



Availability
Seed and plants of Long
Ridge Germplasm are avail-
able from Upper Colorado
Environmental Plant Center
(UCEPC) Meeker, Colorado.



Photo by Manuel Rosales

For more information about this and other
plants, please contact your local NRCS field
office or Conservation District, and visit the
PLANTS Web site
<http://plants.usda.gov>
or the Plant Materials Program Web site
<http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov>

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LONG RIDGE GERMPLASM UTAH SERVICEBERRY



Photo by Manuel Rosales

**Upper Colorado
Environmental Plant Center
Meeker, CO**

LONG RIDGE GERmplasm UTAH SERVICEBERRY

Long Ridge germplasm is a selected class release of Utah Serviceberry *Amelanchier utahensis*. It was released by Upper Colorado Environmental Plant Center and Colorado State Agricultural Experiment Station in 2008.

Alternate Names

Serviceberry, juneberry, shadbush, and sarvis.

Origin

It was collected above Parachute Creek in Garfield County, Colorado, in 1975 at an elevation of 8100 ft. The specific site was on a formation known as Long Ridge.

Description

The native shrub or small tree is generally 2 to 4 meters tall and has deciduous simple leaves that are alternate with serrate-dentate margins from the middle to the tip. Flowers form clusters in early May with five showy white petals (photo) and the ovary is 2 to 5 celled. The fruit is a persistent purplish-black pome (Photo on back). Considerable variation can be found when it occurs on sites with Saskatoon serviceberry. Utah serviceberry has about 25,800 seeds per pound.

Status

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's current status (e.g. threatened or endangered species, state noxious status, and wetland indicat values).

Use

The plant can be used for food and cover to improve wildlife habitat. Leaves and small branches are used by big game and livestock and berries are consumed by birds and small animals. It can be used for reseeding big sagebrush and pinyon-juniper sites and is also beneficial for conservation plantings on rangelands and mined lands. The plant can be used for landscaping and as a component for wind-breaks and shelterbelts.

Establishment

Utah serviceberry can be established with seed planted about ¼ of an inch deep in fall months or container grown plants set in the ground in early spring when soil moisture is present. Sprouting does occur but is not as common as the occurrence in the more northern ecotypes of Saskatoon serviceberry. Establishment can be slow, especially if soil moisture is low, but the plant can survive on drier sites than Saskatoon serviceberry. New plantings can require several (8 to 10) years for flowering and seed production. Protection from browsing and plant competition along with the use of mulch will reduce the time required for establishment. Shade also will be beneficial for establishing live plants.



Management

After seeding or planting live plants, controlled browsing will be important for maintaining vigorous growth. Reduced plant competition is also necessary for rapid growth. Controlled browsing will be important for berry production. After the plant is established, it can withstand moderate to heavy browsing in years with average to above average precipitation. Browsing should not exceed more than 50 percent of the current season's growth to maintain good plant vigor and growth.

Adaptation

The plant is found on rocky slopes, canyons, and stream banks with 12 to 20 inches of annual precipitation. It has a deep spreading root system and occupies soils that are coarse to medium textured and well drained. It is not tolerant of high water tables or saline soils. It grows with a variety of other plants but grows slowly and seedlings can be suppressed by dense stands of grasses and forbs. Long Ridge Germplasm has been tested near Pine-dale, Wyoming, and Meeker, Silverton, Steamboat Springs, and Craig, Colorado. Additional testing will need to be conducted in locations where Utah serviceberry, rather than only Saskatoon serviceberry, is suited.

Pests and Potential Problems

The plant is host for Apple-cedar rust when growing in close proximity to Junipers. The rust affects leaves and berries. No other serious diseases or pests are known.

Environmental Concerns

The plant is not known to be aggressive, invasive, or difficult to control when used in areas where adapted.

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

Long Ridge Germplasm Utah Serviceberry is the only release of the species. Seed and plants of Long Ridge Germplasm are available from Upper Colorado Environmental Plant Center (UCEPC) Meeker, Colorado.