

Himalayan Silver Birch - Plant



Alnus nepalensis

Rating: Not Rated Yet

Price

Sales price R 123,456

Discount

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Description In St. Louis, this birch is best grown in medium to wet, well-drained, sandy or rocky loams in full sun to part shade. Although it prefers full sun in its native habitat, in St. Louis, it is best sited in a northern or eastern exposure that receives some afternoon shade.

Common name: *Alnus nepalensis*

Color: Yellowish brown (male) and green (female)

Bloom time: April to May

Height: 30.00 to 40.00 feet

Difficulty level: easy to grow

Planting & Care

Overhead wires - A common mistake is planting young trees under overhead wires. Remember that most birch trees growing in yards can reach 40-50 feet in height.

Avoid areas that are compacted or likely to become compacted, such as along trails or driveways. Remember, birch trees have a very shallow root system that can be easily damaged by soil disturbance.

Sunlight: Full sun to part shade

Soil: well-drained soil

Water: Medium to wet

Temperature: 13-26 deg.

Fertilizer: Apply any organic fertilizer

Care:

- you add soil amendments, though it can be difficult to maintain the soil pH over the life span of a tree (discuss this with your county extension agent).
- Soil tests can be obtained at many county extension offices and some nurseries.
- The white-barked trees are more likely to do well in cooler climates, though yellow birch, river birch, and Heritage river birch also do well

in cooler areas.

- In far northern areas such as northern Minnesota

Special Feature:

Not recommended for the St. Louis climate. River birch is a better selection for St. Louis. In cool northern climates, this white birch is an excellent landscape tree that displays a graceful form and mixes well with evergreens.

Use

Ornamental use:

- The plant is used for ornamental purpose

Note:

In addition, Japanese beetles may significantly damage the foliage. Although these birches have some susceptibility to aphids, birch leaf miner, birch skeletonizer and dieback, these problems are usually considered to be somewhat minor in comparison to the birch borer. Plants stressed by insects seem more susceptible to cankers.

Reference:

https://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/howtos/ht_birch/ht_birch.htm

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=e358>