

CONCORD'S LEAST WANTED!

Asian Bush Honeysuckles, Amur, Tartarian, Morrow's and Bell's,
Lonicera, maackii, tatarica, morrowii, bella Zabel

Origin: These exotic Honeysuckles occur throughout Asia. The Amur is from Japan and China, the Tartarian is from Russia and Central Asia, and the Morrow's is also from Japan. Bell's Honeysuckle is the only one from Europe.

Identification / Habitat: This shrub may grow up to 17 feet tall. **All non-native shrubs have hollow stems and twigs.** The opposite leaves are long, to ovate in shape. The Amur Honeysuckle has acuminate leaves that taper to a small point; the flower can be white to pale pink. The Tartarian honeysuckle leaves are smooth on the underside. The flowers of Morrrows are generally white, while Bella's flowers are usually pink. All honeysuckle bushes flower in late May-June and this is followed by round red fruit in pairs that ripen mid to late summer on the stem. The easiest identification feature for these plants are their bright red berries, they stand out! Bush honeysuckles can grow in full sun to fairly shaded habitats. The soils it can grow in are also in a large spectrum. Some of the common habitats are woods, woodland edges, floodplain forest, swamps, roadside, and open fields.



Dispersal: Birds eat the fruit of the honeysuckle plant then by passing through their digestive tract, drop the seed in other locations, furthering the spread of the plant.

Problems: This plants form large dense stands that outcompete native plant species. They alter habitats by decreasing light availability, by depleting soil moisture and nutrients, and possibly by releasing toxic chemicals that prevent other plant species from growing in the vicinity. They may also compete with many native species for pollination among local insects.

Control: Young seedlings, with stems 2 inches or less in diameter, can be dug up and removed as long as care is taken to remove the entire root system as the plant can regrow from just a root fragment. For more detailed methods of control, check the Concord NRC's new invasive plants website! **Any removal within 100 feet of wetland resource areas, including certified vernal pools, or within 200 feet of a perennial stream will require approval from the Concord Natural Resources Commission. Please contact the Division of Natural Resources *before* you begin!**

