

Table 1

Common Name	Genus	Species	Preferred Variety	Type (A/P/Bi)	Native	Zone(s)	Height	Width	Leaf	Leaf Color	Bloom Description	Bloom Time	Fruit	Fruit Ripening/Seed Saving	Architecture	Sun	Soil	Moisture	pH	Propagation	Harvesting	Uses	Notes/Habitats	Photo1	Photo2	Photo3
fern, ostrich	<i>Matteuccia</i>	<i>struthiopteris</i>		P	Y	3-7	3-6'	5-8'	deciduous	green	n/a				clump-forming, upright to arching, rhizomatous	Part shade to full shade	tolerates clay soil	medium to wet		Division during the dormant season between October and March[1]. Larger clumps can be replanted direct into their permanent positions, though it is best to pot up smaller clumps and grow them on in a cold frame until they are rooting well. Plant them out in the spring.	Harvest young fronds before they fully unfurl	Landscape Uses:Border, Container, Specimen, Woodland garden. Plants make a good ground cover[200] when spaced about 60cm apart each way[208]. They spread slowly and the fronds tend to die off earlier in the autumn than most ferns. Young fronds are edible cooked or raw.				
angelica, garden	<i>Angelica</i>	<i>archangelica</i>	"garden"	Bi	non	4-8	3-6'	2-4'	deciduous	celery green	greenish-white	June-Aug	showy	flowers and seeds in the second year, in fall		It can be grown in semi-shade or no shade	Suitable for: light (sandy), medium (loamy) and heavy (clay) soils.	prefers moist soil; do not let soil dry out	Suitable pH: acid, neutral and basic (alkaline) soils and can grow in very acid soils.	Although by nature biennial, the plants are reliably perennial if they are prevented from setting seed. Plants may be grown from seed and may self-seed in optimum growing conditions if spent flower umbels are not removed. May also be propagated by root cuttings taken in the second year. Space new plants 4-6' apart in the landscape.		Edible Parts: Leaves ; Root ; Seed ; Stem .Edible Uses: Condiment . Attracts insects	The flowers are hermaphrodite (have both male and female organs) and are pollinated by Insects.The plant is self-fertile. It is noted for attracting wildlife.			
chokeberry, black	<i>Aronia</i>	<i>melanocarpa</i>	"nero"	P	Y	3-8	3-6'	3-6'	deciduous	glossy elliptic to obovate dark green leaves	white	May	black autumn berry; turns purplish-red in the fall	ripens Oct-Dec	open, upright, spreading, somewhat rounded but leggy, suckering, deciduous shrub	It can grow in semi-shade (light woodland) or no shade.	Suitable for: light (sandy), medium (loamy) and heavy (clay) soils and prefers well-drained soil.	It prefers dry or moist soil.	Suitable pH: acid, neutral and basic (alkaline) soils.	Seed - best sown as soon as it is ripe in pots outdoors or in a cold frame[113]. Pre-soak stored seed overnight and then cold stratify for 3 months at 2°C[113]. The seed germinates in 1 - 3 months at 15°C[134]. When large enough to handle, prick the seedlings out into individual pots and grow them on in a cold frame for their first winter. Plant out in late spring. Cuttings of half-ripe wood, July/August in a frame[113]. Division of suckers in the dormant season[200].	The fruit should be fully ripe before being eaten and is best after a frost or two[K].	Edible Parts: Fruit , cooked. Edible Uses: Pectin ; Pectin . 'Nero' has fruits twice the size of the species with a vitamin C content of 15 - 30 mg (per 100g?). Other cultivars developed mainly for their ornamental value include 'Viking' with extra large berries and 'Aron' with numerous large berries	The flowers are hermaphrodite (have both male and female organs) and are pollinated by Insects. It is native to low woods, swamps, bogs and moist thickets but occasionally to dry upland areas. 'Nero' has fruits twice the size of the species with a vitamin C content of 15 - 30 mg (per 100g?).			
elderberry, american	<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>canadensis</i>		P	Y	3-9	5-8'	5-8'	deciduous		white	June-July	dark purple-black berry, 3-5mm diameter	Seed Collection: Collect seeds as soon as the fruits ripen and turn dark blue. Clean seeds to avoid fermentation. Air dry two days before storing in sealed, refrigerated containers.	Tall shrub; Many long stems arise from the base, arching at the top.	part shade	Tolerates a wide range of soils, but prefers moist, humusy ones.	wet	slightly acidic	Propagation is quickest from cuttings. Roots easily from softwood cuttings taken from one-year-old (juvenile) seedlings. For elderberry seeds to germinate they must be pretreated. Untreated, fall-sown seeds will not germinate until the second year. Seed Treatment: Scarify in sulfuric acid for 10-20 minutes followed immediately by stratification in moist peat at 36-40 degrees for two months	harvest drooping clusters of berries just before soft and dark (to get them before the birds do); birds will eat the berries as soon as they are blackened/soft/ripe.	The berries and flowers are edible, but other parts of the plant are poisonous, containing toxic calcium oxalate crystals. Various medicinal uses; fruits infused in syrup for immunity and colds. Landscape specimen, shrub borders, screens, backgrounds, stream/pond peripheries or low spots. Good sprawling hedge.	Individual plants are very short-lived, however root masses produce new shoots. Provides Nesting Materials/ Structure for Native Bees; Supports Conservation Biological Control			