

Latin name	Viburnum sieboldii		Common name	Siebold Viburnum	
cultivar	'Seneca'		Family	Adoxaceae/Caprifoliaceae	
Year introduced	1966				
	Native range species: Japan				
Developed by	Donald Egolf, U.S. National Arboretum				
Patent #/ information					
parentage					
Location	Maxwell Arboretum Viburnum Collection, ID No. 12719				Quantity 1
Source/date			Planting size	Planting date 11/3/1993	
Culture					
Sun/shade	Full sun to part shade		Soil	acid	
			Drainage	well-drained	
Fertility	Moisture requirements leaves scorch without adequate moisture during periods of drought				
Plant characteristics	abundant ornamental flowers and fruit; leaves malodorous when crushed				
Height x Spread	15-20' × 15-20'		Form	upright, rounded	
Flower					
Color	creamy white		Size	3-6"	
Flower Form	clusters		Bloom time	Mid-late May	
Leaf color	dark green		fall color	none	
Leaf size	2-6" × 1.5-3"		Leaf texture	glabrous above, stellate-pubescent on veins beneath	
Leaf form	simple, crenate-serrate		Leaf shape	oval or oblong-ovate, acute or rounded at apex, broad-cuneate at base	
Fruit color	yellow > dark red > blue-black		Fruit type	drupe	
Fruit time	August-October		Fruit size	.5"	
Persistency	yes, 3+ months		Fruit wildlife use		
Bark/stem color	gray				
Bark/stem texture	stellate pubescent when young				
Twig					
Bud					
Maintenance					

Pruning	
Wildlife Use	
Native use	
Historical/cultural info	
Folklore/Culture	
Insect Problems	none serious
Disease Problems	none serious
Landscape Uses	specimen, masses
Notes	<p>Breeder Donald Egolf (in <i>Baileya</i> 14 (1966) 106-122):</p> <p>"<i>Viburnum sieboldii</i> 'Seneca' resulted from a self-pollination of <i>V. sieboldii</i>. 'Seneca' is distinct in its abundant, pedulant inflorescences of firm, red-pedicelled fruit which ripens to red and persist on the plant up to three months before finally becoming black and falling. For the past six years the seedling has maintained the firm red fruit for up to three months. Birds normally eat the fruit of <i>V. sieboldii</i> before it has matured, and only the red pedicels remain to provide an ornamental display. However, the fruit of 'Seneca' is very firm and is not devoured by birds even when the fruit has become fully ripe. The pendulant, multiple-colored clusters of orange-red fruit are spectacularly displayed above the coriaceous green foliage. The massive, creamy-white panicles are produced in May or early June as the young foliage unfolds. The panicles are supported on stout, spreading branches that are picturesque at all seasons. Although 'Seneca' is treelike, the plant can be grown with several branches from the base and maintained as a large shrub."</p> <p>"Fruits are supported above the foliage on red pedicels which remain effective long after the fruits have fallen. Fruits are reportedly not eaten by the birds as they find them to be either unpalatable or a lack of fondness to the firm texture."--Gary Ladman, <i>Classic Viburnums</i></p> <p>The fruits are "are extremely showy for a period of about two weeks. The cultivar 'Seneca' has very firm fruits which are not eaten by birds and provide for a much longer fruit effect than the species. It is preferred over the species because of the extended fruiting effect." -- University of Florida, The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences</p>

