TAXONOMY	
Family Names	
Family Scientific Name:	*Berberidaceae*
Family Common Name:	barberry family
Scientific Names	
Species:	*Mahonia nervosa (2)*
Species Authority:	Nutt.
Common Synonym(s)	BENE2 *Berberis nervosa* Pursh BENEM *Berberis nervosa* Pursh var. *mendocinensis* J.B. Roof MANEM *Mahonia nervosa* (Pursh) Nutt. var. *mendocinensis* (J.B. Roof) J.B. Roof ODNE *Odostemon nervosus* (Pursh) Rydb. (2)
Common Name(s):	Cascade barberry
Species Code	MANE2
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range	Dull Oregon grape is particularly common in second-growth, closed canopy Douglas-fir forests. (1)
Ecological distribution	Dull Oregon grape is particularly common in second-growth, closed canopy Douglas-fir forests. (1)
Climate and elevation range	Low to mid elevations, (3) ranging from near sea level on the Pacific coast to 10,000 feet in the Rocky Mountains. (5) Dry to fairly moist, open to closed forests at low to middle elevations. (1)
Local habitat and abundance; may	**Associated species** (3) salal (*Gaultheria shallon*)

include commonly associated species	pachistima (*Pachistima myrsinites*), western swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*), Pacific rhododendron (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*).
Plant characteristics	This plant produces sprays of holly to 45cm in length. Young stems carry leaves that are dull green on both sides. Leaflets on older stems are dark green and shiny. There are 3 veins, which are often given as the key feature. (4)
PROPAGATION DETAILS	
Propagation Goal	Bare root, seed (2)
Propagation Method	Propagated by taking heeled, nodal and basal cuttings (6)
Product Type	Seeds, cuttings (6)
Stock Type:	
Time to Grow	Container plants grown from seed or cuttings, outplant after two years (6)
Target Specifications	Stiff branched shrub, to 60 cm tall (1)
Growing Area	Dry to moist areas (2)
Active Growth Phase	Slow (2)
Length of Active Growth Phase:	Spring and summer (2)
Hardening Phase	Fruit ripens during July and August, collect fruit in August to September (6)
Length of Storage	Seeds should be dried and stored in sealed containers slightly above freezing. (7)
INFORMATION SOURCES	
References (full	1. Pojar, J. and MacKinnon, A. 1994. Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast. Lone Pine Publishing, Redmond, WA.

citations):	2. USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service. Plants Profile. http://plants.usda.gov/java/nameSearch?keywordquery=Mahonia+Nervosa&mode=sciname. Retrieved: April 8, 2008. 3. USDA Forest Service. Berberis repenshttp://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/berrep/all.html#NRCS%20PLANT%20CODE. Retreived April 8, 2008. 4. Lyons. C.P, Bill Merilees. Trees, Shrubs & Flowers to Know in Washington & British Columbia. Lone Pine Publishing. 1995. Retrieved April 9, 2008. 5. USDA Forest Service http:www.fs.fed.us 6. Rose, R.; Chachulski, C. and Haase, D. 1998. Propagation of Pacific Northwest Native Plants. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, OR. 7. Young, J. 1992. Seeds of Woody Plants in North America. Dioscorides Press, Portland, OR.
Protocol Author	Kevin Wilen
Date Protocol Created or Updated	04/30/08

Plant Data Sheet

Dull Oregon Grape ***Mahonia nervosa/ Berberis nervosa***

Range
Southern British Columbia to south through Washington and Oregon to central California, west of Cascade Ranges and Sierra Nevada (1)

Climate
Dry to fairly moist (2)

Elevation
Low to middle elevations, below 2000 meters (1)

Local occurrence
Common in second growth, closed canopies of Douglas Fir forests (1)

Habitat preferences
Understory dominant in montane to submontane coniferous and mixed evergreen forests in the PNW (1)

Plant strategy type/successional stage
Shade tolerant, late successional, yet, can grow in open meadows and recent clearcuts (3)

Associated species
Oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*), Alaska huckleberry (*Vaccinium alaskaense*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), pachistima (*Pachistima myrsinites*), western swordfern (*Polystichum munitum*), Pacific rhododendron (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*), Sadler oak (*Quercus sadleriana*), twinflower (*Linnaea borealis*), deerfoot vanillaleaf (*Achyls triphylla*), Oregon oxalis (*Oxalis oregana*), and vine maple (*Acer circinatum*) (1)

May be collected as:
Seed, rhizome or stem cuttings (1) or moderate success with root cuttings (3)

Collection restrictions or guidelines
Fruit ripens during July and August, collect fruit in August to September (3)

Seed germination
Cold stratify for six weeks at 4°C (3)

Vegetative regeneration
Rhizomatous and gradually expands laterally (3). Layering has also been reported (1). Plants generally sprout from rhizomes or "creeping rootstocks" after aboveground portions of the plant are destroyed (1). Vegetative regeneration appears to be the dominant mode of regeneration after fire or other disturbances (3).

Seed life
Sow immediately or medium storage time (4)

Recommended seed storage conditions
Seeds should be dried and stored in sealed containers slightly above freezing (4)

Propagation recommendations
Propagated by taking heeled, nodal and basal cuttings (3) and by seed and grafting (4)

Soil or medium requirements
Put cuttings in a 2:1 vermiculite:sand mixture in a cold frame (3)

Installation form
Container plants grown from seed or cuttings, outplant after two years (3)

Recommended planting density

Care requirements after installed

Normal rate of growth or spread; lifespan
Can grow 12 in (30cm) or more in a year (5)

Sources cited

1) USDA Forest Service. http:www.fs.fed.us
2) Pojar, J. and MacKinnon, A. 1994. Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast. Lone Pine Publishing, Redmond, WA.
3) Rose, R.; Chachulski, C. and Haase, D. 1998. Propagation of Pacific Northwest Native Plants. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, OR.
4) Young, J. 1992. Seeds of Woody Plants in North America. Dioscorides Press, Portland, OR.
5) Toogood, A. 1999. Plant Propagation. American Horticultural Society. D.K. Pulblishing Inc., New York, NY.

Data compiled by: Lizbeth Seebacher, April 14, 2003