

WALLOWA ORIGIN REDOSIER DOGWOOD

Scientific Name: *Cornus sericea L. ssp. sericea*

Common Name: Redosier dogwood

Release Name: Wallowa 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: Wallowa origin Redosier dogwood is a deciduous shrub originating from native plants growing on a riparian site near Joseph, Oregon.

DESCRIPTION: Wallowa is a very uniform, red-twiggged phenotype. It was 7 feet tall with a canopy width of 6 feet after 13 years in an upland planting at Pullman, Washington. The leaves display prominent veins on the upper side and the lower sides 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 early fall.

DISEASE AND INSECT PROBLEMS:

SEED PRODUCTION: Wallowa 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: Wallowa 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 foothills and valleys of the west slope of the Rocky Mountains and east slope of the Cascades. It occurs along perennial and intermittent streams and watercourses. It is tolerant of partial shade.

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 plants for wildlife. The primary

intended area of use includes all of Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) E-43 (Northern Rocky Mountains). Secondary intended use areas include MLRA B-9 (Palouse and Nez Perce Prairies) E-44 (Northern Rocky Mountain Valleys) and B-6 (East Slope of the Cascades).

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.