

American Mountainash

Sorbus americana



ZONE: 2-5 TYPE: Oval, Flowering, Ornamental
HEIGHT: 10-30' EXPOSURE: Full Sun to Partial Shade
SPREAD: 15' GROWTH RATE: Slow
SOILS: Prefers moist, well-drained soil. Grows best in acidic, loamy, sandy, well-drained, wet, and clay soils.

DESCRIPTION:

- The American mountainash is a delightful little tree – whether in a yard, a park, or a forest setting. The dark green foliage is fernlike and creates a striking contrast with the showy cream-white flowers of spring and the bright clusters of orange-red berries that persist from summer through winter. It puts on a spectacular show of color in the fall.

Its four-season beauty, tolerance of frigid temperatures, and easy-to-grow, carefree nature make it an excellent landscape choice for colder regions. Bird enthusiasts flock to this tree as the berries attract many different kinds of birds.

WILDLIFE VALUE:

- This tree is an important source of food for many small birds and mammals including catbirds, thrushes and waxwings. Other wildlife attracted to the tree include butterflies, bees, and larger mammals such as moose. The fruit persists through winter and has been known to intoxicate birds after it ferments in a few fall frosts.

HISTORY / LORE / USE:

- The American mountainash was first cultivated in 1811. The bark was used as an anti-malarial medicine by pioneer doctors because of its close resemblance to the quinine tree. It has been referred to as a variety of different names in literature: Rowantree, rowan berry, roundwood, mountain sumac, winetree, dogberry, service tree, wild ash, quickbeam, Indian mozemite, missey-moosey, and mose-misse.

MOISTURE:

- Moist, well-drained

LEAVES:

- Features dark green leaves up to 12" long with 11-17 alternate, compound leaflets that are oblong or spear-shaped and 1½ -4" in length. It puts on a spectacular fall show with foliage turning yellow, orange, and reddish-purple.

FLOWER COLOR:

- Produces dense showy clusters of creamy white flowers that are somewhat fragrant in late spring/early summer.

FRUIT DESCRIPTION:

- Yields clusters of small, red or orange-red fruit that are berry-like and approximately 3/8" in diameter. They ripen into very showy fruit in autumn and persist into the winter.

Source for this information: www.arborday.com

Sorbus aucuparia

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Sorbus aucuparia, commonly called **rowan** and **mountain-ash**, is a species of deciduous tree or shrub in the rose family. It is a highly variable species, and botanists have used different definitions of the species to include or exclude trees native to certain areas; a recent definition^[1] includes trees native to most of Europe and parts of Asia, as well as northern Africa. The range extends from Madeira and Iceland to Russia and northern China. Unlike many plants with similar distributions, it is not native to Japan.^[1]

S. aucuparia has a slender trunk with smooth bark, a loose and roundish crown, and its leaves are pinnate in pairs of leaflets on a central vein with a terminal leaflet. It blossoms from May to June in dense corymbs of small yellowish white flowers and develops small red pomes as fruit that ripen from August to October and are eaten by many bird species. The plant is undemanding and frost hardy and colonizes disrupted and inaccessible places as a short-lived pioneer species.

Fruit and foliage of *S. aucuparia* have been used by humans in the creation of dishes and beverages, as a folk medicine, and as fodder for livestock. Its tough and flexible wood has traditionally been used for woodworking. It is planted to fortify soil in mountain regions or as an ornamental tree and has several cultivars.

Contents

- 1 Names
- 2 Description
- 3 Distribution and habitat
- 4 Ecology
- 5 Usage
- 6 Mythology and customs
- 7 Footnotes
- 8 References
- 9 External links

Names

The binomial name *Sorbus aucuparia* is composed of the Latin words *sorbus* for service tree and *aucuparia*, which derives from the words *avis* for "bird" and *capere* for "catching" and describes the use of the fruit of *S. aucuparia* as bait for fowling.^[2] The plant is commonly known as **rowan** and **mountain-ash**,^[3] and has also been called **Amur mountain-ash**, **European mountain-ash**, **quick beam**, **quickbeam**, or **rowan-berry**.^[4] The names rowan and mountain ash may

Sorbus aucuparia



A roadside tree with fruit in Ireland

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Rosids
Order:	Rosales
Family:	Rosaceae
Genus:	<i>Sorbus</i>
Subgenus:	<i>Sorbus</i>
Section:	<i>Sorbus</i>
Species:	<i>S. aucuparia</i>

Binomial name

Sorbus aucuparia

L.



Distribution map

be applied to other species in *Sorbus* subgenus *Sorbus*, and mountain ash may be used for several other distantly related trees. The species is unrelated to the true ash trees (genus *Fraxinus*), which also carry pinnate leaves or the species *Eucalyptus regnans*, also called mountain ash, native to Tasmania and Victoria in southeastern Australia.^[5] *S. aucuparia* was previously categorized as *Pyrus aucuparia*.^[6] The author citation *Sorbus aucuparia* L. belongs to Carl Linnaeus.

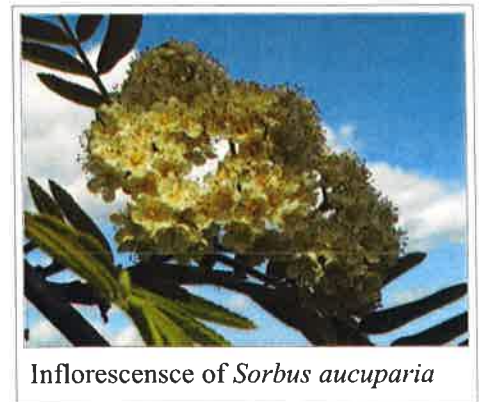
Description

Sorbus aucuparia occurs as a tree or shrub that grows up to between 5 and 15 m in height.^[7] The crown is loose and roundish or irregularly shaped but wide and the plant often grows multiple trunks.^{[8][9]} A trunk is slender and cylindrical and reaches up to 40 cm in diameter, and the branches stick out and are slanted upwards.^[2] The bark of a young *S. aucuparia* is yellowish gray and gleaming and becomes gray-black with lengthwise cracks in advanced age; it descales in small flakes.^{[3][9]} Lenticels in the bark are elongated and colored a bright ochre.^[10] The plant does not often grow older than 80 years and is one of the shortest-lived trees in temperate climate.^{[9][11]} Wood of *S. aucuparia* has a wide reddish white sapwood and a light brown to reddish brown heartwood. It is diffuse-porous, flexible, elastic, and tough, but not durable, with a density of 600 to 700 kg/m³ in a dried state.^[3] The roots of *S. aucuparia* grow wide and deep, and the plant is capable of root sprouting and can regenerate after coppicing.^[2]

The compound leaves are pinnate with 4 to 9 pairs of leaflets on either side of a terete central vein and with a terminal leaflet.^[3] There are paired leaf-like stipules at the base of the petiole.^[12] The leaves are up to 20 cm long, 8 to 12 cm wide, and arranged in an alternate leaf pattern on a branch,^[2] distinguishing them from those of ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*, which are opposite and without stipules. The leaflets are elongated-lanceolate in shape, 2 to 6 cm long, and 1 to 2.5 cm wide with a sharply serrated edge, and have short stems or sit close to the central vein except for the outermost leaflet.^[13] Leaflets are covered in gray-silvery hairs after sprouting but become mostly bare after they unfold.^[14] Their upper side is dark green and their underside is a grayish green and felted. Young leaflets smell like marzipan when brayed.^{[14][15]} The leaflets are asymmetrical at the bottom.^[9] *S. aucuparia* foliage grows in May and turns yellow in autumn or a dark red in dry locations.^{[2][16]}

Buds of *S. aucuparia* are often longer than 1 cm and have flossy to felted hairs.^[9] These hairs, which disappear over time, cover dark brown to black bud scales.^[17] The terminal buds are oval and pointed and larger than axillary buds, which are narrow, oval and pointed, close to the twig, and often curved towards it.^{[10][17]}

S. aucuparia is monoecious.^[15] It reaches maturity at age 10 and carries ample fruit almost every year.^[2] The plant flowers from May to June (on occasion again in September) in many yellowish white corymbs that contain about 250 flowers.^{[8][18][19]} The corymbs are large, upright, and bulging.^[20] The flowers are between 8 and 10 mm in diameter and have five small, yellowish green, and triangular sepals that are covered in hairs or bare.^{[3][19]} The five round or oval petals are yellowish white and the flower has up to 25 stamens fused with the corolla to form a hypanthium and an ovary with two to five styles; the style is fused with the receptacle.^{[3][20]} Flowers of *S. aucuparia* have an unpleasant trimethylamine smell.^[15] Their nectar is high in fructose and glucose.^[19]



Inflorescence of *Sorbus aucuparia*

Its fruit are round pomes between 8 and 10 mm in diameter that ripen from August to October.^[15] The fruit are green before they ripen and then typically turn from orange or scarlet in color. The sepals persist as a black, five-pointed star on the ripe fruit.^{[2][21]} A corymb carries 80 to 100 pomes.^[22] A pome contains a star-shaped ovary with two to five locules each containing one or two flat, narrow, and pointed reddish seeds.^{[3][19]} The flesh of the fruit contains carotenoids, citric acid, malic acid, parasorbic acid, pectin, provitamin A, sorbitol, tannin, and vitamin C.^[23] The seeds contain glycoside.^[24]

S. aucuparia has a chromosome number of $2n=34$.^[25]

Distribution and habitat

Sorbus aucuparia is found in five subspecies:^{[19][26]}

- *Sorbus aucuparia* subsp. *aucuparia*: found in most of the species' range, less in the South
- *Sorbus aucuparia* subsp. *fenekiana* (Georgiev & Stoj.): has thin, sparsely hairy leaflets and depressed-globose fruit, restricted to Bulgaria
- *Sorbus aucuparia* subsp. *glabrata* (Wimm. & Grab.): less hairy, found in Northern Europe and Central European mountains
- *Sorbus aucuparia* subsp. *praemorsa* (Guss.): has hairy leaflets and ovoid fruit, found in Southern Italy, Sicily, and Corsica
- *Sorbus aucuparia* subsp. *sibirica* (Hedl.): nearly hairless, found in North Eastern Russia



Sorbus aucuparia growing with Mountain Pine in the Italian Alps

It can be found in almost all of Europe and the Caucasus up to Northern Russia and Siberia, but it is not native to Southern Spain, Southern Greece, Sardinia, the Balearic Islands, the Azores, and the Faroe Islands.^{[26][27]} The species was introduced as an ornamental species in North America.^[26] It is widespread from plains to mountains up to the tree line where it grows as the only deciduous tree species among krummholz.^[2] In the Alps it grows at elevations of up to 2000 m.^[8] *S. aucuparia* appears north of the boreal forest at the arctic tree line; in Norway, it is found up to the 71st parallel north.^{[3][26]} It has naturalized in America from Washington to Alaska and eastward in Canada and the northeast of the US very successfully.

S. aucuparia is an undemanding species and can withstand shade.^[3] It is frost hardy and can tolerate winter dryness and a brief growing season.^[28] The plant is also resistant to air pollution, wind, and snow pressure.^{[29][30]} *S. aucuparia* mostly grows on soil that is moderately dry to moderately damp, acidic, low on nutrients, sandy, and loose.^[17] It often grows in stony soil or clay soil, but also sandy soil or wet peat.^[2] The plant grows best on fresh, loose, and fertile soil, prefers average humidity, and does not tolerate saline soil or waterlogging.^{[3][17][31]} It can be found in light woodland of all kinds and as a pioneer species over fallen dead trees or in clearcuttings, and at the edge of forests or at the sides of roads.^[2] Seeds of *S. aucuparia* germinate easily, so the plant may appear on inaccessible rock, ruins, branch forks, or on hollow trees.^[2]

The tallest *S. aucuparia* in the United Kingdom stands in the Chiltern Hills in South East England. This exceptional specimen is 28 m tall and has a trunk diameter of 56 cm.^[32] In Germany, an unusually large specimen is located near Wendisch Waren, a village in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. This tree stands at more than 15 m tall, is around 100 years old, and has a diameter of 70 cm.^[33] The tallest known *S. aucuparia* in Ireland is an 18 m tall specimen at Glenstal Abbey, County Limerick.^[34]

Ecology

S. aucuparia is pollinated by bees and flies.^[15] Its seeds are not digested by birds and are thus propagated by being passed intact in their droppings.^[35] The fruit are eaten by about 60 bird species and several mammals.^[36] They are liked particularly by thrushes and other songbirds, and are also eaten by cloven-hoofed game, red fox, European badger, dormouse, and squirrel.^{[18][21]} Fruit of *S. aucuparia* are used as a food source by migratory birds in winter, including Bohemian waxwing, spotted nutcracker, and redwing.^[16] Cloven-hoofed game also excessively browse foliage and bark.^[2] The plant roots can be found in symbiosis with arbuscular mycorrhizal and less commonly with ectomycorrhizal fungi.^{[25][28]}

It is usually later superseded by larger forest trees.^[37] In Central Europe it often grows in association with red elderberry, goat willow, Eurasian aspen, and silver birch.^[37] The plant is highly flammable and tends not to accumulate plant litter.^{[28][38]}



Damage caused by game

Other species of the genus *Sorbus* easily hybridize with *S. aucuparia* and hybrid speciation can result; hybrids include *Sorbus* × *hybrida*, a small tree with oval serrated leaves and 2 to 3 pairs of leaflets, which is a hybrid with *Sorbus* × *intermedia*, and *Sorbus thuringiaca*, a medium-size tree with elongated leaves and 1 to 3 pairs of leaflets that are sometimes fused at the central vein, which is a hybrid with *Sorbus aria*.^[39]

The main pests for *S. aucuparia* are the apple fruit moth *Argyresthia conjugella* and the mountain-ash sawfly *Hoplocampa alpina*.^{[40][41]} The rust fungus *Gymnosporangium cornutum* produces leaf galls.^[42] The leaves are not palatable to insects, but are used by insect larvae, including by the moth *Venusia cambrica*, the case-bearer moth *Coleophora anatipennella*, and leaf miners of the genus *Stigmella*. The snail *Helix aspersa* feeds on the leaves.^[42] The plant can suffer from fire blight.^[43]

Usage

Fruit of *S. aucuparia* were used in the past to lure and catch birds. To humans, the fruit are bitter, astringent, laxative, diuretic, cholagogue, prevent scurvy, and the parasorbic acid irritates the gastric mucosa.^{[21][31]} Pharmacist Mannfried Pahlow wrote that he doubted the toxicity of the fruit but advised against consuming large amounts.^[44] The fruit contain sorbitol, which can be used as a sugar substitute by diabetics, but its production is no longer relevant.^[45] *Sorbus aucuparia* fruits have been used in the traditional Austrian medicine internally (as tea, syrup, jelly or liqueur) for treatment of disorders of the respiratory tract, fever, infections, colds, flu, rheumatism and gout.^[46]

Fresh fruit are usually unpalatable, but they can be debittered and made into compote, jelly, jam, a tangy syrup, a tart chutney, or juice, as well as wine and liqueur, or used for tea or to make flour.^{[21][47][48]} Fruit are served as a side dish to lamb or game.^[30] Debittering can be accomplished by freezing, cooking, or drying, which degrades the parasorbic acid.^{[44][48]} The fruit are red colored in August but usually only harvested in October after the first frost by cutting the corymbs.^{[23][49]} The robust qualities of *S. aucuparia* make it a source for fruit in harsh mountain climate and Maria Theresa of the Habsburg Monarchy recommended the planting of the species in 1779.^[30]

An edible variety, named *Sorbus aucuparia* var. *dulcis* Kraetzl, or var. *edulis* Dieck, or var. *moravica* Dippel, was first discovered in 1810 near Ostružná in the Hrubý Jeseník mountain range of Northern Moravia and became widespread in Germany and Austria the early 20th century.^{[50][51]} Its leaves are larger and pointed, only the front part of the leaflets is serrated, and they have darker bark, larger buds and larger fruit.^[52] Similar non-bitter varieties found in Southern Russia were first introduced in Central Europe in 1900 as 'Rossica' and 'Rossica Major', which has large fruit up to 1.5 cm in diameter.^[53]



Comparison of *Sorbus aucuparia* fruit from an edible cultivar (left) and a roadside tree (right)

Two widespread cultivars of the Moravian variety are 'Konzentra' and 'Rosina', which were selected beginning in 1946 by the Institut für Gartenbau Dresden-Pillnitz, an agricultural research institute in Saxony, from 75 specimen found mostly in the Ore Mountains, and made available in 1954.^[53] Fruit of the more widely used 'Konzentra' are small to medium-sized, mildly aromatic and tart, easier to transport because of their thicker peel, and used for juicing, while fruit of 'Rosina' are larger, sweet and tart, and aromatic, and candied or used in compote.^{[54][55]} The two cultivars are self-pollinating, yield fruit early, and the sugar content increases while the acid content decreases as the fruit ripen.^[56] 'Beissneri' is a cultivar with reddish foliage and bark and serrated leaves.^[51] Other edible varieties originate in and are named after Klosterneuburg, Lower Austria.^[57]

Russian botanist Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin began in 1905 to crossbreed common *S. aucuparia* with other species to create fruit trees. His experiments resulted in the cultivars 'Burka', 'Likjornaja', 'Dessertnaja', 'Granatnaja', 'Rubinovaja', and 'Titan'.^[53] Other *S. aucuparia* hybrids planted in Western Europe beginning in the 1980s include 'Apricot Queen', 'Brilliant Yellow', 'Chamois Glow', 'Pink Queen', and 'Salmon Queen'.^[58]

The leaves were fermented with leaves of sweet gale and oak bark to create herb beer.^[45] Fruit are eaten as a mash in small amounts against lack of appetite or an upset stomach and stimulate production of gastric acid.^[44] In folk medicine they are used as a laxative, against rheumatism and kidney disease, and as a gargled juice against hoarseness.^[24]

Wood of *S. aucuparia* is used for cartwright's work, turner's work, and woodcarving.^[2] Wood can be used from trees as young as 20 years.^[37] In almost treeless regions it is used as firewood.^[6] The leaves are sometimes used as fodder for livestock while the fruit are used against erysipeloid infections in domestic pigs and goats.^[3] Bark of the plant was used to dye wool brown or red.^[45] Honey from *S. aucuparia* flowers is strongly aromatic and has a reddish color.^[59]

S. aucuparia is planted in mountain ranges to fortify landslides and avalanche zones.^[37] It is also used as an ornamental plant in parks, gardens, or as an avenue tree.^[18] Ornamental cultivars include 'Asplenifolia', which has divided and sharply serrated leaflets, 'Blackhawk', which has large fruit and dark green foliage, 'Fastigiata', which has an upright columnar form, 'Fructu Luteo', which has orange yellow fruit, 'Michred', which has brilliant red fruit, 'Pendula', which is a weeping tree, 'Sheerwater Seedling', which is upright and slender, and 'Xanthocarpa', which has orange yellow fruit.^{[43][60][61]} Cultivars are vegetatively propagated via cuttings, grafting, or shield budding.^[60]

Mythology and customs

In the *Prose Edda*, the Norse god Thor saves himself from a rapid river created by the giantess Gjalp by grabbing hold of a rowan, which became known as "Thor's protection".^[62]

In English folklore of the Victorian era, twigs of *S. aucuparia* were believed to ward off evil spirits^[21] and witches.^{[63][64][65]} The plant was called "the witch" in England and dowsing rods to find ores were made out of its wood.^[45] Twigs of *S. aucuparia* were used to drive cattle to the pasture for the first time in spring to ensure their health and fertility.^[66] The wooden shafts of forks and other farm implements were constructed from *S. aucuparia*, to protect farm animals and production from witches' spells.^[63] In weather lore, a year with plentiful rowan fruit would have a good grain harvest but be followed by a severe winter.^[21]

S. aucuparia is used in the coats of arms of the German municipalities Ebernhahn, Eschenrode, and Hermsdorf, and of the Vysočina Region of the Czech Republic. Rowan is part of the coat of arms of the Metropolitan Borough of Wigan and the logo of both Wigan Athletic and Wigan Warriors.

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Mountain-ash - A multifaceted Tree

by Todd Boland (Todd_Boland) (/members/Todd_Boland) September 24, 2011

Mountain-ash or rowans are popular garden trees. They can provide both flowers, decorative fruit and an attraction to wildlife. While we think of them as small to mid-sized, orange-red fruited trees, there are many other mountain-ash species that are suitable for today's smaller gardens. Many of these sport white, yellow, pink or even peach-coloured berries! Several also have outstanding fall foliage. Read on to learn about some of these more uncommon mountain-ash species.

(Editors note; this article was originally published June 6, 2009. Your questions and comments are welcome, but please be aware that authors of previously published articles may not be able to promptly respond to new questions or comments.)

Many northern gardeners are familiar with *Sorbus* (<http://davesgarden.com/guides/articles/search.php?q=sorbus&submit=Search+articles>), known as mountain-ash in North America or rowans in Europe. These relatively small trees are wonderful additions to the garden for their floral display of white flowers in spring (<http://davesgarden.com/guides/articles/tagged.php?tag=Spring%20Gardening>), attractive crop of orange-red berries in autumn (<http://davesgarden.com/guides/articles/tagged.php?tag=Fall%20Gardening>) and if you want to attract fruit-eating birds to your garden, then mountain-ash are one of the best woody plants to cultivate. However, what you may not know is that this genus of about 50 species shows considerable variation. While the common garden varieties are trees up to 12 m, there are some species that barely reach a foot! We typically think of mountain-ash as having orange-red fruit but among the many species that exist, this is a rare colour; white coloured berries are far more common, but they also come in yellow, pink and many subtle, in-between shades. And as common as mountain-ash are in North America and Europe, we, as a whole, have relatively few native species; the vast majority hail from the Himalayas.

Mountain-ash prefer full sun and relatively moist soils. They will tolerate some shade (<http://davesgarden.com/guides/articles/tagged.php?tag=Shade%20Gardens>) but flower and fruit production will be reduced. As well, those species with notable fall foliage will be less than impressive if grown in too much shade. Most species are not fussy about the soil pH (<http://davesgarden.com/guides/terms/go/837.html>) although some lime chlorosis (<http://davesgarden.com/guides/terms/go/172.html>) may be evident under very alkaline soils (<http://davesgarden.com/guides/terms/go/13.html>). The commonly grown species are quite hardy and will survive into zone 2 but many of the smaller, Himalayan species are only rated to zone 5. The commonly grown species are mostly self-fertile (<http://davesgarden.com/guides/terms/go/794.html>) but individual plants may vary in their fruit production from year to year. In regards to



Flower details of *S. americana*, *S. decora* and *S. aucuparia*



Fruit details from *S. americana*, *S. decora* and *S. aucuparia*

attracting birds (<http://davesgarden.com/guides/articles/tagged.php?tag=Birds>), the reddish-fruited species are best, followed by the yellow-fruited forms and lastly the white and pink forms. The showy mountain-ash, *S. decora* appears to be the overall favourite *Sorbus* of fruit-eating birds. Mountain-ash are generally purchased as container-grown specimens but rarer species may be grown from seed. Seeds need stratification (<http://davesgarden.com/guides/articles/search.php?q=stratification&submit=Search+articles>) so sow them in pots in autumn and leave outside. Alternatively, seeds may be sown on damp paper towel on a petri-dish placed in a refrigerator. Check to make sure the seeds are kept damp and pot them as the seeds start to germinate (even at 34 F the seeds will germinate!)

Unfortunately, mountain-ash do have a number of insect pests (<http://davesgarden.com/guides/articles/tagged.php?tag=Pests>) and diseases (<http://davesgarden.com/guides/articles/tagged.php?tag=Diseases>). Mountain-ash sawfly (<http://davesgarden.com/guides/bf/go/5641/>) can defoliate a tree within a few days. There are many moth larvae that also feed on the foliage of mountain-ash. Fire blight (<http://davesgarden.com/guides/terms/go/345.html>) is perhaps the most serious disease as there is no easy cure. Bark canker is also evident but usually attacks older trees. It should also be noted that mountain-ash are not particularly long-lived compared to other common garden trees



Lastly, there are a few notable mountain-ash hybrids. 'Joseph Rock' (<http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/139997/>) is perhaps the most popular. This hybrid has yellow fruit and wonderful orange-red fall foliage. 'Pink-Ness' (<http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/185893/>) has pink to peach-coloured berries and somewhat blue-tinted foliage, evidence of its *S. discolor* parentage. *Sorbus* 'Ghose' (<http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/140212/>) has large clusters of smallish berries that are burgundy-coloured.



Details of *S.* 'Joseph Rock' and 'Ghose'

I have seen all these Himalayan species offered in seed exchanges ([http://davesgarden.com/products/gwd/advanced.php?category=142&submit=Go&cat\[157\]=142](http://davesgarden.com/products/gwd/advanced.php?category=142&submit=Go&cat[157]=142)) from other botanical gardens (<http://davesgarden.com/products/go/advanced.php?type=publicgardens>) (primarily European) and I am currently growing most of them, although many are only a few years old and still quite small. However, already I can see some great potential in these more unusual specimens. Their finer foliage and great fall colour are a precursor to their potentially attractive fruit displays. If you ever get the opportunity, try to obtain some of these uncommon species. In the meantime, whether you want a tree for decorative flowers, fruit or an attraction to wildlife, you can still enjoy the classical orange-red fruited species of mountain-ash commonly offered in our local nurseries (<http://davesgarden.com/products/go/advanced.php?type=gardencenters>).

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About Todd Boland

I reside in St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada. I work as a research horticulturist at the Memorial University of Newfoundland Botanical Garden. I am one of the founding members of the Newfoundland Wildflower Society and the current chair of the Newfoundland Rock Garden Society. My garden is quite small but I pack it tight! Outdoors I grow mostly alpinas, bulbs and ericaceous shrubs. Indoors, my passion is orchids. When not in the garden, I'm out bird watching, a hobby that has gotten me to some lovely parts of the world.

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