

# *Agroforestry Research Trust*



*Fruit trees, nut trees,  
plants, seeds, books & sundries*

*July 2018-July 2019*

# 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, for several reasons:

- Perennial crops are more resilient to the vagaries of the climate and more reliable in cropping than annually-cultivated crops. This may become increasingly important as climate change occurs.
- Modern agriculture is inefficient in energy terms, whereas agroforestry relies on perennial crops which need less labour and require less energy input to maintain than annual crops.
- Perennial crops are much more sustainable in the long term, especially where they are planted in diverse mixtures which are planned to perform well together.
- Perennial crops have other important benefits, some of which are less easy to quantify. Trees and forests are essential facets of life on earth and help control and regulate wind, moisture, rainfall, temperature etc.; they are also linked with cultural and spiritual values.

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.

Complex agroforestry systems (called forest gardens) are still common in many tropical regions, but this type of agroforestry is fairly recent in temperate climates. The Agroforestry Research Trust is particularly interested in researching and promoting this small-scale agroforestry which can be practised by anybody in their back garden, whatever its size.

## The Agroforestry Research Trust

The Trust was set up in 1992 as a registered charity, to conduct research into all aspects of temperate agroforestry. Various academic and practical research projects have been undertaken since its formation, and results of research published by the Trust in a number of publications and in its own quarterly journal, Agroforestry News.

The practical research takes place near Dartington in South Devon. Here there is a 2 acre forest garden, and 8 acres of trials grounds where variety trials and collections of less common fruit and nut crops are taking place. There are usually several in the summer when interested visitors are invited to a guided tour of these projects – see inside back page about our open days. From 2012 we have had a new 10 acre site where we have relocated the nursery and also setting up new trials and experiments. We also run courses based near the forest garden – see details as for open days.

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 (apart from a few acid-lovers like blueberries) are cultivated in peat free composts based on composted bark and green waste. On these and our field grown stock we only use organic-accepted controls for pests and diseases.

We try and collect as many of our own seeds as possible for sale from our research sites.

All profits from our sales go towards our research projects. Please note: Next year's catalogue will automatically be sent out to all customers from the previous year.

**Agroforestry Research Trust.** 46 Hunters Moon, Dartington, Totnes, Devon, TQ9 6JT, UK. Registered Charity No. 1154161. VAT number GB 928877264. Prices quoted inclusive of VAT.

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Cover illustration: Ostrich fern (*Matteuccia struthiopteris*)

# The 2018-19 Catalogue

Welcome to new and existing customers to our latest catalogue.

This growing season has been challenging, with a cold spring delaying everything, then a hot dry late spring/early summer. Some plants are smaller than usual in July, so have been delayed putting online – some of these will be added to the online list if they make good enough growth in July and August.

However we have our usual large range including some new introductions including:

- Apricot Bergeval
- Cherry Kordia
- Damsons Aylesbury Prune, Sweet Prune
- Gages Reine Claude de Bavee/Doree, Stella's Star
- Figs Verdone, Violette Dauphine
- Mulberry Collier
- Nectarine Mesembrine
- Peach Hale's Early
- Korean berberis Rubin
- Honeyberries Indigo Yum, Wojtek, Zojka
- Hardy kiwis Hardy Red, Rogow
- Pepino
- Raspberries Alpengold, Glen Clova, Glen Prosen
- Hazels Gustaff Zeller, Lang Tidlig Zeller, Tonda di Giffoni
- Rhubarbs Australe, Suttons Seedless
- Feverfew
- Cochlearia danica & glastifolia
- Chinese liquorice
- Korean celery
- Maypop (Passiflora incarnata)
- Black bamboo (Phyllostachys nigra)
- Hop Northern Brewer
- Swiss Mint
- Boysenberry
- Buffalo currant (Ribes odoratum)
- Strawberry Cupid

Plants are sent out from November until mid/late March (Note for 2018/19 winter season: all orders sent out of UK will be dispatched at latest on 1st March 2019 ... this is precautionary in case the UK exits the EU at the end of March with no exit agreement.)

All prices in this catalogue include VAT.

It is now easier than ever to order online – try it! <https://www.agroforestry.co.uk/>

Best regards

**Martin Crawford, Director**

# Ordering information – plants

**Please note that we are a mail-order nursery - we are not open to the public. We only have plants available November to March.** Local customers can usually collect from our nursery by arrangement.

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. We can always take reservations (without payment) for plants we don't have available at present.

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.

**Delivery:** We send plants out in the dormant season: the majority of our plants are field grown and sold bare-rooted, which is more ecologically-sound than growing everything in pots.

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. Most UK orders will be sent by carrier although we cannot guarantee either the day or time of delivery – if you are not in then the plants will be left somewhere safe. It is essential we are given a telephone number to pass onto the courier so they can contact you if necessary.

## UK Delivery charges:

Basic delivery charge for most of mainland England, Wales, lowland Scotland: **12.5% of order value (minimum delivery charge £21.00)**

*If you only want a few small plants please [email](#) us for a postage quote.*

## Surcharges (add to basic delivery charge):

Channel Islands + £15.00; Isle of Man + £15.00; Isle of Wight + £7.00; Northern Ireland + £5.00; Scottish Highlands\* + £20.00; Scottish Islands & Scilly Isles\*\* + £20.00; remote/congested area surcharge +£2.00.

(\* Scottish Highland postcodes this applies to are: IV1 1, IV1 2, IV1 3, IV10 8, IV11 8, IV12 4, IV12 5, IV13 7, IV14 9, IV15 9, IV16 9, IV17 0, IV18 0, IV19 1, IV2 1, IV2 3, IV2 4, IV2 5, IV2 6, IV2 7, IV20 1, IV21 2, IV22 2, IV23 2, IV24 3, IV25 3, IV26 2, IV27 4, IV28 3, IV3 5, IV3 6, IV3 8, IV36 0, IV4 7, IV40 8, IV42 8, IV52 8, IV53 8, IV54 8, IV6 7, IV63 6, IV63 7, IV7 8, IV8 8, IV9 8, KW1 4, KW1 5, KW10 6, KW11 6, KW12 6, KW13 6, KW14 7, KW14 8, KW2 6, KW3 6, KW5 6, KW6 6, KW7 6, KW8 6, KW9 6, PA36 4, PA38 4, PA39 4, PA40 4, PA50 4, PH19 1, PH20 1, PH21 1, PH22 1, PH23 3, PH24 3, PH25 3, PH26 3, PH30 4, PH31 4, PH32 4, PH33 6, PH33 7, PH34 4, PH35 4, PH36 4, PH37 4, PH38 4, PH39 4, PH40 4, PH41 2, PH41 4, PH49 4, PH50 4 )

(\*\*Scottish Island and Scilly postcodes this applies to are HS1 2, HS2 0, HS2 9, HS3 3, HS4 3, HS5 3, HS6 5, HS7 5, HS8 5, HS9 5, IV41 8, IV42 8, IV43 8, IV44 8, IV45 8, IV46 8, IV47 8, IV48 8, IV49 9, IV51 9, IV55 8, IV56 8, KA27 8, KA28 0, PA20 0, PA20 9, PA41 7, PA42 7, PA43 7, PA44 7, PA45 7, PA46 7, PA47 7, PA48 7, PA49 7, PA60 7, PA61 7, PA62 6, PA63 6, PA64 6, PA65 6, PA66 6, PA67 6, PA68 6, PA69 6, PA70 6, PA71 6, PA72 6, PA73 6, PA74 6, PA75 6, PA76 6, PA77 6, PA78 6, PH42 4, PH43 4, PH44 4, ZE1 0, ZE1 9, ZE2 9, ZE3 9, TR21 0, TR22 0, TR23 0, TR24 0, TR25 0)

## European delivery charges

Note: we send out plants with a 'plant passport' which enables them to be sent anywhere in the EU (at least while the UK is in the EU!) We do not send plants outside of the EU apart from to Switzerland (so not to Norway, sorry). We have "fireblight buffer zone status" and thus are able to send apples, pears, hawthorns, medlars etc. to areas and countries free of fireblight.

The charges below for Zones A-E are examples per 10 kg carton (up to 20 x 20 x 200 cm) – approx 10 bare rooted fruit trees. Pot grown plants will be heavier. A delivery price based on weight will be calculated automatically if you order online. Orders to mainland Europe are sent by courier.

Deliveries usually take 2-7 days from despatch and if you are not in the plants will be left somewhere safe. It is essential we are given a telephone number to pass onto the courier so they can contact you if necessary.

**Zone 0** – Republic of Ireland: £40 up to order value of £160, thereafter £40 + 12.5% of order value over £160

**Zone A** – Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands: First carton £40.00, subsequent cartons £22.00 each.

**Zone B** – Austria, Denmark, Italy, Spain: First carton £48.00, subsequent cartons £24.00 each.

**Zone C** – Czech Rep, Finland, Poland, Portugal, Sweden: First carton £56.00, subsequent cartons £28.00 each.

**Zone D** – Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Slovak Rep., Switzerland: First carton £72.00, subsequent cartons £30.00 each.

**Zone E** – Croatia, Cyprus, Greece (mainland), Malta, Romania, Slovenia: First carton £85.00, subsequent cartons £40.00 each.

## A note on fireblight buffer zone status

This status allows a nursery like ours to send plants which are susceptible to the disease fireblight to countries and regions free of the disease. Our nursery now has this status, meaning we can send Apples, pears, quinces, junberries etc. to fireblight free zones in Europe (N.Ireland, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Corsica, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Portugal and Spain.)

## Terms and conditions of trading

Please refer to our website for full t & c's:

<https://www.agroforestry.co.uk/terms-conditions/>

# Apples

Unless part or fully self-fertile, all varieties require cross pollination. All bare root maidens or two year old trees on M27, M26, MM106 or MM111. **£16.00 each. Please check online for availability.**

**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, along with the available rootstocks this season. For cross pollination, choose a variety with the same or an adjacent flower group as specified after the variety name (eg. a Group 'B' by A, B or C).

Psf = partly self fertile (will produce some fruit on own), sf = self fertile

## Late summer dessert apples – ripening late July/Aug/early September

### Beauty of Bath Group C

fruit small-medium, flesh pinkish, aromatic, good flavour. Tree vigorous, spreading, heavy cropping.

### Crimson Beauty of Bath Group C

fruit crimson, small-medium size, flesh pinkish, aromatic, distinctive flavour. Tree vigorous, spreading, heavy cropping.

### Crimson King Group D

Medium sized yellow and red fruits with a sweet juicy flavour.

### Devonshire Quarrenden Group B psf

fruit with an excellent strawberry-wine flavour, good for making juice. Tree spreading, weak vigour.

### Discovery Group C

Medium round crisp fruit, good flavour. Tree a good cropper, tolerates late spring frosts.

### George Neal Group B

large red-striped fruit with a refreshing flavour, also used cooked. A good cropper, mod. vigorous.

### Gladstone Group D psf

fruit medium-large, striped & flushed red, thin skinned. Flesh juicy, melting, refreshing fruity flavour. Tree heavy cropping, moderate vigour.

### Irish Peach Group B

medium size fruits with an excellent balanced aromatic flavour. Tree vigorous, hardy, good cropper.

### Laxtons Epicure Group C psf

(Epicure) Stripy fruit with an excellent aromatic flavour. Tree of low vigour, frost tolerant.

### Pear Apple Group C

Fruit pear-shaped, green; flesh sweet-acid, good brisk flavour. Tree moderately vigorous.

### Plum Vite Group C

Fruit small, conical yellow; flesh juicy, sweet-acid, refreshing. Devon variety.

## Early autumn dessert apples – ripen & used September – early October

### Bardsey Group B

Fruit crisp, juicy, lemon aroma. Tree disease free. From a tree found on Bardsey island in Wales.

### Ben's Red Group B

fruit medium-large, flesh sweet, crisp, strawberry/raspberry flavour. Low vigour, heavy cropping.

### Ellisons Orange Group D psf

fruit with an excellent intense aromatic flavour, good for making juice. Tree heavy cropping.

### Hollow Core Group C

Fruit red, streaked with russet. Used also for cooking & cider.

### James Grieve Group C psf

fruit with a sharp, juicy flavour, also used for cooking and juice. Tree a heavy reliable cropper.

## Early autumn dessert apples (cont)

<b>Katy Group C</b> red striped & flushed fruit with a good strawberry flavour, good for juice. Tree vigorous, good cropper, tolerant of late frosts.
<b>Lord Lambourne Group C</b> medium fruits, good refreshing sweet-acid flavour. Tree a good cropper.
<b>Monarch Group D</b> Fruit cherry red, flavour aromatic, quite sharp, good. Of American origin.
<b>Peasgood Nonsuch Group C psf</b> very large fruit with soft aromatic flesh. Also used for cooking. Tree compact, hardy.
<b>Pig's Nose Group C</b> fruit conical, greenish-yellow flushed red; flesh sweet-acid. An old Westcountry variety.
<b>Pinova Group D sf</b> new disease resistant variety with good quality fruits.
<b>Queen Group C</b> Fruit large, greenish-yellow striped red; flesh soft, quite sharp, also used cooked. Tree moderately vigorous, a good cropper.
<b>Scrumptious* Group C sf</b> fruit rosy red, thin skinned, good flavour, hangs well on tree. Tree hardy, compact.
<b>Tydemans' Early Worcester Group D</b> medium fruit, good sweet juicy flavour. Tree spreading, good cropper, moderate vigour.
<b>Worcester Pearmain Group C</b> fruits red flushed, flesh firm, sweet strawberry flavour, good for juice. Tree heavy cropping, reliable.

## Late autumn dessert apples – ripening October, keeping until Nov/Dec

<b>American Mother Group D</b> (Mother) fruit with a juice, spicy, aromatic flavour. Tree upright, heavy cropper, late frost tolerant.
<b>Charles Ross Group A</b> med-large conical fruit, good aromatic flavour, good cooked. Tree moderately vigorous, crops well.
<b>Cox's Orange Pippin Group D sf</b> Needs no introduction, with excellent flavoured fruits. Best in the east of the UK.
<b>Egremont Russet Group B</b> medium russeted fruits, good nutty aromatic flavour. Tree compact, good cropper, frost tolerant.
<b>Farmers Glory Group C</b> Fruit medium-large, green. Flesh sharp, becoming sweeter later – used for both cooking & dessert.
<b>Forge Group D</b> Fruit medium size, orange flushed. A reliable and good cropper, also used for cooking & cider.
<b>Johnny Andrews Group C</b> Fruit small, red striped, sweet fleshed. A sweet cider variety from Devon which is also eaten.
<b>Red Falstaff* Group C</b> fruit of very good fruity sweet-acid flavour, good for juice & cider. Tree weeping, heavy cropping.
<b>Ribston Pippin Group C</b> Fruit medium sized, striped red; with a rich intense flavour, good for juice.
<b>Ross Nonpareil Group C</b> medium size fruit, flushed deep orange; flesh soft, aromatic, very good flavour. Good cropper.
<b>Sunset Group C sf</b> gold fruits, flesh crisp with an intense aromatic flavour. Tree compact, heavy cropping, self-fertile.
<b>Taunton Cross Group D</b> medium size fruits flushed maroon; flesh soft, good flavour. Vigorous tree, prefers wet climate.
<b>Winter Gem* Group C</b> fruit pink flushed with an excellent rich aromatic flavour. Tree vigorous.

## Midwinter dessert apples – ripening November, keeping until Jan/Feb

### **Blenheim Orange Group D**

large fruit with a nutty fine flavour, also used for cooking. Tree vigorous. Triploid – poor pollinator.

### **Cheddar Cross Group C**

fruit medium size, flushed & striped dark pink. Flesh yellow, juicy, crisp. Tree moderately vigorous.

### **Chivers Delight Group D**

golden conical fruit, good crisp sweet-acid flavour. Vigorous, upright, good cropper. Best in E UK.

### **Christmas Pearmain Group B sf**

fruit striped red with russet, excellent rich flavour. Tree upright, hardy, good cropper.

### **Claygate Pearmain Group D**

fruit striped and flushed red, flesh aromatic, excellent nutty flavour. Tree compact, good cropper.

### **Cockle Pippin Group C**

fruit medium-large, russeted, flesh firm, aromatic with a rich flavour. Tree moderately vigorous, upright, very hardy, heavy cropping.

### **Cornish Aromatic Group D**

fruit medium-large, gold with russetting and a red flush. Flesh firm, aromatic, good nutty flavour. Tree vigorous, hardy, disease-resistant – prefers wet climate.

### **Cornish Gillyflower Group D**

knobbly reddish fruits with a firm, aromatic, intense and rich flavour. Tree spreading, precocious.

### **Court Pendu Plat Group G**

fruit medium size, rich aromatic fruit flavour. Tree of mod. Vigour, good cropper, tols spring frosts.

### **Fiesta\* Group D psf**

fruit medium, flushed & striped red, hangs well on tree when ripe. Juicy, crisp, rich flavour. Tree mod. Vigorous, heavy cropping, tolerant of late frosts.

### **Hoary Morning Group D**

Large striped Somerset apple also used for cooking; a good cropper.

### **Kidd's Orange Red Group D**

fruit with a rich balanced flavour. Tree a good cropper with ornamental flowers. Best in east of UK.

### **May Queen Group D**

Fruit medium size, craps, nutty, quite rich flavour. Tree of low vigour, good in pots.

### **Pitmaston Pineapple Group D**

Fruit with intense rich pineapple flavour. Tree heavy cropping, mod. Vigorous, ornamental flowers.

## New year dessert apples – ripening Dec/Jan, keeping until Feb/March

### **Adams Pearmain Group C**

Medium sized russeted fruit, with a rich aromatic nutty flavour- excellent. Tree hardy, compact.

### **Ashmeads Kernel Group D**

fruit medium-sized, greenish-yellow with some russet. Flesh aromatic, excellent flavour. Tree moderately vigorous. Also used for cider & juice.

### **Braeburn Group D**

Good crisp flavour – new clone suitable for planting in the UK. Good crops of medium size red fruits.

### **Isle of Wight Pippin Group B**

Large green apple with sweet aromatic flavour, also used for cider.

### **Leathercoat Russet Group C**

Medium sized russeted fruit with intensely flavoured sweet-acid flesh. Tree vigorous.

### **Orleans Reinette Group E**

medium fruits, rich nutty aromatic flavour, good cooked. Tree a good cropper, likes warm location.

### **Rosemary Russet Group C**

fruit medium size, russeted; flesh juicy, firm, aromatic, intense very good fruit drop flavour. Good cropper, pink flowers.

### **Roundway Magnum Bonum Group C**

fruit large, striped red; flesh sweet, firm, pear-like good flavour; also cooked. Vigorous, spreading.

## Spring dessert apples – keeping until March-June

### **Brownlees Russet Group C**

Medium green russetted fruit with intensely fruity flavour – also used for cooking. Self-fertile. Hardy tree, ornamental.

### **D’Arcy Spice Group D**

fruit with a spicy, nutty, aromatic flavour; good for making juice. Tree of moderate vigorous, late frost tolerant.

### **Longkeeper Group C**

Fruit large, pale yellow; flesh firm, sweet-acid. Tree very hardy with reddish shoots.

### **Red Belle de Boskoop Group C**

Fruit medium-large, red, sharp, juicy, mellows on storage; also used for cooking, cider & juice. Tree vigorous, productive, triploid.

### **Winston Group D sf**

fruit small-medium, greenish yellow flushed red; flesh juicy, crisp, aromatic, good rich nutty flavour.

## Summer & autumn cooking apples

### **Emneth Early Group C**

greenish fruits which cook to a fluffy puree. Heavy cropping. AKA Early Victoria.

### **Grenadier Group C**

fruits large, greenish-yellow, cooks to a puree. Tree moderately vigorous, heavy cropping.

### **Keswick Codlin Group B psf**

Medium sized greenish-yellow fruit, cooks to a good puree. Tree has ornamental flowers.

### **Lord Derby Group D psf**

fruits large, yellowish, cooked to a reddish puree. Tree vigorous, upright, good cropper.

### **Lord of the Isles Group C**

Fruit large, green. Also used as a sharp cider apple.

### **Rev W Wilks Group B sf**

fruit large, conical; flesh juicy, soft, cooked to a puree. Tree compact, good cropper.

### **Stirling Castle Group C**

Fruit large, good sharp cooked flavour. Tree compact, heavy cropping, ornamental flowers.

### **Tom Putt Group C**

Fruit medium-large, flushed & striped red. Tree vigorous, good cropper. Also used for juice/cider.

## Late keeping cooking apples

### **Annie Elizabeth Group E**

fruit large, greenish-yellow. Tree vigorous, upright, tolerant of late spring frosts.

### **Bramley 20 Group D**

very large greenish fruits, very good cooked, good for juice. Tree moderately vigorous, spreading. (Bramleys Seedling but less vigorous)

### **Catshead Group C**

Fruits large, greenish to pale yellow, cooks to a firm puree. Tree mod. Vigorous, good cropper.

### **Cornish Longstem Group C**

Fruits medium-large, greenish yellow, borne on unusually long stalks. Very disease resistant.

### **Crawley Beauty Group H**

Fruits medium sized, yellowish-green, hangs well when ripe, cooks to a puree. Tree mod. vigorous.

### **Howgate Wonder Group C**

large fruits, good for juice & cider. Vigorous tree, heavy cropping.

### **Lane’s Prince Albert Group D psf**

Fruits thin skinned, cooks to a puree; also good for juice. Tree of moderate vigour, good cropper.

### **Newton Wonder Group D psf**

fruit large, greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh juicy, sharp, cooks to a puree. Heavy cropping.

### **Ponsford Group D**

Fruit very large, flattish, green. Flesh juicy, soft, keeps shape when cooked. Good for juice & cider.

## Cider & juice apples

### **Crimson King Group C**

sharp cider variety also used for cooking. Medium-large conical fruit have a vivid crimson flush.

### **Dabinett Group C**

Bittersweet cider apple. Very reliable, producing a high quality juice.

### **Harry Masters Jersey Group D**

Cider apple – bittersweet. Dark red fruit with a soft astringency – very good quality.

### **Herefordshire Redstreak Group D**

Cider apples of fine quality.

### **Kingston Black Group D**

Cider apple – bittersharp. Vintage quality.

### **Major Group D**

Cider apple – full bittersweet, vintage quality. Fruit yellow with red stripes.

### **Michelin Group D**

Cider apple, Fruit medium size, firm, low acidity juice. Reliable cropper.

### **Sawpit Group C**

fruit large, flat, greenish with some russet. Cornish sharp cider variety also used as a cooking apple.

### **Taylor's Group B**

Mild bittersweet apple from Somerset with red-flushed fruit. Tree precocious, moderate vigour.

### **Tremlett's Bitter Group B**

Bittersweet cider variety, very productive, grown commercially, good cropper.

### **Yarlington Mill Group D**

Cider apple – bittersweet. Fruit small, red flushed over yellow. Makes a fine cider.

## Crab Apples

The following are very good pollinators as well as being beautiful ornamental trees in flower and fruit. The fruits of course make good jelly, sauces etc.

### **Golden Hornet**

Flowers large, white flushed pink. Large crops of bright yellow fruit. Tree upright, spreading.

### **John Downie**

White flowers followed by large bright orange and red fruits. Vigorous upright tree, best in East UK.

### **Red Sentinel**

Flowers white, fruits deep red, borne in large bunches, hanging well into the winter.

## Apricots

7 Litre pot maidens, self-fertile, on **Torinel** (Produces bushes 12-14 ft (3.5-4m) high and are also suitable for fans) or **VVA-1** rootstock (produces bushes 3m / 10 ft high). **Wavit** is a little more vigorous producing trees 4-4.5m (13-15ft) high. £24.00 each.

### **Bergeval (Wavit)**

Large juice firm fruit with red skins - good flavour. Ripens late June.

### **Gold Cott (Wavit)**

Healthy tree bears regular crops of fruit: medium-large, golden yellow, store well, freestone.

### **Golden Glow (Wavit)**

A very hardy variety, crops well as a freestanding tree. Discovered in Worcestershire in 1985.

### **Kioto (Wavit)**

Fruit bright orange, juicy, sweet. Ripens late July. Frost resistant and compact tree.

### **Robada (Wavit)**

Fruit large, good quality, red blushed, orange flesh. Aromatic, freestone, reliable in the UK. Mid July.

### **Tomcot\* (Wavit)**

Produces masses of flowers and very large fruit, orange with a strong red flush; intense flavour. New variety succeeding commercially in England. French origin.

## Blue bean

*Decaisnea fargesii* is a large deciduous shrub from Western China, growing to 5 m (16 ft) high – 3 m in 10 years. 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, £10.00 each.

## Cherries

Bare root maidens: Colt - £18.00, Gisela - £19.90. Some need cross pollination.

**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.

<b>Kordia</b>	<b>Gisela</b>
Heart-shaped fruit, carmine-red with red flesh, good quality. Late ripening in mid August.	
<b>Lapins (Cherokee)</b>	<b>Colt Gisela</b>
large dark red fruit, flesh sweet, juicy, good flavour. Vigorous, upright, self-fertile, heavy cropping tree. Ripens late July. Canadian bred variety.	
<b>Merton Glory</b>	<b>Colt Gisela</b>
Early ripening, a very large, sweet, heart-shaped white cherry. Tree compact	
<b>Morello sf</b>	<b>Colt Gisela</b>
sour cherry for cooking. Fruits large, dark reddish-black, excellent for jams & cooking. Tree small. Ripens late July.	
<b>Penny</b>	<b>Colt Gisela</b>
Very late ripening. Fruit black, firm, large.	
<b>Stella sf</b>	<b>Colt Gisela</b>
fruit large, dark red, sweet and juicy. Very reliable cropper. Ripens late July.	
<b>Summer Sun sf</b>	<b>Colt Gisela</b>
Fruit firm, good flavour, reddish-black. A compact tree well suited to colder areas. Origin: Norwich.	
<b>Sunburst sf</b>	<b>Colt Gisela</b>
fruit large, black, sweet and very well flavoured. Ripens late July. Canadian bred variety.	
<b>Sweetheart sf</b>	<b>Colt Gisela</b>
Fruit firm with a good flavour, tree very precocious. Ripens early September. Canadian.	

## 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. Pollinate with another cherry plum or plum in the same flowering group unless self fertile. For seedling hedging trees see page (34xx).

Bare root maidens or two year trees on St Julien A or Pixy rootstocks. St Julien - £18.50, Pixy - £18.70, VVA1 - £18.70.

**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.

<b>Countess psf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>
August. Very good dark reddish-purple fruit, semi-freestone, juicy and sweet.	
<b>Golden Sphere* psf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>
Fruit large, translucent yellow; flesh firm, crunchy, good flavour. Tree hardy and late flowering for a cherry plum. Ripens August.	
<b>Gypsy* psf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>
Fruit large, dark red ; flesh orange, rich sweet flavour. Tree hardy and late flowering for a cherry plum. Ripens August.	

## Cherry plums / Mirabelles (cont)

<b>Mirabelle de Nancy psf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>
Fruits are golden yellow, round; flesh yellow, sweet, excellent flavour, freestone. Small bushy tree. Plum flowering group E.	
<b>Ruby* psf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>
Fruit very large, sweet pach-flavoured dark red flesh. Tree very upright.	

## Cornelian cherry

A small tree/ large shrub (*Cornus mas*) from Central and Southern Europe, quite at home in Britain. The cherry-like fruits are edible (raw, cooked or dried) with a plum flavour when fully ripe; flowers are used as a flavouring and seeds have been used to make a coffee. Tolerates deep shade, though fruits best in sun; hardy to -23°C. Best fruiting is by cross pollination with a different selection or seedling plant.

These are all grafted trees, 70-100cm high, supplied bare rooted. £19.20.

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

## Damsons and bullaces

Bare root maidens or two year trees on St Julien A or Pixy rootstocks. St Julien - £16.80, Pixy - £18.70, VVA1 - £18.70.

**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 hardier and thrifter than plums and are rarely troubled by diseases. See gages and plums also for cross pollination possibilities.

### Late summer damsons – August/September

<b>Aylesbury Prune Group C sf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>	
Fruit sweet, round. Late variety for dessert or cooking.		
<b>Blue Violet Group D sf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>	
Fruit sweet, plum-like, dark blue-black with a bloom. Originates from the Lake District.		
<b>Farleigh Damson Group D sf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>	<b>VVA1</b>
fruit firm, richly flavoured. Tree compact, densely branched, good in hedges, very heavy cropping.		
<b>Shropshire Prune Group D sf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>	<b>VVA1</b>
Culinary damson, making a small compact tree; fruits medium sized, rich flavour.		

### Autumn damsons – September/October

<b>King of the Damsons Group C sf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>	
Fruit large, blue-black. Reliable cropper.		
<b>Merryweather Damson Group D sf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>	<b>VVA1</b>
Fruit large, dark blue, good flavour. Reliable heavy cropper, also used cooked.		
<b>Shepherds Bullace Group D</b>	<b>St Julien</b>	
Pick & use October. Fruit large, greenish-yellow; flesh firm, juicy. Upright tree. Good cropper.		
<b>Sweet Prune Group D sf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>	
Classic German sweet prune for fresh eating and 'plum cake'.		

## 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, 50-100 cm, £18.00.

## Elderberries

In addition to a few ornamental cultivars, we are offering a selection of European and American elder cultivars which have been selected for their good fruiting ability and fruit size and quality. If flowers are the crop, then they (of course) produce extra large crops of flowers too. European elders are grown commercially in several countries. Plants are supplied as bare-rooted, 20-50 cm plants, price £8.00 each.

<b>Bradet</b> Eastern European cultivar with large fruits and high yields.
<b>Cae Rhos Iligwy</b> Fruits are large, green, with a gooseberry flavour. Tree has grey bark.
<b>Donau</b> Heavily fruiting Austrian selection, used in commercial orchards.
<b>Godshill</b> Found on the Isle of Wight, has larger fruits than normal
<b>Haidegg 17</b> Recent vigorous variety, extremely heavy cropping from Austria.
<b>Haschberg</b> Heavily fruiting Austrian selection, used in commercial orchards.
<b>Ina</b> Eastern European cultivar with medium-large fruits; very high yields
<b>Korsor</b> Smaller growing Danish commercial variety, bearing heavy crops of large fruits.
<b>Sambu</b> Danish cultivar with medium sized fruits and clusters; good yields
<b>Samdal</b> Danish cultivar with large fruits and clusters; very high yields
<b>Samidan</b> Danish cultivar with large fruits in very large clusters; very high yields. Compact shrub.
<b>Sampo</b> Danish cultivar with very large fruits in large clusters, good flavour; very high yields
<b>Samyl</b> Danish cultivar with large fruits and clusters; very high yields
<b>Urban Lace</b> Unusual variety with finely cut leaves.
<b>Viridis</b> The fruits are average in size, but being green means birds don't take them as quickly!

## American elder

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 (as the latter flowers before it), 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 much like those of the European elder. Give sun or part shade; very hardy. Bare-rooted, 30-60 cm plants, price £8.00 each.

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

## Figs

Bare rooted or container grown in 3 litre pot. All £15.00.

Grown on own roots, self fertile. For best cropping, restrict the roots and/or prune in summer.

<b>Bourjagotte Grise</b> Fruit medium-large, flesh dark red, very sweet and juicy, rich flavour. A good cropper, needs a warm position.
<b>Brown Turkey</b> fruit large, brown, pear-shaped; flesh red, sugary, rich flavour. Fine outside. Mid season – 2 weeks after Brunswick.
<b>Brunswick</b> Fruit large, greenish-yellow tinged brown, white fleshed. Vigorous spreading tree. Early season.

## Figs (cont)

<b>Dalmatie</b> Fruit large with amber-red flesh. Tree with fine cut leaves, fine outside.
<b>Goutte d'Or</b> Fruit yellowish-green becoming golden; flesh rose pink, good quality. Needs a warm position.
<b>Noir de Carombe</b> Fruit dark shiny black, quite fat, with strawberry red flesh. Fine outside.
<b>Red Bordeaux (Rouge de Bordeaux)</b> Old French gourmet variety with deep red-purple fruits, sweet, red-fleshed. Late variety - needs a warm sunny position, ripens September.
<b>Sultane</b> Fruit dark red with red flesh of good flavour. Fine outside.
<b>Tayip 1</b> Fruit dark green/purple, good flavour, reliable in UK. Believed to originate from colder parts of Turkey.
<b>Tayip 2</b> Fruit light green/yellow, good flavour, reliable in UK. Believed to originate from colder parts of Turkey.
<b>Verdone (White Adriatic)</b> 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.
<b>Violette Dauphine</b> Large greenish-violet fruit; flesh pink, fairly rich. Needs warm conditions - good for a cold greenhouse or polytunnel in UK.
<b>White Marseilles</b> 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.

Bare root maidens or two year trees on St Julien A or Pixy rootstocks. St Julien - £18.50, Pixy - £18.70, VVA1 - £18.70.

**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.

## Gages (cont)

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. Bullaces and damsons are hardier and thriftier than plums and are rarely troubled by diseases.

See damsons and bullaces, and plums also for cross pollination possibilities.

## Early summer gages – July/August

<b>Cambridge Gage</b> Group D sf	<b>St Julien</b>	
Fruit small, yellowish-green, juicy. A heavy reliable cropper.		
<b>Denniston's Superb</b> Group C sf	<b>St Julien</b>	<b>VVA1</b>
fruit yellowish-green, flesh golden, very good flavour. Heavy cropper and a good pollinator.		
<b>Early Transparent</b> Group D sf	<b>St Julien</b>	
Fruit large with a red cheek, flesh very sweet, golden, melting. A regular cropper.		
<b>Old Greengage</b> Group D psf	<b>St Julien</b>	<b>VVA1</b>
Very old variety with a true greengage flavour.		

## Early summer gages (cont)

<b>Oullins Golden Gage</b> Group D sf	<b>St Julien</b>	<b>VVA1</b>
yellow fruit, flesh firm, sweet, good flavour, also good cooked. Tree large, vigorous.		
<b>Stella's Star</b> Group D sf	<b>St Julien</b>	
Fruits Green-yellow. Precocious and productive tree.		

## Late summer gages – August/September

<b>Coe's Golden Drop</b> Group C sf	<b>St Julien</b>	
Large yellow fruit, great quality.		
<b>Jefferson</b> Group B	<b>St Julien</b>	
yellow fruit, flesh firm, very juicy, rich flavour, hangs well. Tree mod. vigorous, a good cropper.		
<b>Lindsey</b> Group C ss	<b>St Julien</b>	
Fruit round, medium size, rich sweet flavour.		
<b>Reine Claude de Bavay</b> Group C sf	<b>St Julien</b>	
Reliable cropper of large fruit, excellent flavour. Self fertile.		
<b>Reine Claude Doree</b> Group D	<b>St Julien</b>	
French variety with round greenish-yellow fruits, firm, juicy, sweet, good cropper.		
<b>Reine Claude Violet</b> Group C psf	<b>St Julien</b>	
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 bare-rooted trees on native hawthorn rootstock which grow 4-6m (12-20 ft) high. Any native haw suckers which grow should be removed. All £16.00.

<b>Crataegus arnoldiana</b>
A small round-headed tree, bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits in early autumn.
<b>Crataegus durobrivensis</b>
A rare small round-headed hybrid tree, bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits, 16 mm (0.7") across.
<b>Crataegus ellwangeriana</b>
A rare small round-headed tree, bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits, 20 mm (0.8") across.
<b>Crataegus gemosa</b>
Rare small North American tree bearing white flowers and masses of red fruits, 12-15mm across, sweet and succulent.
<b>Crataegus mollis</b>
Red haw. Another small tree from North America, growing 10 m (32 ft) high or more. The red fruits are borne in large clusters; they are edible, 12-25 mm (½-1") across.
<b>Crataegus pedicellata</b>
A spreading thorny small tree from the USA growing to 6 m (20 ft) high, bearing white flowers in late spring, followed by pear-shaped, bright red fruit, 2 cm long, in October which hang well on the tree and have a good apple flavour.
<b>Crataegus pinnatifida major 'Big Golden Star'</b>
A variety bred for fruit production, which bears masses of dark red fruits, 25 mm (1") across, which are eaten usually cooked.
<b>Crataegus pojarkove</b>
Very rare tree from the Crimean region, large fruits with a delicious flavour. Tree almost thornless.
<b>Crataegus prunifolia 'Splendens'</b>
Small tree (large thorns), white flowers followed by large shiny red fruits. Ornamental in autumn.
<b>Crataegus succulenta</b>
Small American tree to 6m high with fine large red sweet edible fruits.
<b>Crataegus tanacetifolia</b> Syrian hawthorn
A thornless small tree, flowers late in June followed by excellent tasty round fruits to 2cm.
<b>Crataegus viridis 'Winter King'</b>
Thornless small tree, white flowers followed by orange-red fruits to 2cm diameter.

## 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. Bare rooted plants.

<b>Amelanchier alnifolia 'Honeywood'</b> Fruiting saskatoon variety, 3m high. Early ripening fruits, exceptionally large, of very good flavour.
<b>Amelanchier alnifolia 'Martin'</b> A saskatoon variety bred for fruiting, growing 2-3m high. Early ripening fruits, good quality. £15.00.
<b>Amelanchier alnifolia 'Northline'</b> A saskatoon bred for fruiting, 2-3m high. Good cropper, bearing fine fruits at a young age. £15.00.
<b>Amelanchier alnifolia 'Smoky'</b> A saskatoon variety bred for fruiting, growing 2-3m high. Fruit of fine sweet flavour. £15.00.
<b>Amelanchier canadensis</b> Serviceberry. Large shrub or small tree to 8 m high. White flowers in spring are followed by edible sweet bluish fruits. Good in hedges. £5.00
<b>Amelanchier 'Ballerina'</b> A spreading, small shrubby tree or large shrub to 6 m (20 ft) high. Masses of white flowers in mid Spring are followed by edible sweet juicy purplish-black fruits, up to 12 cm (½") across. £8.00
<b>Amelanchier 'Prince William'</b> A medium sized, multi-stemmed shrub growing to 2.5m high. Abundant flowers are followed by good crops of very large fruits, blueberry-sized, with a very good flavour. £8.00
<b>Amelanchier rotundifolia</b> Snowy Mespilus. Shrub 1.5-3m (5-10 ft) high, the only European species. White flowers followed by blue-black fruits. £6.00
<b>Amelanchier spicata</b> Garden shadblow. Small erect shrub, 30cm-2m (1-6 ft). Bears dark purple edible fruits. £6.00

## Medlars

Bare root maidens or two-year old trees on hawthorn rootstock. Self-fertile, disease and pest-resistant. £17.50 each. Low stocks this season.

<b>Iranian</b> Bears conical medium sized fruits of excellent flavour.
<b>Large Russian</b> Bears very large fruits of good flavour. Tree has a pendulous habit.
<b>Nottingham</b> Bears masses of 25-30 mm fruits. Tree of low vigour, spreading, becoming twisted with age.
<b>Royal</b> Has larger fruits, up to 45 mm across. Tree of moderate vigour, more upright than others.
<b>Westerveld</b> A semi-dwarf tree growing about 3.5m high. Bear medium sized fruits of good flavour.

## Mulberries

Easy to grow trees which produce regular crops of long blackberry-like fruits (white, red or black) of good flavour. The named varieties start fruiting after 2-3 years. Always in great demand! *Morus nigra* varieties are smaller trees than *nigra* and the hybrids. For all mulberries, **protect young trees against slugs and snails which can kill trees!** Pot grown, £22.00.

<b>Agate</b> Bears huge black fruits 4-5cm long of good sweet flavour. ( <i>Morus alba</i> ) <i>Morus alba</i> also has the best edible leaves of the mulberries.
<b>Black Tabor</b> Fruit large, sweet, black. Trees fruit very young. Pot grown. ( <i>Morus alba</i> or a <i>x rubra</i> )
<b>Capsrum</b> Fruit large, sweet, black. Trees fruit very young. Canadian origin. Pot grown. ( <i>Morus alba</i> x <i>rubra</i> )
<b>Carman</b> Fruit large, sweet, white, found in Ontario Canada. Trees fruit very young. Pot grown. ( <i>Morus alba</i> x <i>rubra</i> )
<b>Collier</b> Fruit black, good flavour, from the USA. Trees fruit very young. ( <i>Morus alba</i> x <i>rubra</i> )
<b>Illinois Everbearing</b> Fruiting at a very early age (2-3 years) with good-flavoured black fruits over a 2-3 month period. Small rounded tree to 6-8 m (20-27 ft) high. Pot grown. ( <i>Morus alba</i> x <i>rubra</i> )

## Mulberries (cont)

**Italian** Black fruited, fruits at a young age with large black delicious fruits. Pot grown. (Morus alba x rubra)

**Izvor** Eastern European selection of true black mulberry, hardier than many other selections. Bears good crops of large black fruits. (Morus nigra)

**Pakistan** Black fruits are very long – sometimes 3-4 cm. Needs a warm and sheltered site to do well in the UK. (Morus alba)

**Paradise** Fruit sweet, white. Trees with large leaves, fruit at very young age. Pot grown. (M.alba)

**Repsime** A true black mulberry variety, with huge fruits that are borne at an early age. Originating in France.(M.nigra)

**Sham Dudu** True black mulberry variety originating from Syria which bears large fruits in good yields. (Morus nigra)

### **Mulberry Morus alba tatarica**

Russian mulberry. The hardiest 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). The inner bark is used to make paper and rope. Growth 4m (13 ft) in 10 years; hardy to -25°C. £8.00

### **Mulberry - Chinese (Cudrania tricuspidata) 'Parthenos' and 'Seedless'**

"Che". A small tree 3-8 m high. The 25 mm (1") fruits are mulberry-like, being sweet and edible. Needs full sun & hardy to around -15°C, these grafted varieties are self-fertile. £24.00.

## Nectarines

Maidens on **St Julien A** rootstock, producing bushes 12-16 ft (3.5-5m) high and also suitable for fans. Self-fertile. £22.40. Protect from peach leaf curl.

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

**Mesembrine** Smooth, flattened, yellow-green fruits with juicy melting sweet yellow flesh in August.

## Peaches

Maidens on **St Julien A** rootstock produces bushes 12-16 ft (3.5-5m) high and also suitable for fans. Self-fertile. £22.40 unless otherwise priced.

### **Avalon Pride**

A new variety with good resistance to peach leaf curl though not immune. Large red blushed fruits with yellow flesh which ripen in August. £23.45.

### **Hale's Early**

Hardy early variety, fruit crimson streaked, flesh pale yellow, melting, delicious. Freestone.

### **Peregrine**

crimson fruits, white flesh, excellent flavour. Productive, hardy. Protect from peach leaf curl.

### **Redhaven**

Fruit reddish-yellow; flesh firm, yellow, good quality. Flowers dark pink. Tolerant to peach leaf curl.

### **Rochester**

yellow-fleshed, good flavour. Vigorous, productive, hardy, some resistance to peach leaf curl.

### **Saturn**

Flattish fruit with sweet and succulent orange flesh.

## Pears

Bare root maidens or two year trees. £16.00 each / Asian pears £18.00. **Please check online for availability.**

**Quince A (QA)** is semi-dwarf, producing bush trees about 15 ft (4.5m) high. Requires staking. £15.20

**Quince C (QC)** is dwarf, and produces bush trees about 4 m (13 ft) high which come into bearing slightly earlier. Requires good growing conditions and staking. £15.20

**Quince E (Eline)** is dwarf. Similar to Quince C but more productive and hardier. Smoother fruit with less russetting. £15.20

**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).

### Summer dessert pears – ripen July/August

**Beurre Giffard Group C**

fruit greenish-yellow. Flesh melting, juicy, refreshing vinous flavour. Tree spreading, productive.

**Jargonelle Group C**

Flesh pale yellow, sweet, very tender, v good flavour. Tree heavy cropping, spreading, tip bearer.

### Early autumn dessert pears – ripen September/October

**Benita Rafzas Group D**

Pear x Asian pear. New variety with crisp texture, mellow sweet flavour. Tree hardy and disease resistant.

**Beth Group C**

fruit pale green, turning to pale yellow, smooth skinned. Flesh sweet and juicy. A good cropper.

**Fondante d'Automne Group D**

fruit greenish with russet. Flesh melting, sweet, excellent musky flavour. Tree small, spreading, reliable good cropper.

**Gorham Group E**

fruit tender, juicy, sweet, good flavoured, good canned & bottled. Tree upright, hardy, good cropper.

**Improved Fertility Group D**

fruits russetted, white fleshed, juicy, sweet, may need thinning. Tree hardy, heavy cropping, part self-fertile.

**Invincible\* Group C**

Very tough, hardy tree, sets heavy crops each year and flowers a second time after late frosts. Good pollinator too.

**Merton pride Group D**

Fruit yellow and brown, flesh melting, juicy, fine texture and flavour. Tree moderately vigorous, regular cropper, triploid.

**Moonglow Group D**

fruit yellow and pink, flesh juicy, smooth, good flavour, also good cooked. Tree vigorous, very upright, good cropper.

**Onward Group E**

flesh smooth, soft, sweet, juicy, excellent flavour. Tree a good regular cropper.

**Williams Bon Chretien Group D sf**

fruit medium-large, pale green turning golden yellow. Flesh v juicy & sweet. Regular good cropper.

### Late autumn dessert pears – ripen October/November

**Beurre Hardy Group D**

flesh white or pinkish, aromatic, sweet, juicy, good flavour. Tree vigorous, upright, hardy, not a good pollinator.

**Bristol Cross Group C**

Fruit medium-large, greenish-yellow. Flesh white, sweet, melting. Tree heavy cropper, triploid.

**Concorde Group E**

fruit medium-large, pale green turning yellow. Flesh pale yellow, sweet and juicy. Very heavy cropping, compact grower.

**Conference Group C**

fruit thin-skinned, sweet, juicy, good flavour. Tree fairly compact, reliable heavy cropper, hardy. Fruit also good bottled or canned.

**Doyenne du Comice Group E**

fruit medium-large, pale green turning yellow. Flesh pale yellow, rich juicy flavour, v good quality.

**Durondeau Group C psf**

Fruit yellow and red, fleshjuicy, melting, sub-acid, good flavour. Tree hardy, regular heavy cropper.

**Louise Bonne of Jersey Group C**

flesh smooth, melting, sweet, aromatic, good flavour. Tree hardy, excellent annual cropper.

**Winter dessert pears – ripen November/February****Glou Morceau Group D**

fruit medium-large, greenish-yellow. Flavour excellent, juicy, melting. A reliable cropper, good poll'r.

**Late keeping cooking pears****Catillac Group D**

flesh cooks to deep red with a fine flavour. Also good for dessert by spring. Vigorous, heavy cropper, triploid (not good pollinator)

**Shipova pear****Shipova Group E**

The 'Shipova' is a cross between rowan and pear, and produces large plum-sized, red fruits of excellent flavour. Pollinate with a late flowering pear.

**Asian pears**

These are on (dwarfing) or '' (semi-dwarfing) rootstocks. £15.20.

**Kumoi Group C sf**

Fruit with a beautiful golden russet finish and fine flavour.

**Shinseiki Group C sf**

Fruit medium sized, tender skinned, juicy, crisp, hangs well on tree. Heavy cropping tree. Use September.

**Perry pears****Brandy**

Fruit small, greenish yellow with red flush; heavy cropper. Use Oct-Nov. Makes a low tannin perry.

**Hendre Huffcap**

Medium acid, low tannin fruit for a pleasant light quality perry. Use October.

**Oriental and hybrid persimmons**

True Oriental persimmons (*Diospyros kaki*) need a hot position in the UK, but can do well in good summers. They make small ornamental trees which do not require cross pollination. The American persimmons (*D.virginiana*) are much hardier but bear smaller fruits, and can become taller trees.

**Oriental and hybrid persimmons (cont)**

The hybrids here involve *D.kaki* and *D.virginiana*. The fruits are similar in size and quality to oriental persimmons but the trees are hardier and more reliable in a cool climate.

All self fertile but American persimmons will fruit better with a pollinator.

Grafted trees, £18.50. Grafted date plums £24.00

**Oriental****Hana Fuyu**

Japanese non-astringent variety, fruits flattish-round, large, orange-red, excellent quality.

**Kostata**

Fruits yellow-orange, very large, very good quality (astringent before ripe). Tree vigorous, upright.

**Rojo Brillante**

Fruits orange-red, round, very large, good quality (astringent before ripe). Tree does not require cross pollination. Grafted tree, Spanish variety.

**Hybrid persimmons****Mount Goverla**

Recent Ukrainian hybrid persimmon, bears very large fruits, the largest of all the hybrids.

## Hybrid persimmons (cont)

### Nikita's Gift

Bears bountiful crops of flattish, 2-1/2" diameter, reddish-orange fruit, very sweet and flavorful.

### Nikita's Russian (Nikitas Gift x Russian Beauty)

Fruit characteristics between its two parents - large, orange, good flavour.

### Nikshoo (Nikitas Gift x Taishoo)

Hybrid of Nikitas Gift (see above) x Taishoo (Oriental persimmon) with fruit characteristics between.

### Russian Beauty

Bears good crops of 2" diameter, seedless persimmons. The delicious, bright yellow-orange fruit is very sweet with a date-like flavor and texture.

### Russian Red (Honan Red x Russian Beauty)

Hybrid of Honan Red (Oriental persimmon) x Russian Beauty (see above) with fruit characteristics between the two.

## American persimmons

**Morris Burton** Later season variety, orange-red fruits of excellent flavour, few seeds.

## Persimmons/date plum - £24 each

**Diospyros lotus Brownly female** Female grafted tree. Medium-sized tree bearing purplish edible fruits the size of small tomatoes with a good flavour.

## 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 reddish-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 2L pots £7.00

Hybrid of Nikitas Gift (see above) x Taishoo (Oriental persimmon) with fruit characteristics between.

### Pineapple guava 'Mammouth' pots £30.00

Improved fruiting selection.

### Pineapple guava 'Triumph' pots £30.00

Improved fruiting selection.

## Plums

Bare root maidens or two year trees on St Julien A or Pixy rootstocks. St Julien - £18.50, Pixy - £18.70, VVA1 - £18.70.

**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.

## Early summer plums – July/August

### Avalon Group C psf St Julien

Fruit large, red, roundish-oval, good flavour. Vigorous tree.

### Czar Group D sf St Julien

fruit tender, quite good dessert, good cooked flavour. Tree compact, reliable, hardy, heavy cropping.

### Herman Group C St Julien

Fruit medium sized, blue-black, freestone, excellent flavour & quality.

**VVA1**

## Early summer plums – July/August (cont)

<b>Jubilee Group E</b>	<b>St Julien</b>	
Very large fruits, like a large Victoria plum. Tree vigorous, self fertile.		
<b>Opal Group C psf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>	<b>VVA1</b>
reddish purple fruit, flesh firm good flavoured. Tree dense, round headed, a heavy reliable cropper.		
<b>Warwickshire Drooper Group D sf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>	
Eater & cooking plum, crops well with a drooping habit. Fruit large, yellow, very juicy.		
<b>Yellow Egg (Pershore Egg) Group D sf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>	
Bright yellow fruits, flesh deep yellow, firm, good for dessert and cooking. Tree dense, twiggy, pendulous, a heavy cropper.		

## Late summer plums – August/September

<b>Haganta* Group C psf</b>		<b>Wavit</b>
Fruit large, blue, excellent flavour and aroma, freestone. Disease resistant.		
<b>Victoria Group C sf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>	<b>VVA1</b>
large fruit of good flavour fresh or cooked. Tree v.heavy cropping, hardy, vigorous, good pollinator.		

## Autumn plums – September/October

<b>Guinevere Group C sf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>	
Fruit large, good quality. Heavy cropping.		
<b>Marjories Seedling Group E psf</b>	<b>St Julien</b>	
fruit large, flesh firm, juicy, quite sweet, good flavour, hangs well on tree, good cooked. Tree vigorous, upright, heavy cropping.		

## Quinces

All bare root maidens on Quince A, C or E rootstock (see pears for sizes). £18.00 each. See also shrub quinces in bush fruit. Self fertile.

<b>Champion</b>	
Fruits large, roundish-pear shaped, greenish-yellow. Tree vigorous, v.productive, precocious.	
<b>Iranian</b>	
Fruits pear-shaped, with fine-flavoured sweet flesh once ripe.	
<b>Krymsk (Syn. Aromatnaya)</b>	<b>Quince A</b>
New variety with some resistance to leaf blight. Fruits are golden and, unusually, are sweet enough to eat fresh; they soften on ripening; pineapple flavour.	
<b>Meeches Prolific</b>	<b>Quince A</b>
Fruits bright yellow, pear-shaped, excellent flavour, early ripening. Tree a good heavy cropper.	
<b>Portugal</b>	
Fruits oblong-pear shaped, very large, yellowish-orange, juicier than most, ripening before most other varieties. Tree vigorous with large ornamental pink flowers.	
<b>Serbian Gold</b>	<b>Quince A</b>
Early ripening. Very productive, healthy tree with some resistance to leaf blight.	
<b>Vrajna</b>	<b>Quince A</b>
Fruits large, pale green-yellow, good flavour and a reliable cropper.	

## 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 or small tree, growing 6m (20 ft) high or more; nitrogen-fixing. Produces abundant fruits which are edible (cooked and sweetened). Likes a well drained, sunny site; both sexes are needed for fruit. Bare root plants £8.00.

<b>Askola*</b>	female, upright large shrub bearing deep orange, medium-large fruits.
<b>Dorana</b>	A relatively small female variety, bearing medium-large fruits which are easier to pick than most sea buckthorns.
<b>Friesdorfer Orange</b>	female. A relatively small variety reaching 2-3m, self-fertile. Bears good crops of small-medium fruits.

## Sea Buckthorn (cont)

<b>Frugana</b> female variety, heavy cropping
<b>Hergo</b> a female form, bearing large crops of fruits
<b>Leikora</b> female form, bearing large crops of fruits
<b>Orange Energy*</b> A new female variety selected for very heavy fruiting.
<b>Polmix</b> male form, a large rounded shrub.
<b>Silver Star</b> male. A rounded dense growing dwarf cultivar growing 1 to 1.5m high and wide.
<b>Sirola</b> a new female variety, very upright, few thorns/suckers; fruits large, sweet on long stalks - easily picked.

## Nut trees

### Almonds

Bare root maiden trees grafted to Almond, Myran or St Julien A rootstocks. Give a warm sheltered site. All these varieties flower very late (about the same time as plums) and are resistant to peach leaf curl. Plant two varieties if not self-fertile (even self-fertile varieties will crop better with cross pollination.) £23.00 each.

Rootstocks available:

**St Julien A** – moderately vigorous. Makes a tree to 5 m (16 ft) high.

<b>Ingrid sf</b> A Scandinavian selection with showy pink flowers and thick-shelled nuts of good flavour. Quite resistant to peach leaf curl. A peach-almond cross.	<b>St Julien</b>
<b>Phoebe sf</b> Self-fertile tree with good resistance to peach leaf curl. Pink ornamental flowers are followed by good quality nuts.	<b>St Julien</b>
<b>Robijn sf</b> Soft shelled Dutch variety, flowering late; frost resistant. Tree vigorous, productive, hardy. A peach-almond cross.	<b>St Julien</b>

### 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 grafted trees as well as seedling trees from known mothers.

<b>Bicentennial grafted</b> Bears large nuts of excellent flavour which crack well. £28.00
<b>Emma K grafted</b> Bears medium to large, thin shelled nuts of excellent flavour; and is heavy and early cropping. £28.00
<b>Thomas grafted</b> Nuts large, thin shelled, good flavour. Tree vigorous, precocious. £28.00
<b>Bicentennial seedling</b> Bears large nuts of excellent flavour which crack well. £8.80
<b>Emma K seedling</b> As above. £8.80
<b>Manitoba seedling</b> Bears good annual crops of large nuts. £8.80
<b>108H seedling</b> 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. £10.00.

**American bladdernut** (*Staphylea trifolia*) is smaller shrub producing slightly smaller seeds. Likes the same conditions as *pinnata*. Not available this season.

## 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  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Pollinates with butternut and heartnut. We have seedling trees available:

<b>Mitchell seedling</b> This variety has large nuts which crack well, borne in good numbers. £8.80
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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  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$ . We have seedling trees from known mothers.

<b>Bear Creek seedling</b> Bears medium sized nuts which crack very well. £8.80
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<b>Beckwith seedling</b> Bears nuts which crack well; a prolific cropper, moderately vigorous. £8.80
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<b>Booth seedling</b> Bears medium sized nuts which crack well on vigorous trees. £8.80
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## Chestnuts

We may a few grafted French varieties as well 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. The seedling trees from mother trees as named below are £8.00 each.

Variety	Description	Graft	Seedling
<b>Belle Epine</b>	Mid season ripening. Very vigorous upright tree, a good pollinator. Marrons, large, shiny mahogany-red, good flavour.		£8.00
<b>Bouche de Betizac</b>	Early season ripening. Hybrid, vigorous upright tree. Nuts are marrons, large, chestnut-red fading to dark brown.		£8.00
<b>Bournette</b>	Mid season ripening. Hybrid tree of moderate vigour and spreading form. Nuts - marrons, small-medium, chestnut brown, good flavour.		£8.00
<b>Maridonne</b>	Late season ripening. Hybrid rounded tree of moderate vigour. Nuts are marrons, large, dull brown,		£8.00
<b>Marigoule</b>	Very early season. Hybrid, vigorous tree. Nuts - marrons, large to very large, shiny dark mahogany, good flavour.	£22.00	£8.00
<b>Marlhac</b>	Mid season ripening. Hybrid vigorous tree. Nuts are marrons, medium size.		£8.00
<b>Marron Comballe</b>	Mid-late season European chestnut with light brown nuts of good size.		£8.00
<b>Marron Goujounac</b>	Mid season European chestnut, a good pollinator. Nuts dark brown, round, good size.		£8.00
<b>Numbo</b>	Mid to late season American selection, large round nuts of good quality.		£8.00
<b>Vignols</b>	Early season hybrid, bears very large nuts of good quality.		£8.00
<b>Japanese chestnut 'Marki'</b>	A spreading, medium sized tree. Bears nuts in spiny burrs, the nuts being longer and narrower than European chestnuts.		£8.00

## Hazelnuts

Bare root bushes (on own roots) £11.50 / pots £12.50.

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.

<b>Butler £12.50</b>
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.
<b>Corabel* £12.50</b>
Mid-late season. Nuts large, sweet, excellent flavour, easily shelled. Tree vigorous, upright, heavy and regular yielding, late to leaf out. Male flowers abundant.
<b>Cosford</b>
Mid season. Nuts medium-large, oval, kernels tan, thin shelled, excellent flavour. Medium length husk. Tree vigorous, upright, low yielding, late to leaf out.
<b>Ennis £12.50</b>
Nuts very large, kernels light brown, round, excellent flavour. Medium length husk, moderate fall free of husk. Male flowers abundant. Tree vigorous, high yielding.
<b>Gustaff Zeller £12.50</b>
Vigorous upright trees bearing crops of very well flavoured nuts.
<b>Hall's Giant (Halle'sche Riesennuss) £11.50</b>
Mid-late season. Nuts large, kernels golden brown, oval-round, thick shelled, good flavour. Medium husk length. Male flowers abundant. Tree vigorous, upright.
<b>Kent Cob</b>
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.
<b>Pauetet £12.50</b>
Nuts easily shelled, easy to remove pellice. Tree vigorous, heavy yielding.
<b>Pearson's prolific (Nottingham) £11.50</b>
Early season. Also known as Nottingham Cob. Nuts medium-large, good flavour. Tree vigorous, a regular and good cropper.
<b>Tonda di Giffoni £12.50</b>
Italian variety with large, thin shelled nuts on a smaller upright tree - excellent.
<b>Webb's Prize Cob £11.50</b>
Mid season. Nuts large, roundish, borne in large clusters. Tree mod. vigorous, 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.

<b>CW3 seedling</b>	A recent improved selection with good crops of large nuts. £8.00
<b>Fioka seedling</b>	Originated in Canada and bears large nuts and good crops which crack well.
<b>Imshu seedling</b>	Imshu is a recent improved selection, a good producer of high quality nuts.
<b>Simcoe seedling</b>	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.

<b>Burton</b>
A 'hican' (pecan - <i>Carya</i> cross). Nuts medium sized, crack well. Tree a precocious annual bearer.
<b>Grainger</b>
Shagbark, a variety with nuts which crack easily, produced in quite good quantities.

## Hickories (cont)

### Henry

shellbark, large nuts, good cracking and kernel quality, regular bearer.

### Keystone

Shellbark. 'Keystone' is a regular bearer of large nuts which crack well.

### Nielson

Shagbark, a variety with nuts which crack easily, produced in quite good quantities

### Weschke

bears medium-sized nuts, thin shelled and well-filled, which crack well and have a very good flavour. Precocious tree, may be a hybrid of *C.ovata* and *C.cordiformis*.

### Wilcox

shagbark, precocious tree, nuts crack well, very good flavour, good kernel size.

### Yoder #1

shagbark, may be a hybrid variety from *C.ovata* and *C.laciniosa*, with medium sized nuts which crack well, with an excellent flavour. A precocious and good bearer.

## Oaks

### **Quercus ilex** *Holm oak, Holly oak* £6.00

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.* £8.00

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* £6.00

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.

## Pecans

Northern pecan. Pecans needs a fertile soil and sunny position. Nuts are delicious, acorn-shaped. Hardy to -20°C. The mother trees fruit in Southern Canada and have good potential in Britain. Small seedling trees of improved varieties: sold out this season.

**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. 2L pot £10.00

### **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. 2L pot, £10.00

## 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.

<b>Broadview Group A + B psf</b>	<b>£45.00</b>
Originating from British Columbia, bears good crops at a very young age. Best in the E of the UK.	
<b>Buccaneer Group A + B psf</b>	<b>£45.00</b>
Dutch variety, upright, bears large crops of round nuts. A good pollinator.	
<b>Chandler Group B</b>	<b>£35.00</b>
Recent American variety, large nuts of excellent quality, part self-fertile.	
<b>Corne du Perigord Group A</b>	<b>£35.00</b>
Old French variety, still grown commercially. Late leafing and flowering. Bears medium sized nuts.	
<b>Fernette Group A</b>	<b>£45.00</b>
Recent French variety, lateral bearing, mod. vigorous, good cropper, nuts large. Good pollinator	
<b>Fernor Group B</b>	<b>£45.00</b>
Recent French variety, lateral bearing, moderately vigorous, very good cropper of large nuts.	
<b>Fertignac Group A+B</b>	<b>£35.00</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)	
<b>Franquette Group A+B psf</b>	<b>£45.00</b>
Old French variety, grown commercially, bearing good crops of medium-large nuts.	
<b>Lara Group A</b>	<b>£45.00</b>
Recent variety, a smaller tree of low vigour, lateral bearing and heavy cropping. Larger, sweet nuts.	
<b>Mayette Group B</b>	<b>£35.00</b>
Old French variety, very late to leaf out and flower. Bears medium to large nuts.	
<b>Meylanaise Group A</b>	<b>£35.00</b>
Old French variety, bears good crops of medium sized nuts. Partly self-fertile. A good pollinator.	
<b>Parisienne Group B</b>	<b>£35.00</b>
Old French variety, late to leaf out and flower. Bears medium to large nuts.	
<b>Ronde de Montignac Group A+ B psf</b>	<b>£35.00</b>
An old French variety, very late to leaf out and flower. Bears medium-sized nuts. A good pollinator.	

## 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.

Pot grown small plants: £7.00.

## Bush and soft fruit

### Blackberries & hybrid berries

Bare-rooted bushes £8.00 each.

<b>Adrienne</b> Early season. Long fruits of excellent flavour, easily picked. Spineless, good cropper
<b>Black Butte</b> Early & mid season. Trailing, vigorous, bears heavy crops of large fruits of gd flavour.
<b>Black Satin</b> Mid-late season. Vigorous, resistant to cane spot. Fruits large, firm, keep well.
<b>Chester</b> Mid-late season. Medium sized sweet fruits in abundance on vigorous thornless canes.
<b>Helen</b> Very early season. Spineless canes, compact bush. Fruits large with a very good flavour. .
<b>Loch Ness</b> Mid-late season. Canes thornless. Fruits large, firm; very heavy cropper.
<b>Merton Thornless</b> Mid-late season. Thorn free, compact bushes, bearing very large fruits.
<b>Navaho</b> Early-Mid season. Canes thornless, upright–don't need support. Fruits large, hvy cropper.
<b>Thornfree</b> Late season. Vigorous thornless canes. Fruits medium-large, firm, good flavour.

<b>Triple Crown</b> Late season. Vigorous, thornless, fruits large, excellent sweet-acid aromatic flavour.
<b>Waldo</b> Mid season. Canes spineless, mod. vigorous. Fruit large, firm, good flavour, keep well.
<b>Tayberry</b> Very early season. Canes moderately vigorous, branching. Fruits very large, dark purplish-red, very good sweet-acid flavour, easily picked. High yielding.
<b>Tayberry Buckingham</b> Thornless version of the tayberry as above.
<b>Boysenberry</b> A Rubus hybrid which bears large deep maroon fruits, thin skinned, fine sweet-tart flavour.
<b>Sunberry</b> A blackberry/raspberry hybrid which bears large dark red glossy fruits similar to loganberries, fine flavour.
<b>Thornless Loganberry</b> Mid season. Canes spineless, moderate vigour. Fruit large, claret-red, juicy, excellent flavour. Heavy cropper.
<b>Japanese Wineberry</b> ( <i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i> ) 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. £6.00 each / Ben Gairn, Ben Hope £7.50.

<b>Barchatnaja</b> Very hardy, high yielding with large fruit; early flowering; self-sterile. Russian cv, frost resistant flowers.
<b>Ben Alder*</b> Mid season. Late flowering producing high yields of large fruits of good quality.
<b>Ben Connan*</b> Mid-late season. Late flowering, heavy yields of large fruit on compact bushes.
<b>Ben Gairn*</b> Early season. New disease and reversion-resistant variety giving high yields of large fruits, excellent flavour.
<b>Ben Hope*</b> 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.
<b>Ben Lomond</b> Mid-late season. Late flowering, fruit large, excellent flavour. Bushes mod. Vigorous.
<b>Ben More</b> Mid-late ripening. Very late flowering, heavy yields of very large fruits, vigorous bushes.
<b>Ben Nevis</b> Mid-late season. Late flowering, fruit large, slightly sweet. Very heavy yields on bushes of moderate vigour.
<b>Ben Sarek*</b> Mid-late season. Late flowering, heavy yields of large fruit on small spreading bushes.
<b>Ben Tirren*</b> Very late season. Late flowering, heavy yields of large fruit of very good flavour.
<b>Big Ben</b> A heavy cropping recent variety, bearing extra large fruits with a very good sweet flavour. Disease resistant.
<b>Black Reward</b> Mid-late season. Late flowering, fruit medium-large, good flavour, in long clusters. Very vigorous bushes give good yields.
<b>Byelorussian Sweet</b> Early season. Very hardy, large fruits, high yielding. A hardy Russian selection, frost resistant flowers.
<b>Cassis Blanc</b> A green fruited blackcurrant. This one, an old variety from France, has sweet pale green fruits on a bushy plant of moderate vigour.
<b>Ebony</b> Early season. Fruits are large, very sweet. Bush moderately vigorous.
<b>Hystawneznaya</b> Very early season (mid June). Fruit medium sized. A hardy Russian selection, frost resistant flowers.
<b>Jet</b> Very late season. Very late flowering, fruits medium, easily picked; bushes very vigorous.
<b>Kosmichesnaya</b> Mid season. Medium sized fruits. Hardy Russian selection, frost resistant flowers.
<b>Polar</b> Early variety with large fruits of good flavour. Bushes quite vigorous, compact.
<b>Seabrooks Black</b> Mid season. Mid-late flowering, fruits medium, easily picked, heavy yields; bushes very vigorous.
<b>Vertii</b> 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.
<b>Wellington xxx</b> Early-mid season. Mid flowering, fruits med-large, heavy yields. Bushes very vigorous.

## Blueberries

Container grown in 2L pots. £12.00 (Bluecrop, Sunshine Blue £13.50). All require an acid soil (apart from Hardyblue and Reka which do fine in slightly acid conditions) or container compost. Fruit best with cross pollination. Native bilberry is listed in unusual edibles.

**Bluecrop** Mid season (Early-mid August. ) Large, light blue fruit., good flavour. Vigorous upright bush with good autumn colour.

**Chandler** Mid-late August. Very large, firm fruit., good flavour. Spreading and upright bush.

**Darrow** Late season (mid-late August). Very large fruit, bush upright, compact.

**Goldtraub** 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.

**Jersey** Late season. Fruits medium sized, excellent flavour; bushes upright and spreading.

**Patriot** Early season. Fruits flattish, excellent flavour, borne abundantly on vigorous bushes.

**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.

## Chokeberries

The name is offputting (and actually refers to the bark), but the ripe fruits really are sweet and nice to eat, and make a good preserve! Bare-rooted plants, 40-60 cm, £9.00 each.

**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.

## 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. European cranberry is a similar plant with slightly smaller fruit. Check online for availability in autumn.

**Olsons Honkers** Fruit very large. Heavy cropper.

**Stevens** Fruit large, red. A variety often used commercially.

## 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.

**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. Bare rooted 30-50cm £7.00

**Elaeagnus commutata** Silverberry  
A medium sized shrub up to 3m (10 ft) high with silvery leaves. Bears silvery-amber fruits. Hardy to -40°C. Bare rooted 25-50cm, £7.00

**Elaeagnus x ebbingei**  
An evergreen large shrub to 5 m (16 ft) high with dark silvery green leaves, tiny fragrant flowers in autumn and red fruits (2 cm by 1 cm) which ripen in April or May, which are richly flavoured when fully ripe. Grows almost anywhere; hardy to -20°C. 30-40 cm 2 L pot £7.00

**Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'Limelight'**  
A form of the above with silvery young leaves which become yellow and green. It fruits well when cross pollinated with the unvariegated species. 30-40 cm 2 L pot £7.00

**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. £10.00

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 dune stabiliser & nurse plant. You need two different selections for reliable fruiting. 30-50 cm bare root £8.80

## Autumn olive varieties

<b>Amber</b> - This variety originates from Japan, with large sweet yellow fruits.
<b>Big Red</b> - produces good crops of very large fruits
<b>Brilliant Rose</b> - American, bears very large fruits of good flavour.
<b>Garnet</b> - American, bears huge crops of medium sized, sweet fruits.
<b>Hidden Springs</b> - American variety with medium-large fruits.
<b>Jewel</b> - American variety with medium sized fruits of excellent flavour.
<b>Late Scarlet</b> - heavy crops of medium-large fruits ripening in October.
<b>Newgate</b> - produces heavy crops of large fruits.
<b>Red Cascade</b> - produces heavy crops of medium sized fruits
<b>Ruby</b> - American, yields heavy crops of very large fruits.
<b>Sweet-N-Tart</b> - 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 (all pot grown, £8.00 per plant)

<b>Globosa</b> Bushy, 60-100 cm high. Bears numerous fruits.
<b>Gracilis</b> Graceful shrub 1-2 m high. Flowers dainty, slender, scarlet-purple.
<b>Riccartonii</b> Very hardy, upright, 2-3 m high. Flowers scarlet-purple.
<b>Vielebachen</b> Another hardy Fuchsia variety which we have observed 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 understory crop.

<b>Gaultheria procumbens</b> Spreading pot grown (2L) £8.50 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 -25°C.
<b>Gaultheria shallon</b> pot, £14.00. Shallon. Suckering evergreen shrub with good edible fruits in summer.

## Goji berry

*Lycium barbarum* is a shrub reaching 1 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 vegetable (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. We have three new fruiting varieties available. Bare rooted plants: £10.00

<b>Big Lifeberry</b> Bears large fruits 2 cm+ in length.
<b>Sweet Lifeberry</b> Bears medium sized fruits, 1-2cm, extra sweet, in heavy crops.

## Gooseberries

Bare rooted bushes £6.00 each. All these selections are resistant to American gooseberry mildew.

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

## Grape vines

Bare-rooted young plants, 20-50 cm. All £7.15. All these varieties are for outdoor use unless noted. Dual purpose are good for both eating and wine making.

### White varieties

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

### Red varieties

<b>Baco</b>	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.
<b>Black Strawberry</b>	Dessert grape. Disease free mid-season hybrid, vigorous and easy. Attractive strawberry like flavour.
<b>Brandt</b>	Bears heavy crops of small, sweet black grapes. A vigorous vine, mildew resistant.
<b>Gagarin</b>	Hardy Russian variety, bearing large bunches of dark blue-black grapes, ripens early to mid season
<b>Glenora Seedless</b>	Disease resistant dessert. Succeeds outside in sheltered sites. Small-medium black grapes in good bunches, top quality.
<b>Glory of Boskoop</b>	Excellent purple-red grapes in loose bunches, one of the hardiest and most productive for outside in the UK.

## Grape vines - Red varieties (cont)

<b>Kempsey Black</b> Black dessert/Wine grape. Mid-late, vigorous disease free hybrid. Large bunches of large grapes of excellent quality.
<b>Leon Millot</b> A disease-free hybrid grape, produces good crops of small black grapes, good red wine grape for UK.
<b>Marshall Joffre</b> Wine/Dessert grape. A very early dual purpose hybrid, vigorous disease resistant. Moderate crops, good quality, high sugars and colour.
<b>Purpurea (Spetchley Park)</b> Wine/Dessert. Vigorous disease free presumed hybrid vine, superb autumn colour. Small black ripe tasty grapes. Highly recommended.
<b>Regent</b> Bears very large blue-black grapes with a sweet refreshing flavour; red leaves are ornamental. Early ripening.
<b>Reliance</b> Seedless dessert. Large crops of red grapes with slight strawberry flavour. Reliable cropper and very good outdoors or inside. Hybrid vine
<b>Rembrant</b> Red dessert/wine hybrid grape, mid-late season, very vigorous and disease free. Bears good crops of strawberry flavoured grapes.
<b>Rondo</b> A vitis amurensis hybrid for wine and dessert. Vigorous growth, good crops with decent sugars, makes excellent wine of good colour.
<b>Schuyler</b> American Dessert hybrid. Vigorous, disease resistant, good crops and quality. Late, but ripens well.
<b>Siebel</b> (Siebel 13053) Wine grape. Very reliable disease-resistant hybrid, bears strong flavoured small grapes. Makes a good rose or port-style wine.
<b>Triomphe d'Alsace</b> 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. Plants are bare-rooted, 20-40 cm, £8.00

<b>Phillips</b> fruits less bitter, produced in large clusters. Unavailable this season.
<b>Wentworth</b> fruits large in very large clusters.

## 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.

<b>Blue Velvet</b> Very large, sweet-tart flavorful blue berries. A compact spreading shrub.
<b>Borealis (Myberry Sweet)</b> Canadian variety with excellent flavoured, large fruit borne heavily.
<b>Eisbar*</b> Variety with high yields of huge fruits, 3-4 cm x 1.5 cm.
<b>Honey Bee (Myberry Bee)</b> Canadian variety with excellent flavoured, large fruit borne heavily.
<b>Indigo Gem (Myberry Farm)</b> Canadian variety with excellent flavoured, large fruit borne heavily.
<b>Indigo Yum</b> Canadian variety with excellent flavoured, sweet large fruit borne heavily.
<b>Wojtek</b> Polish variety, very heavy crops of sweet-tart fruits on large vigorous bushes.
<b>Zojka</b> Polish variety, very heavy crops of sweet fruits on large vigorous bushes.

## 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 pot vegetable and numerous other uses for the plant exist. Sun or part shade; hardy to -20°C. Pot grown in 1L pots, £8.80 each. Low stocks.

<b>First Gold (Prima Donna)</b> An excellent new dwarf brewing hop, used for several commercial beers in Britain already.
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## Hops (cont)

**Fuggle** 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.

**Northdown** A variety with high aroma, tolerant of heavy rainfall and resistant to downy mildew.

**Northern Brewer (Nordbrau)** Variety with high aroma, of moderate vigour growing to 4m high.

**Wye Challenger** - another disease-resistant bine bearing good crops of cones.

## 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). All in 2-3L pots; £12.50 each.

**Adam** (*kolomikta*) male to pollinate *Sentyabraskaya*. Has ornamental variegated leaves.

**Anna** (*arguta*) Female. Very hardy and vigorous; large oval fruit, 30-40 mm x 25 mm, dark green flushed burgundy in sun, excellent flavour.

**Dr Szymanowski** (*kolomikta*) Self fertile. Self fertile form of arctic kiwi, fruits early ripening in August, very good flavour.

**Geneva** (*arguta*) Female. Vigorous, large-leaved vine; very hardy. Fruit 25 mm (1"). Late ripening.

**Hardy Red** (*purpurea*) Female, ripening early September. American variety with large cherry-red fruits in abundance. Pollinate with an *arguta*.

**Issai** (*arguta*) Self fertile. Fruits medium sized of good flavour. A vine of low vigour, better crops when pollinated.

**Jumbo** (*arguta*) Female. Italian variety with very large fruits, yellowish-green, sweet and hanging well on vine.

**Kens Red** (*arguta*) Female. Red fruit, 25 x 25 mm (1 x 1"), fine flavour.

**Korkuwa** (*arguta*) Self fertile. Self-fertile form with delicious lemony-flavoured fruit.

**Purpurna Sadowa** (*arguta*) Female. Bears lots of purplish fruits of excellent flavour.

**Rogow** (*arguta*) Female. Prolific fruiter selected in Poland. Fruits 3 x 2cm of good flavour.

**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 or fence to climb on. Hardy to about -15°C, they may need protection against late spring frosts in cooler areas. Grown in 2L pots.

**Jenny** Self fertile form with good quality fruits, will pollinate other females. £15.00.

## 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. £8.50.

**Cido** *Chaenomeles japonica* 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** *Chaenomeles x superba*. 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.

**Nivalis** *Chaenomeles speciosa*. A fast growing, upright, 2m high shrub. White flowers are followed by large apple-like fruits. 20-30 cm, bare rooted.

# 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. 1L pots: £8.00

## **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. £15.00

## **Passiflora edulis Lilikoi**

Yellow passion fruit. The well-known passion fruits you can see in the supermarkets and in restaurants come from this species. A south American climbing vine, reaching many metres in height. It needs greenhouse conditions in Britain, and a well-drained soil; the fruits are freely borne here in such conditions. Lilikoi has larger fruits than normal. £12.00

## **Passiflora mollissima**

Banana passion fruit. A tender evergreen climber suitable for the conservatory or a wall in mild regions, growing 5 m (16 ft) high in the right conditions. Bears delicious edible large fruits of good flavour. £12.00

# Raspberries

Supplied as bare root canes in 10's or 5's. £16.00 per pack of 10 / £10.00 pack of 5.

**Alpengold\*** Ripens September onwards. Heavy crops of large juicy firm golden yellow fruits. Canes thornless.

**Autumn Bliss\*** Ripens mid-August onwards. Heavy crops of large red fruits. Canes medium high – easy to support.

**Glen Ample\*** Mid season. Heavy crops of medium-large bright red fruits of excellent flavour. Canes vigorous, spineless.

**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.

**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. All pot grown and £5.00 each.

**R.nepalensis** Nepalese raspberry. Another non-thorny creeping *Rubus* 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 *Rubus* 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 *R.pentalobus* and *R.tricolor*, mid sized (about 45cm high), evergreen with leaves than tint purplish in winter. Pollinate with either parents for the raspberry-like fruits to form.

# Redcurrants & pinkcurrant

Bare root bushes. £6.00 each.

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

# Rhubarb

Supplied in 2-3 litre pots. All £6. (Australe £8.00)

<b>Champagne Early</b> Early season. Produces good crops of long bright scarlet stalks of good flavour.
<b>Glaskins Perpertual</b> Early season. Low in oxalic acid (can be eaten all season), green stalks.
<b>Suttons Seedless</b> Mid season. Produces very heavy crops of thick stalks.
<b>Victoria</b> Late season. Produces good crops of thick stalks.
<b>Australe</b> (Rheum australe) Species producing edible leaf stalks with an excellent apple flavour.£8
<b>Turkish Red</b> (Rheum palmatum tanguticum) A variety of Turkish rhubarb with reddish leaves and gooseberry-flavoured stalks. Large clumping perennial.

# Strawberries

Plants are supplied as individual pot grown plants. Named varieties - £2.50 each.

<b>Christine</b> New very early season variety, healthy plants, fruit large, bright, excellent flavour.
<b>Cambridge Favourite</b> Mid season. An older variety, reliable, fruit pale, sweet and juicy. Dense growing habit.
<b>Cupid</b> Late season. Vigorous plants with excellent disease resistance. Fruit large, orange-red, excellent flavour.
<b>Honeoye</b> Early season. Good upright growing habit, performs well in the north and west. Fruit very good flavour. Unavailable this season.

## Alpine / woodland strawberries (Fragaria vesca) pot grown

<b>Capron Royale</b> A very old variety, with numerous fruits - large for F.vesca - with an excellent flavour and aroma. Highly prized. £5.00
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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! £5.00 each (pot grown)

<b>Fragaria moschata</b> Musk strawberry. A vigorous plant, freely running, growing to 45 cm (18") tall, from mainland Europe. The flowers are large and fruits are slightly larger than F.vesca, purplish-red, aromatic, with a musky or vinous flavour. Sun or part shade; hardy to -20°C.
<b>Fragaria nubicola</b> Himalayan strawberry. Found in the high Himalayas, fruits are similar to F.vesca, being very aromatic with a good flavour.
<b>Fragaria vesca</b> 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.
<b>Fragaria viridis Breslau</b> Green strawberry. European species with runners and red fruits of excellent sweet musky flavour.

## Whitecurrants

Bare root bushes. £6.00 each.

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

# Unusual edibles and useful plants

## Fruits

**Akebia quinata** *Chocolate vine*. Bare root plants or pot grown: £8.80

A climber from China and Japan, growing up 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. Stems are sometimes used for basketry. Prefers a sunny site; hardy to -23°C.

**Asimina triloba 'Improved'** Pawpaw container grown £8.00

A large shrub with bottle-shaped fruits of fine flavour. Needs a moist, sunny position. Early ripening selection, small-medium fruits, stores well.

**Berberis darwinii** Darwin's barberry. Pots: £6.00

An evergreen shrub to 3m (10 ft) high, thriving in the British climate and producing an abundance of edible fruits in early summer. Likes a part shady site, and tolerates quite deep shade; good in hedges. Very good as an understorey crop. Good for bees in April and May. Hardy to -15°C.

**Berberis vulgaris** Barberry. Bare rooted plants: £8.00

The native British barberry, a deciduous thorny shrub to 3m (10 ft) high bearing lots of clusters of bright red, egg-shaped edible fruits (acid, lemony). Likes a sunny /part-shady site; v.good bee plant.

**Cornus canadensis** Dwarf cornel. Pot grown: £5.00

A low growing perennial, 15cm high, making a good ground cover in shady sites. Bears small edible red fruits.

**Cornus capitata** Bentham's cornel. Pot grown: £6.00

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.

**Cornus kousa chinensis** *Chinese dogwood*. Bare rooted plants, 20-40 cm: £8.50

A Chinese variety of *C.kousa* which flowers and fruits more readily, this makes a large shrub or small tree up to 7 m (23 ft) high. The fruits, to 25 mm in diameter, are edible with sweet, juicy, delicious pulp. Prefers full sun but tolerates quite deep shade (where flowering is inhibited).

**Gleditsia triacanthos** Honey locust. Container grown: £7.00

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. The tree is also used for erosion control, and is a bee plant; the timber is valuable.

**Mahonia aquifolium** *Oregon Grape*. 40-60 cm plants in 2L pots: £6.00

A small evergreen shrub growing 1-1.5 m (3-5 ft) high, tolerating deep shade. The blue-black fruits, 10 mm across, are edible as are the bright yellow flowers. An excellent ground cover and a superb understorey crop; also good in hedges. A good early source of nectar and pollen for bees.

**Poncirus trifoliata** Trifoliolate orange, Japanese bitter orange. 1L pots £6.00

A large spiny shrub to 7m (22 ft) high, though often less; closely related to the Citrus family. Bears yellow or orange fruits 1-2" (3-5 cm) in diameter (freely borne in SW Britain), the juice of which can be used as a lemon substitute; young leaves have also been eaten cooked.

**Prunus cerasifera** *Cherry plum* Bare root 40-60cm £2.50

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.

**Prunus tomentosa** Nanking cherry. A medium sized shrub growing to 2.5m, bearing edible round cherries about 12mm across. Part self fertile - grow two plants for best pollination. £10.00

**Prunus Carmine Jewel** Bush cherry.

A recent sour cherry hybrid growing about 2m high, very hardy. Bears very dark tart fruits, excellent for cooking or jamming. Self fertile. £12.00.

**Ribes aureum** Golden currant. Bare root plants, £6.00

Shrub to 2m high for sun or shade. Has edible golden or reddish/black fruits of good flavour. Can sucker where happy.

**Ribes odoratum** Buffalo currant.

Medium sized deciduous shrub growing to 2 m (6 ft) high with a lax and suckering habit. Ornamental yellow flowers in spring are followed by large well flavoured currants. £7.00

**Rosa rugosa** *Apple rose* Bare root plants, 60-80 cm: £1.50

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. Good in hedges too.

**Rubus odoratus** Thimbleberry. Bare root plants, £6.00

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

**Schisandra chinensis Sadova No.1** *Magnolia vine*. 2L pots £12.00

Hardy twining shrub to 9m high. This Ukrainian variety is self fertile and bred for heavy fruit crops. The fruits are eaten fresh, dried or processed and herb teas are made from the leaves. An important medicinal plant in China. Protect from slugs when small.

**Solanum muricatum** Pepino.

A small shrub, 1-2m high, only just frost hardy - best in a greenhouse or polytunnel. Bears excellent flavoured lemon-sized fruits tasting of a mix of melon and cucumber. £8.00.

**Sorbus domestica** *Service tree*. Bare rooted trees 90-150cm £8.00

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*. Bare rooted trees 60-100cm £8.00

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

**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). £15.00

**Sorbus 'John Mitchell'** Bare-rooted grafted trees, 60-100 cm, £15.00.

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.

**Ziziphus jujube** *Chinese date* Bare root grafted trees £20.00 – check availability autumn

Large shrub to 9m (30 ft) high. Needs a sunny, sheltered site.

'Lang' Mid season. Bears edible fruits - very large, pear shaped - and very sweet.

'Li' Early season. Bears edible fruits - very large, round – and very sweet.

## Vegetable & salad plants

**Allium ampeloprasum babingtonii** *Babington's leek* supplied as 5 dry bulbils £2.15

A perennial leek which produces heads of bulbils which enable it to 'walk' around in the wild. All parts edible with a leek-garlic flavour.

**Allium chinense** *Rakkyo* pots £5.00

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 hookeri** *Zorami* Pot grown, £6.00

Cultivated in Asia for its excellent flattish edible leaves and flowers. Can be kept as a perennial and divided every few years.

**Allium tuberosum** *Garlic chives* pots £4.00

Perennial growing to 50 cm (20") high which needs a sunny site. Well known for its edible leaves with a garlic flavour; also edible are the bulbs, seeds and flowers. Bees like the flowers.

**Althaea officinalis** Marsh mallow £5.00

Perennial to 1.2m high, found at marsh edges but tolerates most soils and sites. The roots were once the source of the sweet 'marshmallow'. The leaves and roots are cooked as vegetables and the whole plant is medicinal. Paper is made from the fibres in stems and roots. Hardy to -25°C.

**Apios americana 'Nutt'** Ground nut. 1 tuber: £3.00

An American perennial climber/scrambler, reaching 1-3 m (3-10 ft) high. Likes sun or part shade and a moist soil. A nitrogen-fixing legume which forms small edible tubers with a delicious sweet potato flavour. Supplied as a tuber – plant immediately. 'Nutt' is a heavy cropper.

**Armoracia rusticana** Horseradish pots £6.00

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.

**Atriplex halimus** Salt bush. £8.00

Evergreen shrub with silvery-grey leaves to 2m (7 ft) high. The leaves & shoots are excellent eaten raw or lightly cooked. Needs sun and not too acid a soil.

**Perennial brassicas**

All these plants like a sunny site and well-drained soil. *Brassica* spp. are subject to all the usual brassica pests and diseases and may well need protection against caterpillar damage, pigeons etc.

**Brassica oleracea Acephala group 'Ewiger Kohl'** 1L pots £8.00

Perennial cabbage. German variety related more to tree collards and Jersey kale than true cabbage. Bears masses of leafy shoots which make an excellent vegetable.

**Bunias orientalis** Turkish rocket. £6.00

Deep-rooted perennial growing to 1 m (3 ft) high which comes into growth early in the year. The leaves have a good flavour (mild cabbage in spring but getting hotter) and can be used in salads or cooked. Likes a sunny site and well-drained soil; hardy to -15°C.

**Bunium bulbocastanum** Pig nut, Earth chestnut 1l pots £5.00

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.

**Campanula latifolia Pritchards Variety Milky bellflower** pots £6.00

Giant bellflower. A perennial growing 75cm (2.5 ft) high, which self-seeds readily and makes a good ground cover. Leaves, young shoots and violet flowers are edible, good in salads. Bee plant. Likes part or full shade.

**Caragana arborescens** Siberian pea shrub. £8.00

A large leguminous shrub from Siberia, reaching 6 m (20 ft) high and growing some 40 cm per year. The seeds, produced in numerous pods following yellow flowers, are edible when cooked (having a pea flavour), as are the young pods. A fibre is obtained from the bark. Bees visit the flowers and the species is a good fixer of nitrogen. A very hardy hedging and windbreak tree, hardy to -40°C.

**Chenopodium bonus-henricus** Good king henry Pot grown £5.00.

European perennial growing to 80 cm (32") high. The leaves and young shoots make a good spinach when cooked. The plant is also used medicinally and as a ground cover. Gold and green dyes can be obtained from the plant. Likes a position in sun or part shade; hardy to -20°C.

**Cochlearia danica** Danish spoonwort. £6.00

Hardy perennial from seashores of northern and western Europe with edible crispy mustard-flavoured leaves, high in vitamin C. Grows 30cm high.

**Cochlearia glastifolia** Spoonwort. £6.00

Hardy perennial from Northern Europe with edible peppery leaves, high in vitamins C and K. Grows to 1m high.

**Cyperus esculentus sativa** - Tiger nut £8.00

A rush-like plant which likes waterside or wet soil conditions. Produces masses of small tubers amongst the fine roots which are harvested in autumn or winter and eaten raw or cooked.

**Dioscorea - Yams**

The hardy species listed here form aerial tubers, as well as a deep tuber in the ground. The aerial tubers are like small round potatoes, and are used in the same way – just cook until tender then eat, with a flavour/texture like floury potatoes. You can also dig up the ground tuber and eat it or if left the plant remains perennial. Shoots emerge late in spring. Yams like a fertile soil and sun.

**Dioscorea japonica** Japanese yam Pot grown £6.00; 4 aerial tubers £4.00

A Japanese perennial twining climber growing 2-3 m high. Forms aerial tubers.

**Dioscorea batatas** *Cinnamon vine* Pot grown £6.00; 4 aerial tubers £4.00

A Chinese perennial twining climber growing 3-4 m high. Forms aerial tubers and very deep ground tubers. Flowers are cinnamon-scented.

**Dystaenia takesimana** Korean celery. £6.00

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

**Eleutherococcus sieboldianus Variegatus** Ukogi. £8.00

Hardy Japanese shrub to 3m high, with variegated leaves. The leaves are used both cooked as a flavouring, and to make herb teas.

**Fagus sylvatica** *Beech* 60-80 cm bare root trees £2.00

Well known as a large tree, but keep it trimmed for a good supply of excellent edible spring leaves in salads or cooked dishes.

**Hablitzia tamnoides** Caucasian spinach. £6.00

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

**Halesia carolina** *Snowdrop tree*. Bare root, £10.00

A large shrub or small spreading tree to 6m (20 ft) high. White, bell-shaped flowers in spring are followed by pear-shaped, four-winged fruits, edible when green in summer with a nice pea flavour. Likes a moist acid soil and sun or part shade.

**Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus** £6.00

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

**Hemerocallis 'Stella de Oro'** *Day lily* Pot grown £6.00

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.

**Hostas**

Robust perennials for shade. Many Hostas have excellent edible leaf clusters, cooked lightly as a spring vegetable. Take slug-control measures! Pot grown £6.00

**Big Daddy:** Has chalky-blue leaves, rounded. Grows 60cm high by 100 cm wide.

**Sieboldiana:** Has large heart-shaped grey-green leaves, grows to 60cm high and 90 wide.

**Houttounia cordata** 1L, £6.00

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.

**Lepidium latifolium** Broad-leaved Cress. £6.00

A hardy perennial from Northern Europe, with peppery leaves used in salads or cooked

**Levisticum officinale** Lovage. £5.00

A vigorous, deep-rooted, large perennial growing to 2 m (7 ft) high. All parts are strongly aromatic with a yeasty-celery flavour and make a good celery-substitute.

**Malva alcea** Hollyhock mallow. £6.00

A robust upright perennial growing to 1 m (3 ft) tall, freely flowering in summer and autumn with large purple-pink flowers, will self-sow. The leaves are excellent in salads with a mild flavour; the flowers are also very good in salads.

**Malva moschata** *Musk mallow* pot £5.00

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.

**Matteuccia struthopteris** *Ostrich fern*. pots £6.00

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 North America. Like a shady moist spot.

**Melissa officinalis 'Lemona'** *Lemon balm* pot grown £6.00

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.

**Mentha spicata** Spearmint. £5.00

A vigorous low mint, growing 60cm high. Great flavour for use in cooking, salads etc.

**Mentha suaveolens** Apple mint Pots, £5.00

A spreading perennial growing 1 m (3 ft) high which likes a moist soil and sun or part shade; hardy to -20°C. Leaves are used for flavouring, bees love the flowers, and forms a ground cover.

**Mentha x piperita nigra** Black peppermint. £5.00

A robust perennial growing 40-60 cm high, conspicuously dark leaves, strong scented. One of the best varieties for using in herb teas and for flavouring.

**Mentha x piperita Swiss** Swiss mint. £5.00

A robust perennial growing 40-60 cm high, strong scented, one of the best varieties for using in herb teas.

**Myrrhis odorata** *sweet cicily* Pots £6.00

European perennial growing 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. Also used medicinally; bees like the flowers. Likes a moist soil and sun or part shade; hardy to -20°C.

**Myrtus communis** Myrtle Pot grown £6.00

A dense evergreen shrub to 5 m (16 ft) high. All parts used as a flavouring. The oil is also used in perfumery, and the plant is used by bees. Likes a neutral or alkaline soil and full sun.

**Myrtus luma** Arrayan Pot grown £8.00

Evergreen shrub to about 3m high with variegated leaves. Bears fine edible black fruits. Likes shelter, hardy to about -10C.

**Myrtus ugni (Ugni molinae) Flambeau** Chilean Guava. £8.00

A small evergreen shrub reaching 1-2m high with variegated leaves and superb edible fruits about 15mm in diameter. Hardy to -12C or so.

**Oxyria digyna** Mountain sorrel. £5.00

A perennial from Northern temperate regions, growing 50 cm high. The leaves are edible raw in salads, with an excellent lemony flavour and almost succulent texture.

**Petasites japonica** Fuki, Japanese butterbur. £10.00

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, Pokeroot* 1 litre pots, £6.00

A well known North American wild edible. It is a large, deep rooted, robust perennial growing to 2.5m high. The young shoots are cut when 20-30cm high and cooked, when they taste like asparagus – excellent. Note the shoots are toxic raw, and the dark purple fruits are not edible.

**Polygonatum biflorum** *Great Solomon's seal* 1 litre pots £6.00

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 multiflorum** *Solomon's seal* 1 litre pots £6.00

A shade loving 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.

**Potentilla anserina** *Silverweed* 1 litre pots £6.00

A spreading perennial with good edible starchy rhizomes - once a staple crop. Also a great bee plant.

**Rumex acetosa 'Large leaved'** *Sorrel* 1L pots £5.00

A hardy perennial with excellent lemony leaves to use in salads or cooking.

**Rumex sanguineus var sanguineus** Red sorrel, Blood dock. £6.00

Perennial from Europe and Asia, growing to 1 m (3 ft) high, with red-veined leaves. The young leaves make a good cooked vegetable and can be added raw to salads. May self-seed.

**Rumex scutatus** *Buckler-leaf sorrel* Pots £5.00

A low growing trailing perennial sorrel with excellent edible lemony leaves.

**Sedum kamtschaticum** *Orange stonecrop*. Pots, £5.00

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

**Sedum telephium** Orpine. £6.00

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

**Silene vulgaris** Bladder campion. £6.00

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

**Stachys palustris** Marsh woundwort Pots £6.00

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.

**Stellaria holostea** Greater stichwort. £6.00

Perennial to 60cm high, often sprawling in hedges. The leaves and stems are edible in spring when tender and delicious.

**Tanacetum parthenium** Feverfew. £6.00

Perennial to 60 cm (2 ft) high; likes sun and any soil. A well-known medicinal herb. The flower buds have insecticidal qualities similar to pyrethrum.

**Tilia – lime trees**

These have 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.

**Tilia cordata** *Small leaved lime* Bare rooted trees, 100-125 cm: £2.50

**Tilia platyphyllos** *Large leaves lime* Bare rooted trees, 100-125 cm: £2.50

**Toona sinensis** *Toon, Chinese cedar*. Pots, £12.00

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

**Tropaeolum tuberosum** *Mashua* 1 tuber £2.00

A scrambling perennial climber, this is an Andean tuber crop which also has edible peppery leaves. The tubers are peppery and usually cooked when they have a mild delicious flavour.

**Viola odorata** *Ice White Sweet violet*. Pots, £6.00

Evergreen perennial growing 20 cm (8") high. The leaves, flower buds and flowers are all edible raw.

## Spices

**Acorus calamus** Sweet flag Pots £6.00.

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.

**Calycanthus floridus** *Carolina allspice, Spicebush*. Bare rooted plants: £8.80

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. Hardy to -23°C.

**Drimys lanceolata** Mountain pepper. £7.00

Evergreen shrub growing up to a few m high, hardy to about -10C, likes part shade. The fruits are used as a peppery condiment. You need more than one plants for pollination.

**Drimys winterii** Winters bark. £8.00

A large evergreen shrub whose aromatic bark is used as a spice (peppery). Likes a moist acid soil and some shade; give a warm position outside of mild areas.

**Glycyrrhiza glabra** *Liquorice*. Pot grown £6.00

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

**Glycyrrhiza uralensis** Chinese liquorice. £6.00

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

**Myrica gale** *Bog myrtle*. Bare rooted plants: £8.00

Small nitrogen-fixing shrub, edible leaves/fruit as flavouring; medicinal. Hardy to -40°C

**Rhus aromatica** *Fragrant sumach, Lemon sumach*. pots £6.00

A low dense suckering shrub to 120 cm (4 ft) high. Flowers in early spring are followed by red fruits the size of currants which persist into winter. The fruits are lemony and can be soaked in water to make a lemonade drink. Useful as a ground cover plant, particularly on banks.

**Rosmarinus officinalis** *Miss Jessops Rosemary*. Pots, £6.00

Vigorous, upright variety of rosemary, growing to 2 m (6 ft) high and wide.

**Vitex agnus-castus** *Chaste tree*. Pots, £10.00

An aromatic medium shrub to 3 m (10 ft) high, sometimes more. The fruits and seeds are used as a pepper substitute and the leaves as a spice. The leaves are also used medicinally; hardy to -15°C.

**Zanthoxylum alatum** *Nepal pepper*. £8.00 (1L) / £12.00 (2L)

A large shrub from the Himalayas growing to 4m (13 ft) high. The fruits are peppery and can be used as a spice and pepper substitute (as in Nepal). Needs a sunny site. Hardy to -20°C.

**Zanthoxylum schinifolium** *Szechuan pepper*. Sold out this season

A very aromatic shrub from China and Japan growing 3-4 m high. The leaves can be used as a flavouring, but the main use are the peppercorn-like fruits, which are used a spice (peppery and fragrant) - grown commercially as a spice crop. Good in any reasonable soil in sun or light shade.

**Zanthoxylum simulans** £12.00

Also known as Szechuan pepper, this is also a large shrub with aromatic leaves and fruits. Young leaves used for flavouring, fruits as a peppery spice.

**Zingiber mioga** *Mioga ginger*. 1L, £8.00

A hardy perennial member of the ginger family, likes shade. The young shoots and flowers are used as a gingery spice. Protect from slugs when young.

## Bamboos

**\*\*Please check bamboo stocks online towards the autumn\*\***

**Phyllostachys aurea** *Fishpole bamboo*. 5L+ pots

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

**Phyllostachys bissetii** *Bisset bamboo* 5L+ pots:

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* 2L pots £15.00

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. 2L pots, £15.00

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

**Phyllostachys violascens** *Violet bamboo* 5+L pots:

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** 5L+ pots:

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.

**Pleioblastus simonii** *Simon bamboo, medake*. Pots

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

**Pseudosasa japonica** *Arrow bamboo*. Pots, £25.00

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

**Semiarundinaria fastuosa** *Narihira bamboo* Pots £25.00

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

**Yushania anceps** 5L+ pots: £25.00

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

**Yushania anceps Pitt White** Pots, £25.00

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

**Acer rubrum** *Red maple*. Bare root plants, 50-70 cm. £10.00

A good choice in terms of sap production in the UK than sugar maple, this species is more at home in a temperate climate. Likes a moist, slightly acid soil in sun or part shade; hardy to -35°C.

**Acer saccharum** *Sugar maple* Bare root trees, 50-70cm: £10.00

The famous large tree from Eastern N.America, the sap of which is the source of commercial maple syrup. The foliage colours richly in the autumn. Likes a moist, slightly acid soil in sun or part shade.

**Alnus – alders**

Some of the best windbreak trees for the UK climate, and great nitrogen-fixing trees to help feed other plants in their vicinity. Very fast growing (1.5 m per year) conical trees reaching 15 m high+.

**Alnus cordata** *Italian alder* Bare root trees, 80-100 cm: £3.00

Tolerates drier soils in summer than most other alders. Conical shape.

**Alnus glutinosa** *Alder* Bare root trees, 80-100 cm: £3.00

Very fast growing, rounded form in time. Requires moist soils.

**Alnus incana** *Grey alder* Bare root trees, 80-100 cm: £3.00

Tolerates cold and wet conditions, good in the North of the UK.

**Alnus rubra** *Red alder* Bare root trees, 80-100 cm: £3.00

Very fast growing and conical.

**Alnus viridis** Green alder. medium shrub from central Europe to 5 m (8 ft) high. £6.00

**Cercis canadensis** *Redbud*. Pots, £6.00

A small round-headed tree, preferring a neutral or alkaline soil and part or full shade. The flowers are edible raw (nice in salads), the buds pickled or cooked, and the young pods cooked. Bee plant.

**Colutea arborescens** Bladder senna Pots £6.00

Shrub to 5 m (16 ft) high; naturalised in Britain. A nitrogen-fixing legume. A good hedging and bee plant; the leaves have been used medicinally. Likes full sun and a well-drained soil; hardy to -20°C.

**Cytisus scoparius** *Broom* pots £6.00

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. Very wind-hardy hedging plant providing food for bees and butterflies. Hardy to -20°C.

**Echinacea purpurea** Purple coneflower pots £6.00

Perennial, the roots are now well known for their medicinal properties - strengthening the immune system - and are widely used in herbal medicine. Likes a moist, well-drained soil and sun or part shade; hardy to -35°C. Protect from slugs!

**Glechoma hederacea** Ground ivy pots £5.00

A hardy perennial, low growing and trailing beneath other plants. A good base layer plant in a perennial layer, with aromatic leaves which are medicinal; bees love the flowers.

**Gymnostemma pentaphyllum** *Sweet tea vine* 1 litre pot £6.00

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.

**Hamamelis virginiana** *Witch hazel* Bare root plants £8.00

A large shrub to 5 m (16 ft) high. Bright yellow flowers open in the autumn as the leaves fall. The oily seeds are edible, but the plant is best known for its medicinal leaves and inner bark.

**Lathyrus latifolius** Everlasting pea, Perennial pea. £5.00

A perennial legume of the sweet pea family, with similar colourful flowers, a scrambling tendril climber to 2 m (6 ft) high forming a mass of blue-green foliage and pink flowers; very deep-rooted. A good nitrogen fixer and bee plant.

**Leptospermum scoparium** Tea tree, Manuka. £10.00

Evergreen shrub growing a few m high. Valued as a bee plants for manuka honey and the foliage for its medicinal uses. Hardy to about -5C, may need protection in winter.

**Lespedeza bicolor** Japanese bush clover. £7.00

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.

**Lupinus arboreus** Tree lupin. £6.00

A small or medium sized evergreen shrub from California, naturalised in S.England. Grows to 3 m (10 ft) high within a few years; relatively short-lived. An excellent nitrogen-fixing legume species.

**Potentilla fruticosa** *Goldfinger / Red Ace* Pots, £7.00

Bushy shrub 1m high and 1.5m wide. These varieties have large yellow/red flowers, very good for bees and other beneficial insects.

**Rheum rhaponticum** Siberian rhubarb. £7.00

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.

**Robinia pseudoacacia** False acacia, black locust. £5.00

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

**Silphium perfoliatum** Cup plant. £6.00

Upright herbaceous perennial growing 1-2m high, with yellow flowers. One of the very best attractors of beneficial insects like hoverflies which will eat your aphid pests.

**Symphytum ibericum** *Dwarf comfrey*. 1 litre pots £6.00

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 officinale** *Comfrey* 1L pots £6.00 / Root cuttings £1.20 each sent in spring.

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

**Symphytum x uplandicum** *'Bocking 14'* *Quaker comfrey*, *Russian comfrey*. 1 litre pots £6.00.

Also supplied as root cuttings sent in spring. £1.20 per cutting.

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. 'Bocking 14' is a vigorous clone which is sterile, so it won't self seed.

**Symphytum x uplandicum 'Bocking 4'** Pots: £6.00 / roots cuttings £1.20 sent spring  
A rare high yielding Russian comfrey variety, this one selected for animal fodder production.

**Trachycarpus fortunei** Chusan palm. £8.00

A hardy palm with large, fan-shaped leaves, growing to 12m (40 ft) high in Britain. The flowers, flower buds and terminal buds are all edible. Leathery leaves used for twine and produce a fibre. Hardy to -15°C. Sun or part shade and a well-drained soil.

**Wisteria sinensis** *Chinese wisteria*. Pots, £6.00

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**

Formerly 'Jake's Mycorrhiza 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.

**240g packet** - Enough for 12 large bare root or container grown trees, or up to 120 small hedging trees. £15.00

**1kg tub** - Enough for 50 large bare root or container grown trees, or up to 500 small hedging trees. £58.00

**Rootgrow** as endorsed by the RHS. **Packet (360g): £12.00.** (for 8-10 trees)

# Seed list

## Seed ordering information

Please try and use the seed order form when you order. Because our seeds are mostly from the current season, there will inevitably be a few species which fail to give a good seed crop and thus will be unavailable. In this case, we will send a credit note (redeemable on a future order) for any outstanding amount.

We can send seeds anywhere as long as there are no import restrictions and that no phytosanitary certificate is needed – please make sure you are allowed to import the seeds you are ordering (we can't supply seeds to the USA). Please note that Australia and some other countries have strict quarantine requirements.

Postage is £4.50 for UK orders; £6.00 for European overseas orders (up to £50 in value) / £12 (sent tracked for orders over £50 in value); £8.00 for other overseas orders (up to £50 in value) / £15 (sent tracked for orders over £50 in value)

## Recommended seed treatments

**Stratification** of seeds involves mixing the seed with a moist medium and keeping warm and/or cold for a certain time before sowing. We recommend mixing seeds with moist (not wet) silver sand, using 4 parts or more sand to one of seeds; the mix should be placed in a plastic bag which can be sealed and re-opened. Label the bag well!

Warm stratification means keeping the seed/sand mix at about room temperature, 60-70°F or 15-21°C; cold means keeping the mix at about 40°F (5°C) - a domestic fridge is ideal for small quantities. When cold stratifying over winter, seed/sand mixes can be placed outside in a rodent/bird-proof container (eg. a plastic dustbin). Whenever stratifying seed, check every week or two to see if germination is starting. When it does you will see white roots start to emerge from seeds, and if this happens then the seeds should be sown immediately. If this isn't possible, keep the mix at a temperature just above freezing until you can sow.

**Scarification** of seeds involves softening the hard seed coat in some way to allow water to be imbibed into the seed. The simplest way of achieving this is to give the seeds a hot water soak, putting them into water at about 190°F (88°C) and allowing them to stand for several hours while the water cools. Alternatively, the seeds can be physically rubbed, eg. between two sheets of fine sandpaper - take care not to rub too much.

**Dewaxing** – some seeds are covered in a layer of wax (notably *Myrica* species) which stops the seeds imbibing water and germinating. This must be removed before stratification or sowing – the best way to do this is to rub the seeds between two sheets of coarse sandpaper (do it for periods of a few seconds at a time, then check the seeds – you only want to get rid of the wax and not damage the seeds!)

Seeds which take a long time to germinate are best sown in seed trays or pots, and covered with sand rather than compost. Very small seeds should be sown on the surface of the compost and the tray/pot kept moist by enclosing it in a plastic bag.

Finally, don't give up if seeds don't germinate, or only a few germinate, in the first year - many seeds spread out their germination over more than one year. If the seeds are large enough, check their viability by cutting one in half - the seed embryo inside should be white and solid, and not soft or watery.

After the price of each species in the catalogue, codes are given for the recommended treatment to promote good germination. (Note that using these treatments does not guarantee germination. Seed lots vary in their requirements and these are a general guide only.) The codes used are:

- |    |   |    |  |
|----|---|----|--|
| ND | Not dormant, sow in spring.   | SI | Not dormant, but must be sown immediately. |
| SC | Scarify and sow in spring.  |    |  |
| CS | Cold stratify. Followed by a number of weeks, eg CS 13 = cold stratify 13 weeks (3 months). |    |  |
| WS | Warm stratify. Followed by a number of weeks, eg WS 6 = warm stratify 6 weeks.              |    |  |

Warm stratification can sometimes be followed by cold stratification, eg. WS 13 + CS 13 means 13 weeks warm first then 13 weeks cold stratification.

Assuming an intended sowing date of April 1st, then 4 weeks of stratification should start on 4th March, 6 weeks on 17th February, 8 weeks on 3rd February, 13 weeks on 1st January, 16 weeks on 10th December, 20 weeks on 12th November, 26 weeks on 1st October, etc.

<b>Abies amabilis</b> Pacific fir. A large evergreen tree. The young shoot tips can be used to make a fragrant tea.	<b>089 £2.50</b> (15 seeds) CS4
<b>Abies balsamea</b> Balsam fir. A medium or large evergreen tree. The shoot tips are used to make a tea.	<b>090 £2.50</b> (23 seeds) CS4
<b>Abies grandis</b> Grand fir. The fragrant young shoots are used to make a tea. Young tops used as Xmas trees.	<b>091 £2.50</b> (40 seeds) CS4
<b>Abies nobilis</b> Noble fir. Large evergreen tree. Tops of young trees used as Xmas trees; timber valuable for construction.	<b>091A £2.50</b> (15 seeds) CS4
<b>Acanthopanax senticosus</b> Siberian ginseng. (Syn. Eleutherococcus s.) The roots are used as a ginseng substitute. (25 seeds)	<b>091B £2.50</b> CS26+WS13
<b>Acanthus mollis</b> Bear's breeches. A perennial ground cover, spreading by suckers. The leaves are used medicinally.	<b>091C £2.50</b> (5 seeds) ND
<b>Acca sellowiana</b> (Syn. Feijoa sellowiana) Pineapple guava. Bushy evergreen shrub bears reddish-green edible fruits 5 cm (2") long in hot summers.	<b>091D £2.50</b> (20 seeds) ND
<b>Acer rubrum</b> Red maple. A large tree, a good producer of edible sap; also a bee plant and the source of a blue dye.	<b>098 £2.50</b> (40 seeds) CS4
<b>Acer saccharum</b> Sugar maple. The famous large tree, the sap of which is the source of commercial maple syrup.	<b>099 £2.50</b> (12 seeds) CS13
<b>Achillea millefolium</b> Yarrow. Mat-forming perennial, spreading via rhizomes. Edible leaves, medicinal, bee plant.	<b>099D £2.50</b> (200 seeds) ND
<b>Actinidia arguta</b> Hardy Kiwi. A vigorous climber, bears excellent edible sweet fruits 25 mm (1") across.	<b>100 £2.50</b> (40 seeds) CS13
<b>Actinidia chinensis</b> Smooth kiwi. Climber with large smooth-skinned fruits of excellent flavour	<b>100C £2.50</b> (50 seeds) CS4
<b>Actinidia kolomikta</b> Manchurian gooseberry. A vigorous climber with edible plum-sized fruit. (100 seeds)	<b>101 £2.50</b> WS13+CS13
<b>Agastache foeniculum</b> Anise hyssop. The leaves and flowers are edible raw, with an excellent sweet aniseed flavour.	<b>101B £2.50</b> (50 seeds) ND
<b>Agastache rugosa</b> Korean mint. The leaves are anise-flavoured and used as a flavouring and for teas.	<b>101D £2.50</b> (150 seeds) ND
<b>Akebia quinata</b> Chocolate vine. A climber; semi-evergreen with fragrant flowers. The seed pods it produces in good summers contain a delicious chocolate-like edible pulp.	<b>101F £2.50</b> (8 seeds) CS4
<b>Akebia trifoliata</b> Three leaf akebia. A climber. The sweet pulp from the seeds pods is edible, the leaves are used in teas.	<b>101H £2.50</b> (8 seeds) CS4
<b>Alchemilla mollis</b> Lady's mantle. The leaves, stems and roots are all well known medicinal parts.	<b>101G £2.50</b> (100 seeds) CS4
<b>Alliaria petiolata</b> Garlic mustard. Native hedgerow plant. The leaves are edible with a garlic/mustard flavour.	<b>101J £2.50</b> (20 seeds) ND
<b>Allium babingtonii</b> Babbington leek. Leaves & stems are eaten in the same way as cultivated leeks, also bulbs.	<b>101K £2.50</b> (5 bulbils) ND
<b>Allium carinatum</b> pulchellum Keeled garlic. Bulbous perennial. Edible leaves & flowers – garlic flavour.	<b>101N £2.50</b> (35 seeds) ND
<b>Allium fistulosum</b> Welsh onion. Welsh onion. A hardy perennial forming clumps of onion-flavoured bulbs, and rounded, hollow green leaves.	<b>101V £2.50</b> (50 seeds) ND
<b>Allium moly</b> Golden garlic. Perennial; edible leaves, flowers and bulbs, all with a mild garlic flavour.	<b>101L £2.50</b> (14 sd) WS4+CS4
<b>Allium neapolitanum</b> Daffodil garlic. Perennial with garlic-flavoured bulbs, young leaves (excellent in salads) and flowers.	<b>101M £2.50</b> (20 seeds) ND
<b>Allium schoenoprasum</b> Chives. Usually grown for the edible leaves, excellent raw in salads or cooked	<b>101P £2.50</b> (120 seeds) ND
<b>Allium senescens</b> Ballhead onion. Vigorous bulbous perennial. Edible bulbs, leaves, young shoots.	<b>101R £2.50</b> (20 seeds) ND
<b>Allium sphaerocephalum</b> Round headed garlic. Bulbous perennial; sometimes produces bulbils. Edible bulbs, leaves.	<b>101S £2.50</b> (60 seeds) ND
<b>Allium tuberosum</b> Garlic chives, Chinese chives. Edible leaves with a garlic flavour; also are the bulbs, seeds and flowers.	<b>101Q £2.50</b> (40 seeds) ND
<b>Allium ursinum</b> Ramsons, wild garlic. A perennial woodland plant forming dense carpets of garlic-flavoured foliage from early spring until midsummer.	<b>102 £2.50</b> (100 seeds) CS 13
<b>Alnus cordata</b> Italian Alder. A medium nitrogen-fixing tree for drier areas. Excellent in windbreaks.	<b>103 £2.50</b> (200 seeds) CS8

<b>Alnus glutinosa</b> <i>Common or European alder</i> . One of the best nitrogen-fixing species to use in damp or wet areas with good light. Excellent in hedges and windbreaks.	<b>104 £2.50</b> (350 seeds) CS8
<b>Alnus incana</b> <i>Grey alder</i> . Nitrogen-fixing like other alders. It is a good early bee plant	<b>104C £2.50</b> (100 seeds) CS8
<b>Alnus rubra</b> <i>Red alder</i> . Another nitrogen-fixing, large, fast-growing tree which makes an excellent windbreak.	<b>104F £2.50</b> (250 seeds) CS8
<b>Alnus sinuata</b> <i>Sitka alder</i> . One of the smaller alders, it fixes nitrogen and makes some of it available to other plants.	<b>104H £2.50</b> (100 seeds) CS8
<b>Alnus viridis</b> <i>Green alder</i> . A medium shrub, an excellent nitrogen-fixer, suitable for hedges and windbreaks.	<b>105 £2.50</b> (90 seeds) CS8
<b>Amelanchier alnifolia</b> <i>Saskatoon, Regent serviceberry</i> . Bears tasty, sweet blue-black fruit about 1/2" (12 mm) across.	<b>106 £2.50</b> (50 sd) WS4+CS16
<b>Amelanchier canadensis</b> <i>Serviceberry</i> . A large shrub bearing edible sweet bluish fruits.	<b>106C £2.50</b> (80 seeds) CS20
<b>Amelanchier lamarckii</b> <i>Apple serviceberry</i> . Bears good crops of sweet, tasty, succulent, apple-flavoured fruits.	<b>107 £2.50</b> (50 sd) WS4+CS16
<b>Amorpha fruticosa</b> <i>False indigo</i> . A medium nitrogen-fixing shrub. legume.	<b>107C £2.50</b> (150 seeds) CS2
<b>Angelica archangelica</b> <i>Angelica</i> . a large biennial. Stems are edible, often candied. All parts are used medicinally.	<b>107E £2.50</b> (80 sds) WS4+CS4
<b>Anthriscus sylvestris</b> <i>Cow parsley, wood chervil</i> . Leaves are used as a herb – chervil flavour.	<b>107F £2.50</b> ND
<b>Aquilegia vulgaris</b> <i>Columbine</i> . Perennial to 1.1 m (4 ft) high. The flowers are edible - sweet, rich in nectar, and the leaves are edible too,	<b>107H £2.50</b> (200 Seeds) CS13
<b>Aralia chinensis</b> <i>Chinese angelica tree</i> . A large shrub; young shoots are edible (cooked) with an angelica flavour.	<b>107M £2.50</b> (400 seeds) CS13
<b>Aralia elata</b> <i>Japanese angelica tree</i> . A large prickly shrub, young cooked shoots are edible, with an Angelica flavour.	<b>108 £2.50</b> (100 seeds) CS 13
<b>Arbutus unedo</b> <i>Strawberry tree</i> . A small bushy evergreen tree, produces abundant red strawberry-like fruits 20 mm across with a delicate flavour.	<b>110 £2.50</b> (50 seeds) ND
<b>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</b> <i>Bearberry, Kinnikinnick</i> . A prostrate evergreen shrub; fruits are edible.	<b>110F £2.50</b> (20 seeds) SC
<b>Aronia melanocarpa</b> <i>Black chokeberry</i> . A shrub which bears lots of black fruits, 7 mm across with a good flavour cooked.	<b>111 £2.50</b> (150 seeds) CS 13
<b>Artemisia dracunculus</b> <i>Tarragon</i> . Perennial, source of the familiar herb	<b>111C £2.50</b> (300 seeds) ND
<b>Artemisia vulgaris</b> <i>Mugwort</i> . European perennial, mainly used for the medicinal leaves and shoots.	<b>111F £2.50</b> (500 seeds) ND
<b>Asclepias incarnata</b> <i>Swamp milkweed</i> . Perennial. A fibre is produced from the stems, and the seed floss is water-repellent and formerly used in life jackets.	<b>111G £2.50</b> (30 seeds) ND
<b>Asclepias speciosa</b> <i>Showy milkweed</i> . A vigorous perennial. See A.incarnata details for uses.	<b>111J £2.50</b> (10 seeds) ND
<b>Asclepias syriaca</b> <i>Common milkweed</i> . A perennial growing 1 m (3 ft). See A.incarnata details for uses	<b>111H £2.50</b> (300 seeds) ND
<b>Asclepias tuberosa</b> <i>Butterfly weed, Pleurisy root</i> . A tuberous perennial. See A.incarnata details for uses.	<b>111L £2.50</b> (25 seeds) ND
<b>Asimina triloba</b> <i>Pawpaw</i> . A large shrub reaching up to 12 m (40 ft) high with large bottle-shaped fruits of fine flavour. Needs a moist, sunny position in Britain.	<b>112 £2.50</b> (5 seeds) CS13
<b>Asperula odorata</b> <i>Sweet woodruff</i> . Flowers are edible in salads and the leaves as a flavouring.	<b>112A £2.50</b> (40 seeds) CS13
<b>Astragalus glycyphyllos</b> <i>Milk vetch</i> . A perennial n-fixing legume; used medicinally and for fodder.	<b>112C £2.50</b> (100 seeds) SC
<b>Atriplex canescens</b> <i>Saltbush, Grey sage brush</i> . An evergreen shrub. The leaves and shoots make an excellent spinach, and the seeds are also edible cooked.	<b>113 £2.50</b> (40 seeds) ND
<b>Atriplex halimus</b> <i>Tree purslane, Mediterranean salt bush</i> . An evergreen shrub to 2m (7 ft) high but often smaller. The leaves and shoots are excellent lightly cooked.	<b>114 £2.50</b> (30 seeds) ND
<b>Berberis darwinii</b> <i>Darwin's barberry</i> . An evergreen shrub, bears an abundance of edible fruits in early summer.	<b>117 £2.50</b> (100 seeds) CS17
<b>Berberis lycium</b> <i>Indian barberry</i> . A semi-evergreen shrub, bears edible juicy purple fruits with a good acid flavour.	<b>118 £2.50</b> (80 seeds) CS 8

<b>Berberis vulgaris</b> 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 .	<b>119 £2.50</b> (40 seeds) CS8)
<b>Berberis wilsonii</b> Wilson's barberry. A dense spiny shrub to 1 m (3 ft) high with edible fruits (acid and lemony)	<b>119C £2.50</b> (50 seeds) CS8
<b>Betula lenta</b> Sweet birch. Large tree. The sap is edible when tapped; the bark has been used for roofing etc.	<b>119H £2.50</b> (500 seeds) CS4
<b>Betula papyrifera</b> Paper birch, Canoe birch. Bark used for waterproof wrappings, torches, baskets, paper and roof linings.	<b>120 £2.50</b> (350 seeds) CS4
<b>Betula pendula</b> Silver birch. Edible parts include the leaves, sap (tapped in the same way as maples), and inner bark.	<b>120C £2.50</b> (400 seeds) CS4
<b>Betula pubescens</b> Downy Birch. Edible parts include the leaves, sap (tapped in the same way as maples), and inner bark.	<b>120F £2.50</b> (500 seeds) CS4
<b>Broussonetia papyrifera</b> Paper mulberry. A rounded small tree, bears sweet edible orange-red fruits in autumn.	<b>120B £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Bunias orientalis</b> Turkish rocket. A robust hardy perennial with edible leaves (cooked) and flower heads / flowers (raw or cooked).	<b>120M £2.50</b> (12 seeds) ND
<b>Buxus sempervirens</b> Box. Small bushy evergreen tree. Has valuable very hard timber and medicinal leaves.	<b>120N £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS26
<b>Calamintha nepeta</b> Calamint savory, Lesser calamint. The leaves are used as a mint flavouring and for teas.	<b>120T £2.50</b> (30 seeds) ND
<b>Calluna vulgaris</b> Ling, Heather. The flower heads and young shoots are used to make a tea and beer.	<b>120H £2.50</b> (200 seeds) CS 20
<b>Calycanthus floridus</b> Carolina allspice, Spicebush. Has aromatic leaves and bark usable as cinnamon flavouring.	<b>121 £2.50</b> (8 seeds) CS 13
<b>Camassia quamash</b> Quamash. Bulbous perennial; the bulbs are edible, usually cooked, with a chestnut flavour.	<b>120X £2.50</b> (40 seeds)
<b>Campanula rapunculoides</b> Creeping bellflower. Has pleasant edible leaves, and a nice edible root (raw or cooked).	<b>121H £2.50</b> (1000 seeds) ND
<b>Campanula rapunculus</b> Rampion. Formerly grown for its edible roots (raw or cooked - sweet).	<b>121L £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Caragana arborescens</b> Siberian pea shrub. A large leguminous shrub from Siberia, reaching 6 m (20 ft) high. The seeds and young pods are edible when cooked.	<b>122 £2.50</b> (50 seeds) SC
<b>Ceanothus sanguineus</b> Oregon tea. A nitrogen-fixing shrub. The leaves are used to make a tea. Bees love the flowers.	<b>122E £2.50</b> (100 seeds) SC
<b>Celastrus orbiculatus</b> Bittersweet. A vigorous climber; the plant is medicinal and can also be used for facade insulation.	<b>122M £2.50</b> (80 seeds) CS13
<b>Celtis australis</b> European Hackberry, Nettle tree. Produces edible fruits (1 cm, 0.4" across) and seeds.	<b>122P £2.50</b> (10 seeds) CS13
<b>Centranthus ruber</b> Jupiter's beard, Red valerian. The young leaves are edible raw or cooked (a broad bean flavour).	<b>122S £2.50</b> (30 seeds) ND
<b>Cephalotaxus fortunei</b> Chinese plum yew. A large evergreen shrub. The large fruits are edible, being sweet with a butterscotch-resin flavour. Shade tolerant.	<b>123 £2.50</b> (10 seeds) CS 13
<b>Cephalotaxus harringtonia var.drupacea</b> Japanese plum yew. Evergreen bushy shrub. The fruits are edible, sweet with a butterscotch-resin flavour. Shade tolerant.	<b>124 £2.50</b> (10 seeds) CS 13
<b>Ceratonia siliqua</b> Carob. Small evergreen tree, a nitrogen-fixing legume, it produces the well known carob beans which are edible, as are the young pods.	<b>124D £2.50</b> (30 seeds) SC
<b>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</b> Katsura tree. The timber is highly valued for joinery, cabinet work, furniture etc.	<b>124F £2.50</b> (200 seeds) ND
<b>Cercis canadensis</b> Redbud. The flowers are edible raw (nice in salads), the buds pickled or cooked.	<b>125 £2.50</b> (50 seeds) SC+CS8
<b>Cercis occidentalis</b> California redbud, Western redbud. The flowers can be eaten in salads, and bees love the flowers.	<b>125B £2.50</b> (35 seeds) ND
<b>Cercis siliquastrum</b> Judas tree. The flowers are edible raw in salads, the flower buds may be pickled like capers.	<b>125C £2.50</b> (50 seeds) SC+CS8
<b>Chaenomeles cathayensis</b> Chinese/ Cathay Quince. A shrub, bears aromatic fruits which are very large - 10-15 cm (4-6") long - and can be eaten cooked.	<b>125T £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS13
<b>Chaenomeles japonica</b> Japonica, Dwarf quince. A small shrub, bears fragrant, edible fruits 1½" (40 mm) across (best cooked), freely produced.	<b>126 £2.50</b> (80 seeds) CS 13

<b>Chamaemelum nobile</b> <i>Roman chamomile</i> . Widely used medicinally - mostly the flowers, also the essential oil and herb.	<b>126A £2.50</b> (500 seeds) ND
<b>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</b> <i>Good king Henry</i> . The leaves and young shoots make a good spinach when cooked.	<b>126F £2.50</b> (30 seeds) ND
<b>Chimonanthus praecox</b> <i>Wintersweet</i> . The flowers are edible - used for flavouring and to make a tea, also medicinally.	<b>126M £2.50</b> (5 sds) WS13+CS13
<b>Cladrastis lutea</b> <i>Yellow wood</i> . As well as being a nitrogen-fixing legume, a yellow dye is obtained from the wood.	<b>126P £2.50</b> (8 seeds) SC
<b>Claytonia sibirica</b> ( <i>Montia sibirica</i> ) <i>Siberian purslane</i> . The leaves are edible, raw (an excellent salad plant – beet flavour).	<b>126T £2.50</b> (25 seeds) ND
<b>Colutea arborescens</b> <i>Bladder senna</i> . A nitrogen-fixing legume. A good hedging and bee plant.	<b>127C £2.50</b> (100 seeds) SC
<b>Cornus canadensis</b> <i>Creeping dogwood, Dwarf cornel</i> . Spreading perennial, making an excellent ground cover in shade. (25 seeds)	<b>127H £2.50</b> WS13+CS13
<b>Cornus capitata</b> <i>Bentham's cornel</i> . Bears large edible fruits, up to 25 mm (1") across, which look like strawberries.	<b>127J £2.50</b> (25 seeds) CS8
<b>Cornus kousa chinensis</b> <i>Chinese dogwood</i> . The fruits, about 20 mm in diameter, are edible with sweet, juicy, pulp.	<b>128 £2.50</b> (10 seeds) CS 14
<b>Cornus mas</b> <i>Cornelian cherry</i> . A small tree/ large shrub. The cherry-like fruits are edible (raw, cooked or dried) with a plum flavour when fully ripe.	<b>129 £2.50</b> (30 seeds) CS 23
<b>Cornus officinalis</b> <i>Japanese cornelian cherry</i> . A small tree, closely related to <i>C.mas</i> . It bears edible cherry-like fruits.	<b>129B £2.50</b> (6 seeds) CS23
<b>Coronilla emerus</b> <i>Scorpion senna</i> . A good nitrogen-fixing shrub, and the plant is used medicinally.	<b>129D £2.50</b> (30 seeds) SC
<b>Crambe cordifolia</b> <i>Colewort</i> . A perennial brassica. The young leaves and shoots are edible, usually as a cooked vegetable.	<b>129G £2.50</b> (12 seeds) ND
<b>Crataegus arnoldiana</b> A small tree, bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits in early autumn. (25 seeds)	<b>129M £2.50</b> WS13+CS13
<b>Crataegus durobrivensis</b> A rare tree. It bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits, 16 mm (0.7") across.	<b>130D £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS13
<b>Crataegus ellwangeriana</b> A rare tree. It bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits, 20 mm (0.8") across.	<b>130E £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS13
<b>Crataegus mollis</b> <i>Red haw</i> . The red fruits are borne in large clusters; they are edible, 12-25 mm (½-1") across.	<b>130H £2.50</b> (16 seeds) CS13
<b>Crataegus monogyna</b> <i>Hawthorn, Quick, May</i> . The familiar native small tree. The young leaves are edible - raw in salads or in teas, and the fruits are edible. (25 seeds)	<b>130L £2.50</b> WS13+CS26
<b>Crataegus oxycantha</b> <i>Midland hawthorn</i> . The other native <i>Crataegus</i> to Britain, this is similar to the hawthorn but is smaller and has fewer thorns. (25 seeds)	<b>130N £2.50</b> WS13+CS26
<b>Crataegus tanacetifolia</b> <i>Syrian haw</i> . Bears aromatic, orange-red edible fruits, up to 2.45 cm (1") across, of good flavour.	<b>130P £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS13
<b>Cryptotaenia japonica f.atropurpurea</b> <i>Mitsuba</i> . Japanese parsley. A hardy perennial with reddish-purple leaves, and valuable as a salad plant and herb.	<b>130Q £2.50</b> (25 seeds) ND
<b>Cupressus macrocarpa</b> <i>Monterey cypress</i> . Good windbreak and shelterbelt trees, especially near the coast.	<b>130R £2.50</b> (100 seeds) CS4
<b>Cynara cardunculus</b> <i>Cardoon</i> . The blanched leaf stalks & unopened flower buds (like artichokes) are eaten cooked.	<b>130T £2.50</b> (12 seeds) ND
<b>Cynara scolymus</b> <i>Globe artichoke</i> . Usually grown for the edible flower receptacles; also edible are the blanched shoots.	<b>130W £2.50</b> (20 seeds) ND
<b>Cytisus scoparius</b> <i>Broom</i> . Nitrogen-fixing legume; several dyes are obtained from the plant, which provides food for bees.	<b>131 £2.50</b> (100 seeds) SC
<b>Daphne mezereon</b> <i>Mezereon</i> . The bark, fruits and roots are all used medicinally (NB: poisonous!) and also provide dyes.	<b>131A £2.50</b> (12 seeds) CS8
<b>Decaisnea fargesii</b> <i>Blue bean</i> . Bears remarkable metallic-blue seed pods with a sweet edible pulp within - melon flavoured.	<b>131C £2.50</b> (6 seeds) CS16
<b>Diospyros lotus</b> <i>Date plum</i> . A medium-sized tree from E.Asia, bearing yellow or purple edible fruits having an excellent rich flavour when fully ripe.	<b>132 £2.50</b> (10 seeds) CS4
<b>Diospyros virginiana</b> <i>American persimmon</i> . A wide-spreading tree growing to 18 m (60 ft) high. Bears excellent edible sweet fruits which hang well on the tree.	<b>133 £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS13

<b>Mahonia repens</b> <i>Creeping barberry, Creeping Oregon grape.</i> Edible fruits, excellent ground cover.	<b>154 £2.50</b> (50 seeds) CS17
<b>Duchesnea indica</b> Perennial, usually evergreen, bears edible red fruits with crunchy seeds like poppy seeds.	<b>135B £2.50</b> (50 seeds) ND
<b>Echinacea purpurea</b> Purple coneflower. The medicinal roots are well known - strengthening the immune system.	<b>135D £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Elaeagnus angustifolia</b> Russian olive, Oleaster. A large deciduous shrub, a nitrogen-fixer which bears edible silvery-amber, oval fruits, ½" (12 mm) across.	<b>136 £2.50</b> (50 seeds) ND
<b>Elaeagnus multiflora</b> Cherry elaeagnus, Goumi. A shrub to 2m (7 ft) high, nitrogen-fixing and producing an abundance of large cherry-sized dark red edible fruits.	<b>138 £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS8
<b>Elaeagnus umbellata</b> Autumn olive. A large, spreading, vigorous shrub to 5m (16 ft) high; nitrogen-fixing and bears pale red, juicy, edible fruits in autumn. (50 seeds)	<b>139 £2.50</b> WS4+CS10
<b>Ephedra nevadensis</b> Mormon tea. The sweet fruits are eaten as are the cooked seeds; the stems are used to make a tea.	<b>139A £2.50</b> (30 seeds)
<b>Eryngium campestre</b> Field eryngo, Snakeroot. The young shoots are cooked and eaten, and the roots cooked or candied.	<b>139P £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Eupatorium perfoliatum</b> Boneset, Throughwort. Widely used as a medicinal plant, with the leaves and stems used.	<b>139E £2.50</b> (30 seeds) ND
<b>Filipendula ulmaria</b> Meadowsweet. Perennial umbellifer. The leaves can be used for tea, the flowers for wine and the roots cooked and eaten; aerial parts are medicinal,	<b>139G £2.50</b> (500 seeds) CS13
<b>Foeniculum vulgare</b> Fennel. All parts have the well-known anise flavour and can be used for flavouring and teas.	<b>139H £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Fragaria vesca</b> Wild strawberry, woodland strawberry. A low growing semi-evergreen perennial groundcover, spreading and rooting. Bears small but very tasty fruits.	<b>139J £2.50</b> (400 seeds) CS4
<b>Galium verum</b> Lady's bedstraw. Used medicinally and to curdle milk. All parts give dyes. Bee and butterfly plant.	<b>139M £2.50</b> (500 seeds) ND
<b>Genista tinctoria</b> Dyer's greenweed. Dwarf shrub, a nitrogen-fixer. All aerial parts are used medicinally and for dyeing.	<b>140C £2.50</b> (30 seeds) CS4
<b>Gentiana lutea</b> Yellow gentian. Well known as a source of edible rhizomes - used commercially in various liqueurs. (25 seeds)	<b>140D £2.50</b> WS4+CS4
<b>Gleditsia triacanthos</b> Honey locust. Seed pods which contain seeds in a sweet edible pulp; nitrogen-fixer.	<b>142 £2.50</b> (50 seeds) SC
<b>Glycyrrhiza echinata</b> Russian liquorice. Roots are edible raw - they are the source of Russian and German liquorice.	<b>142C £2.50</b> (20 seeds) SC
<b>Glycyrrhiza glabra</b> Liquorice. Roots are edible raw - they are the source of common liquorice. Nitrogen fixer.	<b>142F £2.50</b> (35 seeds) SC
<b>Halesia carolina</b> (H.tetraptera) Snowdrop tree, Wild olive. Edible white flowers in spring are followed by edible pear-shaped, four-winged fruits (when young).	<b>142J £2.50</b> (5 seeds) CS13
<b>Hamamelis virginiana</b> Witch hazel. Best known for its medicinal leaves and inner bark. Branches are used for divining.	<b>142L £2.50</b> (10 seeds) CS34
<b>Helianthus maximiliani</b> Maximilian sunflower. Produces edible tubers (a perennial artichoke).	<b>142Q £2.50</b> (70 seeds) ND
<b>Hemerocallis minor</b> Grassleaf daylily. Has edible flowers, young leaves & shoots cooked; ground cover.	<b>142S £2.50</b> (5 seeds) ND
<b>Herniaria glabra</b> Rupturewort. Evergreen perennial; leaves and flowering shoots have long been used medicinally.	<b>142P £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Hibiscus syriacus</b> Mallow. The young leaves and flowers are used in teas, and the flowers for dyeing.	<b>142N £2.50</b> (100 seeds) CS16
<b>Hippophae rhamnoides</b> Sea buckthorn. Produces abundant fruits which are edible (cooked and sweetened) - they are very high in Vitamins A & C. Nitrogen-fixing.	<b>143 £2.50</b> (150 seeds) CS17
<b>Hippophae salicifolia</b> Willow-leaved sea buckthorn. Fruits are edible (usually cooked - acid raw). Dioecious.	<b>143B £2.50</b> (40 seeds) CS 16
<b>Hovenia dulcis</b> Japanese raisin tree. The enlarged fruit stalks are edible, being sweet, succulent, with a raisin-like flavour.	<b>143C £2.50</b> (25 seeds) SC
<b>Hypericum androsaemum</b> Tutsan. Bees love the flowers and the plant is used medicinally like St Johns Wort.	<b>143E £2.50</b> (200 seeds) ND
<b>Hypericum calycinum</b> Makes a good ground cover. Likes a well drained soil and sun; loved by bees.	<b>143T £2.50</b> (100 seeds) CS4
<b>Hypericum perforatum</b> St John's wort. A long-used medicinal plant, now popular again; also a good dye plant.	<b>143G £2.50</b> (500 seeds)

<b>Hyssopus officinalis</b> <i>Hyssop</i> . Leaves are used as a flavouring; the flowers are edible, attracts bees and butterflies.	<b>143J £2.50</b> (250 seeds) ND
<b>Ilex aquifolium</b> <i>Holly</i> . The wood burns well when green, though it is also valued for inlay work, veneers, etc. Also a bee plant. Grows in deep shade. (20 seeds)	<b>143F £2.50</b> WS12+CS40+WS12
<b>Juncus inflexus</b> <i>Hard rush</i> . The stems are used for basketry and matting. Makes good water fowl fodder and cover.	<b>143H £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Juniperus communis</b> <i>Juniper</i> . Yields edible fruit used in gin. Also used as a nurse shrub and in hedges. Dioecious (40 seeds)	<b>144 £2.50</b> WS13+CS13
<b>Juniperus sabina</b> <i>Savin</i> . The needles and essential oil from the branches are used medicinally (NS: poisonous!).	<b>144B £2.50</b> (8 d.b.) WS4+CS13
<b>Juniperus scopulorum</b> <i>Rocky mountain juniper</i> . The fruits (pea sized) are edible raw or cooked, and roasted for coffee. (80 seeds)	<b>144D £2.50</b> WS13+CS13
<b>Juniperus virginiana</b> <i>Eastern red cedar, Pencil cedar</i> . The small blue fruits are edible, while the leaves are medicinal.	<b>144C £2.50</b> (100 seeds) CS8
<b>Koelreuteria paniculata</b> <i>Golden rain tree</i> . The leaves and roasted seeds are edible; the flowers are used medicinally.	<b>144H £2.50</b> (30 sd) WS13+CS26
<b>Laburnum anagyroides</b> <i>Golden chain, Laburnum</i> . The timber is one of the hardest and heaviest of all European trees.	<b>144L £2.50</b> (50 seeds) SC
<b>Larix decidua</b> <i>Larch</i> . The needles and bark provide dyes. The timber is highly valued for construction etc.	<b>144J £2.50</b> (30 seeds) CS4
<b>Lavandula angustifolia</b> <i>Lavender</i> . Well known for its medicinal leaves and flowers, and the oil from the flowers.	<b>144Q £2.50</b> (200 seeds) ND
<b>Leonurus cardiaca</b> <i>Motherwort</i> . The leaves and stems are used medicinally and provide a green dye. Bee plant.	<b>144V £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Lepedeza bicolor</b> <i>Bush clover</i> . Esteemed as a fodder and green manure plant (n-fixing) and a good bee plant.	<b>144N £2.50</b> (40 seeds) SC
<b>Levisticum officinale</b> <i>Lovage</i> . All parts have a yeasty-celery flavour and make a good celery-substitute.	<b>144S £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Libocedrus decurrens</b> <i>Incense cedar</i> . The timber is very durable and highly valued for construction, furniture, sleepers.	<b>144T £2.50</b> (30 seeds) CS4
<b>Lindera benzoin</b> <i>Spice bush, Wild allspice</i> . All parts usable as an allspice flavouring; the leaves are used to make a tea.	<b>145 £2.50</b> (10 seeds) CS14
<b>Liriodendron tulipifera</b> <i>Tulip tree</i> . The timber is valued for construction, roof shingles, fencing etc.	<b>145F £2.50</b> (15 seeds) CS26
<b>Lonicera periclymenum</b> <i>Honeysuckle</i> . A vigorous climber, growing high into trees. Stems are used for basketry, flowers & leaves are medicinal. Sun or part shade.	<b>145M £2.50</b> (50 seeds) CS13
<b>Lotus corniculatus</b> <i>Bird's foot trefoil</i> . A bee plant, fodder plant, and has medicinal flowers. Nitrogen-fixing.	<b>145T £2.50</b> (100 seeds) SC
<b>Lupinus arboreus</b> <i>Tree lupin</i> . A bee plant, dune stabiliser and the flowers yield a yellow dye. Nitrogen-fixing.	<b>146 £2.50</b> (100 seeds) SC
<b>Lupinus perennis</b> <i>Wild lupin</i> . An excellent nitrogen-fixing legume which also accumulates other minerals.	<b>146C £2.50</b> (20 seeds) SC
<b>Lycium barbarum</b> <i>Goji, Box thorn, Common matrimony vine</i> . Bears edible fruits of liquorice flavour (eaten fresh and dried); also has edible young shoots.	<b>147 £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Maackia amurensis</b> Used in reforestation as a green manure tree. . Nitrogen-fixing.	<b>148 £2.50</b> (15 seeds) SC
<b>Maclura pomifera</b> <i>Osage orange</i> . Dyes, rubber and medicinal products can all be obtained from the fruits.	<b>149 £2.50</b> (25 seeds) CS4
<b>Magnolia kobus</b> <i>Kobus magnolia</i> . The flowers and flower buds are edible cooked, and the leaves are used as a flavouring.	<b>150 £2.50</b> (6 seeds) CS13
<b>Magnolia virginiana</b> <i>Sweet bay, Swamp bay</i> . Leaves used for flavouring. The roots and bark have medicinal uses.	<b>151 £2.50</b> (6 seeds) CS6
<b>Mahonia aquifolium</b> <i>Oregon grape</i> . Bears edible fruits – cooked & sweetened. An excellent ground cover and bee plant.	<b>152 £2.50</b> (150 seeds) CS17
<b>Mahonia japonica</b> Like other Mahonias, it bears edible fruits which are 9 mm across, on the acid side.	<b>152A £2.50</b> (50 seeds) CS17
<b>Mahonia nervosa</b> <i>Water holly, Oregon grape</i> . The fruits are edible as are the flowers ; ground cover and bee plant.	<b>153 £2.50</b> (50 seeds) CS17

<b>Malva alcea</b> Hollyhock mallow. The leaves and flowers are excellent in salads with a mild flavour.	<b>153A £2.50</b> (30 seeds) ND
<b>Malva moschata</b> Musk mallow. The leaves and flowers are excellent in salads with a mild flavour.	<b>153B £2.50</b> (30 seeds) ND
<b>Malva sylvestris</b> Common mallow. The leaves and flowers are excellent in salads with a mild flavour.	<b>153D £2.50</b> (30 seeds) ND
<b>Marrubium vulgare</b> Hoarhound. The leaves and essential oil are used as a flavouring in liqueurs. Also medicinal.	<b>153M £2.50</b> (200 seeds) ND
<b>Melissa officinalis</b> Lemon balm. The familiar lemon-scented leaves are excellent as a flavouring, in salads and teas.	<b>154B £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Mentha longifolia</b> Horsemint. Edible leaves, flowering tops, and essential oil as a flavouring. Good ground.	<b>154C £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Mentha x piperita</b> Peppermint. The familiar hybrid mint used for flavouring, herb teas etc.	<b>154H £2.50</b> (200 seeds) ND
<b>Mentha pulegium</b> Pennyroyal. Leaves are used as a flavouring and the plant is a well-known medicinal herb.	<b>154E £2.50</b> (500 seeds) ND
<b>Mentha spicata</b> Spearmint, Green mint. The familiar mint found in garden herb beds.	<b>154L £2.50</b> (200 seeds) ND
<b>Mentha suaveolens</b> Apple mint, Round-leaved mint. Leaves are used for flavouring, bees love the flowers.	<b>154D £2.50</b> (200 seeds) ND
<b>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</b> Dawn redwood. Has very valuable timber, similar to that from the other redwood species.	<b>154G £2.50</b> (100 seeds) CS4
<b>Micromeria thymifolia</b> It has very aromatic leaves with a minty-thyme flavour, used for flavouring and to make teas.	<b>154M £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Monarda didyma</b> Sweet bergamot, Oswego tea. The leaves can be used as a flavouring or for tea. Bee plant.	<b>154P £2.50</b> (50 seeds) ND
<b>Montia</b> - see Claytonia	
<b>Morus alba</b> White mulberry. Bears sweet edible fruits (not always white) which can also be dried or made into wine.	<b>154F £2.50</b> (100 seeds) CS16
<b>Morus alba tatarica</b> Russian mulberry. The hardiest mulberry, sweet fruits are edible.	<b>155 £2.50</b> (100 seeds) CS13
<b>Morus nigra</b> Black mulberry. The fruits are sweet and edible with a good flavour.	<b>155C £2.50</b> (100 seeds) CS16
<b>Myrica californica</b> Californian wax myrtle / bayberry. The leaves are used as a flavouring and made into a tea. The waxy covering of the fruit makes candles.	<b>155E £2.50</b> (20 sd) dewax+CS4
<b>Myrica cerifera</b> Wax myrtle. The leaves are used as a flavouring and made into a tea. The waxy covering of the fruit can be melted off and used for candles and soaps.	<b>155F £2.50</b> (35 sd) dewax+CS8
<b>Myrica pensylvanica</b> Northern bayberry. The leaves are used as a flavouring and made into a tea. The waxy covering of the fruit is used to make aromatic candles.	<b>155H £2.50</b> (30 sd)
<b>Myrtus communis</b> Myrtle. The fruits, leaves, flower buds and the oil from buds/leaves are all edible, used as a flavouring.	<b>156 £2.50</b> (25 seeds) ND
<b>Myrtus ugni</b> (Syn. Ugni molinae) Chilean guava. Bears fruits with a very good strawberry flavour in late autumn.	<b>155T £2.50</b> (100 seeds) CS6
<b>Nasturtium officinale</b> Watercress. You'll know that the leaves are edible, with a strong peppery flavour.	<b>156A £2.50</b> (20 seeds) ND
<b>Olea europaea</b> Olive. Source of the fruits which are usually pickled, and the oil from fruits used for all culinary purposes.	<b>156G £2.50</b> (10 seeds) ND
<b>Origanum vulgare</b> Oregano, Pot marjoram. Leaves are used as a culinary herb, as is the essential oil from them.	<b>156B £2.50</b> (40 seeds) ND
<b>Ostrya carpinifolia</b> Hop hornbeam. The wood is hard, very tough, and close grained - used for carpentry and charcoal. (25 seeds)	<b>156P £2.50</b> WS13+CS13
<b>Oxydendrum arboreum</b> Sorrel tree. The leaves are edible, being quite tender with an excellent mild lemony sorrel flavour.	<b>156C £2.50</b> (500 seeds) ND
<b>Oxyria digyna</b> Mountain sorrel. The leaves are edible raw in salads, with an excellent lemony flavour and succulent texture.	<b>156F £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Parthenium integrifolium</b> Wild quinine. Leaves are used medicinally to treat fevers.	<b>156R £2.50</b> (10 seeds) ND

<b>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</b> <i>Virginia creeper</i> . The fruits yield a dye, while the stems are used for basketry; bee plant.	<b>156H £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS12
<b>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</b> <i>Japanese ivy, Boston ivy</i> . Branches are used for basketry, bees like the flowers.	<b>156Q £2.50</b> (25 seeds) CS12
<b>Passiflora caerulea</b> <i>Blue passion flower</i> . Bears orange-red fruits used as a flavouring (especially the tasty fruit pulp).	<b>156L £2.50</b> (25 seeds) CS4
<b>Paulownia tomentosa</b> <i>Empress tree, Foxglove tree</i> . Widely grown in China and elsewhere as a fast growing timber tree.	<b>156M £2.50</b> (5000 seeds) ND
<b>Phellodendron amurense</b> <i>Amur cork tree</i> . The bark yields a yellow dye. A good bee plant, with timber valued for joinery.	<b>156N £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS4
<b>Phormium tenax</b> <i>New Zealand flax</i> . These leaves produce a strong fibre suitable for ropes, paper etc. and fresh for twine.	<b>158 £2.50</b> (50 seeds) ND
<b>Phragmites australis</b> <i>Reed</i> . An excellent water purifier, the stems are used for thatching and craft uses.	<b>158A £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Physalis alkekengi</b> <i>Chinese lantern, Japanese lantern, Winter cherry</i> . The are edible with a tomato-strawberry flavour.	<b>158B £2.50</b> (50 seeds) ND
<b>Phytolacca americana</b> <i>Pokeweed</i> . A medicinal plant (roots used); the fruits furnish a red ink and dye. Bee plant.	<b>158D £2.50</b> (40 seeds) ND
<b>Pimpinella saxifrage</b> <i>Burnet saxifrage</i> . The young leaves and shoots are eaten in salads, the seeds as a condiment.	<b>158F £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Pinus armandii</b> <i>Armand's pine, Chinese white pine</i> . Bears edible seeds, up to 13 mm (0.5") long - fruits well in Britain.	<b>158L £2.50</b> (5 seeds) CS13
<b>Pinus cembra</b> <i>Arolla pine, Swiss stone pine</i> . Seeds from cones are ½" (12 mm) long and edible. (20 seeds)	<b>159 £2.50</b> WS13+CS13
<b>Pinus jeffreyi</b> <i>Jeffrey pine</i> . The seeds are edible and quite large, 10-15 mm long. Grows well and bears cones in Britain.	<b>159K £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS8
<b>Pinus koraiensis</b> <i>Korean nut pine</i> . The seeds from cones are ½" (12 mm) long and edible.	<b>162 £2.50</b> (6 seeds) CS13
<b>Pinus nigra austriaca</b> <i>Austrian pine</i> . Used as a shelterbelt tree, and as a major forestry tree.	<b>159L £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS4
<b>Pinus nigra corsicana</b> <i>Corsican pine</i> . Used as a shelterbelt tree, and as a major forestry tree.	<b>159M £2.50</b> (30 seeds) CS4
<b>Pinus pinaster</b> <i>Maritime pine</i> . Bears edible seeds, 10 mm (0.4") long. Used for shelterbelts and stabilising sand dunes.	<b>159P £2.50</b> (15 seeds) CS4
<b>Pinus pinea</b> <i>Umbrella pine, Stone pine</i> . Bears large edible seeds. The shoot tips are used to make a tea.	<b>163 £2.50</b> (10 seeds) CS 0-4
<b>Pinus pumila</b> <i>Dwarf Siberian pine</i> . The seeds, up to 10 x 7 mm in size, are edible and easily harvested.	<b>159R £2.50</b> (10 seeds) CS18
<b>Pinus radiata</b> <i>Monterey pine</i> . A major forestry and agroforestry tree (the latter in New Zealand).	<b>159T £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS4
<b>Pinus sylvestris</b> <i>Scots pine</i> . A major forestry tree in Europe. The needles can be used to make a tea.	<b>160E £2.50</b> (65 seeds) CS4
<b>Plantago lanceolata</b> <i>Ribwort plantain</i> . The young leaves can be eaten raw or cooked, also used medicinally.	<b>161A £2.50</b> (50 seeds) ND
<b>Polemonium caeruleum</b> <i>Jacob's ladder</i> . The herb is medicinal; bees love the flowers.	<b>163G £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Polemonium reptans</b> <i>Abscess root</i> . A good ground cover plant, and the dried roots have long been used medicinally.	<b>163H £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Polygonatum odoratum</b> <i>Solomon's Seal</i> . A ground cover with medicinal rhizomes.	<b>163S £2.50</b> (10 seeds) ND
<b>Primula denticulata</b> <i>Drumstick primula</i> . The flowers are edible raw - good in salads. The roots are used medicinally.	<b>164E £2.50</b> (30 seeds) ND
<b>Prunella vulgaris</b> <i>Self heal</i> . The leaves are edible (need washing to remove bitterness) and have many medicinal effects.	<b>164F £2.50</b> (40 seeds) ND
<b>Prunus cerasifera</b> <i>Cherry plum, Myrobalan</i> . Bears yellow or red plum-sized fruits which are edible, sweet and juicy.	<b>165 £2.50</b> (30 sds) WS4+CS20
<b>Prunus laurocerasus</b> <i>Laurel, Cherry laurel</i> . Widely used as a hedging and shelter plant. Bees love the flowers.	<b>165E £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS20
<b>Prunus lusitanica</b> <i>Portuguese cherry laurel</i> . Widely used as a hedging and shelterbelt tree. Bees love the flowers.	<b>165G £2.50</b> (25 seeds) CS20

<b>Prunus mahaleb</b> St Lucie cherry. A useful windbreak and erosion control tree, sometimes used as a rootstock.	<b>165F £2.50</b> (20 sds) WS3+CS26
<b>Prunus serotina</b> Black cherry, Rum cherry. Fruits have long been used to flavour rum and brandy; also medicinally.	<b>165L £2.50</b> (20 sds) WS3+CS26
<b>Prunus tenella</b> Dwarf Russian Almond. Bears fruits in late summer about 25 mm across, with a good flavour.	<b>165P £2.50</b> (10 seeds) CS13
<b>Pseudotsuga menziesii</b> Douglas fir. Very widely grown as a timber tree; the shoot tips are used to make a tea.	<b>165S £2.50</b> (30 seeds) CS4
<b>Pulmonaria officinalis</b> Lungwort. Well known for its medicinal leaves and flowering shoots, a good ground cover plant.	<b>165Y £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS8
<b>Pycnanthemum pilosum</b> Mountain mint. The leaves and flower buds are delightfully minty and used as a flavouring.	<b>165Z £2.50</b> (150 seeds) ND
<b>Pyrus communis</b> Common pear, Wild pear. A dye can be obtained from the leaves and the tree used in shelterbelts.	<b>165X £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS 16
<b>Rheum palmatum</b> Turkish rhubarb. A large rhubarb growing 2 m wide. The leaf stalks are edible like ordinary rhubarb but have a distinct gooseberry flavour.	<b>166N £2.50</b> (20 seeds) ND
<b>Rhus glabra</b> Smooth sumach. Fruit clusters which are soaked in water to make a lemonade-like drink. (60 seeds)	<b>167 £2.50</b> WS13+CS13
<b>Rhus typhina</b> Staghorn sumach. Fruit clusters can be steeped in water to make a lemonade-like refreshing drink.	<b>168 £2.50</b> (60 sds) WS2+CS13
<b>Rosa rubiginosa</b> Sweet briar, Eglantine. The large fruits (hips) are edible, as are the fragrant flower petals (raw in salads). (30 seeds)	<b>171C £2.50</b> WS13+CS26
<b>Rosa rugosa</b> Ramanas rose. Bears large edible hips. Excellent in hedges and windbreaks, also a soil stabiliser.	<b>172 £2.50</b> (100 seeds) qCS17
<b>Rosmarinus officinalis</b> Rosemary. Source of the familiar leaves used for flavouring; flowers are edible raw.	<b>172B £2.50</b> (80 seeds) ND
<b>Rumex 'Schavel'</b> An evergreen sorrel with very nice edible leaves, larger than many sorrel species.	<b>172D £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Rumex sanguineus</b> Red-leaved dock, Bloodwort. The young leaves make a good cooked vegetable.	<b>172E £2.50</b> (40 seeds) ND
<b>Ruscus aculeatus</b> Butcher's broom. Has medicinal uses, shoots used for brooms. Sun or shade and any soil.	<b>172H £2.50</b> (3 seeds) CS8
<b>Salvia officinalis</b> Sage. The leaves and flowers are edible as a culinary herb (the flowers are particularly good in salads).	<b>172A £2.50</b> (20 seeds) ND
<b>Sambucus nigra</b> Elderberry. Edible flowers (raw/in drinks) and black fruits (raw or cooked). Many parts are medicinal. (150 seeds)	<b>173 £2.50</b> WS13+CS26
<b>Sambucus racemosa</b> Red berried elder. Small tree. Edible flowers and bright scarlet fruits. (150 seeds)	<b>174 £2.50</b> WS13+CS26
<b>Sanguinaria canadensis</b> Bloodroot. Medicinal roots, red dye from roots, bee plant. Likes shade and a humus-rich soil.	<b>173A £2.50</b> (8 seeds) CS8
<b>Sanguisorba minor</b> Salad burnet. The young leaves are available all year and are edible in salads with a mild flavour.	<b>173C £2.50</b> (20 seeds) ND
<b>Sanicula europaea</b> Wood sanicle. All parts are medicinal; a mineral accumulator and ground cover	<b>173B £2.50</b> (30 seeds) CS8
<b>Saponaria officinalis</b> Soapwort. A ground cover plant, the leaves and roots contain saponins and can be used as soap.	<b>174A £2.50</b> (25 sds) WS4+CS4
<b>Sassafras albidum</b> Sassafras. The leaves, shoots, and root bark are all used as a flavouring, notably in beers.	<b>174B £2.50</b> (12 seeds) CS 16
<b>Schisandra chinensis</b> Magnolia vine. Bears scarlet edible fruits. the young leaves are also edible when cooked.	<b>174C £2.50</b> (25 seeds) CS13
<b>Scirpus lacustris</b> (Schoenoplectus l.) Great bulrush. Edible parts include the young roots and rhizomes, the stem bases, seeds and young shoots. Used for baskets etc.	<b>173M £2.50</b> (200 seeds) ND
<b>Sedum telephium</b> Orpine. The leaves are edible (raw) - very nice - and the plant makes a good ground cover.	<b>174D £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Sequoia sempervirens</b> Coast redwood. A fibre can be made from the bark, and the timber is extremely durable.	<b>174F £2.50</b> (50 seeds) CS4
<b>Sequoiadendron giganteum</b> Wellingtonia, Sierra redwood. The timber is extremely durable.	<b>174H £2.50</b> (50 seeds) CS4

<b>Shepherdia argentea</b> <i>Buffalo berry</i> . An excellent nitrogen-fixing species. The scarlet fruits are edible raw or cooked.
<b>Shepherdia canadensis</b> <i>Russet buffalo berry</i> . An excellent nitrogen-fixing species, produces edible fruits.
<b>Smilacina racemosa</b> <i>False spikenard</i> . Bears very nice edible small fruits – treacle flavoured. Edible young shoots too.
<b>Smilax aspera</b> <i>Sarsaparilla</i> . The young shoots are eaten cooked as a vegetable; the roots are used medicinally.
<b>Smyrniun olusatrum</b> <i>Alexanders</i> . The young shoots, leaves, flower buds and roots are all edible, with a celery-like flavour.
<b>Solidago canadensis</b> <i>Goldenrod</i> . The flowers are edible in salads and the leaves used to make a tea. All parts medicinal.
<b>Sophora japonica</b> <i>Japanese pagoda tree</i> . All parts are used medicinally. The seed pods yield a dye. A useful bee plant.
<b>Sorbus aria</b> <i>Whitebeam</i> . Fruits are edible if bletted, frosted or cooked; the fruits are also used medicinally.
<b>Sorbus aucuparia</b> <i>Rowan, Mountain ash</i> . The fruits are edible if cooked (usually made into preserves).
<b>Sorbus domestica</b> <i>Service tree, Checker tree</i> . Large (25 mm, 1") fruits which are edible bletted or cooked.
<b>Sorbus intermedia</b> <i>Swedish whitebeam</i> . Fruits it produces are edible (may need bletting or frosting). A good bee plant.
<b>Sorbus torminalis</b> <i>Wild service tree</i> . Bears edible sweet russety-brown fruits 12-18 mm across.
<b>Spartium junceum</b> <i>Spanish broom</i> . A nitrogen-fixer; a fibre is made from the stems which is used for rope and fabrics.
<b>Staphylea pinnata</b> <i>Bladder nut</i> . Bears edible seeds 1 cm across tasting rather like pistachio nuts. (10 seeds)
<b>Staphylea trifoliata</b> <i>American bladder nut</i> . Bears edible seeds 6 mm across tasting rather like pistachio nuts. (20 seeds)
<b>Tanacetum parthenium</b> <i>Feverfew</i> . A well-known medicinal herb. The flower buds have insecticidal qualities.
<b>Tanacetum vulgare</b> <i>Tansy</i> . Used to attract predators of a number of insect pests - good under fruit trees.
<b>Taxodium distichum</b> <i>Swamp cypress</i> . Has exceptionally durable timber which is highly valued in wet conditions.
<b>Taxus baccata</b> <i>Yew</i> . The seeds are poisonous but the red flesh around them is sweet and edible. (35 seeds)
<b>Thalictrum minus</b> Makes quite a good ground cover plant; the leaves and roots are medicinal.
<b>Thuja occidentalis</b> <i>American arbor-vitae, White cedar</i> . Young shoots are used to make a tea; also medicinally.
<b>Thuja plicata</b> <i>Western Red cedar</i> . A large, evergreen tree, the timber is highly valued and durable, used for roofing shingles, exterior boarding, etc.
<b>Thymus serpyllum</b> <i>Wild thyme</i> . Leaves are used for flavouring. A good bee plant and ground cover for rocky sites.
<b>Thymus vulgaris</b> <i>Thyme</i> . The leaves are used as a flavouring, and the leaves and flowering shoots medicinally.
<b>Tiarella cordifolia</b> <i>Foam flower, Cool wort</i> . A good ground cover plant; the roots, leaves and stems are used medicinally.
<b>Tilia cordata</b> <i>Small leaved lime</i> . The young leaves are edible (raw); flowers are used to make a tea; and seeds are edible. (40 seeds)
<b>Tilia platyphyllos</b> <i>Large leaved lime</i> . The young leaves are edible (raw); flowers are used to make a tea. (40 seeds)
<b>Tilia tomentosa</b> <i>Silver lime</i> . Young leaves are edible raw or cooked, and the flowers used to make a tea. (25 seeds)
<b>Toona sinensis</b> <i>Chinese cedar</i> . Cultivated in China for its edible young shoots and leaves which are cooked.
<b>Tsuga heterophylla</b> <i>Western hemlock</i> . A major forestry tree, with the timber used for all construction purposes etc.

<b>Ulex europaeus</b> <i>Gorse, Furze, Whin</i> Good dyes are obtained from the flowers; an excellent nurse or windbreak shrub.	<b>180C £2.50</b> (50 seeds) SC
<b>Ulmus glabra</b> <i>Wych elm, Scotch elm.</i> Best known for its durable timber, especially in contact with water.	<b>180G £2.50</b> (30 seeds) ND
<b>Ulmus pumila</b> <i>Siberian elm.</i> The young leaves and buds, and immature fruits are edible. The wood is very decay-resistant.	<b>180F £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Vaccinium myrtillus</b> <i>Bilberry, Whortleberry.</i> Bears sweet-acid edible fruits, 12 mm (0.5") across; bee plant.	<b>180M £3.50</b> (500 seeds) CS16
<b>Valeriana officinalis</b> <i>Valerian.</i> A well-known and frequently used medicinal plant, sometimes commercially cultivated.	<b>180P £2.50</b> (200 seeds) ND
<b>Viburnum opulus</b> <i>Guelder rose, Cranberry bush, Cramp bark.</i> Bright red fruits which are edible cooked. The fruits and bark are used medicinally. (50 seeds)	<b>183 £2.50</b> ) WS17+CS9
<b>Viburnum trilobum</b> <i>American cranberry bush, Highbush cranberry.</i> Fruits made into a cranberry jelly typr preserve. (20 seeds)	<b>184 £2.50</b> WS17+CS13
<b>Viola odorata</b> <i>Sweet violet.</i> The leaves, flower buds and flowers are all edible raw; a ground cover plant.	<b>184A £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Vitex agnus-castus</b> <i>Chaste tree.</i> The fruits and seeds are used as a pepper substitute and the leaves as a spice.	<b>184C £2.50</b> (100 seeds) ND
<b>Wisteria sinensis</b> <i>Chinese wisteria.</i> A fibre, paper and cloth can be made from the bark. Used as a screening vine.	<b>184L £2.50</b> (10 seeds) SC
<b>Yucca baccata</b> <i>Spanish bayonet.</i> The tough leaves can be used for basketry and to make a fibre, also used as twine.	<b>184N £2.50</b> (7 seeds) SC
<b>Zanthoxylum alatum</b> <i>Nepal pepper.</i> The seeds are peppery and can be used as a spice and pepper substitute.	<b>185 £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS17
<b>Zanthoxylum schinifolium</b> <i>Szechuan pepper.</i> The leaves can be used as a flavouring, the fruits as a spice.	<b>187B £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS13
<b>Ziziphus jujuba</b> <i>Chinese date, Jujube.</i> Bears edible fruits which are cherry to plum sized and very sweet.	<b>188 £2.50</b> (5 seeds) ND

## Publications - Ordering information

Books and Agroforestry News can be sent world-wide. Postage is 30% of books total for UK orders (min £4.50, max £15), 50% for air mail EU & European orders (min £6) and 75% for air mail overseas orders (min £7.50).

Books are written by Martin Crawford and published by the A.R.T. unless noted otherwise.

### Creating a Forest Garden

By Martin Crawford

Green Books, 2010. 380 pages. **£25.00**

The 'bible' for forest gardeners everywhere, this book is both accessible and highly informative. Martin takes you through the design stages and implementation of a forest garden whether in a small suburban back garden or a rural field site. In colour throughout, with numerous photographs and over 50 line drawings.

### How to Grow Perennial Vegetables

By Martin Crawford

Green Books, 2012. 224 pages. **£13.00**

Details exactly how to grow over one hundred perennial vegetables for temperate climates. The first half of the book cover growing techniques, the second half is an A to Z of vegetables. Colour photos throughout.

### Food from your Forest Garden

By Martin Crawford & Caroline Aitken

Green Books, 2013. 256 pages. **£17.00**

At last a cookbook that gives you recipes and ideas to use all those unusual vegetables and fruits that you may be grown in your garden! Fully illustrated throughout, with over 100 recipes.

### Trees for gardens, orchards and permaculture

By Martin Crawford

Permanent Publications, 2015. 232 pages. **£22.00**

All you need to know about choosing productive and useful trees for your garden or project. From apples to walnuts and to birches to willows, all the information on cultivation and varieties is here.

## **A Forest Garden Year DVD**

Green Books. 49 minutes. **£14.95**

This 49-minute DVD shows how you can apply the principles of forest gardening to spaces big and small. Here Martin takes you through the seasons in his Devon forest garden, and shows you how to plan your planting to mimic the layering, density and diversity of a forest.

## **Edible Perennial Gardening**

**£14.95**

by Annie Kelsey

A useful new book which concentrates on growing perennial vegetables and polycultures in small spaces. Recommended.

## **Forest Gardening in Practice**

**£24.95**

by Tomas Remiarz

In this valuable book Tomas Remiarz concentrates on the relationships of people with their forest gardens. It includes a really useful survey of cold-climate food forestry from Europe and the USA, with in-depth case studies bringing out the way people have solved (or not) problems encountered along the way.

## **The Forest Garden Greenhouse**

**£27.50**

by Jerome Osentowski. Chelsea Green, 2015. This ground-breaking book describes how to design and manage a forest garden greenhouse, using a "climate battery" system (ie soil heat storage system) for cooling in summer and heating in winter. Jerome uses his experience in Colorado to recommend greenhouse designs, crops you can grow and management techniques.

## **Integrated Forest Gardening**

**£35.00**

by Wayne Weiseman, Daniel Halsey and Bryce Ruddock. Chelsea Green, 2014. The most comprehensive book to date about plant guilds, covering in detail both what guilds are and how to design and construct them. Animal interactions with guilds, and 15 detailed examples of guilds from the authors experience in the USA are described.

## *Fruits*

### **Blackberries and Raspberries**

A5, 48 pages. **£10.00**

Extensive information is given here on all aspects of cultivation of blackberries, raspberries and hybrid berries. Includes extensive cultivar lists and descriptions.

### **Cherries: Production and Culture**

A5, 52 pages **£10.00**

Extensive treatment of cherries, including description of the many cherry species, cherry silviculture, cultivation and management of fruiting trees, and an extensive cultivar list with descriptions. A5 format.

### **Currants and Gooseberries**

A5, 48 pages **£10.00**

Blackcurrants, red and whitecurrants and gooseberries are all covered extensively here. Descriptions and uses of the plants are given, along with cultivation details and extensive cultivar lists and descriptions.

### **Fruit Varieties resistant to Pests and Diseases**

A5, 56 pages. **£10.00**

'Fruit Varieties' lists resistant varieties of all the common garden fruits (Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Currants, Berries etc) to all the common pests and diseases from which they may suffer. A must for all gardeners and growers, especially organic growers who do not use chemicals for pest and disease control.

### **Nutshell Guide to Growing Grapes** - Clive Simms

**£3.50**

Another excellent Nutshell Guide from Clive Simms, covering all basic aspects of growing grapes in Britain.

### **Directory of Pear Cultivars**

A4, 100 pages. **£12.00.**

This comprehensive directory describes literally hundreds of pear varieties including all those available in Britain, also Perry pears and Asian pears. Like the Apple directory below, it contains descriptor lists of varieties recommended for particular situations, and in the main directory section describes individual varieties. A must for all pear enthusiasts!

### **Peaches and Apricots**

**£10.00.**

All aspects of peaches and apricots are comprehensively covered here, including tips and varieties for using in cool temperate areas.

## **Plums: Production, Culture and Cultivar Directory** A5, 60 pages. **£10.00.**

This is a comprehensive guide to growing plums, including the different plum species, also bullaces, damsons and mirabelles. Includes descriptions of over 250 cultivars; cultivar descriptions of bullaces, damsons and mirabelles; and sources. A must for all plum growers.

## *Nuts*

### **How to Grow your own Nuts**

By Martin Crawford Green Books, OCTOBER 2016. 320 pages - hardback. **£22.00**

At last a comprehensive book covering all aspects of growing nuts on a home and commercial scale! This book by Martin Crawford, due out in October 2016, covers common nuts (almonds, sweet chestnuts, hazels, walnuts) plus many uncommon nuts (black walnut, heartnut, pine nuts etc) that can be grown in cooler climates.

### **Chestnuts: Production and Culture** A5, 52 pages. **£10.00.**

A complete guide to growing chestnuts, mainly for nut production but includes coppice production. Subjects covered include different chestnut species; nut types and uses; rootstocks; production, harvesting & processing of nuts; diseases and pests; propagation; chestnut cultivars.

### **Hazelnuts: Production and Culture** A5, 27 pages. **£10.00.**

A complete guide to growing hazels, both for nut production and coppice pole production. Includes details of pollination, siting, pruning, harvesting, processing, storage and cultivars. A comprehensive guide to growing hazelnuts.

### **Walnuts: Production and Culture** A5, 28 pages. **£10.00.**

A complete guide to growing walnuts, both for the valuable timber and for nut production. Includes walnut silviculture and uses, siting feeding and irrigation, pruning, pollination, harvesting, cultivar selection, extensive cultivar notes, nut processing, pests and diseases, propagation and sources.

## *Agroforestry & forest gardening*

### **Agroforestry Options for landowners** A4, 14 pp. **£7.00.**

This booklet describes clearly and concisely what agroforestry is and the benefits it can bring to landowners. The main agroforestry types are described in detail and illustrated with drawings; recommendations are made for suitable tree species to use in British agroforestry.

### **Forest Gardening** – Robert Hart **£10.95**

The original inspirational book about forest gardening in a temperate climate. Robert Hart talks about his garden in shropshire, his life and philosophy.

### **How To Make A Forest Garden** - Patrick Whitefield 1996,192 pages. **£16.95.**

Patrick Whitefield's practical book is a good introduction to everything you need to know to embark on making a forest garden, with clear text and illustrations.

### **Edible Perennial Gardening** – Anni Kelsey 2014,176 pages. **£14.95.**

Anni Kelsey writes well about her experiences of growing perennial plants and polycultures in her garden in England. A valuable addition to the literature on growing perennial vegetables.

## *Books about other useful plants*

### **Bamboos** A5, 48 pages. **£10.00.**

Covers over 100 species of bamboo which can be grown in temperate climates. Includes sections on cultivation and management, using bamboos for ground cover, hedging, cane production and edible shoot production.

### **Ground cover plants** **£12.00.**

Includes sections on grass-based ground covers, paths, and ground covers for the short, medium and long term. Over 850 species described. Includes easy-to-read tables and sections on mixing species for better cover.

### **Nitrogen-fixing Plants for Temperate Climates** **£12.00.**

This directory describes the different groups of plants which fix nitrogen, including the legumes, the actinorhizal plants, liverworts, and lichens. The nitrogen contributions which N-fixing plants can make are discussed, and an overview of the different uses given.

## **Plants for hedging**

**£10.00.**

Covers some 450 species of trees and shrubs which are used for hedging and shelterbelts. Details given include siting and performance, other uses of species, and any particular techniques used when being grown in hedges.

## **Plants for basketry**

**£10.00.**

Covers over 300 species, mainly shrubs and trees, which can be used for basketry. Details of siting and performance are given, as well as any cultural techniques normally used to provide material for basketry, and other uses of species.

## **Bee Plants**

111 pages. **£12.00.**

A directory giving details of over 1050 species which are of use to bees, both wild and hive. Details include time of year of benefit (eg flowering for nectar production), type of benefit (nectar, pollen, honeydew etc.), siting requirements etc.

## **Dye Plants**

69 pages. **£12.00.**

Contains details of over 550 species, from trees to lichens, from which dyes can be obtained. Details given include siting requirements, performance indicators, and the colours obtained using different mordants and on different fabrics.

## **Timber Trees for Temperate Climates**

91 pages. **£12.00.**

A directory of timber-producing trees for temperate climates, with some 500 species included. Information given includes common names, origin, hardiness zones, pH, moisture and light requirements, maximum height, timber properties and uses.

## *Edible & useful plants*

### **Edible Plants for Temperate Climates**

218 pages. **£25.00.**

A massive directory containing details of all plants, from trees to annuals and algae to fungi, which can be grown in temperate climates and be used for food in some way. Siting and performance details listed are as for the 'Useful Plants' series. Over 4500 species are included; fully indexed.

### **Plants For A Future:** Edible & Useful Plants For A Healthier World - Ken Fern

Permanent Publications, 302 pp. **£16.95.**

This excellent book is a great introduction to many unusual tree, shrub and other plants with uses (mostly edible). Most of the book consists of descriptions and details of over 650 useful species, including trees, shrubs, climbers, herbaceous perennials, bulbs.

## *Species monographs & information sheets*

These in-depth articles are taken from issues of *Agroforestry News* and 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 – if you order and pay online you will have immediate access.

### *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**

# Agroforestry News

Agroforestry News is our quarterly journal-newsletter, focusing on temperate tree and shrubs crops, and includes :

- \* reports on agroforestry research projects
  - \* regular articles on fruit and nut growing
  - \* native tree profiles
  - \* propagation techniques
  - \* forest gardening
  - \* useful ground covers
  - \* book reviews

Essential reading for all who are interested in temperate tree crops and agroforestry, Agroforestry News is available by subscription at the following rates (4 issues/year) including postage: U.K.: £24/year or 2 years for £46.00; EU £28/year or 2 years for £54.00; Rest of the world £30/year

**Sets of back issues:** Vols 1-5, Vols 6-10, Vols 11-15, Vol 16-20: special price of £60.00 per 5 volume set.

Please see web site for list of articles covered in each back issue.

## Parafilm® grafting tape

If you have ever tried grafting trees yourself you'll know that wrapping the graft is a crucial part of successful technique. We ourselves have tried many products over the years and now wrap all our grafts with Parafilm grafting tape.

The advantages of this tape over standard plastic grafting tape are:

- The tape stretches readily
- It seals to itself – so no need for tape tying or sticking
- It is air permeable but water resistant
- It biodegrades, falling off the graft union during the summer – thus no need for cutting through graft tape to prevent constriction of the stem
- 

Once you used this excellent tape you'll never want to use anything else again!  
Width 1" (25 mm).

**Price per roll (90 ft long = approx 300 grafts):**

**£9.00 plus postage**

For 1 roll: £12.50 to UK including postage

£14.50 to EU including postage

# The Forest Garden & Agroforestry 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 others sites – one of the best ways to improve our knowledge about temperate agroforestry. Martin Crawford of the ART administers the network.

You don't have to open your garden to join, the network is open to anybody.

An updated list of garden / projects is available to members via our website. It is up to members to get in contact with each other to arrange visits – most people need prior notice. In 2017 there are about 200 gardens/projects on the list and about 1700 members of the network.

There is no charge to be a member – join by filling in the form at

[https://www.agroforestry.co.uk/about\\_us/network/](https://www.agroforestry.co.uk/about_us/network/)

or email us at [mail@agroforestry.co.uk](mailto:mail@agroforestry.co.uk).

If you also want to list your garden or project and offer visits then we'll ask you to send some relevant information to be added.

## Guided tour open days of the A.R.T. research sites

As usual, Martin Crawford of the ART will be leading several tours of our three research sites between spring and autumn.

Dates for 2018 are to be announced – please refer to web site or contact us for more details.

A charge of £10 per adult (£7 reduced rate) normally applies. **Numbers are limited to 25: please email to book places.**

Children need to be supervised – there is an unfenced pond in the forest garden. No dogs please.

**See <https://www.agroforestry.co.uk> for more details**

# Courses & tours with Martin Crawford

## - Director of the Agroforestry Research Trust

Weekend courses (non-residential) at our 2 acre forest garden, teaching space in Dartington, and other sites near Dartington, Devon.

### Forest garden greenhouse

**18 August 2018** / 2019 dates tba    **£120**

Since we started our own forest greenhouse there has been a lot of interest from folk wanting to build their own. On this one day course we'll cover the design and technical details, the species of tree, shrub and perennial suitable, and of course will visit our own functioning forest garden greenhouse

### Forest Gardening

**2018 dates: 14-16 September.** £230. 2019 dates tba

The overall aim of this 2½ day course is to give you an overview of how to design, implement and maintain a temperate forest garden. Teaching sessions will be interspersed with frequent visits into our 14-year-old established forest garden.

Practical information on tree crops, shrub crops, perennials and ground covers will be complemented with visits to our forest garden to look at our successes and failures, as well as to taste unusual leaf and fruit crops.

### Growing Nut Crops

**13-14 October 2018**    £200    2019 date tba

This weekend course during October will cover all aspects of growing common and uncommon nut crops in Britain.

Teaching sessions will be interspersed with visits to forest garden and trials site where several nut crops are grown. Several unusual nut crops will also be available to taste.

Common nuts covered are Chestnuts, Hazelnuts and Walnuts. Less common species include Almonds, Butternuts, Heartnuts, Hickory nuts, Monkey puzzle, Oaks with edible acorns, Pine nuts.

### Forest Gardening Seminar/Conference

Dates to be announced – please refer to website or contact us

We may organise a weekend seminar/conference where those with their own forest gardens started can share their experiences, successes and failures. Will include visits to the ART forest gardens.

