

Cooperative Extension Service Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences

Raphiolepis indica¹

Edward F. Gilman²

Introduction

This slow-growing, small, rounded evergreen shrub is ideal for any sunny garden (Fig. 1). The neat, compact growth habit seldom needs pruning and the low profile makes Indian Hawthorn well-suited as dense, large-scale groundcovers, low dividers, or informal hedges. High salt-tolerance makes Indian Hawthorn especially useful for seaside plantings.

General Information

Scientific name: *Raphiolepis indica* Pronunciation: raff-fee-oh-LEPP-piss IN-dick-kuh Common name(s): Indian Hawthorn Family: *Rosaceae* Plant type: ground cover USDA hardiness zones: 8 through 11 (Fig. 2) Planting month for zone 8: year round Planting month for zone 9: year round Planting month for zone 10 and 11: year round Origin: not native to North America Uses: border; mass planting; container or above-ground

planter; ground cover; trained as a standard; small parking lot islands (< 100 square feet in size); medium-sized parking lot islands (100-200 square feet in size); large parking lot islands (> 200 square feet in size)

Availablity: generally available in many areas within its hardiness range

Description

Height: 3 to 7 feet



Figure 1. Indian Hawthorn.

Spread: 6 to 10 feet Plant habit: spreading Plant density: dense Growth rate: slow Texture: medium

- This document is Fact Sheet FPS-498, one of a series of the Environmental Horticulture Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Publication date: October, 1999 Please visit the EDIS Web site at http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu.
- 2. Edward F. Gilman, professor, Environmental Horticulture Department, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, 32611.

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer authorized to provide research, educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function without regard to race, color, sex, age, handicap, or national origin. For information on obtaining other extension publications, contact your county Cooperative Extension Service office. Florida Cooperative Extension Service / Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences / University of Florida / Christine Taylor Waddill, Dean



Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: alternate Leaf type: simple Leaf margin: serrate Leaf shape: obovate Leaf venation: pinnate Leaf type and persistence: evergreen Leaf blade length: 2 to 4 inches Leaf color: green Fall color: no fall color change Fall characteristic: not showy

Flower

Flower color: pink **Flower characteristic:** spring flowering; pleasant fragrance; fall flowering

Fruit

Fruit shape: round Fruit length: less than .5 inch Fruit cover: fleshy Fruit color: blue Fruit characteristic: attracts birds

Trunk and Branches

Trunk/bark/branches: not particularly showy; typically multitrunked or clumping stems Current year stem/twig color: green Current year stem/twig thickness: thick

Culture

Light requirement: plant grows in part shade/part sun Soil tolerances: alkaline; clay; sand; acidic; loam Drought tolerance: moderate Soil salt tolerances: good Plant spacing: 36 to 60 inches

Other

Roots: usually not a problem Winter interest: no special winter interest Outstanding plant: not particularly outstanding Invasive potential: not known to be invasive Pest resistance: very sensitive to one or more pests or diseases which can affect plant health or aesthetics

Use and Management

The rich, grey-green leaves are set off by a profusion of fragrant, loose flower clusters, ranging from white to deep pink, depending upon cultivar, appearing in springtime. A second, less pronounced flower display may be produced in the fall. Flowers are followed months later by somewhat showy, small, purplish-black berries.

Indian Hawthorn does best on well-drained soils and tolerates drought conditions well. Plants will not be as dense or flower well if grown in partial shade. In addition, plants in less than 6 hours sun often lose foliage due to a leaf spot disease. This is a perfect low-maintenance small shrub in the sun. Plant on 3 to 4 foot centers to establish a quick covering, dense planting mass. Be sure that air circulation is good around the plant to prevent leaf spot diseases.

Available cultivars include: 'Ballerina', 1 to 2 feet tall, dark pink flowers; 'Enchantress', dwarf plant that blooms profusely from late winter until early spring; 'Fascination', dense, compact plant with star-shaped springtime flowers, rosecolored with white center; 'Hines Darkleaf' (Bay Breeze) is patented, propagation rights are protected, hardy into zone 8, maroon or green new foliage, dark purple fall color; 'Jack Evans', compact, spreading growth, double pink flowers; 'Snow White', dwarf, spreading growth, white blooms, early spring well into summer; 'Springtime', faster-growing selection with dense, leathery, bronze green foliage and profuse pink flowers from late winter to mid-spring. Raphiolepis indica rosea has pink flowers and more compact habit, good for areas with hot sun and poor soil.

Propagation is by seed or cuttings.

Indian Hawthorn is bothered by soil nematodes and scale.

Pests and Diseases

Leaf spots often infect the foliage causing leaf drop in shady locations.



Figure 3. Foliage of Indian Hawthorn