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Elderberries

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This common plant has an interesting history of use in the State of Utah, as well as throughout a good portion of North America. There are seven native species, two of which are mostly shrubby and found in eastern North America. Five species, more or less arborescent, grow throughout the Rocky Mountains and west to the Pacific Ocean from SW Canada to NW Mexico. The most abundant species found in Utah is Elderberry (Blueberry Elder or Blue Elderberry). The scientific name is *Sambucus glauca* Nutt. or some authors classify it *S. cerulea*. Common names seem to vary with local usage.

Some authors do not consider this plant a tree due to its varied stature. The majority of our specimens in Utah are rather small and shrubby in appearance. However, on better sites along ravines, stream bottoms and moist hillsides, more arborescent specimens may be found, some reaching 50' in height (commonly 20' or less) and 12" DBH (Diameter at Breast Height).

*Other identification characteristics:* Leaves are pinnately compound, produced in pairs along the twigs. One complete leaf is about 7" long 7" wide. Each leaf has 7-9 leaflets, each of which is about 3" long, oval or narrow-oblong, sharp pointed, with finely toothed margins. Twigs are stout and brittle with large pith or hallow centers. Buds arise from leaf axils, are greenish and scaly. Flowers are abundant in early summer, in showy white dense clusters that produce blue drupe-like berries, usually covered with a whitish glaucus bloom. When ripe these berries are about 1/4" in diameter, with sweet juicy flesh. Each fruit contains 3-5 tiny nutlets. Bark is thin, furrowed and gray brown. Wood is soft, light in weight and brownish in color. A fairly large pith or hollow tube is common, even in large stems.

These trees have little importance from the wood produced, even though it occasionally may be used for firewood. The primary uses for Elderberries in Utah is because of the fruit produced. The foliage is eaten by wildlife, especially deer and elk browse it heavily. The berries are used for food for birds and human delicacies. The berries are somewhat distasteful when green. Ripe berries produce an abundance of sweet juice that is used for jelly, jam, syrup, etc. The whole berries, even though somewhat seedy, make excellent pies.

The native Americans had a use for almost all parts of this plant; berries for food (fresh or dried); stems for tubes, pipes and musical instruments. Some Indians called this plant “the tree of music,” since the smaller twigs and limbs made excellent flutes. Strips from larger limbs made arrow shafts. Flowers were used for external antiseptic washes.

Domestic animals also feed on the plant leaves and twigs.

**Use**

Most of the berries which are gathered are used to make wine. Suggestions for home use are fresh or with cream as desserts such as pies, cobblers and fruit dumpings. Elderberries are often preserved whole, as juice, syrup and jelly. The flavor might be enhanced by combining with other fruits or fruit juices such as apples.

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1 By definition, a tree is a perennial plant, with a single woody trunk or stem with secondary thickening in form of annual growth rings, a single high crown and root system, and when mature, at least 2" DBH and 16' high (varies by authors 8-20')
Nutritive Value for 100 gm (approximately 2/3 cup)

- Calories: 73
- Potassium: 280 mg
- Carbohydrates: 18.4 gm
- Ascorbic acid: 36 mg
- Fiber: 7 gm
- Vitamin A: 300 IU (60 R.E.)

Smaller amounts of calcium, iron, phosphorus and the B vitamins.

Canning Instructions

Quantity: An average of 12 pounds is needed per canner load of 7 quarts; an average of 8 pounds is needed per canner load of 9 pints.

Quality: Choose ripe, sweet berries with uniform color.

Procedure: Wash 1 or 2 quarts of berries at a time. Drain, cap, and stem if necessary. Prepare and boil preferred syrup.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pack Style</th>
<th>Jar Size</th>
<th>0-1,000 ft.</th>
<th>1,001-3,000 ft.</th>
<th>3,001-6,000 ft.</th>
<th>Above 6,000 ft.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hot Pints</td>
<td>15 min.</td>
<td>20 min.</td>
<td>25 min.</td>
<td>30 min.</td>
<td>35 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw Quarts</td>
<td>15 min.</td>
<td>20 min.</td>
<td>25 min.</td>
<td>30 min.</td>
<td>35 min.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Berry Syrup

Yield: About 9 half-pints.

Procedure: Select 6-1/2 cups of fresh or frozen fruit. Wash and stem fresh fruit and crush in a saucepan. Heat to boiling and simmer until soft (5 to 10 minutes). Strain hot fruit through a colander and drain until cool enough to handle. Strain the collected juice through a double layer of cheesecloth or jelly bag. Discard the dry pulp. The yield of the juice should be about 4-1/2 to 5 cups. Combine the juice with 6-3/4 cups of sugar in a large saucepan, bring to a boil, and simmer 1 minute. To make a syrup with whole fruit pieces, save 1 or 2 cups of the fresh or frozen fruit, combine these with the sugar, and simmer as in making regular syrup. Remove from heat, skim off foam, and fill into clean half-pint jars, leaving 1/2-inch headspace. Adjust lids and process.

Making Jelly Without Added Pectin

Use only firm fruits naturally high in pectin. Select a mixture of about 3/4 ripe and 1/4 underripe fruit. Wash fruit thoroughly before cooking. Crush berries. Put 4 pounds of fruit and 1 cup of water in large saucepan and bring to a boil. Simmer 5-10 minutes
**Nutritive Value** for 100 gm (approximately 2/3 cup)

- Calories: 73
- Potassium: 280 mg
- Carbohydrates: 18.4 gm
- Ascorbic acid: 36 mg
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**Making Jelly Without Added Pectin**

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When fruit is tender, strain through a colander, then strain through a double layer of cheesecloth or a jelly bag. Allow juice to drip through, using a stand or colander to hold the bag. Pressing or squeezing the bag or cloth will cause cloudy jelly.

Measure 4 cups of fruit juice and 3-4 cups of sugar and heat to boiling. Stir until the sugar is dissolved. Boil over high heat to the jellying point. To test jelly for doneness, use one of the following methods.

**Temperature test:** Use a jelly or candy thermometer and boil until mixture reaches the following temperatures at altitudes of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sea Level</th>
<th>Above 2,000 ft.</th>
<th>2,000 ft.</th>
<th>3,000 ft.</th>
<th>4,000 ft.</th>
<th>5,000 ft.</th>
<th>6,000 ft.</th>
<th>7,000 ft.</th>
<th>8,000 ft.</th>
<th>9,000 ft.</th>
<th>10,000 ft.</th>
<th>11,000 ft.</th>
<th>12,000 ft.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>220°F</td>
<td>218°F</td>
<td>216°F</td>
<td>214°F</td>
<td>212°F</td>
<td>211°F</td>
<td>209°F</td>
<td>207°F</td>
<td>205°F</td>
<td>203°F</td>
<td>201°F</td>
<td>199°F</td>
<td>197°F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sheet or spoon test:** Dip a cool metal spoon into the boiling jelly mixture. Raise the spoon about 12 inches above the pan (out of steam). Turn the spoon so the liquid runs off the side. The jelly is done when the syrup forms two drops that flow together and sheet off the edge of the spoon.

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**Elderberry Pie Filling**

**Quantities of ingredients Needed for 1 Quart**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh or thawed</td>
<td>3-1/2 cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderberries</td>
<td>6 cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granulated sugar</td>
<td>3/4 c. + 2 tbsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear gel</td>
<td>1/4 c. + 1 tbsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coldwater</td>
<td>2-1/4 c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottled lemon juice</td>
<td>7 cups</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remove from heat and quickly skim off foam. Fill sterile jars with jelly, leaving 1/4-inch headspace. Adjust lids and process.
Quality: Select fresh, ripe, and firm berries. Unsweetened frozen berries may be used. If sugar has been added, rinse it off while fruit is still frozen.

Yield: 1 quart or 7 quarts.

Procedures: Wash and drain fresh berries. For fresh fruits, place 6 cups at a time in 1 gallon boiling water. Boil each batch 1 minute after the water returns to a boil. Drain but keep heated fruit in a covered bowl or pot. Combine sugar and Clear Jel in a large kettle. Stir. Add water. Cook on medium high heat until mixture thickens and begins to bubble. Add lemon juice and boil 1 minute, stirring constantly. Fold in berries (drained) immediately and fill jars with mixture, leaving 1/2-1 inch headspace. Adjust lids and process.

Freezing Whole Berries

Sort and wash Elderberries and package according to one of the following methods.

Dry pack, no sugar. Pack into containers, leaving 1/2 inch headspace. Seal and freeze. This method is used when berries are used in cooked dishes.

Wet pack, in syrup. Pack into containers, cover with syrup, leaving 1/2 inch headspace. Seal and freeze. This method is used when berries are served uncooked. A medium syrup is made by dissolving 3 cups of sugar in 4 cups of water, to yield 5-1/2 cups of syrup. Chill before using.

- Elaine Roundy of Boulder, Utah, provided some information on use of elderberries as well as some pie recipes. Her special interest in elderberries was because of the wild, abundant elderberry crop which grows on Boulder mountain. As a child it was a late summer family tradition to spend a day gathering berries. Elaine suggests for the best flavor combining elderberries with apples. She uses a cup of crabapple juice with elderberry juice when making jelly and in her pie recipe.

Elderberry-Apple Pie

3 1/2 cup fresh elderberries 1 cup sugar
3/4 cup thinly sliced tart apple 1/3 cup flour
1 TB lemon juice

Mix all ingredients together, place in pastry lined pan and dot with butter. Add top crust. Bake at 400°F for 35 to 40 min. 1-2 crust pie.

References


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