

Agroforestry Research Trust



*Fruit trees, nut trees,
plants, seeds, books & sundries
July 2012-June 2013*

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 etc.; they are also linked with cultural and spiritual values.

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

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

All plants grown in our nursery are grown without the use of chemical herbicides or pesticides. Likewise the cultivation of all plants on our research sites. All our container grown plants (apart from a few acid-lovers like blueberries) are cultivated in peat free composts based on composted bark and green waste. On these and our field grown stock we only use organic-accepted controls for pests and diseases.

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

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

Agroforestry Research Trust. 46 Hunters Moon, Dartington, Totnes, Devon, TQ9 6JT, UK. Registered Charity No. 1007440. VAT number GB 928877264. Prices quoted inclusive of VAT.

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Cover illustration: tubers of Groundnut (*Apios Americana*).

The 2012-13 Catalogue

Welcome to new and existing customers to our latest catalogue.

This year is the first in a 2-3 year period of nursery expansion. The Trust has operated its nursery on two separate sites for many years, but we are now moving it to a single site with room for expansion. We are aiming to expand both the range and numbers of plants we grow so that we sell out less quickly!

New plant introductions this year include:

More herbs – garlic chives, fennel, apple mint, sage, red valerian etc.
Perennial vegetables – Egyptian walking onion, Sea cabbage, Pignut, Tiger nut, Caucasian spinach, Plantain, Yacon etc.
Hardy kiwis – Geneva, Jumbo, Weiki Hardy banana (Musa basjoo)
Black mulberry – Repsime Ginkgos Long March, McFarland
Pomegranate Wonderful
Honeyberries (blue honeysuckles) – Balalaika, Eisbar, Kalinka
Chinese dates (Jujubes) – Li, Lang

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.

A few plants never quite make it into this catalogue, but get added to the online plant list towards the autumn. So please keep an eye on the online list on our website at <http://www.agroforestry.co.uk/plantorders.html> as the season progresses.

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 sometimes propagate to order.

Martin Crawford, Director

A note on fireblight buffer zone status

This status allows a nursery like ours to send plants which are susceptible to the disease fireblight to countries and regions free of the disease. Our nursery has had this status for a number of years. A new nursery site needs 2 years of inspections to qualify. The nursery expansion mentioned above means that for this year only, we cannot send a few of these plants to fireblight-free zones. We will be able to send these plants in the the 2013-14 season to all fireblight-free zones.

Plants we cannot send to fireblight-free zones 2012-13	Fireblight free zones
Oriental quinces: Chaenomeles 'Crimson & Gold' / 'Nivalis' / 'Cido'	Northern Ireland Channel Islands Isle of Man
Juneberry: Amelanchier 'Prince William' Amelanchier canadensis	Corsica (France) Estonia Finland Italy Latvia Portugal Spain

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/debit 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.

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

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.

Most UK orders will be sent by carrier on a next day service – a signature will normally be required on delivery unless you give instructions to leave without (at your risk). It is essential we are given a telephone number to pass onto the courier so they can contact you if necessary.

Delivery charges:

Basic delivery charge for England, Wales, lowland Scotland: **10% of order value (minimum delivery charge £15.00)**

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

Surcharges (add to basic delivery charge):

Channel Islands + £25.00; Isle of Man + £20.00 ; Isle of Wight + £10.00

Northern Ireland + £20.00; Scottish Highlands & Islands* + £25.00.

(* Scottish postcodes which attract this surcharge are:

HS – all postcodes, IV – all postcodes, KW1-KW14, PA34, PA37-39, PH19-40, PH49-50 , PH41 sector 4 ,ZE – all postcodes)

European delivery charges

Note: we send out plants with a 'plant passport' which enables them to be sent anywhere in the EU. We do not send plants outside of the EU. We have "fireblight buffer zone status" and thus are able to send apples, pears, hawthorns, medlars etc. to areas and countries free of fireblight (though for 2012 see note in the catalogue notes above.)

The charges below are examples for one 10 kg carton (20 x 20 x 200 cm) - approx 8-10 bare rooted fruit trees. When you order we will quote you a delivery price which we ask you to confirm is ok before any payment is taken. Orders to mainland Europe are sent by courier and are fully trackable.

We are pleased to announce a reduction in delivery charges to the EU in 2012, with the charges to most locations in the EU being the same. Deliveries usually take 2-7 days from despatch and a signature is required on delivery. It is essential we are given a telephone number to pass onto the courier so they can contact you if necessary.

EU delivery charge (per carton as above): **£30.00**

Cyprus / Malta (per carton): **£60.00**

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

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

Apples

Unless part or fully self-fertile, all varieties require cross pollination. 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.

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

Beauty of Bath Group C	27	106
fruit small-medium, flesh pinkish, aromatic, good flavour. Tree vigorous, spreading, heavy cropping.		
Crimson Beauty of Bath Group C		106
fruit crimson, small-medium size, flesh pinkish, aromatic, distinctive flavour. Tree vigorous, spreading, heavy cropping.		
Crimson King Group D	26	106
Medium sized yellow and red fruits with a sweet juicy flavour.		
Devonshire Quarrenden Group B psf		106
fruit with an excellent strawberry-wine flavour, good for making juice. Tree spreading, weak vigour.		
Discovery Group C	26	106
Medium round crisp fruit, good flavour. Tree a good cropper, tolerates late spring frosts.		
George Neal Group B		106
large red-striped fruit with a refreshing flavour, also used cooked. A good cropper, mod. vigorous.		
Gladstone Group D psf		106
fruit medium-large, striped & flushed red, thin skinned. Flesh juicy, melting, refreshing fruity flavour. Tree heavy cropping, moderate vigour.		
Irish Peach Group B	27	106
medium size fruits with an excellent balanced aromatic flavour. Tree vigorous, hardy, good cropper.		
Laxtons Epicure Group C psf	27	26 106
(Epicure) Stripy fruit with an excellent aromatic flavour. Tree of low vigour, frost tolerant.		

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

Bardsey Group B		106
Fruit crisp, juicy, lemon aroma. Tree disease free. From a tree found on Bardsey island in Wales.		
Ben's Red Group B	26	
fruit medium-large, flesh sweet, crisp, strawberry/raspberry flavour. Tree of low vigour, heavy cropping.		
Ellisons Orange Group D psf	26	106
fruit with an excellent intense aromatic flavour, good for making juice. Tree heavy cropping.		
James Grieve Group C psf	27	26 106
fruit with a sharp, juicy flavour, also used for cooking and juice. Tree a heavy reliable cropper.		
Katy Group C	27	26 106
red striped & flushed fruit with a good strawberry flavour, good for juice. Tree vigorous, good cropper, tolerant of late frosts.		
Lord Lambourne Group C	27	26 106
medium fruits, good refreshing sweet-acid flavour. Tree a good cropper.		
Monarch Group D		106
Fruit cherry red, flavour aromatic, quite sharp, good. Of American origin.		

Early autumn dessert apples (cont)

Peasgood Nonsuch Group C psf	26	106	very large fruit with soft aromatic flesh. Also used for cooking. Tree compact, hardy.
Pig's Nose Group C	27	106	fruit conical, greenish-yellow flushed red; flesh sweet-acid. An old Westcountry variety.
Pinova Group D sf	27	26	106
new disease resistant variety with good quality fruits.			
Saturn* Group C	27	26	106
large fruit with crisp juicy flesh of good refreshing flavour. Good for juice. Tree heavy cropping, healthy.			
Scrumptious* Group C sf	27	26	106
fruit rosy red, thin skinned, good flavour, hangs well on tree. Tree hardy, compact.			
Tydemans' Early Worcester Group D	27		106
medium fruit, good sweet juicy flavour. Tree spreading, good cropper, moderate vigour.			
Worcester Pearmain Group C	27	26	106
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

American Mother Group D	26	106	(Mother) fruit with a juice, spicy, aromatic flavour. Tree upright, heavy cropper, late frost tolerant.
Bountiful Group A	26	106	large green stripy fruit, sharpish flavour, good cooked. Tree compact, heavy cropping.
Charles Ross Group A	27	26	106
med-large conical fruit, good aromatic flavour, good cooked. Tree moderately vigorous, crops well.			
Cox's Orange Pippin Group D sf	27	26	106
Needs no introduction, with excellent flavoured fruits. Best in the east of the UK.			
Egremont Russet Group B	27	26	106
medium russeted fruits, good nutty aromatic flavour. Tree compact, good cropper, frost tolerant.			
Forge Group D	26		
Fruit medium size, orange flushed. A reliable and good cropper, also used for cooking & cider.			
Greensleeves* Group B psf		106	
medium size fruit with a juicy, firm flesh of good flavour. Tree of low vigour, heavy cropping. Used for juice & cider too.			
Johnny Andrews Group C		106	
Fruit small, red striped, sweet fleshed. A sweet cider variety from Devon which is also eaten.			
Red Falstaff* Group C		106	
fruit of very good fruity sweet-acid flavour, good for juice & cider. Tree weeping, heavy cropping.			
Ribston Pippin Group C		106	
Fruit medium sized, striped red; with a rich intense flavour, good for juice.			
Ross Nonpareil Group C	27		
medium size fruit, flushed deep orange; flesh soft, aromatic, very good flavour. Good cropper.			
Sunset Group C sf	27	26	106
gold fruits, flesh crisp with an intense aromatic flavour. Tree compact, heavy cropping, self-fertile.			
Taunton Cross Group D		106	
medium size fruits flushed maroon; flesh soft, good flavour. Vigorous tree, prefers wet climate.			
Winter Gem* Group C	27	26	106
fruit pink flushed with an excellent rich aromatic flavour. Tree vigorous.			

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

Blenheim Orange Group D	27	26	106
large fruit with a nutty fine flavour, also used for cooking. Tree vigorous. Triploid – poor pollinator.			
Cheddar Cross Group C	27	26	106
fruit medium size, flushed & striped dark pink. Flesh yellow, juicy, crisp. Tree moderately vigorous.			
Chivers Delight Group D	27	26	106
golden conical fruit, good crisp sweet-acid flavour. Vigorous, upright, good cropper. Best in E UK.			

Midwinter dessert apples (cont)

Christmas Pearmain Group B sf			106
fruit striped red with russet, excellent rich flavour. Tree upright, hardy, good cropper.			
Claygate Pearmain Group D			106
fruit striped and flushed red, flesh aromatic, excellent nutty flavour. Tree compact, good cropper.			
Cockle Pippin Group C			106
fruit medium-large, russeted, flesh firm, aromatic with a rich flavour. Tree moderately vigorous, upright, very hardy, heavy cropping.			
Cornish Aromatic Group D	27	26	106
fruit medium-large, gold with russetting and a red flush. Flesh firm, aromatic, good nutty flavour. Tree vigorous, hardy, disease-resistant – prefers wet climate.			
Cornish Gillyflower Group D			106
knobbly reddish fruits with a firm, aromatic, intense and rich flavour. Tree spreading, precocious.			
Court Pendu Plat Group G			106
fruit medium size, rich aromatic fruit flavour. Tree of mod. Vigour, good cropper, tols spring frosts.			
Fiesta* Group D psf	26		106
fruit medium, flushed & striped red, hangs well on tree when ripe. Juicy, crisp, rich flavour. Tree mod. Vigorous, heavy cropping, tolerant of late frosts.			
Kidd's Orange Red Group D	26		106
fruit with a rich balanced flavour. Tree a good cropper with ornamental flowers. Best in east of UK.			
Pitmaston Pineapple Group D			106
Fruit with intense rich pineapple flavour. Tree heavy cropping, mod. Vigorous, ornamental flowers.			

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

Adams Pearmain Group C			106
Medium sized russeted fruit, with a rich aromatic nutty flavour- excellent. Tree hardy, compact.			
Ashmeads Kernel Group D	27	26	106
fruit medium-sized, greenish-yellow with some russet. Flesh aromatic, excellent flavour. Tree moderately vigorous. Also used for cider & juice.			
Braeburn Group D		26	106
Good crisp flavour – new clone suitable for planting in the UK. Good crops of medium size red fruits.			
Leathercoat Russet Group C			106
Medium sized russeted fruit with intensely flavoured sweet-acid flesh. Tree vigorous.			
Orleans Reinette Group E	27	26	106
medium fruits, rich nutty aromatic flavour, good cooked. Tree a good cropper, likes warm location.			
Rosemary Russet Group C			106
fruit medium size, russeted; flesh juicy, firm, aromatic, intense very good fruit drop flavour. Good cropper, pink flowers.			
Roundway Magnum Bonum Group C			106
fruit large, striped red; flesh sweet, firm, pear-like good flavour; also cooked. Vigorous, spreading.			

Spring dessert apples – keeping until March-June

D'Arcy Spice Group D			106
fruit with a spicy, nutty, aromatic flavour; good for making juice. Tree of moderate vigorous, late frost tolerant.			
Longkeeper Group C	27	26	106
Fruit large, pale yellow; flesh firm, sweet-acid. Tree very hardy with reddish shoots.			
Red Belle de Boskoop Group C	27		106
Fruit medium-large, sharp, juicy, mellows on storage; also used for cooking, cider & juice. Tree vigorous, productive, triploid.			
Sanspareil Group C		26	
large fruit flushed & streaked scarlet. Flesh juicy, crisp, aromatic, good flavour. Also used cooked.			
Tommy Knight Group C			106
fruit small, flushed & streaked scarlet; flesh juicy, good fruity flavour. Also used for cider.			
Winston Group D sf		26	
fruit small-medium, greenish yellow flushed red; flesh juicy, crisp, aromatic, good rich nutty flavour.			

Summer & autumn cooking apples

Emneth Early Group C	27	106
greenish fruits which cook to a fluffy puree. Heavy cropping. AKA Early Victoria.		
Grenadier Group C		106
fruits large, greenish-yellow, cooks to a puree. Tree moderately vigorous, heavy cropping.		
Keswick Codlin Group B psf	27	26 106
Medium sized greenish-yellow fruit, cooks to a good puree. Tree has ornamental flowers.		
Lord Derby Group D psf		26 106
fruits large, yellowish, cooked to a reddish puree. Tree vigorous, upright, good cropper.		
Lord of the Isles Group C		26 106
Fruit large, green. Also used as a sharp cider apple.		
Rev W Wilks Group B sf	27	26 106
fruit large, conical; flesh juicy, soft, cooked to a puree. Tree compact, good cropper.		
Tom Putt Group C		106
Fruit medium-large, flushed & striped red. Tree vigorous, good cropper. Also used as a sharp juice and cider apple.		

Late keeping cooking apples

Annie Elizabeth Group E		106
fruit large, greenish-yellow. Tree vigorous, upright, tolerant of late spring frosts.		
Bramley 20 Group D	27	26 106
very large greenish fruits, very good cooked, good for juice. Tree moderately vigorous, spreading. (Bramleys Seedling but less vigorous)		
Catshead Group C		26 106
Fruits large, greenish to pale yellow, cooks to a firm puree. Tree mod. Vigorous, good cropper.		
Cornish Longstem Group C	27	26 106
Fruits medium-large, greenish yellow, borne on unusually long stalks. Very disease resistant.		

Late keeping cooking apples (cont)

Howgate Wonder Group C	26	106
large fruits, good for juice & cider. Vigorous tree, heavy cropping.		
Lane's Prince Albert Group D psf		106
Fruits thin skinned, cooks to a puree; also good for juice. Tree of moderate vigour, good cropper.		
Newton Wonder Group D psf	26	106
fruit large, greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh juicy, sharp, cooks to a puree. Heavy cropping.		

Cider & juice apples

Crimson King Group C		106
sharp cider variety also used for cooking. Medium-large conical fruit have a vivid crimson flush. Vigorous tree.		
Dabinett Group C		106
Bittersweet cider apple. Very reliable, producing a high quality juice.		
Halstow Natural Group C		106
Sweet cider and juice apple from Devon which is also good eating.		
Harry Masters Jersey Group D		106
Cider apple – bittersweet. Dark red fruit with a soft astringency – very good quality.		
Herefordshire Redstreak Group D		106
Cider apples of fine quality.		
Kingston Black Group D		106
Cider apple – bittersharp. Vintage quality.		
Major Group D		
Cider apple – full bittersweet, vintage quality. Fruit yellow with red stripes.		
Michelin Group D		106
Cider apple, Fruit medium size, firm, low acidity juice. Reliable cropper.		

Cider & juice apples (cont)

Sawpit Group C	27	26	106
fruit large, flat, greenish with some russet. Cornish sharp cider variety also used as a cooking apple.			
Sweet Bay Group D			106
Sweet cider apple with orange-yellow fruits. Reportedly shade tolerant.			
Taylor's Group B			106
Mild bittersweet apple from Somerset with red-flushed fruit. Tre precocious, moderate vigour.			
Tremlett's Bitter Group B			
Bittersweet cider variety, very productive, grown commercially, good cropper.			
Yarlington Mill Group D			106
Cider apple – bittersweet. Fruit small, red flushed over yellow. Makes a fine cider.			

Crab Apples

The following are very good pollinators as well as being beautiful ornamental trees in flower and fruit. The fruits of course make good jelly, sauces etc. **£14.30.**

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. **£22.40 each.**

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.
Golden Glow
A very hardy variety, crops well as a freestanding tree. Discovered in Worcestershire in 1985.
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, 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, **£12.00 each.**

Cherries

Bare root maidens: **Colt - £16.70, Gisela - £19.90.**

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.

Celeste sf	Colt	
Very early ripening. Fruit large, dark red, excellent quality. Tree naturally very compact.		
Early Rivers	Colt	
Very early – beginning of June. Large, heart shaped reddish-black fruit.		
Lapins (Cherokee)	Colt	Gisela
large dark red fruit, flesh sweet, juicy, good flavour. Vigorous, upright, self-fertile, heavy cropping tree. Ripens late July. Canadian bred variety.		
Merton Glory	Colt	Gisela
Early ripening, a very large, sweet, heart-shaped white cherry. Tree compact		
Morello sf	Colt	Gisela
sour cherry for cooking. Fruits large, dark reddish-black, excellent for jams & cooking. Tree small. Ripens late July.		
Penny	Colt	Gisela
Very late ripening. Fruit black, firm, large.		
Stella sf	Colt	Gisela
fruit large, dark red, sweet and juicy. Very reliable cropper. Ripens late July.		
Summer Sun sf	Colt	Gisela
Fruit firm, good flavour, reddish-black. A compact tree well suited to colder areas. Origin: Norwich.		
Sunburst sf	Colt	Gisela
fruit large, black, sweet and very well flavoured. Ripens late July. Canadian bred variety.		
Sweetheart sf	Colt	Gisela
Fruit firm with a good flavour, tree very precocious. Ripens early September. Canadian.		
Van	Colt	
Fruit very large, true black, ripens mid July. Pollinate with Lapins, Stella or Vega.		
Vega	Colt	Gisela
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. **St Julien - £16.80, Pixy - £18.70.**

St Julien A rootstock produces bushes or half standards 3.5-4m (12-14 ft) high, and is also suitable for fans.

Pixy is a semi-dwarfing rootstock producing bushes 2.7-3.6 m (9-12 ft) high.

Golden Sphere* psf	St Julien	Pixy
Fruit large, translucent yellow; flesh firm, crunchy, good flavour. Tree hardy and late flowering for a cherry plum. Ripens August.		
Gypsy* psf	St Julien	Pixy
Fruit large, dark red ; flesh orange, rich sweet flavour. Tree hardy and late flowering for a cherry plum. Ripens August.		

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

Cornelian cherry

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

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

Gourmet	Bears large, bright red, slightly pear-like sweet fruits. Tree healthy and robust.	
Jolico	Has very large fruits (three times the weight of wild trees') and heavy crops of fruit.	
Kazanlak	Mid season (August), fruits pear-shaped, very large. New Bulgarian variety.	
Pancharevo	Mid season (August), fruits very large, light red. New Bulgarian variety.	
Shan	Mid season (August), fruits large. New Bulgarian variety.	
Shumen	Late season (September), fruits large. New Bulgarian variety.	
Yellow	Mid season (August). Fruits yellow – not taken by birds!	

Damsons and bullaces

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

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

Blue Violet Group D sf	St Julien
Fruit sweet, plum-like, dark blue-black with a bloom. Originates from the Lake District.	

Late summer damsons – August/September

Farleigh Damson Group D psf	St Julien	Pixy
fruit firm, richly flavoured. Tree compact, densely branched, good in hedges, very heavy cropping.		
Shropshire Prune Group D sf	St Julien	Pixy
Culinary damson, making a small compact tree; fruits medium sized, rich flavour.		

Autumn damsons – September/October

Chrislin Group C sf	St Julien	
Fruit damson-like, sweet flavour. Traditional Devon variety		
Dittisham Damson sf	St Julien	
Sharp flavoured fruit, excellent for jam. A small tough tree from S.Devon.		
Langley Bullace Group C sf	St Julien	Pixy
A damson (not a bullace!) with blue-black large fruits of good flavour. Tree vigorous, upright, heavy cropping.		
Merryweather Damson Group D	St Julien	Pixy
Fruit large, dark blue, good flavour. Reliable heavy cropper, also used cooked.		

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' – pot-grown grafted plants, 50-120 cm, **£18.00**.

Elderberries

In addition to a few ornamental cultivars, we are offering a selection of European and American elder cultivars which have been selected for their good fruiting ability and fruit size and quality. If flowers are the crop, then they (of course) produce extra large crops of flowers too. European elders 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 **£8.00 each**.

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 The fruits are average in size, but being green 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.

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**.

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

Bourjasotte Grise Fruit medium to large, pale green and purple; flesh dark red, syrupy, rich flavour. A heavy cropper needing a warm position.
Brown Turkey fruit large, brown, pear-shaped; flesh red, sugary, rich flavour. Fine outside. Mid season – 2 weeks after Brunswick.

Brunswick fruit large, greenish-yellow tinged brown, white fleshed. Vigorous spreading tree. Fine outside. Early season.
Dalmatie Fruit large with amber-red flesh. Tree with fine cut leaves, fine outside.
Goutte d'Or Fruit yellowish-green becoming golden; flesh rose pink, good quality. Needs a warm position.
Noir de Carombe Fruit dark shiny black, quite fat, with strawberry red flesh. Fine outside.
Sultane Fruit dark red with red flesh of good flavour. Fine outside.
White Marseilles Fruit large, round, pale yellow with translucent flesh which is very sweet. Fine outside.

Gages

Gages are like extra sweet juicy plums with a fantastic flavour.

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

St Julien A rootstock produces bushes or half standards 3.5-4m (12-14 ft) high, and is also suitable for fans.

Pixy is a semi-dwarfing rootstock producing bushes 2.7-3.6 m (9-12 ft) high.

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

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

Early summer gages – July/August

Cambridge Gage Group D	St Julien	Pixy
Fruit small, yellowish-green, juicy. A heavy reliable cropper.		
Denniston's Superb Group C sf	St Julien	Pixy
fruit yellowish-green, flesh golden, very good flavour. Heavy cropper and a good pollinator.		
Early Transparent Group D sf	St Julien	Pixy
Fruit large with a red cheek, flesh very sweet, golden, melting. A regular cropper.		
Old Greengage Group D psf	St Julien	Pixy
Very old variety with a true greengage flavour.		
Oullins Golden Gage Group D psf	St Julien	Pixy
yellow fruit, flesh firm, sweet, good flavour, also good cooked. Tree large, vigorous, upright, fair cropper, good pollinator.		

Late summer gages – August/September

Coe's Golden Drop Group C sf	St Julien	Pixy
Large yellow fruit, great quality.		
Jefferson Group B		Pixy
yellow fruit, flesh firm, very juicy, rich flavour, hangs well. Tree mod. 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 which grow 4-6m (12-20 ft) high. Any native haw suckers which grow should be removed. All **£14.85.**

Crataegus arnoldiana A small round-headed tree, bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits in early autumn.
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Crataegus durobrivensis

A rare small round-headed hybrid tree, bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits, 16 mm (0.7") across.

Crataegus ellwangeriana

A rare small round-headed tree, bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits, 20 mm (0.8") across.

Crataegus mollis

Red haw. Red fruits are borne in large clusters, each fruit 12-25 mm (½-1") across.

Crataegus pedicellata

A spreading thorny small tree, bears pear-shaped, bright red fruit, 2 cm long, in October which hang well on the tree into winter and have a good apple flavour.

Crataegus pinnatifida major 'Big Golden Star'

A variety bred for fruit production, which bears masses of dark red fruits, 25 mm (1") across, which are eaten usually cooked.

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.

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. **£9.00**

Amelanchier Canadensis

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. **£6.00**

Medlars

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

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 others.

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! Pot grown (Repsime bare root), **£22.00.**

Black Tabor Fruit large, sweet, black. Trees fruit very young. Pot grown. (Morus alba or alba x rubra)

Capsrum Fruit large, sweet, black. Trees fruit very young. Canadian origin. Pot grown. (Morus alba x rubra)

Carman Fruit large, sweet, white, found in Ontario Canada. Trees fruit very young. Pot grown. (Morus alba x rubra)

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)

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

Ivory Fruit large, sweet, white. Trees fruit very young. Canadian origin. Pot grown. (Morus alba x rubra)

Paradise Fruit sweet, white. Trees with large leaves, fruit very young. Pot grown. (Morus alba)

Pendula A small weeping tree, bears very sweet black fruits at an early age. (Morus alba)

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

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. **£22.40**. Protect from peach leaf curl.

Lord Napier August. Large red-yellow fruits, good flavour. Hardy & productive.

Pineapple Ripens 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. Grafted plants, pot grown: **£18.00**.

NC-1 Early ripening, very large fruits with few seeds, yellow skin and flesh.
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Prolific Mid season. Fruits large, yellow fleshed.

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. **£22.40** unless otherwise priced.

Avalon Pride

A new variety with good resistance to peach leaf curl though not immune. Large red blushed fruits with yellow flesh which ripen in August. Montclair rootstock is similar vigour to St Julien. £23.45 .
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Hylands

White fleshed fruits of excellent flavour, tree has some resistance to peach leaf curl.

Dixired

Fruit with smooth juicy flesh. Very winter hardy, late flowering, early fruiting, resistant to canker and some tolerance to peach leaf curl.
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Peregrine

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

fruit reddish-yellow; flesh firm, yellow, good quality. Flowers dark pink. Vigorous tree. Tolerant to peach leaf curl.
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Redwing

Fruits very dark red, superb flavour, late flowering, bears good crops. This variety has some resistance to peach leaf curl.
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Rochester

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

Beurre Giffard Group C	Quince A
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fruit greenish-yellow. Flesh melting, juicy, refreshing vinous flavour. Tree moderately vigorous, spreading, productive.
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Jargonelle Group C	Pyrodwarf
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Flesh pale yellow, sweet, very tender, v good flavour. Tree heavy cropping, spreading, tip bearer.
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Early autumn dessert pears – ripen September/October

Beth	Group C	Quince A	
fruit pale green, turning to pale yellow, smooth skinned. Flesh sweet and juicy. A good cropper.			
Bristol Cross	Group D	Quince C	
Fruit medium-large, greenish-yellow. Flesh white, sweet, melting. Tree v heavy cropper, triploid.			
Fondante d'Automne	Group D	Quince A	
fruit greenish with russet. Flesh melting, sweet, excellent musky flavour. Tree small, spreading, reliable good cropper.			
Gorham	Group E	Quince A	
fruit tender, juicy, sweet, good flavoured, good for canning & bottling. Tree upright, hardy, good cropper.			
Improved Fertility	Group D	Quince A	
fruits russeted, white fleshed, juicy, sweet, may need thinning. Tree hardy, heavy cropping, part self-fertile.			
Invincible*	Group C	Quince A	Quince C
Very tough, hardy tree, sets heavy crops each year and flowers a second time after late frosts. Good pollinator too.			
Laxton's Foremost	Group D	Quince A	Quince C
fruit conical, yellow and red; flesh very juicy, sweet with a fine flavour. Tree moderately vigorous, upright, good cropper.			
Merton pride	Group D	Quince A	
Fruit yellow and brown, flesh melting, juicy, fine texture and flavour. Tree moderately vigorous, regular cropper, triploid.			
Moonglow	Group D	Quince A	
fruit yellow and pink, flesh juicy, smooth, good flavour, also good cooked. Tree vigorous, very upright, good cropper.			
Onward	Group E	Quince A	
flesh smooth, soft, sweet, juicy, excellent flavour. Tree a good regular cropper.			
Williams Bon Chretien	Group D sf	Quince A	
fruit medium-large, pale green turning golden yellow. Flesh v juicy & sweet. Regular good cropper.			

Late autumn dessert pears – ripen October/November

Beurre Hardy	Group D	Quince A	
flesh white or pinkish, aromatic, sweet, juicy, good flavour. Tree vigorous, upright, hardy, not a good pollinator.			
Concorde	Group E	Quince A	Quince C
fruit medium-large, pale green turning yellow. Flesh pale yellow, sweet and juicy. Very heavy cropping, compact grower.			
Conference	Group C	Quince A	Quince C
fruit thin-skinned, sweet, juicy, good flavour. Tree fairly compact, reliable heavy cropper, hardy. Fruit also good bottled or canned.			
Cromwell	Group D	Quince A	
Fruit conical, very juicy and sweet. Tree a heavy cropper, ornamental, with new growth red in spring. A Williams seedling.			
Doyenne du Comice	Group E	Quince A	Quince C
fruit medium-large, pale green turning yellow. Flesh pale yellow, rich juicy flavour, v good quality.			
Durondeau	Group C psf		Pyrodwarf
Fruit yellow and red, flesh juicy, melting, sub-acid, good flavour. Tree hardy, regular heavy cropper.			
Louise Bonne de Jersey	Group C	Quince A	
flesh smooth, melting, sweet, aromatic, good flavour. Tree hardy, excellent annual cropper.			
Nouveau Poiteau	Group E	Quince C	
fruit russeted, flesh sweet, very melting, rich flavour. Regular cropper.			
Packham's Triumph	Group C		Pyrodwarf
fruit medium-large, bright green turning yellow. Flesh pale yellow, juicy, musky flavour. Good cropper, compact grower.			

Winter dessert pears – ripen November/February

Glou Morceau Group D Quince A fruit medium-large, greenish-yellow. Flavour excellent, juicy, melting. A reliable cropper and good pollinator.
Ovid Group C Quince C Fruit golden yellow, flesh of good flavour. Tree medium sized, vigorous, hardy.

Shipova pear

Shipova Group E Pyrus communis 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 <i>Pyrus communis</i> rootstock become rowan-sized in time.
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Late keeping cooking pears

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

Asian pears

Kumoi Group C Pyrus communis Fruit medium sized, golden russet, juicy, crisp, good flavour, hangs well on tree. Use September.
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Perry pears

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

Brandy Fruit small, greenish yellow with red flush; heavy cropper. Use Oct-Nov. Makes a low tannin perry.
Hendre Huffcap Medium acid, low tannin fruit for a pleasant light quality perry. Use October.
Thorn Fruit small, yellow with some russet. Use late September. Heavy cropper, makes a perry of good quality.

Oriental persimmons

True Oriental persimmons need a warm position in the UK, but do well in hot summers. They make small ornamental trees which do not require cross pollination. Grafted trees, **£17.50**.

Fuyu Japanese non-astringent variety, fruits flattish-round, large, orange-red, excellent quality. Tree vigorous.
Kostata Fruits yellow-orange, very large, very good quality (astringent before ripe). Tree vigorous, upright.
Mezelli Fruits orange-red, round, very large, good quality (astringent before ripe).

Pineapple guava

Acca sellowiana (Syn. *Feijoa sellowiana*) is a bushy evergreen shrub with grey-green leaves growing to 2 m (6 ft) high or more. Large flowers are white and purple in midsummer, and are followed by reddish-green edible fruits 5 cm (2") long in hot summers. The fruits are delicious, being aromatic, with a pineapple-strawberry flavour. The flowers are also edible raw, being sweet crisp and delicious. Can be used for hedging in mild maritime areas - hardy to -12°C. Likes sun and a well-drained soil; good on walls in cooler climes. 2L pots **£8.00**

Plums

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

St Julien A rootstock produces bushes or half standards 3.5-4m (12-14 ft) high, and is also suitable for fans.

Pixy is a semi-dwarfing rootstock producing bushes 2.7-3.6 m (9-12 ft) high.

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 thrifter than plums and are rarely troubled by diseases.

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

Early summer plums – July/August

Avalon	Group C psf	St Julien	Pixy
Fruit large, red, roundish-oval, good flavour. Vigorous tree.			
Blue Tit	Group C	St Julien	
Fruit yellow fleshed with a blue/black bloom, good quality. Also used cooked.			
Czar	Group D sf	St Julien	Pixy
fruit tender, quite good dessert, good cooked flavour. Tree compact, reliable, hardy, heavy cropping.			
Herman	Group C	St Julien	Pixy
Fruit medium sized, blue-black, freestone, excellent flavour & quality.			
Jubilee	Group E	St Julien	Pixy
Very large fruits, like a large Victoria plum. Tree vigorous, self fertile.			
Methley	Group A sf	St Julien	
Japanese plum. Large red-purple sweet fruits ripen in July over 2 weeks. A compact self-fertile tree.			
Opal	Group C psf	St Julien	Pixy
reddish purple fruit, flesh firm good flavoured. Tree dense, round headed, a heavy reliable cropper.			
Purple Pershore	Group D sf	St Julien	
dark purple fruits, flesh deep yellow, firm, good for dessert and cooking. Tree dense, twiggy, pendulous, a heavy cropper.			
Violetta	Group D sf	St Julien	Pixy
A recent Swedish variety, blue skinned fruit with sweet yellow flesh. Tree compact and an excellent cropper.			
Warwickshire Drooper	Group D sf	St Julien	
Eater & cooking plum, crops well with a drooping habit. Fruit large, yellow, very juicy.			
Yellow Egg (Pershore Egg)	Group D sf	St Julien	Pixy
Bright yellow fruits, flesh deep yellow, firm, good for dessert and cooking. Tree dense, twiggy, pendulous, a heavy cropper.			

Late summer plums – August/September

Haganta*	Group C psf		Pixy
Fruit large, blue, excellent flavour and aroma, freestone. Disease resistant.			
Manaccan	Group D	St Julien	
Fruit medium-large, rich yellow colour; flesh yellow, sweet, excellent flavour. An old Cornish variety			
Thames Cross	Group C	St Julien	
Large yellow fruits with a fine sweet flavour, used fresh and for jamming. Tree vigorous, upright, good cropper.			
Victoria	Group C sf	St Julien	Pixy
large fruit of good flavour fresh or cooked. Tree very heavy cropping, hardy, vigorous, a good pollinator.			

Autumn plums – September/October

Guinevere	Group C sf	St Julien	Pixy
Fruit large, good quality. Heavy cropping.			
Marjories Seedling	Group E psf	St Julien	Pixy
fruit large, flesh firm, juicy, quite sweet, good flavour, hangs well on tree, good cooked. Tree vigorous, upright, heavy cropping.			
Seneca	Group C	St Julien	Pixy
Fruit huge, red, with yellow-orange flesh of good flavour; freestone. Tree vigorous, upright.			

Pomegranate

A reasonably hardy tree, needs a hot position to ripen the large well-flavoured fruits. Pot grown, **£27.00**.

Quinces

All bare root maidens on Quince A or Quince C rootstock (see pears for sizes). **£17.20 each**. See also shrub quinces in bush fruit. Self fertile.

Champion	Quince A	Quince C
Fruits large, roundish-pear shaped, greenish-yellow; flesh yellow. Tree vigorous, v.productive, precocious.		
Krymsk (Syn. Aromatnaya)	Quince A	Quince C
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	Quince A	
Fruits bright yellow, pear-shaped, excellent flavour, early ripening. Tree a good heavy cropper.		
Portugal	Quince A	Quince C
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	Quince A	
Early ripening. Very productive, healthy tree with some resistance to leaf blight.		
Vrajna	Quince A	
Fruits large, pale green-yellow, good flavour and a reliable cropper.		

Sea Buckthorn

Grown commercially in many countries for its fruits (high in vitamins A & C), which are made into juice and mixed with other (sweeter) juices and sold commercially.

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

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

Strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*)

A small bushy evergreen tree from southern Europe, reaching 10m (32 ft) high. Produces abundant red strawberry-like fruits 20 mm across with a nice delicate flavour. Good in hedges; good source of late nectar and pollen for bees in October-December. 2L, **£8.00**.

Nut trees

Almonds

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

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

Black walnuts

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

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 roottrainers, **£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**.

Bear Creek Bears medium sized nuts which crack very well.
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Beckwith Bears nuts which crack well; a prolific cropper, moderately vigorous.

Booth Bears medium sized nuts which crack well on vigorous trees.
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Chestnuts

We probably don't have European or Euro-Jap hybrid chestnuts available this season. Due to French nurseries sending trees infected with chestnut blight to Britain, it is now difficult to import trees. We will be propagating our own trees of named varieties in future. Check website for updates.

We do have available this year seedling trees of **Japanese chestnut** (*Castanea crenata*) which are grown from our own seed from a good fruiting variety (Marki). These will produce large, long nuts of very good flavour. Grow 2 trees or with other European chestnut trees for pollination. Seedling Japanese chestnut (1 litre): **£8.00**

Ginkgos

The *maidenhair tree* is a conical tree, growing 15m+ high. 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; grow male and females together for pollination. Bare rooted / pot grafted trees: **£14.00**.

Eastern Star* Female. Bears abundant crops of large nuts.
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King of Dongting Male tree, slow growing with large leaves.
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Long March* A Chinese female variety, heavy cropping with large nuts.
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McFarland A new female variety from a tree in Canada, bears good crops of nuts.
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Ohasuki A female form with fairly large leaves. Only grows 4-5 m high.

Saratoga Male. A good pollinator. Has vivid yellow foliage in autumn.
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Hazelnuts

Bare root bushes **£11.50**.

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

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.
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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.
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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.
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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.

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.

Pauetet

Nuts easily shelled, easy to remove pellice, excellent for blanching. Tree vigorous, heavy yielding.

Pearson's prolific (Nottingham)

Early season. Also known as Nottingham Cob. Nuts medium-large, good flavour. Tree vigorous, a regular and good cropper.

Red Zellernuss

Vigorous tree with reddish-bronze leaves. Bears good crops of nuts with red husks. Ornamental and productive. Available next season.

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 mod. vigorous, spreading. Available next season.

Trazels

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. Very rare. We have 2 varieties: **Chinoka** and **Freeoka**. **£34.90** (7L pot)

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. Not available this year.

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; **£6.00 each**. Low stocks.

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, crack well with a very good flavour. Precocious.

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

Yoder #1 shagbark, with medium sized nuts which crack well, with an excellent flavour. A precocious and good bearer.

Oaks

Quercus ilex *Holm oak, Holly oak* 1 litre pots **£6.00**

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

Quercus suber *Cork oak* 1 litre pots **£6.00**

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

Pecans

Northern pecan. The pecan is a large North American tree which needs a fertile soil and sunny position. Nuts are delicious, acorn-shaped. Hardy to -20°C. The mother trees fruit in Southern Canada and have good potential in Britain. 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, **£6.00** (trees quite small). Low numbers.

Carlson #3 Nuts medium, thick shelled. Tree tends to biennial cropping.
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Lucas Nuts medium sized, good kernel quality. Regular bearer.
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Pine nuts

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

Pinus cembra

Swiss stone pine, Arolla pine. A small or medium sized tree, slow growing and long lived, very hardy and native to the Alps. Seeds are two thirds the size of stone pine, about 12 x 6 mm. 2L pot £12.00
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Pinus pinea

Umbrella pine, Stone pine. A medium sized tree from the Mediterranean region, growing 15 m (50 ft) high or more. It bears cones with large edible seeds – the most important source of pine kernels for commerce. Likes a sunny site and is happy in much of Britain; hardy to about -15°C. 1L pot £12.00

Walnuts

Supplied as bare root trees 100 cm+: **£28.00**, or in pots 125cm+ : **£39.90**.

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.

Broadview Group A + B psf £39.90
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Originating from British Columbia, bears good crops at a very young age. Best in the E of the UK.

Buccaneer Group A + B psf £39.90
--

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

Chandler Group B £28.00

Recent American variety, large nuts of excellent quality, part self-fertile.
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Corne du Perigord Group A £28.00
--

Old French variety, still grown commercially. Late leafing and flowering. Bears medium sized nuts.
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Excelsior of Taunton £39.90

An old English variety of walnut from Somerset, extremely rare, bears good quality nuts.
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Ferjean Group B £28.00

New French variety, lateral bearing, bearing very heavy crops at a young age. (Grosvert x Lara)

Fernette Group A £28.00

New French variety, lateral bearing, moderately vigorous, good cropper, nuts large. A good pollinator (Franquette x Lara)

Fernor Group B £28.00

New French variety, lateral bearing, moderately vigorous, very good cropper of large nuts. (Franquette x Lara)
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Franquette Group A+B psf £28.00

Old French variety, grown commercially, bearing good crops of medium-large nuts.
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Hartley Group B £28.00

Old American variety, bears medium sized conical nuts. Hardy and productive.
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Mayette Group B £28.00

Old French variety, very late to leaf out and flower. Bears medium to large nuts.

Meylanaise Group A £28.00

Old French variety, bears good crops of medium sized nuts. Partly self-fertile. A good pollinator.		
Parisienne	Group B	£28.00
Old French variety, late to leaf out and flower. Bears medium to large nuts.		
Plovdivski	Group B	£39.90
Bulgarian variety, mid-leaving, good cropper, nuts of very good quality, large kernels.		
Proslavski	Group B	£39.90
Bulgarian variety, mid-leaving, bears good crops of large nuts with large kernels. Vigorous tree.		
Rita	Group A	£39.90
Of Carpathian origin, tree small, bears heavy crops of thin-shelled nuts. Makes a smaller tree.		
Ronde de Montignac	Group A+ B psf	£28.00
An old French variety, very late to leaf out and flower. Bears medium-sized nuts. A good pollinator.		

Yellowhorn

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

Container grown trees: **£10.00.**

Bush and soft fruit

Blackberries & hybrid berries

Bare-rooted bushes **£6.00 each.**

Adrienne	Early season. Bears long fruits of excellent flavour, easily picked. Spineless canes and a good cropper.
Black Satin	Mid-late season. Vigorous canes, resistant to cane spot. Fruits large, firm, keep well. Productive.
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.
Thornless Loganberry	Mid season. Canes spineless, moderate vigour. Fruit large, claret-red, juicy, excellent flavour. Heavy cropper.
Japanese Wineberry	(<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>) 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.

Blackcurrants

Bare rooted bushes. **£6.00 each.**

Ben Alder*	Mid season. Late flowering producing high yields of large fruits of good quality.
Ben Connan*	Mid-late season. Late flowering, heavy yields of large fruit on compact bushes.

Ben Gairn* Early season. New disease and reversion-resistant variety giving high yields of large fruits, excellent flavour.
Ben Hope* Mid season. New variety with good resistance to disease and gall mite (and thus avoiding reversion). Very vigorous upright bush, heavy cropper with fruits of excellent flavour.
Ben Lomond* Mid-late season. Late flowering, fruit large, excellent flavour. Bushes moderately vigorous.
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.
Wellington xxx Early-mid season. Mid flowering, fruits med-large, heavy yields. Bushes very vigorous.

Blueberries

Container grown in 2L pots. **£11.00**. All require an acid soil (apart from Hardyblue and Reka which do fine in slightly acid conditions) or container compost. Fruit best with cross pollination. Native bilberry is listed in unusual edibles.

Bluecrop Mid season (Early-mid August.) Large, light blue fruit., good flavour. Vigorous upright bush with good autumn colour.
Darrow Late season (mid-late August). Very large fruit, bush upright, compact.
Earliblue 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.
Jersey Late season. Fruits medium sized, excellent flavour; bushes upright and spreading.
Hardyblue Early-mid season. Fruit medium-large on a fast growing bushy plant. Tolerant of less acid soils.
Reka Early-mid season. Fruits medium sized, firm. A fast growing vigorous bush, tolerates less acid soils, very heavy cropping.

Chokeberries

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

Hugin Canadian selection with very large fruits and heavy crops.
Nero Bred for large fruits with a high vitamin C content, and bears heavy yields.
Viking has very large fruits and bears good crops.

Cranberries

True American cranberries, *Vaccinium macrocarpon*, are part of the blueberry family and like similar conditions – acid moist soil and sun. Cranberries are low growing, trailing plants which are easily grown in containers with an acid compost if soil conditions are not suitable. European cranberry is a similar plant with slightly smaller fruit. Plants are **£6.00 each**, pot grown.

Olsons Honkers Fruit very large. Heavy cropper.
Pilgrim Fruit large, purplish-red.
European <i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i> bears smaller but similar quality fruits.

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.

Elaeagnus angustifolia

Russian olive, Oleaster. A large deciduous shrub to 7m (22 ft) high with silvery foliage; vigorous. Numerous edible silvery-amber, oval fruits, ½" (12 mm) across. Growth 2m (7 ft) in 10 years; hardy to -40°C. Bare rooted **£7.70**

Elaeagnus x ebbingei

An evergreen large shrub to 5 m (16 ft) high with dark silvery green leaves, tiny fragrant flowers in autumn and red fruits (2 cm by 1 cm) which ripen in April or May, which are richly flavoured when fully ripe. Grows almost anywhere – poorer sites encourage more fruiting; hardy to -20°C. 30-40 cm 2 L pot **£8.00**

Elaeagnus x ebbingei 'Limelight'

A form of the above with silvery young leaves which become yellow and green. It fruits well when cross pollinated with the unvariegated species. 30-40 cm 2 L pot **£8.00**

The goumi (*E.multiflora*) is a medium sized bush, 2 m high and across, with large cherry-shaped fruits in July. Bare root **£9.00**

Elaeagnus multiflora 'Red Gem' - very productive bearing high quality large fruit. Self fertile.

Elaeagnus multiflora 'Sweet Scarlet' - bears numerous large and sweet red fruits. Self fertile.

Autumn olive (*E.umbellata*) is a large, spreading, vigorous shrub to 5 m (16 ft) high. Bears pale red, juicy, sweet-acid edible fruits in autumn. Useful in hedges, as a dune stabiliser 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. 30-50 cm bare root **£8.80**

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Amber' - variety originates from Japan, with large sweet yellow fruits.

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Big Red' – produces good crops of very large fruits

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Brilliant Rose' – American, bears very large fruits of good flavour.

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Garnet*' – American, bears huge crops of medium sized, sweet fruits.

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Hidden Springs' – American variety with medium-large fruits.

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Jewel' – American variety with medium sized fruits of excellent flavour.

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Late Scarlet' – heavy crops of medium-large fruits ripening in October.

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Newgate' - produces heavy crops of large fruits. Variety selected at Dartington.

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Red Cascade' – produces heavy crops of medium sized fruits

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Ruby*' – American, yields heavy crops of very large fruits.

Elaeagnus umbellata 'Sweet-N-Tart' – American variety with large fruits, sweet and tart as the name implies.

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)

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.

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 understory crop.

Gaultheria procumbens Spreading pot grown (2L) £8.50 Wintergreen. A dense, low growing, creeping evergreen shrub 12 cm (5") high. Bears pinky white flowers in summer and red fruits, 8 mm or more across. All parts are wintergreen flavoured, containing aspirin-type compounds. Bees love the flowers. Hardy to -25°C.
Gaultheria shallon spreading pot grown (2L) £8.50 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

Goji berry

Lycium barbarum is a shrub reaching m high. It bears red fruits which are eaten fresh or dried and are very nutritious. Also eaten are the young shoots and leaves, usually cooked as a vegetables (a minty cress flavour) in China. Usually flowers after 2 years, flowers in summer and autumn are followed by the orange-red fruits. They grow in any reasonably well drained soil in sun, making a shrub up to 2.4-3 m (8-10 ft) high, though can be container grown and kept smaller. We have three new fruiting varieties available. Bare rooted plants: **£10.00**

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.

Annellii Late season. Fruit red of good flavour. Bushes vigorous.
Hamamekii Mid season. Fruit red, good flavour. Bushes vigorous.
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

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.
Madeleine Angevine Bears good crops of green grapes, early ripening, good for wine too. Vigorous vine.
Perdin Dessert & wine. Early recent French variety with small but delicious grapes.

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

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 Prince Dessert & wine. Good crops of excellent grapes, ripens well outdoors.
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 sites. Small-medium black grapes in good bunches, top quality.
Glory of Boskoop Excellent purple-red grapes in loose bunches, one of the hardiest and most productive for outside in the UK.
Kempsey Black Black dessert/Wine grape. Mid-late, vigorous disease free hybrid. Large bunches of large grapes of excellent quality.
Leon Millot A disease-free hybrid grape, produces good crops of small black grapes, good 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
Rembrandt 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, very good flavour.
Schuyler American Dessert hybrid. Vigorous, disease resistant, good crops and quality. Late, but ripens well.
Siebel (Siebel 13053) Wine grape. Very reliable disease-resistant hybrid, bears strong flavoured small grapes. Makes a good rose or port-style wine.
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, **£8.00**

Phillips Highbush cranberry fruits less bitter, produced in large clusters.
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Wentworth Highbush cranberry fruits large in very large clusters.
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Honeyberry (Blue honeysuckle)

These small shrubs, selections of *Lonicera caerulea*, grow to 1.5 m (5 ft) high, are grown commercially for their edible, blueberry-like fruits in several countries. They are extremely hardy. Grow two or more different plants for cross pollination. **£10.00**

Balalaika* Variety which is heavy bearing, with very large sweet fruits to 3 x 1.5 cm in size.

Blue Moon This variety has very long fruits and is a less vigorous bush, reaching 60-90cm high. 2L pot

Blue Velvet Has very large, sweet-tart flavorful blue berries. A compact spreading shrub, late flowering. 2L pot

Edulis bears edible fruits, to 16 mm long, blueberry flavour. bare root
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Eisbar* Variety with high yields of huge fruits, 3-4 cm x 1.5 cm.
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Kalinka* Produces huge yields of medium to large fruits.

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**.

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

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

Hardy Kiwi fruits

These are hardier species (*Actinidia arguta* & *A.kolomikta*) 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**.

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

Dumbarton Oaks (<i>arguta</i>) Female. Early ripening, good quality fruit which are especially sweet.
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Geneva (<i>arguta</i>) Female. Vigorous, large-leaved vine; very hardy. Fruit 25 mm (1"). Late ripening.

Issai (<i>arguta</i>) Male+Female. Fruits medium sized of good flavour. A vine of low vigour, part self-fertile, better crops when pollinated.

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

Kens Red (<i>arguta</i>) Female. Red fruit, 25 x 25 mm (1 x 1"), fine flavour.

Kolomikta male Use to pollinate September Sun.

MSU (<i>arguta</i>) Female. Large fruit, 25 x 40 mm (1 x 1.5"), with a good flavour. Vigorous, partly self-fertile vine.

September Sun (<i>kolomikta</i>) Female. Large red fruit, very good flavour, ripens in September. Pollinate with Pasha.
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Weiki Female (<i>arguta</i>) Bears prolific quantities of greenish-brown round fruits which hang well on the vine.

Weiki Male (<i>arguta</i>) A good pollinator for all <i>arguta</i> females.
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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 kiwi vines, or one of the self-fertile varieties. Grown in 2L pots, **£13.20**.

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

Male Use to pollinate females & improve set on self-fertile vines.

Solo Self fertile form with small fruits of good quality

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 *Chaenomeles cathayensis*. 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. 1 litre **£6.00**

Cido *Chaenomeles japonica* variety bred in Lithuania for large fruits very high in Vitamin C, with a lemon flavour, and known in the region as the 'Northern Lemon'. 20-30 cm bare rooted (own roots) **£8.50**.

Crimson and Gold *Chaenomeles x superba*. Shrub to 1 m (3 ft) high, wide spreading, dense foliage. Red and gold flowers. Bears abundant large apple-shaped fruits. 20-30 cm, bare rooted, **£8.50**.

Nivalis *Chaenomeles speciosa*. A fast growing, upright, 2m high shrub. White flowers are followed by large apple-like fruits. 20-30 cm, bare rooted, **£8.50**.

Passionfruits

Passiflora caerulea 'Constance Elliot'

Blue passion flower. A vigorous species, evergreen in mild areas, with large beautiful white and blue flowers in summer and autumn. These are followed by ovoid, orange-red fruits 1-1½" long, which have a tasty fruit pulp. Hardy to -15°C, perennial in cold climates. 1L pots: **£8.00**

Raspberries

Supplied as bare root canes in 10's. **£13.20** per pack of 10.

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 Doll* Late/mid season. Fruits large, firm, borne in heavy crops.

Malling Jewel Fantastic flavoured fruit to eat fresh. Fairly early season.

Malling Minerva New early variety, spine free, very healthy, heavy cropping of very good flavoured fruits.

Octavia Late season. Useful variety for fruiting between maincrop and autumn raspberries.

Tulameen Mid and late season. Fruits very large, good quality. Canes with few spines.

Groundcover raspberries

These *Rubus* species are evergreen and ground covering, spreading and making an excellent cover in sun, partial or deep shade. They all flower in summer and bear nice raspberry-like fruits. All pot grown and **£5.00** each.

R.nepalensis Nepalese raspberry. Another non-thorny creeping *Rubus* species, this one from the Himalayas, growing only 20 cm (8") high. Evergreen in mild winters, otherwise deciduous, though only hardy to about -12°C in the open; best planted as an understory shrublet beneath trees and shrubs, where it will thrive and form a ground cover. 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 tricolor An extremely vigorous, carpeting, evergreen *Rubus* species from Western China, which can spread 1-2 m per year. Not thorny. It forms an excellent ground cover both in sun and even in the deepest shade beneath conifers. Beware of planting it in a small garden though! It grows up to 60 cm (2 ft) high, and also produces edible berries of very good flavour which can also be used for dyeing. Hardy to -15°C or so.

Redcurrants & pinkcurrant

Bare root bushes. **£6.00** each.

Cascade Early season. Fruits large, slightly sweet, in small strigs.

Cherry Early season. Fruits very large, deep red; good cropper. Vigorous bushes.

Jonkheer Van Tets Early season. Fruits large, dark red, heavy cropping. 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.

Rolan Mid season. Fruit borne on large, long strigs.

Random Late season. Late flowering, fruits medium sized on moderate length trusses, easily picked. Very productive.

Rosetta Pink currant. Mid season. Currants are pink, borne on long strigs.

Rovada Late season. Large fruits borne in long trusses; heavy cropper.

Stanza Mid-late season. Medium-large deep red fruits; heavy cropper. Vigorous bush, late flowering.

Rhubarb

Supplied in 2-3 litre pots.

Rheum australe A medium sized robust perennial. The leaf stalks have a distinctly apple-like flavour. **£7.00**

Rheum palmatum *Turkish rhubarb*. 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. **£6.00**

Glaskins Perpertual 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.**

Alice Early and mid season, ripening over a long period. Upright healthy plants with large sweet juicy fruits.

Christine New very early season variety, healthy plants, fruit large, bright, excellent flavour.

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.

Pegasus Excellent mid season variety, disease resistant with fruits of excellent flavour. Prefers slightly heavier soils.

Symphony Late season. Bright red fruits of excellent flavour. Very good disease resistance. Good in north and west.

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

Blanc Ameloire An old variety of the wild woodland strawberry with white fruits of good flavour - not likely to be taken by birds! Spreads via runners. **£4.50**

Capron Royale A very old variety, with numerous fruits - large for *F.vesca* - with an excellent flavour and aroma. Highly prized. **£5.00**

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)

Fragaria moschata Musk strawberry. A vigorous plant, freely runnering, growing to 45 cm (18") tall, from mainland Europe. The flowers are large and fruits are slightly larger than *F.vesca*, purplish-red, aromatic, with a musky or vinous flavour. Sun or part shade; hardy to -20°C.

Fragaria nubicola Himalayan strawberry. Found in the high Himalayas, fruits are similar to *F.vesca*, being very aromatic with a good flavour.

Fragaria vesca 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.

Whitecurrants

Bare root bushes. **£6.00 each.**

Blanka Late season. A very heavy cropping variety, ripening in August.

Weisse Langtraubige Mid season. Fruits medium to large sized, aromatic, good flavour.

White Versailles Mid season. Bears moderate yields of large, pale yellow fruits with a good flavour. Bushes vigorous, upright.

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.

Berberis koreana *Korean barberry* Bare rooted plants 20-40cm £8.00

Deciduous shrub to 2 m high, bearing heavy crops of dark red fruits which are high in vitamin C, excellent in preserves etc. The best edible barberry.

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

A Chinese variety of *C.kousa* which flowers and fruits more readily, this makes a large shrub or small tree up to 7 m (23 ft) high, 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).

Mahonia aquifolium *Oregon Grape*. 40-60 cm bare root plants: £2.50

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 understory crop; also good in hedges. A good early source of nectar and pollen for honey and bumble bees.

Poncirus trifoliata *Trifoliolate orange, Japanese bitter orange*. 3l pots, £10.00

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: £1.50

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

Schisandra chinensis *Magnolia vine*. 2 L pots £10.00

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).

Vaccinium myrtillus *Bilberry* 1 litre pots £6.00

Bilberry or blaeberry, is found in many parts of Northern Europe on heaths and moors. Bears excellent edible fruits about 12 mm across.

Ziziphus jujube *Chinese date*

We may have grafted trees available – please check on website.

Vegetable & salad plants

Allium ampeloprasum babingtonii *Babington's leek* pots £5.00

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

Allium cepa Proliferum *Egyptian walking onion* 1 litre pots £6.00

A perennial onion with excellent mild sweet leaves for using raw or cooked. Produces bulbils which 'walk'.

Allium fistulosum 'Red Welsh' *Red Welsh onion, Japanese leek* 1 Litre pot £6.00

A perennial from Asia (not Wales!) growing 60 cm (2 ft) high. Grows in most locations in sun. The bulbs (reddish), leaves and flowers are all edible. The whole plant is also medicinal, and repels insects and moles. Hardy to -20°C.

Allium neapolitanum *Daffodil garlic* pots £4.00

A perennial from Europe which produces edible, garlic-flavoured bulbs, young leaves (excellent in salads) and flowers (good in salads). Leaves are retained in most winters and can be used in winter salads; top dies down in midsummer until autumn. Prefers sun, and a well-drained location.

Allium schoenoprasum *Chives* pots £4.00

Well known perennial growing to 60 cm (2 ft) high when it flowers. Usually grown for the edible leaves and flowers, excellent raw in salads or cooked. Bees love the flowers.

Allium tuberosum *Garlic chives* pots £4.00

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

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 vulgaria *Columbine* 1 litre pots £5.00

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.

Asphodeline lutea *Yellow asphodel, King's spear* pots £4.00

A perennial growing to 1 m (3 ft) high or more, starting growth in autumn and growing through the winter, flowering in spring with bright yellow fragrant flowers, and dying down over the summer. Young shoots are cooked as a vegetable and the flowers are excellent in salads.

Atriplex canescens *Saltbush, Grey sage brush* 1 litre pots £7.00

An evergreen shrub with silvery-grey leaves, reaching 2m (7 ft) high. 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 and maritime areas; needs a sunny, well-drained site. Hardy to -15°C.

Beta vulgaris maritima *Sea beet.* 1 litre pots £5.00

Perennial, growing up to 1.2 m (4 ft) high when it flowers, native to the coasts of Britain and Europe. A parent of Swiss chard, the leaves are similar but with less of a thick mid-stalk and are excellent eating cooked. Likes sun or part shade and a well-drained soil; hardy to -15°C or so, but will resprout if damaged by frost or after harvesting.

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 *Perennial sea cabbage* 1L pots £8.00

The wild European coastal perennial cabbage, from which many other brassicas have been developed. Has great edible leaves and flowers.

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

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

Brassica oleracea *Nine Star Broccoli* 1 litre pots £6.00

A very nice perennial brassica, it remains perennial for 3-5 years as long as you cut off the flower heads – luckily, it is this part that is the best bit to eat! You can also cook the leaves as with most brassicas.

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 are (better) cooked. Best of all, though are the young flower heads, cooked like a mustardy broccoli.

Bunium bulbocastanum *Pig nut, Earth chestnut*

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

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.

Centranthus ruber *Red valerian* pots £4.00

Sprawling, fast-growing evergreen perennial to 90 cm (3 ft) high, bearing numerous fragrant flowers from spring to summer. The young leaves are edible raw or cooked (a broad bean flavour), flowers liked by bees and butterflies. Any well drained soil in sun or light shade.

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

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

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.

Cyperus esculentus sativa *Tiger nut, Chufa* 1 litre pots £8.00

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

Cynara cardunculus Gigante de Romagna *Cardoon* Pot grown £6.00

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). Bees love the flowers. Likes a well drained soil. This is a spineless variety with thick leafstalks.

Cynara scolymus Grosse Grune *Globe artichoke* 1L pots £6.00

One of the better known perennial vegetables, this variety bears large green edible flower buds.

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 £6.00; 4 aerial tubers £4.00

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

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

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

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

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

Foeniculum vulgare *Fennel* pots £4.00

Perennial growing to 2 m (6 ft) high. All parts have the well-known anise flavour and can be used for flavouring; the leaves and seeds are used medicinally and in herb teas. Attracts bees and beneficial insects; also a mineral accumulator. Likes sun or part shade and a well-drained soil.

Hablitzia tamnoides *Caucasian spinach* pots £4.00

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

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.

Luxury Lace - grows 60 cm high with lavender pink flowers. Pot grown £6.00

H.dumortieri - A very early flowering daylily with golden yellow flowers - excellent eating. £6.00

H.liliosasphodelus - Another early flowering daylily with bright yellow flowers. Can reach 1m high. £6.00

Hostas

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

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.

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

Levisticum officinale *Lovage*. 1 litre pots £6.00

A vigorous, deep-rooted, large perennial growing to 2 m (7 ft) high. All parts are strongly aromatic with a yeasty-celery flavour and make a good celery-substitute; the young stems and leaves are usually used (raw or cooked) but roots and seeds are also edible. Attractive to bees and hoverflies.

Malva alcea *Hollyhock mallow* pots £5.00

A robust upright perennial growing to 1 m (3 ft) with large purple-pink flowers. The leaves are excellent in salads with a mild flavour; the flowers are also very good in salads.

Malva moschata *Musk mallow* pot £5.00

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

Matteuccia struthopteris *Ostrich fern*. 1 litre pots £6.00

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

Mentha x smithiana *Red mint, rari-pila 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 suaveolens *Apple mint, Green mint* pot grown, £4.00

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

Myrica californica *Californian wax myrtle* 2 litre pots £8.00

A large evergreen shrub from California; grows to 9 m (30 ft) high. 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. A good nitrogen-fixing understorey plant.

Myrica pensylvanica *Northern bayberry* 2 litre pots £6.00

A medium deciduous shrub from North America, possibly naturalised in S.England; grows to 3 m (10 ft) high. The leaves and fruits are used as a flavouring; the waxy covering of the fruit can be melted off and used to make aromatic candles and soaps. A good nitrogen-fixing understorey plant.

Myrrhis odorata *Sweet cicely* Rootainer £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.

Oxyria digyna *Mountain sorrel* 1 litre pot, £5.00

Perennial growing 50 cm high. The leaves are edible raw in salads, with an excellent lemony flavour and almost succulent texture.

Plantago coronopus Minutina *Bucks horn plantain* Pot grown £5.00

Bushy perennial 30cm high and wide, bears masses of narrow leaves which are an excellent vegetable with a mild nutty flavour.

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

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* 1 litre pots £6.00

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

Rosmarinus officinalis 'Miss Jessups' *Rosemary* 2L pots £6.00

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

Rumex acetosa *Sorrel* pots £4.00

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

Rumex acetosella *Sheeps sorrel* 1 litre pots £5.00

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

Rumex Schavel *Sorrel* 1 litre pots £6.00

An evergreen sorrel from Eastern Europe, growing to 1.2 m (4 ft) high when flowering. It has very nice edible leaves, larger than many sorrel species. Grows in any soil in sun or part shade, and will self-seed around the garden. Very hardy.

Salvia officinalis *Sage* pots £4.00

An evergreen shrub about 60 cm (2 ft) high and wide, with soft grey-green aromatic leaves and purple flowers in summer. Needs a well-drained soil and sun. The leaves and flowers are edible as a culinary herb (the flowers are particularly good in salads) and are used medicinally.

Silene vulgaris *Bladder campion* 1 litre pots £6.00

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

Smallanthus soehchifolia *Yacon* 1 tuber £4.00

An unusual south American tuber crop. Produces large bushy plants which bear masses of large tubers eaten raw or cooked - more like a fruit to eat!

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

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.* Bare rooted plants: £8.80

A dense bushy shrub to 3m (10 ft) high, with aromatic leaves and bark usable as a spice or flavouring, with a cinnamon flavour. Likes a moist, sunny spot. Hardy to -23°C.

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

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 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.

Other useful and interesting plants

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

A better bet in terms of sap production in the UK than sugar maple, this species is more at home in a temperate climate. The foliage colours richly in the autumn. The timber is valued for joinery etc. Likes a moist, slightly acid soil in sun or part shade; hardy to -35°C.

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

The famous large tree from Eastern N.America, the sap of which is the source of commercial maple syrup. The foliage colours richly in the autumn. The dewinged 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: £2.00

Tolerates drier soils in summer than most other alders.

Alnus glutinosa *Alder* Bare root trees, 80-100 cm: £2.00A 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: £2.00

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: £2.00

Cytisus scoparius *Broom* Small pots £4.00, 2 litre pots £6.00

An evergreen shrub, growing 3 m (10 ft) high within a few years. A nitrogen-fixing legume, vigorous and healthy, which needs a sunny position – an excellent pioneer plant for the early stages of a forest garden. A very wind-hardy hedging plant which provides food for bees and butterflies. Hardy to about -20°C.

Fraxinus ornus *Manna ash* 2 litre pots £8.00

A small tree from Southern Europe. In Southern Europe, cuts are made in the bark and the gummy exudation that forms is used both for food and medicinally. Likes a moist site and sun or part shade.

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

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

Hamamelis virginiana *Witch hazel* Bare root plants £8.00

A large North American shrub from forest understories, 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.

Lathyrus sylvestris *Wood pea* 1 litre pots £5.00

Perennial legume of the sweet pea family, with similar colourful flowers, a scrambling tendril climber to 2 m (6 ft) high. A good nitrogen fixer and bee plant which tolerates considerable shade

Lespedeza buergeri *Japanese bush clover*. Bare root plants £8.00.

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

Musa basjoo *Hardy banana* 2L plants £8.00

Hardy to about -8, produces huge leaves which are used to wrap and cook food etc.

Phormium tenax *New Zealand flax* 2L 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 officinale *Comfrey* 1 litre pots. £6.00

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

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. Like other comfrees this has medicinal properties. An excellent bee plant and ground cover and mineral accumulator. 'Bocking 14' is a vigorous clone which is sterile, so it won't self seed. Root cuttings are usually sent out during March. Count up to 10 root cuttings as one plant for postage purposes.

Rootgrow 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 8-10 trees) or mix up as a slurry and dip roots into it before planting.

Packet: £9.99.

Seed list

Seed ordering information

Please try and use the seed order form when you order. Because our seeds are mostly from the current season, there will inevitably be a few species which fail to give a good seed crop and thus will be unavailable. In this case, we will 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 for details).

Postage is £3.00 for UK orders, £4.00 for EC and overseas orders.

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.

Abies amabilis <i>Pacific fir</i> . A large evergreen tree. The young shoot tips can be used to make a fragrant tea.	089 £2.15 (15 seeds) CS4
Abies balsamea <i>Balsam fir</i> . A medium or large evergreen tree. The shoot tips are used to make a tea.	090 £2.15 (23 seeds) CS4
Abies grandis <i>Grand fir</i> . The fragrant young shoots are used to make a tea. Young tops used as Xmas trees.	091 £2.15 (40 seeds) CS4
Abies nobilis <i>Noble fir</i> . Large evergreen tree. Tops of young trees used as Xmas trees; timber valuable for construction.	091A £2.15 (15 seeds) CS4
Acanthopanax senticosus <i>Siberian ginseng</i> . (Syn. <i>Eleutherococcus</i> s.) The roots are used as a ginseng substitute. (25 seeds)	091B £2.15 CS26+WS13
Acanthus mollis <i>Bear's breeches</i> . A perennial ground cover, spreading by suckers. The leaves are used medicinally.	091C £2.15 (5 seeds) ND
Acca sellowiana (Syn. <i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>) <i>Pineapple guava</i> . Bushy evergreen shrub bears reddish-green edible fruits 5 cm (2") long in hot summers.	091D £2.15 (20 seeds) ND
Acer macrophyllum <i>Oregon maple</i> . A large tree, a good producer of edible sap.	094 £2.15 (8 seeds) CS12
Acer rubrum <i>Red maple</i> . A large tree, a good producer of edible sap; also a bee plant and the source of a blue dye.	098 £2.15 (40 seeds) CS4
Acer saccharum <i>Sugar maple</i> . The famous large tree, the sap of which is the source of commercial maple syrup.	099 £2.15 (12 seeds) CS13
Achillea millefolium <i>Yarrow</i> . Mat-forming perennial, spreading via rhizomes. Edible leaves, medicinal, bee plant.	099D £2.15 (200 seeds) ND
Actinidia arguta <i>Hardy Kiwi</i> . A vigorous climber, bears excellent edible sweet fruits 25 mm (1") across.	100 £2.50 (40 seeds) CS13
Actinidia chinensis <i>Smooth kiwi</i> . Climber with large smooth-skinned fruits of excellent flavour	100C £2.15 (50 seeds) CS4
Actinidia kolomikta <i>Manchurian gooseberry</i> . A vigorous climber with edible plum-sized fruits. (100 seeds)	101 £2.15 WS13+CS13
Actinidia polygama <i>Silver vine</i> . Another climbing kiwi, whose fruits are edible.	101A £2.15 (100 seeds) CS4
Agastache foeniculum <i>Anise hyssop</i> . The leaves and flowers are edible raw, with an excellent sweet aniseed flavour.	101B £2.15 (50 seeds) ND
Agastache rugosa <i>Korean mint</i> . The leaves are anise-flavoured and used as a flavouring and for teas.	101D £2.15 (150 seeds) ND
Akebia quinata <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.	101F £2.15 (8 seeds) CS4
Akebia trifoliata <i>Three leaf akebia</i> . A climber. The sweet pulp from the seeds pods is edible, the leaves are used in teas.	101H £2.15 (8 seeds) CS4
Alchemilla mollis <i>Lady's mantle</i> . The leaves, stems and roots are all well known medicinal parts.	101G £2.50 (100 seeds) CS4
Alliaria petiolata <i>Garlic mustard</i> . Native hedgerow plant. The leaves are edible with a garlic/mustard flavour.	101J £2.15 (20 seeds) ND
Allium babingtonii <i>Babbington leek</i> . Leaves & stems are eaten in the same way as cultivated leeks, also bulbs.	101K £2.15 (5 bulbils) ND
Allium carinatum pulchellum <i>Keeled garlic</i> . Bulbous perennial. Edible leaves & flowers – garlic flavour.	101N £2.15 (35 seeds) ND
Allium fistulosum <i>Welsh onion</i> . Welsh onion. A hardy perennial forming clumps of onion-flavoured bulbs, and rounded, hollow green leaves.	101V £2.15 (50 seeds) ND
Allium moly <i>Golden garlic</i> . Perennial; edible leaves, flowers and bulbs, all with a mild garlic flavour.	101L £2.15 (14 sd) WS4+CS4
Allium neapolitanum <i>Daffodil garlic</i> . Perennial with garlic-flavoured bulbs, young leaves (excellent in salads) and flowers.	101M £2.50 (20 seeds) ND
Allium schoenoprasum <i>Chives</i> . Usually grown for the edible leaves, excellent raw in salads or cooked	101P £2.15 (120 seeds) ND
Allium senescens <i>Ballhead onion</i> . Vigorous bulbous perennial. Edible bulbs, leaves, young shoots.	101R £2.15 (20 seeds) ND

Allium sphaerocephalum <i>Round headed garlic</i> . Bulbous perennial; sometimes produces bulbils. Edible bulbs, leaves.	101S £2.15 (60 seeds) ND
Allium tuberosum <i>Garlic chives, Chinese chives</i> . Edible leaves with a garlic flavour; also are the bulbs, seeds and flowers.	101Q £2.15 (40 seeds) ND
Allium ursinum <i>Ramsons, wild garlic</i> . A perennial woodland plant forming dense carpets of garlic-flavoured foliage from early spring until midsummer.	102 £2.15 (150 seeds) CS 13
Alnus cordata <i>Italian Alder</i> . A medium nitrogen-fixing tree for drier areas. Excellent in windbreaks.	103 £2.15 (50 seeds) CS8
Alnus glutinosa <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.	104 £2.50 (350 seeds) CS8
Alnus incana <i>Grey alder</i> . Nitrogen-fixing like other alders. It is a good early bee plant	104C £2.15 (100 seeds) CS8
Alnus rubra <i>Red alder</i> . Another nitrogen-fixing, large, fast-growing tree which makes an excellent windbreak.	104F £2.15 (250 seeds) CS8
Alnus sinuata <i>Sitka alder</i> . One of the smaller alders, it fixes nitrogen and makes some of it available to other plants.	104H £2.15 (100 seeds) CS8
Alnus viridis <i>Green alder</i> . A medium shrub, an excellent nitrogen-fixer, suitable for hedges and windbreaks.	105 £2.15 (90 seeds) CS8
Amelanchier alnifolia <i>Saskatoon, Regent serviceberry</i> . Bears tasty, sweet blue-black fruit about ½" (12 mm) across.	106 £2.50 (50 sd) WS4+CS16
Amelanchier canadensis <i>Serviceberry</i> . A large shrub bearing edible sweet bluish fruits.	106C £2.15 (80 seeds) CS20
Amelanchier lamarckii <i>Apple serviceberry</i> . Bears good crops of sweet, tasty, succulent, apple-flavoured fruits.	107 £2.15 (50 sd) WS4+CS16
Amorpha fruticosa <i>False indigo</i> . A medium nitrogen-fixing shrub. legume.	107C £2.15 (150 seeds) CS2
Angelica archangelica <i>Angelica</i> . a large biennial. Stems are edible, often candied. All parts are used medicinally.	107E £2.15 (40 sds) WS4+CS4
Anthriscus sylvestris <i>Cow parsley, wood chervil</i> . Leaves are used as a herb – chervil flavour.	107F £2.15 ND (60 seeds)
Aquilegia vulgaris <i>Columbine</i> . Perennial to 1.1 m (4 ft) high. The flowers are edible - sweet, rich in nectar, and the leaves are edible too,	107H £2.15 (200 Seeds) CS13
Aralia chinensis <i>Chinese angelica tree</i> . A large shrub; young shoots are edible (cooked) with an angelica flavour.	107M £2.15 (400 seeds) CS13
Aralia elata <i>Japanese angelica tree</i> . A large prickly shrub, young cooked shoots are edible, with an Angelica flavour.	108 £2.15 (100 seeds) CS 13
Arbutus unedo <i>Strawberry tree</i> . A small bushy evergreen tree, produces abundant red strawberry-like fruits 20 mm across with a delicate flavour.	110 £2.15 (50 seeds) ND
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi <i>Bearberry, Kinnikinnick</i> . A prostrate evergreen shrub; fruits are edible.	110F £2.15 (20 seeds) SC
Aronia melanocarpa <i>Black chokeberry</i> . A shrub which bears lots of black fruits, 7 mm across with a good flavour cooked.	111 £2.15 (100 seeds) CS 13
Artemisia dracuncululus <i>Tarragon</i> . Perennial, source of the familiar herb	111C £2.15 (300 seeds) ND
Artemisia vulgaris <i>Mugwort</i> . European perennial, mainly used for the medicinal leaves and shoots.	111F £2.15 (500 seeds) ND
Asclepias incarnata <i>Swamp milkweed</i> . Perennial. A fibre is produced from the stems, and the seed floss is water-repellent and formerly used in life jackets.	111G £2.50 (30 seeds) ND
Asclepias speciosa <i>Showy milkweed</i> . A vigorous perennial. See A.incarnata details for uses.	111J £2.50 (10 seeds) ND
Asclepias syriaca <i>Common milkweed</i> . A perennial growing 1 m (3 ft). See A.incarnata details for uses	111H £2.15 (50 seeds) ND
Asclepias tuberosa <i>Butterfly weed, Pleurisy root</i> . A tuberous perennial. See A.incarnata details for uses.	111L £2.15 (25 seeds) ND
Asimina triloba <i>Pawpaw</i> . A large shrub reaching up to 12 m (40 ft) high with large bottle-shaped fruits of fine flavour. Needs a moist, sunny position in Britain.	112 £2.50 (5 seeds) CS13
Asperula odorata <i>Sweet woodruff</i> . Flowers are edible in salads and the leaves as a flavouring.	112A £2.15 (40 seeds) CS13
Astragalus glycyphyllos <i>Milk vetch</i> . A perennial n-fixing legume; used medicinally and for fodder.	112C £2.15 (100 seeds) SC

Atriplex canescens <i>Saltbush, Grey sage brush</i> . An evergreen shrub. The leaves and shoots make an excellent spinach, and the seeds are also edible cooked.	113 £2.15 (40 seeds) ND
Atriplex halimus <i>Tree purslane, Mediterranean salt bush</i> . An evergreen shrub to 2m (7 ft) high but often smaller. The leaves and shoots are excellent lightly cooked.	114 £2.15 (30 seeds) ND
Berberis darwinii <i>Darwin's barberry</i> . An evergreen shrub, bears an abundance of edible fruits in early summer.	117 £2.15 (50 seeds) CS17
Berberis lycium <i>Indian barberry</i> . A semi-evergreen shrub, bears edible juicy purple fruits with a good acid flavour.	118 £2.15 (40 seeds) CS 8
Berberis wilsonii <i>Wilson's barberry</i> . A dense spiny shrub to 1 m (3 ft) high with edible fruits (acid and lemony)	119C £2.15 (50 seeds) CS8
Betula lenta <i>Sweet birch</i> . Large tree. The sap is edible when tapped; the bark has been used for roofing etc.	119H £2.15 (500 seeds) CS4
Betula papyrifera <i>Paper birch, Canoe birch</i> . Bark used for waterproof wrappings, torches, baskets, paper and roof linings.	120 £2.15 (350 seeds) CS4
Betula pendula <i>Silver birch</i> . Edible parts include the leaves, sap (tapped in the same way as maples), and inner bark.	120C £2.15 (400 seeds) CS4
Betula pubescens <i>Downy Birch</i> . Edible parts include the leaves, sap (tapped in the same way as maples), and inner bark.	120F £2.15 (500 seeds) CS4
Broussonetia papyrifera <i>Paper mulberry</i> . A rounded small tree, bears sweet edible orange-red fruits in autumn.	120B £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Bunias orientalis <i>Turkish rocket</i> . A robust hardy perennial with edible leaves (cooked) and flower heads / flowers (raw or cooked).	120M £2.15 (12 seeds) ND
Buxus sempervirens <i>Box</i> . Small bushy evergreen tree. Has valuable very hard timber and medicinal leaves.	120N £2.15 (20 seeds) CS26
Calamintha nepeta <i>Calamint savory, Lesser calamint</i> . The leaves are used as a mint flavouring and for teas.	120T £2.15 (30 seeds) ND
Calluna vulgaris <i>Ling, Heather</i> . The flower heads and young shoots are used to make a tea and beer.	120H £2.15 (200 seeds) CS 20
Calycanthus floridus <i>Carolina allspice, Spicebush</i> . Has aromatic leaves and bark usable as cinnamon flavouring.	121 £2.50 (8 seeds) CS 13
Camassia quamash <i>Quamash</i> . Bulbous perennial; the bulbs are edible, usually cooked, with a chestnut flavour.	120X £2.15 (40 seeds)
Campanula latifolia <i>Giant bellflower</i> . Leaves, young shoots and flowers are edible, good in salads. Bee plant.	121B £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Campanula rapunculoides <i>Creeping bellflower</i> . Has pleasant edible leaves, and a nice edible root (raw or cooked).	121H £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Campanula rapunculus <i>Rampion</i> . Formerly grown for its edible roots (raw or cooked – sweet).	121L £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Caragana arborescens <i>Siberian pea shrub</i> . A large leguminous shrub from Siberia, reaching 6 m (20 ft) high. The seeds and young pods are edible when cooked.	122 £2.15 (30 seeds) SC
Ceanothus sanguineus <i>Oregon tea</i> . A nitrogen-fixing shrub. The leaves are used to make a tea. Bees love the flowers.	122E £2.15 (100 seeds) SC
Celastrus orbiculatus <i>Bittersweet</i> . A vigorous climber; the plant is medicinal and can also be used for facade insulation.	122M £2.15 (80 seeds) CS13
Celtis australis <i>European Hackberry, Nettle tree</i> . Produces edible fruits (1 cm, 0.4" across) and seeds.	122P £2.15 (10 seeds) CS13
Centranthus ruber <i>Jupiter's beard, Red valerian</i> . The young leaves are edible raw or cooked (a broad bean flavour).	122S £2.15 (30 seeds) ND
Cephalotaxus fortunei <i>Chinese plum yew</i> . A large evergreen shrub. The large fruits are edible, being sweet with a butterscotch-resin flavour. Shade tolerant.	123 £2.50 (5 seeds) CS 13
Cephalotaxus harringtonia var.drupacea <i>Japanese plum yew</i> . Evergreen bushy shrub. The fruits are edible, sweet with a butterscotch-resin flavour. Shade tolerant.	124 £2.50 (5 seeds) CS 13
Ceratonia siliqua <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.	124D £2.15 (30 seeds) SC
Cercidiphyllum japonicum <i>Katsura tree</i> . The timber is highly valued for joinery, cabinet work, furniture etc.	124F £2.50 (200 seeds) ND
Cercis canadensis <i>Redbud</i> . The flowers are edible raw (nice in salads), the buds pickled or cooked.	125 £2.15 (50 seeds) SC+CS8
Cercis occidentalis <i>California redbud, Western redbud</i> . The flowers can be eaten in salads, and bees love the flowers.	125B £2.15 (35 seeds) ND

Cercis siliquastrum <i>Judas tree</i> . The flowers are edible raw in salads, the flower buds may be pickled like capers.	125C £2.15 (50 seeds) SC+CS8
Chaenomeles cathayensis <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.	125T £2.15 (20 seeds) CS13
Chaenomeles japonica <i>Japonica, Dwarf quince</i> . A small shrub, bears fragrant, edible fruits 1½" (40 mm) across (best cooked), freely produced.	126 £2.15 (50 seeds) CS 13
Chamaemelum nobile <i>Roman chamomile</i> . Widely used medicinally - mostly the flowers, also the essential oil and herb.	126A £2.15 (500 seeds) ND
Chenopodium bonus-henricus <i>Good king Henry</i> . The leaves and young shoots make a good spinach when cooked.	126F £2.15 (30 seeds) ND
Chimonanthus praecox <i>Wintersweet</i> . The flowers are edible - used for flavouring and to make a tea, also medicinally.	126M £2.15 (5 sds) WS13+CS13
Cladrastis lutea <i>Yellow wood</i> . As well as being a nitrogen-fixing legume, a yellow dye is obtained from the wood.	126P £2.15 (8 seeds) SC
Claytonia sibirica (<i>Montia sibirica</i>) <i>Siberian purslane</i> . The leaves are edible, raw (an excellent salad plant - beet flavour).	126T £2.15 (25 seeds) ND
Colutea arborescens <i>Bladder senna</i> . A nitrogen-fixing legume. A good hedging and bee plant.	127C £2.15 (100 seeds) SC
Cornus canadensis <i>Creeping dogwood, Dwarf cornel</i> . Spreading perennial, making an excellent ground cover in shade. (25 seeds)	127H £2.50 WS13+CS13
Cornus capitata <i>Bentham's cornel</i> . Bears large edible fruits, up to 25 mm (1") across, which look like strawberries.	127J £2.15 (25 seeds) CS8
Cornus kousa chinensis <i>Chinese dogwood</i> . The fruits, about 20 mm in diameter, are edible with sweet, juicy, pulp.	128 £2.15 (10 seeds) CS 14
Cornus mas <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.	129 £2.15 (30 seeds) CS 23
Cornus officinalis <i>Japanese cornelian cherry</i> . A small tree, closely related to <i>C.mas</i> . It bears edible cherry-like fruits.	129B £2.15 (6 seeds) CS23
Coronilla emerus <i>Scorpion senna</i> . A good nitrogen-fixing shrub, and the plant is used medicinally.	129D £2.15 (30 seeds) SC
Crambe cordifolia <i>Colewort</i> . A perennial brassica. The young leaves and shoots are edible, usually as a cooked vegetable.	129G £2.50 (12 seeds) ND
Crambe tatarica <i>Tartar bread plant</i> . The leaves and stems are eaten like seakale (usually blanched).	129H £2.15 (20 seeds) ND
Crataegus arnoldiana A small tree, bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits in early autumn. (25 seeds)	129M £2.15 WS13+CS13
Crataegus douglasii <i>Black haw</i> . Bears edible, sweet, 12 mm (½") black fruits in abundance and is a bee plant. (20 seeds)	130C £2.15 WS13+CS13
Crataegus durobrivensis A rare tree. It bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits, 16 mm (0.7") across.	130D £2.15 (20 seeds) CS13
Crataegus ellwangeriana A rare tree. It bears very nice sweet, tasty and juicy red fruits, 20 mm (0.8") across.	130E £2.15 (20 seeds) CS13
Crataegus mollis <i>Red haw</i> . The red fruits are borne in large clusters; they are edible, 12-25 mm (½-1") across.	130H £2.15 (16 seeds) CS13
Crataegus monogyna <i>Hawthorn, Quick, May</i> . The familiar native small tree. The young leaves are edible - raw in salads or in teas, and the fruits are edible. (25 seeds)	130L £2.15 WS13+CS26
Crataegus oxycantha <i>Midland hawthorn</i> . The other native <i>Crataegus</i> to Britain, this is similar to the hawthorn but is smaller and has fewer thorns. (25 seeds)	130N £2.15 WS13+CS26
Crataegus tanacetifolia <i>Syrian haw</i> . Bears aromatic, orange-red edible fruits, up to 2.45 cm (1") across, of good flavour.	130P £2.15 (20 seeds) CS13
Cryptotaenia japonica f.atropurpurea <i>Mitsuba</i> . Japanese parsley. A hardy perennial with reddish-purple leaves, and valuable as a salad plant and herb.	130Q £2.15 (25 seeds) ND
Cupressus macrocarpa <i>Monterey cypress</i> . Good windbreak and shelterbelt trees, especially near the coast.	130R £2.15 (100 seeds) CS4
Cynara cardunculus <i>Cardoon</i> . The blanched leaf stalks & unopened flower buds (like artichokes) are eaten cooked.	130T £2.15 (12 seeds) ND
Cynara scolymus <i>Globe artichoke</i> . Usually grown for the edible flower receptacles; also edible are the blanched shoots.	130W £2.15 (20 seeds) ND
Cytisus scoparius <i>Broom</i> . Nitrogen-fixing legume; several dyes are obtained from the plant, which provides food for bees.	131 £2.15 (50 seeds) SC

Daphne mezereon <i>Mezereon</i> . The bark, fruits and roots are all used medicinally (NB: poisonous!) and also provide dyes.	131A £2.50 (12 seeds) CS8
Decaisnea fargesii <i>Blue bean</i> . Bears remarkable metallic-blue seed pods with a sweet edible pulp within - melon flavoured.	131C £2.15 (6 seeds) CS16
Diospyros lotus <i>Date plum</i> . A medium-sized tree from E.Asia, bearing yellow or purple edible fruits having an excellent rich flavour when fully ripe.	132 £2.50 (10 seeds) CS4
Diospyros virginiana <i>American persimmon</i> . A wide-spreading tree growing to 18 m (60 ft) high. Bears excellent edible sweet fruits which hang well on the tree.	133 £2.15 (20 seeds) CS13
Drimys winterii <i>Winter's bark</i> . A large evergreen shrub whose aromatic, pungent bark is used as a spice. Likes a moist acid soil and a part shady site.	135 £2.15 (50 seeds) ND
Duchesnea indica Perennial, usually evergreen, bears edible red fruits with crunchy seeds like poppy seeds.	135B £2.15 (50 seeds) ND
Echinacea purpurea <i>Purple coneflower</i> . The medicinal roots are well known - strengthening the immune system.	135D £2.15 (50 seeds) ND
Elaeagnus angustifolia <i>Russian olive, Oleaster</i> . A large deciduous shrub, a nitrogen-fixer which bears edible silvery-amber, oval fruits, ½" (12 mm) across.	136 £2.15 (20 seeds) ND
Elaeagnus multiflora <i>Cherry elaeagnus, Goumi</i> . A shrub to 2m (7 ft) high, nitrogen-fixing and producing an abundance of large cherry-sized dark red edible fruits.	138 £2.50 (20 seeds) CS8
Elaeagnus umbellata <i>Autumn olive</i> . A large, spreading, vigorous shrub to 5m (16 ft) high; nitrogen-fixing and bears pale red, juicy, edible fruits in autumn. (50 seeds)	139 £2.15 WS4+CS10
Ephedra nevadensis <i>Mormon tea</i> . The sweet fruits are eaten as are the cooked seeds; the stems are used to make a tea.	139A £2.15 (30 seeds)
Eryngium campestre <i>Field eryngo, Snakeroot</i> . The young shoots are cooked and eaten, and the roots cooked or candied.	139P £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Eupatorium perfoliatum <i>Boneset, Throughwort</i> . Widely used as a medicinal plant, with the leaves and stems used.	139E £2.15 (30 seeds) ND
Filipendula ulmaria <i>Meadowsweet</i> . Perennial umbellifer. The leaves can be used for tea, the flowers for wine and the roots cooked and eaten; aerial parts are medicinal,	139G £2.15 (200 seeds) CS13
Foeniculum vulgare <i>Fennel</i> . All parts have the well-known anise flavour and can be used for flavouring and teas.	139H £2.15 (50 seeds) ND
Fragaria vesca <i>Wild strawberry, woodland strawberry</i> . A low growing semi-evergreen perennial groundcover, spreading and rooting. Bears small but very tasty fruits.	139J £2.15 (200 seeds) CS4
Galium verum <i>Lady's bedstraw</i> . Used medicinally and to curdle milk. All parts give dyes. Bee and butterfly plant.	139M £2.15 (500 seeds) ND
Gaultheria shallon <i>Salal, Shallon</i> . Small evergreen shrub, good ground cover, edible fruits of good flavour.	140 £2.15 (32 seeds) CS17
Genista tinctoria <i>Dyer's greenweed</i> . Dwarf shrub, a nitrogen-fixer. All aerial parts are used medicinally and for dyeing.	140C £2.50 (30 seeds) CS4
Gentiana lutea <i>Yellow gentian</i> . Well known as a source of edible rhizomes - used commercially in various liqueurs. (25 seeds)	140D £2.15 WS4+CS4
Gleditsia triacanthos <i>Honey locust</i> . Seed pods which contain seeds in a sweet edible pulp; nitrogen-fixer.	142 £2.15 (50 seeds) SC
Glycyrrhiza echinata <i>Russian liquorice</i> . Roots are edible raw - they are the source of Russian and German liquorice.	142C £2.50 (20 seeds) SC
Glycyrrhiza glabra <i>Liquorice</i> . Roots are edible raw - they are the source of common liquorice. Nitrogen fixer.	142F £2.15 (30 seeds) SC
Gymnocladus dioica <i>Kentucky coffee tree</i> . The seeds, borne in pods, can be roasted and made into a coffee.	142H £2.15 (8 seeds) SC
Halesia carolina (H.tetraptera) <i>Snowdrop tree, Wild olive</i> . Edible white flowers in spring are followed by edible pear-shaped, four-winged fruits (when young).	142J £2.15 (5 seeds) CS13
Hamamelis virginiana <i>Witch hazel</i> . Best known for its medicinal leaves and inner bark. Branches are used for divining.	142L £2.15 (10 seeds) CS34
Helianthus maximiliani <i>Maximilian sunflower</i> . Produces edible tubers (a perennial artichoke).	142Q £2.50 (40 seeds) ND
Hemerocallis minor <i>Grassleaf daylily</i> . Has edible flowers, young leaves & shoots cooked; ground cover.	142S £2.50 (5 seeds) ND
Herniaria glabra <i>Rupturewort</i> . Evergreen perennial; leaves and flowering shoots have long been used medicinally.	142P £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Hibiscus syriacus <i>Mallow</i> . The young leaves and flowers are used in teas, and the flowers for dyeing.	142N £2.15 (100 seeds) CS16

Hippophae rhamnoides <i>Sea buckthorn</i> . Produces abundant fruits which are edible (cooked and sweetened) - they are very high in Vitamins A & C. Nitrogen-fixing.	143 £2.15 (80 seeds) CS17
Hippophae salicifolia <i>Willow-leaved sea buckthorn</i> . Fruits are edible (usually cooked - acid raw). Dioecious.	143B £2.15 (40 seeds) CS 16
Hovenia dulcis <i>Japanese raisin tree</i> . The enlarged fruit stalks are edible, being sweet, succulent, with a raisin-like flavour.	143C £2.50 (25 seeds) SC
Hypericum androsaemum <i>Tutsan</i> . Bees love the flowers and the plant is used medicinally like St Johns Wort.	143E £2.15 (200 seeds) ND
Hypericum calycinum Makes a good ground cover. Likes a well drained soil and sun; loved by bees.	143T £2.50 (100 seeds) CS4
Hypericum perforatum <i>St John's wort</i> . A long-used medicinal plant, now popular again; also a good dye plant.	143G £2.15 (500 seeds)
Hyssopus officinalis <i>Hyssop</i> . Leaves are used as a flavouring; the flowers are edible, attracts bees and butterflies.	143J £2.15 (250 seeds) ND
Ilex aquifolium <i>Holly</i> . The wood burns well when green, though it is also valued for inlay work, veneers, etc. Also a bee plant. Grows in deep shade. (20 seeds)	143F £2.15 WS12+CS40+WS12
Juncus inflexus <i>Hard rush</i> . The stems are used for basketry and matting. Makes good water fowl fodder and cover.	143H £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Juniperus communis <i>Juniper</i> . Yields edible fruit used in gin. Also used as a nurse shrub and in hedges. Dioecious (40 seeds)	144 £2.15 WS13+CS13
Juniperus sabina <i>Savin</i> . The needles and essential oil from the branches are used medicinally (NS: poisonous!).	144B £2.15 (8 d.b.) WS4+CS13
Juniperus scopulorum <i>Rocky mountain juniper</i> . The fruits (pea sized) are edible raw or cooked, and roasted for coffee. (80 seeds)	144D £2.50 WS13+CS13
Juniperus virginiana <i>Eastern red cedar, Pencil cedar</i> . The small blue fruits are edible, while the leaves are medicinal.	144C £2.15 (100 seeds) CS8
Koelreuteria paniculata <i>Golden rain tree</i> . The leaves and roasted seeds are edible; the flowers are used medicinally.	144H £2.15 (30 sd) WS13+CS26
Laburnum anagyroides <i>Golden chain, Laburnum</i> . The timber is one of the hardest and heaviest of all European trees.	144L £2.15 (50 seeds) SC
Larix decidua <i>Larch</i> . The needles and bark provide dyes. The timber is highly valued for construction etc.	144J £2.50 (30 seeds) CS4
Lavandula angustifolia <i>Lavender</i> . Well known for its medicinal leaves and flowers, and the oil from the flowers.	144Q £2.15 (200 seeds) ND
Leonurus cardiaca <i>Motherwort</i> . The leaves and stems are used medicinally and provide a green dye. Bee plant.	144V £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Lespedeza bicolor <i>Bush clover</i> . Esteemed as a fodder and green manure plant (n-fixing) and a good bee plant.	144N £2.15 (30 seeds) SC
Levisticum officinale <i>Lovage</i> . All parts have a yeasty-celery flavour and make a good celery-substitute.	144S £2.15 (50 seeds) ND
Libocedrus decurrens <i>Incense cedar</i> . The timber is very durable and highly valued for construction, furniture, sleepers.	144T £2.15 (30 seeds) CS4
Lindera benzoin <i>Spice bush, Wild allspice</i> . All parts usable as an allspice flavouring; the leaves are used to make a tea.	145 £2.15 (10 seeds) CS14
Liriodendron tulipifera <i>Tulip tree</i> . The timber is valued for construction, roof shingles, fencing etc.	145F £2.15 (15 seeds) CS26
Lonicera periclymenum <i>Honeysuckle</i> . A vigorous climber, growing high into trees. Stems are used for basketry, flowers & leaves are medicinal. Sun or part shade.	145M £2.15 (50 seeds) CS13
Lotus corniculatus <i>Bird's foot trefoil</i> . A bee plant, fodder plant, and has medicinal flowers. Nitrogen-fixing.	145T £2.15 (100 seeds) SC
Lupinus arboreus <i>Tree lupin</i> . A bee plant, dune stabiliser and the flowers yield a yellow dye. Nitrogen-fixing.	146 £2.15 (50 seeds) SC
Lupinus perennis <i>Wild lupin</i> . An excellent nitrogen-fixing legume which also accumulates other minerals.	146C £2.15 (20 seeds) SC
Lycium barbarum <i>Goji, Box thorn, Common matrimony vine</i> . Bears edible fruits of liquorice flavour (eaten fresh and dried); also has edible young shoots.	147 £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Maackia amurensis Used in reforestation as a green manure tree. . Nitrogen-fixing.	148 £2.15 (15 seeds) SC
Maclura pomifera <i>Osage orange</i> . Dyes, rubber and medicinal products can all be obtained from the fruits.	149 £2.15 (25 seeds) CS4

Magnolia kobus <i>Kobus magnolia</i> . The flowers and flower buds are edible cooked, and the leaves are used as a flavouring.	150 £2.50 (6 seeds) CS13
Magnolia virginiana <i>Sweet bay, Swamp bay</i> . Leaves used for flavouring. The roots and bark have medicinal uses.	151 £2.15 (6 seeds) CS6
Mahonia aquifolium <i>Oregon grape</i> . Bears edible fruits – cooked & sweetened. An excellent ground cover and bee plant.	152 £2.15 (50 seeds) CS17
Mahonia japonica Like other Mahonias, it bears edible fruits which are 9 mm across, on the acid side.	152A £2.15 (50 seeds) CS17
Mahonia nervosa <i>Water holly, Oregon grape</i> . The fruits are edible as are the flowers ; ground cover and bee plant.	153 £2.50 (50 seeds) CS17
Mahonia repens <i>Creeping barberry, Creeping Oregon grape</i> . Edible fruits, excellent ground cover.	154 £2.50 (50 seeds) CS17
Malva alcea <i>Hollyhock mallow</i> . The leaves and flowers are excellent in salads with a mild flavour.	153A £2.15 (30 seeds) ND
Malva moschata <i>Musk mallow</i> . The leaves and flowers are excellent in salads with a mild flavour.	153B £2.15 (30 seeds) ND
Malva sylvestris <i>Common mallow</i> . The leaves and flowers are excellent in salads with a mild flavour.	153D £2.15 (30 seeds) ND
Marrubium vulgare <i>Hoarhound</i> . The leaves and essential oil are used as a flavouring in liqueurs. Also medicinal.	153M £2.15 (200 seeds) ND
Melissa officinalis <i>Lemon balm</i> . The familiar lemon-scented leaves are excellent as a flavouring, in salads and teas.	154B £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Mentha longifolia <i>Horsemint</i> . Edible leaves, flowering tops, and essential oil as a flavouring. Good ground.	154C £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Mentha x piperita <i>Peppermint</i> . The familiar hybrid mint used for flavouring, herb teas etc.	154H £2.15 (200 seeds) ND
Mentha pulegium <i>Pennyroyal</i> . Leaves are used as a flavouring and the plant is a well-known medicinal herb.	154E £2.15 (500 seeds) ND
Mentha spicata <i>Spearmint, Green mint</i> . The familiar mint found in garden herb beds.	154L £2.15 (200 seeds) ND
Mentha suaveolens <i>Apple mint, Round-leaved mint</i> . Leaves are used for flavouring, bees love the flowers.	154D £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Metasequoia glyptostroboides <i>Dawn redwood</i> . Has very valuable timber, similar to that from the other redwood species.	154G £2.15 (100 seeds) CS4
Micromeria thymifolia It has very aromatic leaves with a minty-thyme flavour, used	154M £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Monarda didyma <i>Sweet bergamot, Oswego tea</i> . The leaves can be used as a flavouring or for tea. Bee plant.	154P £2.15 (50 seeds) ND
Montia - see Claytonia	
Morus alba <i>White mulberry</i> . Bears sweet edible fruits (not always white) which can also be dried or made into wine.	154F £2.15 (100 seeds) CS16
Morus alba tatarica <i>Russian mulberry</i> . The hardiest mulberry, sweet fruits are edible.	155 £2.15 (100 seeds) CS13
Morus nigra <i>Black mulberry</i> . The fruits are sweet and edible with a good flavour.	155C £2.15 (100 seeds) CS16
Myrica californica <i>Californian wax myrtle / bayberry</i> . The leaves are used as a flavouring and made into a tea. The waxy covering of the fruit makes candles.	155E £2.15 (20 sd) dewax+CS4
Myrica cerifera <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 for candles and soaps.	155F £2.15 (20 sd) dewax+CS8
Myrica pensylvanica <i>Northern bayberry</i> . The leaves are used as a flavouring and made into a tea. The waxy covering of the fruit is used to make aromatic candles.	155H £2.15 (20 sd) dewax+CS13
Myrica rubra <i>Chinese bayberry</i> . Bears edible fruits to 25 mm (1") in diameter. Bark fruits and seeds are used medicinally.	155M £2.15 (3 dried fruits) ND
Myrtus communis <i>Myrtle</i> . The fruits, leaves, flower buds and the oil from buds/leaves are all edible, used as a flavouring.	156 £2.15 (25 seeds) ND
Myrtus ugni (Syn. Ugni molinae) <i>Chilean guava</i> . Bears fruits with a very good strawberry flavour in late autumn.	155T £2.50 (100 seeds) CS6
Nasturtium officinale <i>Watercress</i> . You'll know that the leaves are edible, with a strong peppery flavour.	156A £2.50 (20 seeds) ND

Olea europaea <i>Olive</i> . Source of the fruits which are usually pickled, and the oil from fruits used for all culinary purposes.	156G £2.15 (10 seeds) ND
Origanum vulgare <i>Oregano, Pot marjoram</i> Leaves are used as a culinary herb, as is the essential oil from them.	156B £2.15 (40 seeds) ND
Ostrya carpinifolia <i>Hop hornbeam</i> . The wood is hard, very tough, and close grained - used for carpentry and charcoal. (25 seeds)	156P £2.15 WS13+CS13
Oxydendrum arboreum <i>Sorrel tree</i> . The leaves are edible, being quite tender with an excellent mild lemony sorrel flavour.	156C £2.15 (200 seeds) ND
Oxyria digyna <i>Mountain sorrel</i> . The leaves are edible raw in salads, with an excellent lemony flavour and succulent texture.	156F £2.15 (50 seeds) ND
Panax ginseng <i>Ginseng</i> . Well known for its roots, which are the source of ginseng used medicinally.	156S £2.15 (15 sds) WS4+CS20
Parthenium integrifolium <i>Wild quinine</i> . Leaves are used medicinally to treat fevers.	156R £2.15 (10 seeds) ND
Parthenocissus quinquefolia <i>Virginia creeper</i> . The fruits yield a dye, while the stems are used for basketry; bee plant.	156H £2.15 (20 seeds) CS12
Parthenocissus tricuspidata <i>Japanese ivy, Boston ivy</i> . Branches are used for basketry, bees like the flowers.	156Q £2.15 (25 seeds) CS12
Passiflora caerulea <i>Blue passion flower</i> . Bears orange-red fruits used as a flavouring (especially the tasty fruit pulp).	156L £2.15 (25 seeds) CS4
Passiflora edulis <i>Purple passion fruit, Purple granadilla</i> . Bears well known edible passion fruits in greenhouses in Britain.	156T £2.50 (30 seeds) ND
Paulownia tomentosa <i>Empress tree, Foxglove tree</i> . Widely grown in China and elsewhere as a fast growing timber tree.	156M £2.15 (500 seeds) ND
Phellodendron amurense <i>Amur cork tree</i> . The bark yields a yellow dye. A good bee plant, with timber valued for joinery.	156N £2.15 (20 seeds) CS4
Phormium tenax <i>New Zealand flax</i> . These leaves produce a strong fibre suitable for ropes, paper etc. and fresh for twine.	158 £2.15 (30 seeds) ND
Phragmites australis <i>Reed</i> . An excellent water purifier, the stems are used for thatching and craft uses.	158A £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Physalis alkekengi <i>Chinese lantern, Japanese lantern, Winter cherry</i> . The are edible with a tomato-strawberry flavour.	158B £2.15 (50 seeds) ND
Phytolacca americana <i>Pokeweed</i> . A medicinal plant (roots used); the fruits furnish a red ink and dye. Bee plant.	158D £2.15 (40 seeds) ND
Pimpinella saxifraga <i>Burnet saxifrage</i> . The young leaves and shoots are eaten in salads, the seeds as a condiment.	158F £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Pinus armandii <i>Armand's pine, Chinese white pine</i> . Bears edible seeds, up to 13 mm (0.5") long - fruits well in Britain.	158L £2.15 (5 seeds) CS13
Pinus cembra <i>Arolla pine, Swiss stone pine</i> . Seeds from cones are ½" (12 mm) long and edible. (20 seeds)	159 £2.50 WS13+CS13
Pinus jeffreyi <i>Jeffrey pine</i> . The seeds are edible and quite large, 10-15 mm long. Grows well and bears cones in Britain.	159K £2.50 (20 seeds) CS8
Pinus koraiensis <i>Korean nut pine</i> . The seeds from cones are ½" (12 mm) long and edible.	162 £2.50 (6 seeds) CS13
Pinus nigra austriaca <i>Austrian pine</i> . Used as a shelterbelt tree, and as a major forestry tree.	159L £2.15 (20 seeds) CS4
Pinus nigra corsicana <i>Corsican pine</i> . Used as a shelterbelt tree, and as a major forestry tree.	159M £2.15 (30 seeds) CS4
Pinus pinaster <i>Maritime pine</i> . Bears edible seeds, 10 mm (0.4") long. Used for shelterbelts and stabilising sand dunes.	159P £2.15 (15 seeds) CS4
Pinus pinea <i>Umbrella pine, Stone pine</i> . Bears large edible seeds. The shoot tips are used to make a tea.	163 £2.15 (10 seeds) CS 0-4
Pinus pumila <i>Dwarf Siberian pine</i> . The seeds, up to 10 x 7 mm in size, are edible and easily harvested.	159R £2.15 (10 seeds) CS18
Pinus radiata <i>Monterey pine</i> . A major forestry and agroforestry tree (the latter in New Zealand).	159T £2.15 (20 seeds) CS4
Pinus sylvestris <i>Scots pine</i> . A major forestry tree in Europe. The needles can be used to make a tea.	160E £2.50 (65 seeds) CS4
Plantago lanceolata <i>Ribwort plantain</i> . The young leaves can be eaten raw or cooked, also used medicinally.	161A £2.15 (50 seeds) ND

Polemonium caeruleum <i>Jacob's ladder</i> . The herb is medicinal; bees love the flowers.	163G £2.50 (100 seeds) ND
Polemonium reptans <i>Abscess root</i> . A good ground cover plant, and the dried roots have long been used medicinally.	163H £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Polygonatum odoratum <i>Solomon's Seal</i> . A ground cover with medicinal rhizomes.	163S £2.15 (10 seeds) ND
Poncirus trifoliata <i>Trifoliolate orange, Japanese bitter orange</i> . Bears yellow or orange fruits 1-2" (3-5 cm) in diameter, the juice of which can be used as a lemon substitute.	164 £2.15 (30 seeds) ND
Primula denticulata <i>Drumstick primula</i> . The flowers are edible raw - good in salads. The roots are used medicinally.	164E £2.15 (30 seeds) ND
Prunella vulgaris <i>Self heal</i> . The leaves are edible (need washing to remove bitterness) and have many medicinal effects.	164F £2.15 (40 seeds) ND
Prunus cerasifera <i>Cherry plum, Myrobalan</i> . Bears yellow or red plum-sized fruits which are edible, sweet and juicy.	165 £2.15 (20 sds) WS4+CS20
Prunus laurocerasus <i>Laurel, Cherry laurel</i> . Widely used as a hedging and shelter plant. Bees love the flowers.	165E £2.15 (20 seeds) CS20
Prunus lusitanica <i>Portuguese cherry laurel</i> . Widely used as a hedging and shelterbelt tree. Bees love the flowers.	165G £2.50 (25 seeds) CS20
Prunus mahaleb <i>St Lucie cherry</i> . A useful windbreak and erosion control tree, sometimes used as a rootstock.	165F £2.15 (20 sds) WS3+CS26
Prunus serotina <i>Black cherry, Rum cherry</i> . Fruits have long been used to flavour rum and brandy; also medicinally.	165L £2.15 (20 sds) WS3+CS26
Prunus tenella <i>Dwarf Russian Almond</i> . Bears fruits in late summer about 25 mm across, with a good flavour.	165P £2.50 (10 seeds) CS13
Prunus tomentosa <i>Nanking cherry</i> . Bears edible small fruits, for which it is cultivated in parts of Asia.	165C £2.15 (5 seeds) CS13
Pseudocodynia sinensis <i>Chinese quince</i> . Bears huge aromatic fruits, 12-17 cm (5-7") long, which are eaten cooked.	165Q £2.15 (10 seeds) CS13
Pseudotsuga menziesii <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
Pulmonaria officinalis <i>Lungwort</i> . Well known for its medicinal leaves and flowering shoots, a good ground cover plant.	165Y £2.50 (20 seeds) CS8
Pycnanthemum pilosum <i>Mountain mint</i> . The leaves and flower buds are delightfully minty and used as a flavouring.	165Z £2.15 (150 seeds) ND
Pyrus communis <i>Common pear, Wild pear</i> . A dye can be obtained from the leaves and the tree used in shelterbelts.	165X £2.15 (20 seeds) CS 16
Reichardia picroides <i>French scorzonera</i> . The leaves are an excellent salad crop and don't get eaten by slugs!	166B £2.15 (10 seeds) ND
Rheum australe . A medium large rhubarb growing 1.2 m wide. The leaf stalks are edible like ordinary rhubarb but have a distinct apple-like flavour.	166M £2.15 (20 seeds) ND
Rheum palmatum <i>Turkish rhubarb</i> . A large rhubarb growing 2 m wide. The leaf stalks are edible like ordinary rhubarb but have a distinct gooseberry flavour.	166N £2.15 (20 seeds) ND
Rhus glabra <i>Smooth sumach</i> . Fruit clusters which are soaked in water to make a lemonade-like drink. (60 seeds)	167 £2.15 WS13+CS13
Rhus typhina <i>Staghorn sumach</i> . Fruit clusters can be steeped in water to make a lemonade-like refreshing drink.	168 £2.15 (60 sds) WS2+CS13
Robinia pseudoacacia <i>Black locust</i> . Bees love the flowers, and the timber is like oak. A Nitrogen fixer.	170 £2.15 (40 seeds) SC
Rosa rubiginosa <i>Sweet briar, Eglantine</i> . The large fruits (hips) are edible, as are the fragrant flower petals (raw in salads). (30 seeds)	171C £2.15 WS13+CS26
Rosa rugosa <i>Ramanas rose</i> . Bears large edible hips. Excellent in hedges and windbreaks, also a soil stabiliser.	172 £2.15 (50 seeds) qCS17
Rosmarinus officinalis <i>Rosemary</i> . Source of the familiar leaves used for flavouring; flowers are edible raw.	172B £2.50 (80 seeds) ND
Rumex 'Schavel' An evergreen sorrel with very nice edible leaves, larger than many sorrel species.	172D £2.15 (50 seeds) ND
Rumex sanguineus <i>Red-leaved dock, Bloodwort</i> . The young leaves make a good cooked vegetable.	172E £2.15 (40 seeds) ND

Ruscus aculeatus <i>Butcher's broom</i> . Has medicinal uses, shoots used for brooms. Sun or shade and any soil.	172H £2.50 (3 seeds) CS8
Sagittaria sagittifolia <i>Arrowhead</i> . Marginal aquatic plant bearing edible tubers in the pond soil.	172G £2.15 (50 seeds) ND
Salvia officinalis <i>Sage</i> . The leaves and flowers are edible as a culinary herb (the flowers are particularly good in salads).	172A £2.15 (20 seeds) ND
Sambucus nigra <i>Elderberry</i> . Edible flowers (raw/in drinks) and black fruits (raw or cooked). Many parts are medicinal. (150 seeds)	173 £2.15 WS13+CS26
Sambucus racemosa <i>Red berried elder</i> . Small tree. Edible flowers and bright scarlet fruits. (150 seeds)	174 £2.15 WS13+CS26
Sanguinaria canadensis <i>Bloodroot</i> . Medicinal roots, red dye from roots, bee plant. Likes shade and a humus-rich soil.	173A £2.15 (8 seeds) CS8
Sanguisorba minor <i>Salad burnet</i> . The young leaves are available all year and are edible in salads with a mild flavour.	173C £2.15 (20 seeds) ND
Sanicula europaea <i>Wood sanicle</i> . All parts are medicinal; a mineral accumulator and ground cover	173B £2.50 (30 seeds) CS8
Saponaria officinalis <i>Soapwort</i> . A ground cover plant, the leaves and roots contain saponins and can be used as soap.	174A £2.15 (25 sds) WS4+CS4
Sassafras albidum <i>Sassafras</i> . The leaves, shoots, and root bark are all used as a flavouring, notably in beers.	174B £2.15 (12 seeds) CS 16
Schisandra chinensis <i>Magnolia vine</i> . Bears scarlet edible fruits. the young leaves are also edible when cooked.	174C £2.15 (25 seeds) CS13
Scirpus lacustris (Schoenoplectus l.) <i>Great bulrush</i> . Edible parts include the young roots and rhizomes, the stem bases, seeds and young shoots. Used for baskets etc.	173M £2.15 (200 seeds) ND
Sedum telephium <i>Orpine</i> . The leaves are edible (raw) - very nice - and the plant makes a good ground cover.	174D £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Sequoia sempervirens <i>Coast redwood</i> . A fibre can be made from the bark, and the timber is extremely durable.	174F £2.15 (50 seeds) CS4
Sequoiadendron giganteum <i>Wellingtonia, Sierra redwood</i> . The timber is extremely durable.	174H £2.15 (50 seeds) CS4
Shepherdia argentea <i>Buffalo berry</i> . An excellent nitrogen-fixing species. The scarlet fruits are edible raw or cooked.	175 £2.15 (40 seeds) CS13
Shepherdia canadensis <i>Russet buffalo berry</i> . An excellent nitrogen-fixing species, produces edible fruits.	175C £2.15 (50 sds) WS4+CS12
Smilacina racemosa <i>False spikenard</i> . Bears very nice edible small fruits - treacle flavoured. Edible young shoots too.	175B £2.15 (15 sds) WS8+CS8
Smilax aspera <i>Sarsaparilla</i> . The young shoots are eaten cooked as a vegetable; the roots are used medicinally.	175E £2.15 (13 dried fruits) ND
Smyrniolum olusatrum <i>Alexanders</i> . The young shoots, leaves, flower buds and roots are all edible, with a celery-like flavour.	175D £2.15 (20 seeds) ND
Solidago canadensis <i>Goldenrod</i> . The flowers are edible in salads and the leaves used to make a tea. All parts medicinal.	175T £2.15 (30 seeds) ND
Sophora japonica <i>Japanese pagoda tree</i> . All parts are used medicinally. The seed pods yield a dye. A useful bee plant.	175F £2.15 (20 seeds) SC
Sorbus aria <i>Whitebeam</i> . Fruits are edible if bletted, frosted or cooked; the fruits are also used medicinally.	175H £2.15 (25 seeds) CS16
Sorbus aucuparia <i>Rowan, Mountain ash</i> . The fruits are edible if cooked (usually made into preserves).	175L £2.15 (100 seeds) CS16
Sorbus domestica <i>Service tree, Checker tree</i> . Large (25 mm, 1") fruits which are edible bletted or cooked.	176 £2.50 (17 seeds) CS 17
Sorbus intermedia <i>Swedish whitebeam</i> . Fruits it produces are edible (may need bletting or frosting). A good bee plant.	176C £2.15 (20 seeds) CS16
Sorbus torminalis <i>Wild service tree</i> . Bears edible sweet russety-brown fruits 12-18 mm across.	177 £2.50 (40 seeds) CS17
Spartium junceum <i>Spanish broom</i> . A nitrogen-fixer; a fibre is made from the stems which is used for rope and fabrics.	177B £2.15 (30 seeds) SC
Staphylea pinnata <i>Bladder nut</i> . Bears edible seeds 1 cm across tasting rather like pistachio nuts. (10 seeds)	177C £2.50 WS22+CS13
Staphylea trifoliata <i>American bladder nut</i> . Bears edible seeds 6 mm across tasting rather like pistachio nuts. (20 seeds)	177F £2.50 WS17+CS13

Tanacetum parthenium <i>Feverfew</i> . A well-known medicinal herb. The flower buds have insecticidal qualities.	177Q £2.15 (200 seeds) ND
Tanacetum vulgare <i>Tansy</i> . Used to attract predators of a number of insect pests - good under fruit trees.	177P £2.15 (200 seeds) ND
Taxodium distichum <i>Swamp cypress</i> . Has exceptionally durable timber which is highly valued in wet conditions.	177S £2.15 (5 seeds) CS4
Taxus baccata <i>Yew</i> . The seeds are poisonous but the red flesh around them is sweet and edible. (35 seeds)	177R £2.15 WS20+CS50
Thalictrum minus Makes quite a good ground cover plant; the leaves and roots are medicinal.	177V £2.15 (50 seeds) ND
Thuja occidentalis <i>American arbor-vitae, White cedar</i> . Young shoots are used to make a tea; also medicinally.	177T £2.15 (150 seeds) CS4
Thuja plicata <i>Western Red cedar</i> . A large, evergreen tree, the timber is highly valued and durable, used for roofing shingles, exterior boarding, etc.	177W £2.15 (100 seeds) CS4
Thymus serpyllum <i>Wild thyme</i> . Leaves are used for flavouring. A good bee plant and ground cover for rocky sites.	177Z £2.15 (150 seeds) ND
Thymus vulgaris <i>Thyme</i> . The leaves are used as a flavouring, and the leaves and flowering shoots medicinally.	178A £2.15 (300 seeds) ND
Tiarella cordifolia <i>Foam flower, Cool wort</i> . A good ground cover plant; the roots, leaves and stems are used medicinally.	177X £2.15 (50 seeds) ND
Tilia cordata <i>Small leaved lime</i> . The young leaves are edible (raw); flowers are used to make a tea; and seeds are edible. (40 seeds)	178 £2.15 WS13+CS26
Tilia platyphyllos <i>Large leaved lime</i> The young leaves are edible (raw); flowers are used to make a tea. (40 seeds)	179 £2.15 WS26+CS26
Tilia tomentosa <i>Silver lime</i> . Young leaves are edible raw or cooked, and the flowers used to make a tea. (25 seeds)	179C £2.15 WS26+CS26
Toona sinensis <i>Chinese cedar</i> . Cultivated in China for its edible young shoots and leaves which are cooked.	179D £2.15 (35 seeds) CS8
Tsuga heterophylla <i>Western hemlock</i> . A major forestry tree, with the timber used for all construction purposes etc.	180E £2.50 (150 seeds) CS4
Ulex europaeus <i>Gorse, Furze, Whin</i> Good dyes are obtained from the flowers; an excellent nurse or windbreak shrub.	180C £2.15 (50 seeds) SC
Ulmus glabra <i>Wych elm, Scotch elm</i> . Best known for its durable timber, especially in contact with water.	180G £2.15 (30 seeds) ND
Ulmus pumila <i>Siberian elm</i> . The young leaves and buds, and immature fruits are edible. The wood is very decay-resistant.	180F £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Vaccinium myrtillus <i>Bilberry, Whortleberry</i> . Bears sweet-acid edible fruits, 12 mm (0.5") across; bee plant.	180M £3.50 (500 seeds) CS16
Valeriana officinalis <i>Valerian</i> . A well-known and frequently used medicinal plant, sometimes commercially cultivated.	180P £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Viburnum opulus <i>Guelder rose, Cranberry bush, Cramp bark</i> . Bright red fruits which are edible cooked. The fruits and bark are used medicinally. (50 seeds)	183 £2.15 (50 sd) WS17+CS9
Viburnum trilobum <i>American cranberry bush, Highbush cranberry</i> . Fruits made into a cranberry jelly typr preserve. (20 seeds)	184 £2.15 WS17+CS13
Viola odorata <i>Sweet violet</i> . The leaves, flower buds and flowers are all edible raw; a ground cover plant.	184A £2.15 (50 seeds) ND
Vitex agnus-castus <i>Chaste tree</i> . The fruits and seeds are used as a pepper substitute and the leaves as a spice.	184C £2.15 (100 seeds) ND
Wisteria sinensis <i>Chinese wisteria</i> . A fibre, paper and cloth can be made from the bark. Used as a screening vine.	184L £2.50 (10 seeds) SC
Yucca baccata <i>Spanish bayonet</i> . The tough leaves can be used for basketry and to make a fibre, also used as twine.	184N £2.15 (7 seeds) SC
Zanthoxylum alatum <i>Nepal pepper</i> . The seeds are peppery and can be used as a spice and pepper substitute.	185 £2.15 (20 seeds) CS17
Zanthoxylum schinifolium <i>Szechuan pepper</i> . The leaves can be used as a flavouring, the fruits as a spice.	187B £2.15 (20 seeds) CS13
Ziziphus jujuba <i>Chinese date, Jujube</i> . Bears edible fruits which are cherry to plum sized and very sweet.	188 £2.50 (5 seeds) ND

Publications - Ordering information

Books and Agroforestry News can be sent world-wide. Postage is 25% of books/DVD total for UK orders (minimum £3.50), 40% for EC & European orders (minimum £3.50) and 60% for overseas orders (minimum £3.50). Please send payment in Sterling only.

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

How to Grow Perennial Vegetables

By Martin Crawford

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

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

Creating a Forest Garden

By Martin Crawford

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

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

A Forest Garden Year DVD

Green Books. ISBN 1-900322-61-7. 49 minutes. **£14.95.**

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

Fruits

Blackberries and Raspberries

A5, 48 pages. **£10.00**

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

Cherries: Production and Culture

A5, 52 pages **£10.00**

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

Currants and Gooseberries

A5, 48 pages **£10.00**

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

Nutshell Guide to Growing Figs - Clive Simms

36 pages **£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

A5, 56 pages. **£10.00**

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

Nutshell Guide to Growing Grapes - Clive Simms

£3.50

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

Directory of Pear Cultivars

A4, 100 pages. **£12.00.**

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

Peaches and Apricots

£10.00.

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

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

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

Nuts

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

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

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

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

Nutshell Guide to Growing Hazelnuts - Clive Simms. **£3.50.**

For beginners to growing hazels, Clive Simms' new guide is an excellent introduction to all aspects of hazel cultivation. Includes a brief guide to suitable varieties, also harvesting and storing nuts finishes this short but impressive guide.

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

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

Nutshell Guide to Growing Walnuts - Clive Simms **£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

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

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

Temperate Agroforestry Systems - Andrew Gordon & Steven NewmanCAB International. **£39.95**

This book explores the history, development and current state of agroforestry in North America, New Zealand, Australia, China and Europe. Agroforestry systems are widespread and are shown to be economically, environmentally and agronomically effective.

Agroforestry for Soil Management - Anthony Young 328 pp. **£35.00.**

This book shows, by reviewing the vast amount of agroforestry and soil research in recent 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.

The Woodland Way - Ben Law. **£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 **£10.95**

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

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

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

Books about other useful plants

Bamboos A5, 48 pages. **£10.00.**

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

Ground cover plants

£12.00.

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

Nitrogen-fixing Plants for Temperate Climates

£12.00.

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

Plants for hedging

£10.00.

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

Plants for basketry

£10.00.

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

Bee Plants

111 pages. **£12.00.**

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

Dye Plants

69 pages. **£12.00.**

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

Timber Trees for Temperate Climates

91 pages. **£12.00.**

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

Edible & useful plants

Edible Plants for Temperate Climates

218 pages. **£25.00.**

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

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

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

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

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. Includes siting details and performance indicators.

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. 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) 101 pages. **£12.00.**

Volume 1a: Trees (alphabetical) 85 pages. **£12.00.**

Volume 2: Shrubs (classified by size) 105 pages. **£12.00.**

Volume 2a: Shrubs (alphabetical) 86 pages. **£12.00.**

Volume 3: Perennials 85 pages. **£12.00.**

Volume 4: Annuals & biennials 59 pages. **£12.00.**

Volume 5: Algae, fungi & lichens 60 pages. **£12.00.**

Volume 6: Climbers 22 pages. **£10.00.**

Volume 7: Bulbs, roots and tubers 51 pages. **£12.00.**

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

Fruits

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S34	Juniperus: The junipers. (V10/3). £1.50.
S46	Lime bast cordage. (V13/3). £1.00
S52	Lindera benzoin – spice bush (V14/4). £1.00
S54	Lupinus – the lupins (V15/3). £1.50.
S51	Malva: the mallows (V14/4). £1.00
S60	Matteuccia – Ostrich fern. (V16/3). £1.50
S57	Mentha – mint species (V15/4). £2.00
S44	Metasequoia glyptostroboides – dawn redwood (V12/4). £1.00
S18	Mycorrhizas. (V4/4). £1.00
S21	Myrica species – Bayberries. (V6/1). £1.00
S20	Panax spp. – Ginseng. (V5/3). £1.00
S61	Paulownia (V17/1). £1.00
S12	Phormium tenax – New Zealand flax. (V14/4). £1.50
S28	Populus: The poplars (V 8/4). £2.00.
S40	Pueraria lobata – Kudzu. (V11/3). £1.00
S26	Rhus species – the Sumachs. (V8/2). £1.50
S08	Robinia pseudoacacia – Black locust. (V2/3). £1.00
S53	Rumex – docks and sorrels. (V15/3). £1.00
S55	Sedum – the stonecrops. (V15/3). £1.50
S39	Sequoia: The North American Redwoods (V11/2). £1.50
S16	Soap plants. (V4/3). £1.00
S13	Sorbus aucuparia – Rowan. (V3/2). £1.00
S35	Strawberries. (V10/3). £1.50
S10	Sycamore. (V3/1). £1.00
S49	Taxodium distichum – Swamp cypress. (V14/1). £1.00
S43	Taxus – the yews (V12/2). £1.50
S15	Taxus baccata – Yew. (V4/2). £1.00
S04	Tilia cordata – Small leaved lime. (V1/4). £1.00
S23	Tilia platyphyllos – Large leaved lime. (V6/2). £1.00
S64	Toona sinensis – the Chinese toon. (V18/3). £1.50
S09	Ulmus glabra – Wych elm. (V2/4). £1.00
S45	Urtica dioica – the nettle. (V13/3). £1.00
S36	Viburnums. (V10/4). £1.50.
S63	Viola – the violets (V17/2). £1.50
S29	Vitex agnus castus – Chaste tree. (V9/2). £1.00
S01	Zanthoxylum spp. – temperate pepper trees. (V14/4). £1.50
S65	Zingiber mioga – a hardy ginger. (V18/3). £1.50

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 7subscription 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.) A full list of the contents of back issues can be viewed online at <http://www.agroforestry.co.uk/publorders.html>

Parafilm[®] grafting tape

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

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

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

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

Price per roll (90 ft long = approx 300 grafts): £9.00 including postage to the UK/EU

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.

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).

Delivery to your address is covered by our Delivery terms (see elsewhere for rates), despatch normally being by carrier or by post for smaller parcels. In all cases, carriage is at the Purchaser's risk. In particular, if goods are left with customer's instructions without a signature then we will accept no claims for loss, damages etc.

Plants and other items will be packed carefully before despatch but **customers are requested to note that our responsibility actually ends when parcels are handed to the carrier**. This is because items are considered as sold when they leave our premises, even though we arrange carriage on customers' behalf. Consequently, any claims arising from loss, delay or damage in transit must be made against the Carrier - but we can attend to this on customers' behalf, though it is essential that any damage to or loss from a parcel must be notified within 3 days of arrival. **Please note that while risk in the goods passes to the customer at the moment of despatch, title to the goods remains with the Agroforestry Research Trust ("The Trust") until full payment has been received.**

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.

All the plants and seeds in this catalogue/web site are offered subject to remaining unsold. If an item is sold out, we will not substitute another species or variety without customers' instructions. The prices quoted are correct at the time of going to press / latest update, but we reserve the right to make adjustments as necessary. All prices quoted are nett and inclusive of VAT.

All customers are requested to enclose payment with order. Otherwise we will send an invoice and require payment before goods are despatched.

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.

Courses & tours with Martin Crawford

- Director of the Agroforestry Research Trust

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

Forest Gardening

2013 dates 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 weekend 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.

Advanced Forest Gardening

2013 dates to be announced – please refer to website or contact us

A weekend 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.

Growing Nut Crops

13-14.1.1 October 2012

2013 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.

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 £3-5 normally applies. **Numbers are limited to 25: please email to book places.**

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

