



Elaeagnus ebbingei



Height	2-4 m
Width	2-4m
Crown	round, dark, dense crown
Bark and branches	brown, grey
Leaf	grey-green, evergreen
Flowers	white, flowers in October-November, fragrant flowers
Fruits	brown-red
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	loamy soil, sandy soil, nutrient-poor soil
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	7a (-17,7 to -15,0 °C)
Other resistances	resistant to de-icing salt
Application	tree containers, roof gardens, coastal areas, industrial areas, small gardens, patio gardens
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem treem

Elaeagnus ×ebbingei is a medium-sized shrub with a rounded growth habit to about 4 m in height. The young twigs are brown, later green-grey and covered with small flakes (warty). It is a semi-evergreen shrub that actually sheds (part of) its leaves only in colder winters. The leaves are glossy dark green on top and silvery chipped on the underside. The small, pleasantly fresh-sour-smelling, flowers appear in bundles in the leaf axils in October-November. Although hidden among the leaves, they attract many bees. The may be followed by oval, berry-like fruits about 1 cm long. These are brownish red and when ripe. They are edible, but taste very tart.

Elaeagnus ×ebbingei originated in 1938 from a cross between *E. macrophylla* and *E. pungens*. There were originally two seedlings which, only in 1976, were named 'Albert Doorenbos' and 'The Hague' respectively. These differ from each other only in detail, and in practice the different clones are all grown and marketed as *E. ×ebbingei*.

It is a versatile plant that can be used in planting beds, hedges or as a solitary in parks, gardens, cemeteries, etc. Is resistant to air pollution and sea breezes, so also suitable for use in industrial areas and on the coast. Likes well-drained soil, preferably neutral to acidic. On calcareous soil, the foliage may become chlorotic.