

Strawberry: wildflowers for crop pollinators

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This guide was supported as part of BEESPOKE, an Interreg project supported by the North Sea Programme of the European Regional Development Fund of the European Union

Major UK pollinators of **strawberry** are likely to include:

Bees	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Red-tailed bumblebee
	<i>Bombus terrestris</i> and <i>lucorum</i>	Buff-tailed and white-tailed bumblebee
	<i>Andrena cineraria</i>	Ashy mining bee
	<i>Andrena nitida</i>	Grey-patched mining bee
	<i>Bombus pratorum</i>	Early mining bee
	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common carder bee
	<i>Osmia bicornis</i>	Red mason bee
Hoverflies	<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	Drone fly
	<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	Marmalade hoverfly



However, some wild plants are potential hosts of:

- a = melon-cotton aphid;
- b = Botrytis;
- c = European tarnished plant bug;
- f = cabbage stem flea beetle;
- g = common green capsid;
- o = ornate (violet) aphid;
- p = potato aphid;
- s = strawberry blossom weevil;
- t = tobacco thrips;
- v = Verticillium wilt



Consult seed companies for the species which best suit your growing conditions.



A selection of wildflowers that attract and support **strawberry** pollinators includes:

Perennials	Alsike Clover	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	a,c,g
	Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	
	Black Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	b,c
	Brown Knapweed	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	
	Cuckoo Flower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	
	Dandelions	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	a,b,c,s,t
	Greater Knapweed	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	c
	Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	a,b,c
	Welsh Poppy	<i>Papaver cambricum</i>	o
	White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	b,c,g
	Timothy Grass	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	
Annuals	Bee Phacelia	<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>	
	Bird's-eye Speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	o,p
	Borage	<i>Borago officinale</i>	
	Field Poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	c
Variable	Groundsels	<i>Senecio</i> sp.	b,c,v
	Hawksbeards	<i>Crepis</i> sp.	c

How these tables were compiled:

1. A literature search and assembly of published and unpublished data sets of insects recorded visiting this crop in the UK.
2. The insects were ranked by number of crop visits/visitors in each data set and aggregate weighted ranks were created that take into account the same insects dominating multiple data sets.
3. For each of these insects, data on their wildflower visit activity in the UK and wider north-western Europe was assembled using existing literature.
4. These data sets were ranked by frequency of interaction and aggregate ranks produced.
5. Plants were removed from the ranks if they were woody/trees, bulbs, not native or naturalised non-native.
6. A further literature search assembled a list of wildflower-pest and wildflower-disease associations for pests and pathogens of key UK crops, to highlight any plants that may carry pest/disease risk (however slight).

The BEESPOKE project (Benefitting Ecosystems through Evaluation of food Supplies for Pollination to Open up Knowledge for End users) aims to increase levels of pollinators and crop pollination at local and landscape scales by providing land managers and policy makers with new expertise, tools and financial knowledge to create more sustainable and resilient agroecosystems.

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