



SOUTH NATION
CONSERVATION
DE LA NATION SUD

Common Elderberry *(Sambucus Canadensis)* **P+1.5**

Type

Deciduous shrub

Size and Shape

Elderberry can grow 5-15 feet in height and spread 5-15 feet.

Edible Species?

Yes, the berries are edible when cooked.

Distribution and Habitat

Elderberry is commonly found on fertile, moist soils. Under cultivation, it is tolerant to a wide range of soil conditions, but grows best on well-drained loam soils. Good soil drainage should be considered in site selection.

Wildlife

Valuable wildlife shrub year round for a wide variety of bird and mammal species.

Soil Preference

Elderberry's are very adaptable and can grow in a range of environments; it can grow in damp or dry soil and it can also grow in clay.

Other Notes

During the first two seasons plants should be encouraged to grow vigorously with little to no pruning required. After the second year, pruning should be done annually in early spring. All dead, broken and weak canes should be removed.

Unripe berries can be toxic to pets if ingested.



Common Elderberry

Light Exposure

Full sun to part shade

Drought Conditions

Not drought tolerant

Poor Drainage

Moderately tolerant

Salt Tolerance

Not tolerant.

Disease, Pests and Problems

An open field located away from woods allows free air movement, reducing disease problems, frost and potential insect and bird damage .

Rural Uses

Elderberry is planted because of its forage and cover value, productivity, adaptability, and ease of establishment. It is a useful ground cover for stabilizing streambanks and eroding sites.

Urban Uses

Good for large, low areas in the garden or yard. It is recommended to plant a minimum of 2 together for cross pollination. Elderberry can have a very aesthetic appeal.