



Wildflower Bingo

Wildflowers can be found all around us, from our countryside to our towns and cities. Often thought of as weeds, these colourful flowers provide food for lots of different insects - which in turn are the food of many species of insects, birds, mammals and amphibians.

Tick them off as you spot them!



March



Red dead nettle
(*Lamium purpureum*)



Colt's-foot
(*Tussilago farfara*)



Wildflowers that come into bloom early in the spring provide important pollen and nectar for overwintering bees as they wake up and start looking for somewhere to build their new nest.

April



Herb robert (*Geranium robertianum*) ☐



Common dog violet (*Viola riviniana*) ☐

May



Germander speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*) ☐



Birds-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) ☐

June



Red clover (*Trefolium repens*) ☐



Hedge woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*) ☐

July



Hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*)



Self-heal
(*Prunella vulgaris*)



August



Common knapweed
(*Centaurea nigra*)



Tufted vetch (*Vicia cracca*)



September-October



© Jenny Downing CC by 2.0

Scabious (*Knautia arvensis*)



© Steven Falk

Ivy (*Hedera sp.*)



Ivy is a very important food source for pollinators at the end of the summer/start of autumn, especially for adult insects that will hibernate and be the first to emerge the following spring.



Supported by:

J PAUL GETTY JNR
CHARITABLE TRUST

Biffa Award
Building communities. Transforming lives.

 **NORTHUMBRIAN
WATER**

Buglife – The Invertebrate Conservation Trust is a company limited by guarantee.

Company No: 4132695. Registered Charity No: 1092293. Scottish Charity No: SC040004. Registered in England at Bug House, Ham Lane, Orton Waterville, Peterborough, PE2 5UU.