



Cornus officinalis



Height	6 - 8 (10) m
Crown	broad ovoid to round, dark, dense crown, capricious growing
Bark and branches	young twigs brown, bark grey-brown and scaling olive green
Leaf	ovate to oval, glossy green, 5 - 12 cm long
Autumn colour	red
Flowers	in small umbels, yellow, February/March
Fruits	shiny red berry, edible, edible fruits
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	fairly dry, limy, light clay or sandy soil
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	6b (-20,5 to -17,8 °C)
Wind resistance	good
Other resistances	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind
Fauna tree	resistant to frost (WH 1 - 6), can withstand wind, provides food for birds
Application	parks, tree containers, cemeteries, roof gardens, large gardens, small gardens, patio gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, feathered tree, multi-stem treem
Origin	Northeast China, Japan and Korea

Medium-size tree up to about 8 m, initially with a pyramidal crown that later becomes a broad ovoid. Due to the rather spreading lateral branches when mature, the crown will eventually become nearly round. The bright green leaves turn bright red in autumn. The yellow flowers are grouped in small umbels and open around mid-February. The tree is best regarded as the Asiatic counterpart of *C. mas*. The main difference is that the leaves of *C. officinalis* have 6 - 7 lateral veins instead of 3 - 5, and the young twigs are brown instead of green. Also, *C. officinalis* blossoms about a week earlier than *C. mas*. The tree demands a fairly dry, preferably warm position in limy, light clay or sandy soil.