeding
- Excess dead plant matter should be removed to avoid encouraging fungal disease. However, for maximum wildlife support, care should be taken not to remove all vegetation straight after flowering as

many insects over-winter in hollow plant stems. For this reason, rotational cutting (where not all vegetation is cut simultaneously) and removal is advised

### Clearance / Removal

Generally, the removal of dead material is desirable as it allows plants the space to develop a greater coverage, improving the finished appearance of the roof, whilst also reducing the risk of fungal disease forming and spreading. However, in some biodiverse applications, removing plant debris could be counter-productive in creating habitat.

## GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to thoroughly familiarise themselves with all relevant Codes of Practice and Building Regulations to the works or referred in the specification.

Proteus Waterproofing take no responsibility for misinterpretation or lack of knowledge for third parties.

The works shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements of:

- **BS 6229** Flat roofs with continuously supported flexible waterproof coverings - Code of practice
- **BS 8217** Reinforced bitumen membranes for roofing - Code of practice
- **BS 8000-0** Workmanship on construction sites - Introduction and general principles
- **BS 8000-4** Workmanship on building sites - Code of practice for waterproofing
- **LRWA** [Design Guide for Specifiers](#)
- **S2T** [Safe to Torch](#)
- **GRO** [Code of Best Practice](#)