

Latin name	Viburnum rufidulum		Common name	Southern Blackhaw Viburnum	
cultivar			Family	Adoxaceae/Caprifoliaceae	
Year introduced	1883				
Developed by	Native range southest United States				
Patent #/ information					
parentage					
Location	Maxwell Arboretum Viburnum Collection, ID No. 1463				Quantity 1
Source/date			Planting size	Planting date 5/10/1991	
Culture	drought tolerant				
Sun/shade	Full Sun to Part Shade		Soil acid	Drainage well-drained	
Fertility	Moisture requirements average				
Plant characteristics	"Rusty blackhaw gets its common name from the rusty-red winter buds which are quite pronounced and effective in the winter landscape" Gary Ladman				
Height x Spread	10-20' (to 30' in the wild) × 15-20'		Form	upright rounded	
Flower					
Color	white		Size to 6"		
Flower Form	rounded or flattened clusters		Bloom time mid-late May		
Leaf color	dark green		fall color	maroon, burgundy	
Leaf size	0.5-3" × 1-1.5"		Leaf texture	leathery, lustrous, waxy	
Leaf form	simple, finely serrate		Leaf shape	elliptic to oval or ovate, tip rounded or with broad point, base rounded or broadly wedge shaped	
Fruit color	Green > pink > blue > dark blue		Fruit type	drupe, glaucous, globose or ellipsoid	
Fruit time			Fruit size	to .5"	
Persistency	yes; abundant, showy		Fruit wildlife use	birds	
Bark/stem color	reddish brown to almost black				
Bark/stem texture	young twigs are hairy; blocky plates on mature bark				
Twig	reddish-brown to gray				
Bud	"Rusty blackhaw gets its common name from the rusty-red winter buds which are quite pronounced and effective in the winter landscape" Gary Ladman				
Maintenance					



Pruning	
Wildlife Use	
Native use	
Historical/cultural info	
Folklore/Culture	
Insect Problems	none serious
Disease Problems	none serious
Landscape Uses	
Notes	<p>images: 1. and 2. Ted Bodner, Southern Weed Science Society / James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service - These images are Image Number 1120605 and 1120606 at Forestry Images, a source for forest health, natural resources and silviculture images operated by The Bugwood Network at the University of Georgia and the USDA Forest Service.</p> <p>fruit: Simpson, Benny</p> <p>leaf close up: Waitt, Damon E.</p> <p>flower and leaf beneath close up: Romfh, Peggy</p> <p>fall leaf color: Susan Ladman</p> <p>Rusty Blackhaw is distinguished from the more northerly Blackhaw, <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>, primarily by the reddish-brown hairs on foliage and other parts (petioles and leaf undersides), as well as by the slightly larger leaves and paler blue fruit.</p> <p><u>Gary Ladman of Classic Viburnums</u>: "Derives its common name from the velvety, reddish pubescence covering the winter buds and emerging spring shoots which intensifies as spring approaches, distinguishing it from any other viburnum. Can be grown as a shrub, small multi-stemmed tree, or pruned to form a single stem tree. Branches are stiff, similar to that of <i>V. prunifolium</i>. Foliage is a lustrous dark green and leathery, making it one of its finer attributes. White flowers in May are like that of <i>V. prunifolium</i> with but larger. Fruit starts out green, changing to pink, then to blue and finally dark blue in the winter. In its early mature stage, fruits are downy which is a grayish white haze as seen on plums. Fall color is an outstanding glossy maroon to deep burgundy. A native species ranging from Virginia to Florida and west to Illinois and Texas."</p>

