

## Tree factsheet

images at pages 4, 5

## ***Sorbus aucuparia* L.**

<b>habitat</b>	
natural distribution	Europe, Siberia, Caucasus
in N.W. Europe since	0 BC (Maes, p. 306)
natural areas The Netherlands	forests, forest edges
geological landscape types The Netherlands (Hoek 1997)	indifferent
forested areas The Netherlands	sand, peat, loamy soils
area Netherlands	not a forest canopy tree, understorey and forest edges
% of forest trees in the Netherlands	<0,1
soil type	indifferent
pH-KCl	acid to neutral
soil fertility	indifferent
light	shade tolerant as a sapling; half shade tolerant when mature
shade tolerance (0=no tolerance to 5=max. tolerance)	2.7
drought tolerance (0=no tolerance to 5=max. tolerance)	2.1
waterlogging tolerance (0=no tolerance to 5=max. tolerance)	1.8
plant communities in the Netherlands	<p>Quercetea robori-petraea – Klasse der eiken- en beukenbossen op voedselarme grond:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Betulo-Quercetum roboris – Berken-Eikenbos</li> <li>-Fago-Quercetum – Beuken-Eikenbos</li> <li>-Deschampsio-Fagetum – Bochtige smele-Beukenbos</li> <li>-Luzulo luzolooides-Fagetum – Veldbies-Beukenbos</li> </ul> <p>Lonicera-Rubetea plicati – Brummel-klasse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Rubetum grati – Ass. van Zoete haarbraam</li> </ul> <p>Alnetea glutinosa – Klasse der elzenbroekbossen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Thelipterido-Alnetum – Moerasvaren-Elzenbroek</li> </ul> <p>Vaccinio-Betuletea pubescantis – Klasse der berkenbroekbossen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Erico-Betuletum pubescantis – Dophei-Berkenbroek</li> <li>-Carici curtae-Betuletum pubescantis – Zompzegge-Berkenbroek</li> </ul> <p>Vaccinio-Piceetea – Klasse der naaldbossen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Dicrano-Juniperetum – Gaffeltandmos-Jeneverbesstruweel</li> <li>-Cladino-Pinetum sylvestris – Korstmossen-Dennenbos</li> <li>-Leucobryo-Pinetum - Kussentjesmos-Dennenbos</li> </ul> <p>Querco-Fagetea – Klasse der eiken- en beukenbossen op voedselrijke grond:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Fraxino-Ulmetum – Essen-lepenbos</li> <li>-Crataego-Betuletum pubescantis – Meidoorn-Berkenbos</li> <li>-Pruno-Fraxinetum – Vogelkers-Essenbos</li> <li>-Stellario-Carpinetum – Eiken-Haagbeukenbos</li> </ul>
<b>management</b>	
status Europe	locally abundant indigenous species
status The Netherlands	abundant indigenous species
application	nature tree; ornamental tree; fruit tree (var. <i>edulis</i> )
propagation	seed
regeneration	planting; natural regeneration from seed
optimal gap size for regeneration	< 1x tree length
first plantation Netherlands	not a plantation tree
resprouting after cutting	good
growth rate (M.A.I. in $m^3\text{ha}^{-1}\text{j}^{-1}$ )	slow, (data unknown)
diseases	<i>Gymnosporangium</i> ..... - roestzwam <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> – bacterium - Fireblight – Bacterievuur
insects	
<b>wood</b>	
wood	mountain ash (Dutch: lijsterbes)
wood structure key characteristics of pores	diffuse porous;
vol. mass heartwood (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	
elastic modulus (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	

durability heartwood	fungus ....
heartwood color	pale yellow
sapwood color	pale yellow
contents	
products	turnery, cutlery
<b><i>non-timber products</i></b>	
fruits	cooked for jellies

①Ülo Niinemets and Fernando Valladares. 2006. Tolerance to shade, drought, and waterlogging of temperate Northern Hemisphere trees and shrubs. Ecological Monographs 76:521–547



*Sorbus aucuparia* leaves



flowering young Mountain Ash, Rhenen  
photos 3x ©Leo Goudzwaard



Fruits



fruiting Mountain Ash in Binntal, Switzerland  
photo ©Leo Goudzwaard