

# Get your garden buzzing

- ◆ Fill gardens with **RHS Plants for Pollinators** plants
- ◆ 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 **wild bees**

## Short grass (up to 15cm)

<i>Ajuga reptans</i> bugle	H
<i>Bellis perennis</i> daisy	H
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> common harebell	H
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i> horseshoe vetch	H
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> bird's foot trefoil	H
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> silverweed	H
<i>Potentilla erecta</i> tormentil	H
<i>Potentilla reptans</i> creeping cinquefoil	H
<i>Primula veris</i> common cowslip	H
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> selfheal	H
<i>Ranunculus repens</i> creeping buttercup	H
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i> salad burnet	H
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> dandelion	H
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i> wild thyme	H
<i>Thymus pulegioides</i> large thyme	H
<i>Trifolium pratense</i> red clover	H

Photo: RHS / Carol Sheppard (hoverfly on *Leucanthemum vulgare*, ox-eye daisy).





Photo: RHS / Carol Sheppard (brimstone butterfly on purple loosestrife, *Lythrum salicaria*).

<i>Trifolium repens</i> white clover	H
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> germander speedwell	H

## Hedges, shrub borders and woodland edges

<i>Acer campestre</i> field maple	S or T
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> garlic mustard	Bi
<i>Allium ursinum</i> ramsons	B
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> columbine	H
<i>Ballota nigra</i> black horehound	H
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> barberry †	S
<i>Bryonia dioica</i> white bryony	H/C
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> common box	S
<i>Campanula trachelium</i> nettle-leaved bellflower	H
<i>Clematis vitalba</i> old man's beard, traveller's joy	C

<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i> wild basil	H
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> common dogwood	S
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> common hawthorn	S or T
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> common broom	S
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> common foxglove	Bi
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> spindle	S
<i>Ficaria verna</i> subsp. <i>verna</i> lesser celandine	H
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> wild strawberry	H
<i>Frangula alnus</i> alder buckthorn	S
<i>Galium mollugo</i> hedge bedstraw	H
<i>Galium odoratum</i> sweet woodruff	H
<i>Galium verum</i> lady's bedstraw	H
<i>Geranium robertianum</i> herb robert	A/Bi
<i>Geum urbanum</i> wood avens	H
<i>Hedera helix</i> common ivy	C
<i>Helleborus foetidus</i> stinking hellebore	H
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> bluebell	B
<i>Hydrotelephium telephium</i> orpine	H
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> common holly	T
<i>Lamium album</i> white deadnettle	H
<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> yellow archangel	H
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> wild privet	S
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> common honeysuckle	C
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> crab apple	T
<i>Malva sylvestris</i> common mallow	H
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i> wood forget-me-not	H
<i>Primula vulgaris</i> primrose	H
<i>Prunus avium</i> wild cherry, gean	T
<i>Prunus padus</i> bird cherry	T
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> blackthorn, sloe	S
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> purging buckthorn	S
<i>Rosa species</i> dog rose	S
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> blackberry	S
<i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>oleifolia</i> grey willow (male forms best)	S
<i>Salix caprea</i> goat willow (male forms best)	S
<i>Sanicula europaea</i> sanicle	H
<i>Silene dioica</i> red campion	H
<i>Silene latifolia</i> subsp. <i>alba</i> white campion	H
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i> alexanders †	Bi
<i>Sorbus aria</i> common whitebeam	T
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> rowan, mountain ash	T
<i>Sorbus torminalis</i> wild service tree	T
<i>Stachys officinalis</i> betony	H
<i>Stellaria holostea</i> greater stitchwort	H
<i>Symphytum officinale</i> common comfrey	H

**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 into Britain before 1500)

<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> wood sage	H
<i>Tilia cordata</i> small-leaved lime	T
<i>Viburnum lantana</i> common wayfaring tree	S
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> guelder rose	S
<i>Vicia cracca</i> common tufted vetch	H
<i>Vicia sativa</i> common vetch	H

## Disturbed ground

<i>Agrostemma githago</i> corncockle †	A
<i>Anchusa arvensis</i> bugloss †	A
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i> corn chamomile †	A
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> stinking chamomile †	A
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> cornflower †	A
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> chicory †	H
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> common teasel	Bi
<i>Echium vulgare</i> viper's bugloss	Bi
<i>Glebionis segetum</i> corn marigold †	A
<i>Iberis amara</i> wild candytuft	A
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> henbit deadnettle †	A
<i>Matricaria recutita</i> scented mayweed †	A
<i>Mentha arvensis</i> corn mint	H
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i> field forget-me-not †	A/H
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> cotton thistle †	Bi
<i>Papaver dubium</i> long-headed poppy †	A
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i> common poppy †	A
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> charlock †	A
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> perennial sowthistle	H
<i>Tussilago farfara</i> coltsfoot	H
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> great mullein	Bi

## Flower beds

<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> heather, ling (excl. bud-blooming cultivars)	S
<i>Erica ciliaris</i> Dorset heath	S
<i>Erica cinerea</i> bell heather	S
<i>Erica tetralix</i> cross-leaved heath	S

## Long grass (above 50cm)

<i>Arctium minus</i> lesser burdock	Bi
<i>Carduus crispus</i> welted thistle	Bi
<i>Carduus nutans</i> musk thistle	Bi
<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i> rosebay willowherb	H
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> creeping thistle	H



Photo: RHS / Jim Wileman (bumblebee on red campion, *Silene dioica*).

<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> spear thistle	Bi
<i>Conopodium majus</i> pignut	H
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i> hound's tongue	H
<i>Daucus carota</i> wild carrot	Bi
<i>Geranium pratense</i> meadow cranesbill	H
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> hogweed	Bi
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> perforate St John's wort	H
<i>Knautia arvensis</i> field scabious	H
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> meadow vetchling	H
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> wild parsnip	Bi
<i>Succisa pratensis</i> devil's bit scabious	H
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> tansy †	H
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i> meadow rue	H
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> goat's beard	Bi
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i> dark mullein	Bi/H

## Medium height grass (up to 50cm)

<i>Achillea millefolium</i> common yarrow	H
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i> sneezewort	H
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> agrimony	H
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> kidney vetch	H
<i>Armeria maritima</i> thrift, sea pink	H
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> yellowwort	A
<i>Campanula glomerata</i> clustered bellflower	H

**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 into Britain before 1500)



<i>Centaurea nigra</i> common knapweed, hardheads	H	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> ragged robin	H
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> greater knapweed	H	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i> gypsywort	H
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i> common centaury	Bi	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> creeping Jenny	H
<i>Echium vulgare</i> viper's bugloss	Bi	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> yellow loosestrife	H
<i>Erigeron acris</i> blue fleabane	A/H	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> purple loosestrife	H
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i> dropwort	H	<i>Mentha aquatica</i> water mint	H
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> common rockrose	H	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> bogbean	H
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> cat's ear	H	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> water forget-me-not	H
<i>Inula conyzae</i> ploughman's spikenard	H	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> common watercress	H
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i> rough hawkbit	H	<i>Nuphar lutea</i> yellow waterlily	H
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> ox-eye daisy	H	<i>Nymphaea alba</i> white waterlily	H
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> common toadflax	H	<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i> fine-leaved water dropwort	A/Bi
<i>Malva moschata</i> musk mallow	H	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i> hemlock water dropwort	H
<i>Ononis repens</i> common restharrow	H	<i>Persicaria amphibia</i> amphibious bistort	H
<i>Origanum vulgare</i> wild marjoram	H	<i>Persicaria bistorta</i> common bistort	H
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i> mouse-ear hawkweed	H	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i> Jacob's ladder	H
<i>Ranunculus acris</i> meadow buttercup	H	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> common fleabane	H
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> bulbous buttercup	H	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> common water crowfoot	A/H
<i>Reseda lutea</i> wild mignonette	Bi/H	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> lesser spearwort	H
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i> yellow rattle	A	<i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> river water crowfoot	H
<i>Scabiosa</i> spp. scabious	A/H	<i>Ranunculus lingua</i> greater spearwort	H
<i>Scorzoneroideis autumnalis</i> autumn hawkbit	H	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> celery-leaved buttercup	A
<i>Silene vulgaris</i> bladder campion	H	<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> arrowhead	H
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i> goldenrod	H	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> great burnet	H
		<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i> water figwort	H
		<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i> common skullcap	H
		<i>Stachys palustris</i> marsh woundwort	H
		<i>Valeriana officinalis</i> common valerian	H
		<i>Veronica beccabunga</i> brooklime	H

## Ponds, pond margins & wet soils

<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> water plantain	H
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i> wild angelica	Bi
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i> flowering rush	H
<i>Caltha palustris</i> marsh marigold	H
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i> cuckoo flower, lady's smock	H
<i>Cirsium dissectum</i> meadow thistle	H
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> great willowherb	H
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> hemp agrimony	H
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> meadowsweet	H
<i>Galium palustre</i> marsh bedstraw	H
<i>Geum rivale</i> water avens	H
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i> square-stalked St John's wort	H
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> yellow iris	H
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> greater bird's-foot trefoil	H

## Shingle / gravel garden

<i>Cakile maritima</i> sea rocket	A
<i>Crambe maritima</i> sea kale	H
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i> rock samphire	H
<i>Eryngium maritimum</i> sea holly	H
<i>Glaucium flavum</i> yellow horned poppy	Bi/H
<i>Sedum acre</i> biting stonecrop	H
<i>Sedum album</i> white stonecrop †	H
<i>Silene uniflora</i> sea campion	H

**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 into Britain before 1500)