**Create A Buzz**

Different bee species have evolved to suit different plants, so a successful bee garden should have a range of different shaped flowers.

Daffodils, lavender, dahlias, foxgloves, asters, snowdrops and honey suckle will help attract a variety of bees into your garden all year round.

Early lawn weeds like dandelions provide vital pollen for bees who have just woken from hibernation. Consider delaying mowing or leaving a patch of uncut grass where these weeds can thrive.

**Build a Bug Hotel**

1. Build a structure from old wooden pallets
2. Secure the pallets with string or wire
3. Fill each 'room' with natural and recycled materials

- Corrugated cardboard rolled up and placed inside waterproof tubes for lacewings
- Stones and tiles for amphibians
- Loose bark and decaying wood for beetles, centipedes, spiders and woodlice
- Hollow bamboo stems and holes in drilled into bricks for solitary bees
- Dry sticks for ladybirds
- Dry leaves for invertebrates

**Insectopia**

Insects pollinate flowers, add nutrients back into the soil, and protect plants and crops from problem pests. Take insects away, and not only will our gardens suffer, but our supermarket shelves will too!

Help these vital critters by turning a corner of your garden or school into a bug paradise.

**Bring Butterflies**

Plant patches of lavender, purple cornflowers and buddleia in a sunny, sheltered location and watch the butterflies' flit between the flowers.

Flat stones will create resting places for butterflies to land, spread out their wings and soak up the sun.

You could also bury a shallow dish to the rim and fill it with wet sand and gravel to create a 'puddling pool' where butterflies will gather to absorb vital nutrients.