

https://www.vdberk.hu/fak/elaeagnus-ebbingei/



Elaeagnus ebbingei



Magasság	2-4 m
Szélesség	2-4m
Korona	round, dark, dense crown
Kéreg és ágak	brown, grey
Leaf	grey-green, evergreen
Virágok	white, flowers in October-November, fragrant flowers
Gyümölcsök	brown-red
Tüskés/tövises	egyik sem
Mérgező tulajdonság	rendszerint nem mérgező emberek, (nagytestű) háziállatok és haszonállatok számára
Talajtípus	loamy soil, sandy soil, nutrient-poor soil
Talajnedvesség	Száraz talajon használható
Ültetési hely követelményei	Nem viseli el az útburkolatokat
télállóság	7a (-17,7 és -15,0 °C)
Egyéb tűrőképességek	útsónak ellenáll
Alkalmazások	faültető edények, tetőkertek, tengerpart, ipari terület, kiskert, zárt kertek
Forma	magas törzsű fa, többtörzsű fa

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.