



# POLLINATOR FRIENDLY GARDENING

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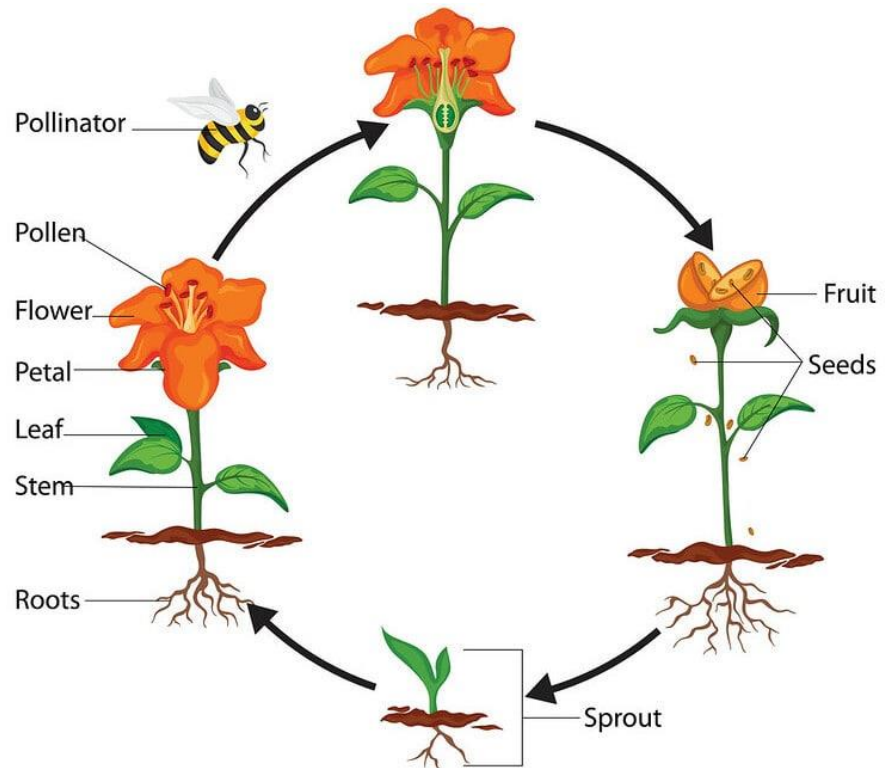


# WHAT IS POLLINATION?

**Every living organism needs to create offspring for the next generation**

**Pollination is the act of transferring pollen grains from the male part a flower to the female part to enable fertilisation to take place**

**Pollen can be transferred by an animal or by the wind**

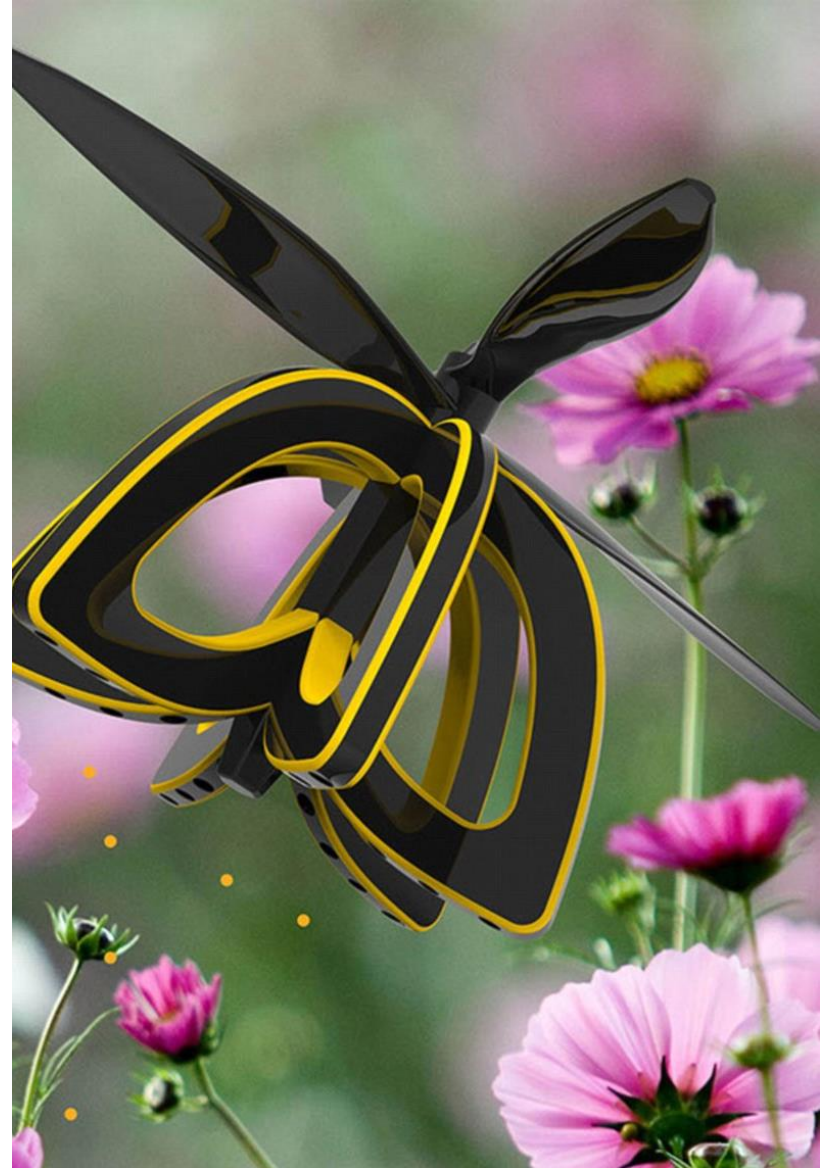


**WHAT PERCENTAGE OF PLANTS ARE POLLINATED BY ANIMALS?**

A close-up photograph of a bee on a pink flower. The bee is positioned on the yellow stamens of the flower, which is in sharp focus. The background is a soft-focus field of similar pink flowers and green foliage. Overlaid on the lower half of the image is bold yellow text.

**87%**  
**OF PLANTS ARE**  
**POLLINATED BY**  
**ANIMALS**









**WHICH ANIMALS POLLINATE  
PLANTS IN THE UK?**





# INSECTS



# INSECTS ARE FACING AN APOCALYPSE

**41%**  
**OF INSECT SPECIES**  
**THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION**

## **Main causes:**

- **Pesticide use**
- **Habitat loss**
- **Climate change**





# **SOME GOOD NEWS**

**It's not too late to reverse the trend**

**Insects breed rapidly and have the  
capacity to bounce back**

**WE MUST ACT NOW!**

## **HOW?**

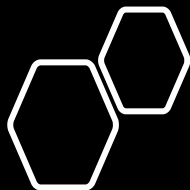


A person wearing a wide-brimmed hat, safety glasses, a white respirator mask, and yellow gloves is spraying a plant with an orange and white spray bottle. The background is a blurred green field.

**Reduce pesticide use**

**Dispose of unwanted  
chemical safely**



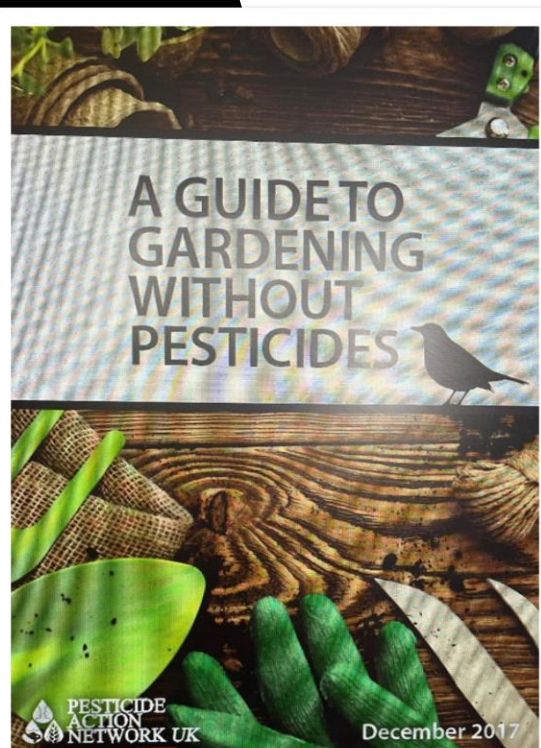


**For more  
information/help  
with reducing  
pesticide use &  
persuading  
others to do the  
same:**



**PESTICIDE  
ACTION  
NETWORK UK**

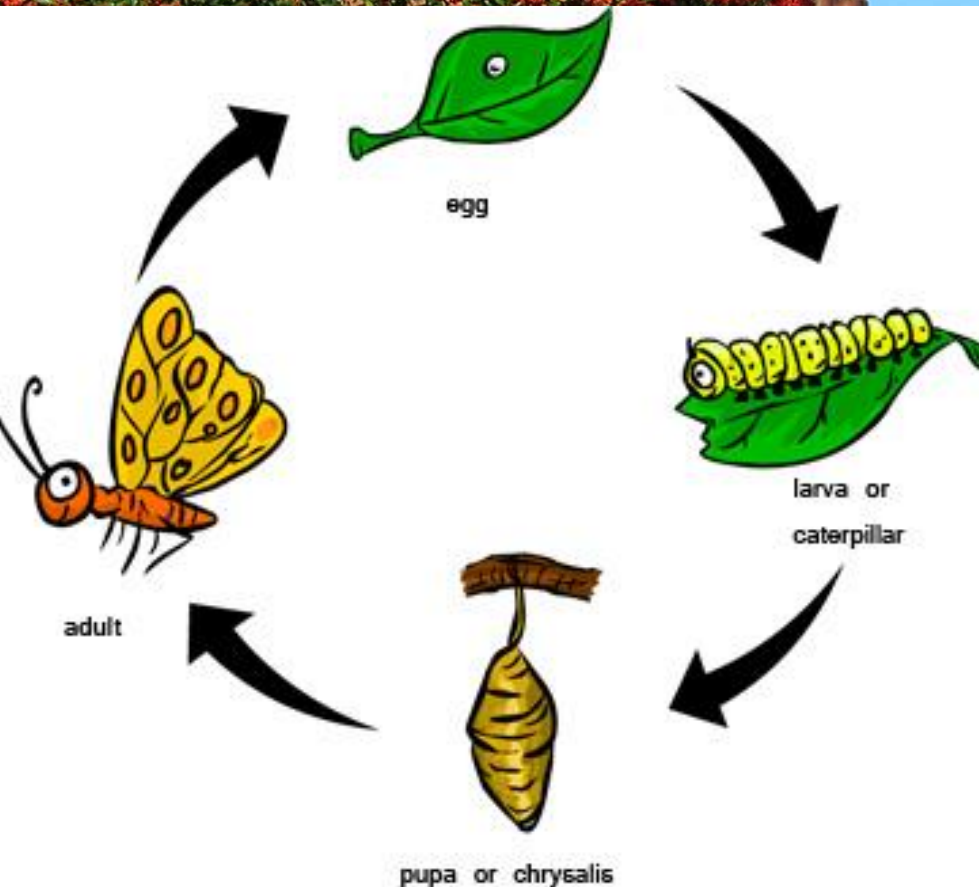
Promoting safe and sustainable alternatives to hazardous pesticides



**<https://www.pan-uk.org/pesticide-free/>**



**GARDENS COVER 5% OF UK LAND**  
**ALL GARDENS HAVE POTENTIAL TO BE GREAT**  
**HABITATS FOR POLLINATORS**



**POLLINATORS NEED**  
**MORE**  
**THAN FLOWERS**



# WILDER LAWNS















**HEALTHY SOIL = HEALTHY BUGS**



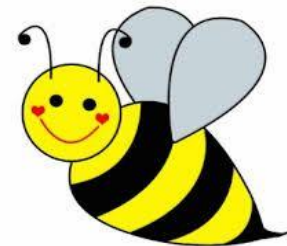




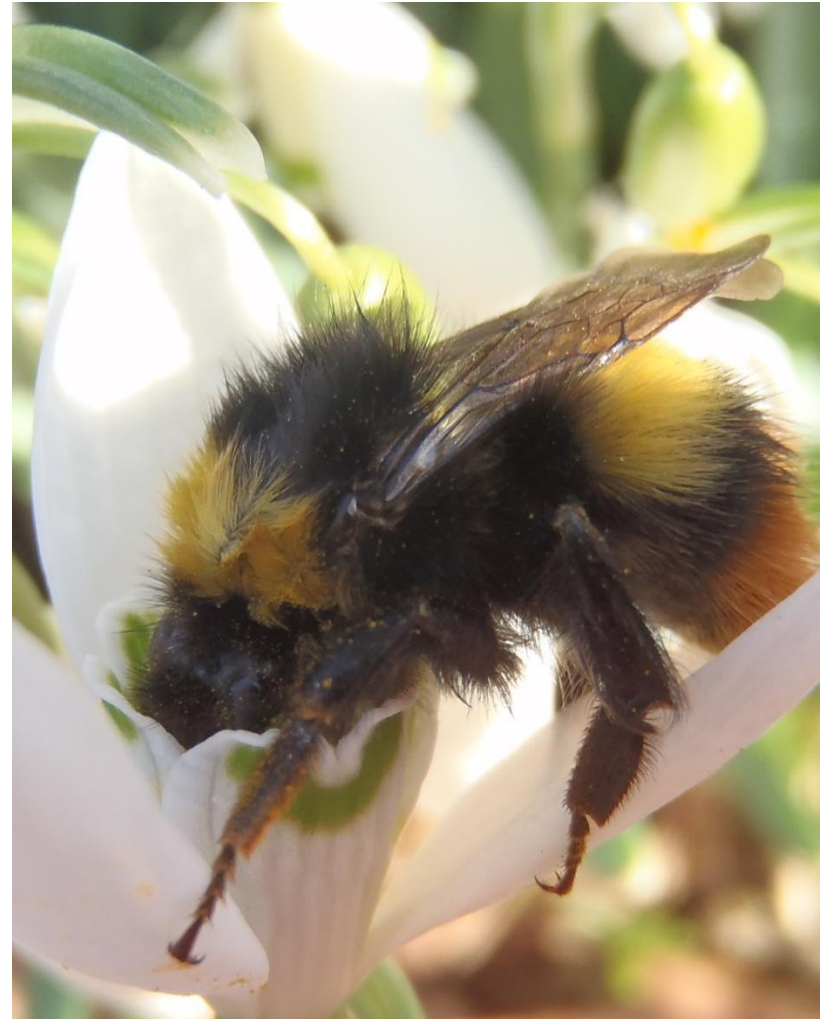




**WATER**





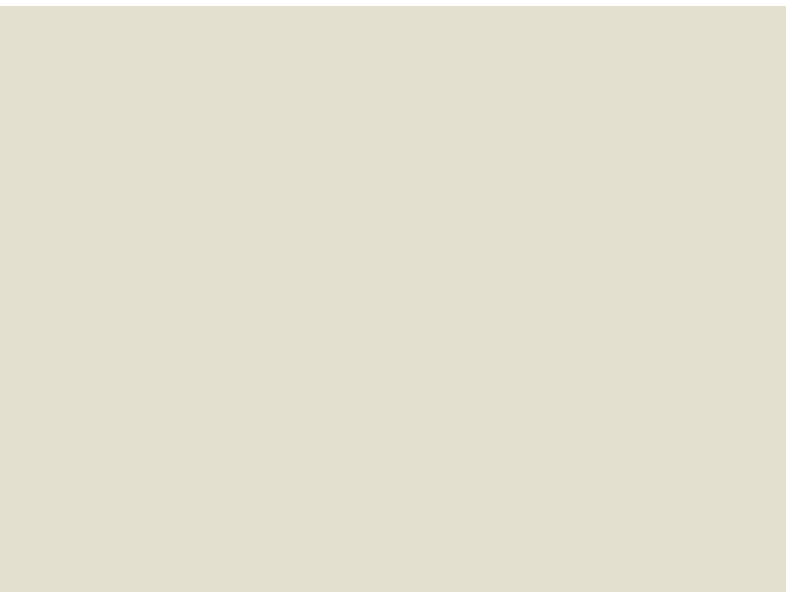


**Bumblebee Conservation  
Trust**





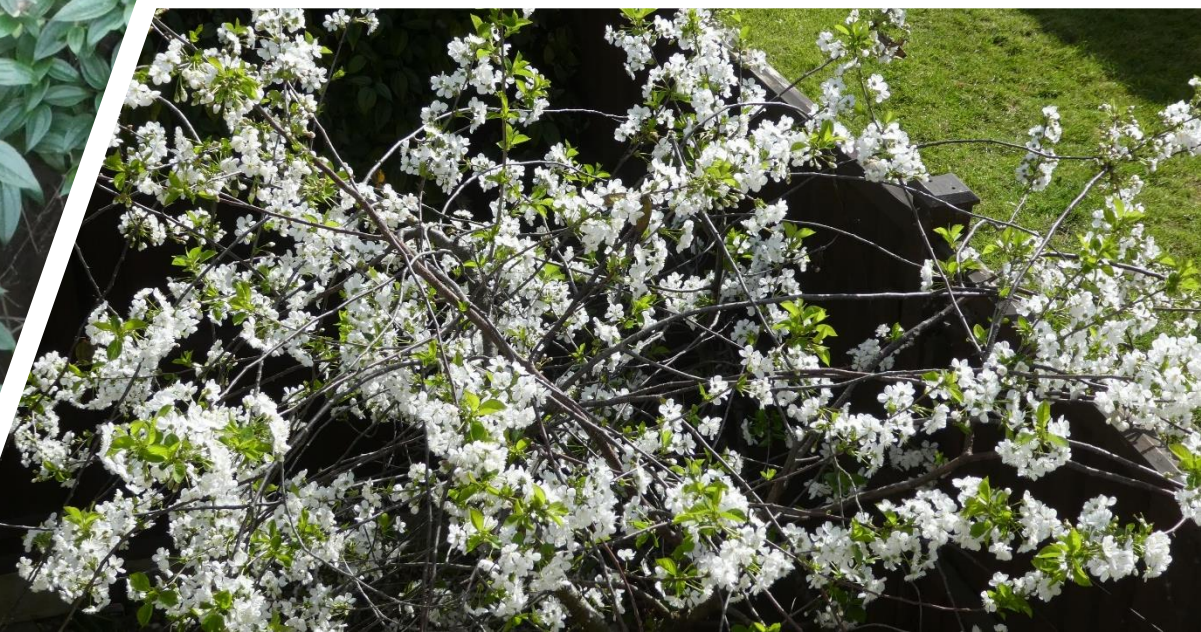




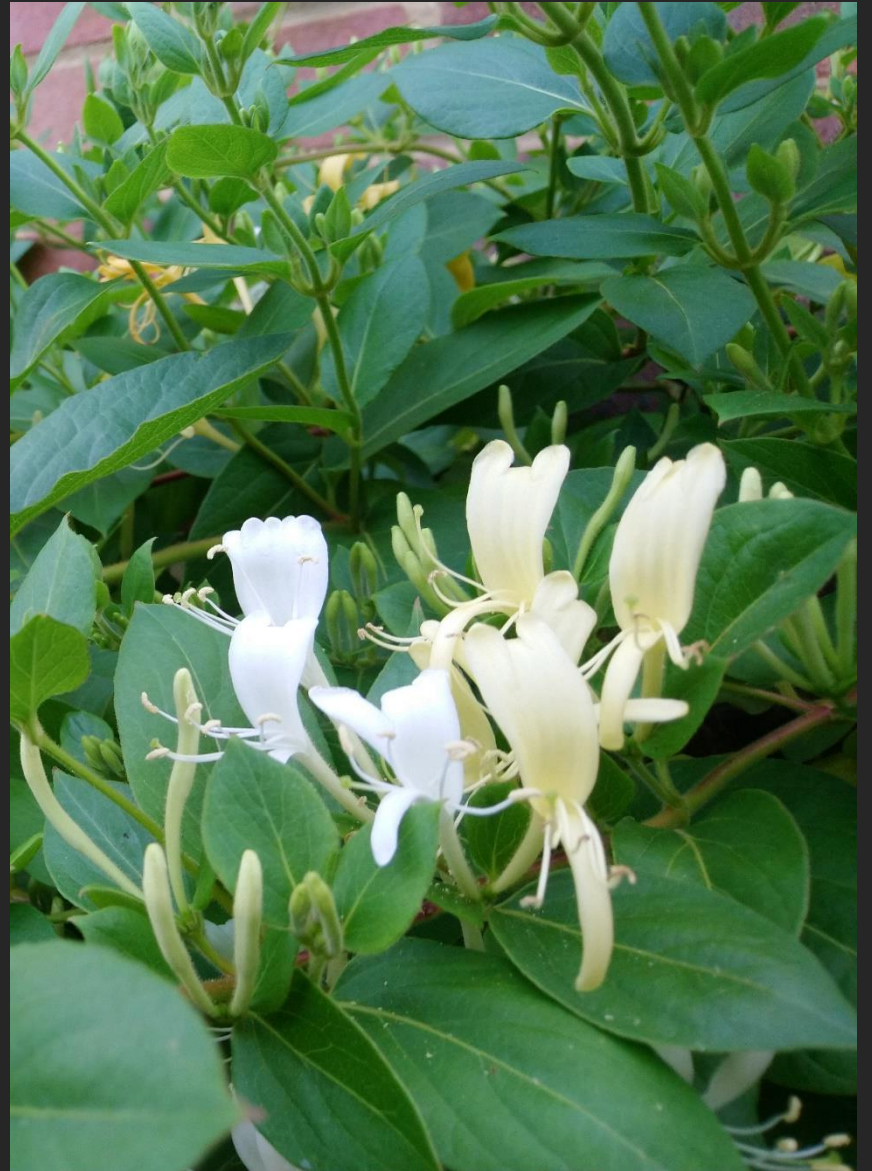


















## Spring

- T** Crab apple (*Malus*)
- P** Lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*)
- A Bi** Honesty (*Lunaria annua*)
- P** Hardy geranium, cranesbill (*Geranium*)

## Summer

- P** Bergamot, bee balm (*Monarda didyma*)
- A** Borage (*Borago officinalis*)
- A** Cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*)
- P Bi** Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*)
- P** Globe thistle (*Echinops ritro*)
- P** Ice plant (*Sedum spectabile*)
- A** Poached-egg plant (*Limnanthes*)
- A** Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*)

## Autumn

- P** Common bistort (*Persicaria bistorta*)
- Cl S** Common ivy, English ivy (*Hedera helix*)
- A P** Dahlia (*Dahlia*)  
(needs frost-free to overwinter)
- S** Hardy fuchsia (*Fuchsia*)

## Winter

- S** Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*)
- S** Shrubby honeysuckle (*Lonicera x purpusil*)
- Bu** Winter flowering crocus (*Crocus*)



**These booklets can be  
downloaded from our website  
<https://www.kentwildlifetrust.org.uk/wilder-gardens>**



## Top butterfly plants to lure in the butterflies

**Spring:** Primroses, sweet William, native bluebells, bugle, forget-me-not, cuckoo flower.

**Summer:** Cornflower, French marigold, knapweed, marjoram, scabious, thistle, purple loosestrife, hemp agrimony, bramble, and many herbs, including marjoram, thyme, lavender and sage.

**Autumn:** Flowering ivy, asters, ice plant, hebe, buddleia, verbenas.

## Top larval food plants

**Lady's-smock**, *Cardamine pratensis* (orange-tip butterfly), good for wetter soil.

**Bird's foot trefoil**, *Lotus corniculatus* (common blue butterfly).

**Common sorrel**, *Rumex acetosa* (small copper butterfly).

**Fescue grass**, *Festuca* sp (meadow brown butterfly).

**Holly**, *Ilex aquifolium* (holly blue butterfly).

**Ivy**, *Hedera helix* (holly blue butterfly).

**Nasturtium**, *Tropaeolum majus* (large white, small white and green-veined white butterflies).

**Yorkshire fog grass**, *Holcus lanatus* (marbled white, speckled wood and small skipper butterflies).

**Stinging nettles**, *Urtica dioica* (comma, peacock, red admiral and small tortoiseshell), requires a large area.







# SMALL SPACES





# CONTAINERS & WINDOW BOXES







**A POLLINATOR FRIENDLY  
GARDEN WILL BE GOOD  
FOR ALL WILDLIFE**

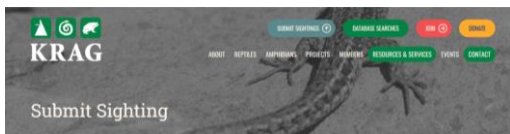


Help us take **nature's pulse** by joining the **Big Butterfly Count**.

The Big Butterfly Count is a UK-wide survey aimed at helping us assess the health of our



**Various conservation organisations will appreciate records of the wildlife that visits your garden**





# MAIN CAUSES OF INSECT LOSS

- Pesticide use
- Habitat loss
- Climate change

**Healthy ecosystems (with more biodiversity) - more resilient to climate change - more able to maintain supply of ecosystem services on which our prosperity and wellbeing depend such as pollination**

**Nature based solutions**





# COME & MEET SOME OF THE TEAM

## OPEN GARDENS with wildlife advice & plant stalls

- 1 Wateringbury Open Garden  
Sunday 10 April
- 2 Gravesend Open Garden  
Sunday 8 May
- 3 Shorne Open Garden  
Sunday 29 May
- 4 Minster Open Garden  
Sunday 19 June
- 5 Lydden Open Garden  
Saturday 25 June
- 6 Doddington Open Garden  
**Sunday 7 August**
- 7 Great Chart Open Garden  
Sunday 31 July
- 8 East Farleigh Open Garden  
Saturday 20 August

**New addition**  
**Sun 25 Sep Faversham**

**Booking advisable – for more details:**

01622 662012  
[kentwildlifetrust.org.uk/wilder-gardens](http://kentwildlifetrust.org.uk/wilder-gardens)

