

Species

Nootka rose, flower red/pink; R. Przewalskyi, R. Przewalskyi

Nootka rose is a deciduous, dioecious shrub with a potential height of 10 m, leaves alternate with pointed tips on the stem at the base of the petiole, 5 to 7 cm long with doubly serrated elliptical leaflets, flowers pink 4 – 8 cm wide, buds pear-shaped tips with persistent calyx contain several long, hairy stamens (1,3,6)



USDA Forest Service

Range
Nootka rose occurs at sea level to middle elevations from Alaska south to California and west to western Montana and New Mexico (1,3,6)



Climate, elevation

Nootka rose is commonly found in moderately dry to moist climates from sea level to mid-elevation montane zones (1,3,6)

Local occurrence
Common throughout Puget Sound in dry to moist open forests, clearings, bluffs, fields and rocky slopes from sea level to mid-elevations (1,3,6)

Habitat preferences

Nootka rose occurs on dry to moist soils frequently in floodplains, open slopes, and meadows. It is typically found in open-canopy forests with fluctuating groundwater tables. It is occasionally found on brackish water sites or sites exposed to coastal salt spray. Nootka rose grows best at pH ranges of 5.6 to 7.0 thriving on moderately fertile, well-drained clayey loam, sandy loam, or sandy soils (5,6)

Plant ecology/physiology/ecological stage

Nootka rose is tolerant of both sun and shade showing increased growth and fruit production with increasing light. Nootka rose increases in cover with canopy closure, but may produce less fruit. Given it is primarily for droughty conditions, low to moderate fire tolerance and disappearance with canopy closure it may be considered an early to mid successional stress tolerant, though not specifically cited as such in the literature (6)

Associated species
Often associated with a broad range of coniferous and deciduous forest, prairie, coastal and alpine ecosystems. Locally associated with openings and edges of Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa), Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis), western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), western red cedar (Thuja plicata), larch (Larix laricina), black cottonwood (Populus balsamifera), trembling aspen (Populus tremuloides), and willow (Salix spp.) overstorey. Also often invasive in western western Washington prairie systems and in abandoned pastures. Common understory plant associate

May be collected as:

Seed – (up to 1 x 10³ seeds/kg) opens in fall when tips turn deep purple-red to orange. Tips should be macerated in water until sufficiently softened and then either blanch-dried and seed allowed to settle from floating pulp or rubbed through a sieve to separate pulp from seed. Mummified tips may be either crushed and then sieved or given an extended maceration then sieving (2,4,5,6)

Collection restrictions or guidelines

Not listed in Nootka however typical conservative methods for genetic integrity and minimal ecosystem impact apply.

Seed germination

Nootka rose requires a warm stratification period (not specified) followed by a cold stratification at 40°F for 5 months in a finely ribbed peat-vermiculite medium for best greenhouse germination. Seeds can also be direct sown in the fall (2,4)

Seed life span is stored, short shelf life, long shelf life

Not listed in Nootka

Recommended seed storage conditions

Not listed in Nootka however typical low temp, low humidity conditions may apply

Propagation recommendations

No specific recommendations are given for rooting cuttings. General rooting techniques should be adequate. Germination results as noted above.

Soil or medium requirements

None specific beyond noted above.

Establishment notes

Not listed in Nootka however well rooted cuttings or germinants after the first year should be successful. Direct seeding may also work (4)

Recommended planting density

USDA Plants Database indicates 800 – 2000 plants per hectare which results in approximately 2 m spacing. Given Nootka rose's fast growing, thick bark forming habit spacing should depend on restoration strategy, closer for invasive exclusion, wider for enhancement of diversity (5)

Care requirements after installed

Not listed in the Nootka however occasional watering during dry periods is advised in the first season after establishing.

Normal rate of growth or spread, lifespan

Nootka rose is a moderately fast grower reaching sexual maturity in 2 – 5 years and maximum height at 10 years. Lifespan has been cited as moderate though not given a specific range (5,6)

Source cited

(1) Hitchcock, C. Lee and Cronquist, Arthur. Flora of the Pacific Northwest. 1988. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London.

(2) Leigh, Michael. Grow Your Own Native Landscapes. 1999. Washington State University Cooperative Extension – Thurston County WA.

(3) Phipps, Jim and Matthews, Andy, eds. Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast: Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and Alaska. 1984. Lone Pine Press, British Columbia.

(4) Rose, Robin, Chaschak, Cary and Fawcett, Dawn. Propagation of Pacific Northwest Native Plants. 2000. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis.

(5) USDA, NRCS. 2002. The PLANTS Database, Version 3.5 (<http://plants.usda.gov>). National Plant Database Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4400 USA.

(6) USDA Forest Service Fire Effects Information System (FEIS) database (<http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/>)

File compiled by

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