*Prepared by Jordan M. Marshall and Andrew J. Storer*

**Description**
- Amur honeysuckle (*L. maackii*), Morrow’s honeysuckle (*L. morrowii*), and Tartarian honeysuckle (*L. tatarica*) are the most common exotic honeysuckles within the Northern Lakes States and are native to Asia.
- Introduced to North America for wildlife cover, ornamentals and soil erosion control.
- Leaves are opposite, oblong; flowers are fragrant, tubular, paired and produced in May and June; yellow, orange, or red berries form in late summer.
- Shade-intolerant, found in openings and forest edges.
- Stem is light tan with braided strand appearance; branches have hollow pith whereas native honeysuckles usually have a solid branch pith.
- Seeds are distributed by birds eating the berries; also form dense thickets from fruit falling close to parent.

**Impacts**
- Rapidly invade sites forming dense understory pushing out natives; also possibly allelopathic.
- Leaf out earlier and retain leaves much later into the fall than native shrubs and trees allowing for more growth.
- Also, competition may exist for pollinators, reducing seed production of natives.
- Though consumed by birds, the berries are nutritionally deficient compared with those of native plants.

**Control**
- With a shallow root system, small plants can be removed by hand
- Cutting bush honeysuckles is effective but must be retreated yearly because stump sprouts form even more dense thickets.
- Application of herbicides to cut stumps provides adequate control.
- Any method of control must be repeated for 5-6 years due to persistence of the seed bank.