

ARNOLD ARBORETUM

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

BULLETIN
OF
POPULAR INFORMATION

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.

JUNE 23, 1916

Summer-flowering American Viburnums. For many flowers the Arboretum is indebted in early summer to four American species of *Viburnum* which have been used in large numbers in its borders and roadside plantations. The earliest of these, *V. dentatum*, is already in bloom; it has handsome dark green leaves conspicuously toothed on the margins, and broad flat clusters of white flowers which are followed in early autumn by bright blue fruits on erect stems. This is a common roadside and meadow shrub in the northeastern part of the country. The second of these four *Viburnums*, *V. cassinoides*, is also in bloom. It is a native of swamps in the northeastern part of the country where it sometimes grows twenty feet high with slender straggling stems. In cultivation it forms a broad, low, round-topped bush, and has proved one of the handsomest of all the *Viburnums* introduced into the Arboretum. The leaves are thick and lustrous and vary greatly in size and shape. The flowers are slightly tinged with yellow and are borne in wide slightly convex clusters which also vary greatly in size. The fruit is larger than that of the other summer-flowering American species, and at first yellow-green later becomes pink, and finally blue-black and covered with a pale bloom, fruit of the three colors occurring in early autumn in the same cluster. In the *Viburnum* Collection, near the junction of the Bussey Hill and the Valley Roads, there are a number of plants of this *Viburnum* selected to show the variation in the shape of the leaves and in the size of the flower-clusters. The third of these summer flowering *Viburnums*, *V. venosum*, resembles in its general appearance *V. dentatum* but it flowers two weeks later, and the young branchlets and the lower surface of the leaves are thickly covered with a coat of stellate hairs. This *Viburnum* is found growing naturally only in the neighborhood of the

coast from Cape Cod and Nantucket to New Jersey. A larger and a handsomer plant with larger leaves, more showy flowers and larger, later-ripening fruit, *V. Canbyi* is the fourth of these species. It is a native of eastern Pennsylvania and northern Delaware where it is not common, and of central Indiana; and it is the last of all the Viburnums in the Arboretum to flower. There are large specimens of this plant in front of the Administration Building and at other points on the Meadow Road. All these Viburnums can be improved by cultivation and with generous treatment grow into larger and handsomer bushes than the wild plants, and bear larger leaves and better flowers and fruit. Few shrubs better deserve a place in American parks and gardens where they are still less often seen than they should be. Two rare American Viburnums can now be seen in flower in the Arboretum, *V. molle*, a native of southern Kentucky and southern Missouri, with which *V. venosum* was once confused, and *V. bracteatum* which is known to grow naturally only on the cliffs of the Coosa River near Rome, Georgia. One of the few plants in cultivation is on Hickory Path near Centre Street. *V. mollis* is in the general Viburnum Collection.

Red-fruited Viburnums. With the exception of the species which belong to the Opulus Group no American Viburnums have red fruit, but in eastern Asia there are several red-fruited species. The handsomest of these in the Arboretum is *V. dilatatum*, which is a native of Japan, Korea, and western China. It is a large, shapely and vigorous shrub with broad, abruptly pointed leaves and wide flat clusters of flowers which are followed by small bright red fruits. This is a good shrub for the decoration of summer and autumn gardens. It is in the general Viburnum Collection, and there are good plants on the right-hand side of the Bussey Hill Road opposite the upper end of the Lilac Group. The fruit is smaller and less showy than that of another red-fruited Japanese species, *V. Wrightii*. This is a smaller shrub and flowered some time ago. The flower-clusters are smaller than those of *V. dilatatum* and the plants are not always perfectly hardy in exposed situations, but the fruit is larger and handsomer than that of the other red-fruited Viburnums of eastern Asia. Another of these plants, *V. theiferum*, from western China is not yet in flower. It is a tall, narrow shrub with erect stems, small leaves and small flower-clusters. It has little to recommend it as a flowering plant but the fruit is large, abundant and of good color, and the plant has an economic interest as an infusion of the leaves is the "sweet tea" used by the monks of the monasteries on Mt. Omei, one of the five sacred mountains of China.

Magnolia glauca in the Magnolia Collection, on the right-hand side of the Jamaica Plain entrance, is covered again with flowers. Although it has often been insisted on in these bulletins, the fact that this is one of the handsomest plants which can be grown in our gardens cannot be too often repeated. Often a large tree in the southern states, at the north *M. glauca* never grows to any great size and is more often a large shrub than a tree. The leaves are dark green and very lustrous on the upper surface and silvery white on the lower surface. In the south they remain on the branches until spring; here they retain their brilliancy and do not fall until December. The flowers are



1916. "Summer-flowering American Viburnums." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(9), 33–34.
<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320527>.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320527>

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