

## Bee Plant List

Almond, *Prunus dulcis*  
 Allium, *Allium*  
 Bell flower, *Campanula*  
 Bergamont, *Monarda*  
 Blue globe thistle, *Echinops*  
 Borage, *Borago officinalis*  
 Blackberry, *Rubus*  
 Blackthorne(Sloe),  
*Prunus spinosa*  
 Brassicas left to flower  
 Broad bean, *Vicia faba*  
 Broom, *Cytisus*  
 Candy tuft, *Iberis*  
 Canterbury bells, *Campanula medium*  
 Catmint, *Nepeta*  
 Chives, *Allium schoenoprasum*  
 Columbine, *Aquilegia*  
 Comfrey, *Symphytum officinalis*  
 Cone flower, *Echinacea*  
 Corn flower, *Centurea cyanus*  
 Cosmos, *Cosmos bipinnatus*  
 Courgette, *Cucurbita*  
 Dead nettles, *Lamium*  
 Ever lasting sweet pea,  
*Lathymus grandiflora*  
 Field garlic, *Allium oleraceum*  
 For get me nots, *Mytilus*  
 Fox glove, *Digitalis*  
 French marigolds, *Tagetes*  
 Geranium (old fashioned hardy) *maculatum*  
 Giant bell flower, *Campanula latifolia*  
 Globe artichoke, *Cynora cardunculuss*  
 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 periclymeium*  
 Horse chestnut, *Crataegus*  
 Hyssop, *Hyssopus officinalis*  
 Ice plant, *Sedum*

Ivy, *Hedra*  
 Knapweed, *Centurea nigra*  
 Lateris, *Lateris spicata*  
 Lavender, *Lavendula*  
 Leek, *Allium porrum*  
 Love-in -the-mist, *Nigella*  
 Lungwort, *Polumaria*  
 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 idaeas*  
 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, *Lathymus*  
 Thrift, *Armeria maritima*  
 Thyme, *Thymus*  
 Verbena, *Verbena bonariensis*  
 Wall flower, *Cheiranthus*  
 White clover, *Trifolium*  
 Wild marjoram,  
*Origanum vulgare*  
 Wild strawberry, *Fragaria vesca*  
 Willow herb, *Epilobium*

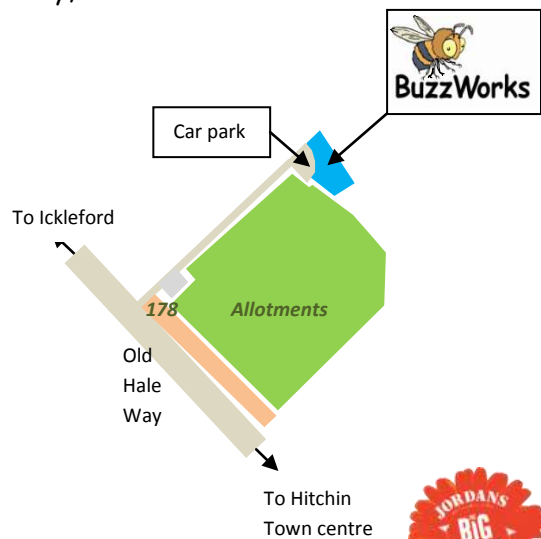
And many more....

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. BuzzWorks includes a Bee Flower Garden, an educational exhibition about bees, a Shelter for demonstrations, a Plant Nursery and an Apiary with 8 hives.

BuzzWorks is open to visitors on Weds and Sat mornings, 9am to 1pm. and for weekday group visits by arrangement.

BuzzWorks lies at the edge of Old Hale Way Allotments, reached by the track beside 178 Old Hale Way, Hitchin SG5 1XT.



\*To become a member/volunteer

\*To arrange a group visit

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Leaflet and planting information produced by BuzzWorks flower garden manager Sam Thomas, email your bee plant questions and suggestions to: [samthomas@inbox.com](mailto:samthomas@inbox.com)



# BuzzWorks

Hitchin's  
Community  
Bee Garden

## Bee and Plant Information



The BuzzWorks exhibition has been sponsored by  
Jordans Cereals



### 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 deposited in wax cells, where the bees reduce the water content by evaporation. The bees add an enzyme which breaks down the sugar molecules to make honey which they store as food. View bees at work in the Observation Hive and in the Apiary.



### Bee Friendly Gardens

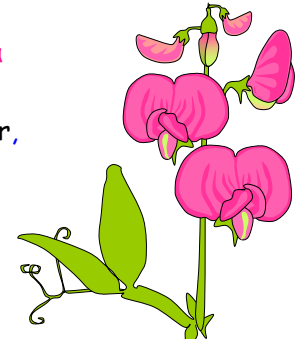
To help bees, grow plants that flower from February to November, using single flowering varieties that supply pollen and nectar. Plant a variety of annuals, biannuals and perennials in large groups. Ponds with pebble or gravel banks enable the bees to drink safely from pockets of warm water. Create or buy wild bee homes using bricks, canes and straw, and never use insecticides.

### 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 100 years the habitat for wild bees and beneficial flowering plants has been greatly reduced. Honey bee numbers have also declined in recent years because of the varroa mite and nosema disease. Bees pollinate a wide variety of vegetables nuts and fruit. We can't have bees without flowers - and we won't have seeds and fruit to eat if bees don't continue to thrive.