



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

floral resources (i.e. doubles. See p.2 for ke

British native plants

<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

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)