



Elaeagnus ebbingei



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|-------------------------|---|
| Výška | 4-6 m |
| Šírka | 2-4m |
| Koruna | broad vase-shaped, dark, dense crown |
| Kôra a vetvy | brown, grey |
| Listy | grey, evergreen |
| Kvety | white, flowers in August, fragrant flowers |
| Plody | red |
| Tríne | Žiadny |
| Jedovatosť | Zvyčajne nie je jedovaté pre ľudí a väčšie zvieratá |
| Typ pôdy | loamy soil, sandy soil, nutrient-poor soil |
| Pôdna vlhkosť | Vhodné do suchých pôd |
| Spevnené plochy | Netoleruje spevnené plochy |
| Zóna odolnosti | 7a (-17,7 do -15,0 °C) |
| Ostatná odolnosť | Odolné posypovej soli |
| Použitie | stromy do nádob, strešné záhrady, pobrežné zóny, priemyselné oblasti, malé záhrady, dvory |
| Tvar | Vysokokmeň, Viackmeň |

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.