



Description: The dense foliage, white flower clusters, and dark blue berries make arrow-wood viburnum an attractive shrub for landscaping. Various cultivars have been selected for hardiness, shape of the plant, fall foliage color (yellow or red to reddish purple), and abundance of fruit. They can be used for borders or screens or as mass plantings and groupings to attract birds, which eat the fruit. *Viburnum* species have been used for numerous medicinal purposes.



Leaf: Opposite, simple, oval to elliptical, coarsely serrated margins, 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches long, shiny dark green above, paler below.

Flower: Small, white in flat topped clusters, 2 to 4 inches across, yellow stamens, appearing in late spring.

Fruit: Bluish black, oval drupes, 1/3 inch long, occurring in clusters, ripening in early fall.

Twig: Slender, ridged and angled, glabrous or slightly velvety, buds 1/4 inch, green to brown, several scales present.

Bark: Gray to grayish brown, smooth getting finely scaly with size.

Form: Many branching shrubs to 10 feet, arching branches forming an overall rounded crown.

Site requirements:

Open woods and margins, streambanks. Arrow-wood viburnum prefers loamy, neutral to acid soil with ample moisture, but is adaptable to a range of conditions from dry to fairly wet soil. Plants are salt-tolerant in New England coastal areas. They can grow in generally drier conditions than *V. acerifolium*. They most commonly occur in partial shade but can be grown in full sun. Flowering May-June; fruiting August-November.

Native Range:

AL, AR, CT, DC, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MO, MS, NC, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV