

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

invasive
fact sheet



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Bush honeysuckles invade Vermont's forests and fields. They are **easy to see in May and June** when their yellow, white or pink flowers are in bloom.

DID YOU KNOW?

When American Robins (*Turdus migratorus*) build nests in non-native honeysuckles they suffer a higher predation rate than when their nests are built in native shrub species like arrow-wood (*Viburnum dentatum*).



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— *Conservation Biology, 1999*



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Vermont's invasive bush honeysuckles:
Morrow's
(*Lonicera morrowii*)
Tatarian
(*Lonicera tatarica*)
Bella
(*Lonicera x bella*)



bush honeysuckles



© John Randall/The Nature Conservancy

thin-petaled flowers

red fall berries



© John Randall/The Nature Conservancy

hollow stem pith



© Gary Fewless/University of Wisconsin-Green Bay

opposite, oval leaves


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For single plants:


 Digging out honeysuckle plants will cause soil disturbance and should only be applied in areas that you intend to replant

 The Weed Wrench™ (right) is a handy tool that helps pull out a plant's entire root system in one easy step.




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For large infestations:

 Cut large plants at their base, once in the early spring and once in the late fall. *Cutting plants in mid-winter will encourage more growth.*

— or —

 If possible, after cutting stumps in the fall, wrap a few layers of burlap or thick plastic over the stump and tie tightly with twine or rope. Check covered stumps periodically to cut or recover any new growth.



non-invasive alternatives

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ninebark

Physocarpus opulifolius

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winterberry

Ilex verticillata

black
chokeberry

*Aronia
melanocarpa*



© David G. Smith/delawarewildflower.org

Virginia
rose

*Rosa
virginiana*



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