

Serviceberry



Tree Type

This flowering tree is deciduous and loses its foliage for the winter.

Planting

Serviceberry can be used as shrub borders, screens or as an unsharped hedge. Refer to back for best planting practices for your bareroot.

Watering

Mulching is greatly recommended to retain soil moisture. Keep soil moist, not wet, for best berry yield. Once established, the tree will be able to tolerate drought. Refer to watering guidelines on back for specific watering directions.

Pruning

Prune the tree during dormancy before new growth appears. Maintain an open canopy for air circulation. Serviceberry can be pruned as a large shrub or single or multi-stemmed tree.

Preferences

Serviceberry prefers full sun to partial shade meaning its needs a minimum of 4 hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day. It grows in rich, loamy, acidic, moist and well-drained soils.

Attributes

Serviceberry grows to a height of 15 of 25 ft with a spread of 15 to 25 ft at maturity. This tree grows at a medium rate with height increases of 13 to 24 inches per year. It grows in an upright, rounded, spreading form. In March and April, the delicate white flowers bloom in clusters. The berry like fruit ripens in June, changing from green to red to purplish black. The somewhat blueberry tasting berries can be eaten fresh or used in jams, jellies and pies. The fruit is poisonous to cattle, sheep and goats. In the fall, the leaves turn vivid shades of red and gold. The species is native to boggy areas and do well near water gardens. Their roots are non-invasive so plants that prefer partial shade can be planted underneath.

Wildlife Value

The fruit the tree produces is loved by birds such as American goldfinch, tufted titmice, brown thrashers, blue jays, Carolina chickadees, northern cardinals and American robins.

When newly planted trees go without enough water, growth slows to a crawl. This delays establishment and may even lead to the death of leaves, branches, roots or the whole tree.

For the most part, trees can only take up water from soil that is in direct contact with roots. Even in the best conditions, newly transplanted trees use water from a relatively small volume of soil. To make matters worse, roots of bare root, balled & burlaped, and spaded trees are cut during transplanting.

Within two to three days after spring or summer planting, the soil around the roots of trees dries enough to impede root growth. Newly transplanted trees in the Midwest benefit from daily watering for the first one to two weeks. Apply 1 to 1½ gallons of water for each inch of trunk diameter. After that, water trees every two to three days for the next two to three months and then weekly until established. The more closely you match your watering frequency to the optimum, the quicker trees become established.

Reduce watering in cool, cloudy, or wet weather if the soil is poorly drained (soil drains less than 3/4 inches per hour). Eliminate daily irrigation in poorly drained soil.

After it rains, stop watering until the rainwater drains from the soil. Stop watering in the autumn once leaves fall from trees.

Mulch reduces evaporation and conserves water. An investment in frequent watering helps insure against tree death and the cost of replanting trees.

BEFORE PLANTING

Select the correct tree for your site.
Find help at mndnr.gov/treecare.

Before digging, contact Gopher State One Call at 800-252-1155 or gopherstateonecall.org to check for underground lines.

AFTER PLANTING

Mulching

Applying mulch, such as wood chips, around a tree has many benefits, including:

- Improving growing conditions
- Retaining moisture
- Controlling weeds and grasses
- Adding nutrients
- Insulating soil
- Protecting trunk and roots

Mulch that is applied too deeply and against the tree is harmful. This "mulch volcano" can rot the tree's trunk, lead to insect and disease problems, and deprive roots of oxygen. Use the "3-3-3 Rule" for applying mulch: 3 feet in diameter, 3 inches deep, and 3 inches away from the trunk.

Watering

Watering a tree is critical to its survival during the first three years. During any week in which less than 1 inch of rain falls, provide 15-25 gallons of water, until the ground freezes. After the first few years, continue to water trees during dry times. Tree water bags may make watering easier.

Protecting

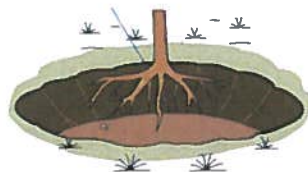
A plastic or metal mesh tree guard can be installed around the tree's trunk to protect it from animal, mower, and trimmer injury. The tree guard must be removed or replaced as the tree grows.



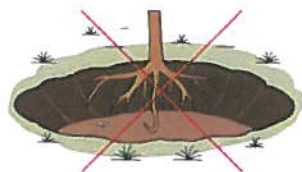
HOW TO PLANT A BAREROOT TREE

- 1 Keep roots moist at all times. Dry roots die.
- 2 Dig a hole twice as wide as and slightly deeper than root length.
- 3 Place roots in hole so top of first woody root is within 1 inch of soil surface.

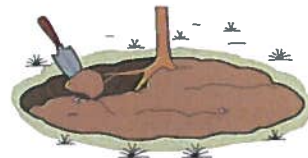
FIRST WOODY ROOT



- 4 Distribute roots evenly, making sure roots are straight and not doubled over or "J" rooted.



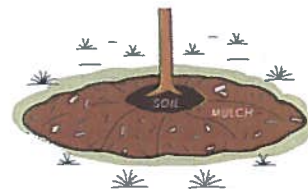
- 5 Keeping tree straight, backfill hole up to top of first woody root.



- 6 Heel in soil with foot over entire backfill area to remove air pockets from the soil.

- 7 Water entire backfill area.

- 8 Layer 3 inches of mulch over backfilled area, keeping mulch away from trunk.



DON'T CREATE A MULCH VOLCANO. IT CAN ROT YOUR TREE.