

Agroforestry Research Trust



www.agroforestry.co.uk

Agroforestry: what is it?

The simplest definition of agroforestry is that it is the integration of trees and agriculture/horticulture to create a more diverse growing system. In agroforestry the aim is to promote more use of perennial crops, notably tree and shrub crops, because they are more resilient, more sustainable and ecologically sound.

Agroforestry systems can vary in complexity from the very simple, eg occasional trees planted in pastures to provide shade, emergency forage and nitrogen (via nitrogen-fixing bacteria), to the more complex systems like forest gardens, which may utilise hundreds of species to create a self-sustaining and interconnected system.

The Agroforestry Research Trust

The Trust is a registered charity, set up to educate and research into perennial crops and agroforestry. We have 20 acres of trial grounds in Devon including forest gardens and other systems. There are **public guided tours** through the growing season of our sites (see website at <https://www.agroforestry.co.uk/research-site-tours/> for info and dates).

We also run courses and seminars in **forest gardening**, **growing nut crops** and the **forest garden greenhouse** (with subtropical forest garden) in Devon. Dates and more info on website at <https://www.agroforestry.co.uk/product-category/courses/>.

We also have a **consultancy service** where we can give general or specific advice about forest garden plans, tree crops etc. See https://www.agroforestry.co.uk/about_us/consultancy/ for more info.

The Forest Garden Network

This is an informal network of people planning or already cultivating their own forest gardens or agroforestry systems on farms, with the aim to facilitate visits to each other's sites – one of the best ways to improve our knowledge about temperate agroforestry. You don't have to open your garden to join, the network is open to anybody. Once you are a member, a list of garden / projects to contact/visit is available to members via our website at https://www.agroforestry.co.uk/about_us/network/.

All profits from our sales go towards our research projects. All prices in this catalogue include VAT. Please refer to our website for full terms and conditions of trading at <https://www.agroforestry.co.uk/terms-conditions/>

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Cover illustration: Seakale (*Crambe maritima*) – great edible flowers and leaves

Ordering information – plants

Please note that we are a mail-order nursery - we are not open to the public.

All plants grown in our nursery are grown without the use of chemical herbicides or pesticides. Likewise the cultivation of all plants on our research sites. All our container grown plants are cultivated in peat free composts based on composted bark and wood. We only use organic-accepted controls for pests and diseases.

We only have plants available November to March. Local customers can usually collect from our nursery by arrangement. Plants are sent out from November until mid/late March: some of our plants are field grown and sold bare-rooted, and some are grown in pots.

Most of our unusual plants are grown in small quantities only, so for these you are advised to order early. Some unusual plants are not available every season.

VAT is included in prices where applicable. 'Food plants' are zero rated in Britain but the official list of what counts is very limited. All other plant prices include VAT.

On ordering, your order will go into a queue for delivery between November and March – we'll give you an estimate of delivery period. We can only send to "proper" postcoded addresses – not to fields, gateways, parks etc! We do not send plants to the rest of Europe, nor for the time being to Northern Ireland.

For current delivery prices please see <https://www.agroforestry.co.uk/agroforestry-shop/ordering-information/>

Items are listed in this catalogue are under the categories:

- Fruit trees
- Nut trees
- Bush and soft fruit
- Unusual edibles and useful plants
 - Fruits
 - Vegetable & salad plants
 - Spices
 - Bamboos
 - Other useful and interesting plants
- Seeds
- Publications

Apples

Unless part or fully self-fertile, all varieties require cross pollination. All maiden trees on M27, M26, MM106 or MM111; most in 3L pots. Please see website for full descriptions.

M27 is very dwarfing, making a tree about 1.5-2 m (5-6½ ft) high. Requires staking where exposed and good growing conditions.

M26 is a useful all-round semi-dwarf rootstock, making a bush tree growing 2.5-3.5 m (8-12 ft) high, also good for cordons. Requires staking for the first few years.

MM106 is slightly more vigorous than M26, making a bush or half standard around 4 m (13 ft) high, also good for cordons. Doesn't usually need staking.

MM111 is a more vigorous rootstock, making a half standard or standard tree growing 4.5m (15 ft) high. Suitable for more traditional orchard trees.

Flowering group (if relevant) is listed after the variety name. For cross pollination, choose a variety with the same or an adjacent flower group as specified after the variety name (eg. a Group 'B' is pollinated by A, B or C). psf = part self-fertile, sf = self-fertile.

From 2023 we are introducing an extended range of French varieties from the western Atlantic regions of France which have good potential in the south of Britain because of climate change. These are marked in Italics.

Late summer dessert apples

ripen late July/Aug/early September

Beauty of Bath Group C
Crimson Beauty of Bath Group C
Crimson King Group D
Devonshire Quarrenden Group B psf
Discovery Group C
George Neal Group B
Gladstone Group D psf
Irish Peach Group B
Laxtons Epicure (Epicure) Group C psf
Pear Apple Group C
Plum Vite Group C

Early autumn dessert apples

ripen & used September – early October

Bardsey Group B
Ben's Red Group B
Ellisons Orange Group D psf
James Grieve Group C psf
Katy Group C
Lord Lambourne Group C
Monarch Group D
Peasgood Nonsuch Group C psf
Pig's Nose Group Group C
Pinova Group D sf
Queen Group C
Saturn Group C
Scrumptious* Group C sf
Tydemans Early Worcester Group D
Worcester Pearmain Group C

Late autumn dessert apples

ripen October, keeping until Nov/Dec

American Mother Group D
<i>Bonne Hotture Group D</i>
<i>Calville Blanc d'Hiver Group D</i>
Charles Ross Group A
Cox's Orange Pippin Group D sf
Egremont Russet Group B
Farmers Glory Group C
Forge Group D
Johnny Andrews Group C
Red Falstaff* Group C
<i>Reinette Clochard Group C</i>
Ribston Pippin Group C
Ross Nonpareil Group C
Sunset Group C sf
Taunton Cross Group D
Winter Gem* Group C

Midwinter dessert apples

ripen November, keeping until Jan/Feb

Blenheim Orange Group D
<i>Belle Ente</i>
<i>Calville Rouge d'Hiver Group E</i>
<i>Chataigne Group F</i>
<i>Chaux Group D</i>
<i>Cloden Group D</i>
Cheddar Cross Group C
Chivers Delight Group D
Christmas Pearmain Group B sf
Claygate Pearmain Group D

Midwinter dessert apples (cont)

Cockle Pippin Group C
Cornish Aromatic Group D
Cornish Gillyflower Group D
Court Pendu Plat Group G
Fiesta* Group D psf
Hoary Morning Group D
Kidd's Orange Red Group D
May Queen Group D
Pitmaston Pineapple Group D
Reinette d'Amorique Group E

New year dessert apples

ripen Dec/Jan, keeping until Feb/March

Adams Pearmain Group C
Api Noir Group C
Api Rose Group G
Ashmeads Kernel Group D
Bastien
Belle de Pointoise
Bouet de Bonntable Group F
Braeburn Group D
De Jaune Group F
Fenouillet de Ribours Group C
Fenouillet Gris Group C
Fremy Group C
Gros Api
Gros Locard Group E
Isle of Wight Pippin Group B
Leathercoat Russet Group C
Orleans Reinette Group E
Pepin de Bourgueil Group F
Reinette du Canada Group D
Reinette Grise du Canada Group D
Rose de Benauge Group F
Rosemary Russet Group C
Roundway Magnum Bonum Group C

Spring dessert apples

keeping until March-June

Brownlees Russet Group C
D'Arcy Spice Group D
Longkeeper Group C
Red Belle de Boskoop Group C
Reinette Verte Group D
Winston Group D sf

Summer & autumn cooking apples

Emneth Early Group C
Grenadier Group C
Keswick Codlin Group B psf
Lord Derby Group D psf
Lord of the Isles Group C
Rev W Wilks Group B sf
Stirling Castle Group C
Tom Putt Group C

Late keeping cooking apples

Annie Elizabeth Group E
Belle de Tours Group C
Belle-Fille Normande Group C
Bramley 20 Group D
Calville des Femmes
Catshead Group C
Cornish Longstem Group C
Crawley Beauty Group H
Howgate Wonder Group C
Lane's Prince Albert Group D psf
Newton Wonder Group D psf
Ponsford Group D
Saint Benoit Group D

Cider & juice apples

Crimson King Group C
Dabinett Group C
Harry Masters Jersey Group D
Herefordshire Redstreak Group D
Kingston Black Group D
Major Group D
Michelin Group D
Sawpit Group C
Taylor's Group B
Tremlett's Bitter Group B
Yarlington Mill Group D

Crab Apples

Golden Hornet
John Downie
Pink Glow (Dolgo)
Van Eseltine

Apricots

Maidens in 3L pots, on **VVA-1** rootstock (produces bushes 3m / 10 ft high); **Wavit** is a little more vigorous producing trees 4-4.5m (13-15ft) high; Or **St Julien** (same vigour as Wavit). Apricots are self-fertile.

Bergeron	Fruit large, yellow-orange, aromatic, sweet. Early September.
Bergeval *	Large juice firm fruit with red skins - good flavour. Ripens late June.
Early Moorpark	Large orange-red fruit, rich flavour. Old English variety. July.
Flavorcot*	Large fruit, red blushed, good productivity. July.
Goldcot*	Fruit medium-large, golden yellow, store well, freestone. Early August.
Golden Glow	A very hardy variety, crops well as a freestanding tree, yellow fruit. Early August.
Helena de Roussilon*	Fruit white, speckled red, good flavour, late flowering. August
Kioto*	Fruit bright orange, juicy, sweet. Ripens late July. Frost resistant and compact tree. L July.
Robada*	Fruit large, good quality, red blushed, aromatic orange flesh, freestone. Mid July.
Tomcot*	Large fruit, orange with a strong red flush; intense flavour. Late July

Blue bean

Decaisnea fargesii is a large deciduous shrub from Western China, growing to 5 m (16 ft) high. It bears huge pinnate leaves, yellow flowers and remarkable metallic-blue seed pods the shape of broad bean pods, with a sweet edible pulp within – melon flavoured. Likes a moist site in sun or part shade; hardy to -20°C. 30-60 cm, 2L pots.

Cherries

Bare root maidens. Some need cross pollination (sf=self-fertile). **Colt** rootstock produces sweet cherry trees 12-16 ft (4-5m) high / sour cherries 10-12 ft (3-3.5 m) high. **Gisela** rootstock is dwarfing, producing sweet cherries 8-10 ft (2.4-3 m) high / sour cherries 6-7 ft (1.8-2.1 m) high. Please see website for full descriptions.

Celeste* sf	fruit dark red. Natural dwarf compact habit. Early July.
Early Rivers	large reddish-black fruit, heart-shaped. Very early – early June.
Kordia	Heart-shaped fruit, carmine-red with red flesh, good quality. Late ripening in mid August.
Lapins* (Cherokee) sf	large dark red fruit, flesh sweet, juicy, good flavour. Late July.
Merton Glory a	very large, sweet, heart-shaped white cherry. Tree compact. Early July.
Meteor (Korai)	Duke cherry, dual purpose for eating & cooking. Compact tree. Late June.
Morello sf	sour cherry for cooking. Fruits large, dark reddish-black, tree small. Ripens late July.
Penny*	Fruit black, firm, large. Late August.
Skeena	Dark fruit with ruby red flesh and good flavour, heavy cropper. Early August.
Stella sf	fruit large, dark red, sweet and juicy. Very reliable cropper. Ripens late July.
Summer Sun sf	Fruit firm, good flavour, reddish-black. A compact tree. Late July.
Sunburst sf	fruit large, black, sweet and very well flavoured. Ripens late July.
Sweetheart* sf	Fruit firm with a good flavour, tree very precocious. Ripens early September.

Cherry plums / Mirabelles

These are small trees yellow or red plum-sized fruits which are edible, sweet and juicy; most ripen early, in late July or August. Good in hedges and windbreaks. Also an early source of nectar and pollen for honey & bumble bees. All part self-fertile, pollinate with another cherry plum or plum in flowering groups A or B. We also supply cherry plum seedlings (40-60cm high) for use in hedges and windbreaks.

Maidens in 3L pots on St Julien A, Pixy and VVA1 rootstocks. **St Julien A** rootstock produces bushes or half standards 3.5-4m (12-14 ft) high, and is also suitable for fans. **Pixy** is a semi-dwarfing rootstock producing bushes 2.7-3.6 m (9-12 ft) high. **VVA1** is semi dwarf, same size as Pixy but with better fruit size, heavier yields, and increased hardiness. Please see website for full descriptions.



Countess psf	Very good dark reddish-purple fruit, semi-freestone, juicy and sweet. August.
Golden Sphere psf	Fruit large, translucent yellow; flesh firm, crunchy, good flavour. August.
Gullyhof psf	Rare Austrian variety with yellowish-red fruits. August.
Gypsy psf	Fruit large, dark red ; flesh orange, rich sweet flavour. Late flowering. August.
Mirabelle de Nancy psf	Fruits golden yellow, round, sweet, excellent flavour, freestone. E Sept.
Ruby psf	Fruit very large, sweet peach-flavoured dark red flesh. Tree very upright. E September.

Cornelian cherries

A small tree/ large shrub (*Cornus mas*), the cherry-like fruits are edible (raw, cooked or dried) with a plum flavour when fully ripe. Best fruiting with 2 varieties grown. 2-year grafted trees.

Gourmet	Bears large, bright red, slightly pear-like sweet fruits. Tree healthy and robust.
Jolico	Has very large fruits (three times the weight of wild trees') and heavy crops of fruit.
Kazanlak	Mid season (August), fruits pear-shaped, very large. New Bulgarian variety.
Pancharevo	Mid season (August), fruits very large, light red. New Bulgarian variety.
Shan	Mid season (August), fruits large. New Bulgarian variety.
Shumen	Late season (September), fruits large. New Bulgarian variety.
Vraca-Castel	Mid season variety with huge fruits - the largest of all.
Early Yellow	Early season (E.August). Fruits yellow – not taken by birds!
Late Yellow	Late season. Bears good sized yellow fruits which are less likely to be taken by birds.

Damsons and bullaces

Maidens, mostly in 3L pots. **St Julien A** rootstock produces bushes or half standards 3.5-4m (12-14 ft) high, and is also suitable for fans. **Pixy** is a semi-dwarfing rootstock producing bushes 2.7-3.6 m (9-12 ft) high. **VVA1** is semi dwarf, same size as Pixy with better fruit size, heavier yields, increased hardiness. All damsons are self-fertile. Bullaces and damsons are harder and thriftier than plums and are rarely troubled by diseases. See gages and plums also for cross pollination possibilities. Please see website for full descriptions.

Late summer damsons – August/September

Aylesbury Prune Group C	Fruit sweet, round. Late variety for dessert or cooking.
Blue Violet Group D	Fruit sweet, plum-like, dark blue-black with a bloom.
Farleigh Damson Group D	fruit firm, richly flavoured. Tree compact, good in hedges.
Shropshire Prune Group D	Culinary damson, small compact tree; fruits with rich flavour.

Autumn damsons – September/October

King of the Damsons Group C	Fruit large, blue-black. Reliable cropper.
Merryweather Damson Group D	Fruit large, dark blue, good flavour. Reliable cropper.
Shepherds Bullace Group D	Fruit large, greenish-yellow; flesh firm, juicy. Good cropper. Oct.
Sweet Prune Group D	Classic German sweet prune for fresh eating and 'plum cake'.

Elderberries

We have a selection of elder cultivars selected for their good fruiting ability, fruit size and quality. If flowers are the crop, then they produce extra large crops of flowers too. Plants are supplied as bare-rooted, 20-50 cm plants.

Bradet	Eastern European cultivar with large fruits and high yields.
Cae Rhos Iligwy	Fruits are large, green, with a gooseberry flavour. Tree has grey bark.
Donau	Heavily fruiting Austrian selection, used in commercial orchards.
Godshill	Found on the Isle of Wight, has larger fruits than normal
Haidegg 17	Recent vigorous variety, extremely heavy cropping from Austria.
Haschberg	Heavily fruiting Austrian selection, used in commercial orchards.
Ina	Eastern European cultivar with medium-large fruits; very high yields
Korsor	Smaller growing Danish commercial variety, bearing heavy crops of large fruits.

Sambu	Danish cultivar with medium sized fruits and clusters; good yields
Samdal	Danish cultivar with large fruits and clusters; very high yields
Samidan	Danish cultivar with large fruits in very large clusters; very high yields. Compact shrub.
Sampo	Danish cultivar with very large fruits in large clusters, good flavour; very high yields
Samyl	Danish cultivar with large fruits and clusters; very high yields
Urban Lace	Unusual variety with finely cut leaves.
Viridis	The fruits are average in size, but being green means birds don't take them as quickly!

Elders (American)

American elderberry, *Sambucus canadensis* is a suckering shrub growing 2-3 m (6-10 ft) high, with very large flower heads. Not self-fertile, and rarely cross-pollinating with the European elder, so if one of these selections is grown alone it flowers non-stop from late July until November. This is ideal if the flowers are the crop required; the flowers can be used like those of the European elder. Give sun or part shade; very hardy. Bare-rooted, 30-60 cm plants.

Johns	Flowers clusters are extremely large; if pollinated, fruits are large and tasty in large clusters, mid season ripening. Very vigorous,
York	Flower clusters are very large; if pollinated, fruits are large and juicy in large clusters, late ripening. Vigorous.

Figs

Container grown in 3 litre pots. Figs are grown on their own roots and are self-fertile. For best cropping, restrict the roots and/or prune in summer.

Bourjagotte Grise	Fruit medium-large, flesh dark red, very sweet and juicy, rich flavour. A good cropper, needs a warm position.
Brown Turkey	fruit large, brown, pear-shaped; flesh red, sugary, rich flavour. Fine outside. Mid season – 2 weeks after Brunswick.
Brunswick	Fruit large, greenish-yellow tinged brown, white fleshed. Vigorous spreading tree. Early season.
Dalmatie	Fruit large with amber-red flesh. Tree with fine cut leaves, fine outside.
Goutte d'Or	Fruit yellowish-green becoming golden; flesh rose pink, good quality. Needs a warm position.
Noir de Carombe	Fruit dark shiny black, quite fat, with strawberry red flesh. Fine outside.
Red Bordeaux (Rouge de Bordeaux)	Old French gourmet variety with deep red-purple fruits, sweet, red-fleshed. Late variety - needs a warm sunny position, ripens September.
Sultane	Fruit dark red with red flesh of good flavour. Fine outside.
Tayip 1	Fruit dark green/purple, good flavour, reliable in UK. Believed to originate from colder parts of Turkey.
Tayip 2	Fruit light green/yellow, good flavour, reliable in UK. Believed to originate from colder parts of Turkey.
Verdone (White Adriatic)	Medium sized light green fruit-yellow, strawberry pink flesh is very sweet when fully ripe. Needs warm conditions - good for a cold greenhouse or polytunnel in UK.
Violette Dauphine	Large greenish-violet fruited; flesh pink, fairly rich. Needs warm conditions - good for a cold greenhouse or polytunnel in UK.
White Marseilles	Fruit large, round, pale yellow with translucent flesh which is very sweet. Fine outside.

Gages

Gages are like extra sweet juicy plums with a fantastic flavour. Maidens, either bare root or in 3L pots, on St Julien A, Pixy or VVA1 rootstocks. **St Julien A** rootstock produces bushes or half standards 3.5-4m (12-14 ft) high, and is also suitable for fans. **Pixy** is a semi-dwarfing rootstock producing bushes 2.7-3.6 m (9-12 ft) high. **VVA1** is semi dwarf. Same size as Pixy but with better fruit size, heavier yields, and increased hardiness.

Some of the varieties below require cross pollination; choose a variety with the same or an adjacent flower group (eg. 'B' will be pollinated by A, B or C) - see damsons and bullaces, and plums for other cross pollination possibilities. Sf = self-fertile, psf = partially self-fertile, ss = self-sterile. Bullaces and damsons are harder and thriftier than plums and are rarely troubled by diseases. Please see website for full descriptions.

Early summer gages – July/August

Cambridge Gage	Group D sf	Fruit small, yellowish-green, juicy. A heavy reliable cropper.
Denniston's Superb	Group C sf	fruit yellowish-green, flesh golden, very good flavour. Heavy cropper and a good pollinator.
Early Transparent	Group D sf	Fruit large with a red cheek, flesh very sweet, golden, melting.
Old Greengage	Group D psf	Very old variety with a true greengage flavour.
Oullins Golden Gage	Group D sf	yellow fruit, flesh firm, sweet, good flavour, also good cooked.
Stella's Star	Group D sf	Fruits Green-yellow. Precocious and productive tree.

Late summer gages – August/September

Coe's Golden Drop	Group C sf	Large yellow fruit, great quality.
Jefferson	Group B	yellow fruit, flesh firm, very juicy, rich flavour, hangs well.
Lindsey	Group C ss	Fruit round, medium size, rich sweet flavour.
Reine Claude de Bavay	Group C sf	Reliable cropper of large fruit, excellent flavour.
Reine Claude Doree	Group D	Round greenish-yellow fruits, firm, juicy, sweet, good cropper.
Reine Claude Violet	Group C psf	Purple fruit, round, medium size, excellent flavour.

Hawthorns

Many of the hawthorn (*Crataegus*) family bear nice edible fruits with an apple/haw flavour. We have a selection available of the best we have found for taste and good cropping. These are all 3L potted trees grafted on native hawthorn rootstock which grow 4-6m (12-20 ft) high. Any native haw suckers which grow should be removed.

Crataegus anomala Zbigniew
A recent Ukrainian variety with large red round fruits of good sweet-acid flavour.
Crataegus arnoldiana
A small round-headed tree, bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits in early autumn.
Crataegus azarolus White Italian
Azarole. Small Mediterranean tree which bears good crops of edible haw fruits. This is an Italian variety with larger fruits.



Crataegus azarolus - Azerole

Crataegus durobrivensis
Small round-headed hybrid tree, bears sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits, 16 mm (0.7") across.
Crataegus ellwangeriana
Small round-headed tree, bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits, 20 mm (0.8") across.
Crataegus gemosa
Small tree bearing white flowers and masses of red fruits, 12-15mm across, sweet and succulent.
Crataegus mollis – red haw
Small tree. The red fruits are borne in large clusters; they are edible, 12-25 mm (½-1") across.
Crataegus pedicellata
A spreading thorny small tree, bears pear-shaped, bright red fruit, 2 cm long, in October which hang well on the tree and have a good apple-like flavour.
Crataegus pinnatifida major 'Big Golden Star'
A variety bred for fruit production, which bears masses of dark red fruits, 25 mm (1") across, which are eaten usually cooked.
Crataegus pojarkove
Very rare tree from the Crimean region, large fruits with a delicious flavour. Tree almost thornless.
Crataegus prunifolia 'Splendens'
Small tree (large thorns), white flowers followed by large shiny red fruits. Ornamental in autumn.
Crataegus succulenta
Small American tree to 6m high with fine large red sweet edible fruits.
Crataegus tanacetifolia Syrian hawthorn
A thornless small tree, flowers late in June followed by excellent tasty round fruits to 2cm.
Crataegus viridis 'Winter King'
Thornless small tree, white flowers followed by orange-red fruits to 2cm diameter.

Honey locust

Gleditsia triacanthos is a large leguminous tree, bears long seed pods which contain seeds in a sweet edible pulp. These are seedling plants, container grown.

Juneberries & Saskatoons

The juneberries, *Amelanchier* species, are related to apples and bear currant-like purplish fruits with a good flavour which ripen in June or July in the UK. Self-fertile.

Amelanchier alnifolia cultivars (Honeywood, Martin, Northline, Smoky, Sleyt, Mandan)
Fruiting saskatoon varieties, 3m high. with large fruits of very good flavour.
Amelanchier canadensis
Serviceberry. Large shrub or small tree to 8 m high. Good in hedges.
Amelanchier 'Ballerina'
A large shrub to 6 m (20 ft) high. Bears sweet juicy purplish-black fruits, up to 12 cm (½") across.
Amelanchier 'Prince William'
Multi-stemmed shrub growing to 2.5m, very large fruits, blueberry-sized, with a very good flavour.

Kousa

Cornus kousa chinensis, kousa or Chinese dogwood, is a large shrub or small tree up to 7 m (23 ft) high. The fruits, 25-30 mm in diameter, are edible with sweet, juicy, delicious pulp. Prefers full sun or part shade. We offer 2-year old bare-rooted plants.

The related **Cornus capitata**, Benthams' cornel, is a bushy evergreen shrub or small tree bearing similar but larger fruits which ripen late with a banana flavour. Likes sun; hardy to -15°C or so.

Medlars

Maidens in 3L pots on hawthorn (and occasionally quince) rootstock. Self-fertile, disease and pest-resistant. Fruits ripen October or after first frosts.

Canada Hill Bears huge fruit, the size of apples, of good quality.
Flanders Giant Bear very large fruits of good flavour.
Large Russian Bears very large fruits of good flavour. Tree has a pendulous habit.
Nottingham Bears masses of 25-30 mm fruits. Tree of low vigour, spreading, twisted with age.
Persian Bears conical medium sized fruits of excellent flavour.

Royal	Has larger fruits, up to 45 mm across. Tree of moderate vigour, more upright than others.
Westerveld	A semi-dwarf tree growing about 3.5m high. Bear medium sized fruits of good flavour.

Mulberries

Trees which produce regular crops of long blackberry-like fruits (white, red or black) of good flavour. The named varieties start fruiting within 2-3 years. For all mulberries, **protect young trees against slugs and snails which can kill them!** M.alba and the hybrids also have good edible cooked leaves. In 2-3L pots.

Agate (Morus alba)	Bears huge black fruits 4-5cm long of good sweet flavour.
Bistrica (M.nigra)	Good fruiting black mulberry from Eastern Europe.
Black Tabor (M.alba or alba x rubra)	Fruit large, sweet, black. Trees fruit very young.
Capsrum (Morus alba x rubra)	Fruit large, sweet, black. Trees fruit very young
Carman (Morus alba x rubra)	Fruit large, sweet, white, found in Ontario Canada.
Collier (Morus alba x rubra)	Fruit black, good flavour, from the USA. Trees fruit very young.
Illinois Everbearing (Morus alba x rubra)	Bears good-flavoured black fruits over 2-3 month period.
Italian (Morus alba x rubra)	Black fruited, fruits at a young age with large black delicious fruits.
Izvor (Morus nigra)	Eastern European selection of true black mulberry, hardy, large black fruits.
Kokuso (M.alba)	Korean variety with large black fruits, excellent flavour.
Pakistan (Morus alba)	Black fruits are very long – sometimes 3-4 cm. Needs good site in the UK.
Paradise (M.alba)	Fruit sweet, white. Trees with large leaves, fruit at very young age.
Pendula (M.alba)	Weeping form, small tree, fruits white, sweet.
Sham Dudu (M.nigra)	Black mulberry variety from Syria which bears large fruits in good yields.
White Large (M.alba)	Fruit very large, white, good flavour. Tree with large leaves.
Mulberry Morus alba tatarica	
Russian mulberry. The hardest mulberry, a small bushy-headed tree to 6m (20 ft) high, often used in windbreaks. The sweet fruits are edible, as are young leaves & shoots (cooked).	

Nectarines

Maidens on St Julien A rootstock, producing bushes 12-16 ft (3.5-5m) high and also suitable for fans. Self-fertile. Protect from peach leaf curl.

Lord Napier Flesh white, melting and juicy; freestone. Early August.

Pawpaws

Asimina triloba is a large shrub with bottle-shaped fruits of fine flavour. Needs a moist, sunny position. We have seedlings from an improved early ripening selection.

Peaches

Maidens on St Julien A rootstock produces bushes 12-16 ft (3.5-5m) high and also suitable for fans. Self-fertile. Protect most varieties from peach leaf curl.

Avalon Pride	Large red blushed fruits with yellow flesh. Aug-Sept. Resistant to peach leaf curl.
Early Rivers	Yellow fruits, flushed red. Great flavour. July.
Hale's Early	Fruit crimson streaked, flesh pale yellow, melting, delicious. Freestone. June.
Peregrine	Crimson fruits, white flesh, excellent flavour. Protect from peach leaf curl. Early August.
Redhaven	Fruit flesh firm, yellow, good quality, freestone. Some leaf curl tolerance. August.
Redwing	Fruit very dark red,, superb flavour, late flowering. Some tolerance to leaf curl. August.
Rochester	Yellow-fleshed, good flavour. Vigorous, productive, some resistance to leaf curl. Aug.
Saturn	Flattish fruit with sweet and succulent orange flesh. August.

Pears

Maidens, mostly in 3L pots. **Quince A (QA)** is semi-dwarf, producing bush trees about 15 ft (4.5m) high, requires staking. **Quince C (QC)** and **Quince Eline (QE)** are dwarf, and produces bush trees about 4 m (13 ft) high which come into bearing slightly earlier, requires good growing conditions and

staking. **Pyrodwarf (PD)** and **Kirchensaller** are semi-vigorous to vigorous rootstocks, making trees about 13-16 ft (4-5m) high.

All the varieties below require cross pollination except Gorham, Improved Fertility & Louise Bonne; choose a variety with the same or an adjacent flower group (eg. 'B' in "fl.gp" will be pollinated by A, B or C). Please see website for full descriptions.

Summer dessert pears

ripen July/August

Early autumn dessert pears

ripen September/October

Beurre Giffard Group C	Benita Rafzas Group D
Jargonelle Group C	Beth Group C
	Fondante d'Automne Group D
	Gorham Group E
	Improved Fertility Group D
	Invincible* Group C
	Merton pride Group D
	Mliivska Rannja Group D
	Moonglow Group D
	Onward Group E
	Suvenirs Group D
	Williams Bon Chretien Group D sf

Late autumn dessert pears

ripen October/November

Winter dessert pears

ripen November/February

Beurre Hardy Group D	Glou Morceau Group D
Bristol Cross Group C	
Concorde Group E	Late keeping cooking pears
Conference Group C	Catillac Group D
Doyenne du Comice Group E	
Durondeau Group C psf	Shipova pear
Louise Bonne of Jersey Group C	Shipova Group E

Asian pears

Perry pears

Chojuro Group C	Brandy Group D
Kumoi Group C sf	Hendre Huffcap Group D
Shinko Group C	Thorn Group D
Shinseiki Group C sf	
Twentieth Century Group C	

Pineapple guava

Acca sellowiana (Syn. *Feijoa sellowiana*) is a bushy evergreen shrub with grey-green leaves growing to 2 m (6 ft) high or more. Large flowers are white and purple in midsummer, and are followed by green edible fruits 5 cm (2") long in hot summers. The fruits are delicious, being aromatic, with a pineapple-strawberry flavour. The flowers are also edible raw, being sweet crisp and delicious. Can be used for hedging in mild maritime areas - hardy to -12°C. Likes sun and a well-drained soil; good on walls in cooler climes.

Pineapple guava: seedling, 'Mammouth', 'Nikita', 'Triumph' (Improved fruiting selections)

Plums

Maidens, bare root or 3L pots. **St Julien A** rootstock produces bushes or half standards 3.5-4m (12-14 ft) high, and is also suitable for fans. **Pixy** is a semi-dwarfing rootstock producing bushes 2.7-3.6 m (9-12 ft) high. **VVA1** is semi dwarf. Same size as Pixy but with better fruit size, heavier yields, and increased hardiness.

Some of the varieties below require cross pollination; choose a variety with the same or an adjacent flower group (eg. 'B' will be pollinated by A, B or C). Sf = self-fertile, psf = partially self-fertile, ss = self-sterile. See also Bullaces and damsons, and Gages for cross pollination possibilities. Please see website for full descriptions.

Early summer plums

ripen July/August

Avalon	Group C psf
Czar	Group D sf
Herman	Group C
Jubilee	Group E
Opal	Group C psf
Warwickshire Drooper	Group D
Yellow Egg (Pershore Egg)	Group D sf

Late summer/autumn plums

ripen August/September

Haganta*	Group C psf	Sept
Victoria	Group C sf	late Aug
Guinevere	Group C sf	Late Sept
Marjories Seedling	Group E psf	Late Sept

Quinces

All maidens on Quince A, C or E rootstock (see pears for sizes). Shrub quinces (different species) are listed in bush fruit. Self fertile. Please see website for full descriptions.

Varieties: Champion, Iranian, Krymsk (Aromatnaya), Meeches Prolific, Portugal, Serbian Gold, Vrajna.

Sea Buckthorn

Grown commercially in many countries for its fruits (high in vitamins A & C), which are made into juice and mixed with other (sweeter) juices and sold commercially. Plants make a large shrub, growing 4m (13 ft) high or so; nitrogen-fixing. Produces abundant nutritious fruits which are edible (cooked and sweetened). Likes a well drained, sunny site; both sexes are needed for fruit (apart from Friesdorfer). 2L pots.

Askola*	female, upright large shrub bearing deep orange, medium-large fruits.
Dorana	Small female variety, bearing medium-large fruits which are easier to pick than most.
Friesdorfer Orange	self-fertile. Small variety reaching 2-3m, good crops of small-medium fruits.
Frugana	female variety, heavy cropping, large fruits.
Hergo	a female form, bearing large crops of large fruits
Leikora	female form, bearing large crops of large fruits
Orange Energy*	A new female variety selected for very heavy fruiting.
Polmix	male form, a large rounded shrub.
Silver Star	male. A rounded dense growing dwarf cultivar growing 1 to 1.5m high and wide.
Sirola	female, very upright, few thorns/suckers; fruits large, sweet on long stalks - easily picked.



Sorbus species

Sorbus aucuparia - Rowan

A small narrow upright tree, bears bright orange fruits. 'Edulis' has larger and less bitter fruits; 'Klosterneuburg' is a German fruiting variety with larger fruits and bunches; 'Nevezhinskaya' is a Russian selection with little bitterness and heavy crops.

Sorbus devoniensis 'Devon Beauty' – Devon sorb apple

A very rare small tree native to Devon in the UK, perhaps a hybrid of wild service tree and whitebeam. It bears large bunches of russet-red fruits, 12-15 mm (0.5-0.6") across which are edible when ripe or after a frost, with a medlar-like date flavour. 'Devon Beauty' is our selection, an especially heavy and early fruiter. Grafted plants.

Sorbus domestica - Service tree.

A small to medium sized tree, bears red flushed fruits in the autumn which either ripen on the tree or are picked and stored inside to ripen like medlars. When ripe they have a delicious sweet flavour.

Sorbus torminalis - Wild service tree.

Usually small trees with whitebeam-type leaves. Bear roundish edible fruit in autumn of good flavour.

Sorbaronia 'Bursinka'

Hybrid of mountain ash and Aronia with red berries are excellent for juice, preserves and sauces. This is a later ripening selection. Grafted plants.

Sorbocrataegus 'Ivan's Belle'

An unusual hybrid between mountain ash and a hawthorn made by the Russian plant breeder Ivan Michurin. The foliage is similar to mountain ash and turns reddish in autumn. The wine red berries are the size of small cherries and are excellent for juice, preserves and sauces. Grafted plants (onto Sorbus aria rootstock).

Sorbopyrus 'Titan'

A very rare hybrid of Aronia, Sorbus, Malus and Pyrus made by the famous Russian plant breeder Michurin. Large shrub with bunches of dark red fruits, not bitter.

Sorbus 'John Mitchell'

Medium sized tree, vigorous and broadly conical, growing to 15 m (50 ft) high, occasionally more. It has rounded dark green leaves, white-hairy beneath, white flowers in summer and edible round to pear-shaped fruits, 15-20 mm across, ripening orange, with a good almondy flavour when ripe.

Nut trees

Almonds

Maiden trees in 3L pots grafted to St Julien A rootstocks (which give trees 4-5m (13-16ft) high). Give a warm sheltered site. All these varieties flower very late (about the same time as plums) and have some resistance to peach leaf curl. These varieties are self-fertile.

Ai	Old French variety. Regular producer of nuts. Tree bushy, resistant to blossom blight.
Ardechoise	Old French variety. Producer of soft shelled, long nuts. Tree erect, hardy.
Ferraduel	Fairly recent French variety. Nuts hard shelled, kernels large, flat. Productive, good pollinator.
Ferragnes	Fairly recent French variety. Nuts hard-shelled, kernels large, light coloured. Very productive.
Ingrid	A Scandinavian selection with showy pink flowers and thick-shelled nuts of good flavour. Quite resistant to peach leaf curl. A peach-almond cross.
Phoebe	Tree with good resistance to peach leaf curl. Pink ornamental flowers are followed by good quality nuts.
Robijn	Soft shelled Dutch variety, flowering late; frost resistant. Tree vigorous, productive, hardy. A peach-almond cross.

Black walnuts

A large, fast growing tree to 30m (100 ft) high with deeply furrowed bark and large leaves. Needs a sunny location. Nuts are produced here in good summers (needs 2 or more trees for pollination), and are sweet, oily and rich. Hardy to -25°C. We have seedling trees from known mothers which are likely to inherit good characteristics.

Bicentennial seedling	Bears large nuts of excellent flavour which crack well. £8.80
Emma K seedling	As above. £8.80
Manitoba seedling	Bears good annual crops of large nuts. £8.80
Thomas	Nuts large, thin shelled, good flavour. Tree vigorous, precocious.
108H seedling	Canadian selection - large nuts, good cracking.

Bladdernuts

European bladdernut (*Staphylea pinnata*) is a large vigorous shrub from Europe and Asia, growing 5 m (16 ft) high in 10 years. It produces thin-shelled edible seeds 1 cm across, tasting rather like pistachio nuts. Likes a moist soil and sun or part shade; hardy to -20°C. 2L pots.

American bladdernut (*Staphylea trifolia*) is smaller shrub producing slightly smaller seeds. Likes the same conditions as pinnata.

Buartnuts

Hybrids between the butternut and heartnut. They combine the adaptability, cold tolerance and sweet flavour of the former with high yields and easily cracked shells of the latter. Large trees which need sun and a well drained soil. Hardy to at least -25°C. Pollinates with butternut and heartnut.

Mitchell seedling	This variety has large nuts which crack well, borne in good numbers.
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Butternuts

The butternut or white walnut is a large tree from Eastern N.America, growing 25 m (80 ft) high (3 m in 10 years). It bears large edible nuts the size of walnuts, which make excellent eating; they also yield an edible oil. Self-fertile. Give full sun and a well-drained soil; young trees may need protection from late frosts. Hardy to about -30°C. We have seedling trees from known mothers which are likely to inherit good characteristics.

Bear Creek seedling	Bears medium sized nuts which crack very well.
Beckwith seedling	Bears nuts which crack well; a prolific cropper, moderately vigorous.
Booth seedling	Bears medium sized nuts which crack well on vigorous trees.
Kenworthy	Bears large nuts which crack well and have a good flavour; a prolific, precocious cropper

Chestnuts

Sweet chestnuts are sold as named seedlings. Seedling trees from named varieties will not be true from seed to the mother tree, but because the pollinating variety is also a good fruiting tree in our orchard the resulting seedlings are likely to be very good fruiting trees themselves.

Variety	Description
Belle Epine	Mid season ripening. Very vigorous upright tree, a good pollinator. Marrons, large, shiny mahogany-red, good flavour.
Bouche de Betizac	Early season ripening. Hybrid, vigorous upright tree. Nuts are marrons, large, chestnut-red fading to dark brown.
Bournette	Mid season ripening. Hybrid tree of moderate vigour and spreading form. Nuts - marrons, small-medium, chestnut brown, good flavour.
Maridonne	Late season ripening. Hybrid rounded tree of moderate vigour. Nuts are marrons, large, dull brown,
Marigoule	Very early season. Hybrid, vigorous tree. Nuts - marrons, large to very large, shiny dark mahogany, good flavour.
Marlhac	Mid season ripening. Hybrid vigorous tree. Nuts are marrons, medium size.
Marron Comballe	Mid-late season European chestnut with light brown nuts of good size.
Marron de Lyon	Mid-Late season. European, large round nuts, good quality.
Marron Goujounac	Mid season European, a good pollinator. Nuts dark brown, round, good size.
Numbo	Mid to late season American selection, large round nuts of good quality.

Verdale	Very early season. European, medium sized nuts very good for drying.
Vignols	Early season hybrid, bears very large nuts of good quality.
Japanese chestnut 'Marki'	A spreading, medium sized tree. Bears nuts in spiny burrs, the nuts being longer and narrower than European chestnuts.

Hazelnuts

Limited supply, in pots or bare rooted. Good hazelnut yields require cross pollination. If you have native hazel hedges next to your planting site, then you'll probably get good cross pollination from these, otherwise plant at least two varieties.

Butler	Mid season. Nuts large, kernels light brown, oval, sweet, medium thick shell. Short husk – most nuts come free easily. Tree vigorous, heavy cropper. Male flowers abundant.
Corabel*	Mid-late season. Nuts large, sweet, excellent flavour, easily shelled. Tree vigorous, upright, heavy and regular yielding, late to leaf out. Male flowers abundant.
Cosford	Mid season. Nuts medium-large, oval, kernels tan, thin shelled, excellent flavour. Medium length husk. Tree vigorous, upright, low yielding, late to leaf out.
Ennis	Mid-late season. Nuts very large, kernels light brown, round, excellent flavour. Medium length husk, moderate fall free of husk. Male flowers abundant. Tree vigorous, high yielding.
Feriale	Early season. Recent French variety, a Butler hybrid. Nuts large, good sweet flavour.
Gustaff Zeller	Vigorous upright trees bearing crops of very well flavoured nuts.
Hall's Giant (Halle'sche Riesennuss)	Mid-late season. Nuts large, kernels golden brown, oval-round, thick shelled, good flavour. Medium husk length. Male flowers abundant. Tree upright.
Kent Cob	Mid-late season. Nuts medium sized, oval, thick shelled, excellent flavour. Husk long. Tree moderately vigorous, spreading, medium yielding, mid-late leafing, resistant to bud mites.
Lewis	Early season. Recent American variety, disease resistant. Very heavy crops of medium sized nuts with few blanks.
Pauetet	Nuts easily shelled, easy to remove pellicle. Tree vigorous, heavy yielding.
Pearson's prolific (Nottingham)	Early season. Also known as Nottingham Cob. Nuts medium-large, good flavour. Tree vigorous, a regular and good cropper.
Segorbe	High yielding French variety with large nuts; a good pollinator.
Tonda di Giffoni	Italian variety with large, thin shelled nuts on a smaller upright tree - excellent.
Webb's Prize Cob	Mid season. Nuts large, roundish, borne in large clusters. Tree spreading.

Heartnuts

The heartnut or Japanese walnut is a fast growing medium sized tree, growing some 80 cm per year, which bears large numbers of heart-shaped nuts. These are edible raw or cooked with a good walnut flavour, and the oil from them is also edible. We have seedling trees from known mothers which are likely to inherit good characteristics.

CW3 seedling	A recent improved selection with good crops of large nuts.
CWW	Bears large, good shaped nuts which crack well; tree a good cropper.
Fioka seedling	Originated in Canada and bears large nuts and good crops which crack well.
Imshu seedling	Imshu is a recent improved selection, a good producer of high quality nuts.
Simcoe seedling	Bears large nuts that crack well; productive new variety.

Hickories

We grow seedling shagbark and shellbark hickories (*Carya ovata* & *C.laciniosa*), the best for UK conditions. Makes a large tree, needs a fertile soil and sunny position. Nuts are chestnut-to-walnut-sized, with a very good sweet flavour, like a rich walnut; quite tough to crack. Two or more trees are needed for good nut production. Hardy to -25°C. These are small seedlings of improved varieties which are likely to inherit good characteristics.

Burton	A 'hican' (pecan - <i>Carya</i> cross). Nuts medium sized, crack well. A precocious annual bearer.
Henry	shellbark, large nuts, good cracking and kernel quality, regular bearer.
Shagbark mixed	Shagbark hickory, from a variety with nuts which crack easily.

Oaks

Quercus ilex *Holm oak, Holly oak* Usually a small or medium sized dense evergreen tree, grows about 7 m in 10 years. The seeds are edible after washing with a fine flavour. Roasted seeds can be used to make a coffee. Makes a good maritime hedging plant and the wood makes good fuel and charcoal. Tolerates quite deep shade.

Quercus ilex ballota *Ballota oak* A natural variety of the holm oak which bears larger and sweeter acorns, much used in Spain and Portugal as food and fodder.

Quercus suber *Cork oak* The well known Mediterranean tree from which cork is obtained; the seeds are large and fairly low in tannins and can be eaten fresh or with a minimum of processing. Hardy to -10°C.

Quercus cerris Turkey oak is a fast growing species, naturalised in much of Europe. Bears large crops of high-tannin acorns, edible once processed/leached.

Quercus rubra Red oak. Large tree from Eastern North America, bears large acorns high in tannins. A regular producer in the UK.

Pecans

Northern pecan. Pecans needs a fertile soil and sunny position. Nuts are delicious, acorn-shaped. Hardy to -20°C. Good potential in Britain. Small seedling trees of improved varieties.

Northern mixed: Nuts medium sized, mixed seedlings of northern varieties including Carlson, Cornfield and Lucas.

Pine nuts

All pines produce edible pine nuts, but only the species with larger nuts are worth the effort. Commercial pine nuts here come mostly from *Pinus pinea*.

Pinus cembra

Swiss stone pine, Arolla pine. A small or medium sized tree, slow growing and long lived, very hardy and native to the Alps. Seeds are two thirds the size of stone pine, 12x6 mm.

Pinus pinea

Umbrella pine, Stone pine. A medium sized tree from the Mediterranean region, growing 15 m (50 ft) high or more. It bears cones with large edible seeds – the most important source of pine kernels for commerce. Likes a sunny site and is happy in much of Britain; hardy to about -15°C.

Walnuts

Supplied as bare root trees or in pots.

Walnuts usually require cross pollination – plant at least one variety each of flowering groups A and B unless partly self-fertile (psf). All the varieties below are mid-late leafing, minimising possible late frost damage problems. They start cropping within 2-5 years.

Broadview Group A + B psf

Originating from British Columbia, bears good crops at a very young age. Best in the E of the UK.

Buccaneer Group A + B psf

Dutch variety, upright, bears large crops of round nuts. A good pollinator.

Chandler Group B

Recent American variety, large nuts of excellent quality, part self-fertile.

Fernette Group A

Recent French variety, lateral bearing, mod. vigorous, good cropper, nuts large. Good pollinator

Fernor Group B

Recent French variety, lateral bearing, moderately vigorous, very good cropper of large nuts.

Fertignac Group A+B

A very recent French variety, lateral bearing, disease resistant very productive with good quality fruits. Late leafing tree of low vigour, misses late frosts. (Ronde de M x Chandler)

Franquette Group A+B psf

Old French variety, grown commercially, bearing good crops of medium-large nuts.

Lara Group A Smaller tree of low vigour, lateral bearing, heavy cropping. Large sweet nuts.

Yellowhorn

Yellowhorn. A large upright shrub or small tree, preferring a sunny location, not fussy about soil. Large white and carmine flowers in May are followed by walnut-like capsules containing numerous small chestnut-like seeds. These seeds are edible and nutty; hardy to -23°C.

Bush and soft fruit

Aronia berries

The ripe fruits really are sweet and nice to eat, and make a fantastic preserve, extremely high in antioxidants.

Aron Danish selection, to 2m high, large black fruits high in antioxidants.

Hugin Canadian selection with very large fruits and heavy crops.

Nero Bred for large fruits with a high vitamin C content, and bears heavy yields.

Viking has very large fruits and bears good crops.

Blackberries & hybrid berries

2L pot grown plants.

Adrienne Early season. Long fruits of excellent flavour, easily picked. Spineless, good cropper

Black Butte Early & mid season. Trailing, vigorous, bears heavy crops of large fruits of gd flavour.

Black Satin Mid-late season. Vigorous, resistant to cane spot. Fruits large, firm, keep well.

Chester Mid-late season. Medium sized sweet fruits in abundance on vigorous thornless canes.

Helen Very early season. Spineless canes, compact bush. Fruits large with a very good flavour. .

Loch Ness Mid-late season. Canes thornless. Fruits large, firm; very heavy cropper.

Merton Thornless Mid-late season. Thorn free, compact bushes, bearing very large fruits.

Navaho Early-Mid season. Canes thornless, upright-don't need support. Fruits large, hvy cropper.

Thornfree Late season. Vigorous thornless canes. Fruits medium-large, firm, good flavour.

Triple Crown Late season. Vigorous, thornless, fruits large, excellent sweet-acid aromatic flavour.

Waldo Mid season. Canes spineless, mod. Vigorous. Fruit large, firm, good flavour, keep well.

Tayberry Very early season. Canes moderately vigorous, branching. Fruits very large, dark purplish-red, very good sweet-acid flavour, easily picked. High yielding.

Tayberry Thornless Thornless version of the tayberry as above.

Boysenberry A Rubus hybrid which bears large deep maroon fruits, thin skinned, fine sweet-tart flavour.

Sunberry A blackberry/raspberry hybrid which bears large dark red glossy fruits similar to loganberries, fine flavour.

Thornless Loganberry Mid season. Canes spineless, moderate vigour. Fruit large, claret-red, juicy, excellent flavour. Heavy cropper.

Japanese Wineberry (Rubus phoenicolasius) A medium size trailing shrub, growing to 2 m (6 ft) high with prickly trailing biennial stems. Bears large crops of very nice raspberry-like sweet fruits in summer; the fruits are well-protected by a calyx until they ripen thus suffer less bird damage.

Blackcurrants

Bare rooted bushes.

Barchatnaja Very hardy, high yielding with large fruit; early flowering; self-sterile. Russian cv, frost resistant flowers.

Ben Alder* Mid season. Late flowering producing high yields of large fruits of good quality.

Ben Connan* Mid-late season. Late flowering, heavy yields of large fruit on compact bushes.

Ben Gairn* Early season. New disease and reversion-resistant variety giving high yields of large fruits, excellent flavour.

Ben Hope* Mid season. New variety with good resistance to disease and gall mite (and thus avoiding reversion). Very vigorous upright bush, heavy cropper with fruits of excellent flavour.

Ben Lomond	Mid-late season. Late flowering, fruit large, excellent flavour. Bushes mod. Vigorous.
Ben More	Mid-late ripening. Very late flowering, heavy yields of very large fruits, vigorous bushes.
Ben Nevis	Mid-late season. Late flowering, fruit large, slightly sweet. Very heavy yields on bushes of moderate vigour.
Ben Sarek*	Mid-late season. Late flowering, heavy yields of large fruit on small spreading bushes.
Ben Tirren*	Very late season. Late flowering, heavy yields of large fruit of very good flavour.
Big Ben	A heavy cropping recent variety, bearing extra large fruits with a very good sweet flavour. Disease resistant.
Black Reward	Mid-late season. Late flowering, fruit medium-large, good flavour, in long clusters. Very vigorous bushes give good yields.
Byelorussian Sweet	Early season. Very hardy, large fruits, high yielding. A hardy Russian selection, frost resistant flowers.
Cassis Blanc	A green fruited blackcurrant. This one, an old variety from France, has sweet pale green fruits on a bushy plant of moderate vigour.
Ebony	Early season. Fruits are large, very sweet. Bush moderately vigorous.
Hystawneznaya	Very early season (mid June). Fruit medium sized. A hardy Russian selection, frost resistant flowers.
Jet	Very late season. Very late flowering, fruits medium, easily picked; bushes very vigorous.
Kosmichesnaya	Mid season. Medium sized fruits. Hardy Russian selection, frost resistant flowers.
Polar	Early variety with large fruits of good flavour. Bushes quite vigorous, compact.
Seabrooks Black	Mid season. Mid-late flowering, fruits medium, easily picked, heavy yields; bushes very vigorous.
Vertii	Finland has a long history of developing green blackcurrant varieties and this is the most well known of them. Fruits sweet, green, good aromatic flavour.
Wellington xxx	Early-mid season. Mid flowering, fruits med-large, heavy yields. Bushes very vigorous.

Blueberries

Container grown. All require an acid soil (apart from Hardyblue and Reka which do fine in only slightly acid conditions) or container compost. Fruit best with cross pollination.

Bluecrop	Mid season (Early-mid August.) Large, light blue fruit, good flavour. Vigorous upright bush with good autumn colour.
Bluejay	July-August. Medium sized blue fruits, good flavour. Vigorous upright bush with good autumn colour.
Chandler	Mid-late August. Very large, firm fruit, good flavour. Spreading and upright bush.
Coville	Early-mid season (July-August) with good flavoured fruits. Upright.
Darrow	Late season (mid-late August). Very large fruit, bush upright, compact.
Goldtraube	Mid season. Fast growing, robust bush with large aromatic fruits ripening in August.
Hardyblue	Early-mid season. Fruit medium-large on a fast growing bushy plant. Tolerant of less acid soils.
Herbert	Late season. Fruit very large, excellent flavour.
Jersey	Late season. Fruits medium sized, excellent flavour; bushes upright and spreading.
Patriot	Early season. Fruits flattish, excellent flavour, borne abundantly on vigorous bushes.
Pink Lemonade	Late season. Fruits pink in August after bluish-white flowers in spring.
Reka	Early-mid season. Fruits medium sized, firm. A fast growing vigorous bush, tolerates less acid soils, very heavy cropping.
Sunshine Blue	Evergreen variety, a compact bush, heavy cropping, with red flowers. Good in ordinary garden soil on the acid side.

Cranberries

True American cranberries, *Vaccinium macrocarpon*, are part of the blueberry family and like similar conditions – acid moist soil and sun. Cranberries are low growing, trailing plants which are easily grown in containers with an acid compost if soil conditions are not suitable.

Pilgrim	Fruit large, red, a favourite older American variety.
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Elaeagnus

All the Elaeagnus family bear edible fruits as well as being useful nitrogen-fixing plants for hedges etc. The fruits are currant to cherry sized and astringent until fully ripe. Most need two different selections for reliable fruiting.

Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian olive, Oleaster
A large deciduous shrub to 7m (22 ft) high with silvery foliage; vigorous. Numerous edible silvery-amber, oval fruits, ½" (12 mm) across. Hardy to -40°C.	
Elaeagnus commutata	Silverberry
A medium sized shrub up to 3m (10 ft) high with silvery leaves. Bears silvery-amber fruits.	
Elaeagnus x ebbingei	
An evergreen large shrub to 5m (16 ft) high with dark silvery green leaves, tiny fragrant flowers in autumn and red fruits (2cm x 1cm) in April or May. Grows almost anywhere; hardy to -20°C.	
Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'Compacta'	
Smaller growing form which reaches about 3m high max.	
Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'Coastal Gold', 'Gilt Edge', 'Limelight'	
Variegated forms of the above, useful as pollinators for the standard form. They fruit well when cross pollinated with the unvariegated species.	
Elaeagnus multiflora 'Sweet Scarlet'	Goumi
A medium sized bush, 2 m high and across, with large cherry-shaped fruits in July. Sweet Scarlet bears numerous large and sweet red fruits. Self fertile.	

Autumn olive (Elaeagnus umbellata) is a large, spreading, vigorous shrub to 5 m (16 ft) high. Bears pale red, juicy, sweet-acid edible fruits in autumn. Useful in hedges, & as a nurse plant.

Autumn olive varieties

Amber - This variety originates from Japan, with large sweet yellow fruits.
Big Red - produces good crops of very large fruits
Brilliant Rose - American, bears very large fruits of good flavour.
Garnet - American, bears huge crops of medium sized, sweet fruits.
Hidden Springs - American variety with medium-large fruits.
Jewel - American variety with medium sized fruits of excellent flavour.
Late Scarlet - heavy crops of medium-large fruits ripening in October.
Newgate - produces heavy crops of large fruits.
Red Cascade - produces heavy crops of medium sized fruits
Ruby - American, yields heavy crops of very large fruits.
Sweet-N-Tart - American variety with large fruits, sweet and tart!



Fuchsia

Fuchsia magellanica is a hardy fuchsia forming a variable sized, but in cold climates will be perennial. After the familiar ornamental flowers, oblong fruits 15-20 mm long form on some cultivars which are edible and delicious – rather plum-like with peppery overtones. Top growth hardy to about -5°C; tolerates maritime exposure and partial shade. Our survey of 150 cultivars has identified the following as good fruiting forms.

Globosa	Bushy, 60-100 cm high. Bears numerous fruits.
Gracilis	Graceful shrub 1-2 m high. Flowers dainty, slender, scarlet-purple.
Riccartonii	Very hardy, upright, 2-3 m high. Flowers scarlet-purple.
Vielebachen	Another hardy Fuchsia variety fruiting well with good sized and flavoured fruits.

Gaultheria

Fruits are edible from most of the *Gaultheria* species. They like an acid, moist soil and part or full shade – an excellent understorey crop.

Gaultheria procumbens
Wintergreen. A dense, low growing, creeping evergreen shrub 12 cm (5") high. Bears pinky white flowers in summer and red fruits, 8 mm or more across. All parts are wintergreen flavoured, containing aspirin-type compounds. Bees love the flowers. Hardy to -25C.
Gaultheria shallon
Shallon. Suckering evergreen shrub with good edible fruits in summer. Spreads readily.

Goji berry

Lycium barbarum is a shrub reaching m high. It bears red fruits which are eaten fresh or dried and are very nutritious. Also eaten are the young shoots and leaves, usually cooked as a vegetables (a minty cress flavour) in China. Usually flowers after 2 years, flowers in summer and autumn are followed by the orange-red fruits. They grow in any reasonably well drained soil in sun, making a shrub up to 2.4-3 m (8-10 ft) high, though can be container grown and kept smaller.

Big Lifeberry	Bears large fruits 2 cm+ in length.
New Big	Another large-fruited form, heavy cropping.
No.1 Lifeberry	Bears large fruits, 2-3cm, very sweet, in heavy crops.
Sweet Lifeberry	Bears medium sized fruits, 1-2cm, extra sweet, in heavy crops.

Gooseberries, Jostaberry, Worcesterberry

Most of these selections are resistant to American gooseberry mildew.

Annellii	Late season. Fruit red of good flavour. Bushes vigorous.
Black Velvet	Mid season. Fruit dark reddish-black, oval, very good flavour. Bush a gooseberry-worcesterberry cross.
Gold Ball	Late season. Fruit yellow, borne in heavy crops.
Hamamekii	Mid season. Fruit red, good flavour. Bushes vigorous.
Hino Green	Late season. Fruit yellowish-green, sweet, good. Vigorous bush.
Hino Red	Mid season. Fruit medium size, very good flavour, dark red.
Hino Yellow	Mid season. Fruit yellowish-green, medium-large, good flavour. Bushes compact.
Invicta	Mid season. Heavy crops of medium sized green fruits of good flavour. Bushes vigorous, spreading.
Kim	Completely thornless bush of moderate vigour originating from North America. Fruit green, sweet, good flavour.
Larell	Mid-late season. Fruits red, smooth, sweet and delicious. Thornless bush of medium vigour.
Mucurines	Mid/late to late season. Large sweet aromatic green fruits on strong bushes.
Pax*	Early season. Fruits dark red, round, of excellent flavour. Bushes bear only a few thorns.
Redeva*	Very late season. Large, purplish-red, sweet, aromatic. Bushes vigorous with few thorns.
Spinefree	Late season. Medium size red fruits of good flavour. Bushes moderately vigorous.

Jostaberry	Bears large clusters of nearly black berries. Thornless bush, self fertile.
Worcesterberry	Bears masses of dark reddish fruits. Bushes vigorous, thorny – makes a good hedge.

Grape vines

All these varieties are for outdoor use unless noted. Dual purpose are good for both eating and wine making. Grape leaves make excellent eating too – the vinifera varieties are best rather than the hybrids. In 3L pots.

White varieties

Aurora (Seibel 5279)	Wine and Dessert. Very promising mid season dual purpose disease resistant hybrid. Ripens well, good sized grapes on small bunches. Good crops.
Chardonnay	Wine grape. Very late here, but ripens in a very good site. Very high acids. Good crops but outdoors needs the very best site and season.
Reichensteiner	Wine and dessert grape. Good crops of grapes with high sugars and moderate acidity.
Seyval Blanc	Bears heavy crops of small green grapes, mid season ripening, an excellent white wine variety.
Zalagyongye	New Hungarian hybrid. Good wine, and enjoyable dessert. Fine golden berries in loose bunches. High quality, ripens medium early. Good disease resistance.

Red varieties

Baco	Wine grape. Rampant late-ripening disease free hybrid, makes a good cover vine. High sugars, good colour, makes interesting port style wine. Leaves are good in cooking.
Black Strawberry	Dessert grape. Disease free mid-season hybrid, vigorous and easy. Attractive strawberry like flavour.
Brandt	Bears heavy crops of small, sweet black grapes. A vigorous vine, mildew resistant.
Gagarin	Hardy Russian variety, bearing large bunches of dark blue-black grapes, ripens early-mid.
Glenora Seedless	Disease resistant dessert. Succeeds outside in sheltered sites. Small-medium black grapes in good bunches, top quality.
Glory of Boskoop	Excellent purple-red grapes in loose bunches, one of the hardiest and most productive for outside in the UK.
Kempsey Black	Black dessert/Wine grape. Mid-late, vigorous disease free hybrid. Large bunches of large grapes of excellent quality.
Leon Millot	A disease-free hybrid grape, produces good crops of small black grapes, good in UK.
Marshall Joffre	Wine/Dessert grape. A very early dual purpose hybrid, vigorous disease resistant. Moderate crops, good quality, high sugars and colour.
Purpurea (Spetchley Park)	Wine/Dessert. Vigorous disease free presumed hybrid vine, superb autumn colour. Small black ripe tasty grapes. Highly recommended.
Regent	Bears very large blue-black grapes with a sweet refreshing flavour; red leaves are ornamental. Early ripening.
Reliance	Seedless dessert. Large crops of red grapes with slight strawberry flavour. Reliable cropper and very good outdoors or inside. Hybrid vine
Rembrandt	Red dessert/wine hybrid grape, mid-late season, v.vigorous, disease free. Bears good crops of strawberry flavoured grapes.
Rondo	A vitis amurensis hybrid for wine and dessert. Vigorous growth, good crops with decent sugars, makes excellent wine of good colour.
Schuyler	Dessert hybrid. Vigorous, disease resistant, good crops and quality. Late, but ripens well.
Siebel (Siebel 13053)	Wine grape. Very reliable disease-resistant hybrid, bears strong flavoured small grapes. Makes a good rose or port-style wine.
Triomphe d'Alsace	Good outdoor black grape for the UK, grown commercially here for wine, disease-free, early ripening.

Highbush cranberry

Unrelated to normal cranberries, *Viburnum trilobum* is a shrub to 4m (13 ft) high, closely related to the guelder rose. Bears good crops of bright red fruits up to 12 mm (½”) across, which can be made into a

slightly bitter jelly like rowan jelly. Hardy to -40°C. Good fruiting selections are listed below.

Phillips	fruits less bitter, produced in large clusters. Unavailable this season.
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Wentworth	fruits large in very large clusters.
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Honeyberry (Blue honeysuckle)

These small shrubs, selections of *Lonicera caerulea*, grow to 1.5 m (5 ft) high, are grown commercially for their edible, blueberry-like fruits in several countries. They are extremely hardy. Grow two or more different plants for cross pollination. £10 unless noted otherwise.

Altai	Variety from the south of Siberia with improved fruit size and flavour.
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Balalaika	Variety which is heavy bearing, with very large sweet fruits to 3 x 1.5 cm in size.
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Blue Velvet	Very large, sweet-tart flavorful blue berries. A compact spreading shrub.
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Borealis (Myberry Sweet)	Canadian variety with excellent flavoured, large fruit borne heavily.
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Eisbar*	Variety with high yields of huge fruits, 3-4 cm x 1.5 cm.
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Honey Bee (Myberry Bee)	Canadian variety with excellent flavoured, large fruit borne heavily.
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Indigo Gem (Myberry Farm)	Canadian variety with excellent flavoured, large fruit borne heavily.
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Indigo Yum	Canadian variety with excellent flavoured, sweet large fruit borne heavily.
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Kalinka	Produces huge yields of medium to large fruits.
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Wojtek	Polish variety, very heavy crops of sweet-tart fruits on large vigorous bushes.
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Zojka	Polish variety, very heavy crops of sweet fruits on large vigorous bushes.
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Hops

Hops are perennial twining climbers, the dwarf varieties here grow up to 2.4 m (8 ft) high each season. The female flowers (cones) form the familiar hops used in brewing ale; in addition, the young shoots and leaves are a good vegetable and numerous other uses for the plant exist. Sun or part shade; hardy to -20°C.

First Gold (Prima Donna)	An excellent new dwarf brewing hop, used for several commercial beers in Britain already.
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Fuggle	Fuggle is an old traditional variety which retains its foliage lower down the plant & grows to 3-4 m (10-13 ft). Hop cones very long and tight.
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Northdown	High aroma, tolerant of heavy rainfall and resistant to downy mildew.
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Northern Brewer (Nordbrau)	High aroma, of moderate vigour growing to 4m high.
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Wye Challenger	Another disease-resistant bine bearing good crops of cones.
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Hardy Kiwi fruits

These are hardier species (*Actinidia arguta* and *A.kolomikta*) with fruits smaller but nicer as the standard kiwis below. Male and female plants are required for fruiting unless self fertile (1 male per 6-8 females). Protect from spring frosts and cats!

Adam (kolomikta)	male to pollinate Sentyabraskaya. Has ornamental variegated leaves.
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Anna (arguta)	Female. Very hardy and vigorous; large oval fruit, 30-40 mm x 25 mm, dark green flushed burgundy in sun, excellent flavour.
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Dr Szymanowski (kolomikta)	Self fertile. Self fertile form of arctic kiwi, fruits early ripening in August, very good flavour.
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Geneva (arguta)	Female. Vigorous, large-leaved vine; very hardy. Fruit 25 mm (1"). Late ripening.
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Hardy Red (purpurea)	Female, ripening early September. American variety with large cherry-red fruits in abundance. Pollinate with an arguta.
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Issai (arguta)	Self fertile. Fruits medium sized of good flavour. A vine of low vigour, better crops when pollinated.
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Jumbo (arguta)	Female. Italian variety with very large fruits, yellowish-green, sweet and hanging well on vine.
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Kens Red (arguta)	Female. Red fruit, 25 x 25 mm (1 x 1"), fine flavour.
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Kokuwa (arguta)	Self fertile. Self-fertile form with delicious lemony-flavoured fruit.
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Purpurna Sadowa (arguta)	Female. Bears lots of purplish fruits of excellent flavour.
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Rogow (arguta)	Female. Prolific fruiter selected in Poland. Fruits 3 x 2cm of good flavour.
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Scarlet September (farguta) Female. Polish female variety. Bears sweet red fruits, excellent flavour. Very early ripening - late August and September.
Sentyabraskaya (kolomikta) Female, a prolific bearer of good quality fruit.
Weiki Female (arguta) Bears prolific quantities of greenish-brown round fruits which hang well.
Weiki Male (arguta) A good pollinator for all arguta females.

Kiwi fruits

These bear the familiar fuzzy fruits that you can buy in the shops. Plants are vigorous vines which need a wall / fence to climb on. Hardy to about -15°C, protect from spring frosts and cats!

Jenny Self fertile form with good quality fruits, will pollinate other females.
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Oriental bush (flowering) quinces

The quince fruits from *Chaenomeles* species can be eaten in much the same ways as true quinces (cooked and sweetened). They also make a great drink juiced and sweetened.

Cido <i>Chaenomeles japonica</i> variety bred in Lithuania for large fruits very high in Vitamin C, with a lemon flavour, and known in the region as the 'Northern Lemon'. 20-30 cm bare rooted.
Cido Red is a red-fruited sport of Cido. 20-30 cm bare rooted.
Crimson and Gold <i>Chaenomeles x superba</i> . Shrub to 1 m (3 ft) high, wide spreading, dense foliage. Red and gold flowers. Bears abundant large apple-shaped fruits. 20-30 cm, bare rooted.
Fusion A cultivar selected for quick, heavy fruiting and large fruits for use for jelly, jams and beverages. About 1 m tall shrub with arching, overhanging shoots
Nivalis <i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i> . A fast growing, upright, 2m high shrub. White flowers are followed by large apple-like fruits. 20-30 cm, bare rooted.
Chaenomeles cathayensis Chinese/ Cathay Quince. A shrub to 3m high. It bears aromatic fruits which are very large - 10-15 cm diameter - and can be eaten cooked.

Passionfruits

Passiflora caerulea 'Constance Elliot' Blue passion flower. A vigorous species, evergreen in mild areas, with large beautiful white and blue flowers in summer and autumn. These are followed by ovoid, orange-red fruits 1-1½" long, which have a tasty fruit pulp. Hardy to -15°C, perennial in cold climates.
Passiflora incarnata Maypop. A herbaceous perennial from North America, climbing up to 5 m (16 ft) each season. The fruits, containing a small amount of pulp, are sweet and edible; the leaves and stems are used medicinally.

Raspberries

Supplied as bare root canes in 5's.

Alpengold* Ripens September onwards. Heavy crops of large juicy firm golden yellow fruits. Canes thornless.
Allgold Autumn fruiting - ripens August onwards. Good crops of sweet yellow fruits.
Autumn Bliss* Ripens mid-August onwards. Heavy crops of large red fruits. Canes medium high.
Cascade Delight Mid-late season. Vigorous upright canes with just a few spines. Fruits large, sweet flavour.
Glen Ample* Mid season. Heavy crops of medium-large bright red fruits of excellent flavour. Canes vigorous, spineless.
Glen Carron Mid season, summer variety ripening over 4 weeks. Large, good quality fruits.
Glen Clova* Very early - ripens June. Good crops of medium sized fruits, good for freezing.
Glen Prosen* Ripens July. Good crops of medium-large fruits of excellent flavour, also good for freezing. Canes thornless.
Joan J Promocane, ripens July to October. Heavy crops of sweet juicy fruits.

Malling Juno	Early season, ripening in June. Firm, sweet fruits of excellent flavour. Thornless disease-resistant canes.
Octavia	Late season. Useful variety for fruiting between maincrop and autumn raspberries.
Tulameen	Mid and late season. Fruits very large, good quality. Canes with few spines.

Groundcover raspberries

These *Rubus* species are evergreen and ground covering, spreading and making an excellent cover in sun, partial or deep shade. They all flower in summer and bear nice raspberry-like fruits.

R.nepalensis	Nepalese raspberry. Another non-thorny creeping <i>Rubus</i> species, this one from the Himalayas, growing only 20 cm (8") high. Evergreen in mild winters, otherwise deciduous, though only hardy to about -12°C in the open; best planted as an understory shrublet beneath trees and shrubs, where it will thrive and form a ground cover. It produces nice edible berries.
R.pentalobus 'Emerald Carpet'	Emerald Carpet. A very low growing non-thorny member of the family, this forms a creeping plant only 10 cm (4") high but spreading rapidly by rooting stems to form a very good ground cover in sun or shade on most soils. Usually evergreen - can be deciduous in cold climates. Bears edible fruits in summer and autumn. Hardy to -15°C or so.
Rubus tricolor	An extremely vigorous, carpeting, evergreen <i>Rubus</i> species from Western China, which can spread 1-2 m per year. Not thorny. It forms an excellent ground cover both in sun and even in the deepest shade beneath conifers. Beware of planting it in a small garden though! It grows up to 60 cm (2 ft) high, and produces edible berries of very good flavour. Hardy to -15°C.
Rubus 'Betty Ashburner'	A hybrid of <i>R.pentalobus</i> and <i>R.tricolor</i> , mid sized (about 45cm high), evergreen with leaves than tint purplish in winter. Pollinate with either parents.

Redcurrants & pinkcurrant

Cascade	Early season. Fruits large, slightly sweet, in small strigs.
Cherry	Early season. Fruits very large, deep red; good cropper. Vigorous bushes.
Jonkheer Van Tets	Early season. Fruits large, dark red, heavy cropping. Vigorous bushes.
Junifer	Very early season. Very early flowering, heavy cropping.
Laxton's No. 1	Early-mid season. Heavy crops of med-large fruits, easily picked. Flowers late, vigorous bush.
Red Lake	Mid season. Bears heavy crops of very large dark red fruits of good flavour on long trusses. Late flowering.
Rolan	Mid season. Fruit borne on large, long strigs.
Rondom	Late season. Late flowering, fruits medium sized, easily picked. Very productive.
Rosetta	Pink currant. Mid season. Currants are pink, borne on long strigs.
Rovada	Late season. Large fruits borne in long trusses; heavy cropper.
Stanza	Mid-late season. Medium-large deep red fruits; heavy cropper. Vigorous, late flowering.

Rhubarb & Rheum species

Champagne Early	Early season. Produces good crops of long bright scarlet stalks of good flavour.
Glaskins Perpetual	Early season. Low in oxalic acid (can be eaten all season), green stalks.
Suttons Seedless	Mid season. Produces very heavy crops of thick stalks.
Timperley Early	Very early, high yielding variety.
Victoria	Late season. Produces good crops of thick stalks.
Australe (<i>Rheum australe</i>)	Species producing edible leaf stalks with an excellent apple flavour.
Officinale (<i>R.officinale</i>)	Medicinal rhubarb. A large perennial from China and Tibet, growing to 1.5 m (5 ft) across and 2 m (6 ft) high with very large leaves. Grow in any moist, well-drained soil in sun or shade. Makes a good ground covering plant, and the leaf stalks are edible in the same way as ordinary rhubarb; the roots are used medicinally.
Siberian rhubarb (<i>R.rhaponticum</i>)	Moderately vigorous rhubarb from Siberia. As well as having the usual edible leaf stalks, this plant is widely used in herbal medicine in the region due to the oestrogen-like effects of the roots.
Turkish Red (<i>Rheum palmatum tanguticum</i>)	A variety of Turkish rhubarb with reddish leaves and gooseberry-flavoured stalks. Large clumping perennial.

Strawberries

Albion	Everbearing - June to October. Sweet dark red fruits of good size.
Cambridge Favourite	Mid season. An older variety, reliable, fruit pale, sweet and juicy. Dense growing habit.
Flamenco	Everbearing - peak in September. Large juicy fruit, very sweet, good flavour.
Florence	Late season. Vigorous plants with excellent disease resistance. Fruit large, bright red, , excellent flavour.
Honeoye	Early season. Good upright growing habit, performs well in the north and west. Fruit very good flavour.
Pineberry	White strawberry. White fruited, large fruits, produces runners.

Alpine /woodland strawberries (*Fragaria vesca*)

Capron Royale	A very old variety, with numerous fruits - large for <i>F.vesca</i> - with an excellent flavour and aroma. Highly prized.
Golden Alexandria	Low growing herbaceous perennial, not spreading. Bears small but excellent flavoured fruits.
Mignonette	Alpine strawberry. Low growing herbaceous perennial, not spreading. This compact variety bears larger excellent flavoured fruits over a long period.
White Delight	A recent selection of Alpine strawberry with white fruits.

We also supply a range of strawberry species for fruit and ground cover. The fruits are smaller than modern varieties but the flavour is often better!

Fragaria moschata	Musk strawberry. A vigorous plant, freely runnering, growing to 45 cm (18") tall, from mainland Europe. The flowers are large and fruits are slightly larger than <i>F.vesca</i> , purplish-red, aromatic, with a musky or vinous flavour. Sun or part shade; hardy to -20°C.
Fragaria nubicola	Himalayan strawberry. Found in the high Himalayas, fruits are similar to <i>F.vesca</i> , being very aromatic with a good flavour.
Fragaria vesca	Wild strawberry, woodland strawberry. Low growing semi-evergreen perennial plant, spreading and rooting as it goes. Most folk know the wild strawberry and its small but very tasty fruits. Strawberries make a good component of a ground cover layer beneath other plants.
Fragaria virginiana	Virginia strawberry. Low growing herbaceous perennial, spreading with rooting stems. Bears small but good flavoured fruits. One of the main ancestors of modern garden strawberries.

Whitecurrants

Blanka	Late season. A very heavy cropping variety, ripening in August.
Weisse Langtraubige	Mid season. Fruits medium to large sized, aromatic, good flavour.
White Versailles	Mid season. Bears moderate yields of large, pale yellow fruits with a good flavour. Bushes vigorous, upright.

Other fruit bushes

Akebia quinata Chocolate vine. Climber to 10 m (32 ft) high; semi-evergreen with fragrant flowers. The seed pods it produces in good summers contain a delicious chocolate-like edible pulp. Likes sun.

Asimina triloba - Pawpaw Improved seedling Pawpaw. A shrub to 5 m (16 ft) high in UK with bottle-shaped fruits of fine flavour. Needs a moist, sunny position. Early ripening parent.

Berberis vulgaris Atropurpurea Barberry, Pipperidge. The native British barberry, a deciduous shrub to 3m (10 ft) high bearing lots of clusters of bright red, egg-shaped edible fruits (very acid, lemony, used as a lemon substitute, to make a drink or for preserves).

Celtis australis European Hackberry, Nettle tree. Large tree to 25 m (80 ft) high. It bears edible fruits (1 cm, 0.4" across) and seeds. The leaves are medicinal. Likes a sunny site; hardy to -15°C.

Cephalotaxus harringtonia var.drupacea Japanese plum yew. A small tree or bushy shrub to 3-5m (10-16 ft) high. Evergreen. The large fruits are edible, with a sweet pine flavour. Tolerates deep shade and will continue to fruit there.

Cephalotaxus harringtonia var.drupacea FEMALE

Japanese plum yew. A small tree or bushy shrub, normally to 3-5m (10-16 ft) high. Evergreen. These are rarely available female plants, which when pollinated produce edible butterscotch-pinenut flavoured fruits.

Cephalotaxus harringtonia var.drupacea MALE

Japanese plum yew. A small tree or bushy shrub, normally to 3-5m (10-16 ft) high. Evergreen. Rarely available Male plants, required to pollinate females.

Cornus capitata Bentham's cornel. A large bushy evergreen shrub or small tree to 10 m (33 ft) high; bears large edible fruits, up to 25 mm (1") across. Likes a sunny site; hardy to -15°C or so.



Plum yew fruits

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis Honey locust. A large leguminous tree to 20m (70 ft) high, has long seed pods which contain seeds in a sweet edible pulp; the young seeds and young pods are also edible cooked.

Leycesteria formosa Himalayan honeysuckle. Deciduous shrub to 2.5m high from China and Tibet. Bears 1cm edible berries with a treacle/toffee flavour when fully ripe.

Physalis alkekengi Gigante Chinese lantern, Japanese lantern, Winter cherry. A vigorous spreading perennial growing 30-60 cm high. The ripe fruits are orange-scarlet, borne inside a papery calyx and are edible with a tomato-strawberry flavour. Gigante has extra large fruits.

Pomegranate Mollar – Punica granatum A reasonably hardy tree (to perhaps -10 C), needs a hot position to ripen the large well-flavoured fruits. Mollar is a popular Mediterranean variety.

Punica granatum - Pomegranate Wonderful A reasonably hardy tree, needs a hot position to ripen the large well-flavoured fruits.

Prunus cerasifera Cherry plum. Seedling cherry plum trees make a good large windbreak (6-8m high) and you'll get some nice fruits too especially on the inner less exposed sides. 40-60cm bare root.

Prunus mahaleb St Lucie cherry. A small to 7 m high; The leaves are edible, used as a flavouring; the seed kernels are also edible when cooked. A useful windbreak and erosion control tree, sometimes used as a rootstock for other cherries.

Prunus serotina Black cherry, Rum cherry. Tree to 30 m (100 ft) high. The fruits are edible when cooked and have long been used to flavour rum and brandy. Likes a moist soil and full sun; hardy to -30°C.

Ribes aureum Dart Sapphire Golden currant. Shrub to 2m high for sun or shade. Has edible black fruits of good flavour. Sapphire is a fruiting selection.

Ribes odoratum Crandall Buffalo currant. Medium sized deciduous shrub growing to 2 m (6 ft) high with a lax and suckering habit. Yellow flowers in spring are followed by large well flavoured currants. Crandall is an American variety selected for heavier fruiting.

Rubus odoratus Thimbleberry. Suckering thornless shrub to 2m high with large leaves for sun or part shade and well drained soil. Has edible fruits of good flavour.

Rosa rugosa Ramanas rose. A very hardy and disease resistant rose, making a bush 1.5-2 m high, slightly spreading. One of the very best for rose hips, which are huge – 25-30 mm across, round, and very good for processing. Flowers are nice in salads etc.

Rosa villosa carpatia Apple rose. Subspecies from the Carpathian mountains, making a bush 1.5-2 m high,. Bears large 2-4cm rose hips, good for processing. Flowers are nice in salads etc. Good in hedges too.

Schisandra chinensis Magnolia vine. Climbing shrub to 9 m (30 ft) high. The fragrant flowers are followed by scarlet edible fruits; the young leaves are also edible when cooked. Dioecious; likes part shade.

Unusual edibles and useful plants

Vegetable & salad plants

Agastache aurantiaca Giant orange hyssop. Vigorous perennial with aromatic leaves for drinks and flavouring. Orange flowers from summer great for bees.

Agastache foeniculum Anise hyssop. Perennial to 90 cm (3 ft) high, likes a sunny position and a well-drained soil. The leaves and flowers are edible raw, with an excellent sweet aniseed flavour.

Agastache mexicana Mexican giant hyssop. Perennial growing to 1m high, with lemon-anise flavoured leaves for drinks and flavouring,

Agastache nepetoides Giant yellow hyssop. Perennial growing to 1.8m high, with spikes of yellow-green flowers. Leaves and flowers for drinks and flavouring,

Agastache pallida x rugosa Globetrotter Perennial growing to 1m high, dense flower spikes of lilac-pink, great bee and butterfly plants; leaves and flowers used as flavouring.

Agastache pallidiflora New Mexico Giant hyssop. Perennial growing to 1.2m high, flower spikes of white-purple Great bee and butterfly plants; used medicinally by the Navaho.

Agastache rugosa Korean mint. Perennial to 60 cm (2 ft) high or more, with spikes of blue flowers much loved by bees. The leaves are anise-flavoured and used as a flavouring. Well-drained soil and sun.

Agastache rupestris Apache Sunset Perennial to 60 cm (2 ft) high or more, with spikes of orange-pink flowers over summers and autumn, much loved by bees. The leaves are anise-flavoured and used as a flavouring. Well-drained soil and sun.

Allium altaicum Hardy perennial from Northern Asia, bulbs and leaves are edible.

Allium ampeloprasum Poireau Perpetuel Perennial leek from France. Hardy and productive.

Allium chinense Rakkyo. Widely cultivated in Asia for its edible leaves (chive-like), flowers and bulbs which can reach a good size. Can be kept as a perennial and divided every few years.

Allium fistulosum Welsh onion, Japanese leek. Perennial to 60 cm (2 ft) high. Grows in most locations in sun. The bulbs, leaves and flowers are all edible.

Allium fistulosum Red Welsh onion, Japanese leek. Perennial to 60 cm (2 ft) high. Grows in most locations in sun. The bulbs (red), leaves and flowers are all edible.

Allium ledebourianum Bulbous perennial growing 60-100cm high, with clusters of bulbs, from Asia. Edible bulbs, leaves and flowers.

Allium proliferum - Egyptian onion Egyptian onion, tree onion. Hybrid of common onion and Welsh onion with edible leaves and bulbs. Forms a number of bulblets rather than flowers.

Allium ramosum (=Allium odoratum) Fragrant-flowered garlic, Chinese chives. Perennial edible, similar to garlic chives but flowering earlier. White flowers loved by bees. Grows 60cm high. Leaves and bulbs are a fine edible.

Allium schoenoprasum Perennial, grown for the edible leaves and flowers, excellent raw in salads or cooked.

Allium senescens Ballhead onion. Vigorous bulbous perennial to 60 cm (2 ft) high with purplish-pink flowers in summer. Edible bulbs, leaves, young shoots.

Allium senescens montanum Ballhead onion. Vigorous bulbous perennial to 60 cm (2 ft) high with purplish-pink flowers in summer. Edible bulbs, leaves, young shoots.

Allium sphaerocephalum Round headed garlic. Bulbous perennial to 90 cm (3 ft) high with pinkish-red flowers in summer. Sometimes produces bulbils. Edible bulbs, leaves. Likes sun and a well-drained site.



Agastache rugosa

Allium tuberosum Garlic chives, Chinese chives. Perennial to 50 cm (20") high, needs sun. Well known for its edible leaves with a garlic flavour; also edible are the bulbs, seeds and flowers.

Althaea officinalis Marsh mallow. Perennial to 1.2 m (4 ft) high, tolerates most soils and sites. The roots were once the source of the sweet 'marshmallow'. The leaves and roots are cooked as vegetables.

Angelica dahurica Chinese angelica. Perennial growing 1-2m high. The stalks and seeds are eaten like ordinary angelica. The roots have long been used medicinally.

Apios americana Nutty (1 tuber) Ground nut. Perennial climber/scrambler, reaching 1-3 m (3-10 ft) high. Likes sun or part shade and a moist soil. Forms small edible tubers with a delicious sweet potato flavour. Supplied as a tuber. 'Nutty' has been selected for heavy cropping.

Apium nodiflorum Sedanina, Fool's watercress. Evergreen perennial which likes moist or wet sites from Europe. Long used as a wild edible and sometimes cultivated, the shoots and leaves can be used all year in salads or cooked, with a flavour of celery plus carrot.

Aquilegia vulgaris Columbine. A short-lived European perennial growing to 1.1 m (4 ft) high. The flowers are edible - sweet, rich in nectar - and the leaves are edible in salads.

Aralia cordata Udo. A vigorous Japanese perennial, cultivated there as a vegetable, growing up to 2m high, which has edible shoots in spring with a lemon-fennel flavour.

Aralia elata Japanese angelica tree. A large prickly shrub to 10 m (32 ft) high. The young cooked shoots are edible, with an Angelica flavour. Likes a position in part shade. Hardy to -30°C or so.

Armoracia rusticana - Horseradish Well known perennial for its fiery roots, but in fact the young leaves are pleasantly peppery and great in salads etc. Grows easily in most places.

Artemisia dracunculus Tarragon. Perennial herb. As well as the edible leaves, the essential oil is used as a flavouring and the leaves are used medicinally. Likes a dry sunny site; hardy to -15°C. Protect from slugs.

Aruncus dioicus - Forest goats' beard Also called forest asparagus. Hardy perennial plant from central Europe. The shoots make excellent eating in spring. Later in the year it makes a great bee plant. Like partial shade and a moist soil.

Asparagus Burgundine Spears are tender, sweet and palatable on harvest; you can even eat them raw. Harvest May.

Asparagus Conrovers Colossol An old heritage variety of Asparagus, producing lots of thick edible spears / shoots in spring. Likes a sunny site.

Asparagus Gijnlim Early to mid variety, from. High yielding with thick spears.

Asparagus Greenic Early variety, Very high yielding with thick spears.

Asparagus Guelph Eclipse Early variety, from early April. High yielding with excellent spear quality.

Asparagus Mary Washington A heavy yielding variety producing thick, upright, purple flushed, mid-dark green spears.

Asparagus Millenium Late season cropper - May & June, thriving in hot weather in the months of late spring to early summer. Very good quality spears.

Asparagus Mondeo Late April to June season. High quality spears with purple tips.

Asphodeline lutea Kings spear, yellow asphodel. Perennial to 1m or more in height from southern Europe. Young shoots are an excellent cooked vegetable, flowers and roots can also be eaten. Likes sun and good drainage.

Bergenia cordifolia (=B.crassifolia) Siberian tea, Altai tea. An evergreen clump-forming perennial which tolerates deep shade. Very hardy. Dead black leaves in winter are traditionally used to make a tea. Good ground cover.

Beta vulgaris maritima Sea beet. Perennial to 1.2 m (4 ft) high. A parent of Swiss chard, the leaves are similar but with a thinner mid-stalk & are excellent eating cooked. Sun or part shade and a well-drained soil.

Bunias orientalis Turkish rocket. Deep-rooted perennial to 1 m (3 ft) high which comes into growth early in the year. The leaves are used in salads or cooked. Likes a sunny site and well-drained soil.

Bunium bulbocastanum Pig nut, Earth chestnut. Perennial. The tubers it forms are edible, as are the leaves, seeds and flowers - all cooked and with a caraway flavour. Likes a well drained soil.

Calamintha nepeta Calamint savory, Lesser calamint. Perennial to 60 cm (2 ft) high. The leaves are used as a flavouring and for teas, also medicinally; bees love the flowers. Sun or part shade; hardy to -20°C.

Calamintha spp. - Roman calamint Roman calamint. Perennial to 50 cm (2 ft) high. The leaves are used as a flavouring and for teas, also medicinally; bees love the flowers. Sun or part shade; hardy to -20°C.

Campanula lactiflora Milky bellflower. Perennial to 1.5 m (5 ft) high, self-seeds readily. The leaves are edible, being mild-flavoured and fine for salads. Likes sun or part shade, hardy to -20°C.

Campanula Portenschlagiana Wall Bellflower. A low-growing perennial quickly forming an evergreen mat of small, rounded leaves. Flowers and leaves can be used in salads.

Chenopodium bonus-henricus Good king Henry. Perennial to 80 cm (32") high. The leaves and young shoots make a good spinach when cooked. Likes a position in sun or part shade; hardy to -20°C.

Claytonia sibirica Siberian purslane. Perennial to 20 cm high; grows in any moist soil in sun or part or full shade. The leaves are edible, raw (an excellent salad plant – beet flavour) and the plant self-seeds freely.

Clinopodium vulgare - Wild basil Perennial herb, used as a flavouring and an infusion is made from the mildly thyme-like tasting leaves.

Cochlearia officinalis Scurvy grass. Not like a grass at all - in fact a perennial brassica growing 30cm high, with leaves and flowers having a cabbage/mustard flavour, makes good eating.

Cordyline australis – cabbage tree a palm from New Zealand, hardy in the south of the UK. The long thin leaves are used for twine & basketry etc. The Maoris slow-baked the stems which become sweet and edible. Likes sun or part shade; hardy to -10°C but will usually resprout if damaged.

Crambe maritima (Seakale) Lily White Seakale. Perennial to 60 cm (2 ft) high. Edible shoots (usually blanched); also edible young leaves & flowering shoots cooked. Grow in most soils in sun or part shade; hardy to -23°C.

Cymbopogon citratus - Lemon grass Perennial with grass-like leaves growing to 1m high. Lower leaves and stems an excellent flavouring. Needs frost-free conditions to overwinter.

Cymbopogon exaltatus Ginger lemon grass. Close relative of lemon grass but with a fantastic ginger flavour in addition. Grows 80cm high and needing a frost-free location.

Cynara cardunculus Porto Spineless Perennial growing to 2 m (7 ft). The blanched leaf stalks are cooked as a celery-like vegetable; also edible are the cooked unopened flower buds (like artichokes). This is a spineless variety with thick leaf stalks.

Cynara scolymus Blanca Avona Globe artichoke. Productive variety with white hearts..

Cynara scolymus Green Globe Globe artichoke. A reliable hardy variety with large green heads and thick fleshy scales.

Cynara scolymus Romanesco Globe artichoke. A reliable hardy variety with large green heads and thick fleshy scales.

Cynara scolymus Violetta di Chioggia Globe artichoke. One of the better known perennial vegetables, this variety is an Italian purple variety with exceptional flavour.

Dioscorea batatas - pot/tuber Cinnamon vine. A hardy yam, produces excellent edible starchy tubers as well as smaller aerial tubers. Pot with one large tuber.

Doellingeria scabra Korean aster, Chwinamul. Korean perennial used as a spring vegetable, leaves used cooked or raw in salads; older leaves can be dried for later use.

Duchesnea indica Low perennial, usually evergreen, which spreads rapidly by runners to form a reasonable ground cover. Looks very like the strawberry family. Sun or deep shade. The fruits are edible.

Dystaenia takesimana - Korean celery Perennial growing to 1m high or so, with edible leaves/stems having an earthy celery flavour. Often used in soups and stews.

Elsholtzia stauntonii Mint bush. Upright shrub/perennial to 12m high with dense spikes of mauve flowers. Mint-like scented leaves used for teas, flavouring etc.

Fagopyrum cymosum (F.dibotrys) 'GG' Perennial buckwheat. A tall perennial, with edible seed and cooked leaves (like its annual relative). Self sterile - grow 2 forms for seed.

Fagus sylvatica Beech. Well known as a large tree, but keep it coppiced for a good supply of excellent edible leaves in salads or cooked dishes. 60-80 cm bare root trees.

Habitzia tamnoides Caucasian spinach. A trailing perennial climber which prefers some shade and produces excellent edible leaves and stems throughout spring.

Halesia carolina Snowdrop tree, Wild olive. A large shrub or small spreading tree to 6m (20 ft) high. Flowers are followed by four-winged fruits, edible when green. Likes a moist acid soil and sun or part shade.

Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus Another early flowering daylily with bright yellow flowers. Can reach 1m high.

Hemerocallis Frans Hals Robust, strong growing deciduous perennial, with edible flowers - excellent in salads. Hardy, vigorous and pest resistant, orange and red flowers over a long period. Grows 60+ cm high.

Hemerocallis Longfields Pearl Robust, strong growing deciduous perennial, with edible flowers - excellent in salads. Hardy, vigorous and pest resistant, pale yellow flowers. Grows 60cm high.

Hemerocallis Nile Crane Robust, strong growing deciduous perennial, with edible flowers - excellent in salads. Hardy, vigorous and pest resistant, evergreen, lilac-lavender flowers. Grows 60cm high.

Hemerocallis Pink Damask Robust, strong growing deciduous perennial, with edible flowers - excellent in salads. Grows to 60cm-1m high with salmon-pink flowers.

Hemerocallis Sammy Russell Robust, strong growing deciduous perennial, with edible flowers - excellent in salads. Hardy, vigorous and pest resistant, dark red flowers with yellow throats. Grows 75cm high.

Hemerocallis Stella de Oro Robust, strong growing perennials, with edible flowers - excellent in salads. Hardy, vigorous and pest resistant, yellow flowers over a long period. Grows 30 cm high.

Hesperis matronalis - Dame's rocket Biennial or short-lived perennial plant from the brassica family, growing to 1m high. Produces a lot of very good edible leaves for using raw or cooked. Undemanding to grow.

Hosta Big Daddy Robust perennial for shade. Has excellent edible leaf clusters, cooked lightly as a spring vegetable. Big Daddy has chalky-blue leaves, rounded, cupped and puckered at maturity. Grows 60cm high by 100 cm wide.

Hosta Francee Robust perennial for shade. Has excellent edible leaf clusters, cooked lightly as a spring vegetable. Francee has broad dark green leaves with white margins and lavender coloured (edible flower) in summer. Grow to 60 wide and high.

Hosta Guacamole Robust perennial for shade. Has excellent edible leaf clusters, cooked lightly as a spring vegetable. Guacamole has glossy light green leaves and lavender coloured (edible) flowers in summer. Grows to 1m wide and high.

Hosta Krossa Regal Robust perennial for shade. Has excellent edible leaf clusters, cooked lightly as a spring vegetable. Krossa Regal makes a large clump with grey-blue to green leaves and tall pale purple flowers (edible) in summer.

Hosta Sieboldiana Robust perennial for shade. Has excellent edible leaf clusters, cooked lightly as a spring vegetable. Has large heart-shaped grey-green leaves, grows to 60cm high and 90 wide.

Hosta T Rex Robust perennial for shade. Has excellent edible leaf clusters, cooked lightly as a spring vegetable. Has very large matt green leaves, grows to 75cm high and 2m wide.

Houttounia cordata Adapted to shallow water or bog conditions, this is a great herb, with a strong flavour reminiscent of oranges. Widely used with fish in Asian cookery. Grows 45-60cm high.

Houttounia cordata Chameleon Adapted to shallow water or bog conditions, this is a great herb, with a strong flavour reminiscent of oranges. Widely used with fish in Asian cookery. Grows 45-60cm high; this form is variegated.

Hovenia dulcis Japanese raisin tree. A small tree. The enlarged fruit stalks are edible, being sweet, succulent and with a raisin-like flavour. Likes a well-drained soil and full sun; hardy to -20°C.

Hyssop (Hyssopus officinalis) Hyssop is a perennial herb deserving more popularity, with a mixture of sage and other flavours.

Lepidium latifolium Broad-leaved Cress. A hardy perennial from Northern Europe, with peppery leaves used in salads or cooked

Levisticum officinale Lovage. Perennial to 2 m (7 ft) high. All parts are strongly aromatic with a yeasty-celery flavour and make a good celery-substitute. Likes a moist soil and a position in sun or part shade.

Ligusticum scoticum Scotch lovage. Very hardy herbaceous perennial to 60cm (2ft) high. Leaves and stems have a celery/parsley flavour, seeds a fenugreek/cumin flavour. Good beneficial insect plant too.

Malva alcea Hollyhock mallow. Upright perennial to 1 m (3 ft) tall. The leaves are excellent in salads with a mild flavour; the flowers are also very good in salads. Any soil in sun or part shade.

Malva moschata Musk mallow. An upright perennial growing to 1 m (3 ft) tall with pale pink or white flowers. The leaves are excellent in salads with a mild flavour; the flowers are also very good in salads.

Malva sylvestris Common mallow. Short-lived bushy perennial to 1 m (3 ft) high, with very good edible leaves and flowers. Grow in any soil in sun or part shade; hardy to -23°C.

Matteuccia struthiopteris - Ostrich fern One of the few perennial ferns with safely edible young 'shoots' – the still curled fronds are eaten as a cooked spring vegetable. A widely used wild plant in parts of North America. Like a shady moist spot.

Melissa officinalis Lemona Lemon balm. Perennial to 80cm high. This variety of lemon balm has extra high levels of essential oils making it extra good for flavouring in teas, salads etc.



Malva moschata

Melissa officinalis Mandarin Mandarin balm. Perennial to 40cm high, lower and more spreading than lemon balm. This variety smells strongly of mandarin and is fantastic for flavouring in teas, salads etc.

Melissa officinalis ssp altissima Lime balm, Crete balm. Form with softly pubescent, lime-flavoured leaves.

Mentha longifolia Horsemint. A vigorous perennial, found in moist spots in sun or part shade. Grows to 1m (3 ft) high and has edible leaves, flowering tops, and essential oil as a flavouring.

Mentha longifolia Silver-leaved Silver mint. Silver-leaved variety of horsemint. Tall hardy perennial, spreading.

Mentha spicata Russian Mint A more robust variety of spearmint with fine flavour. Vigorous, growing to 90cm high. Great flavour for use in cooking, salads etc.

Mentha spicata v.crispa Moroccan Mint Moroccan mint. Variety of spearmint with a stronger, spicier flavour. Hardy perennial, spreading.

Mentha x piperita f.citrata Basil Basil mint. Variety of peppermint with hints of basil. Hardy perennial, spreads slowly.

Mentha x piperita f.citrata Grapefruit Mint Grapefruit mint. A robust perennial growing 40-60 cm high, strong scented. Great for herb teas and for flavouring.

Mentha x piperita f.citrata Lemon Lemon mint. Variety of peppermint with hints of lemon. Hardy perennial, spreads slowly.

Mentha x piperita f.citrata Lime Lime mint. Variety of peppermint with hints of lime. Hardy perennial, spreads slowly.

Mentha x piperita Swiss Swiss mint. A robust perennial growing 40-60 cm high, strong scented, one the best varieties for using in herb teas.

Mentha x smithiana Red mint Red mint, rarpila mint. A robust perennial growing 50-150 cm high, conspicuously red-tinged, sweet scented. Found in northern and central Europe; hardy to zone 6.

Mentha suaveolens - Apple mint Apple mint, Round-leaved mint. A spreading perennial growing 1 m (3 ft) high which likes a moist soil and sun or part shade. Leaves are used for flavouring, and forms a ground cover.

Micromeria thymifolia A rare evergreen perennial, growing in dry sunny locations. It has very aromatic leaves with a minty-thyme flavour, used for flavouring and to make teas. Bees love the flowers.

Monarda bradburiana Eastern bee balm. Perennial to 60cm high with aromatic leaves and flowers for salads and flavouring.

Monarda fistulosa Wild bergamot, bee balm. Perennial growing 80cm high, liking dry locations. Lilac flowers are loved by bees. The aromatic leaves are used for flavouring and to make herb teas.

Monarda punctata - Yellow Monarda From Eastern North America, a perennial with yellow flowers in summer. All aerial parts are thyme-scented and are used for flavouring. Much loved by bees.

Myrrhis odorata - sweet cicily Sweet cicily. Perennial to 1 m (3 ft) high. Well known for its sweet anise-flavoured leaves, seeds and roots, which can also be eaten raw or cooked. Likes a moist soil and sun or part shade.

Myrtus ugni (Ugni molinae) Flambeau Chilean Guava. A small evergreen shrub reaching 1-2m high with variegated leaves and superb edible fruits about 15mm in diameter. Hardy to -12C or so.

Origanum heracleum A rare marjoram species from the Mediterranean with spicy leaves great for flavouring.

Origanum majorana Marjoram. A slightly tender aromatic perennial plant, widely used as a seasoning.

Origanum virens (O. vulgare spp virens) Azores Oregano. A bushy woody perennial growing 45-60 cm (18-24") high and wide. Needs a well drained soil and sun. The leaves (strong!) are used as a culinary herb,

Origanum vulgare Oregano. A bushy, woody-based perennial to 45-60 cm (18-24") high. Likes a well drained soil and sun or part shade. The leaves are used as a culinary herb; good ground cover.

Origanum vulgare Greek Greek oregano. A bushy, woody-based perennial to 45-60 cm (18-24") high. Likes a well drained soil and sun or part shade. The leaves are used as a culinary herb; good ground cover.

Oxyria digyna Mountain sorrel. A perennial to 50 cm high. The leaves are edible raw in salads, with an excellent lemony flavour and almost succulent texture. Likes a moist, slightly acid soil in sun or part shade.

Petasites japonica Fuki, Japanese butterbur. A suckering large perennial, growing 80-100cm high, with huge rhubarb-like leaves. Likes damp shade. The leaf stalks are a widely used cooked vegetable in Japan.

Phytolacca americana Poke. A well known North American wild edible. It is a large, deep rooted, robust perennial growing to 2.5m high.

Plantago lanceolata Ribwort plantain. Bushy perennial 30cm high with long narrow leaves – excellent in salads before they get too old.

Polygonatum biflorum Great Solomons Seal. A shade loving perennial to 1m which spreads via rhizomes to form colonies. It has great edible shoots in spring, cooked like asparagus and tasting sweet and delicious.

Polygonatum hybridum Garden Solomon's seal. A shade loving vigorous perennial to 1.2m which spreads via rhizomes to form colonies. It has great edible shoots in spring, cooked like asparagus and tasting sweet and delicious.

Polygonatum multiflorum Solomon's Seal. A shade loving perennial which spreads via rhizomes to form colonies. It has great edible shoots in spring, cooked like asparagus and tasting sweet and delicious.

Potentilla anserina Silverweed. A spreading perennial with good edible starchy rhizomes – once used as a staple crop. Also a great bee plant.

Pycnanthemum incanum Hoary mountainmint. Perennial of dry places from E North America. Beautifully flavoured leaves excellent for teas etc. Bees and butterflies love the plant.

Pycnanthemum muticum Cherokee mint. Perennial of dry places, growing to 80cm high. Beautifully flavoured leaves excellent for teas etc. Bees and butterflies love the plant.

Pycnanthemum pilosum Mountain mint. Perennial to 1.4 m (4½ ft) high. The leaves and flower buds are delightfully minty and used as a flavouring and for teas. Bees like the flowers. Moist soils in sun or part shade.

Rudbeckia laciniata Sochan, Cutleaf coneflower. A robust herbaceous perennials to 3m high with yellow flowers, forms large spreading clumps. The young leaves and shoots are highly valued as a cooked potherb.

Rumex acetosa De Belleville Sorrel. A hardy perennial with excellent lemony leaves to use in salads or cooking. A productive leaf variety with less acid leaves.

Rumex acetosella Sheeps sorrel. A deep rooted low plant bearing nice edible sorrel-type acid leaves. Like all Rumex, also a good mineral accumulator.

Rumex patienta Herb patience. European perennial growing to 60 cm (2 ft) high. Has excellent edible sorrel-like leaves; a mineral accumulator. Any soil in sun or part shade.

Rumex sanguineus var sanguineus Red-leaved dock, Bloodwort. Perennial 1 m (3 ft) high. The young leaves make a good cooked vegetable and can be added raw to salads. Any soil in sun or part shade. May self-seed.

Rumex scutatus Buckler-leaved sorrel, French sorrel, Garden sorrel. Perennial growing 30 cm (1 ft) high. Prefers sun or part shade. The leaves are edible raw or cooked with a delicious lemony flavour.

Rumex thyrsiflorus Panicle sorrel. Hardy perennial sorrel/dock family, eat the tender crisp leaves through spring like sorrel.

Sanguisorba minor Salad burnet. Low grown grassland plant. The young leaves are available all year and are edible in salads with a mild cucumber flavour.

Satureja montana Winter savory. A dwarf evergreen shrublet to 50 cm (20") high. The leaves and flowering tops are well known as a flavouring, especially with beans. Likes a well-drained soil and sun.

Scorzonera hispanica Russian Giant Black salsify, Scorzonera. Hardy herbaceous perennial with edible roots, also excellent edible leaves and flowers for salads or cooking.

Sedum kamtschaticum Orange stonecrop. Low growing drought tolerant plant with yellow flowers. Good on green roofs. Has excellent edible leaves and shoots.

Sedum rupestre (reflexum) Jenny stonecrop. A mat-forming evergreen perennial growing, likes a well-drained site in sun or part shade. Edible leaves/stems and makes a good ground cover.

Sedum spurium Crimson stonecrop. A low growing creeping semi-evergreen perennial with succulent edible leaves. Likes a well-drained soil and sun.

Sedum telephium Orpine. Sun-loving perennial for well drained sites. Leaves excellent in salads and good bee plant.

Silene vulgaris Bladder campion. A native UK perennial growing 60cm high or so. It had nice edible leaves raw in salads or cooked.

Stachys palustris Marsh woundwort. European perennial plant of moist and wet places, growing to 60cm high, and spreading to form patches. Bears edible tubers similar to crosnes; also a great bee plant.

Tanacetum vulgare - Tansy Tansy. Perennial from Europe, growing to 1 m (3 ft) or more in height, useful in the garden for its ability to accumulate minerals from the subsoil, and to attract predators of a number of insect pests.

Tilia cordata bare root Small leaved lime. Has great edible young leaves all through the growing season for salads. To manage as a leaf crop, coppice or pollard trees every 1-5 years to keep them bushy. 100-125 cm trees.

Toona sinensis Toon, Chinese cedar. Tree, often coppiced as bush, for its fine edible leaves used raw when young in salads or cooked when older; onion.garlic flavour.

Tragopogon pratensis Meadow salsify. Perennial with edible roots, buds, leaves, shoots and flowers.

Viola cornuta Horned violet. Evergreen perennial from the Pyrenees, with edible leaves` and beautiful edible violet flowers over summer.

Viola soraria Common blue violet. An American herbaceous shade-loving perennial. Has beautiful purple/white flowers. Edible leaves, flower buds, flowers.



Viola cornuta

Zizia aurea Golden alexanders. Hardy perennial to 75cm tall, a great plant for beneficial insects with its yellow umbels of flowers in spring and summer. Young flower heads are eaten raw in salads or cooked.

Spices

Acorus calamus Sweet flag. Aquatic perennial to 1 m (3 ft) high, spreading. Long used as a culinary and medicinal plant. The leaves are used for baskets and mats. Hardy to -25°C.

Artemisia vulgaris Mugwort. Perennial to 2.5 m (8 ft) high. The leaves can be eaten raw and used as a flavouring; but mainly used for the medicinal leaves and shoots. Likes a moist but well drained sunny site.

Calycanthus floridus Carolina allspice, Spicebush. A dense bushy shrub to 3m (10 ft) high, with aromatic leaves and bark usable as a spice or flavouring, with a cinnamon flavour. Likes a moist, sunny spot.

Chamaemelum nobile Roman chamomile. Perennial, flowers widely used medicinally and source of essential oil.

Filipendula ulmaria Meadowsweet. Perennial to 2 m (7 ft) high. The leaves can be used for tea, the flowers for wine and the roots cooked and eaten. Likes a part or fully shaded site and a moist soil.

Glycyrrhiza echinata Russian liquorice. N-fixing perennial to 1.2m high. Roots are edible raw - they are the source of Russian and German liquorice.

Glycyrrhiza glabra Liquorice. N-fixing perennial to 1.2m high. Roots are edible raw - they are the source of common liquorice.

Glycyrrhiza uralensis Chinese liquorice. Perennial nitrogen-fixing legume to 60cm high or more. Edible roots for flavouring, also one of the 50 fundamental herbs used in Chinese medicine.

Glycyrrhiza yunnanensis Yunnan liquorice. Perennial nitrogen-fixing legume to 120cm high. Roots are used like the other liquorice species.

Kunzea ericoides Kanuka. Evergreen shrub from New Zealand growing to 2m high or so, hardy to about -5C. The shoot tips are used to make a tea and are also medicinal.

Laurus nobilis Bay tree, Laurel, Sweet bay. Large evergreen shrub or small tree, makes a good hedge. The leaves are the familiar 'bay leaves' of kitchen use. Likes a sunny position.

Leonurus cardiaca Motherwort. Perennial to 1.5 m (5 ft) high. The flowering tops are aromatic and used as a flavouring, and the flowers used to make a tea. Likes a well-drained soil and shade.

Lippia dulcis (Phyla dulcis) Aztec sweet herb. Perennial herbaceous plant from Central & South America. Historically used as a sweetener - leaves are sweet and aromatic.

Maackia amurensis A shrub or medium sized tree to 15m (50 ft) high, leguminous and nitrogen-fixing. Has edible young leaves and valuable timber. Needs a sunny, well-drained site.

Melaleuca thymifolia Thyme honey-myrtle. Fragrant Australian shrub to 1.5m high, beautiful flowers great for bees.

Myrica gale Bog myrtle. Small nitrogen-fixing shrub to 1.5 m (5 ft) high, forming thickets, with aromatic leaves. Has edible leaves/fruit as flavouring. Likes sun and a moist or wet acid soil.

Myrica pensylvanica Northern bayberry. Shrub to 3 m (10 ft) high. The leaves and fruits are used as a flavouring; wax from fruits used to make candles. Likes a moist, acid or neutral soil and tolerates shade.

Parthenium integrifolium Wild quinine. Aromatic American perennial to 1.2 m (4 ft) high. Leaves were used medicinally to treat fevers. Hardy to -30°C

Rhus aromatica Fragrant sumach, Lemon sumach. Dense suckering shrub to 120 cm (4 ft) high. Red fruits are lemony and can be soaked in water to make a lemonade drink. Likes any well-drained soil.

Rhus typhina Staghorn sumach. Suckering tree to 10 m (32 ft) high. The fruits can be steeped in water to make a lemonade-like refreshing drink. Well drained soil and sun or part shade.

Schinus molle - Peruvian pepper An evergreen tree, large in South America but much smaller in cultivation here. A commercial source of pink peppercorns to use as a spice, the leaves are also sometimes used for flavouring. Can tolerate light frosts but likes warm conditions.

Solidago canadensis & Goldkind Goldenrod. Perennial to 1.5 m (5 ft) high. The flowers are edible in salads and the leaves used to make a tea. All parts are used medicinally. Most soils in sun or part shade; hardy to -25°C.

Vitex agnus-castus Chaste tree. Shrub to 3 m (10 ft) high. The fruits and seeds are used as a pepper substitute and the leaves as a spice. Leaves used medicinally. Well-drained soil and sun.

Yucca filamentosa Adam's Needle. Evergreen shrub with sword-like leaves growing 1.2m high, likes a well drained sunny site. Edible flowering stems and fruits; fibres from leaves; saponins from roots used for soap. Hardy to zone 4.

Zanthoxylum alatum Nepal pepper. A large shrub to 4m (13 ft) high. The seeds are peppery and can be used as a spice and pepper substitute (as in China). Needs a sunny site. Hardy to -20°C.

Zanthoxylum schinifolium Szechuan pepper. Shrub to 3 m (10 ft) high. The peppercorn-like black seeds are used a spice (peppery and fragrant) - grown commercially in Asia. Any soil in sun or light shade.

Bamboos

Fargesia murielae Umbrella Bamboo. Very hardy clump forming bamboo growing to 4 m (13 ft) high and cane diameter 12 mm. Forms dense clumps of bright green canes with pea green leaves. Utilise the canes for all garden uses.

Phyllostachys aurea Fishpole bamboo.

Fairly clump forming bamboo, mid sized with canes 1-3cm diameter and 3-5m high. Drought and salt tolerant. Canes and edible shoots.

Phyllostachys bissettii Bisset bamboo

A mid to large size bamboo with canes to 3-4cm thick and 6-7m high. Moderately spreading. Great for both eating shoots and the canes for garden uses.

Phyllostachys edulis (P.pubescens) Moso bamboo

Vigorous moderately spreading hardy bamboo growing to 6 m high and cane diameter of 50 mm. Bright green canes mature to yellow. A major edible species in China and Japan, likes warmth.

Phyllostachys nigra Black bamboo.

Slowspreading hardy bamboo growing to 3-4m high and cane diameter of 25 mm. Mature canes very dark. Edible shoots.

Phyllostachys nuda Extremely hardy bamboo growing to 6-10m high and cane diameter of 25-50 mm. Mature canes and leaves dark green. Edible shoots.

Phyllostachys violascens Violet bamboo

A mid size bamboo with canes about 2cm thick and 4-5m high, violet when young. Spreading. Great for both eating shoots and the canes for garden uses.

Phyllostachys viridi-glaucescens

A mid size bamboo with canes about 2-3cm thick and 5-6m high. Leaves stay fresh green even in cold winters. Moderately spreading. Great for both eating shoots and the canes for garden uses.

Pleiblastus simonii Simon bamboo, medake.

Medium sized bamboos with canes to 2cm diameter and hright 4-6m. For eating and canes.

Pseudosasa japonica Arrow bamboo.

Mid sized bamboo with canes 1-2cm diameter and 3-5m high. Canes and edible shoots.

Semiarundinaria fastuosa Narihira bamboo

Mid sized bamboo with canes 1-3cm diameter and 3-5m high. Canes and edible shoots.

Yushania anceps

A small to medium sized bamboo, canes average 1.5cm wide and 3-4m high. Eating and canes.

Yushania anceps Pitt White

Slightly more vigorous than the species, a medium sized bamboo, canes to 2cm wide and 4-5m high. Eating and canes.

Other useful and interesting plants

Acacia dealbata Silver wattle. Evergreen nitrogen-fixing tree, hardy to about -10C. Good bee plant and green manure tree.

Acacia melanoxylon Blackwood. Small evergreen nitrogen-fixing tree, hardy to around -10C. Bee plants and green manure.

Acacia retinodes Swamp wattle. Evergreen nitrogen-fixing tree or shrub, hardy to around -5C. Bee plant (fluffy round yellow flowers in spring) and green manure.

Acanthus mollis Bear's breeches. Strongly deep-rooted perennial to 1.2m high, can spread. Ground cover; the leaves are used medicinally.

Acer rubrum Red maple. Large tree. A good producer of edible sap; also a bee plant and the source of a blue dye from its bark. Likes a moist, slightly acid soil in sun or part shade; hardy to -35°C.

Acer saccharum Sugar maple. Large tree, the sap of which is the source of commercial maple syrup. The dewinged seeds are edible cooked. Likes a moist, slightly acid soil in sun or part shade.

Achillea millefolium Yarrow. Mat-forming perennial, spreading via rhizomes. Edible leaves, medicinal, bee plant, ground cover, accumulator. Likes sun and a well drained site; hardy to -40 °C

Alchemilla mollis Lady's mantle. Perennial to 50 cm (20") high. The leaves, stems and roots are all well known medicinal parts, and the plant makes a good ground cover in shade – tolerates deep shade.

Alnus cordata Italian alder. A great windbreak tree and nitrogen-fixer. Very fast growing, conical form. Tolerates drier soils than most other alders. 80-100 cm bare root trees.

Alnus glutinosa Alder. A good windbreak tree and nitrogen-fixer. Very fast growing, rounded form in time. Requires moist soils. 80-100 cm bare root trees.

Amorpha fruticosa False indigo. Medium shrub to 3-4 m (10-13 ft) high. A nitrogen-fixing legume. Pustules on the plant contain are insecticidal; yields a blue dye. Needs a well-drained soil and sun or light shade.

Baptisia australis False indigo, Wild indigo. Perennial to 1.5 m (5 ft) high. A useful nitrogen-fixing plant. The leaves and roots are used medicinally. Likes a moist acid soil and sun; hardy to -20°C.

Baptisia tinctoria Yellow false indigo. Perennial from eastern North America, growing to 1 m (3 ft) high. A useful nitrogen-fixing plant. Likes a moist acid soil and sun.

Betula lenta Sweet birch. Large tree to 25 m (80 ft) high. The sap is edible when tapped; also eaten are the leaves, young shoots (made into a tea) and bark. Likes a sunny well-drained site; hardy to -35°C.

Betula pendula Silver birch. Medium-large tree to 20 m (70 ft) high. Likes dryish soils on the acid side, and tolerates part shade. Edible leaves & sap. The branches make good besoms.

Cladrastis lutea Yellow wood. Small tree to 10 m (33 ft) high. As well as being a legume, a yellow dye is obtained from the wood, bees love the flowers. Likes a well drained soil and sun or light shade.

Colutea arborescens Bladder senna. A medium-large deciduous shrub to 5 m (16 ft) high. A nitrogen-fixing legume, a good hedging and bee plant. Likes full sun and a well-drained soil; hardy to -20°C.

Cytisus scoparius An evergreen shrub, growing 3 m (10 ft) high within a few years. A nitrogen-fixing legume, vigorous and healthy, which needs a sunny position – an excellent pioneer plant for the early stages of a forest garden.

Echinacea angustifolia Narrow-leaved purple coneflower. Perennial to 50cm high. The roots and whole plant have a long history of medicinal use in North America and like other Echinacea species it stimulates the immune system.

Echinacea pallida Pale purple coneflower. Perennial to 1m high. The roots and whole plant have a long history of medicinal use in North America and like other Echinacea species it stimulates the immune system.

Echinacea purpurea Purple coneflower. Perennial to 1.5 m (5 ft) high . The roots are now well known for their medicinal properties. Likes a moist, well-drained soil and sun or part shade. Protect from slugs!

Galega officinalis Goats rue. A herbaceous nitrogen-fixing plant, a robust bush, great bee and green manure plant for sun or part shade.

Gymnostemma pentaphyllum Sweet tea vine. Japanese perennial climber, climbing a few metres high. The whole plant is used as a tonic and medicinal herb – becoming increasingly important, with ginseng-like properties.

Heuchera americana Alum root. A mound-forming evergreen perennial, the roots traditionally used as a mordant for dyeing., Sun or part shade.

Hypericum perforatum St John's wort. Perennial to 90 cm (3 ft) high, likes a well-drained site. A long-used medicinal plant. It is also a good dye plant with several dyes obtained. Hardy to -30°C.

Juniperus virginiana Eastern red cedar, Pencil cedar. Tall evergreen tree. The small blue fruits are edible. The timber was used for pencils, hence the name. Likes a position in sun or part shade.

Lathyrus maritimus Beach pea. Trailing/clambering perennial legume to 40cm high with blue-violet flowers loved by bees. Makes a good ground cover and green manure.

Lathyrus tuberosus Earthnut pea, Perennial scrambler to 1.2m long/high. Nitrogen fixer, bee plant, fragrant flowers, and best of all, edible nutty flavoured tubers.

Lathyrus vernus Spring vetchling, spring pea. Herbaceous perennial with purple flowers, in leaf all growing season. An excellent nitrogen fixer and bee plant.

Lespedeza bicolor Japanese bush clover. Shrub to 2 m (6 ft) high. A legume, fixing large amounts of nitrogen. Great bee plant. Likes a well-drained soil in full sun.

Linum perenne Perennial flax. Clumping perennial with blue flowers over a long period in summer. A fibre plant, with edible seed, and a bee plant.

Lotus corniculatus Pleniflorus Bird's foot trefoil. A nitrogen-fixing perennial ground cover with masses of yellow flowers in summer. A bee plant, fodder plant, and has medicinal flowers. Likes sun and a well-drained soil. Pleniflorus is double flowered and a better ground cover.

Lotus pedunculatus Bird's foot trefoil. A nitrogen-fixing perennial ground cover with masses of yellow flowers in summer. A bee plant, fodder plant, and has medicinal flowers. Likes sun and a well-drained soil.

Medicago arborea Moon trefoil, tree medick, Leguminous shrub to 2m+. A useful nitrogen-fixer, may become perennial after cold winters.

Potentilla fruticosa Red Ace Bushy shrub 1m high and 1.5m wide. This variety has bright vermilion flowers, very good for bees and other beneficial insects.

Pulmonaria officinalis Lungwort. Hardy perennial, a fantastic early bee plant and mineral accumulator. Ours is non-spotty and extra vigorous.

Robinia pseudoacacia False acacia, black locust. N-fixing legume tree liking well drained soils and sun. Fast growing, good timber tree, flowers valuable for bees. Can sucker especially if cut.

Sequoiadendron giganteum Wellingtonia, Sierra redwood. Fast growing evergreen tree to 50 m (150 ft). The timber is extremely durable, used for sleepers, etc. Likes a moist soil and sun or part shade.

Sida hermaphrodita Virginia mallow. Tall perennial, an excellent bee plant and good for biomass production.

Silphium laciniatum Compass plant. Upright herbaceous perennial growing 2-3m high, with yellow flowers summer and autumn. One of the very best attractors of beneficial insects like hoverflies which will eat your aphid pests.

Sophora japonica Japanese pagoda tree. Tree to 25 m (80 ft) high. A legume, probably fixing nitrogen. The young leaves and flowers can be eaten cooked and made into a tea. Likes a well-drained soil and sun.

Symphytum ibericum Dwarf comfrey. A fantastic ground covering comfrey, spreading slowly by rooting stems, growing 45cm high with white flowers over a very long period. A great bee plant and mineral accumulator.

Symphytum ibericum Wisley Blue Dwarf comfrey. A fantastic ground covering comfrey, spreading slowly by rooting stems, growing 45cm high. This variety with blue flowers over a very long period. A great bee plant and mineral accumulator.

Symphytum officinale Comfrey. This is the true medicinal comfrey, also a bee plant and great mineral accumulator.

Symphytum Boeking 4 Quaker comfrey, Russian comfrey. Perennial to 1 m (3 ft) high. All parts, like other comfrees, have medicinal properties. Comfrey is an excellent mineral accumulator. 1L pots.

Symphytum x uplandicum 'Boeking 14' Quaker comfrey, Russian comfrey. A vigorous hybrid perennial, growing up to 1 m (3 ft) high. Like other comfrees this has medicinal properties. An excellent bee plant and ground cover and mineral accumulator. 'Boeking 14' is a vigorous clone which is sterile, so it won't self seed.

Trachycarpus fortunei Chusan palm. A hardy palm to 12m (40 ft) high. The flowers, flower buds and terminal buds are all edible. Leathery leaves produce a fibre. Sun/part shade and a well-drained soil.

Ulmus glabra Wych elm, Scotch elm. Tree to 30 m (100 ft) high. Best known for its durable timber, especially in contact with water. Grows in most soils in sun or part shade.

Wisteria sinensis Chinese wisteria.

A vigorous climbing (twining) plant from China, growing to 10 m (33 ft) high or more. A nitrogen-fixing and bee plant. A fibre, paper and cloth can be made from the bark. Used as a screening vine and facade insulation. Needs a warm sunny site and well-drained soil.

Mycorrhizal inoculant for trees and shrubs

Improve your tree health by using mycorrhizal inoculant at planting time. Beneficial fungi improve tree nutrition, reduce drought stress and protect against diseases. Either sprinkle into planting hole or mix up as a slurry and dip roots into it before planting.

Chaos fungorum Edible Forest Garden Mix

Specially formulated for forest gardens and tree crops, this mix contains spores from 15-25 of edible mycorrhizal fungi, which will provide compatible species for any tree. Made with biochar from sustainably coppiced British woodland and natural additives to encourage mycelial growth.

Rootgrow as endorsed by the RHS, for most trees and shrubs.

Seeds

We only send seeds within the UK.

For **Recommended seed treatments (Stratification etc)** – see

<https://www.agroforestry.co.uk/product-category/seeds/> where there are also useful lists of nitrogen-fixing and ground covering seeds we supply.

To make life simple, all packets of seeds cost the same. See year supplement for price and delivery cost.

Tree seeds

Code	Species	Tree description
089	Abies amabilis	Pacific fir. Large evergreen, shoot tips can be used to make a fragrant tea.
090	Abies balsamea	Balsam fir. The shoot tips are used to make a tea.
091	Abies grandis	Grand fir. The fragrant young shoots are used to make a tea.
091A	Abies nobilis	Noble fir. Used as Xmas trees; timber valuable for construction.
099	Acer saccharum	Sugar maple. Source of commercial maple syrup
103	Alnus cordata	Italian Alder. A medium nitrogen-fixing tree. Excellent in windbreaks.
104	Alnus glutinosa	Common alder. One of the best nitrogen fixers. Hedges and windbreaks.
104C	Alnus incana	Grey alder. Nitrogen-fixing like other alders. It is a good early bee plant
104F	Alnus rubra	Red alder. Another nitrogen-fixing, large, makes an excellent windbreak.
104H	Alnus sinuata	Sitka alder. One of the smaller alders, another nitrogen fixer.
110	Arbutus unedo	Strawberry tree. Produces red fruits 20 mm across with a delicate flavour.
119H	Betula lenta	Sweet birch. The sap is edible when tapped; bark been used for roofing etc.
120	Betula papyrifera	Paper birch. Bark used for waterproof wrappings, torches, baskets etc.
120C	Betula pendula	Silver birch. Edible parts include the leaves, sap and inner bark.
120F	Betula pubescens	Downy Birch. Edible parts include the leaves, sap and inner bark.
120B	Broussonetia papyrifera	Paper mulberry. A small tree, bears sweet edible orange-red fruits in autumn.
120N	Buxus sempervirens	Box. Small bushy tree. Has valuable very hard timber and medicinal leaves.
122F	Cedrus atlantica	Atlas cedar. Most valued for the essential oil distilled from the wood.
122P	Celtis australis	European Hackberry. Produces edible fruits (1 cm, 0.4" across) and seeds.
124D	Ceratonia siliqua	Carob. Nitrogen-fixing legume, it produces the well known carob beans.
124F	Cercidiphyllum japonicum	Katsura tree. The timber is valued for joinery, cabinet work, furniture etc.
125	Cercis canadensis	Redbud. The flowers are edible raw (nice in salads), the buds pickled/cooked.
125C	Cercis siliquastrum	Judas tree. Flowers are edible raw in salads, the flower buds may be pickled.
126P	Cladrastis lutea	Yellow wood. Nitrogen-fixing legume, yellow dye is obtained from the wood.
129	Cornus mas	Cornelian cherry. Cherry-like fruits are edible with a plum flavour.
129B	Cornus officinalis	Japanese cornelian cherry. A small tree, bears edible cherry-like fruits.
130D	Crataegus durobrivensis	A rare tree. It bears sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits, 16 mm (0.7") across.
130E	Crataegus ellwangeriana	A rare tree. It bears sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits, 20 mm (0.8") across.
130H	Crataegus mollis	Red haw. The red fruits are edible, 12-25 mm (½-1") across.
130L	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn, Quick, May. Young leaves and the fruits are edible

Code	Species	Tree description
130N	Crataegus oxycantha	Midland hawthorn. Similar to C.monogyna but smaller and has fewer thorns.
130P	Crataegus tanacetifolia	Syrian haw. Bears edible fruits, up to 2.45 cm (1") across, of good flavour.
130R	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey cypress. Good windbreak and shelterbelt trees, esp. near the coast.
131M	Diospyros kaki	Oriental persimmon. Bears delicious large fruits (persimmons/Sharon fruits).
132	Diospyros lotus	Date plum. A medium-sized tree from E.Asia, edible small fruits.
133	Diospyros virginiana	American persimmon. Bears excellent edible sweet fruits which hang well.
142	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey locust. Seed pods contain a sweet edible pulp; nitrogen-fixer.
143	Hippophae rhamnoides	Sea buckthorn. Abundant fruits are edible. Nitrogen-fixing. Dioecious.
143B	Hippophae salicifolia	Willow-leaved sea buckthorn. Fruits are edible. Dioecious.
143C	Hovenia dulcis	Japanese raisin tree. The enlarged fruit stalks are edible, being sweet.
144C	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern red cedar. The small blue fruits are edible, the leaves are medicinal.
144H	Koelreuteria paniculata	Golden rain tree. The leaves and roasted seeds are edible.
144L	Laburnum anagyroides	The timber is one of the hardest and heaviest of all European trees.
144J	Larix decidua	Larch. Needles and bark provide dyes. Timber valued for construction etc.
145C	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet gum. Edible gummy exudation from the trunk. Used medicinally.
145F	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip tree. The timber is valued for construction, roof shingles, fencing etc.
148	Maackia amurensis	Used in reforestation as a green manure tree. Nitrogen-fixing.
149	Maclura pomifera	Osage orange. Dyes, rubber and medicinal products obtained from the fruits.
154G	Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood. Has very valuable timber, similar other redwood species.
154F	Morus alba	White mulberry. Bears sweet edible fruits and edible leaves.
155	Morus alba tatarica	Russian mulberry. Bears sweet edible fruits and edible leaves. Windbreaks.
155C	Morus nigra	Black mulberry. The fruits are sweet and edible with a good flavour.
156P	Ostrya carpinifolia	Hop hornbeam. The wood is used for carpentry and charcoal.
156M	Paulownia tomentosa	Empress tree. A fast growing timber tree.
156N	Phellodendron amurense	Amur cork tree. The bark yields a yellow dye. A good bee plant. Timber.
158L	Pinus armandii	Chinese white pine. Bears edible seeds, up to 13 mm (0.5") long.
159	Pinus cembra	Swiss stone pine. Seeds from cones are ½" (12 mm) long and edible.
162	Pinus koraiensis	Korean nut pine. The seeds from cones are ½" (12 mm) long and edible.
159L	Pinus nigra austriaca	Austrian pine. Used as a shelterbelt tree, and as a major forestry tree.
159M	Pinus nigra corsicana	Corsican pine. Used as a shelterbelt tree, and as a major forestry tree.
159P	Pinus pinaster	Maritime pine. Edible seeds, 10mm long. Shelterbelts, dune stabilising.
163	Pinus pinea	Umbrella pine, Stone pine. Bears large edible seeds.
159T	Pinus radiata	Monterey pine. A major forestry and agroforestry tree
160E	Pinus sylvestris	Scots pine. A major forestry tree in Europe.
165	Prunus cerasifera	Cherry plum. Bears plum-sized fruits which are edible, sweet and juicy.
165G	Prunus lusitanica	Portuguese cherry laurel. Widely used as a hedging and shelterbelt tree.
165F	Prunus mahaleb	St Lucie cherry. A useful windbreak and erosion control tree.
165L	Prunus serotina	Black cherry. Fruits have long been used to flavour rum and brandy.
165S	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir. Very widely grown as a timber tree; shoot tips used to make tea.
165X	Pyrus communis	Wild pear. A dye can be obtained from the leaves, tree used in shelterbelts
168	Rhus typhina	Staghorn sumach. Fruit clusters can made into lemonade-like drink.
170	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black locust. Valuable timber, nitrogen-fixer and bee tree.
173	Sambucus nigra	Elderberry. Edible flowers (raw/in drinks) and black fruits (raw or cooked).
174B	Sassafras albidum	Sassafras. Leaves, shoots, and root bark all used as a beer flavouring.
174F	Sequoia sempervirens	Coast redwood. The timber is extremely durable.
174H	Sequoiadendron giganteum	Wellingtonia, Sierra redwood. The timber is extremely durable.
175F	Sophora japonica	Japanese pagoda tree. The seed pods yield a dye. A useful bee plant.
175H	Sorbus aria	Whitebeam. Fruits are edible if bletted, frosted or cooked.
175L	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan, Mountain ash. Fruits are edible (usually made into preserves).

Code	Species	Tree description
176	Sorbus domestica	Service tree. Large (25 mm, 1") fruits which are edible bletted or cooked.
176C	Sorbus intermedia	Swedish whitebeam. Fruits it produces are edible. A good bee plant.
177	Sorbus torminalis	Wild service tree. Bears edible sweet russety-brown fruits 12-18 mm across.
177S	Taxodium distichum	Swamp cypress. Has exceptionally durable timber valued in wet conditions.
177R	Taxus baccata	Yew. Seeds are poisonous but the red flesh around them is sweet and edible.
177T	Thuja occidentalis	American arbor-vitae, White cedar. Young shoots are used to make a tea.
177W	Thuja plicata	Timber is highly valued and durable, used for roofing shingles, boarding, etc.
178	Tilia cordata	Small leaved lime. The young leaves are edible; flowers are used for tea.
179	Tilia platyphyllos	Large leaved lime The young leaves are edible; flowers are used for a tea.
179C	Tilia tomentosa	Silver lime. Young leaves are edible, and the flowers used to make a tea
179D	Toona sinensis	Chinese cedar. Fine edible young shoots and leaves.
180E	Tsuga heterophylla	Western hemlock. A major forestry tree, timber used for all construction etc.
180G	Ulmus glabra	Wych elm. Best known for its durable timber, esp. in contact with water.
180F	Ulmus pumila	Siberian elm. The wood is very decay-resistant.

Shrub seeds

Code	Species	Shrub description
091B	Acanthopanax senticosus	Siberian ginseng. The roots are used as a ginseng substitute.
091D	Acca sellowiana	Pineapple guava. Evergreen shrub bears reddish-green edible fruits 5cm long.
100	Actinidia arguta	Hardy Kiwi. Vigorous climber, bears excellent edible sweet fruits 25mm across.
100C	Actinidia chinensis	Kiwi Fruit. Climber with large smooth-skinned fruits of excellent flavour.
101	Actinidia kolomikta	Manchurian gooseberry. A vigorous climber with edible plum-sized fruit.
101F	Akebia quinata	Chocolate vine. Climber, seed pods contain a delicious edible pulp.
101H	Akebia trifoliata	Three leaf akebia. A climber. The sweet pulp from the seeds pods is edible
105	Alnus viridis	Green alder. Medium shrub, nitrogen-fixer, good in hedges/windbreaks.
106	Amelanchier alnifolia	Saskatoon. Bears tasty, sweet blue-black fruit about ½" (12 mm) across
106C	Amelanchier canadensis	Serviceberry. A large shrub bearing edible sweet bluish fruits.
107	Amelanchier lamarckii	Apple serviceberry. Bears good crops of sweet, tasty, apple-flavoured fruits.
107C	Amorpha fruticosa	False indigo. A medium nitrogen-fixing shrub. legume.
107M	Aralia chinensis	Chinese angelica tree. Large shrub, young shoots edible with angelica flavour.
110F	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Bearberry, Kinnikinnick. A prostrate evergreen shrub; fruits are edible.
111	Aronia melanocarpa	Aronia berry. Shrub which bears lots of edible black fruits, 7 mm across.
112	Asimina triloba	Pawpaw. Large shrub with large bottle-shaped fruits of fine flavour.
113	Atriplex canescens	Saltbush. An evergreen shrub. The leaves and shoots make a good spinach.
114	Atriplex halimus	Mediterranean salt bush. Evergreen shrub, leaves and shoots are good eating.
116C	Berberis buxifolia	Magellan barberry. Evergreen shrub, black fruits are eaten cooked/in preserves.
117	Berberis darwinii	Darwin's barberry. Evergreen shrub, bears abundant edible fruits.
118	Berberis lycium	Indian barberry. Semi-evergreen shrub, bears edible juicy purple fruits.
119	Berberis vulgaris	Barberry. Bears lots of clusters of bright red, egg-shaped edible fruits.
119C	Berberis wilsonii	Wilson's barberry. Dense spiny shrub to 1m high with edible fruits.
120H	Calluna vulgaris	Ling, Heather. The flower heads and young shoots are used to make a tea/beer.
121	Calycanthus floridus	Carolina allspice, Spicebush. Leaves and bark used as cinnamon flavouring.
122	Caragana arborescens	Siberian pea shrub. Large leguminous. Seeds & young pods edible when cooked.
122E	Ceanothus sanguineus	Oregon tea. A nitrogen-fixing shrub. The leaves are used to make a tea.
123	Cephalotaxus fortunei	Chinese plum yew. A large evergreen shrub. The large fruits are edible.
124	Cephalotaxus harr.drup.	Japanese plum yew. Evergreen bushy shrub. The fruits are edible.
125B	Cercis occidentalis	California redbud, Western redbud. The flowers can be eaten in salads
125T	Chaenomeles cathayensis	Cathay Quince. Bears large aromatic fruits which are eaten cooked.
126	Chaenomeles japonica	Japonica. Small shrub, bears fragrant, edible fruits 40mm across (best cooked).
126M	Chimonanthus praecox	Wintersweet. The flowers are edible - used for flavouring and to make a tea.

Code	Species	Shrub description
126C	Clematis vitalba	Old man's beard. Climber. The young shoots are edible, Stems for basketry.
127C	Colutea arborescens	Bladder senna. A nitrogen-fixing legume. A good hedging and bee plant.
127J	Cornus capitata	Bentham's cornel. Bears large edible fruits, up to 40mm across
128	Cornus kousa chinensis	Chinese dogwood. The fruits, 2-3 cm across, are edible with sweet, juicy, pulp.
129D	Coronilla emerus	Scorpion senna. A good nitrogen-fixing shrub, and the plant is used medicinally.
131	Cytisus scoparius	Broom. Nitrogen-fixing legume; several dyes are obtained from the plant.
131C	Decaisnea fargesii	Blue bean. Bears metallic-blue seed pods with a sweet edible pulp within.
135	Drimys winterii	Winter's bark. Evergreen shrub, pungent bark is used as a pepper substitute.
136	Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian olive, Oleaster. Large shrub, nitrogen-fixer, edible fruits, 12mm across.
138	Elaeagnus multiflora	Goumi. Shrub to 2m high, nitrogen-fixing, cherry-sized dark red edible fruits.
139	Elaeagnus umbellata	Autumn olive. Large shrub; nitrogen-fixing, bears red edible fruits in autumn.
139A	Ephedra nevadensis	Mormon tea. The sweet fruits & seeds are eaten; stems are used to make a tea.
140	Gaultheria shallon	Salal, Shallon. Small evergreen shrub bears dark purple edible fruits, 1cm.
140C	Genista tinctoria	Dyer's greenweed. Dwarf shrub, nitrogen-fixer. All aerial parts used for dyeing.
142J	Halesia carolina	Snowdrop tree. Edible white flowers in spring followed by edible 4-winged fruits.
142L	Hamamelis virginiana	Witch hazel. Best known for its medicinal leaves and inner bark.
143E	Hypericum androsaemum	Tutsan. Bees love the flowers and the plant is used medicinally.
143T	Hypericum calycinum	Makes a good ground cover. Likes a well drained soil and sun; loved by bees.
143F	Ilex aquifolium	Holly. Wood burns well when green, also valued for inlay work, veneers, etc.
144	Juniperus communis	Juniper. Yields edible fruit used in gin. Also used as a nurse shrub and in hedges.
144Q	Lavandula angustifolia	Lavender. Medicinal leaves and flowers, and the oil from the flowers.
144N	Lespedeza bicolor	Bush clover. Fodder and green manure plant (n-fixing) and a good bee plant.
145	Lindera benzoin	Spice bush, Wild allspice. All parts usable as an allspice flavouring.
146	Lupinus arboreus	Tree lupin. A bee plant, n-fixer and the flowers yield a yellow dye.
147	Lycium barbarum	Goji. Bears edible fruits; also has edible young shoots.
152	Mahonia aquifolium	Oregon grape. Bears edible fruits cooked & sweetened. Excellent ground cover.
153	Mahonia nervosa	Water holly, Oregon grape. The fruits are edible; ground cover
154	Mahonia repens	Creeping barberry, Creeping Oregon grape. Edible fruits and ground cover.
155E	Myrica californica	Californian wax myrtle. Leaves used as a flavouring, waxy fruits make candles.
155F	Myrica cerifera	Wax myrtle. Leaves are used as a flavouring, waxy fruits make candles.
155H	Myrica pensylvanica	Northern bayberry. Leaves are used as a flavouring, waxy fruits make candles.
156	Myrtus communis	Myrtle. The fruits, leaves, flower buds are all used as a flavouring.
156H	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia creeper. The fruits yield a dye, stems are used for basketry; bee plant.
156Q	Parthenocissus tricuspidata	Japanese ivy, Boston ivy. Branches are used for basketry, bees like the flowers.
156L	Passiflora caerulea	Blue passion flower. Bears orange-red fruits, pulp inside used as a flavouring.
156T	Passiflora edulis	Purple passion fruit, Purple granadilla. Edible pulp in large fruits.
157	Phormium colensoi	Mountain flax. Evergreen shrub, leaves produce a strong fibre - ropes etc.
158	Phormium tenax	New Zealand flax. Evergreen shrub, leaves produce strong fibre - ropes.
159R	Pinus pumila	Dwarf Siberian pine. Seeds, up to 10 x 7 mm in size, edible & easily harvested.
164	Poncirus trifoliata	Trifoliate orange. Shrub, pulp/juice from fruits used as a lemon substitute.
167	Rhus glabra	Smooth sumach. Fruit clusters soaked in water to make a lemonade-like drink.
171C	Rosa rubiginosa	Sweet briar. The hips are edible, as are the fragrant flower petals.
172	Rosa rugosa	Ramanas rose. Bears large edible hips. Excellent in hedges and windbreaks.
172B	Rosmarinus officinalis	Rosemary. Source of the familiar leaves used for flavouring; flowers are edible.
172H	Ruscus aculeatus	Butcher's broom. Has medicinal uses, shoots used for brooms.
172F	Ruta graveolens	Rue. Dwarf evergreen shrub, medicinal, perfumery and bee plant.
172A	Salvia officinalis	Sage. Leaves and flowers are edible as a culinary herb.
174	Sambucus racemosa	Red berried elder. Small tree. Edible flowers and bright scarlet fruits.
174C	Schisandra chinensis	Magnolia vine. Bears scarlet edible fruits, young leaves also edible when cooked.

Code	Species	Shrub description
175	Shepherdia argentea	An excellent nitrogen-fixing species. The scarlet fruits are edible raw or cooked.
175C	Shepherdia canadensis	Russet buffalo berry. An excellent nitrogen-fixing species, produces edible fruits.
177B	Spartium junceum	Spanish broom. A nitrogen-fixer; a fibre is made from the stems.
177C	Staphylea pinnata	Bladder nut. Bears edible seeds 1 cm across tasting rather like pistachio nuts.
177Z	Thymus serpyllum	Wild thyme. Leaves are used for flavouring. Bee plant and ground cover.
178A	Thymus vulgaris	Thyme. The leaves are used as a flavouring, and all parts medicinally.
180C	Ulex europaeus	Gorse, Furze, Whin An excellent nurse or windbreak shrub.
180M	Vaccinium myrtillus	Bilberry, Whortleberry. Bears sweet-acid edible fruits, 12 mm across; bee plant.
183	Viburnum opulus	Guelder rose. Bright red fruits and bark are used medicinally.
184	Viburnum trilobum	Highbush cranberry. Fruits made into a cranberry jelly type preserve.
184C	Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste tree. Fruits and seeds used as a pepper substitute, leaves as a spice.
184L	Wisteria sinensis	Chinese wisteria. A fibre, paper and cloth can be made from the bark. N-fixer.
184N	Yucca baccata	Spanish bayonet. The tough leaves used for basketry and to make a fibre.
185	Zanthoxylum alatum	Nepal pepper. The fruits are peppery and can be used as a spice and pepper.
187B	Zanthoxylum schinifolium	Szechuan pepper. The leaves can be used as a flavouring, the fruits as a spice.
188	Zizyphus jujube	Chinese date, Jujube. Bears edible fruits which are cherry to plum sized.

Perennials & short-lived plant seeds

Code	Species	Description
091C	Acanthus mollis	Bear's breeches. Perennial ground cover, spreads by suckers, leaves medicinal.
099D	Achillea millefolium	Yarrow. Mat-forming perennial, spreads via rhizomes. Edible leaves, medicinal.
101B	Agastache foeniculum	Anise hyssop. Leaves and flowers edible raw, with sweet aniseed flavour.
101D	Agastache rugosa	Korean mint. The leaves are anise-flavoured and used as a flavouring.
101G	Alchemilla mollis	Lady's mantle. The leaves, stems and roots are all well known medicinal parts.
101J	Alliaria petiolata	Garlic mustard. The leaves are edible with a garlic/mustard flavour.
101K	Allium babingtonii	Babington leek. Perennial leek species for edible bulbs or leeks.
101N	Allium carinatum pulchellum	Keeled garlic. Bulbous perennial. Edible leaves & flowers – garlic flavour.
101V	Allium fistulosum	Welsh onion. Forms clumps of onion-flavoured bulbs, and rounded leaves.
101L	Allium moly	Golden garlic. Perennial; edible leaves, flowers and bulbs - a mild garlic flavour.
101M	Allium neapolitanum	Daffodil garlic. Perennial with garlic-flavoured bulbs, young leaves and flowers.
101T	Allium ramosum	Fragrant-flowered garlic. Similar to garlic chives but flowering earlier.
101P	Allium schoenoprasum	Chives. Usually grown for the edible leaves, excellent raw in salads or cooked.
101R	Allium senescens	Ballhead onion. Vigorous bulbous perennial. Edible bulbs, leaves, young shoots.
101S	Allium sphaerocephalum	Round headed garlic. Bulbous perennial. Edible bulbs, leaves.
101Q	Allium tuberosum	Garlic chives. Edible leaves with a garlic flavour; also bulbs, seeds and flowers.
102	Allium ursinum	Ramsons, wild garlic. Forms carpets of garlic-flavoured foliage from e.spring.
105C	Althaea officinalis	Marsh mallow. Young leaves are edible as are the starchy roots.
107E	Angelica archangelica	Angelica. a large biennial. Stems are edible, often candied. All medicinal.
107D	Angelica dahurica	Chinese angelica, Bai Zhi. Tall-growing, edible stems and seeds, also medicinal
107F	Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow parsley, wood chervil. Leaves are used as a herb – chervil flavour.
107G	Anthyllis vulneraria	Kidney vetch. Low growing perennial legume with flowers loved by bees.
107H	Aquilegia vulgaris	Columbine. The flowers and leaves are edible – sweet.
111C	Artemisia dracunculus	Tarragon. Perennial, source of the familiar herb.
111F	Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort. European perennial, mainly used for the medicinal leaves and shoots.
111J	Asclepias speciosa	Showy milkweed. A vigorous perennial. Fibre plant, seed floss for stuffing.
111H	Asclepias syriaca	Common milkweed. A perennial growing 1 m (3 ft). See A.speciosa for uses.
111L	Asclepias tuberosa	Butterfly weed, Pleurisy root. A tuberous perennial. See A.speciosa for uses.
112A	Asperula odorata	Sweet woodruff. Flowers are edible in salads and the leaves as a flavouring.
112C	Astragalus glycyphyllos	Milk vetch. A perennial n-fixing legume; used medicinally and for fodder.

Code	Species	Description
112M	Astragalus mongholicus	Chinese milk vetch. Perennial legume, nitrogen fixer, Chinese medicinal plant.
115	Barbarea vulgaris	Rock Cress, Yellow Rocket. Biennial/short-lived perennial, edible laves & flowers.
119F	Beta vulgaris maritima	Sea beet. Deep rooted perennial has good edible cooked leaves.
120M	Bunias orientalis	Turkish rocket. A robust hardy perennial with edible leaves & flower heads.
120T	Calamintha nepeta	Lesser calamint. The leaves are used as a mint flavouring and for teas.
120G	Calendula officinalis	Marigold. Self-seeding annual, edible leaves & flowers, bee plant.
120J	Caltha palustris	Marsh marigold. Perennial for wet sites, good for bees and other insects.
120X	Camassia quamash	Quamash. Bulbous perennial; the bulbs are edible cooked, chestnut flavour.
121B	Campanula latifolia	Giant bellflower. Perennial, ground cover, edible leaves, young shoots, flowers.
121H	Campanula rapunculoides	Creeping bellflower. Has pleasant edible leaves, and a nice edible root.
121L	Campanula rapunculus	Rampion. Formerly grown for its edible roots (raw or cooked – sweet).
122S	Centranthus ruber	Jupiter's beard, Red valerian. The young leaves are edible raw or cooked.
126A	Chamaemelum nobile	Roman chamomile. Widely used medicinally - flowers, also the essential oil.
126F	Chenopodium bonus-henricus	Good king Henry. The leaves and young shoots make a good spinach cooked.
126B	Cichorium intybus var.intybus	Chicory. Deep rooted perennial, bitter leaves are used in cooking.
126T	Claytonia sibirica	Siberian purslane. The leaves are edible, raw (an excellent salad plant).
127H	Cornus canadensis	Dwarf cornel. Spreading perennial, making an excellent ground cover in shade.
129E	Coronilla varia	Crown vetch. Legume, bee plant, green manure, ground cover.
129G	Crambe cordifolia	Colewort. A perennial brassica. The young leaves and shoots are edible cooked.
130Q	Cryptotaenia japonica f.viridis	Japanese parsley. A hardy perennial, valuable as a salad plant and herb.
130T	Cynara cardunculus	Cardoon. The blanched leaf stalks & unopened flower buds are eaten cooked.
130W	Cynara scolymus	Globe artichoke. Usually grown for the edible flower receptacles.
134	Diplotaxis tenuifolia	Perennial wall rocket. Low growing perennial, edible peppery leaves.
135B	Duchesnea indica	Perennial, usually evergreen, bears edible red fruits with crunchy seeds.
135D	Echinacea purpurea	Purple coneflower. Perennial with medicinal roots.
139P	Eryngium campestre	Field eryngo, Snakeroot. The young shoots and roots are cooked and eaten.
139E	Eupatorium perforatum	Boneset, Throughwort. Used as a medicinal plant - leaves and stems used.
139G	Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet. The leaves can be used for tea, the flowers for wine.
139H	Foeniculum vulgare	Fennel. The well-known anise flavoured herb used for flavouring and teas.
139J	Fragaria vesca	Wild strawberry. A low growing perennial groundcover, edible fruit.
139L	Galega officinalis	Goat's rue. Legume, bee plant, green manure and fodder plant.
139K	Galium album	Hedge bedstraw. Good ground cover & flowers are good for beneficial insects.
139M	Galium verum	Lady's bedstraw. Used medicinally and to curdle milk. All parts give dyes.
140D	Gentiana lutea	Yellow gentian. Well known as a source of edible rhizomes used in liqueurs.
142C	Glycyrrhiza echinata	Russian liquorice. Roots are edible raw as flavouring and tea. N-fixer.
142F	Glycyrrhiza glabra	Liquorice. Roots are edible raw - the source of common liquorice. Nitrogen fixer.
142Q	Helianthus maximiliani	Maximilian sunflower. Produces edible tubers (a perennial artichoke).
142T	Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus	Lemon daylily. Perennial, bears bright yellow flowers which are excellent eating.
142S	Hemerocallis minor	Grassleaf daylily. Edible flowers, young leaves & shoots cooked; ground cover.
142P	Herniaria glabra	Rupturewort. Evergreen perennial; leaves & flowering shoots used medicinally.
143A	Hosta sieboldiana elegans	Perennial for shade,young shoots make good eating in spring.
143G	Hypericum perforatum	St John's wort. A long-used medicinal plant; also a dye plant.
143J	Hyssopus officinalis	Hyssop. Leaves are used as a flavouring; the flowers are edible, bee plant.
143H	Juncus inflexus	Hard rush. Stems used for basketry and matting. Water fowl fodder and cover.
144M	Lamium purpureum	Red dead-nettle. Perennial, early bee plant, ground cover, edible shoots.
144O	Lathyrus maritimus	Beach pea. Perennial legume, bee plant, ground cover and green manure.
144P	Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow vetchling. Perennial legume, bee plant and green manure.

Code	Species	Description
144V	Leonurus cardiaca	Motherwort. The leaves and stems are used medicinally and provide dyes.
144S	Levisticum officinale	Lovage. All parts edible with a have a yeasty-celery flavour.
145T	Lotus corniculatus	Bird's foot trefoil. Bee plant, fodder plant, medicinal flowers. Nitrogen-fixing.
145V	Lotus pedunculatus	Greater Bird's foot trefoil. Nitrogen-fixer, bee plant, fodder plant.
146B	Lupinus albus Dieta	White lupin. Dieta is a 'sweet' annual variety with edible seeds. Bee plant.
146C	Lupinus perennis	Wild lupin. An excellent nitrogen-fixing legume and mineral accumulator.
153A	Malva alcea	Hollyhock mallow. The leaves and flowers are excellent in salads.
153B	Malva moschata	Musk mallow. The leaves and flowers are excellent in salads with a mild flavour.
153D	Malva sylvestris	Common mallow. The leaves and flowers are excellent in salads.
153C	Malva verticillata Crispa	Chinese mallow. Self-seeding annual, excellent edible leaves.
153M	Marrubium vulgare	Hoarhound. The leaves and essential oil are used as a flavouring in liqueurs.
153P	Medicago lupulina	Black Medick, Trefoil. Excellent biennial nitrogen-fixer, bee plant, ground cover.
153T	Melilotus officinalis	Yellow melilot, Sweet clover. Biennial legume, bee plant and green manure crop.
154B	Melissa officinalis	Lemon balm. Lemon-scented leaves are excellent as a flavouring.
154A	Mentha aquatica	Water mint. Spreading perennial, bee and butterfly plant, flavouring.
154C	Mentha longifolia	Horsemint. Edible leaves, flowering tops, and essential oil as a flavouring.
154H	Mentha piperita	Peppermint. The familiar hybrid mint used for flavouring, herb teas etc.
154E	Mentha pulegium	Pennyroyal. Leaves are used as a flavouring, a well-known medicinal herb.
154L	Mentha spicata	Spearmint, Green mint. The familiar mint found in garden herb beds.
154D	Mentha suaveolens	Apple mint, Round-leaved mint. Leaves are used for flavouring and salads.
154M	Micromeria thymifolia	Leaves with a minty-thyme flavour, used for flavouring and to make teas.
154N	Monarda citridora	Lemon bergamot. Perennial, wonderful flavoured leaves for making teas etc.
154P	Monarda didyma	Sweet bergamot. The leaves can be used as a flavouring or for tea. Bee plant.
154T	Monarda fistulosa	Wild bergamot, bee balm. Leaves are used for flavouring and to make herb teas.
155S	Myrrhis Odorata	Sweet Cicily. Perennial herb with anise/liquorice flavoured leaves and roots.
156A	Nasturtium officinale	Watercress. Peppery leaves & shoots are edible.
156C	Oenothera biennis	Evening primrose. Biennial growing, all parts are edible, mineral accumulator.
156G	Onobrychis viciifolia	Sainfoin. Nitrogen fixing green manure plant, bee and insect plant.
156B	Origanum vulgare	Oregano, Pot marjoram. Leaves are used as a culinary herb.
156F	Oxyria digyna	Mountain sorrel. Leaves edible raw in salads, with an excellent lemony flavour.
156R	Parthenium integrifolium	Wild quinine. Leaves are used medicinally to treat fevers.
158A	Phragmites australis	Reed. An excellent water purifier, stems are used for thatching and craft uses.
158B	Physalis alkekengi	Chinese lantern, Japanese lantern, Winter cherry. Edible fruit.
158D	Phytolacca americana	Pokeweed. A medicinal plant (roots used); the fruits furnish a red ink and dye.
158F	Pimpinella saxifaga	Burnet saxifrage. Young leaves & shoots eaten in salads, seeds as a condiment.
161	Plantago coronopus Minutina	Bucks horn plantain. Biennial, the leaves are an excellent edible.
161A	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain. The young leaves can be eaten raw or cooked, also medicinal.
163G	Polemonium caeruleum	Jacob's ladder. The herb is medicinal; bees love the flowers.
163H	Polemonium reptans	Abscess root. Ground cover plant, the dried roots have been used medicinally.
163M	Polygonatum multiflorum	Solomon's seal. Creeping perennial, edible young shoots in early spring.
163S	Polygonatum odoratum	Solomon's seal. Creeping perennial, edible young shoots in early spring.
164F	Prunella vulgaris	Self heal. The leaves are medicinal and edible (after bitterness removed)
165Y	Pulmonaria officinale	Lungwort. Medicinal leaves and flowering shoots, a good ground cover plant.
165Z	Pycnanthemum pilosum	Mountain mint. Leaves & flower buds are minty and used as a flavouring.
166N	Rheum palmatum	Turkish rhubarb. Leaf stalks are edible with a distinct gooseberry flavour.
172C	Rumex acetosa Large leaved	Sorrel. A hardy perennial with excellent lemony leaves for salads or cooking.
172E	Rumex sanguineus var. sanguineus	Red-leaved dock, Bloodwort. The young leaves make a good cooked vegetable.
173A	Sanguinaria canadensis	Bloodroot. Medicinal roots, red dye from roots, bee plant.

Code	Species	Description
173C	Sanguisorba minor	Salad burnet. The young leaves are available all year and are edible in salads.
173D	Sanguisorba officinalis	Great burnet. Young leaves are a good edible for salads.
173B	Sanicula europaea	Wood sanicle. All parts are medicinal; a mineral accumulator and ground cover
174A	Saponaria officinalis	Soapwort. Ground cover plant, the leaves and roots can be used for soap.
173M	Scirpus lacustris	Great bulrush. Many edible parts, used for baskets etc.
173Q	Secale montanum x	Perennial rye. Lives 2-8 years. Gives reliable grain yields every year.
174J	Sedum kamtschaticum	Low growing perennial. Leaves and yellow flowers make good eating in salads.
174E	Sedum rupestre	Jenny stonecrop. A mat-forming evergreen perennial edible young shoots.
174D	Sedum telephium	Orpine. The leaves are edible and the plant makes a good ground cover.
175A	Silene vulgaris	Bladder campion. Perennial, leaves make excellent eating.
175B	Smilacina racemosa	False spikenard. Bears very nice edible small fruits – treacle flavoured.
175D	Smyrniolum olusatrum	Alexanders. The young shoots, leaves, flower buds, roots all edible.
175G	Solidago virgaurea	European goldenrod. Perennial, good beneficial insect plant with medicinal uses.
177M	Symphytum officinale	Comfrey. Well known deep rooted perennial and mineral accumulator.
177Q	Tanacetum parthenium	Feverfew. A well-known medicinal herb. Flower buds have insecticidal qualities.
177P	Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy. Used to attract predators of insect pests - good under fruit trees.
179E	Trifolium dubium	Lesser trefoil, Suckling clover. Low nitrogen-fixing ground cover and bee plant.
179F	Trifolium hybridum	Alsike clover. Nitrogen-fixing plant for bees, green manure and fodder.
179J	Trifolium pratense	Red clover. Nitrogen-fixing plant for bees, green manure and fodder.
179P	Trifolium repens	White clover. Nitrogen-fixing plant, edible leaves, green manure and fodder
180P	Valeriana officinalis	Valerian. A well-known and medicinal and mineral accumulating plant.
184B	Vicia sativa spp nigra	Common vetch. Annual n-fixer with purplish flowers loved by bumble bees.
184D	Vicia sylvatica	Wood vetch. N-fixer, tolerant of some shade, with white and purple flowers.
184A	Viola odorata	Sweet violet. Leaves, flower buds & flowers all edible raw; a ground cover plant.
184E	Viola tricolor	Heartsease, wild pansy. Short-lived, flowers are used in salads.

Publications

See website for more details/pricing of books.

The main books (by Martin Crawford)

Creating a Forest Garden

How to Grow Perennial Vegetables

Food from your Forest Garden

Trees for gardens, orchards and permaculture

Shrubs for gardens, agroforestry & permaculture

How to Grow your own Nuts

Other books

Plants For A Future – Ken Fern

The Medicinal Forest Garden Handbook – Anne Stobart

Fruits series (pdf only)

Blackberries and Raspberries

Cherries: Production and Culture

Currants and Gooseberries

Directory of Apple Cultivars

Directory of Pear Cultivars
Fruit Varieties resistant to Pests and Diseases
Peaches and Apricots
Plums: Production, Culture and Cultivar Directory

Nuts series (pdf only)

Chestnuts: Production and Culture
Hazelnuts: Production and Culture
Walnuts: Production and Culture

Books about other useful plants (pdf only)

Bamboos
Bee Plants
Dye Plants
Edible Plants for Temperate Climates
Ground cover plants
Nitrogen-fixing Plants for Temperate Climates
Plants for hedging
Plants for basketry
Timber Trees for Temperate Climates

Factsheet & information sheets

These in-depth articles cover useful and unusual fruits, nuts, other species and common pests and diseases of orchard trees. All aspects of the cultivation and uses of species are described, with a list of cultivars where appropriate. The pest & disease series cover organic and cultural methods for control and prevention. They are supplied as pdf downloads – please order and pay online to get immediate access. See website for lists of topics covered.

Fruits series: Over 50 factsheets covering Acca to Ziziphus.

Nuts series: 17 factsheets covering Almonds to Xanthoceras

Pests & diseases series: Over 25 factsheets covering American gooseberry mildew to Woolly aphid

Useful species series: Over 60 factsheets covering Alliums to Zingiber

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Back cover photos (from top left): White Large mulberries; Heartnut flowering; Rosa rugosa hips; Phacelia green manure at the ART nursery; a forest garden salad.



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