









## Interfaith Greenway: *Native Species List*



TREES	Botanical Names	Common Name & Relevant Information
	<b><i>Betula nigra</i></b>	Heritage “ <b>river birch</b> ” is a <a href="#">species</a> of <a href="#">birch</a> native to the Eastern United States, commonly occurring in floodplains and/or swamps. It is one of the few heat-tolerant birches in a family of mostly cold-weather trees.
	<b><i>Chionanthus virginicus</i></b>	“White Fingertree” is a tree native to the savannas and lowlands of the southeastern <a href="#">United States</a> , from <a href="#">New Jersey</a> south to <a href="#">Florida</a> , and west to <a href="#">Oklahoma</a> and <a href="#">Texas</a> .
	<b><i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i></b>	“Sourwood Tree” is native to eastern <a href="#">North America</a> , from southern <a href="#">Pennsylvania</a> south to northwest <a href="#">Florida</a> and west to southern <a href="#">Illinois</a> . The tree is frequently seen as a component of <a href="#">oak-heath forests</a> . <sup>[2][3]</sup>
	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Commonly called “Green Giant” or “Aborvitae”, this tree is a <a href="#">species</a> of <a href="#">Thuja</a> , an <a href="#">evergreen coniferous tree</a> in the cypress <a href="#">family Cupressaceae</a> native to western North America. It is not a true cedar of the genus <a href="#">Cedrus</a> .




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PLANTS	BOTANICAL NAMES	COMMON NAME & RELEVANT INFORMATION
	Agastache	<i>Blue Fortune</i> “ <i>Anise hyssop</i> ” is a genus of aromatic flowering herbaceous perennial plants. It grows tall, with stiff, angular stems clothed in toothed-edged, lance shaped leaves ranging from 1–15 cm long and 0.5–11 cm broad depending on the species. Upright spikes of tubular, two-lipped flowers develop at the stem tips in summer. The flowers are usually white, pink, mauve, or purple, with the bracts that back the flowers being of the same or a slightly contrasting color.
	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	<b>Autumn Brilliance “Service Berry”</b> is a species of <i>Amelanchier</i> native to eastern <a href="#">North America</a> . It is largely restricted to wet sites, particularly on the <a href="#">Atlantic coastal plain</a> , growing at altitudes from sea level up to 200 m.
	<i>Aquilegia</i>	“ <b>Columbine</b> ” is a <a href="#">genus</a> of about 60–70 <a href="#">species</a> of <a href="#">perennial plants</a> that are found in <a href="#">meadows</a> , <a href="#">woodlands</a> , and at higher altitudes throughout the Northern Hemisphere, known for the <a href="#">spurred</a> petals of their <a href="#">flowers</a> .
	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	“ <b>Red Chokeberry</b> ” is a North American species of shrubs in the <a href="#">rose family</a> . It is native to eastern Canada and to the eastern and central United States. A branching shrub, it forms clumps by means of stems forming from the roots. Flowers are white or pink, producing black or bright red fruits. Many people consider the fruits to be foul-tasting.





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	<p><b><i>Aruncus dioicus</i></b></p>	<p>“<b>Goat’s Beard</b>” is a flowering <a href="#">herbaceous perennial plant</a>. It has alternate, pinnately compound <a href="#">leaves</a>, on thin, stiff stems, with plumes of feathery white or cream flowers borne in summer. This plant can be found in moist woodland, often at higher altitudes, throughout <a href="#">temperate</a> areas of Europe, Asia, and eastern and western North America.</p>
	<p><b><i>Asclepias tuberosa</i></b></p>	<p>“Butterfly Weed” is a species of <a href="#">milkweed</a> native to eastern North America. It is a <a href="#">perennial plant</a> with clustered orange or yellow <a href="#">flowers</a> from early summer to early autumn. The <a href="#">leaves</a> are spirally arranged, lanceolate, 5–12 cm long, and 2–3 cm broad.</p> <p>This plant favors dry, sand or gravel soil, but has also been reported on stream margins. It requires full sun.</p> <p>It is commonly known as <b>butterfly weed</b> because of the <a href="#">butterflies</a> that are attracted to the plant by its color and its copious production of <a href="#">nectar</a>. It is also the <a href="#">larval</a> food plant of the <a href="#">queen</a> and <a href="#">monarch</a> butterflies. <a href="#">Hummingbirds</a>, bees and other insects are also attracted.</p>
	<p><b><i>Aster</i></b></p>	<p>“<b>Aster</b>” is a <a href="#">genus</a> of <a href="#">flowering plants</a> in the family <a href="#">Asteraceae</a>. Its <a href="#">circumscription</a> has been narrowed, and it now encompasses around 180 species, all but one of which are restricted to <a href="#">Eurasia</a>; many species formerly in <i>Aster</i> are now in other genera of the tribe <a href="#">Astereae</a>.</p> <p>The name <i>Aster</i> comes from the <a href="#">Ancient Greek</a> word <a href="#">ἀστήρ</a> (<i>astér</i>), meaning "star", referring to the shape of the <a href="#">flower head</a>. Many species and a variety of hybrids and varieties are popular as garden plants because of their attractive and colourful flowers. <i>Aster</i> species are used as food plants by the <a href="#">larvae</a> of a number</p>

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		of <a href="#">Lepidoptera</a> species—see <a href="#">list of Lepidoptera that feed on Aster</a> . Asters can grow in all hardiness zones.
	<b><i>Baptisia australis</i></b>	“ <b>blue false indigo</b> ”, is a <a href="#">flowering plant</a> in the <a href="#">family Fabaceae</a> (legumes). It is <a href="#">toxic</a> . It is <a href="#">native</a> to much of central and eastern North America and is particularly common in the Midwest, but it has also been <a href="#">introduced</a> well beyond its natural range. Naturally it can be found growing wild at the borders of woods, along streams or in open meadows. It often has difficulty seeding itself in its native areas due to parasitic <a href="#">weevils</a> that enter the seed pods, making the number of viable seeds very low. <sup>[3]</sup>
	<b><i>Callicarpa</i></b>	“Beautyberry” is a <a href="#">genus</a> of <a href="#">shrubs</a> and small <a href="#">trees</a> in the <a href="#">family Lamiaceae</a> .
	<b><i>Calycanthus</i></b>	“Sweetshrub” is a <a href="#">genus</a> of <a href="#">flowering plants</a> , <a href="#">endemic</a> to <a href="#">North America</a> . The genus includes two to four species depending on taxonomic interpretation; two are accepted by the <i>Flora of North America</i> .
	<b><i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i></b>	“Indian Woodoats” is a <a href="#">grass</a> native to the central and eastern United States, Manitoba, and northeastern Mexico; it grows as far north as Pennsylvania and Michigan, where it is a threatened species.








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	<b><i>Chelone obliqua</i></b>	<b>Little Tortuga “Pink turtlehead”</b> is a <a href="#">herbaceous perennial</a> plant. This uncommon wildflower is <a href="#">endemic</a> to the United States. When blooming, the flower is said to resemble the head of a turtle. <sup>[6]</sup>
	<b><i>Cimicifuga</i></b>	<b>“Bugbane”</b> . The name <i>Cimicifuga</i> means ' <a href="#">bedbug</a> repeller'.
	<b><i>Clethra alnifolia</i></b>	<p>Humingbird “Sweet peppergrass” is a <a href="#">species</a> of <a href="#">flowering plant</a> <a href="#">native</a> to eastern North America.</p> <p>It is a <a href="#">deciduous shrub</a> growing to 1.5–3 m (4 ft 11 in–9 ft 10 in) tall. The <a href="#">leaves</a> are obovate to oblong, 4–10 cm long and 2–4 cm broad, with a serrated margin; they are green turning yellow-golden during the autumn. The <a href="#">flowers</a> are white or very pale pink, 5–10 mm in diameter, and have a sweet, somewhat cloying fragrance. The “pepper” part of the common name derives from the mature fruits, capsules which have a vague resemblance to peppercorns, however, with no element of spiciness.</p> <p>It grows in wet <a href="#">forests</a>, <a href="#">pine flatwoods</a>, <a href="#">wetlands</a>, <a href="#">bogs</a> and can be seen alongside woodland streams. It prefers a neutral to acidic soil.</p>
	<b><i>Coreopsis</i></b>	Moonbeam “Lanceleaf tickseed”.






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	<p><b><i>Cornus florida</i></b></p>	<p>“Flowering Dogwood” is a <a href="#">species</a> of <a href="#">flowering plant</a> native to eastern <a href="#">North America</a>. The tree is commonly planted as an ornamental in residential and public areas because of its showy <a href="#">bracts</a> and interesting bark structure.</p>
	<p><b><i>Lamprocapnos spectabilis</i></b></p>	<p>“Bleeding Heart” is a <a href="#">species</a> of <a href="#">flowering plant</a> in the poppy <a href="#">family</a>. It is valued in gardens and in floristry for its heart-shaped pink and white flowers, borne in spring.</p>
	<p><b><i>Echinacea</i></b></p>	<p>Kim’s Knee High “Coneflowers”, are part of the daisy family. Found only in eastern and central <a href="#">North America</a>, they grow in moist to dry <a href="#">prairies</a> and open wooded areas. They have large, showy <a href="#">heads</a> of composite <a href="#">flowers</a>, blooming from early to late summer. The generic name is derived from the <a href="#">Greek</a> word ἐχῖνος (<i>ekhin</i>os), meaning “<a href="#">hedgehog</a>,” due to the spiny central disk.</p>
	<p><b><i>Osmundastrum cinnamomeum</i></b></p>	<p>“<a href="#">cinnamon fern</a>”, native to the <a href="#">Americas</a> and eastern <a href="#">Asia</a>, grows in swamps, bogs and moist woodlands.</p>
	<p><b><i>Dryopteris marginalis</i></b></p>	<p>“Eastern Wood” is a <a href="#">perennial</a> species of <a href="#">fern</a> found in damp shady areas throughout eastern <a href="#">North America</a>. It favors moderately acid to circumneutral soils in cooler areas, but is fairly drought-resistant once established. Marginal wood fern's name derives from the fact that the <a href="#">sori</a> are located on the margins, or edges of the leaflets.</p>






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	<p><b><i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i></b></p>	<p>“<b>hay-scented fern</b>” is a species of <a href="#">fern</a> native to eastern <a href="#">North America</a>; it is most abundant in the east of its range, with only scattered populations in the west. The <a href="#">common name</a> "Hay-scented Fern" comes from the fact that crushing it produces an aroma of fresh <a href="#">hay</a>. Its presence influences the dynamics of the <a href="#">understory</a> vegetation of many forests in the eastern United States. Where <i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i> becomes common, the growth of tree seedlings is restricted.</p>
	<p><b><i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i></b></p>	<p>“Ostrich fern” is a crown-forming, colony-forming plant, occurring in temperate regions of northern North America.</p> <p>It grows from a completely vertical crown, favoring riverbanks and sandbars, but sends out lateral <a href="#">stolons</a> to form new crowns. It thus can form dense colonies resistant to destruction by floodwaters.</p>
	<p><b><i>Osmunda regalis</i></b></p>	<p>“<b>Royal fern</b>” is a <a href="#">species</a> of <a href="#">deciduous fern</a> which grows in woodland <a href="#">bogs</a> and on the banks of streams.</p>
	<p><b><i>Polystichum</i></b></p>	<p>The “Fern Tassel” species are terrestrial or rock-dwelling ferns of warm-temperate and montane-tropical regions.</p>
	<p><b><i>Fothergilla gardenii</i></b></p>	<p>Mt. Airy, “<b>dwarf fothergilla</b>” is a deciduous shrub in the <a href="#">Hamamelidaceae</a> family. It is one of two species in the genus <a href="#">Fothergilla</a>.</p>

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	<b><i>Hamamelis vernalis</i></b>	<p>“Ozark witchhazel” is a species of <a href="#">witch-hazel</a>. It is a <a href="#">deciduous</a> large <a href="#">shrub</a> growing to 4 m tall, spreading by <a href="#">stoloniferous</a> root sprouts. The <a href="#">leaves</a> are oval, 7–13 cm long and 6.7–13 cm broad, cuneate to slightly oblique at the base, acute or rounded at the apex, with a wavy-toothed or shallowly lobed margin, and a short, stout petiole 7–15 mm long; they are dark green above, and glaucous beneath, and often persist into the early winter. The <a href="#">flowers</a> are deep to bright red, rarely yellow, with four ribbon-shaped <a href="#">petals</a> 7–10 mm long and four short stamens, and grow in clusters; flowering begins in mid winter and continues until early spring.</p>
	<b><i>Hamamelis × intermedia</i></b>	<p>“hybrid witch hazel” is <a href="#">species</a> of <a href="#">flowering plant</a> which is a <a href="#">hybrid</a> of garden origin Its Latin name refers to its intermediate appearance between those two species. It is a <a href="#">deciduous shrub</a> growing to 4 m (13 ft) tall and wide, with zig-zagging stems and alternate, simple <a href="#">leaves</a> 15 cm (6 in) long, which turn yellow in autumn. The flowers with twisted petals appear on bare stems in midwinter through early spring.</p>
	<b><i>Hydrangea arborescens</i></b>	<p>“smooth hydrangea” is a <a href="#">species</a> of <a href="#">flowering plant</a> in the <a href="#">family</a> Hydrangeaceae. It is a small- to medium-sized, <a href="#">deciduous shrub</a> up to 3 m (10 ft) tall that is <a href="#">native</a> to the eastern United States.</p>
	<b><i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i></b>	<p>“oakleaf hydrangea” is a <a href="#">species</a> of <a href="#">flowering plant</a> native to the Southeastern United States in <a href="#">woodland habitats</a>. A <a href="#">deciduous</a> shrub with white showy flower heads, it is a commonly grown garden plant.</p>
	<b><i>Hypericum</i></b>	<p>“St. John’s Wort” is unusual for a genus of its size. It is found worldwide, missing only from <a href="#">tropical</a> lowlands, <a href="#">deserts</a> and <a href="#">polar regions</a>. The white or pink flowered marsh St. John's-worts of North American and</p>






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		eastern Asia are now separated into the genus <a href="#"><i>Triadenum</i></a> .
	<b><i>Ilex glabra</i></b>	Shamrock “inkberry” is a species of evergreen <a href="#">holly</a> native to the coastal plain of eastern North America, from Nova Scotia to <a href="#">Florida</a> and west to <a href="#">Louisiana</a> where it is most commonly found in sandy woods and peripheries of swamps and bogs. It typically matures to 5-8’ tall, and can spread by root suckers to form colonies.
	<b><i>Ilex verticillata</i></b>	The “ <b>Winterberry</b> ” is a species of <a href="#">holly</a> native to eastern <a href="#">North America</a> . The species occurs particularly in <a href="#">wetland</a> habitats, but also on dry sand dunes and grassland. The berries are an important food resource for some species of bird, among them the <a href="#">American robin</a> .
	<b><i>Iris versicolor</i></b>	“Harlequin Blueflag” is a species of <a href="#">Iris</a> native to North America, in the <a href="#">Eastern United States</a> and <a href="#">Eastern Canada</a> . It is common in sedge meadows, marshes, and along streambanks and shores. The specific epithet <i>versicolor</i> means “variously coloured”.
	<b><i>Itea virginica</i></b>	Henry’s Garnet “ <b>Virginia sweetspire</b> ” is a <a href="#">species</a> of <a href="#">flowering plant</a> native to the southern <a href="#">United States</a> and particularly associated with <a href="#">Virginia</a> .
	<b><i>Magnolia virginiana</i></b> ,	Henry Hicks “ <b>sweetbay magnolia</b> ” is a member of the <a href="#">magnolia</a> family. It was the first magnolia to be scientifically described under modern rules of botanical <a href="#">nomenclature</a> . As <i>Magnolia</i> is also the type genus of all <a href="#">flowering plants</a> (magnoliophytes), this species in a sense typifies all flowering plants.





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	<p><b><i>Monarda</i></b></p>	<p><b>Petite Delight “Bee Balm”</b> is a <a href="#">genus</a> of <a href="#">flowering plants</a> in the mint <a href="#">family</a>, endemic to North America.</p>
	<p><b><i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i></b></p>	<p>“<b>Hairawn muhly</b>”, is a <a href="#">perennial</a> hedge-like plant that grows to be about 30–90 cm (0.98–2.95 ft) tall and 60–90 cm (2.0–3.0 ft) wide. The plant itself includes a double layer; green leaf-like structures surround the <a href="#">understory</a>, with purple-pink flowers out-growing them from the bottom up. The plant is a warm-season grass, meaning that leaves begin growth in the summer. During the summer, the leaves will stay green, but they morph during the fall to produce a more copper color. The seasonal changes also include the flowers, as they grow out during the fall and stay healthy till the end of autumn. The grass clumps into herds, causing bush-like establishments in the area that the hairawn muhly inhabits. The flowers are very feathery and add a cloudlike appearance to the top of the grass.</p>
	<p><b><i>Panicum</i></b></p>	<p>“Panicgrass” is native throughout the tropical regions of the world, with a few species extending into the northern temperate zone. They are often large, annual or perennial <a href="#">grasses</a>, growing to 1–3 m tall.<sup>[3][4]</sup> The <a href="#">flowers</a> are produced in a well-developed <a href="#">panicle</a> often up to 60 cm in length with numerous <a href="#">seeds</a>, which are 1–6 mm long and 1–2 mm broad. The fruits are developed from a two-flowered <a href="#">spikelet</a>.</p>




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	<p><b><i>Penstemon</i></b></p>	<p>“<b>Beardtongues</b>”, is a large <a href="#">genus</a> of roughly 250 species North American and East Asian flowering plants. They have <a href="#">opposite leaves</a>, partly tube-shaped, and two-lipped <a href="#">flowers</a> and <a href="#">seed capsules</a>. The most distinctive feature of the genus is the prominent <a href="#">staminode</a>, an infertile <a href="#">stamen</a>. The staminode takes a variety of forms in the different species; while typically a long straight filament extending to the mouth of the corolla, some are longer and extremely hairy, giving the general appearance of an open mouth with a fuzzy tongue protruding and inspiring the common name <b>beardtongue</b>.</p> <p>Heights can range from 10 cm to as much as 3 metres.</p>
	<p><b><i>Phlox subulata</i></b></p>	<p>“<b>Moss Phlox</b>” is a <a href="#">species</a> of <a href="#">flowering plant native</a> to eastern and central USA, and widely cultivated. Growing to 15 cm (6 in) high and covering a 50 cm (20 in) wide area, it is an <a href="#">evergreen perennial</a> forming mats or cushions of hairy, linear leaves. The small, five-petaled flowers bloom in rose, mauve, blue, white, or pink in late spring to early summer.</p>
	<p><b><i>Phlox paniculata</i></b></p>	<p>“Garden Flox” is a <a href="#">species</a> of <a href="#">flowering plant, native</a> to the eastern and central <a href="#">United States</a> and eastern Canada. It is extensively cultivated in many lands as an <a href="#">ornamental plant</a><sup>[2]</sup> and has become established in the wild in scattered locales in other regions.</p>
	<p><b><i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i></b></p>	<p>“Nineback” is a <a href="#">species</a> of <a href="#">flowering plant</a> in the rose <a href="#">family</a> Rosaceae, <a href="#">native</a> to eastern North America.</p>

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	<p><b><i>Spigelia marilandica</i></b></p>	<p>“Woodland Pinkroot” is a <a href="#">perennial wildflower</a> in the <a href="#">Loganiaceae</a> family that is used as <a href="#">ornamental plant</a>. It flowers in June and tends to be found low moist woods, ravines, or streambanks in partial or full shade. It will grow 30–61 cm (1–2 ft) high with a spread of 15–46 cm (0.5–1.5 ft).</p>
	<p><b><i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i></b></p>	<p><b>shrubby cinquefoil</b></p>
	<p><b><i>Rhus aromatica</i></b></p>	<p>The <b>fragrant sumac</b> is a deciduous shrub in the family <a href="#">Anacardiaceae</a>, native to <a href="#">Canada</a> and the <a href="#">United States</a>, which grows in upland open woods, fields, barrens, and rocky cliffs.</p> <p>Fragrant sumac is a woody plant that can grow to around 2 to 4 m (6.6 to 13.1 ft) tall with a rounded form. It produces yellow flowers in clusters in March or April before the leaves emerge, before female plants bear hairy red <a href="#">drupes</a> in July or August that can last until the next March if not eaten by birds or small mammals.</p> <p>The leaves and stems of fragrant sumac have a citrus fragrance when crushed, hence the species name. It develops a good autumn color like other sumacs of bright yellow to red to red-purple. It grows in full deep shade to full sun and well-drained soils slightly acid to well alkaline with a pH range of about 6.0 to 8.5. It has a shallow, fibrous root system and is easily transplanted. Some of its branches can trail upon the ground and root and it can ground sucker to form a colony, depending on the site.</p>




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	<b><i>Rudbeckia</i></b>	<p>A part of the sunflower family, this <b>black-eyed-susan</b> is native to <a href="#">North America</a> and many species are cultivated in gardens for their showy yellow or gold flower heads.</p> <p>The species are <a href="#">herbaceous</a>, mostly <a href="#">perennial plants</a> (some <a href="#">annual</a> or <a href="#">biennial</a>) growing to 0.5–3.0 m tall, with simple or branched stems. The <a href="#">leaves</a> are spirally arranged, entire to deeply lobed, and 5–25 cm long. The <a href="#">flowers</a> are produced in <a href="#">daisy-like inflorescences</a>, with yellow or orange florets arranged in a prominent, cone-shaped head; "cone-shaped" because the ray florets tend to point out and down (are <a href="#">decumbent</a>) as the flower head opens.</p>
	<b><i>Sambucus</i></b>	<p>Known as “elderberry”, this was formerly placed in the <a href="#">honeysuckle</a> family, <a href="#">Caprifoliaceae</a>, but was reclassified as Adoxaceae due to genetic and morphological comparisons to plants in the genus <a href="#">Adoxa</a>.</p>
	<b><i>Solidago</i></b>	<p>“<b>Goldenrods</b>, is a genus of about 100 to 120 species of <a href="#">flowering plants</a> in the aster family, <a href="#">Asteraceae</a>. Most are herbaceous <a href="#">perennial</a> species found in open areas such as meadows, prairies, and savannas. They are mostly native to <a href="#">North America</a>.</p>
	<b><i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i></b>	<p>Commonly known as <b>prairie dropseed</b>, this is a species of <a href="#">prairie</a> grass native to the tallgrass and mixed grass prairies of central <a href="#">North America</a> from <a href="#">Texas</a> to southern <a href="#">Canada</a>. It is also found further east, all the way to the Atlantic coast of the <a href="#">United States</a> and <a href="#">Canada</a>.</p>
	<b><i>Stokesia</i></b>	<p>This “Stokes’ Aster” is one of the plants in the genus named after Jonathan Stokes (1755 – 1831), a French botanist and physician.</p> <p>A part of the daisy family, this plant is native to the southeastern United States.</p>

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		<p>The flowers appear in the summer and are purple, blue, or white in nature.<sup>[1]</sup> The plant is cultivated as a garden flower, with flowers appearing in the summer.</p> <p>Like a few other plants, it contains <a href="#">vernolic acid</a>, a <a href="#">vegetable oil</a> with commercial applications.<sup>[6]</sup></p>
	<b><i>Viburnum dilatatum</i></b>	<p>The “<b>linden arrowwood</b>” or “Chicago Cluster” is a deciduous perennial shrub in the family Caprifoliaceae. Although native to Eastern Asia, it can be found in the mid-Atlantic regions in the U.S from New York to Virginia, growing in fertile soil with a <a href="#">pH</a> of 7 to slightly acidic levels. Linden arrowwood is known for the clusters of red <a href="#">drupes</a> it produces when it is mature.</p>

	<b><i>Physostegia</i></b>	<p>Known as the “<b>pink manners</b>” and “<b>obedient plant</b>”, this is a flowering plant native to North America. An erect rhizomatous herbaceous perennial, this plant inhabits damp and sunny spaces. They grow up to 2 m (7 ft) tall with purple or pink tubular flowers in <a href="#">racemes</a> in summer.<sup>[4]</sup></p>
	<b><i>Viburnum nudum</i></b>	<p>“<b>Smooth withered</b>” is a <a href="#">plant</a> in the genus <a href="#">Viburnum</a> within the muskroot family, <a href="#">Adoxaceae</a>. (It was formerly part of <a href="#">Caprifoliaceae</a>, the honeysuckle family).</p>
	<b><i>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</i></b>	<p>The “<b>leatherleaf viburnum</b>” is a vigorous, coarsely textured evergreen shrub has an upright habit and 8-inch (20 cm) long, lustrous, deeply veined oval leaves with dark blue-green surfaces and pale green undersides. The leaf stems are fuzzy brown. In spring, fragrant creamy-white flowers bloom in clusters. Blue berries form in June and become plump through September, maturing to glossy black. Plants grow 10–15 feet (3.0–4.6 m) tall and wide.</p>

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		The plant is an <a href="#">evergreen shrub</a> or small <a href="#">tree</a> with a suckering habit. The <a href="#">leaves</a> are opposite, crinkled, downy on the underside, less so on the upper surface.