

INFORMATION

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Plants To Encourage WILDLIFE



Encourage wildlife to your garden to help maintain wildlife populations

SHRUBS

KEY Butterflies = (A) Bees = (B) Birds = (C)

Aucuba (C)
Azalea (B)
Berberis (B, C)
Buddleia (A, B, C)
Callicarpa (C)
Ceanothus (B)
Chaenomeles (B, C)
Cistus (B)
Cotoneaster (B, C)
Cytisus (B)
Daphne (B, C)
Elaeagnus (B)
Escallonia (B)

Euonymus europaeus (C)
Fuchsia (B)
Hebe (A, C)
Hedera (B)
Hypericum (C)
Ilex (B, C)
Lavandula (A)
Ligustrum (A)
Mahonia (C)
Malus (B, C)
Olearia (B)
Pernettya (C)
Prunus (B, C)



Perovskia (B)
Potentilla (B)
Pyracantha (B, C)
Rhus (B, C)
Rhododendron (B)
Ribes odoratum (B, C)
Sambucus (A, B)
Skimmia (B, C)
Sorbus (C)
Spiraea (B)
Symphoricarpos (B, C)
Syringa (A, B, C)
Ulex (B)
Viburnum (B, C)
Weigela (B)

For many people the wildlife which some flowers attract is an important bonus. Butterflies are attracted by the nectar - small plants should be planted in clumps and not singly, as masses of flowers are required. Birds are attracted to berries, seeds, insects etc on the plants. To attract winter birds, do not cut off seed heads on border plants.

FLOWERS

Achillea (A)
Alyssum (A)
Aster (A, B)
Aubrieta (B)
Calendula (A)
Cirsium (B)
Centaurea (A, B, C)



Chrysanthemum (A)
Dianthus (A, B)
Digitalis (B)
Echinacea (A)
Echinops (B)
Eupatorium (A, B)
Helianthus (C)
Helichrysum (A)
Heliotrope (A, B)
Hosta (B)
Iberis (A)
Lantana (A)
Lithodora (B)
Lunaria (A, C)
Monarda (A)
Nasturtium (A)

Nepeta (B)
Papaver (B, C)
Scabiosa (A, B)
Sedum (A, B)
Solidago (A, B)

