

## Sea-Buckthorn



(Hippophae rhamnoides)

Habitat: Terrestrial, sea shores and cliffs Family name: Elaeagnaceae





Sea-Buckthorn Fruit

**Description:** Sea-Buckthorn is a species of flowering plant in the family Elaeagnaceae, native to the cold-temperate regions of Europe and Asia. It is a spiny deciduous shrub.



Sea-Buckthorn Stand on Sand Dune

Sea-Buckthorn is a deciduous and hardy shrub that can grow between 2 and 4 m high. It has a rough, brown or black bark and a thick, greyishgreen crown.



green upper faces.

alternate, narrow and

lanceolate, with silvery-

flowers grow on different shrubs.

The leaves are

The sex of seedlings can only be determined at the first flowering, which mostly occurs after three years.

The male inflorescence is built up of four to six apetalous flowers, while the female inflorescence normally consists of only one apetalous flower and contains one ovary and one ovule.



Sea-Buckthorn Flower

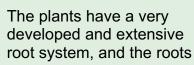
Hippophae rhamnoides is divided into eight subspecies: ssp. carpatica, caucasia, fluviatilis, mongolica, rhamnoides, sinensis, turkestanica and yunnanensis.



Sea-Buckthorn Flower These subspecies vary in

size, shape, number of main lateral veins in the leaves and quantity and colour of stellate hairs. They also have different areas of distribution and specific utilizations.

Fertilization occurs solely via wind pollination, which is why male plants need to be planted near the female plants to allow for fertilization and fruit production.





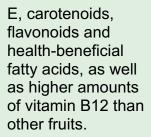
live in symbiosis with nitrogen-fixing Frankia bacteria.

The roots also transform insoluble organic and mineral matters from the soil into more soluble states. Vegetative reproduction of the plants occurs rapidly via root suckers.



Sea-Buckthorn Fruit

The oval or lightly roundish fruits grow in compact grapes varying from pale yellow to dark orange and contain high amounts of vitamin C, vitamin





Sea-Buckthorn Seeds