

Amur honeysuckle

Lonicera maackii

Description

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.

Habit

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

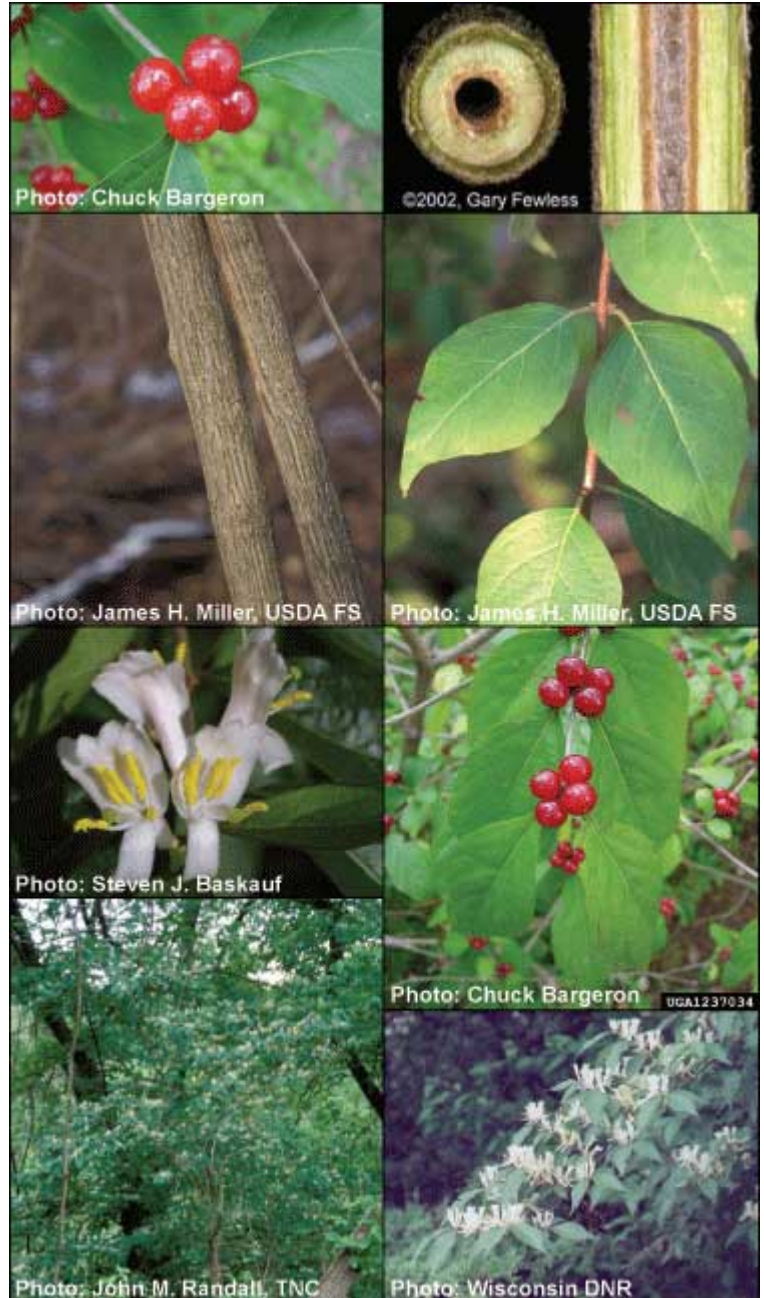
Leaves

Simple, opposite, slightly hairy, elliptical leaves, 4-9 cm long, smooth margins and a long distinctive apex or drip tip, leaf out early, long growing season.

Stems

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 in color, tubular, paired flowers on short (0.5 cm) stalks arising from the leaf axils; fragrant; blooms May through June.

Fruits and Seeds

Fruits are red and paired, borne on very short stalks; abundant; persistent; dispersed by birds.

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 seeds dispersed by birds.

Similar

Natives Canadian fly honeysuckle (*L. canadensis*), Twinberry honeysuckle (*L. involucrate*), Swamp fly honeysuckle (*L. oblongifolia*) and Mountain fly honeysuckle (*L. villosa*) are comparatively short and sparse and lack hollow stems on older branches. Non-native privet species (*Ligustrum* spp.) have flowers and berries at the ends of their branches, not in the leaf axils.

Monitoring and 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; basal bark treatment is also effective, spray bottom 18 inches of all stems. Where fuel is present, prescribed fire may provide effective control of seedlings in fire adapted communities.

Credits

The Michigan Natural Features Inventory (MNFI) has partnered with MISIN to provide the information



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