

# *Alnus glutinosa*: Common Alder<sup>1</sup>

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## Introduction

A popular tree of moist to wet soils, common alder is a moderate to fast-growing (two feet per year) deciduous tree which usually grows to 40 to 50 feet in height with a 20 to 40-foot spread and a 12 to 18-inch trunk but is capable of reaching 80 feet in height in the woods. It is not native but has escaped from cultivation and will form pure stands or thickets in disturbed wet sites. Pyramidal when young, common alder often has multiple stems making it ideal for use as a screen or specimen, the trees eventually becoming more rounded or oval as they mature. The two to four-inch-wide, dark green, roundish leaves with toothed edges and pale undersides are joined in spring by rather insignificant male and female flowers. Foliage remains green well into the fall. It is the fruits which are most interesting, small, nutlike, one-inch “cones” which persist throughout the fall and winter, long after the darkening leaves have fallen. These fruits, along with the attractive, dark brown, furrowed bark and multi-stemmed growth habit, make common alder an attractive landscape specimen throughout the winter. The fruits are food for a variety of wildlife.

## General Information

**Scientific name:** *Alnus glutinosa*

**Pronunciation:** AL-nus gloo-tih-N0-suh

**Common name(s):** Common Alder, Black Alder, European Alder

**Family:** *Betulaceae*



Figure 1. Mature *Alnus glutinosa*: Common Alder

**USDA hardiness zones:** 3A through 7B (Fig. 2)

**Origin:** not native to North America

**Invasive potential:** invasive non-nativ

**Uses:** screen; specimen; reclamation; shade

**Availability:** not native to North America

## Description

**Height:** 40 to 50 feet

**Spread:** 20 to 40 feet

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Figure 2. Range

**Crown uniformity:** irregular  
**Crown shape:** pyramidal, oval  
**Crown density:** dense  
**Growth rate:** moderate  
**Texture:** coarse

### Foliage

**Leaf arrangement:** alternate (Fig. 3)  
**Leaf type:** simple  
**Leaf margin:** double serrate, serrate  
**Leaf shape:** orbiculate  
**Leaf venation:** pinnate  
**Leaf type and persistence:** deciduous  
**Leaf blade length:** 2 to 4 inches  
**Leaf color:** green  
**Fall color:** no color change  
**Fall characteristic:** not showy

### Flower

**Flower color:** red, purple  
**Flower characteristics:** not showy

### Fruit

**Fruit shape:** oval, elongated  
**Fruit length:** less than .5 inch  
**Fruit covering:** dry or hard  
**Fruit color:** brown  
**Fruit characteristics:** does not attract wildlife; showy; fruit/leaves not a litter problem

### Trunk and Branches

**Trunk/bark/branches:** branches don't droop; showy; typically one trunk; thorns  
**Pruning requirement:** needed for strong structure  
**Breakage:** resistant  
**Current year twig color:** gray, brown  
**Current year twig thickness:** thin, medium  
**Wood specific gravity:** unknown

### Culture

**Light requirement:** full sun, partial sun or partial shade  
**Soil tolerances:** clay; sand; loam; alkaline; acidic; extended flooding; well-drained  
**Drought tolerance:** moderate  
**Aerosol salt tolerance:** moderate

### Other

**Roots:** not a problem  
**Winter interest:** yes  
**Outstanding tree:** yes  
**Ozone sensitivity:** tolerant  
**Verticillium wilt susceptibility:** resistant  
**Pest resistance:** resistant to pests/diseases

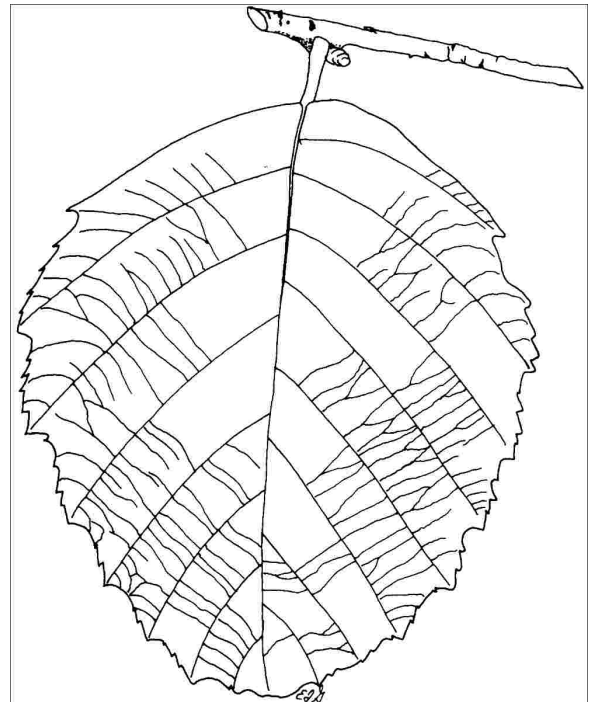


Figure 3. Foliage

### Use and Management

A good plant for establishing along stream banks to stabilize soil and add interest, alder can also be used as a specimen in a more formal landscape where wet soil challenges most other plants. It can be pruned to one central leader or used as a multi-stemmed specimen. Branches on central-leadered trees form attractive horizontal layers unlike most other trees. Similar to the dogwoods in this respect. Unfortunately, it is usually not grown in nurseries

but nursery operators should be encouraged to grow this adaptable tree.

Common alder will grow easily in full sun or partial shade in almost any landscape setting since the trees are able to “fix” nitrogen, or take it out of the soil atmosphere, enabling these trees to grow in the poorest and wettest soils where other trees might fail. Common alder will grow best in wet or moist soils, acid or alkaline, and have even been observed growing with roots submerged in water, but it is also tolerant of moderate drought, compaction, and urban stress. Common alder transplants easily and will seed itself into an area creating a thicket if it is planted and left alone in an area which is not maintained.

Cultivars include: `Aurea`, golden yellow leaves; `Fastigiata` - narrow, upright form; `Laciniata` leaves not as deeply lobed, vigorous growth; `Pyramidalis`, upright or columnar form to 50 feet tall, 25 feet wide.

Propagation is by seed. Cultivars are grafted onto seedling root stock.

## **Pests**

Leaf miners, tent caterpillars. Tent caterpillars can cause significant defoliation but trees normally recover.

## **Diseases**

Powdery mildew and cankers but these are usually not serious.