

THINLEAF ALDER

Alnus incana (L.) Moench.

Plant Symbol = ALIN2

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Gerald and Buff Corsi
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Alternate Names

Thin-leaved alder, grey alder, mountain alder, river alder

Uses

Ethnobotanic: Native Americans reportedly pounded the wood of thin leaf alder into a powder to produce a red dye (Lanner 1983). The wood was occasionally used for firewood. It is also valued by cabinetmakers and is used in making clogs, bowls, and woodcuts.

Wildlife: Cottontails, muskrats, moose, elk, deer, and snowshoe hares eat the leaves and twigs. Redpolls, siskins, chickadees, and goldfinches eat alder seeds, buds, and catkins. Beavers eat the bark and build dams with the stems.

Agroforestry: *Alnus incana* is an excellent pioneer species for revegetating disturbed riparian areas or as a mass planting to achieve a screen or windbreak.

Thin-leaf alder is used in tree strips for windbreaks, which are planted and managed to protect livestock,

enhance production, and control soil erosion. Windbreaks can help communities with harsh winter conditions better handle the impact of winter storms and reduce home heating costs during the winter months.

Status

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's current status, such as, state noxious status and wetland indicator values.

Description

General: Thin-leaved alder is a native, deciduous shrub or tree. The leaves are ovate, double serrated, and pointed at the tip. Male catkins are produced in the autumn in-groups of three or four. The female catkins are borne separately on the same plant in late winter or early spring. The fruit are small, brown, scale-like cones produced in early autumn. The bark is thin, smooth, and green-gray, grayish-brown, or reddish-brown (Preston 1948).

Distribution: Thin-leaf alder is distributed throughout Europe and much of North America. For current distribution, please consult the Plant profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.

Adaptation

This shrub or small tree tolerates a wide range of soil types. It grows best in heavy moist soils in light shaded areas. It has a high flood tolerance and typically grows near rivers and moist stream borders on poorly developed soil. Thin-leaf alder is frequently found growing in the understory of coniferous forests on moist sites. It is also adaptable to a range of soil pH levels.

Establishment

Propagation from Seed: Seed is best sown as soon as it is ripe in a cold frame. If *Alnus incana* seeds are not sown in the fall, they require cold stratification for three months before germination. Sow the seeds in containers or seed trays containing a slow release fertilizer. Firm the medium and place the seeds thinly and evenly on top. When large enough to handle, the seeds can be placed into individual pots. If growth is sufficient, they may be planted into their permanent positions in the summer, if not they can be planted in the spring.

Management

Thin-leaf alder often occurs in dense thickets, which reportedly results from underground rhizomes or suckers (Dayton 1931). If plants are damaged, sprouting can occur from the stump, root collar, or from the root crown following fire. After top-removal of plants by beavers, they have been observed to sprout heavily from the cut. Propagation from cuttings is not recommended and plants are not widely available in nurseries.

Cultivars, Improved and Selected Materials (and area of origin)

Somewhat available through native plant nurseries within its range.

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