









Pickering Environment Group









Wildflower Verge Trial





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		<p>Black Medic</p> <p>An annual or short lived perennial, 'clover like' wildflower that's very similar in appearance to lesser trefoil. It's happiest growing on dry, nutrient deficient soils in grassland or disturbed soils. A member of the 'pea' family, black medic attracts many pollinating insects, including bees, butterflies and moths.</p>
		<p>Blue Flax</p> <p>The leaves and seed of flaxes are considered desirable forages for deer, antelope, and birds. Flax plants may also provide some cover for selected small bird species. They provide diversity to the plant community.</p>
		<p>Broad Leaved Dock</p> <p>A common plant that grows on waste ground, in hedgerows, gardens and roadside verges, and next to water all over the UK. An abundant perennial, flower spikes appear from June to October.</p> <p>Broad-leaved dock is one of the foodplants of the caterpillars of the Small copper butterfly.</p>
		<p>Bush Vetch</p> <p>Bush vetch is a member of the pea and clover family (legumes). It can be found scrambling through many different habitats, including woodland edges, rough grassland, roadside verges and scrubland. Lilac flowers appear between April and November attracting bumblebees and Honeybees. Weevils, beetles and caterpillars also feed on Bush vetch.</p>

		<p>Common Yarrow</p> <p>Noted for attracting wildlife, Yarrow is one of the best producers of nectar in relation to the small space the plant occupies. Attracts birds, butterflies, bees, hoverflies and many other insects.</p>
		<p>Cuckoo Flower</p> <p>Cuckoo Flower or Lady's Smock as it is also known, like other early wildflowers provides a nectar source for Butterflies, Bees and other insects in early spring, making it a great addition to a wild flower or wildlife garden.</p>
		<p>European Field Pansy</p> <p>The delicate Field pansy is a wild relative of our garden pansy and can be found in fields and on waste ground and roadside verges. Its long-stalked, pale yellow flowers can be found winding their way through the grasses from April to October. They are annuals, so they live for one growing season, flowering, seeding and dying off. Only the dormant seeds survive, ready for the next season.</p>
		<p>Fox and Cubs</p> <p>Fox and Cubs is an important source of nectar for bees, butterflies, and other pollinators. Its bright orange-red flowers are particularly attractive to bees, which are essential for pollinating many of our food crops.</p>

	<p>Germander Speedwell</p> <p>Germander speedwell is an excellent nectar source for solitary bees and can be grown in the garden. Its blue flowers look very pretty when carpeting a flowery meadow; keep the grass short in early spring to allow it to grow through, then raise the cutting level of your mower later on.</p>
	<p>Hogweed</p> <p>Hogweed is abundant in hedgerows, roadside verges, waste grounds and rough grasslands. A member of the carrot family, it displays large, umbrella-like clusters of creamy-white flowers between May and August which are attractive to a range of insects.</p>
	<p>Long Smooth Headed Poppy</p> <p>The Long-headed Poppy is a beautiful and fascinating plant that is well adapted to a variety of habitats. It is easy to grow and is a great plant for attracting pollinators to your garden. If you are looking for a striking and easy-to-grow addition to your garden, the Long-headed Poppy is definitely worth considering.</p>
	<p>Love in a Mist</p> <p><i>Nigella damascena</i>'s natural flowering period is from June to September, when the love-in-a-mist blossoms are bound to attract plenty of bees and other helpful pollinators.</p>

	<p>Smooth Meadow Grass</p> <p>Smooth Meadow-grass is an important species for wildlife, providing habitat and food for a variety of species such as songbirds and small mammals. The grass can be found in a variety of habitats, from grasslands and meadows to wetlands and forest edges.</p>
	<p>Spiny Sow Thistle</p> <p>Sow thistle is a springtime flower that pops up in lawns, fields and roadsides with abandon. This tall, prickly, yellow-flowered plant with fluffy seedheads is related to dandelions and sunflowers. Although it is a hardy perennial wildflower, most people consider sow thistle a perennial problem. It is usually mowed down well before it has a chance to flower and produce an abundance of white windborne seeds.</p>
	<p>White Clover</p> <p>White clover is a common plant of grassy areas, from lawns to pastures, roadsides to meadows, as both a wild and sown flower. The famous trefoil leaves are collected by Wood Mice and are one of the foodplants of the common blue butterfly; the flowers appear from May to October and are sought after by all kinds of bumblebees.</p>
	<p>Wood Avens</p> <p>A common plant of hedgerows and woodlands, wood avens is also known as 'herb bennet'. Small, quickly drooping, yellow flowers appear on slender stems from May to August and are a good source of nectar. Wood avens is also a foodplant of the caterpillars of the grizzled skipper butterfly.</p>

Full list of species:

Black Medic

Blue Flax

Broad-Leaved Dock

Bull Thistle

Bush Vetch

Common Dandelion

Creeping Buttercup

Common Daisy

Common Yarrow

Cuckooflower

European Field Pansy

Fox and Cubs

Germander Speedwell

Hogweed

Long Smooth-headed Poppy

Love-in-a-Mist

Meadow Buttercup

Ragwort

Ribwort Plantain

Smooth Meadow Grass

Spiny Sow Thistle

White Clover

Wood Avens

Woodruff