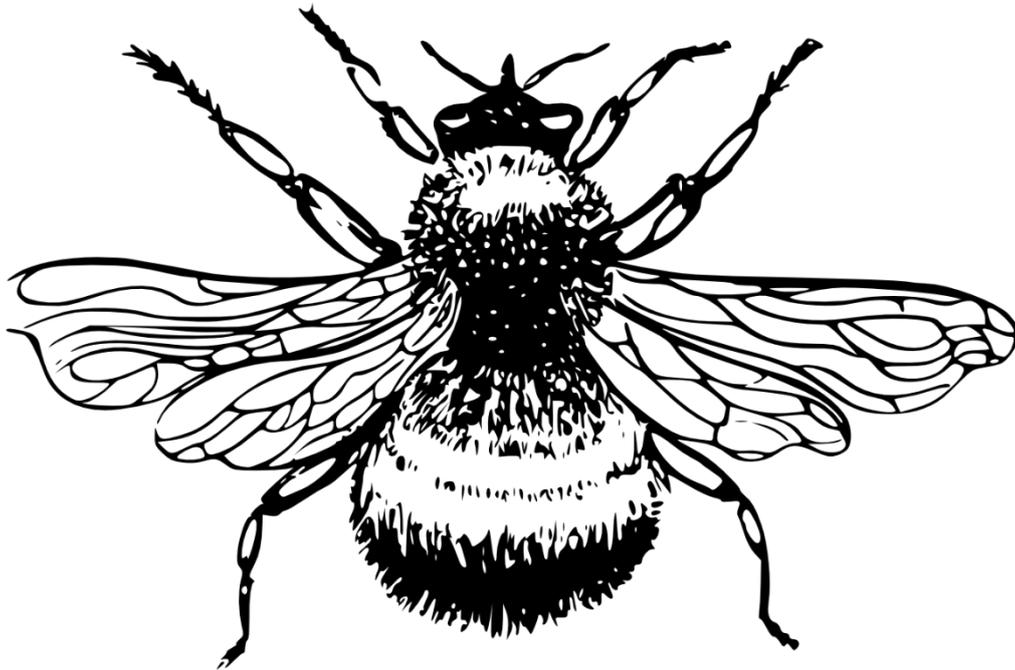




Aylett Nurseries
The Complete Garden Centre

Attracting Wildlife to your Garden

Leaflet No. 78



*A guide to attracting Birds, Bees,
Butterflies and other beneficial animals
and insects to your garden.*

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Attracting Wildlife to your Garden

Our wild animals and plants have been losing their natural homes over the years, as woodlands, hedgerows, fields, marshes and ponds have been destroyed to make way for roads, houses, factories etc, however, there are over a million acres of private gardens in Britain, not to mention the acres of land belonging to schools. Any garden, however small, and whether in the countryside or city, can be made into a nature reserve – land where wildlife finds a suitable home. We cannot expect to turn our gardens into homes for endangered animals such as otters and ospreys, but we can help a huge variety of plants and animals – remember that even common species could become rare sometime in the future, especially if they have nowhere suitable to live.

Another important reason for having a garden full of wildlife is that it is so convenient – we can study the natural world right outside our back door.

Attracting Birds to your Garden

The Importance of Birds

Birds have long been a welcome visitor to the garden, with their cheerful bird song and colourful feathers, but the main benefit to your garden is that they eat slugs, snails and other insects that you wish to deter!



Feeding Garden Birds

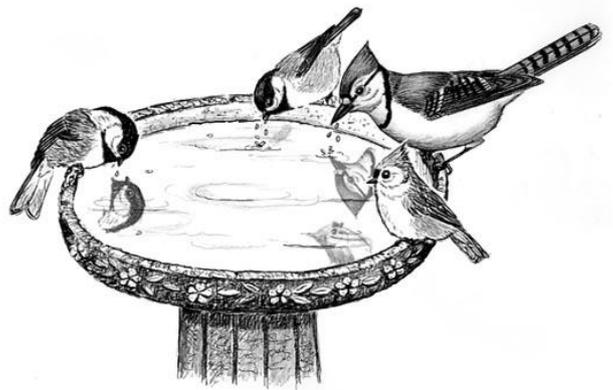
Birds appreciate being fed throughout the year, but winter is their most difficult time, when they find it hard to find their natural food, such as insects, worms, berries and seeds. Attract birds into the garden by providing food with a nut feeder, fat ball or planting plenty of berried shrubs, but remember;

- Once you begin putting out food, birds will be attracted from quite a wide area and they will come to rely on you; if you suddenly stop feeding, some of these birds may die, unable to find enough food to survive.
- Put food out at regular times - first thing in the morning is probably the best time so that there is a supply of food ready for the hungry birds emerging from a cold night.
- Don't overfeed and leave uneaten food lying around during the night. Accumulation of stale food can cause health problems for the birds and attract rats and mice.

Don't forget fresh, clean water!

Birds need water to drink and bathe in. They must be able to keep their feathers clean in order to keep warm in severe weather. A shallow-edged pond or bird bath is an ideal watering place for birds, but an upturned dustbin lid or flowerpot base will do just as well. Sink the container into the ground or raise it up on bricks to stop it wobbling about.

Keep the water clean and fresh to avoid disease. In very cold weather, keep the bath clear of ice. If the bath is made of metal or stone, a night-light underneath stops ice forming. Do not put antifreeze or salt in the water!



Where to put Food

A bird table is a convenient place to put out food but it is important to place the table in the right spot. You will want to watch and study the birds, so it needs to be not too far from the house, perhaps, for example, a few feet from the kitchen window. Cats can pose a real hazard, so bushes and trees should be more than a leap away from the table - a minimum of 2 metres. An inverted metal cone or biscuit tin around the base of a bird table will make it difficult for cats to climb up (it may also stop squirrels climbing up too!). Instead of being fixed to a post, a table could also be fixed to a wall or a window-sill.

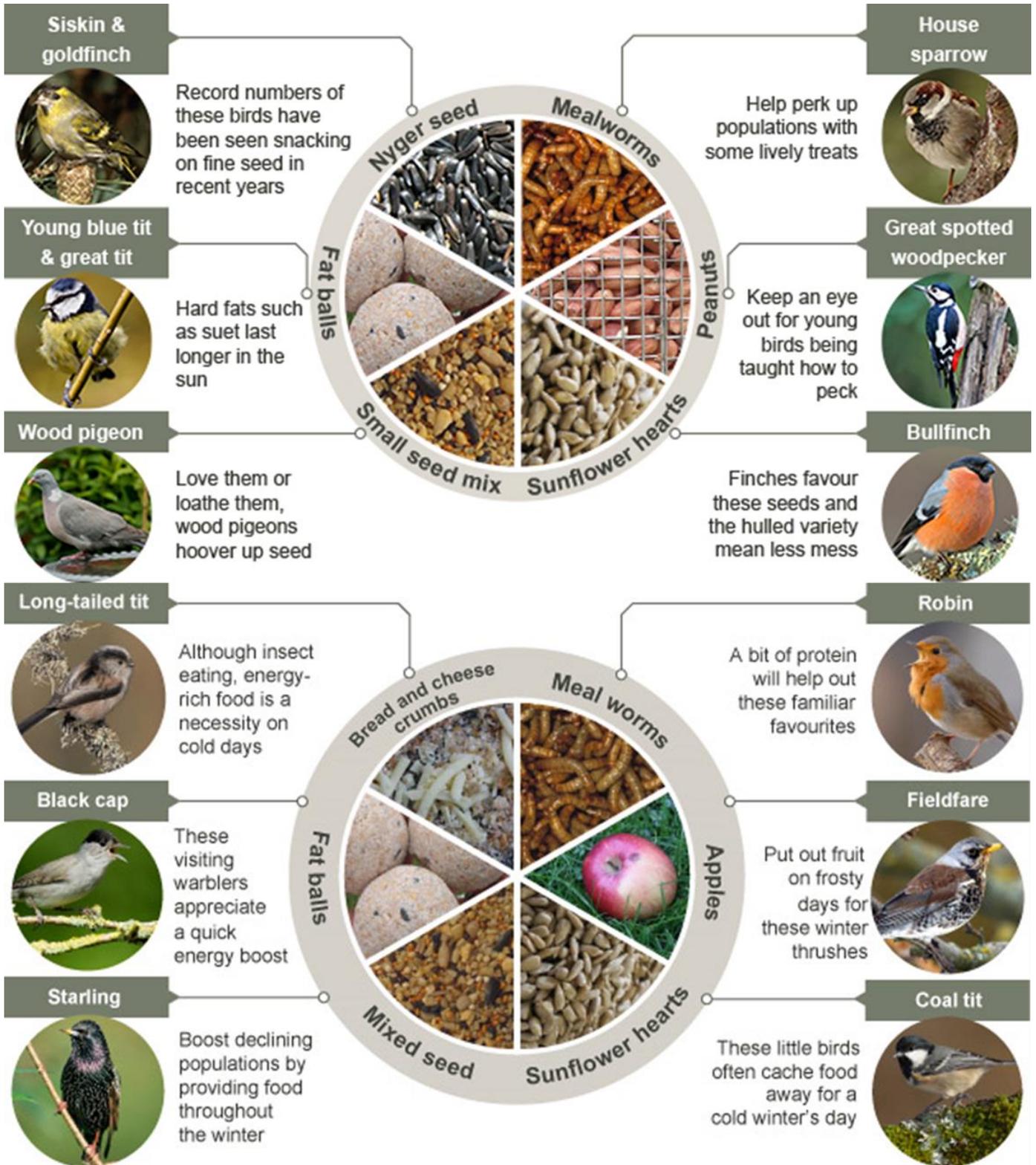
Some garden birds are reluctant to feed several feet above the ground and prefer to scratch around on the ground, so

scatter food for them on the open ground around the bird table. Hanging Bird Feeders be hung from hooks, a bird table or from branches of trees.

See our Bird Feeding & Bird Feeder Guides on the next three pages for information on what food and feeders to use for attracting different types of birds to your garden.

Bird Feeding Guide

Which Food should I buy?



Bird Feeder Guide

Which feeder for what food?

Ground Feeders *for Ground Feeder Mix*

- Providing food at ground level benefits many birds, including blackbirds, thrushes, wrens and robins.
- Scatter bird food on the lawn or patio, or use a ground feeding table. Position it well away from cover to avoid lurking cats.
- A ground feeder protector cage is a good idea if you want to protect feeding birds from predators. It can also help to prevent larger birds, such as pigeons eating all the food before the smaller birds get a look-in.
- Spacing the food out reduces competition between birds and more of them can feed at any one time.
- Sprinkle grated peanuts, suet nibbles and sprinkles or grated cheese in the borders to encourage shyer species.
- Change the area where you scatter the food every few days, and never put out more than is eaten the same day, to avoid attracting vermin.



Mesh Nut & Nibble Feeders *for Peanuts & Suet Nibbles*

- Feeders made from steel mesh are the only safe method of offering peanuts to wild birds.
- The mesh size needs to be large enough to prevent beak damage and small enough to prevent large pieces of nut from being removed – about 6 mm is a good compromise.
- These feeders can also be used to feed suet nibbles, which are a great alternative to peanuts.
- Mesh feeders may be used by tits, woodpeckers, nuthatches and other species that cling.
- Never put peanuts out in nylon mesh bags. These can trap birds' feet and cause horrible injuries or even death.



Seed Feeders

for Sunflower Seeds/Hearts & Free-flowing Feeder Seed Mix

- A seed feeder can attract many species to your garden, including sparrows, tits, finches and siskins.
- Available with plastic or metal fittings, they come in a wide variety of sizes and styles and are suitable for sunflower seeds, sunflower hearts or any free-flowing feeder seed mix. Metal fittings last longer and are resistant to squirrel damage.
- Seed feeders can be enclosed in a feeder guardian, which will help to protect the birds from predators while feeding, and may help deter larger birds and squirrels from accessing the food.
- There are feeders available that are specially designed to feed nyger seed. They have very small holes or slits instead of the standard feeding ports, which helps prevent too much seed from being wasted.
- A seed tray can be a useful addition to your seed feeders. It catches dropped seed and provides extra perching space. Be aware though, that seed trays can sometimes be used by larger birds as a handy place to sit and gorge themselves on the contents of your feeder.



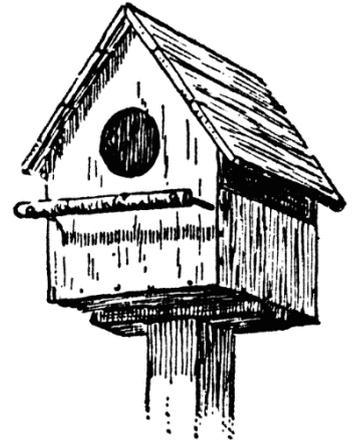
Suet Feeders *for Suet Balls & Cakes*

- Suet feeders come in many shapes and sizes. Some are suitable for suet balls, others for suet cakes. Some are multi-purpose and can be used for either balls or cakes.
- Generally, they are made from a wide metal mesh, which holds the suet and provides birds with something to cling to while feeding.
- Suet feeders are particularly popular with members of the tit family and starlings.
- Never put suet balls out in nylon mesh bags. These can trap birds' feet and cause horrible injuries or even death.



Nest Boxes

Erecting nesting boxes provides an ideal home for our feathered friends and will get the adult birds busy in the spring, collecting insects for their young.



Choosing & Siting a Bird Box

You can put a nest box up at any time of year.

Autumn is the ideal time, as some birds will use nest boxes as roosting sites over winter and then breed in the same box in the spring. Those installed over winter or in early spring stand a good chance of being used in the same year.

Bird species vary in their nesting preferences and not all bird boxes or locations are suitable for all species. As a general rule, unless the nest box is shaded by trees or buildings you should face it between north and east, to avoid the worst of the weather and the warmest of the sunlight.

If you have an open-fronted box and want to attract robins or wrens then place your box low, below 2m and hidden in vegetation. Boxes for most other birds should be higher, at around 3m from the ground and with a clear flight path to and from the box.

Birds like a quiet spot when nesting and it's therefore a good idea to avoid putting them near bird feeders. House sparrows nest in groups and boxes designed for them can therefore be clustered, or spaced out under the eaves of one side of your house. Other species, however, are territorial and so most boxes need to be sited alone. It's also sensible to avoid areas to which cats have access.

Although smaller birds may sometimes use boxes with larger openings, they are more vulnerable to predation and to being evicted by their larger cousins, so choose your box carefully. All the nest boxes we sell list the species for which they are suitable on the packaging, but please ask if you are unsure.

Slightly larger boxes and particularly those with greater depth, tend to be more successful nest sites. For small birds try and choose boxes where the distance from the entrance hole to the box floor is more

than 125mm to reduce the chance of nestlings falling out, or of being removed by a cat.

Once your box is occupied it's best to leave it alone and watch from a distance as disturbance makes it more likely that parent birds will desert their young. The BTO are the experts on nest box recording, should you be interested in nestling trends see www.bto.org.

Maintenance

Boxes made from softwood will benefit from preservative, and a water-based product should be chosen to avoid harm to the birds. A cedar box will age gracefully and not require any additional care.

It is inadvisable to fill the nest box with bedding material, but those provided with a handful of clean hay or wood shavings (not straw) are more likely to be used by birds for roosting over the winter, or even by hibernating mammals. Birds will search for materials when nest building, and if you leave something suitable out, like wool or hair from dog grooming, you can enjoy watching them gather what they need. We stock boxes of lovely soft Scottish wool alongside our nest boxes, which is ideal for the purpose.

Cleaning

At the end of the breeding season it's a good idea to clean out the nest box and remove any old nesting material.

Birds and their nests are protected by law. It is however, legal to remove old nests outside of the breeding season, between the 1st of August and the 31st of January. October or November is the best time to do this as some species have multiple broods over the course of the year.

Any eggs found during cleaning cannot be legally kept or sold, and must be destroyed. Once the nest box is empty, boiling water can be used to kill off any parasites that remain.

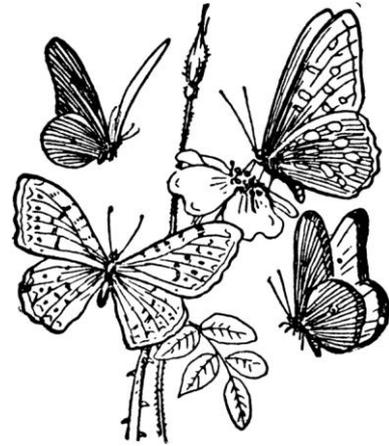
Nest Boxes for other Species

If you are puzzling over nest boxes for types of bird not mentioned in this leaflet, do ask as we may have something suitable, or be able to order it from one of our suppliers.

Attracting Butterflies to your Garden

The Importance of Butterflies

Butterflies are one of nature's most beautiful and graceful creatures but aside from their beauty these varied and enchanting winged insects play a vital role in the world as we know it.



“Conserving butterflies will improve our whole environment for wildlife and enrich the lives of people now and in the future.”

www.butterfly-conservation.org

Butterflies are indicators of a healthy environment and healthy ecosystems. Areas rich in butterflies and moths are rich in other invertebrates. These collectively provide a wide range of environmental benefits, including pollination and natural pest control.

Butterflies and Moths are an important element of the food chain and are prey for birds, bats and other insectivorous animals (for example, in Britain and Ireland, Blue Tits eat an estimated 50 billion moth caterpillars each year).

Butterflies have been widely used by ecologists as model organisms to study the impact of habitat loss and fragmentation, and climate change. Butterflies and moths have fascinating life-cycles that are used in many countries to teach children about the natural world. The transformation from egg to caterpillar to chrysalis is one of the wonders of nature.

This leaflet lists 8 simple steps to help you attract more Butterflies to your garden...

1. Provide Food

Adult Butterflies get their energy from Nectar

Nectar rich flowers for Spring and Summer;

Bluebells, Marigolds, Buttercups, Hyacinth, Clover, Garden Mint, Knotweed, Thistles, Blackberry Bushes, Heather, Lavender, Erysium Bowles Mauve, Marjoram, Willow Herbs, Heliotrope, Scabious, Leucanthemum, Hyssop, Yarrow, Hebe, Phlox, Myosotis (Forget-me-not).

2. Create Warmth

Butterflies enjoy warmth. Planting your nectar rich plants in a position which gets full sun will allow them to bask in the heat. They also need room to fly, so an open position is also beneficial.

3. Think about your area

Do some research on the Butterflies native to where you live. Once you have found out what they feed on, you can provide the food which the caterpillars need to feed on.

Species including the Painted Lady and the Large White have a wide distribution across the UK, but the White Admiral only thrives in Southern climates.

4. Maximise Window Boxes / Containers

If you are gardening in a small space, you can still attract Butterflies with nectar rich flowers such as Marigolds, Cosmos, Pentas and Lantana. Or try a miniature herb garden in pots for the culinary advantages but also the nectar rich flowers of Chives, Marjoram, Thyme, Borage and Hyssop.

5. Leave fallen fruit on the ground or create a feeding station

Butterflies need food from early spring through to late summer. Some species will feed on the sugar of rotting/over ripe fruit. Pears, apples and berries are popular. Why not try placing these on a saucer on a post at a suitable viewing position.

Also available to purchase are Butterfly and Bee nectar feeders. These can be sited in sunny, sheltered positions near nectar rich flowers. The sponge and cups need to be filled with a sugar solution.

6. Cut down on Weeding!

What a perfect excuse to do less gardening! You can't have Butterflies and Moths without Caterpillars. Larvae like to feed on Nettles, Thistles, Grasses, Holly and Ivy, so allowing the garden to grow a little wild around the edges will benefit a lot of species.

7. Avoid pesticides

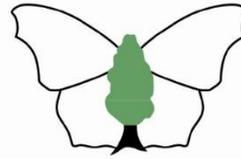
Pesticides are harmful to Caterpillars and Butterflies, so try to avoid them near your flowering plants.

8. Create shelter

Butterflies are cold-blooded and get their warmth from the sun, which is why you will often find them 'basking' on sunny days. When it rains or is less warm, Butterflies shelter under large leaves, so keeping enough trees and shrubs in the garden gives them a place to shelter. Most species wait out the winter as eggs, larvae or chrysalises hidden in the garden. Trying not to tidy too much in the autumn and winter will prevent the eggs being accidentally lost.

Visit the Butterfly Conservation website for more ideas;
www.butterfly-conservation.org

The 100 best butterfly nectar plants



Butterfly Conservation

Saving butterflies, moths and our environment

Buddleia
Ice Plant
Lavender
Michaelmas daisy
Marjoram
Red valerian
Aubretia
Field scabious
Scabious
Bramble
French marigold
Hebe
Candytuft
Lobelia
Honesty
Mint
Hemp agrimony
Phlox
Forget-me-not
Aster
Sweet rocket
Runner bean
Knapweed
Privet
Purple Loosestrife
Verbena
Alyssum
Common fleabane
Dandelion
Dahlia
Wallflower
Bowles mauve wallflower
Ivy
Heather
Shrubby cinquefoil
Ragwort
Cranesbill
Primrose
Tree mallow
Chives
Thyme
Catmint
African Marigold
Pansy
Black eyed Susan
Hydrangea
Golden Rod
Ox-eye daisy
Sweet William
Shasta daisy

Hyssop
Rock rose
Honeysuckle
Daisy
Teasel
Sneezewort
Chrysanthemum (single)
Cosmos, Cosmea
Osteospermum
Clover
Globe thistle
Marguerite
Pot marigold
Escallonia
Everlasting flower
Lilac
Cornflower
Hyacinth
Lychnis coronaria
Red campion
Nasturtium
Ceratostigma
Statice
Cone flower
Senecio
Onions
Virginia stock
Petunia
Busy Lizzie
Coreopsis
Bluebell
Yarrow
Birds-foot-trefoil
Everlasting pea
Cuckoo flower
Feverfew

Inula
Pinks
Sneezeweed, Helenium
Flos flower, Ageratum
Corn marigold
Sea holly
Grape hyacinth
Cotoneaster
Buttercup
Hemp agrimony
Viola
Ceanothus
Musk mallow
Heliotrope

Top tip...

Buddleia is by far the best nectar plant and is first favourite with 18 species: Brimstone, Comma, Common Blue, Gatekeeper, Green-veined White, Holly Blue, Large Skipper, Large White, Meadow Brown, Painted Lady, Peacock, Red Admiral, Small Copper, Small Skipper, Small Tortoiseshell, Small White, Speckled Wood and Wall Brown.

Caterpillar food plants

Nettles

Comma
Red Admiral
Small Tortoiseshell
Peacock

Grasses

Essex Skipper
Small Skipper
Silver-spotted Skipper
Large Skipper
Marbled White
Grayling
Meadow Brown
Gatekeeper
Small Heath
Ringlet
Speckled Wood
Wall Brown
Mountain Ringlet
Scotch Argus

Tor-Grass

Lulworth Skipper

Bird's Foot Trefoil

Clouded Yellow
Wood White (& Vetchling)
Common Blue (Black
Medick & Clover)
Dingy Skipper
Green Hairstreak
Silver-studded Blue

Horseshoe Vetch

Chalkhill Blue
Adonis Blue
Dingy Skipper
Silver-studded Blue

Kidney Vetch

Small Blue

Crucifers (Garlic Mustard, Honesty, Lady's Smock etc)

Orange Tip
Green-veined White

Buckthorn (Alder or Purging)

Brimstone

Honeysuckle

White Admiral

Violets

Pearl-bordered Fritillary
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary
High Brown Fritillary
Dark green Fritillary
Silver-washed Fritillary

Thistles & Burdock

Painted Lady

Cow Wheat, Foxglove & Plantain

Heath Fritillary

Devil's Bit Scabious

Marsh Fritillary

Sallow

Purple Emperor

Oak

Purple Hairstreak

Elm English or Wych

White-letter Hairstreak

Sloe (Blackthorn)

Brown or Black Hairstreaks

Sorrel or Dock

Small Copper

Wild Thyme

Small Blue, Large Blue

Holly & Ivy

Holly Blue

Cowslip & Primrose

Duke of Burgundy

Gorse & Broom

Silver-studded Blue
Green Hairstreak

Common Rock Rose & Storks Bill

Brown Argus
Green Hairstreak
Silver-studded Blue

Agrimony/ Creeping Cinquefoil/ Wild Strawberry

Grizzled Skipper

Milk Parsley

Swallowtail

Nasturtium/Cabbage-all Brassica's

Large White
Small White
Green-veined White

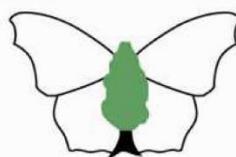
Heather

Silver-studded Blue

www.butterfly-conservation.org

For more information contact:
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**Butterfly
Conservation**

Saving butterflies, moths and our environment

By Eva Penn-Smith (East Midlands Butterfly Conservation)

Attracting Bees to your Garden

The Importance of Bees

No Bees. No Pollination. No Fruit or flowers!
Bees do the essential work of pollinating! It is estimated that a third of our food plants are pollinated by bees. They are very important to us all.



Encourage Bees into your garden with a selection of nectar and pollen rich plants (as listed in this leaflet).

Plants growing in sunny, sheltered areas are more likely to be visited by Bees. Also, this is the ideal site to place an insect house to provide a safe habitat for, not only Bees, but other beneficial insects.

Annuals and Herbaceous plants attract more Bees when planted in groups, rather than scattered through the border.

Single flowers are best, as the pollen from double flowers is not easily accessible.

For more information, see the RHS website at:
www.rhs.org.uk

Plants to attract Bees

Alpines

- Alyssum species
- Arabis species
- Armeria Maritima (Thrift)
- Aubrieta species
- Helianthemum species (Rock rose)

Annuals

- Borago officinalis (Borage)
- Callistephus chinensis (China aster)
- Centaurea Cyanus (Cornflower)
- Clarkia Amoena (Godetia)
- Clarkia species (Clarkia)
- Cosmos bipinnatus (Cosmos)
- Eschscholzia californica (Californian poppy)
- Helianthus annuus (Sunflower)
- Heliotropium cultivars (Heliotrope)
- Iberis species (Candytuft)
- Limnanthes douglasii (Poached egg plant)
- Myosotis species (Forget-me-not)
- Nigella damascena (Love-in-a-mist)
- Nemophila menziesii
- Reseda odorata (Mignonette)
- Zinnia Elegans (Zinnia)

Biennials

- Alcaea rosea (Single-flowered hollyhock)
- Angelica species (Angelica)
- Dianthus barbatus (Sweet william)
- Digitalis species (Foxglove)
- Erysimum species (Wallflower)
- Lunaria annua (Honesty)

Bulbs and Corms

- Allium species
- Chionodoxa luciliae (Glory of the snow)
- Colchicum species (Autumn crocus)
- Crocus species
- Fritillaria species (Fritillaries)
- Eranthis hyemalis (Winter aconite)
- Galanthus species (Snowdrops)
- Hyacinthus orientalis (Hyacinth)
- Muscari species (Grape hyacinth)
- Scilla siberica (Siberian squill)

Herbaceous Perennials

- Agastache foeniculum
- Anchusa azurea
- Anemone x hybrid
- Aster species (Michaelmas daisies)
- Campanula species (Bellflower)
- Cynara cardunculus
- Dahlia – single-flowered species and cultivars
- Doronicum species (Leopard's bane)
- Echinops ritro
- Erigeron ritro (Fleabane)
- Eryngium species (Sea hollies)
- Geranium species (Cranesbill)
- Geum species
- Gysophila paniculata
- Helenium species
- Helleborus species (Hellebores)
- Liatris spicata
- Monarda punctata
- Papaver orientale (Oriental poppy)
- Persicaria amplexicaule
- Polemonium caeruleum (Jacobs ladder)
- Salvia x superba
- Scabiosa species (Scabious)
- Sedum spectabile (Ice plant)
- Sidalcea malviflora
- Rudbeckia species
- Verbena bonariensis
- Veronica longifolia

Trees

- Acer species (Maples)
- Catalpa bignonioides (Indian bean tree)
- Cercis siliquastrum (Judas tree)
- Cherry, including single-flowered ornamental types
- Corylus avellana (Hazel)
- Crataegus species (Hawthorns)
- Koelreuteria
- Pyrus species (Pear and Ornamental)
- Salix caprea (Willows, male forms especially goat willow)
- Sorbus aucuparia (Mountain Ash)

Shrubs

- *Arbutus unedo* (Strawberry tree)
- *Berberis* species (Barberry)
- *Buxus sempervirens* (Box)
- *Calluna vulgaris* (Heather)
- *Caryopteris*
- *Ceanothus* species (spring-flowering)
- *Chaenomeles speciosa* and *C. x superba* (Japanese quince)
- *Clematis Cirrhosa*
- *Cornus alba* and *C. mas* (Dogwood)
- *Cotoneaster* species
- *Cytisus* species
- *Daphne mezereum*
- *Erica* species (Heather)
- *Escallonia* hybrids
- *Fuchsia* species
- *Hebe* species
- *Hedera helix* (Ivy)
- *Hypericum* species
- *Ilex aquifolium* (Holly)
- *Laurus nobilis* (Sweet Bay)
- *Lavandula* species (Lavender)
- *Lonicera x purpusii*
- *Mahonia aquifolium*
- *Olearia* species (Daisy bush)
- *Parthenocissus tricuspidata* (Boston ivy)
- *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (Virginia creeper)
- *Perovskia atriplicifolia*
- *Potentilla fruticosa*
- *Prunus dulcis* (Almond)
- *Prunus laurocerasus* (Cherry laurel)
- *Prunus spinosa* (Blackthorn)
- *Pyracantha* cultivars (Firethorn)
- *Robinia pseudoacacia* (Falsa acacia)
- *Sarcococca* species (Christmas box)
- *Symphoricarpos* species (Snowberry)
- *Weigela florida* and hybrids

Vegetables & Culinary Herbs

- Asparagus
- Brassicas (left to flower)
- Broad bean
- Hyssop
- Marjoram
- Marrow and Cucurbits
- Mint
- Rosemary
- Runner beans
- Sage
- Thyme

Fruit

- *Malus* Apple, including ornamental (Crab apple)
- Cherry, including single-flowered ornamental types
- *Ribes* species Currants, red, black, white and ornamental
- Gooseberry
- Loganberry
- *Pyrus* species Pear and Ornamental
- Plums
- Raspberry

Attracting other Beneficial Flying Insects to your Garden

Lacewings

Lacewings are generalist predators, meaning that they aren't picky eaters and will prey on a wide range of pests including; Mealybugs Psyllids, Thrips, Mites, Whiteflies, Aphids, Caterpillars and

Leafhoppers. Lacewings also frequently feed on insect eggs, plant nectars, pollen and honeydew. Larval lacewings are insatiable predators – eating over 200 prey insects each week!



Plants to attract Lacewings; Achillea, Coriander, Angelica, Anthemis, Fennel, Helianthus, Tansy.

Ladybirds

Ladybirds are natural 'pest controllers'! They feed on aphids and scale insects, which are a nuisance in the garden. Encourage Ladybirds into your garden by providing a ladybird house, logs or plants that they are attracted to.



Plants to attract Ladybirds; Achillea, Ajuga, Alyssum, Anthemis, Coriander, Fennel, Helianthus, Tagetes, Tansy, Veronica.

Hoverflies

These beneficial insects are valuable tools in the fight against aphids, thrips, scale insects and caterpillars.

Plants to attract Hoverflies; Achillea, Ajuga, Anthemis, Aster alpinus, Astrantia, Balm, Fennel, Oregano, Lavender, Mint, Parsley, Rudbeckia, Sedum, Tagetes, Thyme, Veronica, Zinna.



Attracting Hedgehogs to your Garden



Hedgehogs are known as a gardener's friend, they will eat slugs, snails, beetles and caterpillars but will do no harm. Specialist feed is available to purchase for hedgehogs and be sure you leave out water. Steer clear of bread

and milk which cause digestive problems for visiting animals. Offer Hedgehogs a safe, cosy place to hibernate in the winter, the best way to provide a nesting option for hedgehogs is by creating a natural feature, such as a compost heap or log pile, as this has the added benefit of encouraging insect prey too. Wooden hedgehog houses are another option and can be built or purchased, by providing a ready-made home it should entice them away from bonfire stacks and ensure they stay in your garden ready to feast on slugs and snails in the spring.

Attracting Pond Life to your Garden

Toads and frogs can be one of the best pest control solutions for your garden.

Water is essential for garden wildlife. If you have space for a pond this will diversify your garden ecosystem, or if not, a small water feature or simple dish of water will help to attract different creatures. A pond will attract Frogs, Toads, Newts, Minibeasts and beautiful insects like Dragonflies. Use plants like water lilies and broad leaf pond weed to develop your underwater habitat. Foxes, hedgehogs, bats and birds may also visit a pond for a drink.



This leaflet is available in alternative formats.

Please ask a member of staff or
Tel: 01727 822255
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