

MobiRoof ECO®

SEDUM & WILDFLOWER



Achillea millefolium - Yarrow (ENG)

The umbel-shaped flower corymbs of the yarrow plant can be white, pink or sometimes red in colour. These flowers appear from May and continue flowering until forced to stop by night frosts. Yarrow thrives on dry sandy soil and is often found on nutrient-rich, disturbed soil in roadsides, on embankments, in grasslands and on fallow land. This plant is drought-resistant and thrives well in direct sunlight. Yarrow is a robust plant that is reasonably resistant to treading. It is pollinated by hoverflies, butterflies and several species of wild bees, including the Wormwort Bee, Dune Mask Bee, Innate Groove Bee and Short-spotted Wasp Bee.



Allium schoenoprasum - Chives (ENG)

Chives, also known as *Allium schoenoprasum*, is a hardy herb that does not, however, stay green during winter. It eventually grows to a height of about 30 cm. The flowering period of *Allium schoenoprasum* falls between May and June, during which it produces beautiful pink flowers. Chives are a plant native to Europe. This perennial plant forms small tubers and can grow to a height of 20 cm. Chives thrive best in slightly moist soil and can grow in both semi-shade and full sun. The stems of chives are upright, hollow and rolling round, and do not bear leaves. The plant forms dense clumps resembling grass. Chives can be cut throughout the year as they grow back on their own.



Anthoxanthum odoratum - Sweet Vernal Grass (ENG)

This beautiful ornamental grass has an attractive fragrance and shows a brilliant golden yellow colour when it has finished flowering. It is a host plant for the small heath (*Coenonympha pamphilus*). Olfactory grass is a perennial grass that gets its name from the delicious toffee-like scent emitted by older plants. Besides its green leaves, the grass also forms an unbranched stem with panicles 10 to 80 centimetres long in the same golden yellow colour. This grass is a perfect addition to any garden and especially adds value to native gardens or gardens with a rural look. Moreover, it is very suitable for ecological roof vegetation.



Armeria maritima 'Rosea' - Thrift (ENG)

Thrift is a herbaceous, perennial plant of which the narrow leaves resemble those of grass. The plant usually blooms from May to autumn, with mostly pink flowers (sometimes white). Both full sun and semi-shade are favourable for *Armeria maritima* 'Rosea'. A big advantage of this plant is that it stays green in winter as well as being hardy. It stays low to the ground, with a maximum height of just 20 cm.



Clinopodium vulgare - Cushion Calamint (ENG)

Cushion Calamint is an easy plant with lush blooms of pink flowers that are frequently visited by butterflies, (honey) bees and bumblebees. It is particularly important for mason bees and possibly also for leafcutter bees. *Clinopodium* is a perennial herb with numerous uses. This rare plant is still rarely found in the wild in northern Europe, and its population has declined sharply in recent years. Picking this plant is therefore forbidden. The flowers have a pink/lilac colour and grow in small whorls around the stem.



Dianthus armeria - Deptford Pink (ENG)

Deptford Pink, *Dianthus armeria*, is known for its beautiful flowers and unique characteristics. In addition to the incised edges of the petals and the plants' hairs, the inflorescence forms a remarkably compact and dense structure. This creates a lush and full appearance during the flowering period. The rather large and pointed bracts, which are also hairy, add an extra element of texture and interest to the flowers. This combination of features makes the Deptford Pink a standout in gardens and natural settings.



Dianthus carthusianorum - Carthusian Pink (ENG)

Dianthus carthusianorum is a beautiful perennial plant characterised by its grassy green leaves. This plant produces long, slender stems with small, toothed, bright pink petals and an (almost) black calyx. It thrives best in well-drained, dry, poor and stony soil, preferably in full sun. To encourage continuous flowering, it is advisable to regularly remove spent flowers. *Dianthus carthusianorum* is generally well hardy, but some caution is needed in severe frosts and on moist soil.



Dianthus deltoides - Maiden Pink (ENG)

Maiden Pink (*Dianthus deltoides*) is a flowering plant that blooms profusely and makes an excellent ground cover. It creates a carpet of narrow, green leaves. The stone carnation's graceful flowers attract bees and butterflies, making it a valuable plant for pollinators as well. Maiden Pink not only adds colour and beauty to rocky environments, but also helps cover bare soil and prevent weed growth.



Festuca ovina - Sheep's Fescue (ENG)

Sheep's Fescue (*Dianthus deltoides*) is a flowering plant that blooms profusely and makes an excellent ground cover. It creates a carpet of narrow, green leaves. The stone carnation's graceful flowers attract bees and butterflies, making it a valuable plant for pollinators as well. Easy to grow, this plant gets its name from the fact that it thrives in rocky environment and between paving stones. It not only adds colour and beauty to these environments, but also helps cover bare soil and prevent weed growth. Sheep's Fescue is a versatile and attractive choice for green roofs and other planted areas.



Festuca rubra fallax - Red Fescue (ENG)

Red fescue is a very versatile species found in a variety of biotopes. It is a common grass that is particularly popular in lawns because of its high decorative value. Red fescue thrives in various soil types, including heavy clay soil, but also dry or poor sandy soil. It has a reasonable tolerance for drought and grows slowly, so it goes well with flowers and other plants. Planting red fescue can therefore be a nice addition in combination with flowering plants. The caterpillars of the **gatekeeper (Pyronia tithonus)** overwinters in Red Fescue and eats from it in spring, making this plant the preferred host plant for this butterfly species.



Galium verum - Lady's bedstraw (ENG)

Galium verum is instantly recognisable because of its dense flowering with bright yellow flowers. The inflorescence of yellow rampart is long, rather narrow and very flowery. Flowering extends from June to autumn. The sort can be found in grassy vegetation, on soils that are more or less nutrient-rich and reasonably moist.



Pilosella officinarum - Mouse-ear Hawkweed (ENG)

This low plant species is fairly common, mainly on poor soils, and is not very selective when it comes to soil acidity. As a result, you can find it on limestone slopes, but also on sparse, acidic sandy and peaty soils. It tends to spread via foothills and form entire carpets. The name of this plant is derived from its spatula-shaped leaves, which are covered with long hairs on the top and take on a greyish-white colour on the underside due to a downy layer of star hairs. These leaves resemble mouse ears. The flower heads are pale yellow to sulphur yellow and glow brightly in the sun.



Linaria vulgaris - Common Toadflax (ENG)

Linaria vulgaris likes open and loose soil and can spread briskly. It is a favourite plant for bumblebees and bees. In summer, you can find this beautiful plant with bright yellow flowers and orange spots in ruins and vegetation on disturbed, sandy soils. The rather large plants are notable for their lush flower clusters. The bilaterally symmetrical flowers have a conspicuously backward-projecting spur in which nectar can be found. A distinctive feature of the flowers are the orange spots that serve as honey marks and guide bumblebees to the interior of the flower.



Lotus corniculatus var. Corniculatus - Common bird's foot trefoil (ENG)

Lotus corniculatus L., is a common species in the butterfly flower family. It is a perennial plant with a sturdy taproot that does not sprout. The hairiness and other characteristics of the plant can vary, sometimes making the species look similar to other two Roller Clovers. As a nectar source for numerous butterflies, bumblebees and other insects, the plant is a valuable addition to roofs.

Moreover, the Common bird's foot trefoil has beautiful bright yellow flowers and fruits that, once ripe, can shoot the seeds far away.



Origanum vulgare - Origanum (ENG)

Origanum is a versatile plant with various properties and uses. Besides being a tasty kitchen herb, it also has medicinal and aromatic properties. The plant is known for its characteristic fragrance and is often used in aromatherapy and natural remedies. Origanum grows naturally in Europe and is also found in other parts of the world. It thrives well in sunny areas and prefers well-drained soil. It forms compact, bushy bushes with narrow leaves and blooms with small, attractive pink flowers that attract insects such as bees and butterflies like the **gatekeeper (Pyronia Tithonus)**.



Plantago media - Hoary Plantain (ENG)

Plantago media, also known as hoary plantain, is a native plant species found in almost all of Europe. It forms a leaf rosette whose leaves lie flat against the ground. These leaves are oblong oval in shape and have rough hairs. On a long, hairy stem, rough plantain blooms with round spikes of white flowers.

Striking are the lilac-coloured stamens that protrude. These flowers are heavily visited by bees, especially in warm weather. Although hoary plantain is sometimes seen as a weed, it is important to recognise its ecological value. It provides food and habitat for bees and other pollinating insects, contributing to biodiversity in our environment.



Prunella vulgaris - Selfheal (ENG)

Prunella vulgaris, also known as Selfheal or Heal-all, is a simple groundcover plant that's ideal for green roofs. This hardy plant is evergreen and thrives well in groups. Although the plant's flowering period ends, its foliage retains its fresh green colour and attractive shape. These striking blooms make it an excellent choice for lawns. Although it stays quite low, it can also spread slightly upwards among other plants. Besides its decorative properties, Selfheal also has ecological value. It attracts bees and other pollinating insects, thus contributing to garden biodiversity. Self-heal and heal-all refer to its uses in traditional medicine.



Rumex acetosella - Sour dock (ENG)

Sour dock often has a reddish or light blue-green colour and a creeping rhizome. The plant has a thin, erect or ascending stem, which may or may not be branched. The leaves are small, stalked and spear-shaped with angles that may be horizontal or upwards. This small sorrel species plays an important role in nature. It acts as a host plant for the **Small Copper (Lycaena phlaeas)**, making it an important food source for the caterpillars of this butterfly species. This plant plays a role in the food chain, providing habitat and food for various insect species. With its striking colour and ecological value, Sour dock is an interesting plant that enriches biodiversity in natural areas.



Silene vulgaris - Bladder campion (ENG)

Bladder campion or maidenstears, is mainly found on fallow land and roadsides. What makes the flower really stand out is its highly inflated calyx tube. This calyx tube has a light greenish-yellow colour with a network of purple veins. Silene vulgaris has beautiful and striking flowers thanks to its inflated pale calyx and white petals. This perennial plant thrives best in sunny, calcareous soil. Moreover, Silene vulgaris acts as a host plant for the **Netted pug (Eupithecia venosata)**, a moth species that depends on this plant. It provides food and habitat for specific insects, thus contributing to the conservation of natural ecosystems.



Thymus vulgaris - Garden Thyme (ENG)

Thymus vulgaris is a perennial herb that is actually more like a low-growing shrub, as the twigs harden off. The fine-leaved plants are especially beautiful when in bloom. Thyme is an indispensable addition to the herb garden, but also fits perfectly on a green roof. It is a popular kitchen herb with numerous uses in all kinds of dishes. The leaves of Thymus vulgaris are grey-green and have a strong scent. In the months of June to July, the plant blooms with bright lilac flowers, which is a beautiful addition to the Sedum & WildFlower mix. The combination of the aromatic leaves and the colourful flowers makes the Garden Thyme an attractive plant.



Trifolium arvense - Hare's-foot (ENG)

Hare's foot (*Trifolium arvense*) is a fairly small but highly branched plant that stands out during flowering and afterwards because of its grey and strongly hairy heads, which are shaped like cylinders. The flowers of the Hare's foot look more like hare's feet than traditional clover flowers. They are velvety, hairy and have egg-shaped 'leaves' in white and soft pink colours. This plant thrives in poor, moderately acid soil and prefers full sun. It is a striking appearance that adds a special and graceful element to a roof with its hairy heads.



Papaver rhoeas - Flanders poppy (ENG)

The Flanders poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*) is a striking appearance. The rather large flowers have a dark scarlet colour, making them instantly eye-catching. *Papaver rhoeas* is an erect, fine-haired plant with branched stems. The oblong, pinnate leaves are light green in colour and consist of lanceolate lobes. The flowering period of this poppy extends from June to August, depending on climate and sowing date. Flanders poppy is a much-loved flower that not only adds aesthetic value, but also plays an important role in nature. The flowers attract pollinators such as bees and butterflies, which provide pollination and reproduction of the plant.