Lonicera maackii

Common name
Synonym: *Lonicera maackii*, (Rupr.) Maxim.

Similar species
Native to eastern Asia, *Lonicera maackii* was introduced to the United States as an ornamental shrub. Reported from 24 states in the US, *L. maackii* is an invader of disturbed or secondary forest habitats. It forms dense thickets along edge habitats and forest canopies with the potential to alter ecosystem functioning and community structure.

Species Description
*Lonicera maackii* can reach a height of 7 m. It has multiple stems and the leaves are dark-green and opposite. The stem is opposite branched and tan and could be perceived as a braided-strand. The bark often flakes off the stem. In older *Lonicera maackii* the stems are hollow. The leaves are ovate and oblong and have rounded to subcordate bases. They range from 3-10cm long. The petioles are 2.5-10cm long. Axillary has bracted with short-stemmed clusters and has one or more flowers. Berries are green and as they ripen they turn pink to red (Miller, 2003). The roots are fibrous and spreading.

Lifecycle Stages
In warm and moist conditions with light, seeds will germinate in 18 days (Luken and Goessling, 1995). Fruit will not be produced until 3-5 years (Luken and Thieret, 1996).

Uses
*Lonicera maackii* is a popular landscape plant in North America (Bartuszevige, 2004).

Habitat Description
*Lonicera maackii* can be found in fields, forest edges, and disturbed areas with canopy openings. High light availability is ideal for *L. maackii* to invade (Musson and Mitsch, 2002).
Reproduction
White flowers emerge in spring turning yellow with age (Luken and Thieret, 1996). According to Hutchinon and Vankat (1998), *Lonicera maackii* produces numerous red berries that ripen in autumn and are bird dispersed.

General Impacts
*Lonicera maackii* is an invader of disturbed or secondary forest habitats. It forms dense thickets along edge habitats and forest canopies with the potential to alter ecosystem functioning and community structure.

Management Info
Chemical: Glyphosate herbicide is used in foliar treatment of *Lonicera maackii*. This is not the best method as it also kills the native understory. Stem injection with EZ-Ject lance is considered the most effective means of killing *L. maackii* (Hartman and McCarthy, 2004).
Physical: Hand pulling *L. maackii* is effective in moist ground, but should be done when the shrub is less than 3 years, otherwise it is likely to resprout. A polaski axe can also be used to get rid of plants (Hartman and McCarthy, 2004).


Compiler: National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII) & IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

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**ALIEN RANGE**
[1] CANADA [18] UNITED STATES

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**
74 references found for *Lonicera maackii*

Management information

Summary: Evaluates different eradication methods for Amur Honeysuckle and how these methods affect the understory.


Summary: Discusses how L. maackii responds to clipping in a forest or open-grown environment.


General information


Summary: Discusses the effect of Lonicera maackii on the understory plants.


GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE
FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Lonicera maackii


Summary: This article discusses how L. maackii spreads across a landscape.


ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System), 2005. Online Database Lonicera maackii (Rupr.) Herder.


Summary: This article discusses the history and biology of the invasive L. maackii.


Summary: Discusses how L. maackii can establish in different light environments and fragmented forest.


Summary: Gives full description of Elaeagnus pungens.


USDA. ARS. 2007. Lonicera maackii National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - [GRIN] [Online Database]. National Germplasm Resources Laboratory, Beltsville, Maryland

Summary: This website gives common names and distribution for Lonicera maackii.

USDA-NRCS. 2007. Lonicera maackii (Rupr.) Herder. The PLANTS Database National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA.

Summary: This website gives information on taxonomy and distribution of a species by state.


