Amur Honeysuckle
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(*Lonicera maackii*)

General Description
A large, upright, spreading, leggy, deciduous shrub introduced from Manchuria and Korea. Red fruits are displayed in layers. Foliage quality, however, tends to deteriorate as the growing season progresses.

Leaves and Buds
Bud Arrangement - Opposite.
Bud Color - Gray, pubescent.
Bud Size - Small.
Leaf Type and Shape - Simple, ovate-elliptic.
Leaf Margins - Smooth.
Leaf Surface - Usually pubescent only on the veins on both sides.
Leaf Length - 2 to 3 inches.
Leaf Width - 1 to 1½ inches.
Leaf Color - Deep green, quality decreases in late summer.

Flowers and Fruits
Flower Type - Borne in peduncled pairs from the leaf axils of short lateral branchlets.
Flower Color - White, changing to yellowish.
Fruit Type - Berry.
Fruit Color - Red, 1/4 inch in diameter.

Form
Growth Habit - Spreading.
Texture - Medium, summer; medium-coarse, winter.
Crown Height - 10 to 14 feet.
Crown Width - 10 to 14 feet.
Bark Color - Grayish-brown, pith is brown, excavated in internodes, solid at nodes.
Root System - Fibrous, spreading.

Environmental Requirements
Soils
Soil Texture - Adapted to a variety of soils.
Soil pH - 5.5 to 8.0.
Windbreak Suitability Group - 1, 1K, 3, 4, 4C, 5, 8.

Cold Hardiness
USDA Zone 2.

Water
Moderate drought tolerance.

Light
Full sun to partial shade.

Uses
Conservation/Windbreaks
Medium shrub for farmstead windbreaks.

Wildlife
Berries are eaten by birds. Nesting cover for songbirds.

Agroforestry Products
Food - Fruit may have some value.
Medicinal - Used as laxative, a diuretic and for headaches.

Urban/Recreational
Usable for border and screen plantings. Foliage not particularly attractive.

Cultivated Varieties

Related Species
Blueleaf Honeysuckle (*Lonicera korolkowii*)
Tatarian Honeysuckle (*L. tatarica*)

Pests
No major pest problems. Russian aphid resistant. Decline in foliage quality is not uncommon in this genus, and not well understood.