

Ampelopsis brevipedunculata

Invasive to Maine

Porcelain-berry
Wild grape

Upland
Forests, Streambanks, and Developed Areas













Leaves



Wiki Commons user Pancrat



Leaves are alternate, simple, and palmate with 3-5 lobes. Leaves have toothed edges and range from slightly lobed to deeply dissected (divided into many deep, narrow segments).

LEAF ARRANGEMENT	LEAF TYPE	LEAF/LEAFLET SHAPE	LEAF/LEAFLET EDGE
 ALTERNATE	 SIMPLE	 PALMATE	 SMOOTH
 OPPOSITE	 COMPOUND-PALMATE	 OVAL	 TOOTHED
 WHORLED	 COMPOUND-PINNATE	 ROUND	 WAVY

Plant



Nancy Loewenstein, Auburn University, Bugwood.org



A deciduous, perennial vine (living three or more years) that climbs to heights of more than 6 m. Porcelain-berry spreads quickly and climbs over other vegetation.

Stem



Wiki Commons user Jaknouse



The stems are thin, woody, and branching. Tendrils (twisting, threadlike structures) grow on the stems opposite the leaves. Young stems grow fine hairs.

Seasonal Change



Nancy Loewenstein, Auburn University, Bugwood.org



In the summer greenish to white, non-showy flowers grow in small clusters. In the fall small berries grow, which range in color from yellow to purple to blue.

Similar Species

Porcelain-berry resembles native grapes. Porcelain-berry bark has lenticels (corky pores or narrow lines on the surface of stems) and grape bark does not. Porcelain-berry fruit is distinctive. Berries are hard and change color from white to pastel shades, finally turning sky blue.

Fun Fact

Porcelain-berry vines can grow as much as 4.5 m in a single growing season, especially during wet rainy summers. The fast growth of Porcelain-berry allows it to grow over other plants and compete for resources like sunlight.

Researched and created by: Rebecca Martin

Help us improve this species card! Contact us with your updates.