

### **AMERICAN PLUM** *Prunus americana* Marsh. Plant Symbol = PRAM

Contributed by: USDA NRCS Plant Materials Program





#### Uses

*Windbreaks*: Plant American plum in the central or outside rows where adequate water is available. It may also be planted in single-row windbreaks.

*Wildlife*: American plum is highly important as wildlife cover and food. The thorny, suckering growth, when protected, forms a thicket valuable for bird nesting, loafing, and roosting, and animal loafing and bedding. Twigs and foliage provide a highly preferred browse for whitetail and mule deer.

*Recreation and Beautification*: The thorny growth and suckering characteristics should be considered before planting this species near a recreation area. It can be used for screening and natural barriers. The fruit is used widely for making jams and jellies.

*Ethnobotanic*: American plum was and still is used as a source of food and medicine by Native Americans in the Midwest and West.

#### **Status**

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's

# Plant Fact Sheet

current status (e.g. threatened or endangered species, state noxious status, and wetland indicator values).

#### Description

*Prunus americana* Marsh., American plum, is a deciduous large shrub or small tree with a broad crown, reaching heights up to 15 feet. Fruits are red to yellow, almost globular edible plums about 1 inch in diameter. Flowers are white, 5-petaled, about 1 inch across, and borne singly or in clusters at the juncture of a stem and leaf. Leaves are alternate, broadly oval in shape with a sharply tapering tip, and sharply, often doubly toothed edges; they are generally 2 to 4 inches long on slender stalks, dark green above, pale and smooth below. The plant's numerous stems are grayish and become scaly with age; its branches are more or less spiny with sharp-tipped twigs. The roots of American plum are shallow, widely spreading, and readily sprouting.

#### **Adaptation and Distribution**

Widely distributed over the eastern two thirds of central North America, American plum grows in prairies, woodlands, pastures, and along roadsides and riverbanks. The shrub is winter-hardy, but intolerant of shade and drought; it requires the equivalent of 22 to 25 inches of precipitation.

For a current distribution map, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.

#### Establishment

American plum can be planted from seed and is relatively easy to transplant. Plant in well-drained soil.

#### Management

Plantings in dry areas must have supplemental water or available ground moisture. Traditional resource managers used burning as a management tool, which eliminated plant competition and provided nutrient enrichment for increased fruit production; branch pruning was also used to increase production.

#### **Pests and Potential Problems**

There are no known serious insect problems; plum pocket and black knot are common diseases, but are generally not serious.

Plant Materials <a href="http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/">http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/</a> Plant Fact Sheet/Guide Coordination Page <a href="http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/intranet/pfs.html">http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/</a> National Plant Data Center <a href="http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/">http://plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/</a>

## Cultivars, Improved, and Selected Materials (and area of origin)

There are many different cultivars of *Prunus* species that have been developed for ornamental flowers and edible fruit.

#### Prepared By & Species Coordinator:

USDA NRCS Plant Materials Program

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For more information about this and other plants, please contact your local NRCS field office or Conservation District, and visit the PLANTS Web site<<u>http://plants.usda.gov</u>> or the Plant Materials Program Web site <<u>http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov</u>>

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