

Cornus nuttallii
 ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production
 Kindra Reynolds-Sherrill
 Spring 2007

TAXONOMY	
Family Names	
Family Scientific Name:	<i>Cornaceae</i>
Family Common Name:	Dogwood
Scientific Names	
Genus:	<i>Cornus</i>
Species:	<i>nuttallii</i>
Common Synonym(s)	
Genus:	Dogwood
Variety:	Audud, Boyd's Hardy, Colrigo Giant, Goldspot, Northstar, Pilgrim, and Winkenwerderi (extinct). (150 Jacobson).
Common Name(s):	Pacific Dogwood or Western Flowering Dogwood
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database):	CONU4
GENERAL INFORMATION	
General Distribution (geographical range (states it occurs in), ecosystems, etc):	Ranges from southern British Columbia to southern California. (150 Jacobson). Typically associated with Douglas-fir forests of (66 Kruckeberg)
Climate and elevation range	The climates in Pacific dogwood's range are mild and moist typical of Mediterranean-marine and temperate maritime weather. Average annual precipitation ranges from a low of 12.2 inches (310 mm) in the Siskiyou Mountains of Oregon and California to a high of 100.4 inches (2,550 mm) in western Washington. The Pacific Dogwood grows from near sea to 6,000 feet with elevation limits of 3,500 feet in Washington and British Columbia, and 6,000 feet in California. (USDA Forest Service).
Local habitat and abundance; may include commonly associated species	It grows with scattered frequency, but is never particularly abundant, in woodland and edgeland habitats (142 Pettinger).
Plant strategy type / successional stage (stress-tolerator, competitor, weedy/colonizer, seral, late successional)	Pacific dogwood can tolerate early-, mid-, and late-seral conditions and is considered by some to be a climax species on mesic sites, while others view it as a seral species in mesothermal forests (USDA Forest Service).
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Propagation Goal (Options: Plants, Cuttings, Seeds, Bulbs, Somatic	Plants

Embryos, and/or Other Propagules):	
Propagation Method (Options: Seed or Vegetative):	Seed
Product Type (options: Container (plug), Bareroot (field grown), Plug + (container-field grown hybrids, and/or Propagules (seeds, cuttings, poles, etc.))	Propagules (seeds, cuttings, poles, etc.)
Propagule Collection (how, when, etc):	Collect seeds in fall and remove fleshy coat (143 pettinger).
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics (including seed density (# per pound), seed longevity, etc):	5,800 seeds per pound and last for about 7 years if properly stored. (69 kruckeberg)
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments (cleaning, dormancy treatments, etc):	removed from flesh, dried, and put in cold storage about 30-40 degrees Fahrenheit (69 kruckeberg)
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops (growing media, type and size of containers, etc):	The best propagation happens from seed. After harvest in fall and removal of fleshy coat plant immediately in well-mulched outdoor seed flats. Propagation from cuttings is possible as well if taken from semi-ripe cuttings in June or July and treated with a rooting hormone (143 Pettinger).
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites (eg, percent survival, height or diameter growth, elapsed time before flowering):	Pacific Dogwood can reach 65 feet tall but often grows in a shrub-like form under 10feet tall. (143 Pettinger)and rarely live longer than 75 years (150 Jacobson)
Other Comments:	This species of Dogwood is particularly susceptible to anthracnose and is intolerant of many horticultural activities such as watering and pruning. (150 Jacobson)
INFORMATION SOURCES	

Jacobson, L. Arthur. North American Landscape Trees, Ten Speed Press. Berkley, CA. 1996.

Ktuckeberg, R. Arthur. Gardening with Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest. University of Washington Press. 1982.

Pettinger, April; Costanzo, Brenda. Native Plants in the Coastal Garden. The Timber Press. Portland, OR.1996.

Species: Cornus Nuttalli. Fire Effect Information System. Accessed: 4/23/07. USDA Forest Service. <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/cornut/all.html>