

# Shrubs planted in the Edible woodland

## Gooseberry



The gooseberry is a straggling shrub growing to 1–3 metres (3–10 feet) tall, the branches being thickly set with sharp spines. Plant bare-rooted bushes by spreading their roots out in the hole, covering with well-conditioned soil & firm the soil down around the roots. Keep plants well watered until established, and cover the soil around them with a 5cm to 7.5cm mulch of compost or bark.

## Aronia



Also known as “black chokeberry,” a common name used by fruit sellers the berries. Aronia is a woody perennial shrub in the rosaceae family that is native to the eastern United States. Aronia is Extremely hardy, and produce about two pounds of berries per bush when planted at eight feet apart. By the third year after planting, berry production is about 3 to 5 pounds of fruit per plant.

2

## Darwin's barberry (*Berberis darwinii*)



*B. darwinii* is a dense, medium-sized evergreen shrub, with dark glossy green, broadly oblong, sparsely-spined leaves, and drooping racemes of rich orange flowers, tinged red in bud, followed by blue-black edible berries & Bee plant.

## Elaeagnus

### Currants- White, Red & Black

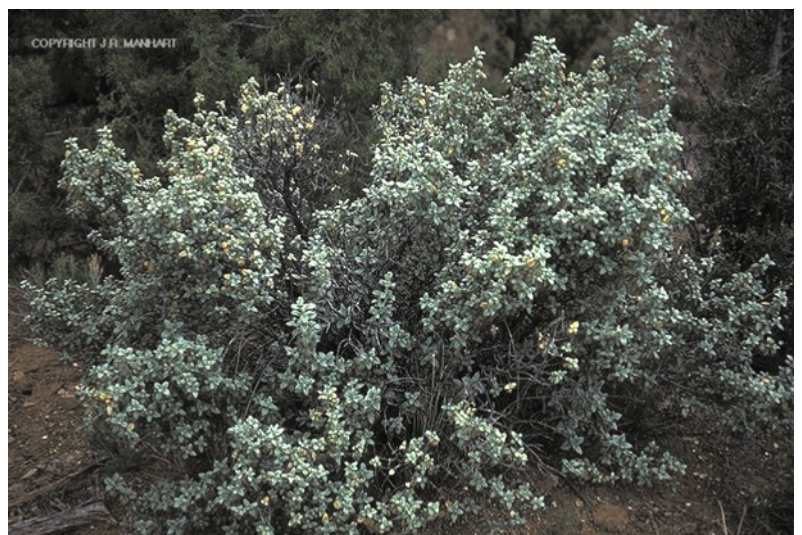


Mulch all currants with compost after planting & in late winter to suppress weeds. Avoid hoeing near the base of the bush because the hoe might cut through new shoots developing at the base of the plant. Prune blackcurrants when dormant – from late autumn to



(Autumn olive) is deciduous with a dense branch structure that means these acts as a wind break even in the winter. It has edible fruit and is a nitrogen-fixing plant, so frequent pruning back and leaving leaves & twigs is good maintenance procedure (chop & drop). It grows to 4 metres high.

### Buffalo Berry (Shepherdia argentea)



Buffalo berry (Shepherdia argentea) is a thorny deciduous shrub, with silvery leaves, white stems, and as it gets older, red berries in a wall of thorns. Likes full sun, moderate water, tolerant of cold, wind, alkaline soil, and standing water. Frankia bacteria live in association with Shepherdia (on roots) and are nitrogen fixing, an ideal wildlife plant, and a significant nitrogen source for the habitat. Shepherdia argentea tolerates alkaline soil, no drainage and seasonal