

Newport Germplasm (9033548)Saskatoon Serviceberry**Scientific Name:** *Amelanchier alnifolia* (Nutt.) Nutt. ex Roemer
var. *alnifolia***Common Name:** Saskatoon serviceberry**Selected by:** Pullman Plant Materials Center**Major Land Resource Area (MLRA):** E-44, E-43 and B-9

Newport Germplasm Saskatoon serviceberry is a small deciduous shrub originating from native plants growing near Newport, Washington in Pend Oreille county. Elevation : 2130 feet. Major Land Resource Area: E-44. Leaves are simple, alternate, stalked, with edges usually sawtoothed above the middle. Flowers are white racemes. Berries are dark purplish, globe-shaped about 1/4 - 3/8 inch in diameter. Newport Germplasm is a low-growing, bushy shrub.

Saskatoon serviceberry is found in a variety of conditions from dry, rocky slopes in full sun or in partial shade of coniferous timber. It is also found on moist, deep fertile soils forming an underbrush in aspen and lodgepole pine. It is most common on the upper limits of the Ponderosa pine zone. It is among the more valuable browse plants in the West due to its wide distribution, palatability and ready availability to livestock. It is also relished by various wildlife including birds, deer and elk. It withstands close grazing and fire remarkably well.

Minimum effective precipitation: 14 inches.

This is one of the lower growing materials selected. Plants grew to 4.6 feet high and 3.4 feet wide at Pullman, WA in 10 growing seasons. Plants produced fruit in the 4th year at Pullman, WA. Newport Germplasm produces good fruit crops at Pullman, WA. Plants should be protected from deer if seed harvest is desired.

No particular problems were noted with disease or pests. Plants with adequate moisture can produce abundant fruit. Plants bloom May 12, fruit matures July 24 and plants are dormant October 17 on average at Pullman, WA.

Propagation is usually done by seed sown in fall. Cold/moist stratification at 40 degrees F. is necessary if natural stratification outdoors is not done.

Intended uses include riparian area restoration in the capillary and upland areas, wildlife habitat improvement and native landscaping. Other uses include shelterbelts and roadside beautification. Its primary intended area of use includes Major Land Resource Area E-44 and E-43 with secondary use in MLRA B-9.

For additional information, contact: Plant Materials Center, NRCS, 104 Hulbert Hall, WSU, Pullman, WA 99164-6211 or your local NRCS field office.

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