

*Remember that getting outside to garden for at least 15 min day is important for health and a sense of well-being — we need that Vitamin D and the exercise.*

### **Winter berries**

Nandina domestica

Pyracantha graberi

Berberis thunbergii

Cotoneaster

Heteromeles arbutifolia Toyon

Rugosa roses-- hips are bright, good for tea — high Vit. C

Skimmia (*Skimmia japonica* or *S. reevesiana*)

### **Great bark**

Salix contorta

Dogwoods: 1. Cornus alba 'Sibirica' 2. Cornus alba 'Elegantissima' 'Ivory Halo' 3. Cornus alba

'Spaethii' 4. Cornus Sanguinea 'Blood Twig' 5. Cornus Stolonifera 'Red Osier'.

Arctostaphylos canescens, Hoary manzanita three to six feet high. It has dark reddish-brown bark and white, or light pink, flowers. Arctostaphylos Columbiana, Hairy Manzanita varies in height anywhere from 3 to 10 feet high. It has dark reddish-brown bark and white flowers. It is named for the fuzzy hairs on young stems and leaves. It grows in clay soil as well as dry rock slopes.

Acer palmatum — Beni Kawa and others

Crataegus x lavalleyi Lavalley Hawthorn- interesting shreddy bark

### **Foliage**

Artemisia schmidtiana Silver foliage on low plant, good texture

*Nandina* Harbour Dwarf. It branches from the ground and forms a dense mound 2 to 3 feet tall and slightly wider. It has a reddish-purple color in the winter and will fruit at maturity. Gulf Stream is a great variety with good, intensely red winter color that turns a metallic blue-green in the summer. It grows to about 2 1/2 feet tall in a compact mound.

Berberis thunbergii brilliant fall color, drops by mid fall

Hydrangea quercifolia — oakleaf hydrangea, 4 to 6 feet in height with an equal spread. The foliage is a deep green in summer turning to red, orange- brown, and purple in autumn. Foliage persists through most winters

*Peiris variagata*

### **Flowers**

*Helleborus niger* Christmas rose

Cyclamen

Primroses

Stock — fragrant annual

Pansies, Violet — many violets are fragrant

*Lonicera fragrantissimum* — Winter honeysuckle

*Chaenomeles* — Flowering quince

*Camellia sasanqua*

## **Lighting**

Low voltage is best — increases safety, can accent structural features such as trees with great bark; — need to use low voltage and be aware that bright lights ( including street light) can prevent trees and shrubs for going into necessary dormancy periods — which can affect leafing and blooming times. [http://www.nightscaping.com/index\\_home.htm](http://www.nightscaping.com/index_home.htm) has some great photos.

## **Edibles**

Lettuce ‘Red Sails’ (1985), ‘Buttercrunch’ (1963), ‘Ruby’ (1958), and ‘Salad Bowl’ (1952). Romaines can take the cold; try ‘Rouge d’Hiver’ and ‘Freckles’ for good color. Mix in some ‘Lollo Rossa,’ ‘Arctic King,’ ‘Winter Marvel,’ and ‘North Pole’ for an outstanding winter collection.

Herbs — thymes, rosemary, sage, oregano, bay, mints

Feijoa sellowiana Pineapple guava — fruit is ripe in Dec.

Citrus — One of the BEST — Fuit ripens in winter and early spring

Chard — red seems to hold up the best for color

Spinach

Carrots

Beets

Onions

Peas

Sugar-snap peas