

### EXAMPLE POLLEN AND NECTAR MARGIN MIX

The following species are recommended for inclusion in pollen and nectar mixes. The majority of these include agricultural variants of legumes, vetches and trefoils and are appropriate for agricultural and arable landscapes. These seed mixes should not be used on, or adjacent to, semi improved or unimproved grassland sites or sites that are important for arable plants. A botanical survey can help identify existing good quality habitat that should be protected.

Common Name	Species Name	Suggested % in mix	Notes
Wild red clover	<i>Trifolium Pratense</i>	25	Early flowering. Performs best on well drained, neutral, fertile soils. Deep tap root makes it tolerant of drought. Won't thrive on acidic soils. Adequate Phosphate (P) and Potash (K) are needed for seedling development. It cannot tolerate high inputs of nitrogen (either in the form of fertilizer or manure) and is sensitive to over grazing.
Agricultural Red clover	Eg: <i>Trifolium pratense var. sativum</i>	20	Requires same conditions as wild red clover. Early and Late flowering varieties available, difference of around 10 – 14 days between the two with earlier types flowering from end of May. Early varieties re-grow well after a mid summer cut.
Agricultural Sainfoin	<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	20	Thrives on chalk soil, good on free draining soil
Agricultural Alsike clover	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	15	Good for heavy land that is too wet or acidic for red clover
Agricultural Bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	10	Grows better on infertile soils than other legumes – can tolerate soil of low PH, low phosphate levels and poor drainage.
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	0 - 5	Add in native wildflowers to the mix to help extend the flowering period
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	0 – 5	Add in native wildflowers to the mix to help extend the flowering period
Musk mallow	<i>Malva moschata</i>	0 – 5	Add in native wildflowers to the mix to help extend the flowering period
Phacelia	<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>	0 – 3	Add in annuals if spring sowing to provide flowers in the first year. Cutting should be left until after the annuals have flowered.
Crimson clover	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	0 - 3	Add in annuals if spring sowing to provide flowers in the first year. Cutting should be left until after the annuals have flowered.

- Mix will benefit a range of pollinators including bees, hoverflies, butterflies and beetles
- Select sunny, sheltered sites favoured by invertebrates (often south side of hedges and field corners)
- Sow 100% flower seed mix, do not include grasses
- Broadcast onto firm, fine seed bed. Sow mid March–end April or mid July–end August. Avoid planting in September as soil will be too cold
- Cut regularly in year one to suppress weeds in canopy and allow legumes to establish
- Once established, it can help to provide late forage if half of the plot is cut in mid June, to stimulate later flowering ( helping to meet peak demand from bees, particularly the rarer species)
- Cut in autumn and remove cuttings to help prevent grasses from establishing
- May need re-sowing after 3 - 4 years