



Wildlife Friendly Addingham

Spotter's Guide to Wildflowers on The Skipton Road Bank

Coming into flower early Spring - March/April



Lesser Celandine
(*Ranunculus ficaria*)
Cheerful star like flowers & shiny leaves. One of the first spring flowers to bloom so an important source of nectar for early insects.



Primrose
(*Primula vulgaris*)
A lovely sign of spring arriving. An important source of nectar for butterflies.



Cowslip
(*Primula veris*)
Bright yellow bell shaped flowers, on a long stem. Nectar for bees, butterflies & beetles.



Cuckoo Flower
(*Cardamine pratensis*)
also known as Ladies Smock, or here in Yorkshire **Milkmaids**. A pretty, delicate, lilac flower, said to come into bloom in late April/ early May as the first cuckoo is heard. An important food source for the caterpillars of Orange-Tip and Green Veined White butterflies.



Bush vetch
(*Vicia sepium*)
with its lilac flowers, and ladder like leaves, is a member of the pea and clover family (legumes). **It has a long flowering season from April into the autumn** attracting bumblebees and Honeybees. Weevils, beetles and caterpillars also feed on it.

Coming into flower late Spring - May/June



Yellow Rattle
(*Rhinanthus minor*)
So called as the seeds rattle in the pods when ripe. In traditional hay meadows farmers used this sound as a cue to cut the hay. The flowers are pollinated by



Red Campion
(*Silene dioica*)
Also known as 'Batchelors buttons' suggesting it was worn as a buttonhole by unmarried men. Flowers open in daylight to attract bees & butterflies. It has male and female flowers on different plants.



Germander Speedwell
(*Veronica chamaedrys*)
Considered a good luck charm for travellers, the bright blue flowers are meant to 'speed you' on your way. A good source of nectar for solitary bees.



Oxeye Daisy
(*Leucanthemum vulgare*)
The largest member of our native daisy family. The yellow centre is made up of many small flowers holding nectar, food for a whole variety of pollinating insects, including butterflies, bees and hoverflies.



Meadow Vetchling
(*Lathyrus pratensis*)
A member of the pea & clover family. It 'scrambles' through grassland, with yellow pea like flowers providing food for bees and wasps from May to August, followed by shiny, black seed pods that look like peapods.

Coming into flower in June/July through late summer to autumn



Common Knapweed
(*Centaurea nigra*)
The tightly packed, thistle-like purple flowers are a source of high quality nectar, making it a firm favourite of pollinating insects. As well as supporting our bee, butterflies and beetles its seeds provide food for many birds.



Ragwort
(*Senecio jacobaea*)
It can be harmful to livestock, but this is one of the most frequently visited flowers by butterflies in the UK, bumblebees love it too. More than 200 species of invertebrate have been recorded on it.



Self Heal
(*Prunella vulgaris*)
Clusters of violet flowers appear from June to October, providing a nectar source for bees, butterflies and wasps. It can often pop up in lawns, where chemicals aren't used.



Yarrow
(*Achillea millefolium*)
Clusters of white, flat-topped flower heads appear from June to November. As well as providing nectar for bees the flowers also attract hover flies, beetles and butterflies.



Greater Bird's Foot Trefoil
(*Lotus pedunculatus*)
Another member of the pea family, found in damp grassland. Common blue butterflies lay their eggs on the plant and bees enjoy the nectar.