

Sambucus nigra L.

1353

Viburnaceae

Nomenclatural reference 1217 Govaerts, R. (2022): The World Checklist of Vascular Plants (WCVP). – Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Checklist dataset of 2022-12-08. Retrieved from <https://sftp.kew.org/pub/data-repositories/WCVP/>, viewed 4.3.2023.

Summary

Intrinsic Traits

Distribution	Sambucus nigra is native in Europe, in northwest Africa, eastwards to the Caucasus and Asia Minor. Naturalized in Northern Africa and New Zealand. Its status in North America is unclear.
Abundance	Dominant where naturally occurring. It is regarded as invasive in New Zealand.
Habitat	Thrives in a wide range of habitats. Found along hedges, fences, roads, streams and forest borders. Near houses and waste places.
Regeneration	Grows very quickly and regenerates easily. Very resilient when coppiced.
Reproduction	Flowers hermaphroditic, self-fertile. Pollinated by wind, but also by flies, beetles and hymenoptera. Distribution of seeds mainly through ingestion of berries by birds but also by mammals.
Plant Parts	The main parts used are the flowers and fruits, but also leaves, wood, bark and stem are used.
Lifeform	Perennial shrub or small tree of up to 7 m.
Systematics	The genus comprises 9 temperate and subtropical species.

Extrinsic Traits

Threat Status	Sambucus nigra has not been recently assessed globally by IUCN. It has been assessed as Least Concern (LC) in an IUCN regional European assessment. On a national level it was assessed as Endangered in Jordan (2014), as Vulnerable in Albania (2007), and as Least Concern in several other European countries.
Threats	No threat causes known or likely to exist.
Purpose	The flowers of Black Elder are the main plant part used in modern herbalism. The plant is used medicinally to treat colds. The dried fruits or fresh juice are used to some extent in case of feverish catarrhal conditions. Fruit and flower are used as food and flavouring. The fruit is used to add flavour and colour to preserves, jams, etc. The flowers are often made into a sparkling wine. Hollow stems have been used as pipes. The pith of the wood was formerly used for making microscope slides.
Use Fields	12 competing uses are reported. (The underlying standard of use types distinguishes a total of 27 use categories. The average number of uses based on 137 well-studied species is 7.)
Trade Trend	Sambucus nigra flowers, leaves and berries are wild collected in the Balkan peninsula and exported from a number of countries (e.g., Bulgaria, Bosnia Hercegovina, Croatia), but also cultivated in 30 countries.
Legislation	The species is not protected by CITES.

Taxonomy and Identification

Taxonomy

[genus]: "9 temp. (Eur. 3) & subtrop."

Reference

3753 Mabberley, D.J. (2017): The plant-book. 4th ed.

Synonyms

Taxon Present in Pharmacopoeias and other References

Name as used in Source	Status	Reference
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	2156	FRLHT - Indian Medicinal Plants Database - http://www.medicinalplants.in/
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	3586	Zhonghua Bencao Editorial Committee, Chinese State Administration of TCM (ed.) (1998): Zhonghua Bencao (Materia Medica of China), Vol. 1-10. Shanghai Scientific and Technical Press, Shanghai. Retrieved from http://www.zysj.com.cn/zhongyao/zhonghuabencao
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	3751	van Wyk, B.-E. & Wink, M. (2017): Medicinal plants of the world. 2nd edition. CABI, Wallingford & Boston.

<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	5253	Özhatay, N., Koyuncu, M., Atay, S. & Byfield, A.J. (1997): The wild medicinal plant trade in Turkey. Dogal Hayati Koruma Dernegi, Istanbul.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	8394	Therapeutic Goods Administration (ed.) (2007): Substances that may be used in listed medicines in Australia. Therapeutic Goods Administration, Symonston. Retrieved from http://www.tga.gov.au/cm/listsubs.pdf , viewed: 25.01.2009.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Handbuch der pharmazeutischen Praxis. 5. Auflage. 5 volumes [4179, 4180, 4181, 6097, 6098]
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	1236	United States Pharmacopeial Convention (2024): Dietary Supplements Compendium (DSC). https://www.usp.org/products/dietary-supplements-compendium
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	1246	United States Pharmacopeial Convention (2024): United States Pharmacopeia (USP). https://www.uspnf.com/
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	2302	Native American Ethnobotany Database - http://naeb.brit.org/
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	3145	Brinckmann, J.A., Kathe, W., Berkhoudt, K., Harter, D.E.V. & Schippmann, U. (2022): A new global estimation of medicinal and aromatic plant species in commercial cultivation and their conservation status. Economic Botany 22(10): 1-15.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	3451	United States Pharmacopeial Convention (2020): The United States Pharmacopeia USP 43. The National Formulary 38. 2020. United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Rockwell, MD.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	3466	Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária (2019): Farmacopeia Brasileira. 6ª edição. Volume II. Monografias. Plantas Medicinais. Retrieved from https://www.academia.edu/40384927/FARMACOPEIA_BRASILEIRA_Ag%C3%A2ncia_Nacional_de_Vigil%C3%A2ncia_Sanit%C3%A1ria
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	3561	Quattrocchi, U. (2012): World dictionary of medicinal and poisonous plants. Common names, scientific names, eponyms, synonyms, and etymology. CRC Press, Boca Raton.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	5473	Moerman, D.E. (1998): Native American ethnobotany. Timber Press, Portland.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	6369	McGuffin, M., Kartesz, J.T., Leung, A.Y. & Tucker, A.O. (2000): Herbs of commerce. 2nd edition. AHPA, Silver Spring, USA.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	6971	Anon. (2002): WHO monographs on selected medicinal plants 2. WHO, Geneva.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	7279	van Wyk, B.-E. & Wink, M. (2004): Medicinal plants of the world. Timber Press, Portland.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	8375	Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (2008): British Pharmacopoeia 2009. 4 volumes. Stationery Office, London.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	8380	European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines & Health Care (EDQM) (ed.) (2007-2009): European Pharmacopoeia. 6th edition. 2 volumes and 8 supplements. Council of Europe, Strasbourg.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	8734	Schmelzer, G.H., Achigan-Dako, E.G. & Bosch, C.H. (ed.) (2010): Medicinal plants of tropical Africa. Conclusions and recommendations based on PROTA 11(1) Medicinal plants. PROTA Foundation, Nairobi. Retrieved from http://www.prota.co.ke/en/publications-a-
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	8865	ANVISA (2010): Farmacopeia Brasileira. 5th edition. 2 vols. Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária, Brasília.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	8875	European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines & Health Care (EDQM) (2012): European Pharmacopoeia. Pharmacopée Européenne. 7.8 edition. USB stick version. Council of Europe, Strasbourg.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	8921	Anon. (2009): Medicamentos herbarios tradicionales. 103 especies vegetales. Gobierno de Chile, Ministerio de Salud, Santiago de Chile. Retrieved from https://www.minsal.cl/sites/default/files/files/Libro%20MHT%202010.pdf , viewed: 23.09.2012.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	9301	Comisión Permanente de la Farmacopea de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos (ed.) (2013): Farmacopea herbolaria de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Ed. 2. Secretaria de Salud, México D.F.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. subsp. <i>nigra</i>	1180	GRIN (17.3.2015): Download World Economic Plants report from GRIN Taxonomy for the query. Medizin = 'Alle Nutzungen'. Retrieved from http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/taxecon.pl?language=de
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. subsp. <i>nigra</i>	3145	Brinckmann, J.A., Kathe, W., Berkhoudt, K., Harter, D.E.V. & Schippmann, U. (2022): A new global estimation of medicinal and aromatic plant species in commercial cultivation and their conservation status. Economic Botany 22(10): 1-15.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Marshall	3462	Carag, H.M. & Buot, I.E. (2017): A checklist of the orders and families of medicinal plants in the Philippines. Sylvatrop. Technical Journal of Philippine Ecosystems and Natural Resources 27(1-2): 49-83.

Common Names

Common Name	Typ	Language	Country	Ref
black elder				1180
common elder				1180
Elder	ver	English		8731
European elder				1180
European elder	scn			6369

European elderberry			1180	GRIN (17.3.2015): Download World Econo
fläder			1180	
flikfläder			1180	
Holder	ver	German	6011	Hiller, K. & Melzig, M.F. (ed.) (1999): Lexik
Holler	ver	German	6011	
sabugueiro-negro			1180	GRIN (17.3.2015): Download World Econo
sambuco	ver	Italian	1122	Mansfeld's World Database of Agricultural
sambugo			1180	GRIN (17.3.2015): Download World Econo
saúco			1180	
schwarzer Holunder			1180	
sureau	ver	French	1100	GRIN Database (Germplasm Resources In

Distribution Range

Distribution Range	Ref
"Euras., Medit."	8359 Mabberley, D.J. (2008): The plant-book. 3rd
"Europe, Asia and North Africa"	7279 van Wyk, B.-E. & Wink, M. (2004): Medicinal
"Europe, N Africa, Asia Minor, Caucasus, W Siberia."	1122 Mansfeld's World Database of Agricultural a
"European temperate element; widely naturalised outside its native range."	8731 Anon. (2010): Online Atlas of the British and
"Fast ganz Europa [...], Kaukasus, Kleinasien, Armenien, Westsibirien"	1132 Hegi, Illustrierte Flora von Mitteleuropa
"found throughout Europe but extends its range to Tunisia in North Africa, the Caucasus, western Asia (Iran, Iraq, Turkey) and into India"	3781 Bilz, M. (2012): Sambucus nigra. The IUCN r
"Ganz Europa von Spanien bis Südnorwegen, östlich bis zum Kaukasus, nur in Nordeuropa fehlend, nach Nordafrika und Israel verschleppt."	8702 Sebold, O., Seybold, S. & Pilippi, G. (ed.) (1
"In fast ganz Europa, im Norden bis 63° nördlicher Breite durch Südschweden, Kurland, Litauen bis zur Donnmündung, Kaukasus, Kleinasien, Armenien, Westsibirien, besonders auf fruchtbarem, frischem bis feuchtem Boden. An der Küste des Marmara- und Ägäischen Meeres, der Südspitze Italiens und im südlichen Spanien und Portugal teilweise fehlend."	1101 Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998): Hagers Handb
"in temperate to tropical regions in Europe, Western Asia, Northern Africa, North America and Central America"	8456 Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim, A. (ed.) (20
"natzd. in n. Africa, Asia, & New Zealand"	1106 Germplasm Resources Information Network
"occurs throughout western Europe"	8845 Atkinson, M.D. & Atkinson, E. (2002): Biologi
Biome: Temperate (in broadleaf forest zone); Eastern limit: European (extending to more continental parts of Europe but not to Siberia)	8733 Hill, M.O., Preston, C.D. & Roy, D.B. (19.11.
Caribbean; North America; Oceania	8601 Bisby, F.A., Roskov, Y.R., Orrell, T.M., Nicol
Central, East, West, Southern Africa	8734 Schmelzer, G.H., Achigan-Dako, E.G. & Bos
Chile, China, Ecuador, United States	1120 Tropicos. http://www.tropicos.org/Home.aspx
ganz Europa, Kaukasus, Kleinasien, W-Sibirien, N-Afrika	2054 Encke, F., Buchheim, G. & Seybold, S. (199
Macar., N. Afr.; Cauc., W. Asia; Ind. Subcont.; N. Zeal.; Eur.; also cult.	1180 GRIN (17.3.2015): Download World Econom
Native in AFRICA: Tunisia; ASIA-TEMPERATE: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Russian Federation, Turkey; ASIA-TROPICAL: India; EUROPE: Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Former Yugoslavia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom. Naturalized in Algeria, Morocco, Portugal (Azores) and New Zealand, also cultivated.	1100 GRIN Database (Germplasm Resources Info

Distribution

Continent	Region	ICC	Status	Free Text	Ref
1 Europe	10 Northern Europe	DK			1108
		DK	native		1100
		FI			1108
		FI	native		1100
		GB			1108
		GB	native	Native, not endemic	8733
		IE			1108
		IE	native		1100
		NO			1108
		NO	native		1100
		SE			1108
		SE	native		1100
	11 Middle Europe	AT			1108
		AT	native		1100

			BE		1108
			BE native		1100
			CH		1108
			CH native		1100
			CS		1108
			CS native		1100
			DE		1108
			DE native		1100
			HU		1108
			HU native		1100
			NL		1108
			NL native		1100
			PL		1108
			PL native		1100
	12	Southwestern Europe	ES		1108
			ES native		1100
			FR		1108
			FR		1108
			FR native		1100
			GB native		1100
			IT		1108
			IT native		1100
			PT		1108
			PT native		1100
	13	Southeastern Europe	AL		1108
			AL		1109
			AL native		1100
			BG		1108
			BG	includes distribution map	6977
			BG native		1100
			GR		1108
			GR native		1100
			IT		1108
			IT		1108
			RO		1108
			RO native		1100
			TR		1108
			YU		1108
			YY native		1100
	14	Eastern Europe	BY		1108
			BY native		1100
			MD native		1100
			UA		1108
			UA		1108
			UA native		1100
2	Africa	20	Northern Africa	DZ introd., established	1100
				MA introd., established	1100
				TN native	1100
		21	Macaronesia	PT	1108
				PT introd., established	1100
				Azores	
3	Asia-Temperate	31	Russian Far East	RU native	1100
				RU native	1100
		33	Caucasus	AM native	1100
				AZ native	1100
				GE	8444
				GE native	1100
		34	Western Asia	IQ native	1100
				IR native	1100
				TR	1109
				TR native	1100
4	Asia-Tropical	40	Indian Subcontinent	IN native	1100
				PK	1109
5	Australasia	51	New Zealand	NZ introd., established	1100
6	Pacific	63	North-Central Pacific	US introd., established	1107
				Hawaii	

7	Northern America	70	Subarctic America	DK	Greenland	1107	
		71	Western Canada	CA	native	British Columbia	1107
				CA	native	Manitoba	1107
				CA	native	New Brunswick	1107
				CA	native	Québec	1107
		72	Eastern Canada	CA	native	Nova Scotia	1107
				CA	native	Prince Edward Island	1107
				CA	native	Ontario	1107
				73	Northwestern U.S.A.	US	status unclear
		US	status unclear			Washington	1107
		US	status unclear			Wyoming	1107
		US	status unclear			Montana	1107
		US	status unclear			Idaho	1107
		US	status unclear			Colorado	1107
		74	North-Central U.S.A.	US	status unclear	Wisconsin	1107
				US	status unclear	South Dakota	1107
				US	status unclear	Iowa	1107
				US	status unclear	North Dakota	1107
				US	status unclear	Oklahoma	1107
				US	status unclear	Kansas	1107
				US	status unclear	Missouri	1107
				US	status unclear	Minnesota	1107
				US	status unclear	Nebraska	1107
				US	status unclear	Illinois	1107
		75	Northeastern U.S.A.	US	status unclear	Vermont	1107
				US	status unclear	West Virginia	1107
				US	status unclear	Massachusetts	1107
				US	status unclear	Michigan	1107
				US	status unclear	New Jersey	1107
				US	status unclear	Indiana	1107
				US	status unclear	New York	1107
				US	status unclear	Maine	1107
				US	status unclear	Rhode Island	1107
				US	status unclear	Pennsylvania	1107
				US	status unclear	New Hampshire	1107
				US	status unclear	Connecticut	1107
		76	Southwestern U.S.A.	US	status unclear	Ohio	1107
				US	status unclear	Arizona	1107
				US	status unclear	Nevada	1107
				US	status unclear	California	1107
		77	South-Central U.S.A.	US	status unclear	Utah	1107
				US	status unclear	New Mexico	1107
		78	Southeastern U.S.A.	US	status unclear	Texas	1107
				US	status unclear	South Carolina	1107
				US	status unclear	Virginia	1107
				US	status unclear	Tennessee	1107
				US	status unclear	North Carolina	1107
				US	status unclear	Louisiana	1107
				US	status unclear	Alabama	1107
				US	status unclear	Arkansas	1107
				US	status unclear	District of Columbia	1107
				US	status unclear	Delaware	1107
				US	status unclear	Georgia	1107
				US	status unclear	Kentucky	1107
				US	status unclear	Maryland	1107
				US	status unclear	Mississippi	1107
		US	status unclear	Florida	1107		
		8	Southern America	81	Caribbean	US	introd., established
US	native					Puerto Rico	1107

Abundance / Local Population Size

ICC	Abundance	Reference
	"commonly invades hedgerows and pockets of eutrophic soils in urban habitats, although it rarely dominates"	8845 Atkinson, M.D. & Atkinson, E. (

GB	Typical abundance where naturally occurring: dominant	1137	Ecological Flora of the British I
NZ	"invasive NZ"	8359	Mabberley, D.J. (2008): The pl
NZ	invasive in: New Zealand	8879	Weber, E. (2003): Invasive pla

Ecology

TypeEc	ICC	Ecology	Ref
alti		"In Europe it can be found from sea level. In Papua New Guinea it fruits consistently between 400 m and 1800 m in altitude and grows up to 2600 m."	1111 Ecoport. FAO. - https://gaez.fao
alti		"von der Ebene bis in Berglagen von etwa 1500 Meter Höhe verbreitet"	8705 Hille-Rohde, S. (1991): Schwarz
grow		"grows very quickly"	1136 EoL - Encyclopedia of Life. http :
habit		"An Ufern, in Laub- und Auwäldern, an Zäunen, Waldrändern"	1132 Hegi, Illustrierte Flora von Mittele
habit		"found in a wide range of habitats including woodland, grassland, hedgerows, scrub, river banks but also roadsides, railway banks and waste grounds"	3781 Bilz, M. (2012): Sambucus nigra
habit		"Hedgerows, scrub, woods, roadsides, waste places"	1123 Plants for a Future - www.pfaf.org
habit		"hedgerows, shrubland, open forest, roadsides, waste places and on disturbed soils"	8456 Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim
habit		"in Auwäldern, in Kahlschlägen, in Hecken, an Feldscheunen, in Fichtenforsten, in Robinienwäldern, auf Schuttplätzen"	8702 Sebold, O., Seybold, S. & Pilipp
habit		"It can be found along the borders of forests, by roadsides, near houses and in hedges, from low-lying to hilly areas in partially shady, humid places"	1111 Ecoport. FAO. - https://gaez.fao
habit		"wide range of habitats including waste ground, roadsides, woods, grassland and railway banks"	1136 EoL - Encyclopedia of Life. http :
habit		in "ursprünglichen typischen Standorte sind Auenwälder und Flußufer [...] in Hecken, Gebüsch, als Waldunterwuchs, an Waldrändern und Wegrainen anzutreffen."	8705 Hille-Rohde, S. (1991): Schwarz
habit		Weed	1180 GRIN (17.3.2015): Download W
habit	GB	Occurs "in a wide range of habitats including woodland, hedgerows, grassland, scrub, waste ground, roadsides and railway banks"	8731 Anon. (2010): Online Atlas of the
regen		"cuttings root freely"	8713 Grime, J.P., Hodgson, J.G. & H
regen		"Die Pflanze verträgt es auch 'auf den Stock gesetzt' (heruntergeschnitten oder total abgeschnitten) zu werden."	8705 Hille-Rohde, S. (1991): Schwarz
regen		"excellent pioneer species for re-establishing woodlands in temperate regions"	8456 Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim
regen		"Shoots grow readily from cut and burned stumps"	8845 Atkinson, M.D. & Atkinson, E. (2
regen		"überaus ausschlagsfähig"	1132 Hegi, Illustrierte Flora von Mittele
regen		"very resilient when coppiced"	8713 Grime, J.P., Hodgson, J.G. & H
regen		grows at a fast rate	1123 Plants for a Future - www.pfaf.org
regen		Little or no vegetative spread	8733 Hill, M.O., Preston, C.D. & Roy,
regen		Normal clonality: little or no vegetative spread. No ramets	1137 Ecological Flora of the British Is
repro		"Berries, which are avidly removed by birds as soon as they become ripe. Consequently, seeds are widely distributed"	8713 Grime, J.P., Hodgson, J.G. & H
repro		"Blüten werden von Fliegen und Hautflüglern besucht [...] Die Früchte werden hauptsächlich durch Vögel (z. B. Amseln, Drosseln, Stare und Mönchsgrasmücken) verbreitet, doch auch Säugetiere und Menschen tragen zur Verbreitung bei."	1135 Wikipedia. www.wikipedia.org
repro		"Flowers are hermaphrodite [...] and are pollinated by flies. [...] The fruit is very attractive to birds"	1123 Plants for a Future - www.pfaf.org
repro		"hermaphrodite, usually insect-pollinated"	8713 Grime, J.P., Hodgson, J.G. & H
repro		"pollinated by flies and the seeds are dispersed by the defecation of birds and mammals."	8456 Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Fakim
repro		"Reproduces by seed"	8713 Grime, J.P., Hodgson, J.G. & H
repro		"Verbreitung der Samen durch Vögel [...] Vermehrung durch Wurzelausläufer und Samen"	8705 Hille-Rohde, S. (1991): Schwarz
repro		Agency of dispersal: dispersal by means of animal; an ingested berry	8713 Grime, J.P., Hodgson, J.G. & H
repro		Dicliny: hermaphrodite; Dichogamy: homogamous; Fertilization: cross and self; Pollen vector: insect; Dispersal agen: eaten by birds	1137 Ecological Flora of the British Is
repro		generative and vegetative	8734 Schmelzer, G.H., Achigan-Dako
repro		hermaphroditic	1138 BiolFlor - Datenbank biologisch-
repro		Pollination: selfing	1138
repro		Regenerative strategies: seasonal regeneration by seed	8713 Grime, J.P., Hodgson, J.G. & H
repro		Reproduction: by seed	1138 BiolFlor - Datenbank biologisch-
repro		seeds dispersed by birds	8845 Atkinson, M.D. & Atkinson, E. (2
repro		self-compatible	1138 BiolFlor - Datenbank biologisch-
repro		Type of seed production: amphimictic, sexual	1138
repro		wind pollinated but also by flies and beetles	8703 Bolli, R. (1994): Hirschholder, Ti

Life Form

LF_Standard	Duration	Lifeform	Woodiness	Height	Ref
shrub		Nanophanerophyte			1138 BiolFlor - Datenbank biologisch
shrub or tree		shrub or small tree, microphanerophyte		up to 10m	8845 Atkinson, M.D. & Atkinson, E. (
tree		Macrophanerophyte			1138 BiolFlor - Datenbank biologisch
shrub	perennial	shrub		4(-6) m	8456 Schmelzer, G.H. & Gurib-Faki
shrub	perennial	shrub			8734 Schmelzer, G.H., Achigan-Dak

shrub	perennial	shrub		1113	Ecocrop. FAO. - http://ecocrop.fao.org/
shrub	perennial	shrub	"to 6 m (19ft) by 6 m (19ft)"	1123	Plants for a Future - www.pfaf.org
shrub	perennial	shrub	up to 10 m	8705	Hille-Rohde, S. (1991): Schwar
shrub or tree	perennial		6-7 m	1111	Ecoport. FAO. - https://gaez.fao.org/
shrub or tree	perennial	shrub or small tree	up to 5m	3781	Bilz, M. (2012): Sambucus nigr
shrub or tree	perennial			1134	USDA NRCS Plants Database.
shrub or tree	perennial		7(-10) m	1132	Hegi, Illustrierte Flora von Mittel
shrub or tree	perennial		up to 6 m	7279	van Wyk, B.-E. & Wink, M. (20
shrub or tree	perennial		up to 8 m	8702	Sebald, O., Seybold, S. & Pilip
shrub or tree	perennial		up to 7 m	1101	Hänsel, R. & al. (1992-1998):
tree	perennial	phanerophyte	woody	8713	Grime, J.P., Hodgson, J.G. &
tree	perennial	mega-, meso- and micro-phanerophyte	woody	8731	Anon. (2010): Online Atlas of t
tree	perennial	mega-, meso- and microphanerophyte	woody	8733	Hill, M.O., Preston, C.D. & Roy
tree	perennial	phanerophyte	up to 10 m	1137	Ecological Flora of the British I
	pluriennial			1138	BiolFlor - Datenbank biologisch

Threat Situation

ICC	PopulationStatus	Ref
"This species is classified as Least Concern due to its widespread distribution, stable populations and no major threats."	3781	Bilz, M. (2012): Sambucus nigr
DE "Die Art ist häufig und nicht gefährdet."	8702	Sebald, O., Seybold, S. & Pilip

Threat Status: Global and Supranational

Glo	Threat Category	Criteria	Ass.	Publ.	Ref
Eur	LC	Least Concern		2019	3436 Rivers, M.C., Beech, E. & al. (2019): European red list of trees. IUCN, Cambridge & Brussels. Retrieved from https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/RL-4-026-En.pdf , viewed: 10.03.2020.
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i>			Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i>
glo	NT	Not Threatened		1997	1109 UNEP-WCMC Threatened Species Database. Download of 1997 regional threat assessments sent 15.6.2011 by H. Gillett. Cambridge, UK (cf. Walter & Gillett, 1997 IUCN Red List of threatened plants)
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Accepted		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.

Threat Status: Countries

ICC Region	Threat Category	Assd.	Publ.	Ref
AL	VU	Vulnerable	2013	3959 Ministria e Turizmit dhe Mjedisit (2013): Për miratimi
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i>		Accepted Name:
AL	VU	Vulnerable	2007	8795 Marko, H. (2007): Libri i kuq i flores shqiptare [Red b
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i>		Accepted Name:
AL	E	Endangered	1997	1109 UNEP-WCMC Threatened Species Database. Downl
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Accepted	Accepted Name: <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.
AL	E	Endangered	1995	4342 Vangjeli, J., Ruci, B. & Mullaj, A. (1995): Libri i kuq.
		Name used in redlist:		Accepted Name:
AT	LC	Ungefährdet	2022	3223 Schratt-Ehrendorfer, L., Niklfeld, H, Schröck, C., Stö
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i>		Accepted Name:
BE Flanders	LC	Least Concern	2020	3955 Maes, D., Brosens, D., T'jollyn, F., Desmet, P., Piess
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Accepted	Accepted Name: <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.
CH	LC	Least Concern	2019	3958 Bornand, C., Eggenberg, S., Gygax, A., Juillerat, P.,
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i>		Accepted Name:
CH	LC	Least Concern	2016	3568 Bornand C., Gygax A., Juillerat P., Jutzi M., Möhl A.,
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i>		Accepted Name:
CN	LC	Least Concern – 无危	2013	3319 Chinese Academy of Sciences (2013): Chinese biodi
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i>		Accepted Name:
DE	*	Ungefährdet	2018	3237 Metzging, D., Garve, E. & Matzke-Hajek, G. (2018): R
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Accepted	Accepted Name: <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.
DK	LC	Least Concern	2019	3455 Moeslund, J.E., Nygaard, B., Ejrnæs, R. & al. (2019):
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Accepted	Accepted Name: <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.
GB	LC	Least Concern	2005	8224 Cheffings, C.M. & Farrell, L. (2005): The vascular pla
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i>		Accepted Name:
GB England	LC	Least Concern	2014	3956 Stroth, P. A., Leach, S. J., August, T. A., Walker, K. J
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i>		Accepted Name:

LU	LC	Least Concern	2005	8309	Colling, G. (2005): Red list of the vascular plants of L
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Accepted		Accepted Name: <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.
NL	LC	Least Concern	2014	3263	Sparrius, L., Odé, B. & Beringen, R. (2014): Basisrap
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i>			Accepted Name:
TR	NT	Not Threatened	1997	1109	UNEP-WCMC Threatened Species Database. Downl
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Accepted		Accepted Name: <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.
US	N5	Secure	2023	3988	NatureServe (2023): NatureServe Network Biodiversi
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Accepted		Accepted Name: <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.
US	G5	Secure	2023	3988	
		Name used in redlist: <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Accepted		Accepted Name: <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.

Purpose of Use

Purpose	Ref
<multiple>	"Fruit and flower are used as food. The fruit is used to add flavour and colour to preserves, jams, pies, sauces etc, it is also often used to make wine. The flowers are used to add a muscatel flavour to stewed fruits, jellies and jams. They are often used to make a sparkling wine. A sweet tea is made from the dried flowers. [...] The inner bark is diuretic, a strong purgative and in large doses emetic. It is used in the treatment of constipation and arthritic conditions. [...] The leaves are also diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant and haemostatic. [...] The fresh flowers are used in the distillation of 'Elder Flower Water'. It is mainly used as a vehicle for eye and skin lotions. [...] The leaves are used as an insect repellent. A dye is obtained from the fruit, the leaves and the bark. Hollow stems have been used as pipes for blowing air into a fire or as musical instruments. The pith of the wood is used for making microscope slides and also for treating burns and scalds. The wood is used for making skewers, mathematical instruments, toys etc." "Hollow stems have been used as pipes for blowing air into a fire or as musical instruments. The pith of the wood is used for making microscope slides and also for treating burns and scalds." "S. nigra L. (elder, e.berry, Euras., Medit., invasive NZ) - foetid pithy shrub, weed assoc, with superstition, drupes used for making wine, form. (Romans) used as hair-dye (Pan dyed himself with it), fls form. medic. (colds, bums, insect-bites, gout; e.flower water a skin cleanser - 'Eau de Sureau' & eye-lotion) & ed. as elderflower pancakes, as a cordial (e.f. pressé) & fermented to e.f. 'champagne' & liqueur (St Germain Liqueur), wood for mouth-pieces of Dutch wind-instrument (midwinterhoorn) blown around Christmastide, soft pith (hardwood very hard) used for holding specimens when sectioning botanical material, fly-control since C2 in W Eur." "Used to treat colds and catarrh of the upper respiratory tract, as well as hay fever. The dried fruits or fresh juice are used to some extent as an analgesic, diuretic, laxative and diaphoretic in case of feverish catarrhal conditions. Elder flowers are commonly included in tea mixtures or other herbal remedies and are used for light alcoholic beverages. The berries are widely used as a natural colouring agent in food products."
animal poison	"The leaves are used as an insect repellent." Poison (mammals)
environmental use - horticulture	Environ. (ornamental) Ornamentals
food - beverage	"Elder flowers are commonly included in tea mixtures [...] and are used for light alcoholic beverages." [Flowers] "are often used to make a sparkling wine." Food (beverage base)
food - general	"Fruit and flower are used as food." Carbohydrates Food (fruit) Fruits Vegetables
food additive - flavouring & spice	"The fruit is used to add flavour and colour to preserves, jams, pies, sauces etc, it is also often used to make wine. The flowers are used to add a muscatel flavour to stewed fruits, jellies and jams." Spices and condiments
material - colouring, dye, varnish	"A dye is obtained from the fruit, the leaves and the bark." "The berries are widely used as a natural colouring agent in food products." Dyes and tannins
material - fiber	Fibres
material - timber, wood products	Timbers
medicine - general	"traditional diaphoretic (flowers, fruit); diuretic, laxative (fruit)" "Used to treat colds and catarrh of the upper respiratory tract, as well as hay fever. The dried fruits or fresh juice are used to some extent as an analgesic, diuretic, laxative and diaphoretic in case of feverish catarrhal conditions." Medicines

	The inner bark is diuretic, a strong purgative and in large doses emetic. It is used in the treatment of constipation and arthritic conditions. [...] The leaves are also diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant and haemostatic."	1123
medicine - traditional herbal medicine	"A sweet tea is made from the dried flowers."	1123
	Medic. (folklore)	1180
	Traditional European medicine	3751
	Traditional North American medicine	3751
social use - cosmetics	"The fresh flowers are used in the distillation of 'Elder Flower Water'. It is mainly used as a vehicle for eye and skin lotions."	1123
social use - stimulants	Stimulants	8734

Purpose: Standardized Use Fields

Purpose: Fields of Use	Frequency
<multiple>	4
animal poison	2
environmental use - horticulture	2
food - beverage	3
food - general	5
food additive - flavouring & spice	2
material - colouring, dye, varnish	3
material - fiber	1
material - timber, wood products	1
medicine - general	4
medicine - traditional herbal medicine	4
social use - cosmetics	1
social use - stimulants	1

Purpose: Number of Use Fields

Purpose: Number of use fields

Taxon used in 12 different standardized use categories (max. 27 categories possible).

Plant Parts Used

Plant Part (standardized)	Plant Part (free text)	Remark	Ref
bark			1123
bark			8456
bark			1101
bark			1113
flower			8456
flower			1101
flower			1123
flower			1111
flower			7279
flower			3751
flower			1113
fruit			7279
fruit			1101
fruit			1111
fruit			1123
fruit			8456
fruit			1113
leaf			3751
leaf			1101
leaf			1113
leaf			7279
leaf			1123
root			7279
root			3751
stem			1113
wood			1123

Scale and Trend of Trade

ICC	Trade Trend	Ref
BG	species in significant trade	2270

Mladenova, M. (1996): The trade of medicinal plants (drugs) between Germany and Bulgaria. Trade Research & Promotion Institute, sine loco.

Utilization: Commodity, Cultivation, Harvest, Sustainability, Trade

Type	ICC	Utilization	Ref
cul		"Cultivated in tropical countries as well (India, Angola etc.)."	1111
cul		cult.	1100
cul	AD	cultivated	3145
cul	AO	cultivated	3145
cul	AT	cultivated	3145
cul	AT	cultivated: Intensive Farming	3145
cul	BA	cultivated: Natural Fostering	3145
cul	BI	cultivated	3145
cul	CD	cultivated	3145
cul	CH	cultivated: Cantons Bern and Valais	3145
cul	CH	Intensive Farming; Canton Graubünden	3145
cul	CL	cultivated: Región del Biobío	3145
cul	CO	Agroforestry; Sibundoy Valley, Putumayo Province	3145
cul	CY	cultivated	3145
cul	DE	cultivated: Intensive Farming	3145
cul	DK	"Elderberries are grown on a commercial scale in Denmark as a colourant in juices and home wine kits."	8845
cul	DK	cultivated: Intensive Farming	3145
cul	EC	Agroforestry; Sangay parish, Ecuadorian Amazon	3145
cul	EC	Extensive Farming; Chimborazo province, central Ecuadorian Andes	3145
cul	ER	cultivated	3145
cul	ET	cultivated	3145
cul	FR	cultivated	3145
cul	FR	cultivated: Loire-Atlantique, Maine-et-Loire	3145
cul	GA	cultivated	3145
cul	GB	Agroforestry; Devon	3145
cul	GH	cultivated	3145
cul	HU	cultivated	3145
cul	IE	cultivated: Tipperary	3145
cul	IT	cultivated	3145
cul	IT	cultivated: Lombardia	3145
cul	IT	cultivated: Toscana and Umbria	3145
cul	KE	cultivated	3145
cul	MX	cultivated	3145
cul	NZ	Agroforestry; Tauriko, Tauranga	3145
cul	NZ	Extensive Farming; Pigeon Bay, Akaroa	3145
cul	PL	cultivated: Natural Fostering	3145
cul	RW	cultivated	3145
cul	TZ	cultivated	3145
cul	ZA	cultivated: Piketberg	3145
exp	BG	Country of export	2270
har	BA	44 tonnes of dried raw material (flowers) wild harvested in 2001	7037
har	BG	Wild collection	2270
tra		2003: "Sambucus nigra is one of the 18 most important and frequently collected (in areas immediately bordering Kozara National Park) medicinal and aromatic plant (MAP) species in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is estimated that 44 t of flowers are collected annually based on statistics from 2001. It is also one of the most important MAP species exported from Bulgaria. In Croatia there is an annual limit of collection; 1,500 kg of the flowers and 1,000 kg of the fruit can be harvested yearly. It is estimated that it represents 25% of the local market, 50% of the national market and 25% of the international market in percentage estimates in Croatia and represents 5% of the national market and 95% of the international market in Bosnia"	3781
tra	US	"sold in this country"	6369

Legislation

Regulation

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- 1123 Plants for a Future - www.pfaf.org
- 1132 Hegi, Illustrierte Flora von Mitteleuropa
- 1134 USDA NRCS Plants Database. <http://plants.usda.gov/java/>
- 1135 Wikipedia. www.wikipedia.org
- 1136 EoL - Encyclopedia of Life. <http://www.eol.org/>
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Abbreviations and Standards

ICC = ISO Country Codes Ref = literature reference

Altitude: Low / High = minimum and maximum limits of altitude range [m]

Legislation: Source Taxon = name of taxon as contained in legislation

Utilization: TypeUtil

<i>TypeUtil</i>	<i>TypeUtilLong</i>
com	commodity
cul	cultivation
exp	export
har	harvest
imp	import
man	management
price	price
rem	remark
socu	socio-cultural significance
sus	sustainability
tra	trade
trend	trend and scale of trade

Distribution Status: Standard

<i>Status</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
chk	check entry
nat	native
int	introd., established
adv	introduced, not established
ocd	occurrence doubtful
unc	status unclear
ext	extinct
cul	cultivated
sou	source doubtful
ica	introduced (casual or naturalized)
don	doubtfully native
pex	(presumably) extinct
ali	casual alien
nzd	naturalized
nna	not native
dpn	status doubtful, possibly native
abs	absent but reported in error

Common names: Type

<i>TypeShort</i>	<i>Type</i>
?	<unknown>
ayn	ayurvedic name
hom	homoeopathic name
pha	pharmaceutical name
scn	standardized common name
tra	trade name
ver	vernacular name

Ecology: TypeEcol

<i>TypeEcol</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
alti	altitude
grow	growth rate
habit	habitat
morph	morphology
regen	regeneration
repro	reproduction