

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

Yarrow

Botanical name	Achillea millefolium
Seeding rate	1.5-3 kg/ha
Distance between rows	30-50 cm
Sowing period	Beginning in early May
Sowing depth	1 cm



Botany

- Origin: Balkans, Near East, North Africa
- Family: Asteraceae (daisy family)
- Genus: Achillea
 - Named after the Greek hero Achilles, said to have used the medicinal plant to treat his soldiers after combat, as it is known for its ability to stop bleeding, promote clotting and reduce inflammation

Morphology

- Persistent, fragrant plant that grows to a Height of 20-80 cm
- Upright stem with ample fine, 2- to 3-pinnate leaves
- Inflorescence: Corymb-type panicle comprised of numerous terminal buds
- Flower colour: white to reddish
- Flowering period: June to November

Varieties and seeds

- Wild forms predominate, especially when used in flower and greening mixtures
- Several ornamental varieties exist, which are sold as perennials and frequently reproduced clonally

Climate requirements

- Thrives in a wide variety of climates, though it prefers warm/humid to warm/semiarid climates
- Moderate winter freezing phases can be tolerated; plants lose their leaves and survive as rootstock, from which they emerge in the following spring
- Germination at air temperatures of 20 °C

Soil requirements

- Generally non-demanding, though it prefers nutrient-rich loams and sandy loams, not too dry, with neutral soil pH
- Waterlogged soils are not suitable

Crop rotation

- Yarrow can be a neutral plant, since it is unrelated to any local crops
 - No specific requirements in terms of previous crop



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Soil preparation

- The aim is to have a weed-free, well-distributed, even, finely crumbled seedbed for sowing:

Objective	New cultivation
Measures	Basic soil preparation (primary preparation) with a plough for neat cultivation.
	Secondary processing using a mill or rotary harrow for a fine, well-distributed seedbed.



Sowing

- Target stand: 65,000 plants/ha
- Rule of thumb for sowing: Prioritise seedbed quality before sowing

Crop protection

- Currently classified as a highly robust, non-demanding and healthy species, including in terms of susceptibility to disease and pests
 - Isolated reports of wilted appearance
 - Rarely infested with larvae of the moth *Dichrorampha petiverella* → accelerated senescence of older branches

Fertilisation

- Fertilise with consideration of the nutrient removal based on soil analysis (observe fertiliser use regulations!)
- Nutrient provision per year in kg/ha:

	Total N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
Total	2 x 40	50	100

Harvest and treatment

- Whole plant cut at stubble height of approx. 10-12 cm during full bloom
 - In the first year of use, generally in September
 - From the second year of establishment often possible harvest in June and again in October



Any questions? Please feel free to contact us!

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