

# *Agroforestry Research Trust*



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

*August 2010-July 2011*

# 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: the latest indications are that the warming of the earth is occurring faster than anticipated and over the next 50 years, between 2° and 5°C rise in Britain looks likely. This will mean increasingly frequent droughts in summer, thus threatening many annual agricultural crops.
- 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 and so on. 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 very 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 Trust has two patrons: Herbert Giradet and James Lovelock. Robert Hart and John Seymour were former patrons and supporters.

In addition, support has been expressed by Sir David Attenborough, David Bellamy, Edward Goldsmith, Jonathon Porritt, and HRH Prince Charles.

Most of the practical research takes place at 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 one or two days in the summer when interested visitors are invited to a guided tour of these projects – see inside back page about our open days. 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.

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Cover illustrations: Front - Beech leaves (*Fagus sylvatica*) in spring – good in salads.  
Rear – Silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*) – a starchy root crop.

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# The 2010-11 Catalogue

Welcome to new and existing customers to our latest catalogue.

New plant introductions this year include:

Cornelian cherries – 3 new selections from Bulgaria  
Loquats – 2 new fruiting varieties  
Mulberries – 2 new fruiting varieties  
Plumcot – an apricot –plum hybrid  
Almond Macrocarpa  
Hazelnut Barcelona  
Trazels – Turkish/European hybrid nut trees  
Walnut Excelsior of Taunton – a rare English variety  
Blue honeysuckle Blue Forest  
Cranberry Stevens  
Goji – two improved fruiting selections  
Hardy kiwis – several new selections  
Schisandra chinensis  
Tropaeolum tuberosum – mashua, an Andean tuber crop  
Metasequoia glyptostroboides –dawn redwood

Also new this season are the fantastic 'Nut Wizard' nut harvesters which, though not cheap, speed up nut harvest by 400% and save your back in the process! See page 39 for details.

This past year has been a challenging one – autumn 2009 was incredibly wet, then the winter turned out to be colder here in Devon than we've had for many years (though it was the average type of winter we'd have got 30-40 years ago – just shows you how quickly human memory forgets the average weather!) Following that, the spring turned bone dry and we are only just having rain now (July) after over 2 months with virtually none.

As a result, some plants are available in smaller numbers than usual – some species in our outdoors cuttings beds were hit in particular.

Despite the rising costs we face (and VAT increases in January), our prices are mainly unchanged from last season, and still for most orders in mainland Britain, orders will be delivered **FREE**. We have also managed to *decrease* our delivery costs to most other EU destinations.

We aim to have the most comprehensive range of fruit and nut plants in Europe. If there is something you want in the way of edible or useful plants that we don't list, do get in touch – we occasionally have very small numbers of plants which are not listed, or we can often propagate to order. Have a look too on our website – [www.agroforestry.co.uk](http://www.agroforestry.co.uk) - where some late additions to our plant range which didn't make it into this catalogue can usually be found in late summer and autumn.

Lastly, I'll give a little plug to my new book, *Creating a Forest Garden*, which was published in April by Green Books. It aims to tell you everything you need to know to design, implement and maintain your own forest garden. It also describes in more detail many of the common and more unusual edible plants you'll find in this catalogue. Green Books did fantastic design work on it, and made it a full colour, very accessible but authoritative text. Some reading for those winter nights?

**Martin Crawford, Director**

# Ordering information - plants

**Please note that we are a mail-order nursery only - we are not open to the public.** We can, however, usually supply plants for collection to local customers by arrangement.

Please use the order form provided if possible, including substitutes if appropriate. We will send an order acknowledgement immediately. If paying by cheque, it is useful to pay for plants separately, using a 'limited cheque' (see order form), in case we have sold out of any species; credit card payment avoids this problem.

Most of our unusual plants are grown in small quantities only, so for these you are advised to order early, as by Christmas we start to sell out of some species. Some unusual plants are not available every season. We can always take reservations (without payment) for plants we don't have available at present.

**Delivery:** We send plants out from November to March: the majority of our plants are field grown and sold bare-rooted, which is more ecologically-sound than growing everything in pots. Orders received from September to November will normally be sent out from late November/early December onwards up to mid/late March unless otherwise requested. If you require delivery in a particular week, please give details with your order and we will do our best to oblige.

## Delivery charges:

Most top and soft fruit plants are bare-rooted and will be sent by carrier (Fedex) on a next day service (deliveries to other EU countries may take 4-8 days) – a signature will be required on delivery. We can instruct the carrier to leave plants without a signature at the customers risk.

Basic delivery charge for orders over £100 - Mainland England, Wales, lowland Scotland : **FREE**

## Surcharges:

Orders to England, Wales, lowland Scotland under £50: + £12

Orders to England, Wales, lowland Scotland value £50-£100: + £8

Guernsey, Jersey + £40.00<sup>⌘</sup>; Alderney, Sark, Herm: +£55.00<sup>⌘</sup>; Isle of Man + £15.00 ; Isle of Wight + £10.00  
Northern Ireland + £15.00; Scotland\* (Grampian, Highland) + £20.00; Scottish Islands + £40.00.

<sup>⌘</sup> Channel Island deliveries may necessitate trees being pruned back to 1.2 m)

(\* Scottish postcodes which attract this surcharge are AB31 - AB38, AB41, AB42, AB43 - AB45, AB51 - AB56 ; FK19 - FK21 ; HS1 - HS9; IV1 - IV28, IV30 - IV32, IV36, IV40 - IV49, IV51 - IV56, IV63; KW1 - KW17; PA20 - PA49, PA60 - PA78; PH1, PH5 - PH9, PH10, PH15 - PH26, PH30 - PH44, PH49 - PH50; ZE1 - ZE3.)

## European delivery surcharges

Note: we send out plants with a 'plant passport' which enables them to be sent anywhere in the EU, plus Switzerland. We have "fireblight buffer zone status" and thus are able to send apples, pears, hawthorns, medlars etc. to areas and countries free of fireblight.

European deliveries (apart from those to Ireland) necessitate trees being pruned back to fit length restrictions of 1.2 m. The surcharges below are examples for one 10 kg carton (approx 10 bare rooted fruit trees) at the time of printing – for large orders it may be increased. When you order we will quote you a delivery price which you will need to confirm is ok with you before any payment. Most orders are sent by Fedex. Regrettably we cannot send plants to countries not listed below.

Destination	Surcharge
Austria	£25.00
Belgium	£20.00
Bulgaria	£40.00
Cyprus	£55.00
Czech Republic	£25.00
Denmark	£25.00
Estonia	£40.00
Finland	£25.00
France	£20.00

Destination	Surcharge
Germany	£20.00
Greece	£25.00
Hungary	£40.00
Ireland (Rep)	£25.00
Italy	£25.00
Latvia	£40.00
Lithuania	£40.00
Malta	£55.00
Luxembourg	£20.00

Destination	Surcharge
Netherlands	£20.00
Poland	£25.00
Portugal	£25.00
Slovakia	£40.00
Slovenia	£40.00
Spain	£25.00
Sweden	£25.00
Switzerland	£50.00

# Top Fruit

Most of our stock consists of disease-resistant varieties which are easy to grow and do well grown organically. Bare rooted fruit trees and bushes are usually sent out from late November until mid March. Most apple, pears, plums etc. are 1 to 1.5 m (3-5 ft) high.

Varieties marked \* are protected by plant breeder's rights.

## Apples

All bare root maidens or two year old trees on M27, M26, or MM106. **£14.30 each.**

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.

Unless self-fertile, all varieties require cross pollination; choose a variety with the same or an adjacent flower group (eg. 'B' in column 'fg' will be pollinated by A, B or C).

## Late summer dessert apples – ripening July/August

Dessert apple	Pick	Use	27	26	106	fg	Description
Beauty of Bath	August	August	✓	✓	✓	C	fruit small-medium size, flesh pinkish, aromatic, distinctive flavour. Tree vigorous, spreading, heavy cropping.
Devonshire Quarrenden	August	Aug-Sept			✓	B	fruit with an excellent strawberry-wine flavour, good for making juice. Tree spreading, weak vigour, part self fertile.
Discovery	late Aug	Aug-Sept		✓	✓	C	medium round crisp fruit, good flavour. Tree a good cropper, tolerates late spring frosts.
George Neal	August	Aug-Sept			✓	B	large red-striped fruit with a refreshing flavour, also used for cooking. A good cropper, moderately vigorous.
Gladstone	July-Aug	July-Aug	✓		✓	D	fruit medium-large, striped & flushed red, thin skinned. Flesh juicy, melting, refreshing fruity flavour. Tree heavy cropping, moderate vigour. Partly self-fertile.
Irish Peach	August	August	✓		✓	B	medium size fruits with an excellent balanced aromatic flavour. Tree vigorous, hardy, good cropper.
Joaneting	July	July-Aug	✓			A	(Syn. June Eating). Fruit smallish, greenish-yellow, crisp flesh. Tree a good cropper.
Laxtons Epicure	August	Aug-Sept			✓	C	Stripy fruit with an excellent aromatic flavour. Tree of low vigour, frost tolerant., part self fertile. Also known as 'Epicure'.
Plum Vite	July-Aug	July-Aug		✓		C	fruit small, conical yellow; flesh juicy, sweet-acid, refreshing. Devon variety.

## Early autumn dessert apples – ripening September

Dessert apple	Pick	Use	27	26	106	fg	Description
Bardsey	Sept-Oct	Sept-Oct			✓	B	Fruit crisp, juicy, lemon aroma. Tree disease free. From a tree found on Bardsey island in Wales.
Ben's Red	Sept	Sept	✓		✓	B	fruit medium-large, flesh sweet, crisp, strawberry/raspberry flavour. Tree of low vigour, heavy cropping. Old Cornish apple.
Ellisons Orange	September	Sept-Oct		✓	✓	D	fruit with an excellent intense aromatic flavour, good for making juice. Tree heavy cropping, part self-fertile.
James Grieve	Sept	Sept-Oct	✓	✓	✓	C	fruit with a sharp, juicy flavour, also used for cooking and juice. Tree a heavy reliable cropper, part self fertile.
Katy	Sept	Sept-Oct		✓	✓	C	red striped & flushed fruit with a good strawberry flavour, good for juice. Tree vigorous, good cropper, tolerant of late frosts.
Lord Lambourne	mid Sept	Sept-Oct	✓	✓	✓	C	medium fruits, good refreshing sweet-acid flavour. Tree a good cropper.

## Early autumn dessert apples (cont)

Dessert apple	Pick	Use	27	26	106	fg	Description
Monarch	Sept	Sept		✓		C	Fruit cherry red, flavour aromatic, quite sharp, good. Of American origin.
Peasgood Nonsuch	Sept	Sept-Oct	✓	✓	✓	C	very large fruit with soft aromatic flesh. Also used for cooking. Tree compact, hardy, part self fertile.
Pig's Nose	Sept	Sept-Oct			✓	C	fruit conical, greenish-yellow flushed red; flesh sweet-acid. An old Westcountry variety.
Pinova	Sept	Sept-Oct	✓	✓	✓	D	new disease resistant variety with good quality fruits; self fertile.
Queen	Sept	Sept-Oct			✓	C	fruit large, greenish-yellow striped red; flesh soft, quite sharp – also used cooked. Tree moderately vigorous, a good cropper.
St Edmunds Pippin	Sept	Sept			✓	C	Fruit medium sized, sweet, juicy, rich nutty flavour. Tree moderately vigorous, good cropper, part self fertile.
Saturn*	Sept-Oct	Sept-Oct	✓	✓	✓	C	large fruit with crisp juicy flesh of good refreshing flavour. Good for juice. Tree heavy cropping, disease free.
Scrumptious*	Sept-Oct	Sept-Oct	✓	✓	✓	C	fruit rosy red, thin skinned, good flavour, hangs well on tree. Tree self-fertile, hardy, compact.
Worcester Pearmain	Sept	Sept-Oct	✓	✓	✓	C	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

Dessert apple	Pick	Use	27	26	106	fg	Description
American Mother	September	Oct-Dec		✓	✓	D	fruit with a juice, spicy, aromatic flavour. Tree upright, heavy cropper, late frost tolerant. Syn. Mother.
Bountiful	late Sept	Sept-Nov	✓	✓	✓	A	large green stripy fruit, sharpish flavour, good cooked. Tree compact, heavy cropping, ok without pruning.
Charles Ross	mid Sept	Sept-Oct	✓	✓	✓	C	med-large conical fruit, good aromatic flavour, good cooked. Tree moderately vigorous, crops well.
Cobra	September	Sept-Nov			✓	D	Dual purpose apple (Cox x Bramley). Fruit fine dessert flavour, acidic, tangy.
Cox's Orange Pippin	Late Sept	Sept-Nov			✓	C	Need no introduction, with excellent flavoured fruits. Best in the east of the UK. Self fertile clone.
Egremont Russet	early Oct	Oct-Dec	✓	✓	✓	B	medium russetted fruits, good nutty aromatic flavour. Tree compact, good cropper, frost tol.
Forge	Sept	Sept-Dec+			✓	D	fruit medium size, conical, orange flushed; flesh sweet-acid, mellowing. A reliable good cropper, also used in cooking/cider.
Greensleeves*	October	Oct-Dec			✓	B	medium size fruit with a juicy, firm flesh of good flavour. Tree of low vigour, heavy cropping. Used for juice & cider too. Partly self-fertile.
Johnny Andrews	October	Oct-Dec+			✓	C	Fruit small, red striped, sweet fleshed. A sweet cider variety from Devon which is also eaten.
Red Falstaff*	Oct	Oct-Dec			✓	C	fruit of very good fruity sweet-acid flavour, good for juice & cider. Tree weeping, heavy cropping.
Ribston Pippin	Sept-Oct	Oct-Dec+			✓	C	Fruit medium sized, striped red; with a rich intense flavour, good for juice.
Ross Nonpareil	late Sept	Oct-Dec+		✓		C	medium size fruit, flushed deep orange; flesh soft, aromatic, intense very good flavour. Good cropper.
Sunset	Sept	Oct-Dec	✓	✓	✓	C	gold fruits, flesh crisp with an intense good aromatic flavour. Tree compact, heavy cropping, self-fertile.
Taunton Cross	Sept	Oct-Nov+			✓	D	medium size fruits flushed maroon; flesh soft, good vinous flavour. Vigorous tree, prefers wet climate.
Winter Gem*	October	Oct-Dec	✓	✓	✓	C	fruit pink flushed with an excellent rich aromatic flavour. Tree vigorous.

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

Dessert apple	Pick	Use	27	26	106	fg	Description
Blenheim Orange	Sept-Oct	Nov	✓	✓	✓	D	large fruit with a nutty fine flavour, can also be used for cooking. Tree vigorous. Triploid – not a good pollinator.
Cheddar Cross	Oct	Nov-Jan	✓			C	fruit medium size, flushed & striped dark pink. Flesh yellow, juicy, crisp with a mellow acidity. Tree moderately vigorous.
Chivers Delight	October	Nov-Jan		✓	✓	D	golden conical fruit, good crisp sweet-acid flavour. Tree vigorous, upright, good cropper. Best in East of UK.
Christmas Pearmain	October	Nov-Jan			✓	B	fruit striped red with russet, excellent rich flavour. Tree upright, hardy, self fertile, good cropper.
Claygate Pearmain	October	Dec-Feb			✓	D	fruit striped and flushed red, flesh aromatic, excellent nutty flavour. Tree compact, good in pots, good cropper.
Cockle Pippin	October	Nov-Dec			✓	C	fruit medium-large, russeted, flesh firm, aromatic with a rich flavour. Tree moderately vigorous, upright, very hardy, heavy cropping.
Cornish Aromatic	October	Dec-Feb			✓	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	October	Nov-Jan			✓	D	knobbly reddish fruits with a firm, aromatic, intense and rich flavour. Tree spreading and precocious.
Court Pendu Plat	October	Dec-Jan			✓	G	fruit medium size, rich aromatic fruit flavour. Tree of moderate vigour, a good cropper, tolerates spring frosts.
Fiesta*	late Sept	Oct-Jan+		✓	✓	D	fruit medium, flushed & striped red, hangs well on tree when ripe. Juicy, crisp, rich flavour. Tree mod. Vigorous, heavy cropping, tolerant of late frosts. Partly self-fertile.
Hoary Morning	October	Oct-Jan			✓	D	Large striped Somerset apple also used for cooking; a good cropper.
Hockings Green	October	Nov-Jan			✓	D	medium green-yellow fruits, good flavour, also used for cooking. Likes a wet climate.
John Standish	October	Dec-Feb	✓			C	Small conical fruit with a juicy, crisp flesh of intensely fruity flavour. Tree vigorous, upright, heavy cropping.
Kidd's Orange Red	October	Nov-Jan		✓	✓	D	fruit with a rich balanced flavour. Tree a good cropper with ornamental flowers. Best in east of UK.
Lucombe's Pine	October	Nov-Dec	✓			D	fruit medium sized, gold; flesh firm, aromatic, good pineapple flavour, good for juice. Vigorous tree.
Pitmaston Pineapple	October	Nov-Jan			✓	D	Fruit with intense rich pineapple flavour. Tree heavy cropping, moderately vigorous, ornamental flowers.
Sam Young	October	Dec-Feb		✓		C	Irish apple with russeted, orange-red flushed fruits of good flavour. Tree a good cropper.

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

Dessert apple	pick	use	27	26	106	fg	Description
Adams Pearmain	October	Nov-Mar			✓	C	Medium sized russeted fruit, with a rich aromatic nutty flavour-excellent. Tree hardy, compact.
Ashmeads Kernel	October	Dec-Feb+	✓	✓	✓	D	fruit medium-sized, greenish-yellow with some russet. Flesh aromatic, excellent flavour. Tree moderately vigorous. Also used for cider & juice.
Braeburn	October	Oct-Feb		✓	✓	D	Good crisp flavour – new clone suitable for planting in the UK. Good crops of medium size red fruits.
Golden Harvey	October	Dec-Mar	✓		✓	D	fruit round, golden; flesh aromatic with an intense rich flavour. Tree vigorous, good cropper. Good cider & juice apple.
Golden Russet	October	Dec-Feb+			✓	B	Medium sized fruit with sweet crisp aromatic flesh – good cooked, for cider and dried too. Heavy cropping.
Isle of Wight Pippin	October	Dec-Mar		✓		B	Large green apple with sweet aromatic flavour, also used for cider.

## New year dessert apples (cont)

Dessert apple	pick	use	27	26	106	fg	Description
London Pippin	October	Nov-Mar	✓		✓	D	fruit medium sized, yellow; flesh sweet-acid, nutty flavour – also used cooked. Tree moderately vigorous.
Orleans Reinette	mid Oct	Nov-Feb		✓	✓	E	medium fruits, rich nutty aromatic flavour, good cooked. Tree a good cropper, likes a warm location.
Rosemary Russet	October	Nov-Mar		✓	✓	C	fruit medium size, russeted; flesh juicy, firm, aromatic, intense very good fruit drop flavour. Good cropper, pink flowers.

## Spring dessert apples – keeping until March-June

Dessert apple	pick	use	27	26	106	fg	Description
Brownlees Russet	October	Dec-Mar			✓	C	medium green russeted fruit with intensely fruity flavour – also used for cooking. Self-fertile. Hardy tree, ornamental.
D'Arcy Spice	October	Nov-May			✓	D	fruit with a spicy, nutty, aromatic flavour; good for making juice. Tree of moderate vigorous, late frost tolerant.
Red Belle de Boskoop	October	Oct-April	✓		✓	C	Fruit medium-large, sharp, juicy, mellows on storage; also used for cooking, cider & juice. Tree vigorous, productive, triploid.
Sanspareil	October	Nov-April	✓	✓	✓	C	large fruit flushed & streaked scarlet. Flesh juicy, crisp, aromatic, good balanced fruity flavour. Also used cooked.
Tommy Knight	October	Nov-June			✓	C	fruit small, flushed & streaked scarlet; flesh juicy, good fruity flavour. Also used for cider. Moderate vigour.
Winston	October	Dec-April			✓	D	fruit small-medium, greenish yellow flushed red; flesh juicy, crisp, aromatic, good rich nutty flavour. Self-fertile.

## Summer & autumn cooking apples

Cooking apple	pick	use	27	26	106	fg	Description
Emneth Early	August	Aug-Sept	✓		✓	C	greenish fruits which cook to a fluffy puree. Heavy cropping. AKA Early Victoria.
Grenadier	mid Aug	Aug-Nov			✓	C	fruits large, greenish-yellow, cooks to a puree. Tree moderately vigorous, heavy cropping.
Keswick Codlin	Aug-Sept	Aug-Sept	✓			B	Medium sized greenish-yellow fruit, cooks to a good puree. Tree has ornamental flowers. Part self fertile.
Lord Derby	late September	Oct-Dec	✓	✓	✓	D	fruits large, yellowish, cooked to a reddish puree. Tree vigorous, upright, good cropper, part self-fertile.
Rev W Wilks	Aug-Sept	Aug-Nov		✓	✓	B	fruit large, conical; flesh juicy, soft, cooked to a puree. Tree compact, good cropper. Self-fertile.
Stirling Castle	mid Sept	Sept-Dec			✓	C	fruit large, good sharp cooked flavour. Tree compact, heavy cropping, ornamental flowers.
Tom Putt	September	Sept-Nov			✓	C	Fruit medium-large, flushed & striped red. Tree vigorous, good cropper. Also used as a sharp juice and cider apple.

## Late keeping cooking apples

Cooking apple	pick	use	27	26	106	fg	Description
Annie Elizabeth	early Oct	Nov-June			✓	E	fruit large, greenish-yellow. Tree vigorous, upright, tolerant of late spring frosts.
Bramley 20	early Oct	Oct-March	✓	✓	✓	D	very large greenish fruits, very good cooked, good for juice. Tree moderately vigorous, spreading. (Bramleys Seedling but less vigorous)
Catshead	early Oct	Oct-Jan	✓		✓	C	fruits large, greenish to pale yellow, cooks to a firm puree. Tree moderately vigorous, good cropper.
Crawley Beauty	mid Oct	Nov-April		✓	✓	H	fruits medium sized, yellowish-green, hangs well when ripe, cooks to a puree. Tree moderately vigorous.

## Late keeping cooking apples (cont)

Dessert apple	pick	use	27	26	106	fg	Description
Howgate Wonder	October	Nov-March		✓	✓	C	large fruits, good for juice & cider. Vigorous tree, heavy cropping.
Newton Wonder	mid Oct	Nov-Mar+		✓	✓	D	fruit large, greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh juicy, sharp, cooks to a puree. Tree heavy cropping. Part self-rtl.
Ponsford	October	Nov-Feb+		✓		D	fruit very large, flattish, green. Flesh juicy, soft, keeps shape when cooked. Good for juice & cider too.

## Cider & juice apples

Cider & juice apple	Pick	use	27	26	106	fg	Description
Crimson King	Oct	Oct-Dec		✓	✓	C	sharp cider variety also used for cooking. Medium-large conical fruit have a vivid crimson flush. Vigorous tree.
Dabinette	Oct	Oct			✓	C	Bittersweet cider apple. Very reliable, producing a high quality juice.
Halstow Natural	Oct	Oct	✓		✓	C	Sweet cider and juice apple from Devon which is also good eating.
Harry Masters Jersey	Oct-Nov	Oct-Nov			✓	D	Cider apple – bittersweet. Dark red fruit with a soft astringency – very good quality.
Herefordshire Redstreak	Nov	Nov		✓			Cider apples of fine quality.
Kingston Black	Nov	Nov			✓	D	Cider apple – bittersharp. Vintage quality.
Michelin	Oct-Nov	Oct-Nov			✓	D	Cider apple, Fruit medium size, firm, low acidity juice. Reliable cropper.
Sawpit	Oct	Feb-Mar		✓	✓	C	fruit large, flat, greenish with some russet. Cornish sharp cider variety also used as a cooking apple.
Somerset Redstreak	Oct	Oct			✓	D	Cider apple – mild bittersweet. Striped fruit on upright precocious tree.
Sour Bay	Oct	Oct			✓	C	sharp cider apple also used for cooking. Origin: Devon.
Taylor's	October	October			✓	B	Mild bittersweet apple from Somerset with red-flushed fruit. Tre precocious, moderate vigour.
Tremlett's Bitter	Oct	Oct		✓	✓	B	Bittersweet cider variety, very productive, grown commercially, good cropper.
Yarlington Mill	Oct-Nov	Oct-Nov			✓	D	Cider apple – bittersweet. Fruit small, red flushed over yellow. Makes a cider of good aroma and flavour.

## 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. **£14.30.**

Variety	Description
Golden Hornet	Flowers large, white flushed pink. Large crops of bright yellow fruit. Tree upright, spreading with age.
John Downie	White flowers followed by large bright orange and red fruits. Vigorous upright tree, arching later. Best in East of UK.
Red Sentinel	Flowers white, fruits deep red, borne in large bunches, hanging well into the winter.

## Apricots

Bare root maidens, self-fertile, on Torinel rootstock. Produces bushes 12-14 ft (3.5-4m) high and are also suitable for fans. £19.25 each except Tomcot which is £22.00

Variety	Description
Early Moorpark	large red-flushed fruit; flesh orange, firm, rich flavour. Tree vigorous, hardy, good cropper. Ripens in July. An old English variety.
Flavorcot	A new variety which starts fruiting early, producing large fruits of excellent flavour.
Gold Cott	Healthy tree bears regular crops of fruit: medium-large, golden yellow, store well, freestone.
Goldrich	Fruit large, oval, bright orange; flesh firm, deep orange, good flavour. Tree vigorous, productive, hardy and disease-resistant, early flowering. American origin.
Hargrand*	Fruit very large, orange; flesh firm, orange, freestone, good flavour. Hardy, disease-resistant, productive tree bred in Canada. Ripens August.
Harogem*	Fruit medium sized, bright orange with glossy red blush; flesh orange, firm, good flavour, freestone, stores well. Tree hardy, moderately vigorous, spreading, productive, disease-resistant. Ripens August-September.
Tomcot*	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.

Plants are 30-60 cm, bare rooted, £10.00 each.

## Cherries

Bare root maidens: £14.85 each.

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.

Some varieties require cross pollination – see notes below.

Variety	Colt	Gisela	Description
Celeste	✓		Very early ripening. Fruit large, dark red, excellent quality. Tree naturally very compact, self fertile.
Lapins (Cherokee)	✓	✓	large dark red fruit, flesh sweet, juicy, good flavour. Vigorous, upright, self-fertile, heavy cropping tree. Ripens late July. Canadian bred variety.
Merton Glory	✓	✓	Early ripening, a very large, sweet, heart-shaped white cherry. Tree compact
Morello	✓	✓	sour cherry for cooking. Fruits large, dark reddish-black, excellent for jams & cooking. Tree small, self-fertile. Ripens late July.
Penny	✓	✓	Very late ripening. Fruit black, firm, large.
Rainier			Large firm fruit, yellowish-orange, not taken so readily by birds
Stella	✓	✓	fruit large, dark red, sweet and juicy. Very reliable cropper. Self-fertile. Ripens late July.
Summer Sun	✓	✓	Fruit firm, good flavour, reddish-black. A compact tree well suited to colder areas; self-fertile. Origin: Norwich.
Sunburst	✓	✓	fruit large, black, sweet and very well flavoured. Self fertile. Ripens late July. Canadian bred variety.
Sweetheart	✓	✓	Fruit firm with a good flavour, tree very precocious. Self-fertile. Ripens early September. Canadian.
Vega	✓	✓	Fruit very large, white (so the birds won't take them as quickly!), very good flavour. Ripens late July. Pollinated by Lapins or Stella. Canadian bred variety.

## 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.

Bare root maidens or two year trees on St Julien A or Pixy rootstocks. £14.85 each.

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.

Variety	Pixy	St J	Description
Golden Sphere*	✓	✓	Fruit large, translucent yellow; flesh firm, crunchy, good flavour. Tree hardy and late flowering for a cherry plum. Ripens August. Part self fertile.
Gypsy*	✓	✓	Fruit large, dark red ; flesh orange, rich sweet flavour. Tree hardy and late flowering for a cherry plum. Ripens August. Part self fertile.
Magda Jensen	✓	✓	Mid season. Large red fruits. Bred in Denmark.
Mirabelle de Nancy	✓	✓	Fruits are golden yellow, round; flesh yellow, sweet, excellent flavour, freestone. Small bushy tree. Plum flowering group E. Part self fertile.
Ruby*		✓	Fruit very large, sweet pach-flavoured dark red flesh. Tree very upright, part self fertile.

## 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.

Variety	Description	Size / Price
Gourmet	Bears large, bright red, slightly pear-like fruits and the sweetest taste amongst all cultivars. Tree healthy and robust. Grafted plants.	40-80 cm, Bare rooted £19.20
Jolico	Has very large fruits (three times the weight of wild trees') and heavy crops of fruit. Grafted plants.	40-80 cm, Bare rooted £19.20
Kazanlak	Mid season (August), fruits pear-shaped, very large. New Bulgarian variety.	60-100 cm, Bare rooted £19.20
Shan	Mid season (August), fruits large. New Bulgarian variety.	60-100 cm, Bare rooted £19.20
Shumen	Late season (September), fruits large. New Bulgarian variety. (=Shurien)	60-100 cm, Bare rooted £19.20

## Damsons and bullaces

Bare root maidens or two year trees on St Julien A or Pixy rootstocks. **£14.85 each.**

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.

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 gages and plums also for cross pollination possibilities.

## Early summer damson – August

Variety	pick/use	flowering	Pixy	St J	Description
Blue Violet	Aug	D sf		✓	Fruit sweet, plum-like, dark blue-black with a bloom. Originates from the Lake District.

## Late summer damsons – August/September

Variety	pick/use	flowering	Pixy	St J	Description
Farleigh Damson	Sept	D psf		✓	fruit firm, richly flavoured. Tree compact, densely branched, good in hedges, very heavy cropping.
Shropshire Prune	Sept	D sf	✓	✓	Culinary damson, making a small compact tree; fruits medium sized, rich flavour.

## Autumn damsons – September/October

Variety	pick/use	flowering	Pixy	St J	Description
Chrislin	Oct	C sf		✓	Fruit damson-like, sweet flavour. Traditional Devon variety
Dittisham Damson	Sept-Oct	Sf	✓	✓	Sharp flavoured fruit, excellent for jam. A small tough tree from S.Devon.
Langley Bullace	Oct	C sf		✓	A damson (not a bullace!) with blue-black large fruits of good flavour. Tree vigorous, upright, heavy cropping.
Merryweather Damson	Sept-Oct	D	✓	✓	Fruit large, dark blue, good flavour. Reliable heavy cropper, also used cooked.
Shepherds Bullace	Oct	D		✓	Flower group D. Fruit large, greenish-yellow; flesh firm, juicy. Upright tree. Good cropper.
Small Black Bullace	Sept-Oct	D sf		✓	Fruit black, small, usually used cooked and in preserves. St Julien A gives trees 3.5-4m (12-14 ft) high.

## 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. Any soil and sun or part shade; hardy to –15°C or more. 'Devon Beauty' is our selection, an especially heavy and early fruiter.

*Sorbus devoniensis* 'Devon Beauty' – bare-rooted grafted plants, 50-120 cm, £15.00.

## 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 come from Denmark, Norway, Eastern Europe and England and are grown commercially in several countries. Plants are supplied as bare-rooted, 20-50 cm plants, price £7.70 each.

Variety	Description
Bradet	Eastern European cultivar with large fruits and high yields.
Cae Rhos Iligwy	Fruits are large, green, with a gooseberry flavour. Tree has grey bark.
Donau	Heavily fruiting Austrian selection, used in commercial orchards.
Godshill	Found on the Isle of Wight, has larger fruits than normal
Haschberg	Heavily fruiting Austrian selection, used in commercial orchards.
Ina	Eastern European cultivar with medium-large fruits; very high yields
Sambu	Danish cultivar with medium sized fruits and clusters; good yields
Samdal	Danish cultivar with large fruits and clusters; very high yields
Samidan	Danish cultivar with large fruits in very large clusters; very high yields. Compact shrub.
Sampo	Danish cultivar with very large fruits in large clusters, good flavour; very high yields
Samyl	Danish cultivar with large fruits and clusters; very high yields
Urban Lace	Unusual variety with finely cut leaves.
Viridis	Green-fruited sub-species. The fruits are average in size, but the green colour means birds don't take them as quickly!

American elderberry, *Sambucus canadensis* is a large 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, ie can be cooked – dipped in batter and fried – or soaked in water to make a refreshing drink, or made into wine. With pollination, fruits are produced which can be used just like those of the native elder – for wine or cooked etc. A superb plant which grows in most sites in sun or part shade; very hardy with older stems often dying off, resprouting from the ground. Plants are supplied as bare-rooted, 30-60 cm plants, price £7.70 each.

Variety	Description
Johns	Flowers clusters are extremely large; if pollinated, fruits are large and tasty in large clusters. Very vigorous, mid season ripening.
York	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. £13.20 each.

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

Variety	Description	Form
Bourjasotte Grise	Fruit medium to large, pale green and purple; flesh dark red, syrupy, rich flavour. A heavy cropper needing a warm position.	Bare root
Brown Turkey	fruit large, brown, pear-shaped; flesh red, sugary, rich flavour. Fine outside. Mid season – 2 weeks after Brunswick.	Pot
Brunswick	fruit large, greenish-yellow tinged brown, white fleshed. Vigorous spreading tree. Fine outside. Early season.	Bare root
Dalmatie	Fruit large with amber-red flesh. Tree with fine cut leaves, fine outside.	Bare root
Goutte d'Or	Fruit yellowish-green becoming golden; flesh rose pink, good quality. Needs a warm position.	Bare root
Noir de Carombe	Fruit dark shiny black, quite fat, with strawberry red flesh. Fine outside.	Bare root
Sultane	Fruit dark red with red flesh of good flavour. Fine outside.	Bare root
White Marseilles	Fruit large, round, pale yellow with translucent flesh which is very sweet. Fine outside.	Bare root

## 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. **£14.85 each.**

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.

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 thrifter than plums and are rarely troubled by diseases.

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

## Early summer gages – July/August

Variety	pick/use	flowering	Pixy	St J	Description
Cambridge Gage	late Aug	D	✓	✓	Fruit small, yellowish-green, juicy. A heavy reliable cropper.
Denniston's Superb	Aug	C sf	✓	✓	fruit yellowish-green, flesh golden, very good flavour. Heavy cropper and a good pollinator.
Old Greengage	Aug	D psf	✓	✓	Very old variety with a true greengage flavour.
Oullins Golden Gage	Aug	D psf	✓	✓	yellow fruit, flesh firm, sweet, good flavour, also good cooked. Tree large, vigorous, upright, fair cropper, good pollinator.

## Late summer gages – August/September

Variety	pick/use	flowering	Pixy	St J	Description
Jefferson	Aug-Sept	B ss	✓	✓	yellow fruit, flesh firm, very juicy, rich flavour, hangs well. Tree moderately vigorous, a good cropper.

## 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 – any native haw suckers which grow should be removed.

Species	Description	Price
<i>Crataegus arnoldiana</i>	A small round-headed tree from North America growing to 6 m (20 ft) tall. It bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits in early autumn. Grows in any reasonable soil in sun or part shade; hardy to –23°C.	80-120 cm £13.20
<i>Crataegus durobrivensis</i>	A rare small round-headed hybrid tree from North America growing to 6 m (20 ft) tall. It bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits, 16 mm (0.7") across, in early autumn. Grows in any reasonable soil in sun or part shade; hardy to –25°C. Grafted plants.	80-120 cm £13.20
<i>Crataegus ellwangeriana</i>	A rare small round-headed tree from the Eastern USA, growing to 6 m (20 ft) tall. It bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits, 20 mm (0.8") across, in early autumn. Grows in any reasonable soil in sun or part shade; hardy to –25°C. Grafted plants.	60-100 cm £13.20
<i>Crataegus mollis</i>	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. The wood is used for turnery. Likes sun or part shade; hardy to –23°C.	60-100 cm £13.20
<i>Crataegus pedicellata</i>	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. Hardy to –20°C.	80-120 cm £13.20
<i>Crataegus pinnatifida</i> major 'Big Golden Star'	Small tree from Northern China, growing to 6 m (20 ft) high. Big Golden Star is a variety bred for fruit production, which bears masses of dark red fruits, 25 mm (1") across, which are eaten usually cooked. Also used for reforestation on sandy soils. Grows in any reasonable soil in sun or part shade; hardy to –20°C.	100-120 cm £13.20
<i>Crataegus schraderiana</i>	A small tree with silver cut foliage, creamy flowers, and large crops of large purple fruits which have a good flavour	125-150 cm £14.85

## Juneberries

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. See Saskatoons in bush fruit for *Amelanchier alnifolia*.

Species / cultivar	Description	Price
Ballerina	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. A free-flowering hybrid of <i>A.laevis</i> , hardy to –25°C.	60-100 cm bare root £9.00
Prince William	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.	60-100 cm bare root £9.00
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Serviceberry. A large shrub or small tree from Eastern North America growing to 8 m (27 ft) high. White flowers in spring are followed edible sweet bluish fruits.	60-80 cm bare root £6.00

## Loquats

A large evergreen shrub or small tree with large leathery leaves. Needs protection in cold winter regions.

Variety	Description
Seedling trees	A large evergreen shrub or small tree with large leathery leaves, flowers in autumn/winter and nice edible fruits in late spring. Pot grown £10.00
Miss Cookson	Bears large fruits with yellow flesh of good flavour. 5L pots, £24.00.
Oliver	Bears very large orange fruits with flesh of excellent flavour. 5L pots, £24.00.

## Medlars

Bare root maidens or two-year old trees on hawthorn rootstock. Self-fertile, disease and pest-resistant. £15.30 each.

Variety	Description
Large Russian	Bears very large fruits of good flavour. Tree has a pendulous habit.
Nottingham	Bears masses of 25-30 mm fruits. Tree of low vigour, spreading, becoming twisted with age.
Royal	Has larger fruits, up to 45 mm across. Tree of moderate vigour, more upright than Nottingham.

## 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!

Species/cultivar	Description	Price
Black Tabor	Fruit large, sweet, black. Trees fruit very young. Pot grown. (Morus nigra)	Pot grown £22.00
Capsrum	Fruit large, sweet, black. Trees fruit very young. Canadian origin. Pot grown. (Morus alba x rubra)	Pot grown £22.00
Carman	Fruit large, sweet, white, found in Ontario Canada. Trees fruit very young. Pot grown. (Morus alba x rubra)	Pot grown £22.00
Illinois Everbearing	A hybrid bred in the USA, fruiting at a very early age (2-3 years) and producing good-flavoured black fruits over a long 2-3 month period. A small rounded tree to 6-8 m (20-27 ft) high. Pot grown. (Morus alba x rubra)	Pot grown £22.00
Italian	Black fruited, fruits at a young age with large black delicious fruits. Pot grown. (Morus alba x rubra)	Pot grown £22.00
Ivory	Fruit large, sweet, white. Trees fruit very young. Canadian origin. Pot grown. (Morus alba x rubra)	Pot grown £22.00
Paradise	Fruit sweet, white. Trees with large leaves, fruit very young. Pot grown. (Morus alba)	Pot grown £22.00

## Nectarines

Bare root maiden on St Julien A rootstock, producing bushes 12-16 ft (3.5-5m) high and also suitable for fans. Self-fertile. £19.25 each. Protect from peach leaf curl.

Variety	Description
Humboldt	Late August. Orange fleshed and richly flavoured. Tree very free flowering.
Lord Napier	August. Large red-yellow fruits, good flavour. Hardy & productive.
Pineapple	September. Large fruit, yellow flesh with outstanding aromatic flavour.

## Pawpaw

Not to be confused with the tropical fruit, *Asimina triloba* is a large North American shrub reaching up to 12 m (40 ft) high with large bottle-shaped fruits of fine flavour. Needs a moist, sunny position in Britain, where fruits are produced in good summers. Grows 4 m (13 ft) high in 10 years; hardy to around -20°C.

Cultivar	Description	Size/price
Davis Seedling	Seedlings grown from early ripening variety.	Seedlings from a good fruiting mother. 1L pot £8.00
Pennsylvania Golden	Early ripening. Frutis with yellow skin and golden flesh.	Grafted cultivar. pot £18.00
Prolific	Mid season. Fruits large, yellow fleshed.	Grafted cultivar. pot £18.00
Taylor	Mid season. Bears clusters of medium-sized fruits, yellow fleshed, good flavour.	Grafted cultivar. pot £18.00

## Peaches

Bare root maidens on St Julien A rootstock produces bushes 12-16 ft (3.5-5m) high and also suitable for fans. Self-fertile. £19.25 each apart from Avalon Pride which is £23.45.

Variety	Description
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. Grown on Montclair rootstock, of similar vigour to St Julien. £23.45.
Dixired	Fruit with smooth juicy flesh. Very winter hardy, late flowering, early fruiting, resistant to canker and some tolerance to peach leaf curl.
Peregrine	crimson fruits, white flesh, excellent flavour. Productive, hardy. Needs protection from peach leaf curl.
Redhaven	fruit reddish-yellow; flesh firm, yellow, good quality. Flowers dark pink. Vigorous tree. Tolerant to peach leaf curl.
Redwing	Fruits very dark red, superb flavour, late flowering, bears good crops. This variety has some resistance to peach leaf curl.
Robin Redbreast	Fruits red, good flavour, very juicy. Tree has some resistance to peach leaf curl.
Rochester	yellow-fleshed, good flavour. Vigorous, productive, hardy, some resistance to peach leaf curl.

## Pears

Bare root maidens or two year trees on Quince A or Quince C rootstocks. **£14.30 each.**

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

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.

Pyrodwarf (PD) is very good new semi-vigorous rootstock, 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

Variety	Pick	Use	QA	QC	PD	fl.gp	Description
Beurre Giffard	Aug-Sept	Aug-Sept	✓			C	fruit greenish-yellow. Flesh melting, juicy, refreshing vinous flavour. Tree moderately vigorous, spreading, productive.
Jargonelle	July-Aug	July-Aug	✓		✓	C	Flesh pale yellow, sweet, very tender, very good flavour. Tree heavy cropping, spreading, tip bearer.

## Early autumn dessert pears – ripen September/October

Variety	Pick	Use	QA	QC	PD	fl.gp	Description
Beth	Sept-Oct	Sept-Oct	✓			C	fruit pale green, turning to pale yellow, smooth skinned. Flesh sweet and juicy. A good cropper.
Bristol Cross	Sept	Sept-Oct	✓	✓		D	Fruit medium-large, greenish-yellow. Flesh white, sweet, melting. Tree very heavy cropper, triploid.
Dr Jules Guyot	Aug-Sept	Aug-Oct	✓			D	Fruit pale yellow with russet dots and patches. Flesh smooth, musky flavour. Tree moderately vigorous, very heavy cropping.
Fondante d'Automne	Sept	Sept-Oct	✓		✓	D	fruit greenish with russet. Flesh melting, sweet, excellent musky flavour. Tree small, spreading, reliable good cropper.
Gorham	Aug/Sept	Sept			✓	E	fruit tender, juicy, sweet, good flavoured., good for canning & bottling. Tree upright, hardy, good cropper.
Improved Fertility	Sept	Sept/Oct	✓			D	fruits russeted, white fleshed, juicy, sweet, may need thinning. Tree hardy, heavy cropping, part self-fertile.
Invincible*	Sept	Sept	✓	✓		C	Very tough, hardy tree, sets heavy crops each year and flowers a second time after late frosts. Good pollinator too.
Merton pride	Sept	Sept	✓			D	Fruit yellow and brown, flesh melting, juicy, fine texture and flavour. Tree moderately vigorous, regular cropper, triploid.

## Early autumn dessert pears (cont)

Variety	Pick	Use	QA	QC	PD	fl.gp	Description
Moonglow	Aug	Aug-Sept	✓			D	fruit yellow and pink, flesh juicy, smooth, good flavour, also good cooked. Tree vigorous, very upright, good cropper.
Onward	Sept	Sept-Oct	✓	✓		E	flesh smooth, soft, sweet, juicy, excellent flavour. Tree a good regular cropper.
Williams Bon Chretien	Aug-Sept	Aug-Sept+	✓			D	fruit medium-large, pale green turning golden yellow. Flesh very juicy and sweet. A regular good cropper, self-fertile.

## Late autumn dessert pears – ripen October/November

Variety	Pick	Use	QA	QC	PD	fl.gp	Description
Beurre Hardy	Oct	Oct-Nov	✓			D	flesh white or pinkish, aromatic, sweet, juicy, good flavour. Tree vigorous, upright, hardy, not a good pollinator.
Concorde	Oct	Oct-Jan	✓	✓		E	fruit medium-large, pale green turning yellow. Flesh pale yellow, sweet and juicy. Very heavy cropping, compact grower.
Conference	Sept	Oct-Dec+	✓	✓		C	fruit thin-skinned, sweet, juicy, good flavour. Tree fairly compact, reliable heavy cropper, hardy. Fruit also good bottled or canned.
Cromwell	Oct	Oct+	✓			D	Fruit conical, very juicy and sweet. Tree a heavy cropper, ornamental, with new growth red in spring. A Williams seedling.
Doyenne du Comice	Oct	Oct-Dec+	✓	✓		E	fruit medium-large, pale green turning yellow. Flesh pale yellow, rich juicy flavour, very good quality.
Durondeau	Sept-Oct	Sept-Nov			✓	C	Fruit yellow and red, flesh juicy, melting, sub-acid, good flavour. Tree hardy, regular heavy cropper, part self-fertile.
Legipont	Late Sept	Oct-Jan	✓			D	Long fruit with juicy, aromatic, flavoursome flesh, also good for canning & bottling. Vigorous tree, good cropper.
Louise Bonne of Jersey	Sept	Sept-Nov	✓	✓	✓	C	flesh smooth, melting, sweet, aromatic, good flavour. Tree hardy, excellent annual cropper.
Nouveau Poiteau	Oct	Nov	✓	✓		E	fruit russeted, flesh sweet, very melting, rich flavour.
Packham's Triumph	Sept-Oct	Oct-Dec+			✓	C	fruit medium-large, bright green turning yellow. Flesh pale yellow, juicy, musky flavour. Good cropper, compact grower.

## Winter dessert pears – ripen November/February

Variety	Pick	Use	QA	QC	fl.gp	Description
Glou Morceau	Oct	Dec-Jan+	✓		D	fruit medium-large, greenish-yellow. Flavour excellent, juicy, melting. A reliable cropper and good pollinator.
Ovid	Oct	Nov-Dec	✓		C	Fruit golden yellow, flesh of good flavour. Tree medium sized, vigorous, hardy.

## Shipova pear

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. Trees on *Pyrus communis* rootstock become rowan-sized in time.

Variety	Pick	Use	QA	QC	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Shipova	Oct	Oct-Dec	✓	✓	✓

## Late keeping cooking pears

Variety	Pick	Use	QA	QC	fl.gp	Description
Catillac	Oct	Dec-May	✓		D	flesh cooks to deep red with a fine flavour. Also good for dessert by spring. Vigorous, heavy cropper, triploid (not good pollinator)

## Asian pears

Variety	Pick	Use	QA	QC	PD	fl.gp	Description
Chojuro	Sept-Oct	Sept-Dec		✓		C	Fruit medium-large, flattish, very sweet and juicy, excellent aromatic flavour. Vigorous tree, heavy cropper.
Shinko	Sept-Oct	Sept-Dec		✓		C	Fruit medium sized, golden russet-brown; flesh crisp, sweet, rich flavour. Tree a heavy cropper.
Shinseiki	Sept	Sept-Oct			✓	C	Fruit medium sized, tender skinned, juicy, crisp, hangs well on tree. Heavy cropping tree, self fertile.

## Perry pears

These are grown on pyrodwarf rootstock becoming trees 4 or 5 m high.

Variety	Pick	Use	PD r/s	fl.gp	Description
Brandy	Oct	Oct-Nov	✓	mid	Fruit small, greenish yellow with red flush; heavy cropper. Makes a low tannin perry
Hendre Huffcap	Oct	Oct	✓	late	Medium acid, low tannin fruit for a pleasant light quality perry.
Thorn	Late Sept	Late Sept	✓	mid	Fruit small, yellow with some russet. Heavy cropper, makes a perry of good quality.

## Persimmons

True Oriental persimmons are borderline fruiterers in the UK, but do well in hot summers. They make small ornamental trees whereas the American persimmon can become much taller with age.

### Oriental/kaki persimmons

Species	Description	Price
Fuyu	Oriental. Japanese non-astringent variety, fruits flattish-round, large, orange-red, excellent quality. Tree vigorous, does not require cross pollination. Grafted tree.	Bare root £16.50
Kostata	Oriental. Fruits yellow-orange, very large, very good quality (astringent before ripe). Tree vigorous, upright, does not require cross pollination. Grafted tree.	Bare root £16.50
Mezelli	Oriental. Fruits orange-red, round, very large, good quality (astringent before ripe). Tree does not require cross pollination. Grafted tree.	Bare root £16.50

### American persimmons

A wide-spreading tree growing to 18 m (60 ft) high. Bears excellent edible sweet fruits which hang on the tree well into winter; readily bears in Britain; fruits have an excellent rich flavour when fully ripe (may require bletting or allowed to be frosted to remove astringency).

Early Golden	Precocious variety, fruits ripen early-mid season. Self fertile. Grafted tree.	Bare root £18.00
Meader	Fast fruiting and early ripening selection of American persimmon. Self fertile. Grafted tree.	Bare root £18.00

### Hybrid persimmons

Nikita's Gift	Hybrid of oriental persimmon (D.kaki) and American persimmon (D.virginiana) made in Ukraine. Bears bountiful crops of flattish, 2-1/2" diameter, reddish-orange fruit, very sweet and flavorful. Self fertile.	Bare root £18.00
Russian Beauty	Hybrid of oriental persimmon (D.kaki) and American persimmon (D.virginiana) made in Ukraine. Bears good crops of 2" diameter, seedless persimmons. The delicious, bright yellow-orange fruit is very sweet with a date-like flavor and texture. Self fertile.	Not available

## Plums

Bare root maidens or two year trees on St Julien A or Pixy rootstocks. **£14.85 each.**

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.

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

See also Bullaces and damsons, and Gages for cross pollination possibilities.

### Early summer plums – July/August

Variety	pick/use	flowering	Pixy	St J	Description
Avalon	Aug	C psf	✓	✓	Fruit large, red, roundish-oval, good flavour. Vigorous tree.
Blue Tit	Aug	C	✓	✓	Fruit yellow fleshed with a blue/black bloom, good quality. Also used cooked.
Czar	Aug	D sf	✓	✓	fruit tender, quite good dessert, good cooked flavour. Tree compact, reliable, hardy, heavy cropping.
Dittisham	Aug	sf		✓	Sweet rich plum from South Devon, often used for preserving.
Herman	July/Aug	C sf	✓	✓	Fruit medium sized, blue-black, freestone, excellent flavour & quality.
Jubilee	August	E sf	✓	✓	Very large fruits, like a large Victoria plum. Tree vigorous, self fertile.
Opal	Aug	C psf	✓	✓	reddish purple fruit, flesh firm good flavoured. Tree dense, round headed, a heavy reliable cropper.
Purple Pershore	Aug	D sf		✓	dark purple fruits, flesh deep yellow, firm, good for dessert and cooking. Tree dense, twiggy, pendulous, a heavy cropper.
Violetta	mid Aug	D sf		✓	Ripens mid August. A recent Swedish variety, blue skinned fruit with sweet yellow flesh. Tree compact and an excellent cropper.
Warwickshire Drooper	Aug	D sf		✓	Eater & cooking plum, crops well with a drooping habit. Fruit large, yellow, very juicy.
Yellow Egg (Pershore Egg)	Aug	D sf	✓	✓	Bright yellow fruits, flesh deep yellow, firm, good for dessert and cooking. Tree dense, twiggy, pendulous, a heavy cropper.

### Late summer plums – August/September

Variety	pick/use	flowering	Pixy	St J	Description
Haganta*	Sept	C psf	✓	✓	Fruit large, blue, excellent flavour and aroma, freestone. Disease resistant.
Kea	Sept	D sf		✓	Fruit juicy, slightly acid, used for dessert & cooking. Traditional Cornish variety.
Landkey Yellow	Sept	D		✓	Fruit yellow, sweet rich flavour. A traditional N.Devon variety.
Manaccan	Sept	D	✓	✓	Fruit medium-large, rich yellow colour; flesh yellow, sweet, excellent flavour. An old Cornish variety
Stanley	Sept	D sf		✓	Fruit large, blue-black; flesh firm, sweet, rich. A vigorous spreading tree which crops heavily and regularly.
Thames Cross	Aug-Sept	C	✓	✓	Large yellow fruits with a fine sweet flavour, used fresh and for jamming. Tree vigorous, upright, good cropper.
Victoria	Aug-Sept	C sf	✓	✓	large fruit of good flavour fresh or cooked. Tree very heavy cropping, hardy, vigorous, a good pollinator.

### Autumn plums – September/October

Variety	pick/use	flowering	Pixy	St J	Description
Guinevere	Late sept	C sf	✓	✓	Fruit large, good quality. Heavy cropping.
Marjories Seedling	Sept-Oct	E psf	✓	✓	fruit large, flesh firm, juicy, quite sweet, good flavour, hangs well on tree, good cooked. Tree vigorous, upright, heavy cropping.
Seneca	Mid Sept	C	✓	✓	Fruit huge, red, with yellow-orange flesh of good flavour; freestone. Tree vigorous, upright.

## Plumcot

Variety	pick/use	flowering	Pixy	St J	Description
Plumcot	Aug- sept	sf		✓	A hybrid Apricot / Plum from the USA. Mild, good flavoured fruits, medium sized. Slightly compact tree.

## Quinces

All bare root maidens on Quince A or Quince C rootstock (see pears for sizes). £14.85 each. See also shrub quinces in bush fruit.

Variety	QA	QC	Description
Champion	✓		Fruits large, roundish-pear shaped, greenish-yellow; flesh yellow. Tree vigorous, v.productive, precocious.
Krymsk	✓	✓	(Syn. Aromatnaya) 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.
Meeches Prolific	✓		Fruits bright yellow, pear-shaped, excellent flavour, early ripening. Tree a good heavy cropper.
Portugal		✓	Fruits oblong-pear shaped, very large, yellowish-orange, juicier than most, ripening before most other varieties. Tree vigorous with large ornamental pink flowers.
Serbian Gold	✓	✓	Early ripening. Very productive, healthy tree with some resistance to leaf blight.
Vrajna	✓		Fruits large, pale green-yellow, good flavour and a reliable cropper.

The above are of course *Cydonia oblonga*, but we also list the Chinese quince (below) and see Oriental quinces in bush fruit for details of edible *Chaenomeles*.

Chinese quince	<i>Pseudocydonia sinensis</i> . A small evergreen Chinese tree growing to 6 m (20 ft) high. It bears huge aromatic fruits, 12-17 cm (5-7") long, which are edible, eaten raw or cooked in the same way as other quinces. It likes a well drained soil and sun; hardy to -20°C.	Bare root trees £10.00
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## 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). Used as a sand dune stabiliser; also a bee plant. Likes a well drained, sunny site and grows in any soil. Dioecious, so both sexes are needed for fruit. Growth 3.5m (12 ft) in 10 years; hardy to -35°C.

Cultivar	Description	Price
Frugana	female variety, heavy cropping	all
Hergo	a female form, bearing large crops of fruits	30-50 cm
Leikora	female form, bearing large crops of fruits	bare root
Polmix	male form	@ £8.00
Orange Energy*	A new female variety selected for very heavy fruiting.	

## Service tree

*Sorbus domestica* is a small to medium sized tree in Britain with rowan-type leaves and flowers. It 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 and can also be made into preserves, liqueurs etc.

'Rosie' is our own selection, fruiting heavily at a young age. The fruits are pear-shaped, 4 cm long. Makes a small tree of low vigour. £18.00.

# Nut trees

## Almonds

Bare root maiden trees grafted to Almond, Myran or St Julien A rootstocks. Almonds can be grown in Britain! These should do well wherever plums do. 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.) £22.00 each.

Rootstocks available:

Almond – vigorous, suitable for well-drained soils only. Makes a tree up to 6 m (20 ft) high.

Myran – vigorous, tolerant of wet soils and honey fungus. Makes a tree up to 6 m (20 ft) high.

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

Variety	Almond	Myran	St J A	Description
Ai	✓			Old French variety. Regular producer of nuts. Tree bushy, resistant to blossom blight.
Ardechoise	✓		✓	Old French variety. Producer of thin shelled long nuts. Tree erect, hardy.
Ferraduel*		✓		Fairly recent French variety. Nuts hard shelled, kernels large, flat. Productive, good pollinator.
Ferragnes*		✓		Fairly recent French variety. Nuts hard-shelled, kernels large, light coloured. Very productive.
Ingrid			✓	A Scandinavian selection with showy pink flowers and thick-shelled nuts of good flavour. Quite resistant to peach leaf curl. A peach-almond cross.
Macrocarpa			✓	Nuts large with easily cracked shells. Tree has white or very pale pink flowers, up to 5cm across. Well suited to UK conditions.
Phoebe			✓	Self-fertile tree with good resistance to peach leaf curl. Pink ornamental flowers are followed by good quality nuts.
Robijn			✓	Soft shelled Dutch variety, flowering late; frost resistant. Tree vigorous, productive, hardy, self fertile. A peach-almond cross.

## Black walnuts

A large, fast growing tree to 30m (100 ft) high with deeply furrowed bark and large leaves. Needs a sunny location. Nuts are produced here in good summers (needs 2 or more trees for pollination), and are sweet, oily and rich. Hardy to –25°C. Plants are seedling trees from known mothers, 15-30 cm high, grown in Rootainers; £8.80 each.

Variety	Description
Bowers	Bears large, thin shelled nuts of excellent flavour. Tree a good cropper.
Bicentennial	A vigorous hardy tree, precocious, bearing nuts of good size, easy to crack, with large kernels.
Thomas	Nuts large, thin shelled, good flavour. Tree vigorous, precocious
Weschke	bears heavy annual crops of nuts.

## Bladdernuts

*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. Bare rooted plants, 40-60 cm, £10.00.

## Buartnuts

Hybrids between the butternut and heartnut. They combine the adaptability, cold tolerance and sweet flavour of the former with high yields and easily cracked shells of the latter. Large trees which need sun and a well drained soil. Hardy to at least –25°C. Plant 2 trees for cross pollination. 'Mitchell' Grown in rootainers, £8.80.

## 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. Many cultivars in N.America. Self-fertile. These seedlings should inherit many of their parents characteristics. Give full sun and a well-drained soil; young trees may need protection from late frosts. Hardy to about –30°C. Plants are seedling trees from known mothers, 15-30 cm high, grown in deep cell Rootainers; £8.80 each.

Variety	Description
Bear Creek	Bears medium sized nuts which crack very well.
Beckwith	Bears nuts which crack well; a prolific cropper, moderately vigorous.
Booth	Bears medium sized nuts which crack well on vigorous trees.

## Chestnuts

Bare root maidens, 100-150 cm, £19.80 each unless indicated below.

Most chestnut varieties require cross pollination for a good crop – use one of the pollinators listed in the table below. These varieties should start fruiting 2-4 years after planting. Marrons bear single nuts within the seeds, châtaignes bear multiple nuts in one seed separated by a papery inner shell. The hybrids are Japanese-European crosses made in France with resistance to ink disease and are heavier cropping. Our most highly recommended varieties are Belle Epine, Bouche de Betizac, Bournette, Marigoule, Marlhac and Precoc Migoule. For a single tree, plant Marigoule.

3 indicates a pollinator. Early ripening is late Sept/early Oct in the South of the UK, late is late October. Northern areas should use early ripening selections.

Variety	Pollinator	Description
Bouche de Betizac		Early season ripening. Hybrid, vigorous upright tree. Nuts are marrons, large, chestnut-red fading to dark brown.
Bournette	✓	Mid season ripening. Hybrid tree of moderate vigour and spreading form. Nuts are marrons, small to medium size, a clear chestnut brown, good flavour.
Laguepie		Mid season ripening. Nuts medium sized.
Maraval	✓	Mid season ripening. Hybrid upright tree of moderate vigour. Nuts are marrons, medium size, a shiny mahogany red.
Maridonne		Late season ripening. Hybrid rounded tree of moderate vigour. Nuts are marrons, large, dull brown,
Marigoule	✓	Very early season ripening. Hybrid, vigorous tree. Nuts are marrons, large to very large, shiny dark mahogany, good flavour. Plants are container grown or bare rooted.
Marlhac		Mid season ripening. Hybrid vigorous tree. Nuts are marrons, medium size.
Marron de Lyon		Mid-late season ripening. Rounded tree of moderate vigour. Nuts are châtaignes, very large, shiny chestnut-red.
Marron Goujounac	✓	Mid season ripening. Very vigorous rounded tree, a very good pollinator. Nuts are marrons, large to very large, clear chestnut-red with black stripes, good flavour.
Marsol	✓	Mid season ripening. Hybrid rounded tree of moderate vigour. Nuts are marrons, large, shiny mahogany-red.
Precoc Migoule	✓	Early season ripening. Hybrid, rounded tree of moderate vigour. Nuts are châtaignes, small to medium size, clear mahogany.

## Ginkgos

The *maidenhair tree* is a large tree from China, growing 30 m (100 ft) high (about 3 m in 10 years). The seeds, about the size of hazelnuts, are edible when roasted and an edible oil can be obtained from them; a popular food crop in China. The leaves are now used in modern medicine. Likes a position in full sun; dioecious (both sexes needed for fruiting) and hardy to -25°C. All varieties available in small numbers only.

Variety	Description	Price
Eastern Star*	Female. Bears abundant crops of large nuts.	60-90 cm bare root £16.00
Ohasuki	A female form with fairly large leaves. Only grows 4-5 m high.	30-60 cm bare root £14.00
Saratoga	Male. A good pollinator. Has vivid yellow foliage in autumn.	60-90 cm bare root £16.00

## Hazelnuts

Bare root bushes £11.00 each.

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.

Variety	Description
Barcelona	Vigorous variety widely grown in Oregon, bears large round nuts with a high percentage of kernel.
Butler	Mid season. Nuts large, kernels light brown, oval, sweet, medium thick shell. Short husk - most nuts come free easily from husk. Tree vigorous, resistant to bacterial blight, heavy cropper. Male flowers abundant.
Corabel*	Mid-late season. Nuts large, sweet, excellent flavour, easily shelled. Tree vigorous, upright, heavy and regular yielding, late to leaf out. Male flowers abundant. Recently bred in France.

## Hazelnuts (cont)

Cosford	Mid season. Nuts medium-large, oval, kernels tan, thin shelled, excellent flavour. Medium length husk. Tree vigorous, upright, low yielding, late to leaf out. Origin: UK.
Ennis	Mid-late season. Nuts very large, kernels light brown, round, excellent flavour. Medium length husk, moderate fall free of husk. Male flowers abundant. Tree vigorous, high yielding.
Gunslebert	German selection, good cropper, nuts medium-large. Bare root.
Hall's Giant	(Halle'sche Riesennuss) Mid-late season. Nuts large, kernels golden brown, oval-round, thick shelled, good flavour. Medium husk length. Male flowers abundant. Tree vigorous, upright, very resistant to bud mites, not susceptible to nut weevils.
Kent Cob	Mid-late season. Nuts medium sized, oval, thick shelled, excellent flavour. Husk long – few nuts fall free of husk. Tree moderately vigorous, spreading, medium yielding, mid-late leafing, resistant to bud mites.
Lang Tidlig Zeller	Nuts small-medium size, kernel golden brown, thick shelled. Tree moderately vigorous, spreading, leggy. Origin: Germany. In 3L pots.
Pearson's prolific (Nottingham)	Early season. Also known as Nottingham Cob. Nuts medium-large, good flavour. Tree vigorous, a regular and good cropper.
Red Zellernuss	Vigorous tree with reddish-bronze leaves. Bears good crops of nuts with red husks. Ornamental and productive.
Segorbe	High yielding French variety with large nuts; a good pollinator.
Webb's Prize Cob	Mid season. Nuts large, roundish, borne in large clusters. Tree moderately vigorous, spreading.

**Trazels** - hybrids of Turkish and European hazel. Very rare. £30.00 (7L pot)

Chinoka	Hybrid of Turkish and European hazel, making an upright vigorous tree. Bears many edible nuts within ornamental frilly bracts. Pollinate with another hazel or trazel.
Freeoka	Hybrid of Turkish and European hazel, making an upright vigorous tree. Bears many edible nuts within ornamental frilly bracts. Pollinate with another hazel or trazel.

## 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. Esteemed, with many cultivars in Japan and North America. These seedlings should inherit many of their parents characteristics. Trees need less attention than walnuts, give full sun and a well drained soil; hardy to about –25°C. Plant 2 selections for cross pollination. Plants are seedling trees from known mothers, 20-50 cm high, grown in Rootainers; £8.80 each.

Variety	Description
CW3	A recent improved selection with good crops of large nuts.
Fodermaier	Bears large nuts which crack well and have a good kernel percentage
Rhodes	Bears large nuts which crack easily; starts fruiting at a young age
Wright	Bears large nuts that crack well; kernels of excellent flavour.

## Hickories

We grow seedling shagbark and shellbark hickories (*Carya ovata* & *C.laciniosa*), the best for UK conditions. Makes a large tree, quite fast growing once established and reaching up to 30 m (100 ft). Needs a fertile soil and sunny position. Foliage turns a rich yellow in autumn. Fruits are produced in Britain in good summers: the nuts are large-walnut-sized, edible, with a very good sweet flavour, like a rich walnut; they are quite tough to crack. Two or more trees are needed for good nut production. Hardy to –25°C. These varieties crop well in southern Canada; these seedlings should inherit many of the same qualities as their mother. Plants are grown in Rootainers; £5.00 each.

Variety	Description
Grainger	Shagbark, a variety with nuts which crack easily, produced in quite good quantities.
Henry	shellbark, large nuts, good cracking and kernel quality, regular bearer.
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 <i>C.ovata</i> and <i>C.cordiformis</i> .
Wilcox	Shagbark, precocious tree, nuts crack well, very good flavour, good kernel size.
Yoder #1	shagbark, may be a hybrid variety from <i>C.ovata</i> and <i>C.laciniosa</i> , with medium sized nuts which crack well, with an excellent flavour. A precocious and good bearer.

## Monkey puzzle tree

*Araucaria araucana* is a large evergreen tree with spidery branches from South America, potentially one of the best nut-producing trees in oceanic climates. Eventually reaches 30 m (100 ft) high, but slow growing, 2 m (7 ft) in 10 years) and doesn't fruit for 25-40 years (so plant some for your descendants!) The large seeds, produced in huge cones, are edible with a fine chestnut-plantain flavour. Dioecious (need male & female trees for nuts), hardy to -15°C.

Pot grown trees (2 L) £10.00.

## Pecans

Northern pecan. The pecan is a large North American tree which needs a fertile soil and sunny position. Nuts are delicious, acorn-shaped. Also edible is the sap, tapped like maples. The timber is hard and used for fuel, handles, ladders, implements, and for smoking meats. A yellow dye is obtained from the bark. Hardy to -20°C. The mother trees fruit in Southern Canada and have good potential in Britain. These seedlings will not be identical to the parent but will inherit many of the characteristics. Two or more trees are needed for good nut production. Trees are grown in Rootainers – pecans hate transplanting and are best planted as small container grown trees. Grown in Rootainers, £4.00 (trees quite small).

Variety	Description
Carlson #3	Nuts medium, thick shelled. Tree tends to biennial cropping. A true Northern variety.
Cornfield	Nuts small, shell medium thick, easily cracked, good flavour, Tree a good regular cropper. True northern.
Starks	Nuts medium-large, thin shelled, good flavour. Tree a regular cropper.

## 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*.

Species	Description	Price
<i>Pinus cembra</i>	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, about 12 x 6 mm.	2L pot £11.00
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	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.	Not available

## Walnuts

Bare root trees. 100 cm+: £26.40, 125cm+ in 7L pots: £35.20.

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

Variety	Group	100+	125+	Description
Broadview	A+B		✓	Originating from British Columbia, bears good crops at a very young age. Partly self-fertile. Best in the East of the UK.
Buccaneer	A+B		✓	Dutch variety, upright, bears large crops of round nuts. Partly self-fertile, a good pollinator.
Chandler	B	✓		Recent American variety, large nuts of excellent quality, part self-fertile.
Corne du Perigord	A	✓		Old French variety, still grown commercially. Late leafing and flowering. Bears medium sized nuts.
Excelsior of Taunton			✓	An old English variety of walnut from Somerset, extremely rare, bearing good quality nuts.
Fernette	A	✓		New French variety, lateral bearing, moderately vigorous, good cropper, nuts large. A good pollinator (Franquette x Lara)
Fernor	B	✓		New French variety, lateral bearing, moderately vigorous, very good cropper of large nuts. (Franquette x Lara)
Franquette	A+B	✓		Old French variety, grown commercially, bearing good crops of medium-large nuts. Partly self-fertile.
Mayette	B	✓		Old French variety, very late to leaf out and flower. Bears medium to large nuts.
Meylanaise	A	✓		Old French variety, bears good crops of medium sized nuts. Partly self-fertile. A good pollinator.
Parisienne	B	✓		Old French variety, late to leaf out and flower. Bears medium to large nuts.

## Walnuts (cont)

Plovdivski	B		✓	Bulgarian variety, mid-leafing, good cropper, nuts of very good quality, large kernels.
Proslavski	B		✓	Bulgarian variety, mid-leafing, bears good crops of large nuts with large kernels. Vigorous tree.
Rita	A		✓	Of Carpathian origin, tree small, bears heavy crops of thin-shelled nuts. Very hardy.
Ronde de Montignac	A+B	✓		An old French variety, very late to leaf out and flower. Bears medium-sized nuts. Partly self-fertile, 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; leaves and flowers are also edible. Hardy to -23°C.

Container grown trees: £8.80

# Bush and soft fruit

## Blackberries & hybrid berries

Bare-rooted bushes £6.00 each.

Variety	Description
Adrienne	Early season. Bears long fruits of excellent flavour, easily picked. Spineless canes and a good cropper.
Helen	Very early season. Spineless canes, compact bush. Fruits large with a very good flavour. .
Loch Ness	Mid-late season. Canes thornless. Fruits large, firm; very heavy cropper.
Oregon Thornless	Mid-late season. Thornless, evergreen or semi-evergreen canes of moderate vigour. Fruits medium size, roundish-oval, firm, sweet with a good flavour. Bears good crops in fertile soils.
Thornfree	Late season. Vigorous thornless canes. Fruits medium-large, firm, good sweet-acid flavour. Very heavy cropping.
Waldo	Mid season. Canes spineless, moderately vigorous. Fruit large, firm, good flavour, keep well. Heavy cropper.
Buckingham Tayberry	Thornless Tayberry. Very early season. Canes moderately vigorous, branching. Fruits very large, dark purplish-red, very good sweet-acid flavour, easily picked. High yielding.
Japanese Wineberry	(Rubus phoenicolasius) A medium size trailing shrub, growing to 2 m (6 ft) high with prickly trailing biennial stems which root at the tips. It produces 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 and insect damage. Bare root and pot grown.
Thornless Loganberry	Mid season. Canes spineless, moderate vigour. Fruit large, claret-red, juicy, excellent flavour. Heavy cropper.

## Blackcurrants

New varieties. Bare rooted bushes. £6.00 each.

Blackcurrant Variety	Description
Barchatnaja	Very hardy, high yielding with large fruit; early flowering; self-sterile. Russian cv, frost resistant flowers.
Ben Alder*	Mid season. Late flowering producing high yields of large fruits of good quality.
Ben Gairn*	Early season. New disease and reversion-resistant variety giving high yields of large fruits, excellent flavour.
Ben Hope*	Mid season. New variety with good resistance to disease and gall mite (and thus avoiding reversion). Very vigorous upright bush, heavy cropper with fruits of excellent flavour.
Ben Connan*	Mid-late season. Late flowering, heavy yields of large fruit on compact bushes.
Ben Lomond*	Mid-late season. Late flowering, fruit large, excellent flavour. Bushes moderately vigorous.

<b>Blackcurrant Variety</b>	<b>Description</b>
Ben More	Mid-late ripening. Very late flowering, heavy yields of very large fruits on vigorous bushes.
Ben Nevis	Mid-late season. Late flowering, fruit large, slightly sweet. Very heavy yields on bushes of moderate vigour.
Ben Sarek*	Mid-late season. Late flowering, heavy yields of large fruit on small spreading bushes.
Ben Tirren*	Very late season. Late flowering, heavy yields of large fruit of very good flavour.
Byelorussian Sweet	Early season. Very hardy, large fruits, high yielding. A hardy Russian selection, frost resistant flowers.
Hystawneznaya	Very early season (mid June). Fruit medium sized. A hardy Russian selection, frost resistant flowers.
Jet	Very late season. Very late flowering, fruits medium, easily picked; bushes very vigorous.
Kosmichesnaya	Mid season. Medium sized fruits. A hardy Russian selection, frost resistant flowers.
Pilot A Mamkin	Early-mid season. Medium sized fruits. A hardy Russian selection, frost resistant flowers.
Seabrooks Black	Mid season. Mid-late flowering, fruits medium, easily picked, heavy yields; bushes very vigorous.
Wellington xxx	Early-mid season. Mid flowering, fruits med-large, heavy yields. Bushes very vigorous.

## Blueberries

Container grown in 2L pots. £11.00 each unless indicated. All require an acid soil or container compost. Fruit best with cross pollination.

<b>Variety</b>	<b>Description</b>
Berkeley	Mid season. Fruits medium-large, resist cracking. Bushes vigorous, upright, very productive.
Bluecrop	Mid season (Early-mid August. ) Large, light blue fruit., good flavour. Vigorous upright bush with good autumn colour.
Darrow	Late season (mid-late August). Very large fruit, bush upright, compact.
Earlyblue	Early season (late July). Fruit medium-large, light blue, good flavour; upright bush.
Goldtraube	Mid season. Fast growing, robust bush with large aromatic fruits ripening in August.
Hardyblue	Early-mid season. Fruit medium-large on a fast growing bushy plant. Tolerant of less acid soils.
Jersey	Late season. Fruits medium sized, excellent flavour; bushes upright and spreading.
Reka	Early-mid season. Fruits medium sized, firm. A fast growing vigorous bush bred in New Zealand, 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. 1 litre pots £8.00.

## 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.

<b>Species</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Price</b>
edulis	bears edible fruits, to 16 mm long, blueberry flavour	bare root £7.00
Blue Forest	Bush with velvety foliage, broad and spreading. Bears large tasty fruits.	2-3L pot £9.00
Blue Velvet	Has attractive, greyish-green, velvety foliage and very large, sweet-tart flavorful blue berries. A compact spreading shrub, late flowering.	2-3L pot £9.00

## Chokeberries

The name is offputting, but the ripe fruits really are sweet and nice to eat, and make a good preserve! Bare-rooted plants, 40-60 cm, £8.80 each.

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. The varieties here are all bred in North America for good fruit production. Plants are £5.50 each, pot grown.

CN	Large fruits with dark red juice. Heavy cropper.
Olsons Honkers	Fruit very large. Heavy cropper.
European	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i> is a similar prostrate plant to the American cranberry and bears smaller but similar quality fruits.
Stevens	Fruit large, red. A variety often used commercially to grow cranberries.

## Elaeagnus

All the *Elaeagnus* family bear edible fruits as well as being useful nitrogen-fixing plants for hedges etc. The evergreens grow well in sun or shade. The fruits are currant to cherry sized and astringent until fully ripe.

Species	Description	Price
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	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. Growth 2m (7 ft) in 10 years; hardy to -40°C.	Bare rooted £7.70
<i>Elaeagnus x ebbingei</i>	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 – poorer sites encourage more fruiting; hardy to -20°C.	20-30 cm 1 L pot £7.00
<i>Elaeagnus x ebbingei</i> '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.	30-50 cm 1 L+ pot £8.00
<i>Elaeagnus multiflora</i> 'Sweet Scarlet'	The goudi is a medium sized bush, 2 m high and across. Sweet Scarlet bears numerous large and sweet red fruits in July. Self fertile.	Not available
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn olive. 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 and as a nurse plant. We have available American as well as our own selected good fruiting selections – you need two different selections for reliable fruiting: 'Big Red' – produces good crops of very large fruits 'Brilliant Rose' – American, bears very large fruits of good flavour. 'Garnet*' – American, bears huge crops of medium sized, sweet fruits. 'Hidden Springs' – American variety with medium-large fruits. 'Jewel' – American variety with medium sized fruits of excellent flavour. 'Late Scarlet' – heavy crops of medium-large fruits ripening in October. 'Red Cascade' – produces heavy crops of medium sized fruits 'Ruby*' – American, yields heavy crops of very large fruits. 'Sweet-N-Tart' – American variety with large fruits, sweet and tart as the name implies.	Named selections: 30-50 cm bare root £8.80

## 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, £7.70 per plant)

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

## Gaultheria

Fruits are edible from most of the *Gaultheria* species. Those of wintergreen are more medicinal than edible, while salal fruits are excellent and tasty. They like an acid, moist soil and part or full shade – an excellent understorey crop.

Species	Description	Price
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	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.	Spreading pot grown (2L) £8.00

Gaultheria shallon	Salal, Shallon. A small evergreen shrub 1-1.8m (3-6 ft) high, vigorous and spreading freely to make a good ground cover. Freely bears large clusters of dark purple edible fruits, 10 mm across, with a good flavour. Also a bee plant. Hardy to -20°C	spreading pot grown (2L) £8.00
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## Goji berry

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

2 litre plants: £10.00

Variety	Description
Big Lifeberry	Bears large fruits 2 cm+ in length.
Sweet Lifeberry	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.

Variety	Description
Black Velvet	Mid season. Fruit dark reddish-black, oval, very good flavour. Bush a gooseberry-worcesterberry cross.
Hino Red	Mid season. Fruit medium size, very good flavour, dark red.
Hino Yellow	Mid season. Fruit yellowish-green, medium-large, good flavour. Bushes compact.
Invicta*	Mid season. Heavy crops of medium sized green fruits of good flavour. Bushes vigorous, spreading.
Pax*	Early season. Fruits dark red, round, of excellent flavour. Bushes bear only a few thorns.
Jostaberry	Bears large clusters of nearly black berries. Thornless bush, self fertile.
Worcesterberry	Bears masses of dark reddish fruits. Bushes vigorous, thorny – makes a good hedge.

## Grape vines

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

Variety	Description
Aurora	(Seibel 5279) Wine and Dessert. Very promising mid season dual purpose disease resistant hybrid. Ripens well, good sized grapes on small bunches. Good crops .
Bacchus	White wine grape, used commercially to produce a sauvignon-blanc-type wine. Early ripening, good in cool climates.
Chardonnay	Wine grape. Very late here, but ripens in a very good site. Very high acids. Good crops but outdoors needs the very best site and season .
Chasselas Rose	Dessert and wine. Famous old French grape, a good cropper of medium sized fruit that is very good for both eating and wine.
Interlaken	American hybrid white grape, very early ,pleasant strawberry flavour. Ripens well outside.
Lakemont	White seedless grape for indoor or out. Very good flavour. Vines disease resistant.
Phoenix	Bears large greenish-yellow seedless dessert fruits with good aroma and flavour.
Precoce de Malingre	White dessert variety. Early, ripens well, moderate cropper.
Reichensteiner	Wine and dessert grape. Good crops of grapes with high sugars and moderate acidity.
Seyval Blanc	Bears heavy crops of small green grapes, mid season ripening, an excellent white wine variety.
Zalagyongye	New Hungarian hybrid. Good wine, and enjoyable dessert. Fine golden berries in loose bunches. High quality, ripens medium early. Good disease resistance.

## Red varieties

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

## Highbush cranberry

Unrelated to normal cranberries, *Viburnum trilobum* is a shrub to 4m (13 ft) high, closely related to the guelder rose. Bears good crops of bright red fruits up to 12 mm (½") across, which can be made into a slightly bitter jelly like rowan jelly. Hardy to -40°C. Good fruiting selections are listed below. Plants are bare-rooted, 20-40 cm, £7.00

Variety	Description
Phillips	fruits less bitter, produced in large clusters.
Wentworth	fruits large in very large clusters.

## 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.

Variety	Description
First Gold (Prima Donna)	An excellent new dwarf brewing hop, used for several commercial beers in Britain already.
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 red bine with high aroma, tolerant of heavy rainfall and resistant to downy mildew.

## Hardy Kiwi fruits

These are hardier species (*Actinidia arguta*, *A.kolomikta* & *A.polygama*) and varieties of kiwi fruits, which are smaller but just as nice as the standard kiwis below. Male and female plants are required for fruiting (1 male per 6-8 females). All in 2L pots; £12.50 each.

Species / cultivar	Description
<i>Actinidia arguta</i> 'Anna'	Female. Very hardy and vigorous; large oval fruit, 30-40 mm x 25 mm, dark green flushed burgundy in sun, excellent flavour.
<i>Actinidia arguta</i> 'Dumbarton Oaks'	Female. Early ripening, good quality fruit which are especially sweet.
<i>Actinidia arguta</i> 'Kens Red'	Female. Red fruit, 25 x 25 mm (1 x 1"), fine flavour.
<i>Actinidia arguta</i> 'Kiwai Vert'	Female. Bears large green fruits of good flavour.
<i>Actinidia arguta</i> 'Issai'	Female. Fruits medium sized of good flavour. A vine of low vigour, part self-fertile, better crops when pollinated.
<i>Actinidia arguta</i> 'Late Green'	Female. Bears good crops of 25-30 mm diameter green fruits. This cultivar is very late leafing out and thus can avoid late frost damage.
<i>Actinidia arguta</i> 'Late male'	Male. Pollinates <i>argutas</i> . This cultivar is very late leafing out and thus can avoid late frost damage.
<i>Actinidia arguta</i> male	Male. A good pollinator for <i>arguta</i> females.
<i>Actinidia arguta</i> 'MSU'	Female. Large fruit, 25 x 40 mm (1 x 1.5"), with a good flavour. Vigorous, partly self-fertile vine.
<i>Actinidia arguta</i> 'Purple'	Female. Bears good sized purple fruits of fine flavour.
<i>Actinidia kolomikta</i> 'Pasha'	Male. Use to pollinate September Sun.
<i>Actinidia kolomikta</i> 'September Sun'	Female. Large red fruit, very good flavour, ripens in September. Pollinate with Pasha.
<i>Actinidia polygama</i> 'Pavel'	Male. Use to pollinate Vera's Pride.
<i>Actinidia polygama</i> 'Vera's Pride'	Female. Russian variety bearing good crops of sweet, bright orange fruit of good quality.

## 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 – or you can climb them up trees but stop their growth before they get too high or you'll need a helicopter to harvest. Hardy to about -15°C, they may need protection against late spring frosts in cooler areas. Plant male and female vines, or one of the self-fertile varieties (though these fruit better with a male around too). Grown in 2-3L pots, plants are £13.20 each.

Cultivar	Description
Atlas	Male plant used for pollination.
Hayward	Female - very large fruit, of superior flavour which stores well. The most commonly cultivated form in Britain.
Jenny	Self fertile form with good quality fruits.

## Lingonberry

*Vaccinium vitis-idaea* is a low growing, ground covering plant which likes acid conditions. It is harvested both from the wild and from plantations, especially in Scandinavian countries. The fruits, the size of currants, are made into preserves etc. 'Koralle' is a good fruiting selection. Available in 2 L pots, £7.50.

## 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.

Cathay quince	<i>Chaenomeles cathayensis</i> . A narrow upright shrub growing to 2.5 m high. A regular bearer of huge green fruits, 7-10 cm across, with an aromatic lemony flavour, used like other quinces.	Roottrainer plants £5.00
Cido	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i> variety bred in Lithuania for large fruits very high in Vitamin C, with a lemon flavour, and known in the region as the 'Northern Lemon'.	20-30 cm bare rooted (own roots) £7.70.
Crimson and Gold	<i>Chaenomeles x superba</i> . Shrub to 1 m (3 ft) high, wide spreading, dense foliage. Red and gold flowers. Bears abundant large apple-shaped fruits.	20-30 cm, bare rooted, £8.50.

Fusion	<i>Chaenomeles x superba</i> . A cultivar selected for quick, heavy fruiting and large fruits for use for jelly, jams and beverages. About 1 m tall shrub with arching, overhanging shoots; flowers scarlet red; fruits large, 4 to 9 cm long and 4 to 6 cm wide, light to bronze-red with specks, especially rich in vitamin C.	20-30 cm, bare rooted, £8.50.
Nivalis	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i> . A fast growing, upright, 2m high shrub. White flowers are followed by large apple-like fruits.	20-30 cm, bare rooted, £8.50.

## Passionfruits

Species	Description	Price
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: £10.00

## Raspberries

Supplied root wrapped in packs of 10. £12.65 per pack of 10.

Variety	Description
Allgold	Autumn fruiting. Recent variety with yellow fruits – less likely to be eaten by the birds!
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	Early-mid season. Heavy crops of round, bright red fruits of good flavour, ripen over a long period.
Glen Doll*	Late/mid season. Fruits large, firm, borne in heavy crops.
Glen Magna	Late season. Fruits very large, dark red, excellent flavour. Canes with few spines.
Glen Moy*	Early-mid season. Heavy crops of large fruits. Canes thornless. Often fruits again in autumn.
Glen Prosen*	Mid season. Fruits of good flavour which freeze well. Canes of moderate vigour – easy to support.
Octavia	Late season. Useful variety for fruiting between maincrop and autumn raspberries.
Polka*	Autumn fruiting. Excellent new variety, starts earlier than autumn bliss and crops heavily over a long period.
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.

Species	Description
R.nepalensis	Nepalese raspberry. Another non-thorny creeping <i>Rubus</i> species, this one from the Himalayas, growing only 20 cm (8") high. Evergreen in mild winters, otherwise deciduous, though only hardy to about -12°C in the open; best planted as an understorey shrublet beneath trees and shrubs, where it will thrive and form a ground cover. As well as providing ground cover, it produces lots of very 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. It bears edible fruits like small raspberries in summer and autumn. Hardy to -12°C or so.
Rubus 'Betty Ashburner'	A fairly vigorous evergreen ground covering <i>Rubus</i> hybrid, spreading 1m or more a year. Not only is it an excellent ground cover, even in quite shady locations, but it also produces nice edible berries too. It grows (without thorns) in most soils, dry or moist, to a height of about 45 cm (1½ ft), and is hardy to about -15°C.
Rubus tricolor	An extremely vigorous, carpeting, evergreen <i>Rubus</i> species from Western China, which can spread 1-2 m per year. Not thorny. It forms an excellent ground cover both in sun and even in the deepest shade beneath conifers. Beware of planting it in a small garden though! It grows up to 60 cm (2 ft) high, and also produces edible berries of very good flavour which can also be used for dyeing. Hardy to -15°C or so.

## Redcurrants

Bare root bushes. £6.00 each.

Variety	Description
Cascade	Early season. Fruits large, slightly sweet, in small strigs.
Cherry	Early season. Fruits very large, deep red; good cropper. Vigorous bushes.

## Redcurrants (cont)

Jonkheer Van Tets	Early season. Fruits large, dark red, heavy cropping. Aphid resistant, vigorous bushes.
Junifer	Very early season. Very early flowering, heavy cropping.
Laxton's No. 1	Early-mid season. Heavy crops of med-large fruits, easily picked. Flowers late, vigorous bush.
Red Lake	Mid season. Bears heavy crops of very large dark red fruits of good flavour on long trusses. Late flowering.
Redstart*	Late season. Heavy cropper, bearing medium sized fruits of good flavour.
Rondom	Late season. Late flowering, fruits medium sized on moderate length trusses, easily picked. Very productive.
Rovada	Late season. Large fruits borne in long trusses; heavy cropper.
Stanza	Mid-late season. Medium-large deep red fruits; heavy cropper. Vigorous bush, late flowering.

## Rhubarb

Champagne is supplied as a bare root crown, others in 2-3 litre pots.

Variety	Description	Price
Rheum australe	A medium sized robust perennial. The leaf stalks have a distinctly apple-like flavour	£6.00
Rheum palmatum	<i>Turkish rhubarb</i> . A large robust rhubarb which can't be ignored! Produces leaf stalks of an excellent gooseberry-like flavour.	£7.00
Champagne Early	Early season. Produces good crops of long bright scarlet stalks of good flavour.	£4.00
Glaskins Perpetual	Early season. Low in oxalic acid (can be eaten all season), green stalks.	£6.00
Victoria	Late season. Produces good crops of thick stalks.	£6.00

## Strawberries

Plants are supplied as bare rooted runners. Named varieties - 10 plants: £12.00. 20 plants: £22.00.

Variety	Description
Albion	Recent everbearing variety, cropping from June to October. Large dark red fruit, sweet and juicy. Very heavy cropping, disease resistant.
Calypso	Very late season: perpetual variety fruiting from late summer to autumn. Heavy cropping, good flavour, compact growth.
Cambridge Favourite	Mid season. An older variety, reliable, fruit pale, sweet and juicy. Dense growing habit.
Florence	Late season. Vigorous plants with excellent disease resistance. Fruit large, bright red, , excellent flavour.
Honeoye	Early season. Good upright growing habit, performs well in the north and west. Fruit very good flavour.
Sonata	Mid season. Medium-large fruits of good flavour, sweet and juicy. Withstands droughts and wet weather well.
Symphony	Late season. Bright red fruits of excellent flavour. Very good disease resistance. Good in north and west.

<b>Alpine strawberries</b>	£4.50 each (pot grown)
Alba	A variety of the wild strawberry with white fruits of good flavour - much less likely to be taken by birds! Does not produce runners.

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! £4.50 each (pot grown)

Species	Description
<i>Fragaria nubicola</i>	Himalayan strawberry. Found in the high Himalayas, fruits are similar to <i>F.vesca</i> , being very aromatic with a good flavour.
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild strawberry, woodland strawberry. A 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 or around other plants.
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Glossy leaved plants 20-25 cm (8-10") high, spreading via runners. Flowers large, fruits larger than <i>F.vesca</i> , red, aromatic, sweet with a good flavour.

## Whitecurrants

Bare root bushes. £5.50 each.

Variety	Description
Blanka	Late season. A very heavy cropping variety, ripening in August.
White Versailles	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, while the young shoots are edible raw or pickled. Leaves are used to make a tea. Stems are sometimes used for basketry. Prefers a sunny site; hardy to -23°C.

**Akebia quinata 'Alba'** Pot grown plants: £12.00

A white-flowered variety which cross pollinates well with the above to ensure good fruiting.

**Cephalotaxus harringtonia var. drupacea** *Japanese plum yew* Pot grown £8.00

A small tree or bushy shrub, normally to 3-5m (10-16 ft) high. Evergreen. The large fruits are edible, sweet with a hint of pine in the flavour; they are produced abundantly and regularly in Britain, even in shade. The oil-rich seeds are also edible (best cooked). The plum yews thrive in shade (even dense shade) beneath other trees and are ideal understorey crops. Dioecious, so both sexes of plant must be grown for fruit (these are unsexed seedlings); growth 1.2m (4 ft) in 10 years. The leaves have long been used in China for their anti-cancer properties. Hardy to -15°C.

**Cornus kousa chinensis** *Chinese dogwood*.

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, growing about 25 cm per year. Has richly-coloured foliage in the autumn. The fruits, about 20 mm in diameter, are edible with sweet, juicy, delicious pulp; young leaves are also edible. Prefers full sun but tolerates quite deep shade (where flowering is inhibited).

Bare rooted plants, 20-40 cm: £8.00

Big Apple: a variety with abundant very large fruits. Bare rooted plants, 20-40 cm: £12.00.

**Luma apiculata** (*Myrtus luma*) *Arrayan* Pot grown £12.00

An evergreen shrub from Argentina and Chile with cinnamon-like bark (to look at, not to eat). Flowers in summer are followed by fruits ripening late autumn which are sweet, aromatic and edible raw or cooked. Hardy to -10°C, fruits well in mild areas.

**Mahonia aquifolium** *Oregon Grape*. 40-60 cm bare root plants: £2.00

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. Dyes can be made from the fruit, shoots and roots. An excellent ground cover and a superb understorey crop; also good in hedges. A good early source of nectar and pollen for honey and bumble bees.

**Poncirus trifoliata** *Trifoliate orange, Japanese bitter orange*. Bare root plants, £8.00

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; fruit/peel made into marmalade.

**Rosa rugosa** *Apple rose* Bare root plants, 60-80 cm: £1.20

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.

**Schisandra chinensis** *Magnolia vine*. Bare root plants £7.00

A strong-growing climbing shrub Japan and Korea, reaching 9 m (30 ft) high. The fragrant flowers are followed by scarlet edible fruits. The young leaves are also edible when cooked. Fruit, leaves and bark are all used medicinally. Dioecious; likes part shade; hardy to -25°C.

**Sorbus aucuparia edulis** *Edible rowan*. Bare root plants 90-150 cm £12.00

Small ornamental tree. This variety bears larger than normal fruits which are less bitter.

**Sorbocrataegus 'Ivan's Belle'** Bare root plants £14.00

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).

# Vegetable & salad plants

**Allium tuberosum** *Garlic chives, Chinese chives* pot grown £5.00

Chinese 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. Also used medicinally. Bees like the flowers. Hardy to -15°C.

**Apios americana** *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 but protect from waterlogging and severe frost. Hardy to -30°C.

**Aquilegia vulgaris** *Columbine* Pot grown £4.00

A short-lived European perennial growing to 1.1 m (4 ft) high. The flowers are edible - sweet, rich in nectar – and the leaves are edible in salads. The flowers, leaves and stems are all medicinal, the seeds are insecticidal. Likes a moist soil and part shade; hardy to -25°C.

**Aralia cordata** *Udo* Pot grown £5.00

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

## 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 alboglabra** *Kailan, Gai Lon, Chinese broccoli* 1L pots: £6.00

Often grown as an annual, this is in fact perennial. The upper 20-25cm of the thick, succulent stem, leaves and flowerbuds are harvested when the flowers begin to open; the flavour is a mix of asparagus and broccoli.

**Brassica oleracea ramosa** *Daubenton perennial kale* 1L pots: £8.00

A perennial kale with nutty-flavoured leaves available all year round.

**Bunias orientalis** *Turkish rocket.* Pot grown plants (1 L): £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 (better) cooked. Best of all, though are the young flower heads, cooked like a mustardy broccoli.

**Crambe maritima 'Lily White'** *Seakale.* 1-2L pots £7.00

A perennial of the brassica family, seakale grows 60 cm (2 ft) high. Most often grown for the edible shoots, which are usually blanched for several weeks before harvesting ('Lily White' is a variety whose stems blanch well). The young leaves, though, are also edible and make a good cooked vegetable, and the excellent young flowering shoots are cooked and used like sprouting broccoli.

**Caragana arborescens** *Siberian pea shrub.* Bare root plants: £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.

**Claytonia sibirica** *Siberian purslane* Pot grown plants: £5.00

(*Montia sibirica*). Not from Siberia, this North American short-lived perennial grows 20 cm high in a any moist soil in sun or part or full shade. The leaves are edible, raw (an excellent salad plant – beet flavour) or cooked, and the plant can be used for ground cover - it self-seeds freely. Hardy to -35°C.

**Cynara cardunculus Porto Spineless** *Cardoon* Pot grown £5.00

Tall perennial from the Mediterranean region growing to 2 m (7 ft) high. The blanched leaf stalks are cooked as a celery-like vegetable; also edible are the cooked roots, young leaves & stalks, and unopened flower buds (like artichokes). The dried flowers curdle milk. The leaves are also used medicinally and bees love the flowers. Likes a moist well drained soil and sun or light shade. Hardy to -10°C or so. This is a spineless variety.

## Dioscorea - Yams

We think of yams as tropical but there are several hardy species. The ones 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 or light shade.

**Dioscorea japonica** *Japanese yam* Pot grown £5.00

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

**Dioscorea batatas** *Chinese mountain yam, Cinnamon vine* Pot grown £5.00

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

**Fagus sylvatica** *Beech* 60-80 cm bare root trees £1.70

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

**Halesia carolina** *Snowbell tree*. Bare root tree £8.00

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. Hardy to -23°C. Bare root.

**Hemerocallis** *Day lily*

Robust, strong growing perennials, with edible flowers – excellent in salads. Hardy, vigorous and pest resistant, flowering over a long period. The following remains semi-evergreen in the UK.

**Hyperion** grows 110cm high with canary yellow flowers. Pot grown £5.00

**Luxury Lace** grows 60 cm high with lavender pink flowers. Pot grown £5.00

**Hostas**

Robust perennials for shade. Many Hostas have excellent edible leaf clusters, cooked lightly as a spring vegetable. Take slug-control measures! Pot grown £4.00

**Big Daddy:** Has chalky-blue leaves, rounded, cupped and puckered at maturity. Grows 60cm high by 100 cm wide.

**Gold Standard:** Gold Standard has large heart-shaped leaves which start green and turn yellowish. Requires shade.

**Green Fountain:** Green Fountain is medium large with glossy green leaves.

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

**Matteuccia struthopteris** *Ostrich fern*. Pot grown, £4.00

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 parts of North America. Like a shady moist spot.

**Mentha x smithiana** *Red mint, raripila mint* pot grown £5.00

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

**Mentha spicata** *Spearmint, Green mint* pot grown, £5.00

The familiar mint found in garden herb beds. It is a vigorous spreading perennial, growing to 1m (3 ft) high and forms a ground cover. Likes sun or part shade and a moist soil; hardy to -35°C. The leaves and essential oil are edible as a flavouring, medicinal, used in perfumery etc. Bees and butterflies love the flowers.

**Myrrhis odorata** *Sweet cicely* Roottrainer £4.00

European perennial growing to 1 m (3 ft) high. Well known for its excellent 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.

**Polygonatum biflorum** *Great Solomon's seal* Pot grown £4.00

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

**Potentilla anserina** *Silverweed* pot grown £5.00

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

**Rumex acetosa** *Sorrel* pot grown £6.00

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

**Rumex acetosella** *Sheeps sorrel* Roottrainer £4.00

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

**Rumex sanguineus var. sanguineus** *Red sorrel, blood dock* Pot grown £6.00

Red sorrel, Blood dock. 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. The roots are used medicinally. A good mineral accumulator. Any soil in sun or part shade; hardy to -20°C. May self-seed.

**Silene acaulis** *Bladder campion* pot grown £5.00

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

**Tilia – lime trees**

These have great edible young leaves all through the growing season for salads. Use them as a base ingredient instead of something like lettuce. 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** *Chinese toon* Bare root trees, 30-50 cm, £10.00

Chinese toon. A medium sized deciduous tree from China, often grown ornamentally; fast growing in most soils, even chalk. Cultivated in China for its edible young shoots and leaves which are cooked and have an onion/garlic flavour. The timber is also valued but it can be kept shrubby by harvesting the shoots. Hardy to -35°C.

**Tropaeolum tuberosum** *Mashua* 2 tubers £4.00

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

## Spices

**Calycanthus floridus** *Carolina allspice, Spicebush.* 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.

**Myrica gale** *Bog myrtle.* Bare rooted plants: £7.00

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

**Zanthoxylum alatum** *Nepal pepper.* 1L plants. £8.00

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. Growth 4m (13 ft) in 10 years; hardy to -20°C.

**Zanthoxylum schinifolium** *Szechuan pepper.* 1L plants. £8.00

A very aromatic shrub from China and Japan growing 3 m (10 ft) high. The leaves can be used as a flavouring, but the main use are the peppercorn-like fruits, which are used as a spice (peppery and fragrant) - grown commercially as a spice crop in Asia. Grows well in any reasonable soil in sun or light shade; hardy to -20°C.

## Bamboos

All bamboo shoots are edible – most are slightly bitter raw and should be steamed or lightly boiled to remove the bitterness. Cut unwanted shoots before more than about 30 cm high to eat. You can also utilise the canes for all garden uses (cut them when 3 years old for maximum durability.) The sizes here relate to British conditions. They like sun or part shade and a moist soil.

**Phyllostachys edulis** (*P. pubescens*) *Moso bamboo* Container grown plants (1L): £9.00

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.

## Other useful and interesting plants

**Acer saccharum** *Sugar maple* Bare root trees, 40-70cm: £8.00

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. The winged seeds are edible if cooked and the tree is a bee plant. The timber is valued for joinery etc. Likes a moist, slightly acid soil in sun or part shade; hardy to -35°C.

### **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 or more.

**Alnus cordata** *Italian alder* Bare root trees, 80-100 cm: £1.70

Tolerates drier soils in summer than most other alders.

**Alnus glutinosa** *Alder* Bare root trees, 80-100 cm: £1.70

A good windbreak tree and nitrogen-fixer. Very fast growing, rounded form in time. Requires moist soils.

**Alnus incana** *Grey alder* Bare root trees, 80-100 cm: £1.70

Another fine nitrogen fixer and windbreak tree, tolerates cold and wet conditions, good in the North of the UK.

**Alnus rubra** *Red alder* Bare root trees, 80-100 cm: £1.70

**Cytisus scoparius** *Broom* Pot grown, £4.00

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. A very wind-hardy hedging plant which provides food for bees and butterflies. Hardy to about -20°C.

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

A large North American shrub from forest understoreys, growing to 5 m (16 ft) high, 30 cm per year. 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. Branches are used as diviner's rods. Likes a moist, slightly acid soil and sun or part shade; hardy to -35°C.

**Metasequoia glyptostroboides** *Dawn redwood* Bare root trees, 40-70cm: £7.00

Large deciduous fast-growing tree from Southeastern China, growing to 35 m (120 ft) or more. It has very valuable timber, similar to that from the other redwood species, which is very durable and can be used for construction and any exterior use. Likes a moist climate, a moist soil and sun or part shade; hardy to -20°C.

**Phormium tenax** *New Zealand flax* 1L plants: £10.00

An evergreen shrub, usually 2-3m (6-10 ft) high with sword-shaped leathery leaves. These leaves produce a strong fibre suitable for ropes, paper etc. They can also be used as twine merely by splitting and using fresh; or whole for basketry. Likes sun or part shade; tolerates exposure and suitable for hedging. Bee plant. Hardy to -12°C; naturalised in SW England.

**Solidago canadensis Goldkind** *Goldenrod* Pot grown £4.00

Perennial from North America, growing to 1.5 m (5 ft) high. The flowers are edible in salads and the leaves used to make a tea. All parts are used medicinally. The flowers are used for dyeing and a rubber is extracted from the plant; bees like the flowers. Most soils in sun or part shade; hardy to -25°C.

**Symphytum x uplandicum 'Bocking 14'** *Quaker comfrey, Russian comfrey*. Supplied as root cuttings in spring. £1.20 per cutting.

A vigorous hybrid perennial, growing up to 1 m (3 ft) high. Young leaves and flowers are edible in salads and roots can be used to make a coffee; all parts, like other comfrees, have medicinal properties. An excellent bee plant and ground cover, also a butterfly plant. Comfrey is an excellent mineral accumulator, its deep roots raising potassium in particular from the subsoil. 'Bocking 14' is a vigorous clone which is sterile, so it won't seed all over your garden. Root cuttings are usually sent out during March. Count up to 10 root cuttings as one plant for postage purposes.

## 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 (one packet enough for 3 trees) or mix up as a slurry and dip roots into it before planting. Packet: £6.00.

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## Nut Wizard nut and fruit harvesters

At the ART we discovered these fantastic examples of small scale technology a couple of years ago, and we now do all our nut harvesting with them.

These high quality, hand crafted tools are designed to pick up almost any object 5mm to 100mm (1/4" to 4") in diameter, depending on the size of wizard. The tool weighs 2.5kg (5 1/2 lb) and is 1.5m (5') long.

You roll the nut wizard over the ground and the spring wire spreads and flips the object in the basket. Very little pressure is needed and it is easily operated by anyone. Included with the tool is a spreader which attaches to any standard bucket; when the wizard basket is full, you push basket over spreader, separating the wires and objects fall out.

We have found that nut harvesting is 3 to 4 times faster using nut wizards (that's for hazels, chestnuts and walnuts) compared with hand picking.

There are 4 sizes – large (walnuts, apples, pears), medium (chestnuts, small apples), small (hazels, small chestnuts) and extra small (acorns, small hazels). Delivery charges are as for plants (see page 5) and if ordered with plants there is no extra delivery cost.



**Price (any model): £44.00 plus delivery.**

# Seed list

## 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, you can 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.

## 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 firstly try and complete your order using any substitutes you have listed, then send a credit note (redeemable on a future order or for cash) 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 Canada and the USA). Please note that Australia has strict quarantine requirements (see [www.aqis.gov.au](http://www.aqis.gov.au) for details).

Postage is £1.50 for UK orders, £2.00 for EC orders, £2.50 for overseas orders.

The first three columns indicate T(rees), S(hrubs), P(erenials) to make searching for these plant types easier. The Seeds column indicates seed code and price, seed count, and any stratification recommendations.

Species / variety			Seeds
T		<b>Abies amabilis</b> <i>Pacific fir</i> . A large evergreen tree. The young shoot tips can be used to make a fragrant tea.	<b>089 £2.00</b> (15 seeds) CS4
T		<b>Abies balsamea</b> <i>Balsam fir</i> . A medium or large evergreen tree. The shoot tips are used to make a tea.	<b>090 £2.00</b> (23 seeds) CS4
T		<b>Abies grandis</b> <i>Grand fir</i> . The fragrant young shoots are used to make a tea. Young tops used as Xmas trees.	<b>091 £2.00</b> (40 seeds) CS4
T		<b>Abies nobilis</b> <i>Noble fir</i> . Large evergreen tree. Tops of young trees used as Xmas trees; timber valuable for construction.	<b>091A £2.00</b> (15 seeds) CS4
	S	<b>Acanthopanax senticosus</b> <i>Siberian ginseng</i> . (Syn. <i>Eleutherococcus</i> s.) The roots are used as a ginseng substitute.	<b>091B £2.00</b> (25 sds) CS26+WS13
	P	<b>Acanthus mollis</b> <i>Bear's breeches</i> . A perennial ground cover, spreading by suckers. The leaves are used medicinally.	<b>091C £2.00</b> (5 seeds) ND
	S	<b>Acca sellowiana</b> (Syn. <i>Feijoa sellowiana</i> ) <i>Pineapple guava</i> . Bushy evergreen shrub bears reddish-green edible fruits 5 cm (2") long in hot summers. The fruits are delicious, being aromatic, with a pineapple-strawberry flavour.	<b>091D £2.00</b> (20 seeds) ND
T		<b>Acer macrophyllum</b> <i>Oregon maple</i> . A large tree, a good producer of edible sap.	<b>094 £2.00</b> (8 seeds) CS12
T		<b>Acer negundo</b> <i>Box elder</i> . A fast-growing, large tree, a source of edible sap and a good bee plant.	<b>095 £2.00</b> (50 seeds) CS20
T		<b>Acer rubrum</b> <i>Red maple</i> . A large tree, a good producer of edible sap; also a bee plant and the source of a blue dye.	<b>098 £2.00</b> (40 seeds) CS4
T		<b>Acer saccharum</b> <i>Sugar maple</i> . The famous large tree, the sap of which is the source of commercial maple syrup.	<b>099 £2.00</b> (12 seeds) CS13
	P	<b>Achillea millefolium</b> <i>Yarrow</i> . Mat-forming perennial, spreading via rhizomes. Edible leaves, medicinal, bee plant.	<b>099D £2.00</b> (200 seeds) ND

Species / variety			Seeds
S	<b>Actinidia arguta</b> <i>Hardy Kiwi</i> . A vigorous climber, bears excellent edible sweet fruits 25 mm (1") across.		<b>100 £2.50</b> (40 seeds) CS13
S	<b>Actinidia chinensis</b> <i>Smooth kiwi</i> . Climber with large smooth-skinned fruits of excellent flavour		<b>100C £2.00</b> (50 seeds) CS4
S	<b>Actinidia kolomikta</b> <i>Manchurian gooseberry</i> . A vigorous climber with edible plum-sized fruit.		<b>101 £2.00</b> (100 sd) WS13+CS13
S	<b>Actinidia polygama</b> <i>Silver vine</i> . Another climbing kiwi, whose fruits are edible.		<b>101A £2.00</b> (200 seeds) CS4
P	<b>Agastache foeniculum</b> <i>Anise hyssop</i> . The leaves and flowers are edible raw, with an excellent sweet aniseed flavour.		<b>101B £2.00</b> (50 seeds) ND
P	<b>Agastache rugosa</b> <i>Korean mint</i> . The leaves are anise-flavoured and used as a flavouring and for teas.		<b>101D £2.00</b> (150 seeds) ND
S	<b>Akebia quinata</b> <i>Chocolate vine</i> . A climber; semi-evergreen with fragrant flowers. The seed pods it produces in good summers contain a delicious chocolate-like edible pulp, while the young shoots are edible raw or pickled.		<b>101F £2.00</b> (8 seeds) CS4
S	<b>Akebia trifoliata</b> <i>Three leaf akebia</i> . A climber. The sweet pulp from the seeds pods is edible, the leaves are used in teas.		<b>101H £2.00</b> (8 seeds) CS4
P	<b>Alchemilla mollis</b> <i>Lady's mantle</i> . The leaves, stems and roots are all well known medicinal parts.		<b>101G £2.50</b> (100 seeds) CS4
B	<b>Alliaria petiolata</b> <i>Garlic mustard</i> . Native hedgerow plant. The leaves are edible with a garlic/mustard flavour.		<b>101J £2.00</b> (20 seeds) ND
P	<b>Allium babingtonii</b> <i>Babington leek</i> . Leaves & stems are eaten in the same way as cultivated leeks, also bulbs.		<b>101K £2.00</b> (5 bulbils) ND
P	<b>Allium carinatum pulchellum</b> <i>Keeled garlic</i> . Bulbous perennial. Edible leaves & flowers – garlic flavour.		<b>101N £2.00</b> (35 seeds) ND
P	<b>Allium fistulosum</b> <i>Welsh onion</i> . Welsh onion. A hardy perennial forming clumps of onion-flavoured bulbs, and rounded, hollow green leaves. A great perennial vegetable, fairly shade tolerant too..		<b>101V £2.00</b> (50 seeds) ND
P	<b>Allium moly</b> <i>Golden garlic</i> . Perennial; edible leaves, flowers and bulbs, all with a mild garlic flavour.		<b>101L £2.00</b> (14 sd) WS4+CS4
P	<b>Allium neapolitanum</b> <i>Daffodil garlic</i> . Perennial with garlic-flavoured bulbs, young leaves (excellent in salads) and flowers.		<b>101M £2.50</b> (20 seeds) ND
P	<b>Allium schoenoprasum</b> <i>Chives</i> . Usually grown for the edible leaves, excellent raw in salads or cooked		<b>101P £2.00</b> (120 seeds) ND
P	<b>Allium senescens</b> <i>Ballhead onion</i> . Vigorous bulbous perennial. Edible bulbs, leaves, young shoots.		<b>101R £2.00</b> (20 seeds) ND
P	<b>Allium sphaerocephalum</b> <i>Round headed garlic</i> . Bulbous perennial; sometimes produces bulbils. Edible bulbs, leaves.		<b>101S £2.00</b> (60 seeds) ND
P	<b>Allium tuberosum</b> <i>Garlic chives, Chinese chives</i> . Edible leaves with a garlic flavour; also are the bulbs, seeds and flowers.		<b>101Q £2.00</b> (40 seeds) ND
P	<b>Allium ursinum</b> <i>Ramsons, wild garlic</i> . A perennial woodland plant forming dense carpets of garlic-flavoured foliage from early spring until midsummer. Excellent as a garlic-substitute; flowers and bulbs are edible as well as the leaves.		<b>102 £2.00</b> (100 seeds) CS 13-17
T	<b>Alnus cordata</b> <i>Italian Alder</i> . A medium nitrogen-fixing tree for drier areas. Excellent in windbreaks.		<b>103 £2.00</b> (200 seeds) CS8
T	<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
T	<b>Alnus incana</b> <i>Grey alder</i> . Nitrogen-fixing like other alders. It is a good early bee plant .		<b>104C £2.00</b> (100 seeds) CS8
T	<b>Alnus rubra</b> <i>Red alder</i> . Another nitrogen-fixing, large, fast-growing tree which makes an excellent windbreak.		<b>104F £2.00</b> (250 seeds) CS8
T	<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 £2.00</b> (100 seeds) CS8
S	<b>Alnus viridis</b> <i>Green alder</i> . A medium shrub, an excellent nitrogen-fixer, suitable for hedges and windbreaks.		<b>105 £2.00</b> (90 seeds) CS8
S	<b>Amelanchier alnifolia</b> <i>Saskatoon, Regent serviceberry</i> . Bears tasty, sweet blue-black fruit about ½" (12 mm) across.		<b>106 £2.50</b> (50 sd) WS4+CS16
S	<b>Amelanchier canadensis</b> <i>Serviceberry</i> . A large shrub bearing edible sweet bluish fruits.		<b>106C £2.00</b> (80 seeds) CS20
S	<b>Amelanchier lamarckii</b> <i>Apple serviceberry</i> . Bears good crops of sweet, tasty, succulent, apple-flavoured fruits.		<b>107 £2.00</b> (50 sd) WS4+CS16
S	<b>Amorpha fruticosa</b> <i>False indigo</i> . A medium nitrogen-fixing shrub. legume.		<b>107C £2.00</b> (150 seeds) CS2
B	<b>Angelica archangelica</b> <i>Angelica</i> . a large biennial. Stems are edible, often candied. All parts are used medicinally.		<b>107E £2.00</b> (80 sds) WS4+CS4
P	<b>Anthriscus sylvestris</b> <i>Cow parsley, wood chervil</i> . Leaves are used as a herb – chervil flavour.		<b>107F £2.00</b> ND
P	<b>Aquilegia vulgaris</b> <i>Columbine</i> . A short-lived European perennial growing to 1.1 m (4 ft) high. The flowers are edible - sweet, rich in nectar, and the leaves are edible too.. The seeds are insecticidal. Likes a moist soil and part shade.		<b>107H £2.00</b> (200 Seeds) CS13
S	<b>Aralia chinensis</b> <i>Chinese angelica tree</i> . A large shrub; young shoots are edible (cooked) with an angelica flavour.		<b>107M £2.00</b> (400 seeds) CS13
S	<b>Aralia elata</b> <i>Japanese angelica tree</i> . A large prickly shrub, young cooked shoots are edible, with an Angelica flavour.		<b>108 £2.00</b> (100 seeds) CS 13
T	<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. Good in hedges; good source of late nectar and pollen for bees in October-December.		<b>110 £2.00</b> (50 seeds) ND
S	<b>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</b> <i>Bearberry, Kinnikinnick</i> . A prostrate evergreen shrub; fruits are edible.		<b>110F £2.00</b> (20 seeds) SC
S	<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 £2.00</b> (150 seeds) CS 13
P	<b>Artemisia dracunculus</b> <i>Tarragon</i> . Perennial, source of the familiar herb		<b>111C £2.00</b> (300 seeds) ND
P	<b>Artemisia vulgaris</b> <i>Mugwort</i> . European perennial, mainly used for the medicinal leaves and shoots.		<b>111F £2.00</b> (500 seeds) ND
P	<b>Asclepias incarnata</b> <i>Swamp milkweed</i> . A fibre is produced from the stems, and the seed floss is water-repellent and formerly used in life jackets. The stems produce a latex in small amounts which makes a high quality rubber.		<b>111G £2.50</b> (30 seeds) ND
P	<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
P	<b>Asclepias syriaca</b> <i>Common milkweed</i> . A perennial growing 1 m (3 ft). See A.incarnata details for uses		<b>111H £2.00</b> (50 seeds) ND
P	<b>Asclepias tuberosa</b> <i>Butterfly weed, Pleurisy root</i> . A tuberous perennial. See A.incarnata details for uses.		<b>111L £2.00</b> (25 seeds) ND
S	<b>Asimina triloba</b> <i>Pawpaw</i> . A large North American shrub reaching up to 12 m (40 ft) high with large bottle-shaped fruits of fine flavour. Needs a moist, sunny position in Britain, where fruits are produced in good summers.		<b>112 £2.50</b> (5 seeds) CS13
P	<b>Asperula odorata</b> <i>Sweet woodruff</i> . Flowers are edible in salads and the leaves as a flavouring.		<b>112A £2.00</b> (40 seeds) CS13
P	<b>Astragalus glycyphyllos</b> <i>Milk vetch</i> . A perennial n-fixing legume; used medicinally and for fodder.		<b>112C £2.00</b> (100 seeds) SC
S	<b>Atriplex canescens</b> <i>Saltbush, Grey sage brush</i> . An evergreen shrub. The leaves and shoots make an excellent spinach with a good flavour, and the seeds are also edible cooked. Very wind-hardy and suitable for hedges in mild areas.		<b>113 £2.00</b> (40 seeds) ND
S	<b>Atriplex halimus</b> <i>Tree purslane, Mediterranean salt bush</i> . An evergreen shrub with silvery-grey leaves, to 2m (7 ft) high but often smaller. The leaves and shoots are excellent lightly cooked, and the seed is also edible. Good in maritime hedges.		<b>114 £2.00</b> (30 seeds) ND
S	<b>Berberis darwinii</b> <i>Darwin's barberry</i> . An evergreen shrub, bears an abundance of edible fruits in early summer.		<b>117 £2.00</b> (100 seeds) CS17
S	<b>Berberis lycium</b> <i>Indian barberry</i> . A semi-evergreen shrub, bears edible juicy purple fruits with a good acid flavour.		<b>118 £2.00</b> (80 seeds) CS 8
S	<b>Berberis wilsonii</b> <i>Wilson's barberry</i> . A dense spiny shrub to 1 m (3 ft) high with edible fruits (acid and lemony)		<b>119C £2.00</b> (50 seeds) CS8
T	<b>Betula lenta</b> <i>Sweet birch</i> . Large tree. The sap is edible when tapped; the bark has been used for roofing etc.		<b>119H £2.00</b> (500 seeds) CS4
T	<b>Betula papyrifera</b> <i>Paper birch, Canoe birch</i> . Bark used for waterproof wrappings, torches, baskets, paper and roof linings.		<b>120 £2.00</b> (350 seeds) CS4
T	<b>Betula pendula</b> <i>Silver birch</i> . Edible parts include the leaves, sap (tapped in the same way as maples), and inner bark.		<b>120C £2.00</b> (400 seeds) CS4
T	<b>Betula pubescens</b> <i>Downy Birch</i> . Edible parts include the leaves, sap (tapped in the same way as maples), and inner bark.		<b>120F £2.00</b> (500 seeds) CS4

Species / variety			Seeds
T		<b>Broussonetia papyrifera</b> <i>Paper mulberry</i> . A rounded small tree, bears sweet edible orange-red fruits in autumn.	<b>120B £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Bunias orientalis</b> <i>Turkish rocket</i> . A robust hardy perennial with edible leaves (cooked) and flower heads / flowers (raw or cooked), all with a mustardy flavour. Am excellent vegetable.	<b>120M £2.00</b> (12 seeds) ND
T		<b>Buxus sempervirens</b> <i>Box</i> . Small bushy evergreen tree. Has valuable very hard timber and medicinal leaves.	<b>120N £2.00</b> (20 seeds) CS26
	P	<b>Calamintha nepeta</b> <i>Calamint savory, Lesser calamint</i> . The leaves are used as a mint flavouring and for teas.	<b>120T £2.00</b> (30 seeds) ND
S		<b>Calluna vulgaris</b> <i>Ling, Heather</i> . The flower heads and young shoots are used to make a tea and beer.	<b>120H £2.00</b> (200 seeds) CS 20
S		<b>Calycanthus floridus</b> <i>Carolina allspice, Spicebush</i> . Has aromatic leaves and bark usable as cinnamon flavouring.	<b>121 £2.50</b> (8 seeds) CS 13
	P	<b>Camassia quamash</b> <i>Quamash</i> . Bulbous perennial; the bulbs are edible, usually cooked, with a chestnut flavour.	<b>120X £2.00</b> (40 seeds)
	P	<b>Campanula latifolia</b> <i>Giant bellflower</i> . Leaves, young shoots and flowers are edible, good in salads. Bee plant.	<b>121B £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Campanula rapunculoides</b> <i>Creeping bellflower</i> . Has pleasant edible leaves, and a nice edible root (raw or cooked).	<b>121H £2.00</b> (1000 seeds) ND
	B	<b>Campanula rapunculus</b> <i>Rampion</i> . Formerly grown for its edible roots (raw or cooked – sweet).	<b>121L £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
S		<b>Caragana arborescens</b> <i>Siberian pea shrub</i> . A large leguminous shrub from Siberia, reaching 6 m (20 ft) high. The seeds, produced in pods, are edible when cooked (having a pea flavour), as are the young pods.	<b>122 £2.00</b> (50 seeds) SC
S		<b>Ceanothus sanguineus</b> <i>Oregon tea</i> . A nitrogen-fixing shrub. The leaves are used to make a tea. Bees love the flowers.	<b>122E £2.00</b> (100 seeds) SC
S		<b>Celastrus orbiculatus</b> <i>Bittersweet</i> . A vigorous climber; the plant is medicinal and can also be used for facade insulation.	<b>122M £2.00</b> (80 seeds) CS13
T		<b>Celtis australis</b> <i>European Hackberry, Nettle tree</i> . Produces edible fruits (1 cm, 0.4" across) and seeds.	<b>122P £2.00</b> (10 seeds) CS13
	P	<b>Centranthus ruber</b> <i>Jupiter's beard, Red valerian</i> . The young leaves are edible raw or cooked (a broad bean flavour).	<b>122S £2.00</b> (30 seeds) ND
S		<b>Cephalotaxus fortunei</b> <i>Chinese plum yew</i> . A large evergreen shrub. The large fruits are edible, being sweet with a hint of pine in the flavour; they are produced abundantly and regularly in Britain, even in shade.	<b>123 £2.50</b> (10 seeds) CS 13
S		<b>Cephalotaxus harringtonia var. drupacea</b> <i>Japanese plum yew</i> . Evergreen bushy shrub. The large fruits are edible, sweet with a hint of pine in the flavour; they are produced abundantly and regularly in Britain, even in shade.	<b>124 £2.50</b> (10 seeds) CS 13
T		<b>Ceratonia siliqua</b> <i>Carob</i> . Small evergreen tree, a nitrogen-fixing legume, it produces the well known carob beans which are edible, as are the young pods. The seed pods are used medicinal and bees love the flowers.	<b>124D £2.00</b> (30 seeds) SC
T		<b>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</b> <i>Katsura tree</i> . The timber is highly valued for joinery, cabinet work, furniture etc.	<b>124F £2.50</b> (200 seeds) ND
T		<b>Cercis canadensis</b> <i>Redbud</i> . The flowers are edible raw (nice in salads), the buds pickled or cooked.	<b>125 £2.00</b> (50 seeds) SC+CS8
S		<b>Cercis occidentalis</b> <i>California redbud, Western redbud</i> . The flowers can be eaten in salads, and bees love the flowers.	<b>125B £2.00</b> (35 seeds) ND
T		<b>Cercis siliquastrum</b> <i>Judas tree</i> . The flowers are edible raw in salads, the flower buds may be pickled like capers.	<b>125C £2.00</b> (50 seeds) SC+CS8
S		<b>Chaenomeles cathayensis</b> <i>Chinese/ Cathay Quince</i> . A shrub, bears aromatic fruits which are very large - 10-15 cm (4-6") long - and can be eaten cooked (they make a good lemony jelly). The fruits are freely produced in Britain.	<b>125T £2.00</b> (20 seeds) CS13
S		<b>Chaenomeles japonica</b> <i>Japonica, Dwarf quince</i> . A small shrub, bears fragrant, edible fruits 1½" (40 mm) across (best cooked), freely produced.	<b>126 £2.00</b> (80 seeds) CS 13
	P	<b>Chamaemelum nobile</b> <i>Roman chamomile</i> . Widely used medicinally - mostly the flowers, also the essential oil and herb.	<b>126A £2.00</b> (500 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</b> <i>Good king Henry</i> . The leaves and young shoots make a good spinach when cooked.	<b>126F £2.00</b> (30 seeds) ND
S		<b>Chimonanthus praecox</b> <i>Wintersweet</i> . The flowers are edible - used for flavouring and to make a tea, also medicinally.	<b>126M £2.00</b> (5 sds) WS13+CS13
T		<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 £2.00</b> (8 seeds) SC
	P	<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 £2.00</b> (25 seeds) ND
S		<b>Colutea arborescens</b> <i>Bladder senna</i> . A nitrogen-fixing legume. A good hedging and bee plant.	<b>127C £2.00</b> (100 seeds) SC
	P	<b>Cornus canadensis</b> <i>Creeping dogwood, Dwarf cornel</i> . Spreading perennial, making an excellent ground cover in shade.	<b>127H £2.50</b> (25 sds) WS13+CS13
S		<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 £2.00</b> (25 seeds) CS8
S		<b>Cornus kousa chinensis</b> <i>Chinese dogwood</i> . The fruits, about 20 mm in diameter, are edible with sweet, juicy, pulp.	<b>128 £2.00</b> (10 seeds) CS 14
T		<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; flowers are used as a flavouring and seeds have been used to make a coffee.	<b>129 £2.00</b> (30 seeds) CS 23
T		<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 £2.00</b> (6 seeds) CS23
S		<b>Coronilla emerus</b> <i>Scorpion senna</i> . A good nitrogen-fixing shrub, and the plant is used medicinally.	<b>129D £2.00</b> (30 seeds) SC
	P	<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
	P	<b>Crambe tatarica</b> <i>Tartar bread plant</i> . The leaves and stems are eaten like seakale (usually blanched).	<b>129H £2.00</b> (20 seeds) ND
T		<b>Crataegus arnoldiana</b> A small tree, bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits in early autumn.	<b>129M £2.00</b> (25 sds) WS13+CS13
T		<b>Crataegus douglasii</b> <i>Black haw</i> . Bears edible, sweet, 12 mm (½") black fruits in abundance and is a bee plant.	<b>130C £2.00</b> (20 sds) WS13+CS13
T		<b>Crataegus durobrivensis</b> A rare tree. It bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits, 16 mm (0.7") across.	<b>130D £2.00</b> (20 seeds) CS13
T		<b>Crataegus ellwangeriana</b> A rare tree. It bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits, 20 mm (0.8") across.	<b>130E £2.00</b> (20 seeds) CS13
T		<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 £2.00</b> (16 seeds) CS13
T		<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, usually used in preserves. The seeds can be made into a coffee.	<b>130L £2.00</b> (25 sds) WS13+CS26
T		<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 (reaching 6 m, 20 ft) and has fewer thorns. Uses the same as <i>C.monogyna</i> .	<b>130N £2.00</b> (25 seeds) WS13+CS26
T		<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 £2.00</b> (20 seeds) CS13
	P	<b>Cryptotaenia japonica f.atropurpurea</b> <i>Mitsuba</i> . Japanese parsley. A hardy perennial with reddish-purple leaves, both ornamental and valuable as a salad plant and herb.	<b>130Q £2.00</b> (25 seeds) ND
T		<b>Cupressus macrocarpa</b> <i>Monterey cypress</i> . Good windbreak and shelterbelt trees, especially near the coast.	<b>130R £2.00</b> (100 seeds) CS4
	P	<b>Cynara cardunculus</b> <i>Cardoon</i> . The blanched leaf stalks & unopened flower buds (like artichokes) are eaten cooked.	<b>130T £2.00</b> (12 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Cynara scolymus</b> <i>Globe artichoke</i> . Usually grown for the edible flower receptacles; also edible are the blanched shoots.	<b>130W £2.00</b> (20 seeds) ND
S		<b>Cytisus scoparius</b> <i>Broom</i> . Nitrogen-fixing legume; several dyes are obtained from the plant, which provides food for bees.	<b>131 £2.00</b> (100 seeds) SC
S		<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
S		<b>Decaisnea fargesii</b> <i>Blue bean</i> . Bears remarkable metallic-blue seed pods with a sweet edible pulp within - melon flavoured.	<b>131C £2.00</b> (6 seeds) CS16
T		<b>Diospyros kaki</b> <i>Oriental persimmon</i> . A small tree growing to 6 m (20 ft) high or so in Britain. It bears delicious large edible fruits (persimmons or Sharon fruits) which are borne and ripen in warm summers in Southern Britain.	<b>131M £2.00</b> (4 seeds) ND

Species / variety		Seeds
T	<b>Diospyros lotus</b> <i>Date plum</i> . A medium-sized tree from E.Asia, bearing yellow or purple edible fruits the size of small tomatoes; these have an excellent rich flavour when fully ripe (may require bletting or allowed to be frosted to ripen).	<b>132 £2.50</b> (10 seeds) CS4
T	<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 on the tree well into winter; readily bears in Britain; fruits have an excellent rich flavour when ripe.	<b>133 £2.00</b> (20 seeds) CS13
	<b>P</b> <b>Duchesnea indica</b> Perennial, usually evergreen, bears edible red fruits with crunchy seeds like poppy seeds.	<b>135B £2.00</b> (50 seeds) ND
	<b>P</b> <b>Echinacea purpurea</b> <i>Purple coneflower</i> . The medicinal roots are well known - strengthening the immune system.	<b>135D £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
S	<b>Elaeagnus angustifolia</b> <i>Russian olive, Oleaster</i> . A large deciduous shrub to 7m (22 ft) high with silvery foliage; vigorous and a nitrogen-fixer which benefits the surrounding plants. Numerous edible silvery-amber, oval fruits, ½" (12 mm) across.	<b>136 £2.00</b> (50 seeds) ND
S	<b>Elaeagnus multiflora</b> <i>Cherry elaeagnus, Goumi</i> . A deciduous elaeagnus from Japan and China, a spreading shrub to 3m (10 ft) high, nitrogen-fixing and producing an abundance of large cherry-sized dark red edible fruits.	<b>138 £2.50</b> (20 seeds) CS8
S	<b>Elaeagnus umbellata</b> <i>Autumn olive</i> . A large, spreading, vigorous shrub to 10m (32 ft) high; nitrogen-fixing and benefiting other nearby plants. Bears pale red, juicy, sweet-acid edible fruits in autumn; the seeds are also edible.	<b>139 £2.00</b> (50 seeds) WS4+CS10
S	<b>Ephedra nevadensis</b> <i>Mormon tea</i> . The sweet fruits are eaten as are the cooked seeds; the stems are used to make a tea.	<b>139A £2.00</b> (30 seeds)
	<b>P</b> <b>Eryngium campestre</b> <i>Field eryngo, Snakeroot</i> . The young shoots are cooked and eaten, and the roots cooked or candied.	<b>139P £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
	<b>P</b> <b>Eupatorium perfoliatum</b> <i>Boneset, Throughwort</i> . Widely used as a medicinal plant, with the leaves and stems used.	<b>139E £2.00</b> (30 seeds) ND
	<b>P</b> <b>Filipendula ulmaria</b> <i>Meadowsweet</i> . The leaves can be used for tea, the flowers for wine and the roots cooked and eaten; the aerial parts are medicinal, and all parts give dyes. A good mineral accumulator which attracts bees etc.	<b>139G £2.00</b> (500 seeds) CS13
	<b>P</b> <b>Foeniculum vulgare</b> <i>Fennel</i> . All parts have the well-known anise flavour and can be used for flavouring and teas.	<b>139H £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
	<b>P</b> <b>Fragaria vesca</b> <i>Wild strawberry, woodland strawberry</i> . A 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.	<b>139J £2.00</b> (400 seeds) CS4
	<b>P</b> <b>Galium verum</b> <i>Lady's bedstraw</i> . Used medicinally and to curdle milk. All parts give dyes. Bee and butterfly plant.	<b>139M £2.00</b> (500 seeds) ND
S	<b>Gaultheria shallon</b> <i>Salal, Shallon</i> . Small evergreen shrub, good ground cover, edible fruits of good flavour.	<b>140 £2.00</b> (32 seeds) CS17
S	<b>Genista tinctoria</b> <i>Dyer's greenweed</i> . Dwarf shrub, a nitrogen-fixer. All aerial parts are used medicinally and for dyeing.	<b>140C £2.50</b> (30 seeds) CS4
	<b>P</b> <b>Gentiana lutea</b> <i>Yellow gentian</i> . Well known as a source of edible rhizomes – used commercially in various liqueurs.	<b>140D £2.00</b> (25 seeds) WS4+CS4
T	<b>Gleditsia triacanthos</b> <i>Honey locust</i> . Seed pods which contain seeds in a sweet edible pulp; nitrogen-fixer.	<b>142 £2.00</b> (50 seeds) SC
	<b>P</b> <b>Glycyrrhiza echinata</b> <i>Russian liquorice</i> . Roots are edible raw - they are the source of Russian and German liquorice.	<b>142C £2.50</b> (20 seeds) SC
	<b>P</b> <b>Glycyrrhiza glabra</b> <i>Liquorice</i> . Roots are edible raw - they are the source of common liquorice. Nitrogen fixer.	<b>142F £2.00</b> (35 seeds) SC
T	<b>Gymnocladus dioica</b> <i>Kentucky coffee tree</i> . The seeds, borne in pods, can be roasted and made into a coffee.	<b>142H £2.00</b> (8 seeds) SC
S	<b>Halesia carolina</b> (H.tetraptera) <i>Snowdrop tree, Wild olive</i> . Edible white flowers in spring are followed by pear-shaped, four-winged fruits, edible when green in summer with a nice pea flavour.	<b>142J £2.00</b> (5 seeds) CS13
S	<b>Hamamelis virginiana</b> <i>Witch hazel</i> . Best known for its medicinal leaves and inner bark. Branches are used for divining.	<b>142L £2.00</b> (10 seeds) CS34
	<b>P</b> <b>Helianthus maximiliani</b> <i>Maximilian sunflower</i> . Produces edible tubers (a perennial artichoke).	<b>142Q £2.50</b> (70 seeds) ND
	<b>P</b> <b>Hemerocallis minor</b> <i>Grassleaf daylily</i> . Has edible flowers, young leaves & shoots cooked; ground cover.	<b>142S £2.50</b> (5 seeds) ND
	<b>P</b> <b>Herniaria glabra</b> <i>Rupturewort</i> . Evergreen perennial; leaves and flowering shoots have long been used medicinally.	<b>142P £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
S	<b>Hibiscus syriacus</b> <i>Mallow</i> . The young leaves and flowers are used in teas, and the flowers for dyeing.	<b>142N £2.00</b> (100 seeds) CS16
T	<b>Hippophae rhamnoides</b> <i>Sea buckthorn</i> . Produces abundant fruits which are edible (cooked and sweetened) - they are very high in Vitamins A & C. Nitrogen-fixing, used as a sand dune stabiliser; all parts yield a yellow dye; also a bee plant.	<b>143 £2.00</b> (150 seeds) CS17
T	<b>Hippophae salicifolia</b> <i>Willow-leaved sea buckthorn</i> . Fruits are edible (usually cooked - acid raw). Dioecious.	<b>143B £2.00</b> (40 seeds) CS 16
T	<b>Hovenia dulcis</b> <i>Japanese raisin tree</i> . The enlarged fruit stalks are edible, being sweet, succulent, with a raisin-like flavour.	<b>143C £2.50</b> (25 seeds) SC
S	<b>Hypericum androsaemum</b> <i>Tutsan</i> . Bees love the flowers and the plant is used medicinally like St Johns Wort.	<b>143E £2.00</b> (200 seeds) ND
S	<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>P</b> <b>Hypericum perforatum</b> <i>St John's wort</i> . A long-used medicinal plant, now popular again; also a good dye plant.	<b>143G £2.00</b> (500 seeds)
	<b>P</b> <b>Hyssopus officinalis</b> <i>Hyssop</i> . Leaves are used as a flavouring; the flowers are edible, attracts bees and butterflies.	<b>143J £2.00</b> (250 seeds) ND
S	<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 almost anywhere, including in deep shade.	<b>143F £2.00</b> (20 seeds) WS12+CS40+WS12
	<b>P</b> <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 £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
S	<b>Juniperus communis</b> <i>Juniper</i> . Yields edible fruit used in gin. Also used as a nurse shrub and in hedges. Dioecious	<b>144 £2.00</b> (40 sds) WS13+CS13
S	<b>Juniperus sabina</b> <i>Savin</i> . The needles and essential oil from the branches are used medicinally (NS: poisonous!).	<b>144B £2.00</b> (8 d.b.) WS4+CS13
T	<b>Juniperus scopulorum</b> <i>Rocky mountain juniper</i> . The fruits (pea sized) are edible raw or cooked, and roasted for coffee.	<b>144D £2.50</b> (80 sds) WS13+CS13
T	<b>Juniperus virginiana</b> <i>Eastern red cedar, Pencil cedar</i> . The small blue fruits are edible, while the leaves are medicinal.	<b>144C £2.00</b> (100 seeds) CS8
T	<b>Koelreuteria paniculata</b> <i>Golden rain tree</i> . The leaves and roasted seeds are edible; the flowers are used medicinally.	<b>144H £2.00</b> (30 sd) WS13+CS26
T	<b>Laburnum anagyroides</b> <i>Golden chain, Laburnum</i> . The timber is one of the hardest and heaviest of all European trees.	<b>144L £2.00</b> (50 seeds) SC
T	<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
S	<b>Lavandula angustifolia</b> <i>Lavender</i> . Well known for its medicinal leaves and flowers, and the oil from the flowers.	<b>144Q £2.00</b> (200 seeds) ND
	<b>P</b> <b>Leonurus cardiaca</b> <i>Motherwort</i> . The leaves and stems are used medicinally and provide a green dye. Bee plant.	<b>144V £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
S	<b>Lespedeza bicolor</b> <i>Bush clover</i> . Esteemed as a fodder and green manure plant (n-fixing) and a good bee plant.	<b>144N £2.00</b> (40 seeds) SC
	<b>P</b> <b>Levisticum officinale</b> <i>Lovage</i> . All parts have a yeasty-celery flavour and make a good celery-substitute.	<b>144S £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
T	<b>Libocedrus decurrens</b> <i>Incense cedar</i> . The timber is very durable and highly valued for construction, furniture, sleepers.	<b>144T £2.00</b> (30 seeds) CS4
S	<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 £2.00</b> (10 seeds) CS14
T	<b>Liriodendron tulipifera</b> <i>Tulip tree</i> . The timber is valued for construction, roof shingles, fencing etc.	<b>145F £2.00</b> (15 seeds) CS26
	<b>P</b> <b>Lotus corniculatus</b> <i>Bird's foot trefoil</i> . A bee plant, fodder plant, and has medicinal flowers. Nitrogen-fixing.	<b>145T £2.00</b> (100 seeds) SC
S	<b>Lupinus arboreus</b> <i>Tree lupin</i> . A bee plant, dune stabiliser and the flowers yield a yellow dye. Nitrogen-fixing.	<b>146 £2.00</b> (100 seeds) SC
	<b>P</b> <b>Lupinus perennis</b> <i>Wild lupin</i> . An excellent nitrogen-fixing legume which also accumulates other minerals.	<b>146C £2.00</b> (20 seeds) SC
S	<b>Lycium barbarum</b> <i>Goji, Box thorn, Common matrimony vine</i> . Bears edible fruits of liquorice flavour (eaten fresh and used to make wine); also has edible young shoots (with a cress/peppermint flavour), and leaves (used to make a tea).	<b>147 £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
T	<b>Maackia amurensis</b> Used in reforestation as a green manure tree. . Nitrogen-fixing.	<b>148 £2.00</b> (15 seeds) SC
T	<b>Maclura pomifera</b> <i>Osage orange</i> . Dyes, rubber and medicinal products can all be obtained from the fruits.	<b>149 £2.00</b> (25 seeds) CS4

Species / variety			Seeds
T		<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
	S	<b>Magnolia virginiana</b> <i>Sweet bay, Swamp bay</i> . Leaves used for flavouring. The roots and bark have medicinal uses.	<b>151 £2.00</b> (6 seeds) CS6
	S	<b>Mahonia aquifolium</b> <i>Oregon grape</i> . Bears edible fruits – cooked & sweetened. An excellent ground cover and bee plant.	<b>152 £2.00</b> (150 seeds) CS17
	S	<b>Mahonia japonica</b> Like other Mahonias, it bears edible fruits which are 9 mm across, on the acid side.	<b>152A £2.00</b> (50 seeds) CS17
	S	<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
	S	<b>Mahonia repens</b> <i>Creeping barberry, Creeping Oregon grape</i> . Edible fruits, excellent ground cover.	<b>154 £2.50</b> (50 seeds) CS17
	P	<b>Malva alcea</b> <i>Hollyhock mallow</i> . The leaves and flowers are excellent in salads with a mild flavour.	<b>153A £2.00</b> (30 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Malva moschata</b> <i>Musk mallow</i> . The leaves and flowers are excellent in salads with a mild flavour.	<b>153B £2.00</b> (30 seeds) ND
	A	<b>Malva sylvestris</b> <i>Common mallow</i> . The leaves and flowers are excellent in salads with a mild flavour.	<b>153D £2.00</b> (30 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Marrubium vulgare</b> <i>Hoarhound</i> . The leaves and essential oil are used as a flavouring in liqueurs. Also medicinal.	<b>153M £2.00</b> (200 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Melissa officinalis</b> <i>Lemon balm</i> . The familiar lemon-scented leaves are excellent as a flavouring, in salads and teas.	<b>154B £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Mentha aquatica</b> <i>Water mint</i> . The leaves (and the oil extracted from them) have a good minty flavour.	<b>154A £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Mentha longifolia</b> <i>Horse mint</i> . Edible leaves, flowering tops, and essential oil as a flavouring. Good ground.	<b>154C £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Mentha x piperita</b> <i>Peppermint</i> . The familiar hybrid mint used for flavouring, herb teas etc.	<b>154H £2.00</b> (200 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Mentha pulegium</b> <i>Pennyroyal</i> . Leaves are used as a flavouring and the plant is a well-known medicinal herb.	<b>154E £2.00</b> (500 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Mentha spicata</b> <i>Spearmint, Green mint</i> . The familiar mint found in garden herb beds.	<b>154L £2.00</b> (200 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Mentha suaveolens</b> <i>Apple mint, Round-leaved mint</i> . Leaves are used for flavouring, bees love the flowers.	<b>154D £2.00</b> (200 seeds) ND
T		<b>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</b> <i>Dawn redwood</i> . Has very valuable timber, similar to that from the other redwood species.	<b>154G £2.00</b> (100 seeds) CS4
	P	<b>Micromeria thymifolia</b> It has very aromatic leaves with a minty-thyme flavour, used for flavouring and to make teas.	<b>154M £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Monarda didyma</b> <i>Sweet bergamot, Oswego tea</i> . The leaves can be used as a flavouring or for tea. Bee plant.	<b>154P £2.00</b> (50 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Montia</b> - see <i>Claytonia</i>	
T		<b>Morus alba</b> <i>White mulberry</i> . Bears sweet edible fruits (not always white) which can also be dried or made into wine.	<b>154F £2.00</b> (100 seeds) CS16
T		<b>Morus alba tatarica</b> <i>Russian mulberry</i> . The hardiest mulberry, sweet fruits are edible.	<b>155 £2.00</b> (100 seeds) CS13
T		<b>Morus nigra</b> <i>Black mulberry</i> . The fruits are sweet and edible with a good flavour.	<b>155C £2.00</b> (100 seeds) CS16
	S	<b>Myrica californica</b> <i>Californian wax myrtle / bayberry</i> . The leaves are used as a flavouring and made into a tea. The waxy covering of the fruit can be melted off and used to make aromatic candles and soaps. Also a bee plant.	<b>155E £2.00</b> (20 seeds) dewax+CS4
	S	<b>Myrica cerifera</b> <i>Wax myrtle</i> . The leaves are used as a flavouring and made into a tea. The waxy covering of the fruit can be melted off and used to make aromatic candles and soaps. Also a bee plant.	<b>155F £2.00</b> (35 sd) dewax+CS8
	S	<b>Myrica pensylvanica</b> <i>Northern bayberry</i> . The leaves are used as a flavouring and made into a tea. The waxy covering of the fruit can be melted off and used to make aromatic candles and soaps. Also a bee plant.	<b>155H £2.00</b> (30 seeds) dewax+CS13
	S	<b>Myrica rubra</b> <i>Chinese bayberry</i> . Bears edible fruits to 25 mm (1") in diameter. Bark fruits and seeds are used medicinally.	<b>155M £2.00</b> (3 dried fruits) ND
	S	<b>Myrtus communis</b> <i>Myrtle</i> . The fruits, leaves, flower buds and the oil from buds/leaves are all edible, used as a flavouring.	<b>156 £2.00</b> (25 seeds) ND
	S	<b>Myrtus ugni</b> (Syn. <i>Ugni molinae</i> ) <i>Chilean guava</i> . Bears fruits with a very good strawberry flavour in late autumn.	<b>155T £2.50</b> (100 seeds) CS6
	P	<b>Nasturtium officinale</b> <i>Watercress</i> . You'll know that the leaves are edible, with a strong peppery flavour.	<b>156A £2.50</b> (20 seeds) ND
T		<b>Olea europaea</b> <i>Olive</i> . Source of the fruits which are usually pickled, and the oil from fruits used for all culinary purposes.	<b>156G £2.00</b> (10 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Origanum vulgare</b> <i>Oregano, Pot marjoram</i> . Leaves are used as a culinary herb, as is the essential oil from them.	<b>156B £2.00</b> (40 seeds) ND
T		<b>Ostrya carpinifolia</b> <i>Hop hornbeam</i> . The wood is hard, very tough, and close grained - used for carpentry and charcoal.	<b>156P £2.00</b> (25 sds) WS13+CS13
T		<b>Oxydendrum arboreum</b> <i>Sorrel tree</i> . The leaves are edible, being quite tender with an excellent mild lemony sorrel flavour.	<b>156C £2.00</b> (500 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Oxyria digyna</b> <i>Mountain sorrel</i> . The leaves are edible raw in salads, with an excellent lemony flavour and succulent texture.	<b>156F £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Panax ginseng</b> <i>Ginseng</i> . Well known for its roots, which are the source of ginseng used medicinally.	<b>156S £2.00</b> (15 sds) WS4+CS20
	P	<b>Parthenium integrifolium</b> <i>Wild quinine</i> . Leaves are used medicinally to treat fevers.	<b>156R £2.00</b> (10 seeds) ND
	S	<b>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</b> <i>Virginia creeper</i> . The fruits yield a dye, while the stems are used for basketry; bee plant.	<b>156H £2.00</b> (20 seeds) CS12
	S	<b>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</b> <i>Japanese ivy, Boston ivy</i> . Branches are used for basketry, bees like the flowers.	<b>156Q £2.00</b> (25 seeds) CS12
	S	<b>Passiflora caerulea</b> <i>Blue passion flower</i> . Bears orange-red fruits used as a flavouring (especially the tasty fruit pulp).	<b>156L £2.00</b> (25 seeds) CS4
	S	<b>Passiflora edulis</b> <i>Purple passion fruit, Purple granadilla</i> . Bears well known edible passion fruits in greenhouses in Britain.	<b>156T £2.50</b> (30 seeds) ND
T		<b>Paulownia tomentosa</b> <i>Empress tree, Foxglove tree</i> . Widely grown in China and elsewhere as a fast growing timber tree.	<b>156M £2.00</b> (5000 seeds) ND
T		<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 £2.00</b> (20 seeds) CS4
	S	<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 £2.00</b> (50 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Phragmites australis</b> <i>Reed</i> . An excellent water purifier, the stems are used for thatching and craft uses.	<b>158A £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Physalis alkekengi</b> <i>Chinese lantern, Japanese lantern, Winter cherry</i> . The are edible with a tomato-strawberry flavour.	<b>158B £2.00</b> (50 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Phytolacca americana</b> <i>Pokeweed</i> . A medicinal plant (roots used); the fruits furnish a red ink and dye. Bee plant.	<b>158D £2.00</b> (40 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Pimpinella saxifrage</b> <i>Burnet saxifrage</i> . The young leaves and shoots are eaten in salads, the seeds as a condiment.	<b>158F £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
T		<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 £2.00</b> (5 seeds) CS13
T		<b>Pinus cembra</b> <i>Arolla pine, Swiss stone pine</i> . Seeds from cones are ½" (12 mm) long and edible.	<b>159 £2.50</b> (20 sd) WS13+CS13
T		<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
T		<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
T		<b>Pinus nigra austriaca</b> <i>Austrian pine</i> . Used as a shelterbelt tree, and as a major forestry tree.	<b>159L £2.00</b> (20 seeds) CS4
T		<b>Pinus nigra corsicana</b> <i>Corsican pine</i> . Used as a shelterbelt tree, and as a major forestry tree.	<b>159M £2.00</b> (30 seeds) CS4
T		<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 £2.00</b> (15 seeds) CS4
T		<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 £2.00</b> (10 seeds) CS 0-4
	S	<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 £2.00</b> (10 seeds) CS18
T		<b>Pinus radiata</b> <i>Monterey pine. A major forestry and agroforestry tree (the latter in New Zealand).</i>	<b>159T £2.00</b> (20 seeds) CS4
T		<b>Pinus sylvestris</b> <i>Scots pine. A major forestry tree in Europe. The needles can be used to make a tea.</i>	<b>160E £2.50</b> (65 seeds) CS4

Species / variety			Seeds		
	P	<b>Plantago lanceolata</b> <i>Ribwort plantain</i> . The young leaves can be eaten raw or cooked, also used medicinally.	161A	£2.00	(50 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Polemonium caeruleum</b> <i>Jacob's ladder</i> . The herb is medicinal; bees love the flowers.	163G	£2.50	(100 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Polemonium reptans</b> <i>Abscess root</i> . A good ground cover plant, and the dried roots have long been used medicinally.	163H	£2.00	(100 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Polygonatum odoratum</b> <i>Solomon's Seal</i> . A ground cover with medicinal rhizomes.	163S	£2.00	(10 seeds) ND
S		<b>Poncirus trifoliata</b> <i>Trifoliate orange, Japanese bitter orange</i> . 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.	164	£2.00	(30 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Primula denticulata</b> <i>Drumstick primula</i> . The flowers are edible raw - good in salads. The roots are used medicinally.	164E	£2.00	(30 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Prunella vulgaris</b> <i>Self heal</i> . The leaves are edible (need washing to remove bitterness) and have many medicinal effects.	164F	£2.00	(40 seeds) ND
T		<b>Prunus cerasifera</b> <i>Cherry plum, Myrobalan</i> . Bears yellow or red plum-sized fruits which are edible, sweet and juicy.	165	£2.00	(30 sds) WS4+CS20
T		<b>Prunus laurocerasus</b> <i>Laurel, Cherry laurel</i> . Widely used as a hedging and shelter plant. Bees love the flowers.	165E	£2.00	(20 seeds) CS20
T		<b>Prunus lusitanica</b> <i>Portuguese cherry laurel</i> . Widely used as a hedging and shelterbelt tree. Bees love the flowers.	165G	£2.50	(25 seeds) CS20
T		<b>Prunus mahaleb</b> <i>St Lucie cherry</i> . A useful windbreak and erosion control tree, sometimes used as a rootstock.	165F	£2.00	(20 sds) WS3+CS26
T		<b>Prunus serotina</b> <i>Black cherry, Rum cherry</i> . Fruits have long been used to flavour rum and brandy; also medicinally.	165L	£2.00	(20 sds) WS3+CS26
S		<b>Prunus tenella</b> <i>Dwarf Russian Almond</i> . Bears fruits in late summer about 25 mm across, with a good flavour.	165P	£2.50	(10 seeds) CS13
S		<b>Prunus tomentosa</b> <i>Nanking cherry</i> . Bears edible small fruits, for which it is cultivated in parts of Asia.	165C	£2.00	(5 seeds) CS13
T		<b>Pseudocdonia sinensis</b> <i>Chinese quince</i> . Bears huge aromatic fruits, 12-17 cm (5-7") long, which are eaten cooked.	165Q	£2.00	(10 seeds) CS13
T		<b>Pseudotsuga menziesii</b> <i>Douglas fir</i> . Very widely grown as a timber tree; the shoot tips are used to make a tea.	165S	£2.50	(30 seeds) CS4
	P	<b>Pulmonaria officinalis</b> <i>Lungwort</i> . Well known for its medicinal leaves and flowering shoots, a good ground cover plant.	165Y	£2.50	(20 seeds) CS8
	P	<b>Pycnanthemum pilosum</b> <i>Mountain mint</i> . The leaves and flower buds are delightfully minty and used as a flavouring.	165Z	£2.00	(150 seeds) ND
T		<b>Pyrus communis</b> <i>Common pear, Wild pear</i> . A dye can be obtained from the leaves and the tree used in shelterbelts.	165X	£2.00	(20 seeds) CS 16
T		<b>Quercus ilex</b> <i>Holm oak, Holly oak</i> . The seeds are edible after washing (raw or cooked) with a fine flavour.	166	£2.00	(12 seeds) SI
	P	<b>Reichardia picroides</b> <i>French scorzonera</i> . The leaves are an excellent salad crop and don't get eaten by slugs!	166B	£2.00	(10 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Rheum australe</b> . A medium large rhubarb species, growing 1.2 m wide and with flowerheads 2m tall. The leaf stalks are edible like ordinary rhubarb but have a distinct apple-like flavour.	166M	£2.00	(20 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Rheum palmatum</b> <i>Turkish rhubarb</i> . A large rhubarb species, growing 2 m wide and with flowerheads 2.5m tall. The leaf stalks are edible like ordinary rhubarb but have a distinct gooseberry flavour.	166N	£2.00	(20 seeds) ND
S		<b>Rhus glabra</b> <i>Smooth sumach</i> . Fruit clusters which are soaked in water to make a lemonade-like drink.	167	£2.00	(60 sds) WS13+CS13
T		<b>Rhus typhina</b> <i>Staghorn sumach</i> . Fruit clusters can be steeped in water to make a lemonade-like refreshing drink.	168	£2.00	(60 sds) WS2+CS13
T		<b>Robinia pseudoacacia</b> <i>Black locust</i> . Bees love the flowers, and the timber is like oak. A Nitrogen fixer.	170	£2.00	(40 seeds) SC
S		<b>Rosa rubiginosa</b> <i>Sweet briar, Eglantine</i> . The large fruits (hips) are edible, as are the fragrant flower petals (raw in salads).	171C	£2.00	(30 sds) WS13+CS26
S		<b>Rosa rugosa</b> <i>Ramanas rose</i> . Bears large edible hips. Excellent in hedges and windbreaks, also a soil stabiliser.	172	£2.00	(100 seeds) qCS17
S		<b>Rosmarinus officinalis</b> <i>Rosemary</i> . Source of the familiar leaves used for flavouring; flowers are edible raw.	172B	£2.50	(80 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Rumex 'Schavel'</b> An evergreen sorrel with very nice edible leaves, larger than many sorrel species.	172D	£2.00	(100 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Rumex sanguineus</b> <i>Red-leaved dock, Bloodwort</i> . The young leaves make a good cooked vegetable.	172E	£2.00	(40 seeds) ND
S		<b>Ruscus aculeatus</b> <i>Butcher's broom</i> . Has medicinal uses, shoots used for brooms. Sun or shade and any soil.	172H	£2.50	(3 seeds) CS8
	P	<b>Sagittaria sagittifolia</b> <i>Arrowhead</i> . Marginal aquatic plant bearing edible tubers in the pond soil.	172G	£2.00	(100 seeds) ND
S		<b>Salvia officinalis</b> <i>Sage</i> . The leaves and flowers are edible as a culinary herb (the flowers are particularly good in salads).	172A	£2.00	(20 seeds) ND
T		<b>Sambucus nigra</b> <i>Elderberry</i> . Edible flowers (raw/in drinks) and black fruits (raw or cooked). Many parts are medicinal.	173	£2.00	(150 sds) WS13+CS26
S		<b>Sambucus racemosa</b> <i>Red berried elder</i> . Edible flowers and bright scarlet fruits.	174	£2.00	(150 sds) WS13+CS26
	P	<b>Sanguinaria canadensis</b> <i>Bloodroot</i> . Medicinal roots, red dye from roots, bee plant. Likes shade and a humus-rich soil.	173A	£2.00	(8 seeds) CS8
	P	<b>Sanguisorba minor</b> <i>Salad burnet</i> . The young leaves are available all year and are edible in salads with a mild flavour.	173C	£2.00	(20 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Sanicula europaea</b> <i>Wood sanicle</i> . All parts are medicinal; a mineral accumulator and ground cover	173B	£2.50	(30 seeds) CS8
	P	<b>Saponaria officinalis</b> <i>Soapwort</i> . A ground cover plant, the leaves and roots contain saponins and can be used as soap.	174A	£2.00	(25 sds) WS4+CS4
T		<b>Sassafras albidum</b> <i>Sassafras</i> . The leaves, shoots, and root bark are all used as a flavouring, notably in beers.	174B	£2.00	(12 seeds) CS 16
S		<b>Schisandra chinensis</b> <i>Magnolia vine</i> . Bears scarlet edible fruits. the young leaves are also edible when cooked.	174C	£2.00	(25 seeds) CS13
	P	<b>Scirpus lacustris</b> (Schoenoplectus L.) <i>Great bulrush</i> . Edible parts include the young roots and rhizomes (cooked), the stem bases (raw or cooked), seeds and young shoots (raw or cooked). The stems can be used for baskets, mats etc.	173M	£2.00	(200 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Sedum telephium</b> <i>Orpine</i> . The leaves are edible (raw) - very nice - and the plant makes a good ground cover.	174D	£2.00	(100 seeds) ND
T		<b>Sequoia sempervirens</b> <i>Coast redwood</i> . A fibre can be made from the bark, and the timber is extremely durable.	174F	£2.00	(50 seeds) CS4
T		<b>Sequoiadendron giganteum</b> <i>Wellingtonia, Sierra redwood</i> . The timber is extremely durable.	174H	£2.00	(50 seeds) CS4
S		<b>Shepherdia argentea</b> <i>Buffalo berry</i> . An excellent nitrogen-fixing species. The scarlet fruits are edible raw or cooked.	175	£2.00	(80 seeds) CS13
S		<b>Shepherdia canadensis</b> <i>Russet buffalo berry</i> . An excellent nitrogen-fixing species, produces edible fruits.	175C	£2.00	(50 sds) WS4+CS12
	P	<b>Smilacina racemosa</b> <i>False spikenard</i> . Bears very nice edible small fruits – treacle flavoured. Edible young shoots too.	175B	£2.00	(15 sds) WS8+CS8
S		<b>Smilax aspera</b> <i>Sarsaparilla</i> . The young shoots are eaten cooked as a vegetable; the roots are used medicinally.	175E	£2.00	(13 dried fruits) ND
	P	<b>Smyrnium olusatrum</b> <i>Alexanders</i> . The young shoots, leaves, flower buds and roots are all edible, with a celery-like flavour.	175D	£2.00	(20 seeds) ND
	P	<b>Solidago canadensis</b> <i>Goldenrod</i> . The flowers are edible in salads and the leaves used to make a tea. All parts medicinal.	175T	£2.00	(30 seeds) ND
T		<b>Sophora japonica</b> <i>Japanese pagoda tree</i> . All parts are used medicinally. The seed pods yield a dye. A useful bee plant.	175F	£2.00	(20 seeds) SC
T		<b>Sorbus aria</b> <i>Whitebeam</i> . Fruits are edible if bletted, frosted or cooked; the fruits are also used medicinally.	175H	£2.00	(25 seeds) CS16
T		<b>Sorbus aucuparia</b> <i>Rowan, Mountain ash</i> . The fruits are edible if cooked (usually made into preserves).	175L	£2.00	(100 seeds) CS16
T		<b>Sorbus domestica</b> <i>Service tree, Checker tree</i> . Large (25 mm, 1") fruits which are edible bletted or cooked.	176	£2.50	(17 seeds) CS 17
T		<b>Sorbus intermedia</b> <i>Swedish whitebeam</i> . Fruits it produces are edible (may need bletting or frosting). A good bee plant.	176C	£2.00	(20 seeds) CS16
T		<b>Sorbus torminalis</b> <i>Wild service tree</i> . Bears edible sweet russety-brown fruits 12-18 mm across.	177	£2.50	(40 seeds) CS17
S		<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.	177B	£2.00	(30 seeds) SC
S		<b>Staphylea pinnata</b> <i>Bladder nut</i> . Bears edible seeds 1 cm across tasting rather like pistachio nuts.	177C	£2.50	(10 sds) WS22+CS13

Species / variety		Seeds
S	<b>Staphylea trifoliata</b> <i>American bladder nut</i> . Bears edible seeds 6 mm across tasting rather like pistachio nuts.	<b>177F £2.50</b> (20 sds) WS17+CS13
P	<b>Tanacetum parthenium</b> <i>Feverfew</i> . A well-known medicinal herb. The flower buds have insecticidal qualities.	<b>177Q £2.00</b> (200 seeds) ND
P	<b>Tanacetum vulgare</b> <i>Tansy</i> . Used to attract predators of a number of insect pests - good under fruit trees.	<b>177P £2.00</b> (200 seeds) ND
T	<b>Taxodium distichum</b> <i>Swamp cypress</i> . Has exceptionally durable timber which is highly valued in wet conditions.	<b>177S £2.00</b> (5 seeds) CS4
T	<b>Taxus baccata</b> <i>Yew</i> . The seeds are poisonous but the red flesh around them is sweet and edible.	<b>177R £2.00</b> (35 sds) WS20+CS50
P	<b>Thalictrum minus</b> Makes quite a good ground cover plant; the leaves and roots are medicinal.	<b>177V £2.00</b> (50 seeds) ND
T	<b>Thuja occidentalis</b> <i>American arbor-vitae, White cedar</i> . Young shoots are used to make a tea; also medicinally.	<b>177T £2.00</b> (150 seeds) CS4
T	<b>Thuja plicata</b> <i>Western Red cedar</i> . A large, fast-growing evergreen tree from Western North America, The inner bark has been used for basketry and to make mats, ropes etc, while sheets of bark were used as a roofing material. The timber is highly valued and durable, used for roofing shingles, exterior boarding, greenhouse frames, fencing etc.	<b>177W £2.00</b> (100 seeds) CS4
S	<b>Thymus serpyllum</b> <i>Wild thyme</i> . Leaves are used for flavouring. A good bee plant and ground cover for rocky sites.	<b>177Z £2.00</b> (150 seeds) ND
S	<b>Thymus vulgaris</b> <i>Thyme</i> . The leaves are used as a flavouring, and the leaves and flowering shoots medicinally.	<b>178A £2.00</b> (300 seeds) ND
P	<b>Tiarella cordifolia</b> <i>Foam flower, Cool wort</i> . A good ground cover plant; the roots, leaves and stems are used medicinally.	<b>177X £2.00</b> (50 seeds) ND
T	<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.	<b>178 £2.00</b> (40 sds) WS13+CS26
T	<b>Tilia platyphyllos</b> <i>Large leaved lime</i> The young leaves are edible (raw); flowers are used to make a tea.	<b>179 £2.00</b> (40 sds) WS26+CS26
T	<b>Tilia tomentosa</b> <i>Silver lime</i> . Young leaves are edible raw or cooked, and the flowers used to make a tea.	<b>179C £2.00</b> (25 sds) WS26+CS26
T	<b>Toona sinensis</b> <i>Chinese cedar</i> . Cultivated in China for its edible young shoots and leaves which are cooked.	<b>179D £2.00</b> (35 seeds) CS8
T	<b>Tsuga heterophylla</b> <i>Western hemlock</i> . A major forestry tree, with the timber used for all construction purposes etc.	<b>180E £2.50</b> (150 seeds) CS4
S	<b>Ulex europaeus</b> <i>Gorse, Furze, Whin</i> . Good dyes are obtained from the flowers; an excellent nurse or windbreak shrub.	<b>180C £2.00</b> (50 seeds) SC
T	<b>Ulmus glabra</b> <i>Wych elm, Scotch elm</i> . Best known for its durable timber, especially in contact with water.	<b>180G £2.00</b> (30 seeds) ND
T	<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 £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
S	<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
P	<b>Valeriana officinalis</b> <i>Valerian</i> . A well-known and frequently used medicinal plant, sometimes commercially cultivated.	<b>180P £2.00</b> (200 seeds) ND
S	<b>Viburnum opulus</b> <i>Gelder rose, Cranberry bush, Cramp bark</i> . Bright red fruits which are edible cooked. The fruits and bark are used medicinally, and the fruits as a food colouring. A good hedging and bee plant.	<b>183 £2.00</b> (50 seeds) WS17+CS9
S	<b>Viburnum rufidulum</b> <i>Southern black haw</i> . White flowers are followed by blue-black, large edible fruits.	<b>183F £3.50</b> (8 d.b.) WS26+CS13
S	<b>Viburnum trilobum</b> <i>American cranberry bush, Highbush cranberry</i> . Fruits made into a cranberry jelly typr preserve.	<b>184 £2.00</b> (20 sds) WS17+CS13
P	<b>Viola odorata</b> <i>Sweet violet</i> . The leaves, flower buds and flowers are all edible raw; a ground cover plant.	<b>184A £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
S	<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 £2.00</b> (100 seeds) ND
S	<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
S	<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 £2.00</b> (7 seeds) SC
S	<b>Zanthoxylum alatum</b> <i>Nepal pepper</i> . The seeds are peppery and can be used as a spice and pepper substitute.	<b>185 £2.00</b> (20 seeds) CS17
S	<b>Zanthoxylum schinifolium</b> <i>Szechuan pepper</i> . The leaves can be used as a flavouring, the seeds as a spice.	<b>187B £2.00</b> (20 seeds) CS13
S	<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

### Terms and Conditions of trading

The placing of an order implies acceptance of the Terms and Conditions of trading explained below. All orders will be acknowledged - plant orders in detail on our plant order acknowledgement form which will confirm total cost and gives an estimate of delivery time (but please allow for weather and other happenings beyond our control).

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For the purpose of Section 12 of the Sale of Goods Act 1979, The Trust shall transfer only such title or rights in respect of the goods as the Trust has and if the goods are purchased from a third party shall transfer only such title or rights as that party had and has transferred to the Trust.

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We believe that all seeds and plants are supplied in good conditions and of reliable quality. We will not be responsible for their health and welfare after acceptance of delivery nor will we be responsible for the replacement of any seed or plant which fails to grow due to unsuitable soil conditions, adverse weather, damage, neglect or any other cause beyond our control.

In the event of any error of ours in making up a consignment, please notify us immediately and confirm in writing within 7 days, when the matter will be put right either by a further despatch or by adjustment of payment. If you have any query or complaint about goods, let us know promptly, for we cannot be responsible for failures occurring weeks or months later, by which time so many circumstances beyond our control or knowledge are likely to have had a bearing on the matter.

We intend and believe our Terms and Conditions of trading to be fair and reasonable, and nothing in the above purports to detract from the statutory rights or obligations of either buyer or seller.

# Publications - Ordering information

Books and Agroforestry News can be sent world-wide. Postage is 20% of books/DVD total for UK orders (minimum £2.00), 30% for EC & European orders (minimum £2.00) and 50% for overseas orders (minimum £2.00). Please send payment in Sterling only.

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

## New book!

### Creating a Forest Garden: perennial crops for a changing climate

By Martin Crawford

Green Books, 2010. 380 pages. **£30.00**

Destined to become the new '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. Drawing on 15 years of experience in his own forest garden, the author covers wind protection, designing in layers, choosing the right trees, shrubs, perennials and ground covers, using and growing mushrooms and many other topics. "Even if you weren't going to try forest gardening, I challenge you not to want to by the end of this book. This is a seminal piece of work on truly sustainable gardening, written with great spirit and soul." – Alys Fowler, author and presenter, *The Edible Garden*

### A Forest Garden Year DVD

Published by Green Books, 2009. ISBN 1-900322-61-7.

DVD, 49 minutes. **£14.95.**

Fifteen years ago, inspired by the pioneering work of Robert Hart, gardener Martin Crawford moved from conventional organic gardening to creating a forest garden from a bare field. Today his garden is a wonderful example of what can be done with a minimum of effort to produce an abundant crop of unusual edible trees, plants, shrubs and ground cover.

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.

A wide variety of edible plants can be grown: for example Nepalese raspberry and Siberian purslane, Turkish rocket and good king Henry, lime trees (their leaves make a good salad), bamboo (young shoots are tasty when steamed), snowbell trees for their fruit, and the berries of mulberry or chokeberry.

**A Forest Garden Year** shows you how to graft an apple tree so that you can crop a variety of apples over several months from one tree, how to grow shiitake mushrooms and perennial leeks, how to pollard and prune, protect crops from wind, attract beneficial insects and increase beneficial minerals in the soil – all while creating a haven for yourself and for wildlife.

Martin's book *Creating a Forest Garden: perennial crops for a changing climate* will be published in Spring 2010. (see below for details.)

## Fruits

### Directory of Apple Cultivars

2<sup>nd</sup> revised Edition, published September 2001. ISBN 1-874275-40-8.

A4 landscape, 276 pages. **£24.99.**

This comprehensive directory describes over 3,000 different apple varieties including all available in Britain. The 276-page volume covers all aspects of choosing cultivars for any conditions, and is split into two main sections:

- Descriptor lists. These offer recommended lists of varieties for particular situations, including: Self fertile cultivars; Tip bearers; Cultivars for no-prune culture; Cultivars for areas with late frosts; Cultivars for Northern Britain; Cultivars for organic cultivation; Apples for drying; Cultivars for forest gardens; Fruit hanging well on the tree; Juice production; Cider production.
- The main directory section describes individual varieties, in the sub-sections dessert/dual, cooking, cider and crab apples. For each cultivar, charts show picking and ripening dates (so that apples ripening at specific times can easily be located), and tables show flowering dates and groups (making locating compatible pollinators easy), and disease and pest resistance or susceptibility. A full description of the fruit and tree qualities is then given, including tasting notes.

Perfect bound with a colour cover. Essential reading for all apple enthusiasts!

### Blackberries and Raspberries

1st Edition, June 1999. ISBN 1-874275-39-4. 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

1st Edition, June 1997. ISBN 1-874275-33-5. A5, 52 pages. **£8.00**

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**

1st Edition, March 1997. ISBN 1-874275-31-9. A5, 48 pages.

**£8.00**

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.

## **Nutshell Guide to Growing Figs – Clive Simms**

Orchard House Books, 2004. ISBN 0-9544607-1-5. 36 pp. **£3.50**

Good information on growing indoors, outdoors and in pots, restricting roots and vigour, winter protection, pruning and training, pests and diseases, the commonly available cultivars, propagation and harvesting. Recommended reading for anybody wanting to grow figs (or already growing them) in Britain.

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

1st Edition published December 1997. ISBN 1-874275-35-1. **£8.00.**

'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. Choice of variety can make the difference between good healthy crops and poor diseased plants which crop rarely, and this book aims to help growers make that choice. 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**

Orchard House Books, 2004. **£3.50**

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

## **Directory of Pear Cultivars**

1st Edition, October 1996. ISBN 1-874275-30-0. A4, 100 pages. **£10.00.**

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**

1<sup>st</sup> Ed, August 2002. ISBN 1-874275-41-6. **£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**

1st Edition, February 1996, ISBN 1-874275-29-7. 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 all the different plum species, a minor plums cultivar list, the cherry plum, rootstocks; Cultivation of European plums including siting, pollination, pruning, harvesting, pests and diseases; European cultivar selection which includes tables of flowering characteristics, descriptor lists of cultivars for specific situations, and descriptions of over 250 cultivars; cultivar descriptions of bullaces, damsons and mirabelles; and sources. A must for all plum growers.

## *Nuts*

### **Chestnuts: Production and Culture**

1st Edition, November 1995. ISBN 1-874275-26-2. A5, 52 pages. **£8.00.**

A complete guide to growing chestnuts, mainly for nut production but includes coppice production. Subjects covered include different chestnut species; silviculture and coppice; flowering and pollination; nut types and uses; rootstocks; mycorrhizas; planting; intercrops; pruning; feeding and irrigation; production and harvesting; processing of nuts; diseases and pests; propagation; chestnut cultivars in Europe and North America; cultivars for the UK; sources - nurseries, equipment suppliers etc. The first comprehensive guide to chestnut cultivation in the English language, this is essential reading for anybody interested in growing chestnuts on a small or large scale.

### **Hazelnuts: Production and Culture**

1st Edition, November 1995. ISBN 1-874275-27-0. A5, 27 pages. **£8.00.**

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.

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

Orchard House Books, 2006. ISBN 0-9544607-5-8. 36 pp. **£3.50.**

For beginners to growing hazels, Clive Simms' new guide is an excellent introduction to all aspects of hazel cultivation. Pruning (for a single stem tree) is handled nice and succinctly; and a brief guide to suitable varieties, then harvesting and storing nuts finishes this short but impressive guide.

## Walnuts: Production and Culture

1st Edition, February 1996. ISBN 1-874275-28-9. A5, 28 pages. **£8.00.**

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

## Nutshell Guide to Growing Walnuts – Clive Simms

Orchard House Books, 2003. ISBN 0-9544607-0-7. 32 pp. **£2.99**

This is a good starter for anybody thinking about growing walnuts in Britain. Written in plain language, it covers pollination, siting, buying a tree, a selection of walnut varieties, planting and tree protection, feeding and pruning, pests and diseases, and harvesting.

## *Agroforestry & forest gardening*

### Creating a Forest Garden: perennial crops for a changing climate

See above for more details.

### A Forest Garden Year DVD

See above for more details.

### Agroforestry Options for landowners

1st Ed, June 1998. ISBN 1-874275-37-8. A4, 14 pp. **£5.00.**

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.

### Temperate Agroforestry Systems - Andrew Gordon & Steven Newman

CAB International, 1997. ISBN 0-85199-147-5. 288 pp. **£39.95**

This book explores the development of temperate agroforestry and agroforestry systems, concentrating on those temperate areas where the greatest advances, adoptions and modifications have taken place: North America, New Zealand, Australia, China and Europe. The main chapters deal with the history, development and current state of agroforestry in these regions. Agroforestry systems are widespread and are shown to be economically, environmentally and agronomically effective. A very important book, which will interest and enthuse all interested in agroforestry and tree crops.

### Agroforestry for Soil Management - Anthony Young

CAB International / ICRAF, 1997. ISBN 0-85199-189-0. 328 pp. **£35.00.**

As all organic farmers and gardeners know, the health of the soil is all important. This new book shows, by reviewing the vast amount of agroforestry and soil research in the last 10 years, that agroforestry systems have proven benefits to soil health and have the potential to form the basis of a more biologically sustainable agriculture of the future. *Agroforestry for Soil Management* complements Gordon & Newman's book well, and is a powerful argument for setting up agroforestry systems. Essential reading which proves that the benefits of agroforestry are numerous.

### Edible Forest Gardens – Dave Jacke with Eric Toensmeier

Chelsea Green, 2005. Vol 1: Vision and Theory ISBN. 1-931498-79-2. 378 pp. **£50.00**

Vol 2: Design and Practice. ISBN 1-931498-80-6. 656 pp. **£50.00**

These two volumes are to forest gardening what Bill Mollison's classic texts on Permaculture are to that movement. The authors define the purpose of these volumes as "to offer you the inspiration, information and tools you need to successfully grow your own forest garden". The scope of the book is humid temperate regions anywhere, although the emphasis is on eastern North America between hardiness zones 3 and 8, formerly covered by the eastern deciduous forest. The books aim to be a manual spelling out key concepts of forest ecology and how to apply them to a North American forest garden.

Volume 1 looks at the ecological and cultural context for forest gardening, with the authors laying out a vision of forest gardening's potential for reintegrating ourselves into the natural world, and goals for edible forest garden design arising from that vision. It also explores the ecology of the forest and the forest garden. Case studies described include our forest garden at Dartington. An appendix describes forest gardening's "Top 100" species for eastern North America, to give a sense of forest gardening's food-production potential.

Volume 2 is essentially a forest gardener's "tool kit", containing 7 chapters explaining how to design, plant and manage a forest garden. These chapters place all the implications of the ecological analysis in volume 1 into a gardening and garden-design context. Five appendices offer detailed information and resources to help map a site, select and find over 600 plant species, and create beneficial animal habitat.

## **The Woodland Way – Ben Law.**

Permanent Publications, 2001. ISBN 1-85623-009-0. **£16.95.**

Radical book on sustainable forestry from a practical perspective. Woodland management, harvesting, processing, food, woodland law – Ben Law's book covers all with excellence.

## **Forest Gardening – Robert Hart**

Green Books, 1996. **£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**

Permanent Publications, 1996. ISBN 1-85623-008-2. 192 pages. **£16.95.**

A forest garden is a food-producing garden, based on the model of a natural woodland, made up of fruit and nut trees, fruit bushes, perennial plants, herbs etc. It can be tailored to fit any space, from a tiny back yard to a large rural garden. Patrick Whitefield's excellent practical book tells you everything you need to know to embark on such a project, with clear text and fine illustrations.

## **Homing In: Wisdom, Knowledge and Practice in Temperate Forest Gardening**

– Justin West (MSc dissertation, 2006).

pdf (via email, post-free): **£12.00**

After a month long hiatus in the wild north territory of James Bay, Canada, home of the Cree Indians, Justin returned to Devon England with a simple idea: ecology is the science of belonging. In this MSc dissertation he takes aim at edible forest gardening as a form of food production which is inherently ecological because it is entirely focused on the belonging of species to particular environmental conditions and in association with each other. This work is, for simplicity, divided into three parts; belief, knowledge, and practice. It is his feeling that ecology has become lost in the 'logos' (knowledge gathering) and has lost site of the 'ecos' (the home). To regain focus on the idea of the home as the basis for understanding how we are to belong in this world he suggests that any person's particular ecological knowledge must be aligned with an ecosophy, as well as an 'ecopraxy.' That is, we must engage with our environments not only through reductionist science, but also through a lived practice as well as through contemplative consideration for our place. Challenged along the way is the western concept of 'nature' as a thing distinct and separate from humanity. If we look more closely we can see quite clearly that the living world is more appropriately described through dynamic process, events.

Edible forest gardening has been his lens into a holistic ecology of appropriate action for the cool temperate climate of Britain. He has woven philosophical meanderings with a rigorous comparative study of invertebrate diversity in a forest garden and a 'native' woodland. His practice of forest gardening at the ART is woven throughout the text, and culminates in the final chapter where he explores a forest garden pattern language for the land at Schumacher College.

## *Other plants*

### **Bamboos**

2nd Rev Edition, April 1997. ISBN 1-874275-32-7. A5, 48 pges. **£8.00.**

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, and an extensive bamboo directory section which gives details of all species and varieties available in Britain, along with synonyms and common names.

### **Ground cover plants**

2nd Rev Edition published December 1997. ISBN 1-874275-34-3. A4 format. **£10.00.**

Revised and updated, the new edition contains new sections on grass-based ground covers, paths, and ground covers for the short, medium and long term. Includes many new plants, with over 850 species described. Includes easy-to-read tables and sections on mixing species for better cover.

### **Nitrogen-fixing Plants for Temperate Climates**

2nd Rev Edition, Dec 1998. ISBN 1-874275-38-6. A4, 89 pages. **£12.00.**

Plants which fix nitrogen (ie utilise nitrogen from the air) are some of the most useful plants in agriculture, horticulture, forestry and agroforestry. Their use can lead to much reduced fertiliser usage, lower losses of soil nitrogen through leaching, and improved soil fertility through increased soil organic matter. 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, including their use in forest and fruiting gardens as well as in forestry and agriculture.

### **Plants for hedging**

1st Edition, November 1993. ISBN 1-874275-20-3. A4, 43 pages. **£7.50.**

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**

1st Edition, November 1993. ISBN 1-874275-21-1. A4, 50 pages. **£7.50.**

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**

1st Edition, Nov 1993. ISBN 1-874275-22-X. A4, 111 pages. **£10.00.**

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

1st Edition, Nov 1993. ISBN 1-874275-23-8. A4, 69 pages. **£10.00.**

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

2nd Edition, October 1993. ISBN 1-874275-17-3. A4, 91 pages. **£10.00.**

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, height at 10 years of age and maximum height; timber properties (strength, durability, heaviness, hardness, shock absorbency, splittability, flexibility, fragrancy) and all reported timber uses. The second section contains a breakdown of different timber uses, with lists of species with timber used in those ways. Includes a full index including common names.

## *Edible & useful plants*

## Edible Plants for Temperate Climates

2nd Edition, June 1998. ISBN 1-874275-36-X. A4, 218 pages. **£20.00.**

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.

## Growing Unusual Vegetables – Simon Hickmott

eco-logic books, 2003. ISBN 1-899233-12-3. 272 pages. **£15.00.**

This excellent new book introduces over 90 species of unusual vegetables, ranging from greens to roots, fruits, seeds, grains and flavours. They range from the slightly unusual (Hamburg parsley, Jerusalem artichoke) to the highly unusual (Duck potato, Wasabi), and also range from annual plants to perennials, and from hardy to very tender species. Each vegetable has its own thorough section which includes at least one good quality line drawing. The origin and history are described, along with uses (including cooking instructions), cultivation instructions, and any recommended varieties.

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

Permanent Publications, 1997. ISBN 1-85623-011-2. 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; in the flower garden, plants with edible leaves and flowers, with edible roots, and with edible fruits; perennial vegetables and herbs, water plants, plants for edible lawns, plants for walls and fences, plants for hedges, ground covers, annuals & biennials, the wild garden. Includes 48 colour photographs.

## Useful Plants for Temperate Climates

A series of volumes containing details of siting, performance and uses of species which originate or can be grown in temperate climates. A total of over 7500 species are described in the series. Siting details given include pH, moisture and light requirements; minimum light tolerance, and hardiness zone number. Performance indicators include height at 10 years of age (trees only), and a measure of likely U.K. performance. Siting and performance details are given in tabular form, making them easy to look up and compare for different species.

The 'uses' section lists all known uses, directly or indirectly, to people, including culinary, medicinal, fibre, rubber, ground cover, timber, facade insulation, basketry, green manures, bee and animal fodder etc. (All plants are of course useful in the global sense that they contribute to a healthy functioning ecosystem.) Other information given includes all known English common names, and all known Latin synonyms. A comprehensive index includes Latin and common names. Each directory is ordered in Latin name order (apart from Volumes 1 and 2, which divide trees/shrubs into size categories.)

Volume 1: Trees (classified by size) 3rd Edition, Sept 1993. ISBN 1-874275-10-6. A4, 101 pages. **£10.00.**

Volume 1a: Trees (alphabetical) 2nd Edition, Sept 1993. ISBN 1-874275-11-4. A4, 85 pages. **£10.00.**

Volume 2: Shrubs (classified by size) 3rd Edition, Sept 1993. ISBN 1-874275-12-2. A4, 105 pages. **£10.00.**

Volume 2a: Shrubs (alphabetical) 2nd Edition, Sept 1993. ISBN 1-874275-13-0. A4, 86 pages. **£10.00.**

Volume 3: Perennials 2nd Edition, Sept 1993. ISBN 1-874275-14-9. A4, 85 pages. **£10.00.**

Volume 4: Annuals & biennials 2nd Edition, Sept 1993. ISBN 1-874275-15-7. A4, 59 pages. **£10.00.**

Volume 5: Algae, fungi & lichens 1st Edition, January 1993. ISBN 1-874275-09-2. A4, 60 pages. **£10.00.**

Volume 6: Climbers 1st Edition, November 1993. ISBN 1-874275-18-1. A4, 22 pages. **£7.50.**

Volume 7: Bulbs, roots and tubers 1st Edition, Nov 1993. ISBN 1-874275-19-X. A4, 51 pages. **£10.00.**

# 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 pest methods for control and prevention. They are supplied as unbound, stapled A4 sheets.

## Fruits

Code	Title
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## Nuts

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## Pests & diseases

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## Useful species

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Important note: this catalogue refers to many unusual edible and medicinal crops; such crops, if unknown to the reader, should be tested carefully before major use, and medicinal plants should only be administered on the advice of a qualified practitioner; somebody, somewhere, may be fatally allergic to even tame species. The editor and publishers of this catalogue cannot be held responsible for any illness caused by the use or misuse of such crops.

# 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 (per year - 4 issues) including postage: U.K. & E.U. individuals : £21 (£17 unwaged) or 2 years for £39.00; Overseas individuals: £26; Institutions: £36.

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

**Index to Volumes 1 - 15 :** A full index to Volumes 1 to 15 in A4 stapled unbound format is available for £4.00.

Sample copies and back issues are available at a price (including postage) of £4.50 each (U.K. & EU) / £5.00 (overseas.) Major features covered to date are:

- **Vol 1, No 1:** Apple rootstocks, the Medlar, Seed: collection, Persian walnut (1), Zanthoxylum spp, The alder.
- **Vol 1, No 2:** Seed extraction & storage, Mulberries, Oregon grape, Forest gardening design, Apples: disease resistance, Wild service tree, Persian walnut (2).
- **Vol 1, No 3:** Persian walnut (3), Hedges, Apples in agroforestry, Juniper, Durable timbers, Juneberries, Seed pre-treatments.
- **Vol 1, No 4:** Actinidia arguta, Small leaved lime, Persian walnut (4), Forest gardening: tree crops, Bamboos, Seed: sowing.
- **Vol 2, No 1:** Monkey puzzle, Blackcurrants, Sea buckthorn, Forest gardening: Clearings, Grafting overview, Silver Birch.
- **Vol 2, No 2:** Gaultherias, Hazel (1), Pawpaw, Beech, Ground covers (1), Grafting - rootstocks.
- **Vol 2, No 3:** Hazel (2), Ground covers (2), Grafting - common methods, Edible tree saps, Plums - outline, The black locust.
- **Vol 2, No 4:** Wych elm, Lemon substitutes, Cherry plum, Hazel cultivars, Plum yews, Forest gardening: mulches.
- **Vol 3, No 1:** Sycamore, Plum rootstocks, Forest gardening: shrub crops, Index to Vols. 1 & 2, Nut pines, Grafting: hot grafting pipe/low-tech grafting.
- **Vol 3, No 2:** Barberries, New Zealand flax, Forest gardening: edges, Ginkgo biloba, Grafting established trees, Plum cultivation, Rowan.
- **Vol 3, No 3:** Plum cultivars, Poncirus trifoliata; Fertility in agroforestry and forest gardens special: Overview, Nitrogen, N-fixing plants, Potassium, Phosphorus, Soil pH.
- **Vol 3, No 4:** Greenwood tip grafting, Forest gardening: succession, Chestnuts (1), Bamboos: cultivation and management, Arbutus unedo: the strawberry tree, The honey locust: Gleditsia triacanthos, Bullaces Damsons and Mirabelles, Growing apples from pips.
- **Vol 4, No 1:** Chestnuts special: cultivation for nuts. Covers all aspects of chestnut cultivation, including extensive cultivar list.
- **Vol 4, No 2:** Redcurrants, Veneer grafting, Plums - minor species, The yew, chestnut hybrids.
- **Vol 4, No 3:** Soap plants, Elaeagnus, Pear rootstocks, Diospyros virginiana - the American persimmon.
- **Vol 4, No 4:** Diospyros lotus - the date plum, Pears: cultivation & varieties, Mycorrhizas, Black walnut - silviculture.
- **Vol 5, No 1:** Black walnut - uses, Plants and climate change in Britain, Forest gardening: climbers, Hardy Citrus, Perry pears, Asian pears.
- **Vol 5, No 2:** Ash, Black walnut - nut cultivation, Forest gardening: root & bulb crops, Kaki persimmon, Cherries - species descriptions.
- **Vol 5, No 3:** Cherry silviculture, Forest farming ginseng, Cherry rootstocks, Gooseberries.
- **Vol 5, No 4:** Edible acorns from oaks, Sour cherries, Sweet & Duke cherries, Forest gardening: Fungi.
- **Vol 6, No 1:** Forest gardening: Ground cover polycultures, the bayberries - *Myrica* species, Basketry willows, The hickories, Fireblight.
- **Vol 6, No 2:** The elder, Quince, Cornelian cherry, Large-leaved lime, Canker of apple & pear, *Sorbus domestica* - the service tree.

- **Vol 6, No 3:** Agroforestry overview: silvopasture, silvoarable, forest farming, forest gardening; Softwood cuttings, Figs, Codling moth.
- **Vol 6, No 4:** Forest gardening: Perennial leaf crops, Almonds, Scab of apple & pear, Greenwood cuttings.
- **Vol 7, No 1:** The butternut, Blackberries, Hardwood cuttings, Apple powdery mildew.
- **Vol 7, No 2:** Bacterial canker, Layering (1), Bamboo agroforestry, the Heartnut, Medicinal plants overview, Forest gardening: polycultures and matrix planting.
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- **Vol 9, No 3:** *Acca sellowiana* – Pineapple guava, Forest gardening: Plants for difficult sites (2), Bitter pit, Medicinal plants: resources, Peaches (1).
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- **Vol 10, No 1:** *Akebia* – chocolate vines, Peaches (3), Plants for difficult sites – perennials (1), Northern Pecans, Basketry plants, Water core.
- **Vol 10, No 2:** Squirrels, Blue bean – *Decaisnea fargesii*, Plants for difficult sites – Perennials (2), *Staphylea*, The strawberries, The Alliums, Siberian ginseng.
- **Vol 10 No 3:** The Junipers, *Pseudocycdonia sinensis*, Strawberries, *Castanea pumila* – chinkapin, Plants for difficult sites – Perennials (3), Peach leaf curl.
- **Vol 10 No 4:** The Viburnums, Windbreaks, Japanese wineberry, Plants for difficult sites – annuals (1), Some perennial tuber plants, Replant diseases.
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- **Vol 14 No 1:** Chestnut variety trial results, Insect control by bats, Passiflora, Bacterial diseases control by plants, the Myrtles, swamp cypress, storage of organic apples and pears.
- **Vol 14 No 2:** Soil influences of tree roots, Hops.
- **Vol 14 No 3:** Mixed species cropping, Sap from black walnut, Rose hips, apples in agroforestry systems, chestnuts – post harvest quality, world hazelnut culture, plants for windy sites (1) – trees, Oriental persimmon in Europe.
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- **Vol 15 No 1:** Chestnut products, Shrubs for windy sites, Walnut agroforestry in the Netherlands, Forest garden Invertebrate diversity research study, Walnut wood and its utilisation.
- **Vol 15 No 2:** 2006 trial grounds report, using wood for fuel – science, specific woods for burning, heating systems; Shrubs for windy sites, *Hemerocallis* – the daylilies.
- **Vol 15 No 3:** Silvoarable systems in Europe, *Rumex* – the docks and sorrels, Edible mushrooms from wood, *Lupinus* – the lupins, Perennials for windy sites, *Sedum* – the stonecrops.
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- **Vol 16 No 1:** Paper mulberry – *Broussonetia papyrifera*; Nitrogen-fixation in plants; Hardy nitrogen-fixing plant list; Birch – wood, sap and bark uses.
- **Vol 16 No 2:** Wooden shingles and shakes for roofing; Sea buckthorn; Attracting beneficial insects.
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- **Vol 16 No 4:** Climate change special: plant and soil responses, impacts on pests and diseases, suggested responses.
- **Vol 17 No 1:** The RISC rooftop forest garden, forestry, tree and shrub crops in a warming climate, Paulownia, Inks and paints, Hemp.
- **Vol 17 No 2:** Landscape planning for agroforestry, The ART forest garden, Woad as an indigo crop, Traditional Andean cultivation systems, *Viola* – the violets.
- **Vol 17 No 3:** Soil organisms; The *Campanulas*, Coast redwood for timber, American gooseberry mildew, biochar.
- **Vol 17 No 4:** Forest gardens and carbon sequestration, Greek agroforestry systems, Black truffles, Autumn olive in forestry, Agroforestry in Portugal, Agroforestry in the Netherlands.
- **Vol 18 No 1:** Plumcots, Mulberries, the future for chestnut, Juneberries - Amelanchier species, Blue honeysuckle - *Lonicera caerulea*.
- **Vol 18 No 2:** Plant resins, Chestnut peeling, Future impacts of climate change on UK forests, Alternative rubber plants, American gooseberry mildew.
- **Vol 18 No 3:** *Toona sinensis* - Chinese toon, Land use options for sustainable farming, Autumn olive - *Elaeagnus umbellata*, Mycorrhizae, Sea buckthorns, Myoga - a hardy ginger, Nut Wizard harvesters.

## Parafilm<sup>®</sup> 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)    £7.00 including postage to the UK**

# Courses in 2011 with Martin Crawford

## - Director of the Agroforestry Research Trust

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

### Forest Gardening

- **2011 dates: 14-15 May, plus more weekends to be announced – please refer to website or contact us**

The forest gardening course will be run several weekends during the season.

The overall aim of this two 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.

Course fee: £150 (non-residential) includes lunches (vegetarian) + teas/coffees etc.

### Advanced Forest Gardening

- **2011 dates to be announced – please refer to website or contact us**

A course for those already under way with their own forest gardens.

Unlike the taught forest gardening course, this course will be based very much around the participants, inviting them to talk about their own gardens and discussing their successes and failures. It should be a good way of troubleshooting problems you are having and getting good ideas for trying new things. Will include visits into the Dartington forest garden.

Course fee: £120 (non-residential) includes lunches (vegetarian) + teas/coffees etc.

### Growing Nut Crops

- **2011 dates to be announced – please refer to website or contact us**

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.

Course fee: £150 (non-residential) includes lunches (vegetarian) + teas/coffees etc.

**Agroforestry Research Trust, 46 Hunters Moon, Dartington, Totnes, Devon, TQ9 6JT, UK.**

**Fax: 01803 840776 (International +44 1803 840776)**

**Email: [mail@agroforestry.co.uk](mailto:mail@agroforestry.co.uk)**

**Website: [www.agroforestry.co.uk](http://www.agroforestry.co.uk)**



# Form

# Order form – plants / books / sundries/ Roottrainers



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

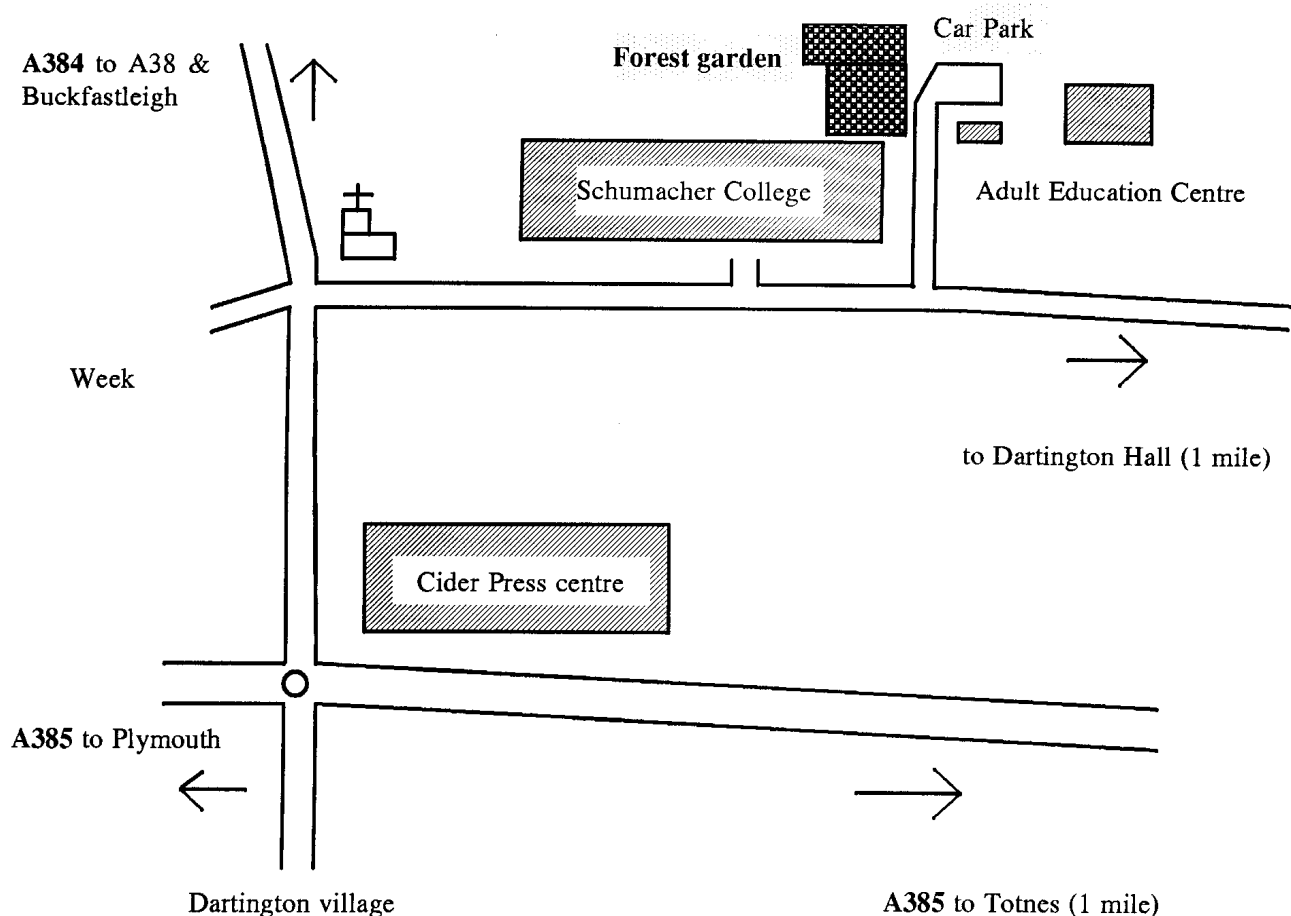
As usual, Martin Crawford of the ART will be leading several tours of our Dartington research sites between spring and autumn.

A number of tours of the forest garden will run between May and September, and a trials site tour will run in September or October. Dates are to be announced – please refer to web site or contact us for more details.

A charge of £3 applies. **Numbers are limited to 25: please email to book places.** Please see the map below for directions - park at the Craft/Adult Education Centre car park adjacent to the forest garden.

Meet at the car park/ forest garden site to start at 1.30 pm. On the trials site tour we will drive to the trials field. Each tour will take about 2 to 2½ hours.

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



## 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.

There is no newsletter as such – in late winter, Martin Crawford will send a letter out to all members inviting offers of visits over the coming year. These will be collated and a list sent out. It will then be up to members who they visit. If possible, communications are preferred by email.

There is no charge to be a member – simply email us at [mail@agroforestry.co.uk](mailto:mail@agroforestry.co.uk).

