Indian Hawthorn
*Raphiolepsis indica*

Introduction
This slow-growing, small, rounded evergreen shrub is ideal for any sunny garden. 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
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)
Availability: generally available in many areas within its hardiness range

Description
Height: 3 to 7 feet
Spread: 6 to 10 feet
Plant habit: spreading
Plant density: dense
Growth rate: slow
Texture: medium

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 ultitrunked 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.

by Edward F. Gilman