

Hedge plants zone 6

Hedging plants divide heavily when pruned, and can grow dense. Ideally animals can do this pruning for you by browsing the leaves and young stems.

Choice

The hawthorns.

Crataegus spp. Canadian and Chinese species tend to have better fruit than European ones. Easily grown from seed or cloned from cuttings.

Alpine currant

Ribes alpinum Grows up to 5 feet with edible berries. Bees love it. A thick hedge. May carry a disease fatal to some white pines.

*Forsythia

Easy to clone and very available. A thick hedge. Invasive potential especially near open water.

Hazel

Corylus spp

All hazelnuts can be trimmed and coppiced and will still produce nuts.

Tilia, Linden, basswood:

A broadleaf tree that can be coppiced to any height. Edible leaves by animals and people. Tilia suckers. Flowers are loved by bees and used as herbal tea.

Mulberry

Morus alba, *Morus nigra*

A broadleaf tree that can get tall and can equally be coppiced. Leaves and fruit edible to animals and people.

Cedar:

Thuja spp

Trimmable, grows from cuttings, non-toxic. It may not like very acid exposure to the South and Eastern shore and prefers limestone.

Dogwoods

Cornus spp

water-loving, very easy to clone, with attractive red or yellow bark in winter. . rnelian . Buffalo berry has edible fruit

Elm

Ulmus spp

Edible leaves and bark to animals and humans. A very tall tree that can be coppiced to any height

Viburnums: wild raisin, highbush cranberry, Nannyberry

High bush cranberry is very easy to start from seed, native, with edible fruit.

*potential for invasiveness outside of its native range

Other options I do not have experience with personally

**Baccharis halimifolia* (windbreak, salt tolerant, might be toxic to animals, seeds are toxic to humans, Native and regionally rare, ornamental, Monarch butterfly support)

Osage orange Quite tall with wicked thorns. Very hard, rot resistant lumber

Poncirus trifolata Bitter orange Wicked thorns with edible fruit, a cold-hardy rootstock to other citrus, we are still working on getting one hardy to Nova Scotia

**Carragana arborescens* (Nitrogen fixer)

Marsh elder *Iva frutescens*

Berberis canadense (rocky slopes, host to Wheat Rust disease, native to Appalachia)

Cercocarpus Chapparral mountain mahogany (native to West North America, Nitrogen fixer)

Clethra

Carolina allspice *Calycanthus floridus* (poisonous fruit)

Eleagnus commutata wolfwillow (Nitrogen fixer)

Eleagnus orientalis Tribesond date (Nitrogen fixer)

Rose of Sharon *Hibiscus syriacus* Edible flowers, the only hibiscus hardy to our zone.

Ilex canadense Canada holly or water holly. Acid and standing water tolerant Attractive berries that persist all winter are poisonous and best left for the birds. Native.

Ilex vomitoria Yaupon holly (due to a stenographic error it does not cause vomiting, it is a coffee substitute and is the only caffeine containing plant hardy to our zone)

Goji berry

Mahonia (needs absolutely full shade. contains antibiotic berberine like *Hydrastis goldenseal* does)

Myrica Sweet bay (native, nitrogen fixing, acid tolerant, to 6 feet)

Comptonia peregrina Sweet fern (native, nitrogen fixing, acid tolerant, you can make a nice tea of the leaves.)

Philadelphus coronarius mock orange

Bush cherry species (Nanking, damson, Romeo and Juliet etc)

Beach plum *Prunus maritima* A suckering shrub that produces plums. They are adapted to sand dune ecologies, salt tolerant, suckering, and probably a little more resistant to the plum branch deforming fungus that afflicts our commercial plums.

Rowan berry, mountain ash *Sorbus*

flowering currant, red currant

Rosa rugosa

Shepherdia buffaloberry

Haskap

Manitoba maple

Jujube *Ziziphus jujuba*

Willow

*potential for invasiveness outside of its native range