



Russian olive

Elaeagnus angustifolia



Russian olive

General	Family: Oleaster (Elaeagnaceae) Native to Eurasia Has been used as an ornamental and windbreak but no longer available in Colorado List B
Habitat	Perennial tree or shrub Found in riparian areas, windbreaks, ornamental plantings
PLANT	
Vegetation	Mature trees up to 40 feet tall Leaves alternate, 2-3 inches long, narrow Upper surface light green, lower surface silvery white with scales Thorns 1-2 inches long on branches Young stems are pubescent to smooth, reddish-brown Trees have deeply fissured grayish bark
Roots	Spreading
Flower	May-June Light yellow Bell shaped with 4 petals Fragrant clusters
Seed	Olive shaped Light green when young to yellow-red when mature Remain viable for 3 years
Reproduction	Seed Roots Twigs may sprout if left on the ground Stumps will re-sprout

CONTROL			
BIOLOGICAL	None		
CHEMICAL	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Herbicide</i>	<i>Timing</i>
	Cut stump - Apply to the cambium layer (area just under the bark)	Imazapyr (Habitat, Arsenal) Triclopyr (Garlon 3A) Triclopyr ester (Garlon 4)	Spring - Fall
	Basal bark (lower 1-2 feet of trunk)	Triclopyr ester (Garlon 4) plus 2,4-D plus basal bark or methylated seed oil	Spring - Fall
	Foliar (will require multiple applications)	Imazapyr (Habitat, Arsenal) Glyphosate (Rodeo, others) Triclopyr ester (Garlon 4)	Spring - Fall
CULTURAL	Prevention Removal - Combined with herbicide treatment of cut surfaces and re-sprouts Revegetation of highly disturbed sites		
MECHANICAL	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Timing</i>
Burning	Saplings	Consult your local fire department for burning requirements and restrictions	Summer-early Fall
Grazing	N/A		
Mowing	Saplings	Mowing of saplings less than 1 inch wide followed by removal of cut material. Will need to be repeated	Spring - Fall

Use all chemicals according to the manufacturer's label.

No specific recommendation or endorsement is made or implied by listing the above methods or products.

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