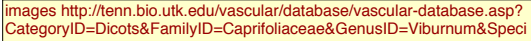


Latin name	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>		Common name	Blackhaw Viburnum	
cultivar			Family	Adoxaceae/Caprifoliaceae	
Year introduced	1727				
Developed by	Native range NE U.S., from Connecticut west to E Kansas, and south to Alabama & Texas				
Patent #/ information					
parentage					
Location	Maxwell Arboretum Viburnum Collection, ID No. 327				Quantity 2
Source/date	Planting size		Planting date		
Culture					
Sun/shade	full sun to almost full shade	Soil	acid	Drainage	well-drained
Fertility	Moisture requirements				
Plant characteristics	Tolerates: Drought, Clay Soil, Black Walnut, Air Pollution; Grown as a shrub or limbed up to a multistemmed tree or grown as a single stemmed ornamental tree.				
Height x Spread	12-15'+ × 12-15'+	Form	rounded		
Flower					
Color	white (yellow stamens give them a creamy appearance)			Size	2-4"
Flower Form	flat-topped cymes		Bloom time	Mid-late May	
Leaf color	dark green above, paler below, red petiole		fall color	red, red-orange, yellows	
Leaf size	1.5-3.5" × 1-2"		Leaf texture	smooth above, smooth or tomentose beneath.	
Leaf form	simple, finely serrate		Leaf shape	elliptical	
Fruit color	pinkish-rose > blue-black, glaucous bloom		Fruit type	drupe	
Fruit time			Fruit size	.25"	
Persistency	into winter, shriveled		Fruit wildlife use	birds, mammals	
Bark/stem color	reddish-gray brown, becoming very dark with age				
Bark/stem texture	very rough on old stems, breaking up into small square plates				
Twig					
Bud	rusty tomentose,ovate; valvate, narrowly ovate, pinkish brown, and leathery looking; flower buds similar but swollen				
Maintenance					

Pruning	
Wildlife Use	
Native use	see below
Historical/cultural info	"American slave holders also used the plant to prevent abortions. Slaves were a valuable asset, and their owner also owned their offspring, so ensuring that female slaves gave birth was of paramount importance. In defiance, some slave women would attempt to use cotton seeds to cause a miscarriage. The slave owners would therefore force pregnant slaves to drink an infusion of black haw to prevent that." ---Wikipedia
Folklore/Culture	Medicinal use: Used to treat menstrual pain, and morning sickness. Food: Colonial America: fruit used for preserves
Insect Problems	none serious
Disease Problems	none serious
Landscape Uses	massing, borders, hedges; pruned as a specimen
Notes	Has hybridized with <i>Viburnum lentago</i> in cultivation to produce the garden hybrid <i>Viburnum × jackii</i> . Addition native use info (from Native American Ethnobotany, University of Michigan - Dearborn) Cherokee: (Anticonvulsive) Infusion taken to prevent recurrent spasms. (Diaphoretic) Root bark taken as a diaphoretic. (Febrifuge) Compound infusion taken for fever. (Misc. Disease Remedy) Compound infusion taken for smallpox and ague. (Oral Aid) Infusion of bark used as a wash for sore tongue. (Tonic) Root bark taken as a tonic. Delaware: (Reproductive Aid) Root bark combined with leaves of other plants and used to strengthen female generative organs. (Gynecological Aid) Compound containing root bark used as a tonic for the "female generative organs." Micmac: (Gynecological Aid) Infusion of plant taken before and during parturition. Meskwaki: Food (Fruit) Berries eaten raw. Food (Preserves) Berries cooked into a jam.

