

Bee Plant List

Almond, *Prunus dulcis*
 Allium, *Allium*
 Bell flower, *Campanula*
 Bergamot, *Monarda*
 Blue globe thistle, *Echinops*
 Borage, *Borago officinalis*
 Blackberry, *Rubus*
 Blackthorn (Sloe),
 Prunus spinosa
 Brassicas (left to flower)
 Broad bean, *Vicia faba*
 Broom, *Cytisus*
 Candy tuft, *Iberis*
 Canterbury bells, *Campanula*
 Catmint, *Nepeta*
 Chives, *Allium schoenoprasum*
 Columbine, *Aquilegia*
 Comfrey, *Symphytum officinalis*
 Cone flower, *Echinacea*
 Corn flower, *Centaurea cyanus*
 Cosmos, *Cosmos bipinnatus*
 Courgette, *Cucurbita*
 Dead nettles, *Lamium*
 Ever lasting sweet pea,
 Lathyrus grandiflora
 Field garlic, *Allium oleraceum*
 Forget me nots, *Myosotis*
 Fox glove, *Digitalis*
 French marigolds, *Tagetes*
 Geranium (old fashioned
 hardy) *maculatum*
 Giant bell flower,
 Campanula latifolia
 Globe artichoke,
 Cynara cardunculus
 Golden rod, *Solidago*
 Gorse, *Ulex europaeus*
 Grape hyacinth, *Muscari*
 Hazel, *Corylus*
 Heather, *Erica and Ling*
 Holly, *Ilex*
 Holly hock, *Alcea rosea*
 Honesty, *Lunaria annua*
 Honey suckle, *Lonicera*
 Horse chestnut, *Aesculus*
 Hyssop, *Hyssopus officinalis*
 Ice plant, *Sedum*
 Ivy, *Hedera*

Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*
 Liatris , *Liatris spicata*
 Lavender, *Lavandula*
 Leek, *Allium porrum*
 Love-in -the-mist, *Nigella*
 Lungwort, *Pulmonaria*
 Marigold, *Calendula*
 Mint, *Mentha*
 Musk mallow, *Malva moschata*
 Nasturtium, *Tropaeolum majus*
 Oriental poppy,
 Papaver orientalis
 Poached egg plant,
 Linmanthes douglasii
 Poppy, *Papaver*
 Potato Vine,
 Solanum jasminoides
 Primrose, *Primula vulgaris*
 Purple toadflax, *Linaria purpurea*
 Raspberry, *Rubus idaeus*
 Red campion, *Silene dioica*
 Red clover, *Trifolium pratense*
 Red hot poker, *Kniphofia*
 Rocket , *Eruca vesicaria*
 Rosemary, *Rosmarinus*
 Runner bean,
 Phaseolus coccineus
 Sage, *Salvia officinalis*
 Salvia, *Salvia*
 Scabious, *Scabiosa*
 Snap dragon, *Antirrhinum*
 Strawberry, *Fragaria*
 Sun flower, *Helianthus*
 Sweet pea, *Lathyrus*
 Thrift, *Armeria maritime*
 Thyme, *Thymus*
 Verbena, *Verbena bonariensis*
 Wall flower, *Cherianthus*
 White clover, *Trifolium ripens*
 Wild marjoram,
 Origanum vulgare
 Wild strawberry, *Fragaria vesca*
 Willow herb, *Epilobium*

And many more....

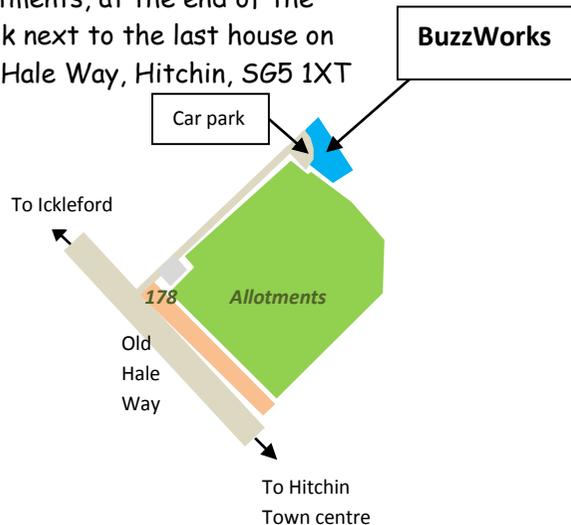
Over 60 of the plants above
 are on display in the
 BuzzWorks Flower Garden

BuzzWorks is run by volunteer beekeepers and gardeners to increase public awareness of the importance of bees to the environment and how to help them thrive. The Discovery Centre includes a Bee Flower Garden, an educational exhibition about the world of the bee, a demonstration area, a plant nursery and an apiary.

BuzzWorks is open to visitors on selected days between May and September. Group visits by arrangement.

See www.buzzworks.org.uk for details.

Find us on the edge of the Old Hale Way Allotments, at the end of the track next to the last house on Old Hale Way, Hitchin, SG5 1XT



To join the Buzzworks team - or arrange a group visit - contact Buzzworks Administrator by email at buzzworksweb@gmail.com

Disabled and limited parking is available at the site. Please park in Old Hale Way if full.



Hitchin's Bee Discovery Centre

Bee Garden Information



The garden is part of BuzzWorks Bee Discovery Centre which includes an exhibition on the world of the honeybee.



How Bees make Honey

Bees collect nectar and pollen from flowers. They carry the nectar back to the hive in their honey stomachs and pollen in pollen baskets on their hind legs. The nectar is stored in wax cells, where the bees evaporate the excess water and add enzymes to make honey. The honey provides food for the bees over winter enabling the colony to survive from year to year. Watch bees at work in the Observation Hive .



Bee Friendly Gardens

Gardens and allotments can provide the diversity of plants needed to feed bees continually from February to the end of October. Plant a variety of annuals, bi-annuals and perennials in large groups, including vegetables, fruit trees and shrubs. Ponds with pebble or gravel banks enable the bees to drink safely from pockets of warm water.

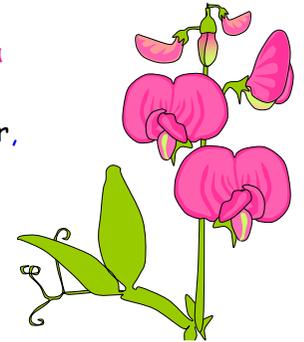
Gardening tip

Add plants that are rich in pollen and nectar to your garden

Everlasting sweet pea

Lathyrus grandiflora

Hardy, perennial climber, up to 1.5m. Dark or pale pink flowers. Needs sun and good drainage.



Sow from March/May or Sept/Nov.

Lightly fork and rake over weed free soil. Sow in clusters of 5 - 10 seeds over an area of about 20 cm square. Or sow in a 20 cm pot to plant out April/May. Water the area well and again in dry weather. Grow next to a supporting structure

Collect your own seed for next year

Sweet pea seeds are formed in pods; collect the pods just before they split open. Put in an envelope and store in a cool dry place.



Honey bees on a poached egg plant & a wild bee on comfrey

Why honeybees and wild bees need your help

In the last 50 years the habitat for wild bees and beneficial flowering plants has been greatly reduced. The number of honeybee colonies has also declined over the last 20 years since the arrival of varroa mites to the UK, which transmit viruses that lower bees' resistance to disease. Honey bees cannot now survive without beekeepers to look after them and flowers to feed from.