

Lonicera morrowii,
Morrow's Honeysuckle

This species is native to Japan and South Korea. It is commonly found in parks, gardens, woodlands, or open fields. The Morrow Honeysuckle forms dense patches, reducing the ability of native plants and tree seedlings to grow. It was planted for landscaping purposes and for wildlife forage, though the berries are not very nutritious.

Description: This honeysuckle is a multi-stemmed deciduous shrub that can grow up to eight feet tall. The green leaves are elliptical shaped and oppositely arranged. The underside of the leaves often have hairs. As with most non-native honeysuckles, it has a hollow pith.

Control: Mechanical pulling with tools such as a weed wrench can be used to manage the honeysuckle. Systemic herbicides (glyphosate or triclopyr) can also be used, applying it on the bark, foliage, or cut stems. The horizontal root system makes it a good candidate for manual removal.

Look-alikes: The pith of the mature stems are hollow – in contrast to native honeysuckle species. Look-alikes include native bush honeysuckles (*Diervilla* sp.), hairy honeysuckle (*L. hirsuta*), swamp fly-honeysuckle (*L. oblongifolia*) and water-berry (*L. villosa*).

Flower Time and Description: Flowering occurs in late-April to early-May. The flowers are paired and white in color, with 5 separate petals that stick out from each other. The fruit is red to orange, with the berries maturing in July and lasting throughout the winter.

