Shrub Honeysuckles

Lonicera morrowii and L. tatarica



These highly-invasive honeysuckles emerge early and stay green late in the season, allowing them to outcompete native plants that are sharing light and soil nutrients.

Morrow's honeysuckle shrubs, 6-16' high and as wide.

- Leaves are bluish green, oval to oblong, opposite each other on the branches, **fuzzy** with smooth edges, 1½ -2½".
- Stems are light brown to grey, with a brown pith that looks like a target, and shredding bark on older branches.
- Flowers are in pairs, creamy white in May to June, **turn yellow** with age.
- Fruits are red ¼" berries from mid-summer to early fall.

Tatarian Honeysuckle shrubs grow to 10'.

- Leaves emerge early and stay late in the fall, are bluish green, opposite each other on the branches, hairless, smooth-edged, 1–2½" long.
- Stems are green changing to brown, with brown pith, and bark often shredding.
- Flowers are in pairs, pink to white, late May to June.
- Fruits are red or orange berries, ¼", summer to early fall.



HOW TO CONTROL:

- Pull or dig anytime the soil is wet, removing all roots. Monitor and repeat.
- Cutting, then burning the remaining crown during the growing season, and repeating for up to 5 years, can control this invasive and prevent seed spread.
- For larger shrubs that cannot be dug, and are more than 25' from water, cut to the ground right after leafout. Spray re-sprouts with a 2% solution of glyphosate.
- OR, for very large shrubs more than 25' from water, cut to 1' in late summer or fall, over 40°F, and immediately paint the cut stems with 25% glyphosate.

Sources

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Maine Invasive Plants, bulletin #2507; Invasive Plant Atlas of New England, Invasive.org

Controls

Maine Invasive Plants, bulletin #2507; Invasive Plant Atlas of New England, www.Invasive.org;

Casco Bay Invasive Species Network, Winning the War on Weeds