

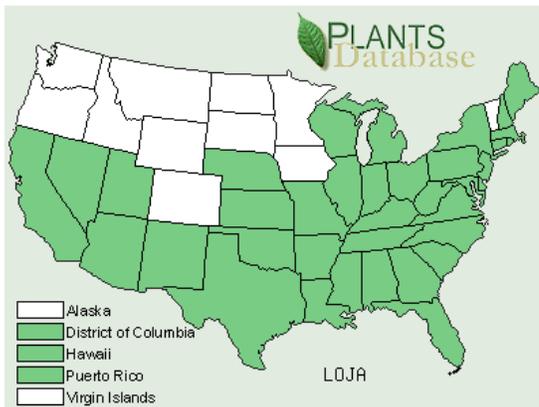


JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE

(*Lonicera japonica*)

IN BRIEF

Japanese honeysuckle is an aggressive, climbing, semi-evergreen woody vine that can dominate the understory-- smothering shrubs, small trees and herbaceous plants.



James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service UGA2307159
Leafy, climbing vine of Japanese honeysuckle.

DESCRIPTION

Plant Habit. Trailing or climbing vine that forms arbors in forest canopies and dense, sprawling mats on the ground. Vines typically are 6-10 feet long, sometimes up to 30 feet.

Stems. Young stems are reddish to light brown, covered with fine soft hairs. Older stems become tan and fissured, and bark may peel or shred with age. Stems are hollow and woody, and can be up to 2 inches thick.

Leaves. In pairs along stem, oval to oblong, 1½-3⅛ inches long with variable margins (mostly smooth, sometimes lobed). Base is rounded, attached to a short stalk. Tips are round to blunt-pointed. Leaves can be nearly smooth to densely hairy. Top surface is green whereas the underside can appear whitish-green.



Flowers. Blossoms are large, showy and sweet-smelling, colored white, yellow, cream or pinkish, yellowing with age. They are tubular with reflexed lips; 4 fused petals form the upper lip and a single petal forms the lower. Borne in pairs at the leaf axils. Blooms April to June. Flowers open at dusk to allow pollination by diurnal bees and nocturnal moths. Plants rarely bloom in low light.

Fruits/Seeds. Small, round, ¼ inch fruits appear singly or in pairs in leaf axils. They are purple-black when ripe and contain 2-3 seeds.

Habitat invaded. Colonizes disturbed sites, open woods, woodland edges, forest openings, floodplains, fields, roadsides, barrens and



James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service UGA0016121
Leaves in pairs along stem, often with lighter green undersides.

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fencerows. Prefers sunny location, but tolerates most light levels. Sensitive to dry conditions but otherwise thrives in sand, silt or clay soils from acid to neutral to basic pH. Severe winter temperatures may restrict its northward spread and low rainfall may limit westward spread.

Reproduction. Seeds are dispersed over long distances by birds. Sprawling vines also can root where they contact the soil, and underground stems (rhizomes) send up new shoots.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

- Purple-black berries.
- Large fragrant flowers borne in pairs in leaf axils.
- Aggressive, sprawling growth.



Ripe fruits are blue-black.
Photo by T. Bodner

LOOK-ALIKES

Several native honeysuckles of the *Lonicera* genus grow as vines, including grape honeysuckle (*L. reticulata*), yellow honeysuckle (*L. flava*), hairy honeysuckle (*L. hirsuta*) and red honeysuckle (*L. dioica*). They differ from Japanese honeysuckle in their red/orange berries, fused leaves at branch tips, and clusters of many flowers. Invasive Eurasian bush honeysuckles also have red/orange berries.

LIFE HISTORY AND INVASIVE BEHAVIOIR

Japanese honeysuckle is a woody vine that can overwhelm native flora in forests and other habitats. It is an exceptional competitor due to its potential for widespread seed dispersal, rapid growth rate, extended growing season, broad habitat tolerance and ability to monopolize resources above and below ground. It twines around and over other plants forming dense, tangled thickets under which few plants can survive. Stems wrap tightly around woody plants and can girdle them over time. Native species -- when forced to compete with Japanese honeysuckle -- have lower leaf nitrogen, decreased photosynthesis and stunted growth. Evidence suggests that this species is allelopathic, meaning it releases chemicals that inhibit the growth of neighboring plants.

IMPACT ON FORESTRY AND FORESTERS

On Forestry: Twining vines create dense tangled canopies and mats that compete with native vegetation. The weight of the dense vines can cause trees and shrubs to topple over. It threatens tree regeneration because it can smother seedlings and saplings. Japanese honeysuckle plants can germinate under low light conditions and persist in a suppressed state until the forest canopy opens up from natural disturbance or logging, after which they are 'released' to expand rapidly. Evidence suggests allelopathic interference with regeneration of loblolly and shortleaf pine.

On Foresters: Tangled vines may hinder access to the forest and interfere with forestry operations such as reconnaissance. Safety of sawyers felling trees is compromised as trees fall in



Michael Clayton, Wisconsin Herbarium

Dense twining vines can shade out natives.

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 unpredictable directions due to constraining vines. On-the-ground processing of logs and slash is further inhibited by entangling Japanese honeysuckle.

CONTROL METHODS

	Method	Timing
Manual / Mechanical	Hand pull/dig seedlings	Spring, summer, fall
	Prescribed burning	Spring
Chemical	Foliar application (glyphosate)	Spring through fall
Combination Treatments	Cut-stem and herbicide application (glyphosate)	Summer, fall, warm winter days
	Prescribed burn plus foliar herbicide	Burn in spring or fall, spray after leaves have emerged

Mechanical: For light infestations and seedlings, vines can be pulled or dug out by the roots and removed from the area. It is preferable to do this before the vines have fruited. Vines should be bagged and landfilled. Cutting or pulling the vines without removing the roots or chemically treating the stems will stimulate vigorous regrowth. Soil disturbance will invite germination of seeds in seedbank, thus follow-up scouting and treatment of seedlings may be necessary for a number of years.

Prescribed burns in fire-adapted communities will reduce biomass of dense ground mats and climbing vines, creating optimal conditions for effective follow-up foliar spray with glyphosate (see below). Fire may kill seedlings, but will only temporarily set back older plants.

Chemical: Glyphosate (1.5-2.0% active ingredient) can be applied to foliage from spring through fall. It is most effective after the first killing frost but before the first hard frost in fall. Fall treatment is recommended because non-target plants will be dormant. Monitor treated plants into the second growing season, as plants are known to recover.

The combination method of treating cut stems with herbicides has proven unreliable due to the fact that vines often develop roots where they come in contact with the soil. In situations where plants grow off the ground, cut vines just above soil surface and treat stems immediately with glyphosate (20% active ingredient).

***NOTICE:** Use pesticides wisely. Always read the product label carefully. Follow all mixing and application instructions and wear all recommended protective gear and clothing. Contact your state department of agriculture for any pesticide use requirements, restrictions or recommendations. Many states require individuals involved in the commercial application of pesticides be certified and licensed.*

[Click here](#) for further information on the use of pesticides.

HISTORY AND LORE

Native to Japan and eastern Asia, Japanese honeysuckle was introduced in the early to mid-1800s for its ornamental and soil stabilizing values. It was also planted by wildlife managers as winter forage for deer. Medicinally, the plant is believed to have anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial and antiviral properties. The genus *Lonicera* is named after Adam Lonicer, a 16th century German herbalist, and *japonica* means of Japan.

Forest Invasive Plants Resource Center - <http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/invasiveplants/>

LINKS and REFERENCES

Websites

Indiana DNR – Japanese honeysuckle factsheet
http://www.in.gov/dnr/invasivespecies/Japanese_Honeysuckle.pdf

Plant Conservation Alliance -- Japanese honeysuckle factsheet
<http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/fact/loja1.htm>

Invasive Plants of the Eastern U.S. – Japanese honeysuckle factsheet
<http://www.invasive.org/eastern/srs/JH.html>

Abstract of Weed Science article on allelopathic interference of Japanese honeysuckle
<http://www.bioone.org/perlserv/?request=get-abstract&doi=10.1614%2FWS-03-030R>

Books / Field guides / Articles

Invasive Plants of the Upper Midwest: An Illustrated Guide to their Identification and Control, by Elizabeth J. Czarapata, University of Wisconsin Press, 2005.

Invasive Plants Field & Reference Guide: An Ecological Perspective of Plant Invaders of Forests and Woodlands, by Cynthia D. Huebner, U.S. Forest Service, 2005.

(Also online -- <http://www.fs.fed.us/r9/wildlife/nis/invasive-species-field-guide.pdf>)

Skulman, B.W., et al. (2004). “Evidence for allelopathic interference of Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) to loblolly and shortleaf pine regeneration.” Weed Science, Vol. 52, Issue 3 (May 2004), p. 433-439.