



Species-rich drive row greening

Description of the measure

Species-rich drive row greening offers a solution to drought, erosion and pest problems and provides food and habitat for insects.

Implementation

- Self-vegetation or, if there is little plant diversity in the existing vegetation, sowing of (low) flowering mixtures with 20-30 native wild herbs (exclusively local/autochthonous seeds to prevent so-called flora falsification)
- Adapted mowing management: extend or raise the middle mulching blade (>7 cm), for low flower strips in the middle of the drive row
- Mowing recommended in early/mid-May
- Ideally in combination with the „Alternating mulching of drive rows“ measure

Effects on biodiversity

A variety of flowering plants in the drive rows provides insects with a continuous source of nectar and pollen throughout the growing season. It also creates habitats for insects and other animals. This promotes insects and wild herbs in the long term and mice populations can be kept under control.



Further recommendations

When applying pesticides, and especially products that are harmful to bees, strong flowering aspects in the drive row can lead to pollinating insects being unnecessarily exposed to these products. The drive rows should therefore be mowed before plant protection treatments.



Further positive effects

The species-rich greening of drive rows offers additional protection against erosion and improves trafficability. It also promotes humus formation and thus soil life. The measure is also an active pollination management measure, as it promotes wild bees and beneficial insects that are more independent of the weather.

