

ASIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

Amur Honeysuckle; *Lonicera maackii*, *L. tatarica*, *L. morrowii*

Identification of Asian Bush Honeysuckle

Winter



Spring



Green in early spring. Gray-white striped bark.



Summer



Fall



Red berries in fall.

What is Asian bush honeysuckle? An imported landscape plant from Asia that has spread throughout the United States and North America. It has no natural enemies or pests in North America. A very hardy and adaptive plant, it is valued for its pretty flowers, scent, and fall berries.

Why is it an invasive plant in the Kansas City region and Missouri? Honeysuckle grows very well in full shade to full sun. It takes over woods and fields, shading and killing the native plants. It releases toxins through its root system. Eventually the native will die and there are no young trees to replace them.

How does it spread? Birds eat the berries in the fall. Since the berries are poor nutrition for wildlife, they just pass through the digestive system. Seeds are very successful with about 75% germination rate. One plant can produce 90,000 seeds. It also spreads by underground runners.

Why is bush honeysuckle so bad? It takes over woods and fields. The shallow roots do not hold soil on steep slopes. The weak branches do not support bird nest sites. It kills out the natural plant community and wildlife species. Higher tick populations are found in and around honeysuckle infested areas. Its only enemy is US!

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ASIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE Effective Control Methods

Pull and hang
Pull small plants when the ground is soft. Hang the plant so the roots dry and die. Or bag and dispose.



Spring is a great season to cut and treat Asian bush honeysuckle.

Cut and Stump Treat
Use loppers or saw. Wear rubber/latex/Nitrile gloves.



1. Cut the stem close to the ground.

2. Treat the stump with Tordon RTU.

Need to treat outer edge of large stumps and entire area of smaller stumps.

Yes

No



3. Pile up the branches to decay or dispose of responsibly.

