

Elaeagnus umbellata

AUTUMN OLIVE

Elaeagnaceae

Common Synonyms: *none*

FLEPPC Category: 2

FDACS Listed Noxious Weed: No

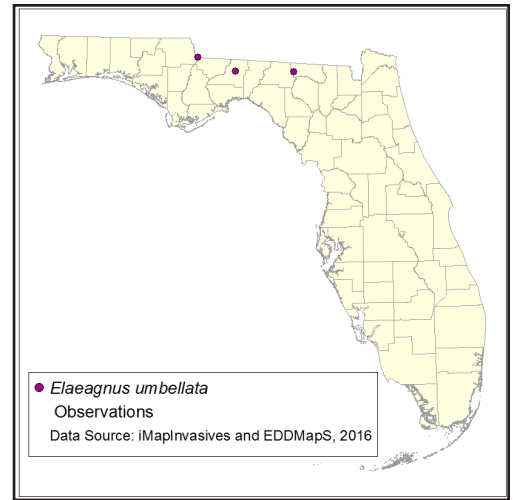
IFAS Assessment

North	INVASIVE
Central	INVASIVE
South	INVASIVE

USDA Hardiness Zone: 4a - 8b

Growth Habit: Shrub

Origin: China and Japan



Nancy Loewenstein, Auburn University, Bugwood.org

Description: Deciduous bushy shrub to 6 m tall with thorny branches. Leaves alternate, short-stalked, elliptic, 5-8 cm long, margins entire or wavy, silver scaly below. Small, white, tubular, fragrant flowers in clusters. Fruit a showy red berry dotted with silvery scales.

Note: Resembles silverthorn (*Elaeagnus pungens*) and Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*). Distinguished from silverthorn by being deciduous and having silvery scales on the leaves and stems (Silverthorn has brown scales). Distinguished from Russian Olive by leaves being elliptic rather than lance-shaped and red berries (Russian olive has yellow olives).

Habitat: Forest openings and open forests

Florida Introduction Date: Introduced in US 1830, earliest voucher in Florida 1958

Control Methods: .

Chemical: Foliar (1% imazapyr), basal bark (20% triclopyr ester), cut-stump (5% imazapyr or 20% glyphosate, Miller et al.).

Useful Resources:

Miller, J.H., E.B. Chambliss, and N.J. Loewenstein. 2010. A Field Guide for the Identification of Invasive Plants in Southern Forests. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Southern Research Station. Asheville, NC.

Miller, J.H., S.T. Manning, and S.F. Enloe. 2010. A Management Guide for Invasive Plants in Southern Forests. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Southern Research Station. Asheville, NC.

Comments: Widely established in natural areas in Georgia and to north. Seeds dispersed by mammals and birds.