

Get your garden buzzing

- ▶ Plant flowers that are on the **RHS Perfect for Pollinators** plant lists
- ▶ Grow a range of plants for year-round flowering
- ▶ Avoid plants with double or multi-petalled flowers
- ▶ Never use pesticides on plants in flower
- ▶ Provide nest sites for solitary bees

UK native plants

Subspecies and cultivars of plants listed here are also **Perfect for Pollinators**, but those that provide significantly reduced floral resources (i.e. pollen and nectar) are excluded. This includes most doubles. See p.2 for **key to codes**.

<i>Ajuga reptans</i> bugle	H
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i> wild angelica	Bi
<i>Armeria maritima</i> thrift, sea pink	H
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> common box	S
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> heather, ling	S
<i>Campanula glomerata</i> clustered bellflower	H
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> cornflower †	A
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> greater knapweed	H
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> common hawthorn	S or T
<i>Echium vulgare</i> viper's bugloss	Bi
<i>Erica cinerea</i> bell heather	S
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> hemp agrimony	H
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> common fennel †	H

Photo: RHS / Georgi Mabee (comma butterfly on *Verbena bonariensis*).



<i>Geranium pratense</i> meadow cranesbill	H	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> bay tree	S
<i>Geum rivale</i> water avens	H	<i>Lavandula × intermedia</i> lavandin	S
<i>Hedera helix</i> common ivy	C	<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i> poached egg flower	A
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> common holly	T	<i>Lunaria annua</i> honesty	Bi
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> ox-eye daisy	H	<i>Mahonia species</i> Oregon grape	S
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> common honeysuckle	C	<i>Malus floribunda</i> Japanese crab	T
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> ragged robin	H	<i>Nepeta × faassenii</i> garden catmint	H
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> purple loosestrife	H	<i>Nigella damascena</i> love-in-a-mist	A
<i>Malva moschata</i> musk mallow	H	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i> Boston ivy	C
<i>Origanum vulgare</i> wild marjoram	H	<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i> fiddleneck	A
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i> common poppy †	A	<i>Pileostegia viburnoides</i> climbing hydrangea	C
<i>Persicaria bistorta</i> common bistort	H	<i>Potentilla species</i> cinquefoil	H or S
<i>Primula vulgaris</i> primrose	H	<i>Pulmonaria species</i> lungwort	H
<i>Prunus avium</i> wild & edible cherries	T	<i>Pyracantha species</i> firethorn	S
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> blackthorn	S	<i>Rosa rugosa</i> Japanese rose	S
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> sweet briar	S	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> rosemary	S
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. blackberry	S	<i>Rudbeckia species</i> coneflower	H or A
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> small scabious	H	<i>Salix aegyptiaca</i> musk willow	S
<i>Sedum telephium</i> orpine	H	<i>Sarcococca confusa</i> sweet box	S
<i>Sorbus aria</i> common whitebeam	T	<i>Stachys byzantina</i> lamb's ear	H
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> mountain ash, rowan	T	<i>Thymus species</i> thyme	S
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> guelder rose	S	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> blueberry	S

Northern Hemisphere (excl. UK)

<i>Allium species</i> ornamental and edibles	B
<i>Anemone × hybrida</i> Japanese anemone	H
<i>Arbutus unedo</i> strawberry tree	S or T
<i>Aubrieta species</i> aubretia	H
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> Japanese barberry	S
<i>Bergenia species</i> elephant ear	H
<i>Borago officinalis</i> borage	A
<i>Calendula officinalis</i> common marigold	A
<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i> trailing bellflower	H
<i>Chaenomeles species</i> Japanese quince	S
<i>Crocus species</i> crocus	B
<i>Dahlia species & hybrids</i> dahlia	H
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> purple coneflower	H
<i>Echinops species</i> globe thistle	H
<i>Eryngium planum</i> blue eryngo	H
<i>Erysimum species</i> wallflower	Bi
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i> California poppy	A
<i>Euphorbia characias</i> Mediterranean spurge	H
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> common snowdrop	B
<i>Geranium species</i> cranesbill	H
<i>Helleborus species & hybrids</i> hellebore	H
<i>Knautia macedonica</i> Macedonian scabious	H

Southern Hemisphere

<i>Anchusa capensis</i> Cape alkanet	A
<i>Berberis darwinii</i> Darwin's barberry	S
<i>Brachyglottis monroi</i> Monro's ragwort	S
<i>Buddleja globosa</i> orange ball tree	S
<i>Cleome hassleriana</i> spider flower	A
<i>Delosperma floribundum</i> ice plant	H
<i>Escallonia species</i> escallonia	S
<i>Fuchsia species</i> fuchsia – hardy types	S
<i>Hebe species</i> hebe	S
<i>Heliotropium arborescens</i> common heliotrope	A
<i>Nicotiana alata</i> flowering tobacco	A
<i>Nicotiana langsdorffii</i> Langsdorff's tobacco	A
<i>Olearia species</i> daisy bush	S
<i>Prostanthera cuneata</i> alpine mint bush	S
<i>Trachymene coerulea</i> blue lace flower	A
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> garden nasturtium	A
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i> purple top	H
<i>Verbena rigida</i> slender vervain	A

Natural England states: You can legally collect small quantities of wildflower seed for your own use, but you must get permission from the land's owner, tenant or other authority, as necessary. Although seed-collecting is allowed, you should not dig up native plants – many rare species are protected by law. You can collect seed of even rare plants, but cannot sell / trade seed or progeny.

Key to codes: T tree S shrub C climber B bulb / corm A annual Bi biennial H herbaceous perennial

† denotes an archaeophyte (a naturalised plant introduced before 1500)