



Amur Honeysuckle

Lonicera maackii

Habit: Deciduous upright to spreading shrub growing up to 5 m (12-16 ft) tall.

Leaves: Simple, opposite, slightly hairy, elliptical leaves; 4-9 cm (1.5-3.5 in) long; smooth margins and a long distinctive apex or “drip tip”; early leaf out; long growing season.

Stems/bark: Multiple stems, numerous arching branches; thick non-exfoliating gray to tan bark with noticeable interlacing ridges; older branches often hollow.

Flowers: Small, white to pink, tubular, paired flowers on short (0.5 cm) stalks arising from the leaf axils; bloom May-June; fragrant.

Fruits/seeds: Berries are red and paired, borne on very short stalks; abundant and persistent.

Habitat: Relatively shade tolerant; occurs in a variety of soil and moisture conditions; invades open forests, savannas and prairies; disturbed areas are particularly vulnerable to invasion.

Reproduction: By seed; fruit dispersed by birds; root fragments may resprout.

Similar species: Native Canada honeysuckle (*L. canadensis*), American fly honeysuckle (*L. involucrata*), fly honeysuckle (*L. oblongifolia*) and swamp fly honeysuckle (*L. villosa*) are comparatively short and sparse and lack hollow stems on older branches. Dogwoods (*Cornus* spp.) have flowers and berries in clusters at the ends of their branches, not in the leaf axils.

Comments: Native of Asia. Common in urban areas and also occurs in rural areas where it was recommended for wildlife until its invasive traits became apparent; forms dense thickets; reduces tree and shrub regeneration, decreases overall plant diversity.

Monitoring & rapid response: Monitor sunny, upland sites and open forests in spring as non-native honeysuckle leafs out before natives. Begin control efforts in highest quality areas; hand pull or dig small plants, removing all roots; target large, fruit-bearing plants for control/removal; foliar spray may be effective for large populations where few natives are present; treat cut stumps with herbicide to prevent resprouting; basal bark treatment is also effective. Where fuel is present, multiple prescribed fires may provide effective control in fire adapted communities.



Photo: Chuck Bargeron



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Photo: James H. Miller, USDA FS



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Photo: Steven J. Baskauf



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Photo: John M. Randall, TNC



Photo: Wisconsin DNR



Photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, IPANE



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Bell's Honeysuckle

Lonicera xbella



Habit: Deciduous upright to spreading shrub growing up to 3 m (10 ft) tall; hybrid between Tatarian and Morrow's honeysuckles; shallow roots.

Leaves: Simple, opposite, elliptic to oval or oblong; slightly hairy beneath; 3-6 cm long; early leaf out, long growing season.

Stems/bark: Multiple stems, arching branches; older branches hollow between nodes; pith brown; bark is gray or tan, shaggy.

Flowers: Small, pink, tubular, paired and fragrant; borne on stalks (0.5-1.5 cm long) arising from the leaf axils; bloom May to June.

Fruits/seeds: Berries are red and paired.

Habitat: Sun and shade tolerant; occurs in a variety of soil and moisture conditions; found along roadsides and on disturbed sites; invades forest, savannas and prairies.

Reproduction: By seed; fruit dispersed by birds; root fragments may resprout.

Similar species: Native Canada honeysuckle (*L. canadensis*), American fly honeysuckle (*L. involucrata*), fly honeysuckle (*L. oblongifolia*) and swamp fly honeysuckle (*L. villosa*) are relatively short and sparse in comparison with non-native honeysuckles and lack hollow stems on older branches. Dogwoods (*Cornus* spp.) have flowers and berries in clusters at the ends of their branches, not in the leaf axils.

Comments: Parent species native to Eurasia and Japan. Common in urban areas and also occurs in rural areas where it was recommended for wildlife until its invasive traits became apparent; forms dense thickets; reduces tree and shrub regeneration, decreases overall plant diversity.

Monitoring & rapid response: Monitor sunny, upland sites and open forests in spring as non-native honeysuckle leaves out before natives. Begin control efforts in highest quality areas; hand pull or dig small plants, removing all roots; target large, fruit-bearing plants for control/removal; foliar spray may be effective for large populations where few natives are present; treat cut stumps with herbicide to prevent resprouting; basal bark treatment is also effective. Where fuel is present, multiple prescribed fires may provide effective control in fire adapted communities.



Photo: John M. Randall, The Nature Conservancy



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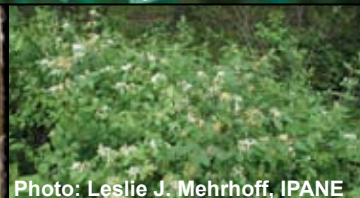


Photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, IPANE



Photo: John M. Randall, TNC



Photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, IPANE



Photo: John M. Randall, TNC

Morrow's Honeysuckle



Lonicera morrowii

Habit: Deciduous upright to spreading shrub growing up to 1.8 m (6 ft) tall; shallow roots.

Leaves: Simple, opposite, elliptical to oblong, 3-6 cm (1-2.4 in) long; gray-green, softly hairy beneath; early leaf out, long growing season.

Stems/bark: Multiple stems; numerous arching branches; older branches often hollow; bark is gray or tan, shaggy.

Flowers: Small, white, tubular, paired, hairy and fragrant; borne on hairy stalks (0.5-1.5 cm long) arising from the leaf axils; bloom May-June.

Fruits/seeds: Berries are red and paired; dispersed by birds.

Habitat: Sun and shade tolerant; occurs in a variety of soil and moisture conditions; commonly found along roadsides and on disturbed sites; invades forest, savannas, and prairies.

Reproduction: By seed; fruit dispersed by birds; root fragments may resprout.

Similar species: Native Canada honeysuckle (*L. canadensis*), American fly honeysuckle (*L. involucrata*), fly honeysuckle (*L. oblongifolia*) and swamp fly honeysuckle (*L. villosa*) are relatively short and sparse in comparison with non-native honeysuckles and lack hollow stems on older branches. Dogwoods (*Cornus* spp.) have flowers and berries in clusters at the ends of their branches, not in the leaf axils.

Comments: Native to Japan. Common in urban areas and also occurs in rural areas where it was recommended for wildlife until its invasive traits became apparent; forms dense thickets; reduces tree and shrub regeneration, decreases overall plant diversity.

Monitoring & rapid response: Monitor sunny, upland sites and open forests in spring as non-native honeysuckle leafs out before natives. Begin control efforts in highest quality areas; hand pull or dig small plants, removing all roots; target large, fruit-bearing plants for control/removal; foliar spray may be effective for large populations where few natives are present; treat cut stumps with herbicide to prevent resprouting; basal bark treatment is also effective. Where fuel is present, multiple prescribed fires may provide effective control in fire adapted communities.



Photo: John M. Randall, TNC



Photo: Patrick Breen



Photo: Chris Evans



Photo: Chris Evans

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Tatarian Honeysuckle

Lonicera tatarica



Habit: Deciduous upright to spreading shrub growing to 4 m (12 ft) tall; shallow roots.

Leaves: Simple, opposite, oval to oblong, short, hairless, leaves with pointed tips; 3-6 cm (1-2.4 in) long and with smooth margins; dark green above and paler beneath; early leaf out, long growing season.

Stems/bark: Twigs are slender, brown to reddish with brown pith; multiple stems; numerous arching branches; older branches often hollow; bark is light gray, somewhat exfoliating.

Flowers: Small, pink to white, even red occasionally, tubular, fragrant, paired flowers on long (1.5-2.5 cm) stalks arising from the leaf axils; bloom May-June.

Fruits/seeds: Abundant, red or orange paired berries.

Habitat: Sun and shade tolerant; occurs in a variety of soil and moisture conditions; commonly found along roadsides and on disturbed sites; invades forest, savannas and prairies.

Reproduction: By seed; fruit dispersed by birds; root fragments may resprout.

Similar species: Native Canada honeysuckle (*L. canadensis*), American fly honeysuckle (*L. involucrata*), fly honeysuckle (*L. oblongifolia*) and swamp fly honeysuckle (*L. villosa*) are relatively short and sparse in comparison with non-native species and lack hollow stems on older branches. Dogwoods (*Cornus* spp.) have flowers and berries in clusters at branch tips, not in the leaf axils.

Comments: Native to Eurasia. Forms dense thickets; reduces tree and shrub regeneration, decreases overall plant diversity.

Monitoring & rapid response: Monitor sunny, upland sites and open forests in spring as non-native honeysuckle leafs out before natives. Begin control efforts in highest quality areas; hand pull or dig small plants, removing all roots; target large, fruit-bearing plants for control/removal; foliar spray may be effective for large populations where few natives are present; treat cut stumps with herbicide to prevent resprouting; basal bark treatment is also effective. Where fuel is present, multiple prescribed fires may provide effective control in fire adapted communities.