Appendix 3: Landscaping and the conservation of bat populations

Planting to enhance a site for bats should aim to provide a habitat rich in insects, and with the potential for alternative roosting sites. The construction of shelter belts, especially around a pond will create areas with high densities of insects.

Trees and Shrubs

Oak	*Quercus robur*
Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*
Silver Birch	*Betula pendula*
Field Maple	*Acer campestre*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
Alder	*Alnus glutinosa*
Goat Willow	*Salix caprea*
Guelder Rose	*Viburnum opulus*
Hazel	*Coryllus avellana*
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*
Elder	*Sambucus nigra*
Butterfly-bush	*Buddleja davidii*

Night-scented flowers

As bats usually feed at dusk and dawn it is advantageous to use night-scented flowers which will attract moths and other night-flying insects.

Nottingham Catchfly	*Silene nutans*
Night -flowering Catchfly	*S. noctiflora*
Bladder Campion	*S. vulgaris*
Night-scented Stock	*Matthiola bicornis*
Dame's-violet	*Hesperis matronalis*
Common Evening-primrose	*Oenothera biennis*
Soapwort	*Saponaria officinalis*
Tobacco plant	*Nicotiana affinis*
Cherry pie	*Heliotopum x hybridum*

Scented herbs

Chives	*Allium schoenoprasum*
Sage	*Salvia officinalis*
Marjoram	*Origanum vulgare*
Borage	*Borago officinalus*
Mint	*Mentha* sp.

Climbers

Perfoliate Honeysuckle	*Lonicera caprifolium*
Italian Honeysuckle (garden)	*L. etrusca*
Japanese Honeysuckle	*L. japonica*
Honeysuckle (native)	*L. periclymenum*
White jasmine	*Jasminium officinale*
Dog-rose	*Rosa canina*
Sweet-briar	*R. rubiginosa*
Field-rose	*R. arvensis*
Ivy	*Hedera helix*
Bramble	Rubus fruticisos agg.

Leaving areas of grass uncut allows larval stages of these insects to develop.

Source:

Bats in the garden by Shirley Thompson, 1989. School Garden Company. Spalding Lincs
Bat Conservation Trust leaflet 'Garden for Bats'