

POLLINATOR HOMES

LAWNS + BARE SOIL



Lots of types of bee nest underground and can choose lawns to excavate their burrows (look out for mounds of soil!). Whilst long grass is great for invertebrates, a mix of short and long is perfect for supporting a variety of species. Grass tussocks are also great habitat and some species prefer patches of bare soil.

SEED HEADS + DEAD STEMS

Resist the temptation to remove seed heads and dead stems straight away. Hollow stems and seed heads provide excellent over-wintering habitat for invertebrates. Cut things back next Spring if needed.



VEGETATION

Butterflies and moths often rest on the underside of leaves when they're not active. Providing leafy vegetation near feeding areas gives them somewhere to hide.



BEE HOUSES

Bee houses are great for those species of solitary bee which nest in cavities above the ground, such as leafcutter bees and red mason bees. The holes are used as nesting tubes, with female bees laying eggs inside.



MASONRY

Some species of bee nest in cavities in brickwork. A slightly crumbling garden wall can be perfect for this.



UNDER SHEDS + OTHER GAPS

Bumblebees usually nest in dry, dark places, which includes old rodent holes + other cosy spaces like under sheds. Best to leave these areas un-disturbed if you think bees are there.

