Geauga Gray Dogwood

Cornus racemosa 'Geazam'

Height: 8 feet

Spread: 4 feet

Sunlight: ○ ◐ ●

Hardiness Zone: 4

Description:

An underutilized and quite showy shrub for general garden or massing use; white flowers in spring, white berries in fall on showy red stems, and good fall color; very adaptable, but suckers profusely



Geauga Gray Dogwood fruit
Photo courtesy of Lake County Nursery



Geauga Gray Dogwood
Photo courtesy of Lake County Nursery

Ornamental Features

Geauga Gray Dogwood has clusters of creamy white flowers at the ends of the branches in late spring. It has green deciduous foliage. The pointy leaves turn an outstanding deep purple in the fall. It produces white berries in late summer.

Landscape Attributes

Geauga Gray Dogwood is a multi-stemmed deciduous shrub with an upright spreading habit of growth. Its relatively fine texture sets it apart from other landscape plants with less refined foliage.

This is a high maintenance shrub that will require regular care and upkeep, and can be pruned at anytime. It is a good choice for attracting birds to your yard. Gardeners should be aware of the following characteristic(s) that may warrant special consideration;

- Suckering

Geauga Gray Dogwood is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Mass Planting
- General Garden Use
- Naturalizing And Woodland Gardens

Planting & Growing

Geauga Gray Dogwood will grow to be about 8 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 4 feet. It has a low canopy, and is suitable for planting under power lines. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 40 years or more.

This shrub performs well in both full sun and full shade. It is an amazingly adaptable plant, tolerating both dry conditions and even some standing water. It may require supplemental watering during periods of drought or extended heat. It is not particular as to soil type or pH. It is highly tolerant of urban pollution and will even thrive in inner city environments. Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This is a selection of a native North American species.