

Bee-Friendly Garden Plants

These bee friendly herbaceous perennial plants have been carefully selected to supply nectar and pollen to bumblebees and other pollinating insects throughout their flying season. The plants are perennial so should come back year after year with very little maintenance. They are fairly resilient but will need watering and weeding to keep them productive and looking their best.

If you would like more information on planting and habitat management for wildlife please visit our website www.wildoxfordshire.org.uk/communityresources or contact roselle@wildoxfordshire.org.uk.



Helleborus orientalis

Cut down to ground in Jan or Feb as this will show off the new emerging flowers and reduce foliar diseases. Dies back to below ground level each year in autumn, then fresh new growth appears again in spring.



Pulmonaria 'Diana Clare'

Remove old leaves after flowering.



Aquilegia vulgaris

Will self seed. Cut back flower stalk after flowering cut back leaves when they start to decompose.



Allium hollandicum 'Purple Sensation'

Dies back to below ground level each year in autumn, fresh new growth appears in spring. Clear the leaves from the bed once they start to decompose. Split and divide large clumps in autumn or spring.



Geranium maculatum 'Ing. Var.'

Prune after flowering; remove flowered stems and old leaves to encourage the production of fresh leaves and flowers.



Rosmarinus 'Arp'

Can become straggly if left un-pruned. Prune after the first main flush of flowers. Regular picking of the tips of the branches for cooking helps keep the plant bushy and compact. Avoid hard pruning into old wood.



Rosmarinus 'Miss Jessop's Variety'

To ensure a plentiful supply of young, succulent leaves, snip the leaves regularly.



Geranium phaeum

In midsummer rejuvenate plants that are beginning to look jaded, by removing old flowered stems and leaves. Lift and divide large colonies in spring.



Digitalis purpurea

This perennial dies back to below ground level each year in autumn, then fresh new growth appears again in spring. Will self seed so if you don't want more foxgloves cut down flower stalk after flowering.



Hebe rakaiensis

Needs minimal pruning. Remove misplaced or frost damaged branches in late spring.



Nepeta x faassenii 'Walker's Low'

When clipped back after the first flush in June, it flowers through to early autumn. Dies back to below ground level each year in autumn, then fresh new growth appears again in spring.



Hyssopus officinalis

This herb is semi-evergreen, so it can lose some of its leaves in winter. In more exposed gardens, it may lose them all, but then fresh new foliage appears again in spring. Lift and divide congested colonies in spring.



Origanum vulgare

This herb dies back to below ground level each year in autumn, then fresh new growth appears again in spring. Cut back old faded flower-heads and stems in spring.



Stachys byzantina

This perennial dies back to below ground level each year in autumn, then fresh new growth appears again in spring. Avoid excessive winter wet and lift and divide large clumps in early spring.



Nepeta x faassenii 'Persian Blue'

Cut back after flowering to keep the plant compact. Dies back to below ground level each year in autumn, then fresh new growth appears again in spring. Lift and divide large clumps in spring, replanting divided specimens with lots of well-rotted organic matter. If powdery mildew becomes a problem prune out the affected areas.



Salvia nemorosa 'Pink Friesland'

To prolong flowering remove the flower spikes as soon they start to fade. This perennial dies back to below ground level each year in autumn, then fresh new growth appears again in spring. Apply a generous 5-7cm (2-3in) mulch of well-rotted garden compost or manure around the base of the plant in spring.



Salvia nemorosa 'Caradonna'

See Salvia nemorosa 'Pink Friesland'.



Calamintha nepeta

Cut back in Autumn.



Echinops sphaerocephalus 'Arctic Glow'

Cut down to the ground after flowering to encourage a second flush of flowers. Lift and divide congested colonies in autumn or spring.



Sedum spectabile 'Autumn Joy'

The dried flowerheads look great left during the winter. In February and March cut back the old flowerheads and apply a generous 5-7cm (2-3in) mulch of well-rotted garden compost or manure around the base of the plant.

Bee-Friendly Flowering Plants: The Months They Flower

