
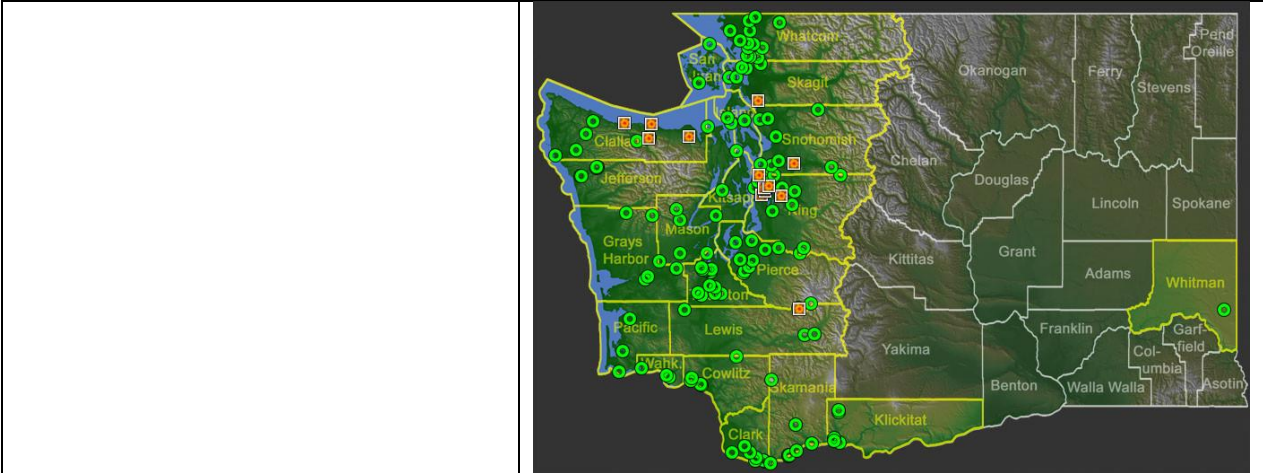


Plant Propagation Protocol for *Oemleria cerasiformis*

ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

URL: <https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/2025/OECE.pdf>

TAXONOMY	
Plant Family	
Scientific Name	<i>Rosacea</i> Juss. (<i>USDA Plants Database, 2025</i>)
Common Name	Rose
Species Scientific Name	
Scientific Name	<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i> (Torr. & A. Gray ex Hook. & Arn.) Landon (<i>USDA Plants Database, 2025</i>)
Varieties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i> var. <i>lancifolia</i> Greene • <i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i> var. <i>nigra</i> Greene (Knoke & Giblin, 2016)
Common Synonyms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Exochorda davidiana</i> Baill. • <i>Nuttallia cerasiformis</i> Torr. & A. Gray ex Hook. & Arn. • <i>Nuttallia davidiana</i> Baill. • <i>Osmaronia cerasiformis</i> (Torr. & A. Gray ex Hook. & Arn.) Greene (Knoke & Giblin, 2016)
Common Names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oso-berry • Indian plum (Knoke & Giblin, 2016) • Oregon plum • Bird cherry (<i>Oemleria Cerasiformis - Plant Finder, 2025</i>)
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	OECE
GENERAL INFORMATION	
Geographical range	 <p align="center"><i>(USDA Plants Database, 2025)</i></p>



(Knoke & Giblin, 2016)

Ecological distribution	Moist to dry, open forest, forest edges, stream bank thickets (Knoke & Giblin, 2016).
Climate and elevation range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low elevation (Knoke & Giblin, 2016) • Most abundant below 250 m • Up to 1700 m • Mild maritime climate (Stein, n.d.)
Local habitat and abundance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland wetland forests • Riparian thickets • Coastal scrub • Chaparral scrub • Canyon scrub
Plant strategy type / successional stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful in disturbed areas • Rapid growth • Suckering • Tolerant of shade • Tolerant of variable moisture
Plant characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shrub to small tree • Fruits as drupes (Stein, n.d.) • 15-20 ft high • Upward reaching leaf buds • Stems have purple-brown bark with orange pores (lenticels) • Oblong alternate leaves (Elie, 2022)

PROPAGATION DETAILS: FROM SEED

Propagation Goal	Plants
Propagation Method	Seed
Product Type	Container plugs

Stock Type	27 cubic inches deepot
Time to Grow	18 months (Riley, 2024)
Target Specifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Firm plug in container (Riley, 2024)
Propagule Collection Instructions	Collect ripe fruits in late summer. Developing fruit are green, then peach, then red, then deep blue-black (Stein, n.d.).
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 seed per drupe (berry) 11 kg seeds per 45 kg fresh drupes (25/100 lb/lb) Seed weight ranges from 10.2 seeds/g to 4 seeds/g Seed viability is 98-100% (Stein, n.d.)
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agitate on a submerged screen. Perform several washes and pour off floating pulp. Cold stratify for 180 days in day/night alternating temperatures (Stein, n.d.). In fine mesh bags, soak seeds in 1% hydrogen peroxide for 24 hours. Rinse and soak in water for 48 hours. Cold stratify for 90 days in 1 to 3 degrees C. If mold develops, treat seeds in 1% hydrogen peroxide (Riley, 2024). Alternatively, eat berries and spit out the seeds. Cold stratify outdoors overwinter in moss/loose soil.
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	In a greenhouse, sow seeds into containers. (Riley, 2024)
Establishment Phase Details	Uniform germination (Riley, 2024) Keep containers moist by watering to full saturation whenever surface of soil begins to dry.
Length of Establishment Phase	3-4 weeks (Riley, 2024)
Active Growth Phase	Slow growing. Seedlings sometimes require 2 growing seasons before they are ready to harden (Riley, 2024).
Length of Active Growth Phase	20 weeks (Riley, 2024)
Hardening Phase	Move outdoors in early September (Riley, 2024)
Length of Hardening Phase	3-4 weeks (Riley, 2024)
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	Harvest mid-late October. Store in outdoor growing area. Water before shipment, transport in containers (Riley, 2024).
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	Flowering will occur between January and May alongside leaf growth. Fruits develop and ripen in 10-12 weeks (Stein, n.d.).

	Select outplanting sites that meet climate/habitat guidelines described above.
INFORMATION SOURCES	
Protocol Author	Lars Penney
Date Protocol Created or Updated	05/26/2025

References

- Elie, S. (2022, February 28). *Osoberry – Oemleria cerasiformis – Sound Native Plants*. Soundnativeplants.com. <https://soundnativeplants.com/osoberry-oemleria-cerasiformis/>
- Knoke, D., & Giblin, D. (2016). *Oemleria cerasiformis - Burke Herbarium Image Collection*. Burkeherbarium.org. <https://www.burkeherbarium.org/imagecollection/taxon.php?Taxon=Oemleria+cerasiformis>
- Oemleria cerasiformis - Plant Finder*. (2025). MissouriBotanicalGarden.org. <https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/plantfinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=358529>
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- Stein, W. I. (n.d.). *RosaceaeCRose family*. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/nsi/Wpsm/Oemleria.pdf>
- USDA Plants Database*. (2025). Usda.gov. <https://plants.usda.gov/plant-profile/OECE>
- Xiao, Z. Z. (2009). *Plant Propagation Protocol for Oemleria cerasiformis* .