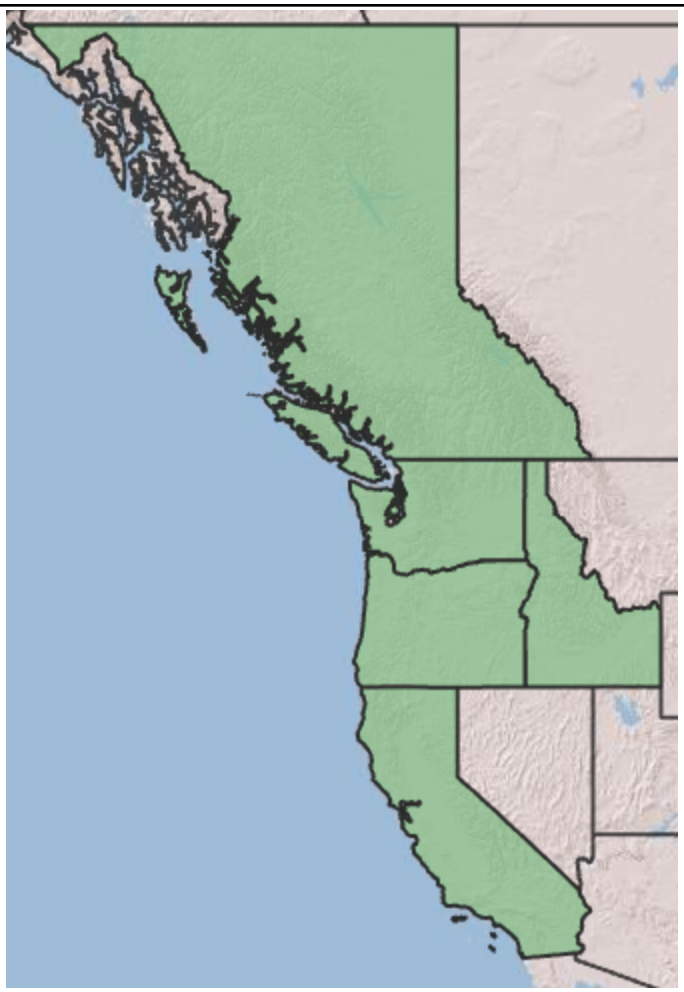


TAXONOMY	
Plant Family	—
Scientific Name	*Grossulariaceae* (1)
Common Name	Currant or gooseberry family (1)
Species Scientific Name	—
Scientific Name	*Ribes sanguineum* Pursh (1)
Varieties	*sanguineum* (1)
Sub-species	n/a
Cultivar	
Common Synonym(s)	Red-flowering currant, flowering currant, red-flowered currant, winter currant, redflower currant, blood currant, pink-flowering currant; Oregon currant; (2)(8)
Common Name(s)	
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	RISA (1)
GENERAL INFORMATION	

TAXONOMY	
Geographical range	  Plants are commonly found from southwest British

TAXONOMY	
	Columbia through western Washington and Oregon (mostly west of the Cascades) and the California Coast Ranges to Santa Barbara County. There are also small populations in northern Idaho. (1)(2)
Ecological distribution	Habitat includes open woods, forest gaps, dry rocky slopes, and disturbed sites. (13)
Climate and elevation range	Found from sea level up to 6,000 ft. Tolerates sun and partial shade. Exists mostly in maritime to submaritime climates. (13)(4)
Local habitat and abundance	Full shade-intolerant deciduous shrub of Western North America occurring mostly in the Pacific region, submontane to subalpine. Prefers very dry to moderately dry with moderate nitrogen-containing soils. Does not thrive in overly moist soil. Its habitation decreases as elevation and precipitation increase. Appearance is an indicator of moisture deficiency and poor soil in sites. Occurs sporadically in early successional communities as well as open canopy forests. This plant provides early spring nectar for hummingbirds and butterflies as well as forage for many lepidoptera larvae. Also provides nesting sites and material for birds and small mammals. Game animals or livestock may forage. (1)(2)(4)(6)
Plant strategy type / successional stage	A drought-tolerant pioneer species that is able to propagate by seed, layering, or cuttings. May rebound from crowns or seeds after fires. Semi long-lived woody perennial that remains hardy to -20° C. (2)
Plant characteristics	This perennial shrub is a dicot. Grows at a moderate rate into and upright and spreading form about 10 feet in diameter and height

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">TAXONOMY</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Produces many small, flowering spurs on numerous thornless stems. Flowers in clusters of 5-25 from the end of 2-6 in clusters. The flowers are composed of pink to deep red (rarely white) tubular fused sepals and small protruding red or white flower petals. Leaves are deciduous, alternate leaves are 1-3 in. and rounded with 3-5 shallow lobes and deep veins lending a wrinkled appearance. They are green above and dull green beneath due to fine hairs and turn yellow to reddish in mid to late summer. Fruits are blueish-black berries smaller than 0.5 in. have a thin white waxy coating and hold about 20 seeds each. Mature in early to mid summer. Bark is reddish brown.
(1)(2)(3)(4)</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">PROPAGATION DETAILS</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ecotype</td><td>n/a</td></tr>
<tr><td>Propagation Goal</td><td>Plants</td></tr>
<tr><td>Propagation Method</td><td>Vegetative</td></tr>
<tr><td>Product Type</td><td>Container (plug); Deepot 16;
(5)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stock Type</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Time to Grow</td><td>0 as a cutting
(5)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Target Specifications</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Method</th><th>Success Rate</th><th>Time of Collection</th></tr>
<tr><td>Softwood cuttings</td><td>Excellent. Treat 10 cm cuttings with rooting hormone (0.3-0.5 % IBA) and plant under a mist. Rooting in 4-6 weeks.</td><td>May - July</td></tr>
<tr><td>Semi-hardwood cuttings</td><td>Good. Same treatment as above.</td><td>July - August</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hardwood cuttings</td><td>Good. Treat 15 cm hardwood cuttings with 0.8% IBA.</td><td>Late winter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Root cuttings</td><td>Good</td><td>Spring - summer</td></tr>
<tr><td>Suckers</td><td>Moderate</td><td>Spring</td></tr>
<tr><td>Plant division</td><td>Good</td><td>Spring</td></tr>
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TAXONOMY	
	Firm plug in container. (8)(9)
Propagule Collection Instructions	Successful propagules are cut from softwood in the spring, semi-hardwood in summer, and hardwood collected while the plant is dormant. A typical cutting length is 4 to 8 inches and has at least 2 or 3 leaf nodes. Select healthy, pencil-wide cuttings from current year's new growth. Utilize a straight cut at the top and a slanted cut at the bottom. Cuttings should be planted with ⅔ of its length buried below the soil. Be sure to include 1 or 2 leaf nodes underground and another 1 or two above the surface. (1)(2)(5)(10)(12)
Propagule Processing/Propagule Characteristics	100 lbs. of berries will yield about 4 lbs. of seed. There are approximately 284,000 seeds per pound. Cuttings are kept moist and cool prior to treatment. (1)(2)(5)
Pre-Planting Propagule Treatments	Rooting may improve by including a 'heel' of older wood and using bottom heat may, mist bench/chamber, or rooting hormone. Some cuttings are treated with Hormex (1000 ppm IBA) rooting powder and struck in flats containing 3:1 Perlite/Vermiculite. Cuttings may also be sanitized in a mild bleach solution for half a minute. (1)(2)(5)
Growing Area Preparation / Annual Practices for Perennial Crops	Direct planting of live stakes may be successful, especially on sites with irrigation and/or mulch to retain moisture. Within a controllable greenhouse, maintain warm temperature between 70-75° F and humid conditions to ensure successful rooting of cuttings. Watering with an automatic misting system has been suggested. Adding a plastic bag or humidity dome can be used in lieu of a misting system. Provide indirect, diffuse light to prevent scorching. (1)(2)(5)(10)
Establishment Phase Details	After 90 days, a cutting is ready for transplant. Cuttings who have rooted successfully may be repotted into 2x7 inch tubes (Deepot 16). Containers sho uld be made of a

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	potting mix of peat moss, fir bark, perlite, and sand. Cuttings are then placed in a shadehouse. For outdoor, on site, transplanting, find an area with the following climate: annual precipitation of 32-121 inches, avg 43-60° F (min. 26; max. 88); pH of 5.6-6.4. Plant into sandy loam to a minimum depth of 6 inches. (5)(7)
Length of Establishment Phase	Time to transplant: ~90 days (5)
Active Growth Phase	n/a
Length of Active Growth Phase	n/a
Hardening Phase	n/a
Length of Hardening Phase	n/a
Harvesting, Storage and Shipping	n/a
Length of Storage	n/a
Guidelines for Outplanting / Performance on Typical Sites	Hardwood cuttings collected from November 1st to January 31st treated with 3,000 ppm Hormex rooting powder under mist had 50%rooting. (5)
Other Comments	n/a
INFORMATION SOURCES	
References	See below

TAXONOMY	
Other Sources Consulted	n/a
Protocol Author	Sean Flory
Date Protocol Created or Updated	05/27/25

Sources:

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