

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

Salad burnet

Botanical name	Sanguisorba minor
Seeding rate	depends on purpose; for instance, for new sowing as pure crop: 3-4 kg/ha
Distance between rows	20-30 cm for pure crop
Sowing period	for new sowing March to May; for reseeding, spring (mid March to late April) or late summer if the old stand is not as competitive (early August to early September)
Sowing depth	shallow, 1-2 cm



General information and usage

In Europe and Germany, salad burnet is mostly used as an important and valuable component in biodiverse mixtures and herb supplements for permanent grasslands, as well as in species-rich flower and greening mixtures. The following is a list of a few popular, proven mixture products of which salad burnet forms an important component.

- ▶ ProGreen® 14+15 Herb supplement for meadows and pastures, dry and wet
- ▶ ProGreen® PF 80 Herb mixture for horse pastures
- ▶ ProGreen® WA 30 Gameland Trio
- ▶ ProGreen® WA 40 Deer meadow mixture
- ▶ ProGreen® WA 70 Habitat I
- ▶ ProGreen® WB 220 WOLFF mixture for vineyard greening
- ▶ ProGreen® Perennial melliferous plants for fallow lands

Other possible uses of salad burnet:
Medicinal and spice plant, horticulture, insect pasture

Did you know? Whether sown for a single season or as a perennial: Thanks to its low demands (refer to the sections on climate and soil requirements), salad burnet also plays a key role in vineyard greening, both on its own and as a component in mixtures.

Botanical information

- ▶ Family: Rose family (Rosaceae)
- ▶ Genus: Burnet (Sanguisorba)
- ▶ Origin: Mediterranean region, Eurasia

Morphology

- ▶ Perennial, herbaceous plant with upright stem and leaf rosette
- ▶ Leaves are in pairs of 3-12 (ovoid or elliptical pinnate leaves), 0.5-2 cm long, toothed edges with 3-9 serrations, polygonal petiole with fine hairs
- ▶ Growth height reaches between 20 and 100 cm
- ▶ Inflorescence: 1-3 cm large head of greenish-brown flowers
- ▶ Cross-pollinated
- ▶ Flowering period: May to August
- ▶ Seed head: No nuts, tightly enclosed within the hypanthium
- ▶ Seed maturation: July to October

Varieties and seeds

- ▶ Salad burnet is available as commercial seed
- ▶ TGW: 6-8 g
- ▶ Germination ability and purity 90%



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Climate requirements

- Robust crop with no special requirements
- Prefers areas with adequate sunlight
- Low water demand
- Extremely winter-hardy plant
- Germination period 15-20 days, optimal soil germination temperature 15-25°C

Soil requirements

- Prefers dry, calcareous, nutrient-rich, loose loam
- Waterlogged, cold and inactive soils are unsuitable
- Optimal pH value: 6.5-7.0

Soil preparation

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

Objective	New sowing
Measures	Secondary processing using a mill or rotary harrow for a fine, well-distributed seedbed.



Sowing

- Seeding rate depends on the cultivation purpose:

Objective	New sowing		Reseeding	
	Pure crop	In mixtures	Pure crop	In mixtures
Sowing rate	3-4 kg/ha	5 kg + approx. 25 kg/ha locally adapted grass mixtures for permanent grasslands or arable feed crop production	1.5-2 kg/ha	2-4 kg + approx. 20 kg/ha locally adapted grass mixtures for permanent grasslands or arable feed crop production

- Distance in the case of mixed sowing can be similar to cereals (if necessary, two passes with half the seed amount each); it is well-suited to narrow row planting using a slice seeder (especially for reseeding)
- Target stand in pure crop: 30-45 plants/m²



Salad burnet as component in the mixture ProGreen® 14
Herb supplement for meadows and pastures dry

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Crop protection

- Relatively immune to diseases and pests
- In the case of massive weed pressure, use herbicides before sowing
- Mechanical weed control

Fertilisation

- No significant need for fertiliser → *Sanguisorba minor* is a classic light feeder

Usage and harvest

In Germany, salad burnet is cultivated for fodder production primarily as a component in biodiverse herb supplements and grassland mixtures!

- Cutting stages: Regularly, ideally at an opportune time during the bolting stage
- Maximum benefits are achieved by cutting fresh and young plants in the vegetative stage
- Delayed cutting (during the flowering stage) leads to problems, particularly due to increase in crude fibre content
- Cut height: 7-8 cm
- Yield: Strongly depends on the mixture used and other components in the mixture



Any questions? Please feel free to contact us!

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