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
Leaf ovate to oval, glossy green, 5 - 12 cm long
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 tree
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.