

Garden Plants for Bees & When They Flower

FEB	Christmas Rose / Hellebore	Winter Aconite	Snowdrop	Crocus	Mahonia / Oregon Grape	Winter Honeysuckle				
MAR	Primrose	Lungwort / Pulmonaria	Elephant's Ear/Bergenia	Aubretia	Dandelion	Heather / Erica	Cyclamen	Wallflowers	Grape Hyacinth	
APR	Rosemary	Forget-me-not	Bugle / Ajuga	Honesty	Flowering Currant / Ribes	Californian Lilac / Caenothus	Dead-nettle	Mexican Orange Blossom	Thistle	
MAY	Bird's Foot Trefoil	Allium	Catmint / Nepeta	Foxglove	Comfrey	White Clover	Cotoneaster	Firethorn / Pyracantha		
JUN	Lamb's Ears / Stachys	Poached Egg Flower	Privet	Common Honeysuckle	Cranesbill / Geranium	Honeywort / Cerinthe	Common Mallow	Lavender	Escalonia	Wild Marjoram
JUL	Verbena Bonariensis	Viper's Bugloss / Echium	Butterfly Bush / Buddlea	Allium	Coneflower / Echinacea	Lavendar	Borage	Bergamot / Monarda	Red Clover	Knapweed / Centaurea
AUG	Hollyhock	Hebe	Anise / Agastache	Globe Thistle / Echinops	Hemp Agrimony	Ling Heather / Celluna	Cosmos	Sunflower	Boston Ivy	Virginia Creeper
SEP	Ice Plant / Sedum	Ivy	Michaelmas Daisy / Aster	Golden Rod / Soldago						
OCT	Rudbeckia	Abelia	Penstemon							



BEE ROADZZ

Adapted from www.urbanbees.co.uk/plants/plants and further detailed information is available from that website on planting and care of each plant listed

This is not an exhaustive list and many plants will have a flowering season over several months; earliest flowering times are indicated here

Top Tips: Plant in blocks with multiples of the same plant close together. Offer a range of food sources from early spring to late autumn (February to Fireworks)

bold outline = native / naturalised plants

yellow highlight = also great for butterflies

Contacts:

www.transitionmarlborough.org

www.spaceformature.net

www.facebook.com/PenhillWildflowerhaven

www.facebook.com/thebeeroad

For the Marlborough Hub, Pewsey road and new roads

For partners on the Marlborough Downs

For partners in Swindon

Main project Facebook page with links to partners' pages

Trees for Bees & When They Flower

FEB	Mimosa	Common Alder	Winter Cherry	Pussy / Goat Willow					
MAR	Common Hazel	Cob Hazel	Cherry Plum	Common Plum	Blackthorn / Sloe				
APR	Field Maple	Juneberry	Judas Tree	Quince	Sweet Gum	Crab Apple	Bird / Wild Cherry	European Pear	
MAY	Sycamore	Horse Chestnut	Hawthorn	Autumn Olive	Snowdrop Tree	Holly	Medlar	Rowan	Common Whitebeam
JUN	Tulip tree	Hop Tree	False Acacia	Rose Acacia	Common Lime				
JUL	Tree of Heaven	Sweet Chestnut	Broad Leafed Lime						
AUG	Indian Bean Tree	Brush Bush / Nirrhe	Golden Rain	Wild / Common Privet					
SEP	Pagoda Tree	Bee-bee Tree							
OCT	Loquat Tree	Strawberry Tree							



Adapted from www.urbanbees.co.uk/trees/trees and further detailed information is available from that website on planting and care of each tree listed

This is not an exhaustive list and some trees will have a flowering season over more than one month; earliest flowering times are indicated here



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Great websites for pollinator-friendly garden plant ideas

RHS Perfect for Pollinators



www.rhs.org.uk/science/conservation-biodiversity/wildlife/perfect-for-pollinators

Bee Happy Plants



www.beehappyplants.co.uk

Bumblebee Conservation Trust

Here are our bee-friendly flower suggestions, and the best time of year to plant them!



The best way to find out more about your garden needs is to visit the website or call us on 01223 333333

www.bumblebeeconservation.org/garden-advice/

Their planting list to assess your own garden



<http://beekind.bumblebeeconservation.org/finder>



Top Tips when planting for pollinators :

- They need flowers rich in both **pollen and nectar** from late winter / early spring right through until late autumn / early winter – think **February to Fireworks!**
- The **early** flowers are crucial for emerging hibernating Queen Bumblebees, in particular, as they set up nests and develop their first broods
- Simple** flowers with easy access are preferred – complex cultivars with double blooms are not insect friendly
- Grow flowers in clumps and **en masse**
- Trees** are a valuable source of flower mass in a small land area – one large mature flowering tree can have 100's of 1000's flowers, the equivalent of acres of flowers in a field.
- A bee visits up to **5000** flowers a day.
- One jar of honey takes over **2 million** flower visits to produce
- One teaspoon of honey is the life's work of two honeybees
- Mason bees can do **60-100** times more pollination than honeybees

Contacts:

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www.facebook.com/thebeeroad