

CHENEY ORIGIN REDOSIER DOGWOOD

Scientific Name: *Cornus sericea ssp. occidentalis* (Torr. & Gray) Fosberg

Common Name: Redosier dogwood

Release Name: Cheney origin

Release Type: selected

Selected By: Pullman PMC, USDA-NRCS

Release Cooperators: USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service

Release Date: 1998, Public Release

COLD HARDINESS ZONE (USDA, 1990): 5a,5b,6a, and 6b.

ORIGIN: Cheney origin Redosier dogwood is a deciduous shrub originating from native plants growing on a riparian site near the city of Cheney, Washington.

DESCRIPTION: It is a very uniform, red-twiggged phenotype. Mature Plant height is 7 feet and canopy width is 6 feet at Pullman, Washington. The leaves are simple, serrated and green on the upper side. The lower sides of the leaves are light green and pubescent. Leaves turn red in the fall. Flowers are creamy white and grow in clusters on the outer canopy. Round, white fruit approximately 1/4 inch in diameter mature in late summer to early fall.

DISEASE AND INSECT PROBLEMS:

SEED PRODUCTION: Cheney origin is a vegetatively propagated phenotype. Dormant cuttings are easily rooted in a greenhouse using a well-drained potting medium. Softwood cuttings are easily rooted with bottom heat and mist in coarse perlite. Four foot long whips are recommended for establishing plants in the wild. Whips need to be planted deep to prevent desiccation and ensure establishment. Wounding the base of the whip has been shown to improve rooting. Hardwood cuttings will be made available to growers and researchers as supplies are available.

SEEDING RECOMMENDATIONS: Cheney origin Redosier dogwood grows well in moist well-drained soils. It tolerates seasonally flooded soils and coarse-textured soils. It requires a minimum of 20 inches average annual precipitation. It is well adapted to the Palouse Hills and the foothills of the west slope of the Rocky Mountains.

CONSERVATION USES: Intended uses include riparian area restoration, streambank stabilization, wildlife habitat improvement and native landscaping. Other uses include shelterbelts, roadside beautification and as a food source for wildlife which consume the fruit. The primary intended area of use includes Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) B-9 (Palouse and Nez Perce Prairies). Secondary intended use areas include MLRA E-43/E-

44 (Northern Rocky Mountains and Northern Rocky Mountain Valleys) B-10 (Upper Snake River Lava Plains and Hills) and B-8 (Columbia Plateau). B-10 and B-8 sites would typically need supplemental water.

AVAILABILITY: For additional information contact: Wayne Crowder, Soil Conservationist, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, Pullman Plant Materials Center (509) 335-7376 or email crowder@wsu.edu.