



Sorbus alnifolia



Height	8 - 12 (15) m
Crown	ovoid to round, half-open crown
Bark and branches	smooth dark grey bark, branches purplish-brown
Leaf	oval, top with a short point, remarkable lateral veins, dull green, 5 - 11 cm
Autumn colour	orange, red, purple
Flowers	in umbels, Ø approx. 5 cm, white, May/June
Fruits	round to oval, red with yellow, Ø 0.8 - 1.5 cm
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	well drained nutritious soil
Paving	tolerates partial paving
Winter hardiness zone	5a (-28,8 to -26,1 °C)
Wind resistance	fairly
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6)
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), provides food for birds
Application	avenues and broad streets, squares, cemeteries
Shape	clearstem tree
Origin	East Asia
Synonyms	Micromeles alnifolia

Originally from East Asia where it attains a height of approx. 15 m. In Europe it remains smaller, up to approx. 8 - 10 m. The tree has dark grey smooth bark. Young twigs are olive-brown and later turn darker. The leaf buds are a remarkable reddish-brown. The oval leaves closely resemble those of the alder (*Alnus*). They have 10 - 15 pairs of remarkable veins and the leaf edge is finely serrated. They are matt green on the upper side, light green and slightly hairy to bare on the underside. They turn to shades of pink, orange and red in the autumn. Flowering is followed by yellow fruits that slowly turn red. At various stages they have exceptional ornamental value in the autumn. Cross-pollination is required for fructification. Therefore, it is recommended that several specimens should be planted together.