

Plants for Pollinators

Many of our insects feed on nectar, so need flowering plants for their survival. Butterflies, moths, bees and hoverflies all need sources of nectar and pollen to thrive. As they travel from flower to flower, they also pollinate them, enabling them to set seed or bear fruit.

The list we have compiled covers all types of plants from Trees to Bedding and Bulbs....



Herbs

- Oreganum vulgare (Oregano)
- Rosmarinus officinalis (Rosemary)
- Ocimum basilicum (Basil)
- Borago officinalis (Borage)
- Foeniculum vulgare (Fennel)
- Allium schoenoprasum (Chives)
- Thymus (Thymes)
- Menthe (Mints)
- Salvia Officinalis (common sage)
- Hyssop officinalis
- Melissa officinalis (Lemon balm)
- Symphytum officinale (Comfrey)
- Lavandula all types (English and French)

Annual Bedding

- Alyssum maritimum (Sweet Alyssum)
- Calendula officinalis (Pot Marigold)
- Antirrhinum majus (Snapdragon)
- Viola cornuta (Pansy and Viola)
- Cosmos bipinnatus (Cosmos)
- Helianthus annuus (Sunflower)
- Lathyrus odoratus (Sweet Pea)
- Zinnia elegans (Zinnia)

TOP TIPS

- Choose a sheltered sunny spot
- Place each plant in groups or drifts so that the colour and scent are easy to detect
- Prolong the flowering season – select plants for all seasons so you all round interest for insects
- choose flowers with a simple open structure as they are the easiest for insects to feed from
- Remember to provide a night-time feast for moths. Plant some night-scented flowers.

Trees

- Prunus family (Ornamental and edible Cherries)
- Malus family (Ornamental and edible Apples)
- Sorbus family (Rowan Trees)
- Salix caprea (Pussy Willow)
- Acacia dealbata (Mimosa)
- Corylus avellana (Hazel)
- Amelanchier lanmarkii
- Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)
- Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)
- Ilex aquilifolium (Holly)
- Catalpa bignonioides
- Laburnham x waterei (Golden Rain Tree)



Perennials, Biennials and Annuals

- Verbena bonariensis
- Euphorbia Chariacas (Spurge)
- Nepeta (Catmint)
- Salvia family (including ornamental and Herb cultivars)
- Alcea rosea (Hollyhock)
- Digitalis purpurea (Foxglove)
- Geum
- Solidago (Golden Rod)
- Nicotiana sylvestris (Tobacco plant)
- Zaluzianska ovata (Night scented Phlox)
- Helianthus (Sunflowers)
- Rudbeckia (Coneflowers)
- Echinacea
- Ami majus and other members of the carrot family
- Scabious (Pin cushion flower)
- Cirsium rivulare
- Silene caroliniana (Pink Champion)
- Chrysanthemum leucanthemum (Ox-eye daisy)
- Myositis sylvatica (Forget-me-not)
- Polygonatum (Solomons seal)
- Erysimum cheiri "Bowles Mauve"
- Achillea Millefolium (Yarrow)
- Hellebores (Christmas Rose)
- Cyclamen
- Agapanthus africanus
- Primula vulgaris
- Primula veris
- Primula elatior
- Dicentra spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)
- Narcissus
- Tulips
- Fritillaria meleagris (Snake's head fritillary)
- Muscari latifolium (Grape Hyacinth)
- Alliums
- Poppies
- Anemone

- Dandelions
 - Clover
 - Daisy
 - Ranunculus
 - Phaecalia
- } wild flowers (weeds)

Shrubs

- Photinia fraseri
- Mahonia japonica
- Ceonothus (Californian Lilac)
- Fatsia japonica
- Skimmia japonica "Rubella"
- Cytisus
- Choysia (Mexican Orange Blossom)
- Buddleja davidii
- Hydrangea (selected species)
- Erica (Heathers)
- Sarcococca confusa (Christmas Box)
- Caryopteris x clanodensis
- Hedera helix (Common Ivy)
- Lonicera Fragrantissima
- Chimonanthus Praecox
- Lavandula sp. (All, English and French)

Climbers

- Jasmine
- Honeysuckle
- Cornilla
- Wisteria
- Hedera
- Climbing Hydrangea
- Passionflower
- Clematis

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