technology transfer fact sheet



Amelanchierspp. Family: Rosaceae Serviceberry

The genus *Amelanchier* contains about 16 species native to North America [5], Mexico [2], and Eurasia to northern Africa [4]. The word *amelanchier* is derived from the French common name *amelanche* of the European serviceberry, *Amelanchier ovalis*.

Amelanchier alnifolia-juneberry, Pacific serviceberry, pigeonberry, rocky mountain servicetree, sarvice, sarviceberry, saskatoon, saskatoon serviceberry, western service, western serviceberry, western shadbush

Amelanchier arborea-Allegheny serviceberry, apple shadbush, **downy serviceberry**, northern smooth shadbush, shadblow, shadblown serviceberry, shadbush, shadbush serviceberry

Amelanchier bartramiana-Bartram serviceberry

Amelanchier canadensis-American lancewood, currant-tree, downy serviceberry, Indian cherry, Indian pear, Indian wild pear, juice plum, juneberry, may cherry, sugar plum, sarvice, servicetree, shadberry, shadblow, shadbush, shadbush serviceberry, shadflower, thicket serviceberry

Amelanchier florida-Pacific serviceberry

Amelanchier interior-inland serviceberry

Amelanchier sanguinea-Huron serviceberry, roundleaf juneberry, roundleaf serviceberry, shore shadbush

Amelanchier utahensis-Utah serviceberry

Distribution

In North America throughout upper elevations and temperate forests.

The Tree

Serviceberry is a shrub or tree that reaches a height of 40 ft (12 m) and a diameter of 2 ft (0.6 m). It grows in many soil types and occurs from swamps to mountainous hillsides. It flowers in early spring, producing delicate white flowers, making it a good ornamental shrub. It produces smooth to scaly bark, and red to purple pear-shaped fruits.

The Wood

General

The wood of serviceberry is brown and is as hard and heavy as persimmon, but of smaller size. It is close grained and takes a satiny finish. The heartwood is reddish brown, marked with red streaks, and has a lighter colored sapwood.

Mechanical Properties (2-inch standard)

				Compression					
	Specific gravity	$\begin{array}{c} MOE \\ x10^6 \ lbf/in^2 \end{array}$	MOR lbf/in²	Parallel lbf/in²	Perpendicular lbf/in²	$\begin{array}{c} WML^a\\ in\text{-lbf/in}^3 \end{array}$	Hardness lbf	Shear lbf/in²	
Green	0.66	1.64	9,600	4,080	780	16.2	1,240	1,260	
Dry	0.74	1.88	16,900	8,770	1,790	18.9	1,800	159	
^a WML = Work to maximum load. Reference (59).									

Drying and Shrinkage

	Percentage of shrinkage (green to final moisture content)				
Type of shrinkage	0% MC	6% MC	20% MC		
Tangential	10.8	_	-		
Radial	6.7	_	_		
Volumetric	18.7	_	_		
Reference (59)					

Kiln Drying Schedules: No information available at this time.

Working Properties: No information available at this time.

Durability: No information available at this time.

Preservation: No information available at this time.

Uses: Tool handles, fishing rods.

Toxicity: No information available at this time.

Additional Reading and References Cited (in parentheses)

- 29. Elias, T.S. 1980. The complete trees of North America, field guide and natural history. New York: van Nostrand Reinhold Company.
- 55. Little, Jr., E.L. 1979. Checklist of United States trees (native and naturalized). Agric. Handb. 541. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 59. Markwardt, L.J.; Wilson, T.R.C. 1935. Strength and related properties of woods grown in the United States. Tech. Bull. 479. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 68. Panshin, A.J.; de Zeeuw, C. 1980. Textbook of wood technology, 4th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co..
- 74. Record, S.J.; Hess R.W. 1943. Timbers of the new world. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.