

Cultural Information – Hippophae
(hip-POH-fay)

<u>Light:</u>	Full or partial sun, a southern, eastern, or western exposure. Full sun is best.
<u>Temperature:</u>	Hardy to Zone 4.
<u>Humidity:</u>	Humidity is not an issue for its culture.
<u>Watering:</u>	Once established, little irrigation needed unless grown in desert conditions or subjected to a severe drought.
<u>Fertilizer:</u>	Moderate to low levels of fertilizer needed. It fixates nitrogen and can grow in poor sandy soil with ease. Can be used to stabilize erosion prone landscapes.
<u>Pruning:</u>	Little pruning needed except to maintain size.
<u>Insects and Disease:</u>	Although there can be problems with insects and some diseases as a landscape plant they are not bothered by much and for the most part problem free.
<u>Comments</u>	Somewhat slow growing yet once established they tend to take care of themselves. As they have the ability to make their own nitrogen they can grow in poor soil and often prefer it. Once up to fruiting size they are prolific in fruit production. A member of the Elaeagnus family they in many ways resemble small forms of the Autumn or Russian olive.