

Tree and hedge plants for improved habitats

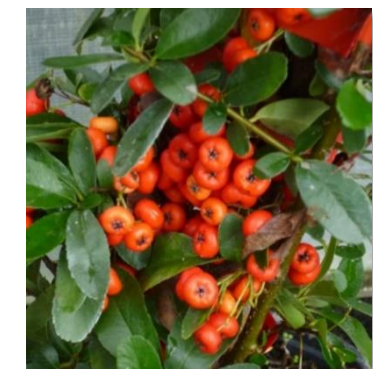
Trees:

Bird cherry (*Prunus avium*)
Common holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)
Damson (*Prunus institia*)
Domestic apple (*Malus domestica*)
Field maple (*Acer campastre*)
Gelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*)
Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)
Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)
Mountain ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*)
Oak (*Quercus robur*)
Pussy willow (*Salix caprea*)
Wayfaring tree (*Viburnum lantana*)



Hedges:

Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*)
Buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*)
Chaenomeles Japonica
Cotoneaster lacteus
Dog rose (*Rosa canina*)
Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*)
Firethorn (*Pyracantha*)
Flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineus*)
Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)
Honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*)
*Oregon grape (*Mahonia media*)*
Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*)



These plants will provide benefits in terms of roosts, protection, nest sites, and nest materials as well as food in the form of pollen, nectar, fruit, leaves, bark, sap, lichen, mosses and fungi. They will aid drainage and carbon-capture too.

Adrian Doble PhD. (January 2020)
WildCookham
The Bumblebee Conservation Trust



This free resource has been shared with Green Earth Plan CIC to support the 'Green Up Our Streets' campaign