

Invasive Exotic Plant Species: Honeysuckle (*Lonicera* spp.)

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Background

Several species of Asian honeysuckle have been introduced in the United States for their ornamental and wildlife values. Honeysuckle is perhaps the most widespread exotic invasive in the U.S., now found in at least 38 states. The Asian honeysuckle produces abundant seeds which are dispersed by birds and other wildlife. It also spreads by sprouting from its roots. Because it tolerates shade from other plants, it grows in forest understories.

There are two forms of honeysuckle. Several species known collectively as bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera* spp.) grow in shrub form. The Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) is a vine that covers the ground or climbs trees, eventually girdling and killing them.

Identification

Leaf – Leaves are oppositely arranged and variable in shape. They can be smooth to hairy. Bush honeysuckle leaves are persistent into winter while Japanese honeysuckle leaves are semi-evergreen.

Fruit – Fruits are berries about 1/5 to 1/2 inch in diameter. The Japanese honeysuckle fruits are black at maturity and bush honeysuckle fruits are orange to bright red. The fruits are usually persistent into winter.

Flower – Flowers are white, yellow, or pink and very fragrant.

Form – Forms are shrub, with some species reaching up to 20 feet in height, and a ground-sprawling or climbing vine (Japanese honeysuckle).

Note – Be careful not to mistake exotic bush honeysuckles for native honeysuckles such as northern bush

Japanese honeysuckle flowers leaves twigs



Honeysuckle fruit



Japanese honeysuckle form on ground

honeysuckle (*Diervilla lonicera*) or American fly honeysuckle (*Lonicera canadensis*). Native types have solid rather than hollow stems and typically do not form extensive invasions.

Control

Herbicide control is possible in both foliar and cut-stump applications. Glyphosate has demonstrated success controlling both bush and Japanese honeysuckles and is available in a variety of formulations under different trade names. Since the amount of active ingredient (glyphosate) in different products varies considerably, the amount used should be carefully calibrated. Furthermore, glyphosate is a broad-spectrum, nonselective herbicide, so you must be careful to avoid contact with the foliage of non-target plants.

For foliar applications, a 2-percent solution of glyphosate in water with a surfactant is recommended. Plants should be sprayed between August and October. For a cut stump treatment, a 20-percent glyphosate solution in water with a surfactant should be applied between July and October.

The following table displays many general-use chemical formulations labeled for control of honeysuckle in forested settings.

Manufacturer	Product Name	Active Ingredient (ai)	Percent ai	Application Method*
Nufarm Turf and Specialty	Vanquish	Dicamba	56.8	F, C, B, S
Dow AgroSciences	Accord Concentrate	Glyphosate	53.8	F, C
Monsanto	Roundup	Glyphosate	41	F, C
Nufarm Turf and Specialty	Foresters'	Glyphosate	53.8	F, C
Nufarm Turf and Specialty	Razor	Glyphosate	41	F, C
BASF	OneStep	Glyphosate + Imazapyr	69.51 + 8.36	F
BASF	Arsenal AC	Imazapyr	53.1	F, C
BASF	Chopper	Imazapyr	27.6	F, C, B
DuPont	Escort XP	Metsulfuron Methyl	60	F, S
Nufarm Turf and Specialty	Patriot	Metsulfuron Methyl	60	F, S
DuPont	Oust Extra	Sulfometuron methyl + metsulfuron methyl	56.25 + 15	F

* F: Foliar, B: Basal bark, C: Cut stump, S: Basal soil

Resources

Jackson, David R. 2005. *Herbicides and forest vegetation management: Controlling unwanted trees, brush, and other competing forest vegetation*. University Park, Pa.: Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences – Agricultural Research and Cooperative Extension. 31 p.

Miller, James H. 2003. *Nonnative invasive plants of southern forests: a field guide for identification and control*. General Technical Report SRS-62. Asheville, N.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Research Station. 93 p.

Swearingen, J., K. Reshetiloff, B. Slattery, and S. Zwicker. 2002. *Plant Invaders of Mid-Atlantic Natural Areas*. National Park Service and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, 82 pp.

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