

Diervilla lonicera

Northern Bush Honeysuckle

Native to Maine

Upland
Forests and Fields













Leaves



cmoray1, flickr



Look for dark green leaves that grow opposite on the stem. Bush honeysuckle leaves are oval, 5 to 13 cm long, pointed, and have finely-toothed edges.

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

Plant



garentrek, flickr



Look for a small, mound-shaped, deciduous (loses its leaves in the fall) shrub that grows up to 1 m tall.

Stem



cmoray1, flickr



Look for gray to light reddish-brown bark. Bush honeysuckle stems are round and can stand straight upright or arch.

Seasonal Change



www.nativehaunts.com/phenology.html

PERMITTED USE

In June and July look for small, bell-shaped flowers that are yellow-green and change to orange or purplish-red. Bush honeysuckle leaves turn yellow and red in the fall.

Similar Species

Bush honeysuckle is often confused with invasive Japanese honeysuckle. The flowers of these two plants are very similar but Bush honeysuckle grows as a short shrub and stems are solid whereas Japanese honeysuckle grows as a vine with a hollow stem.

Fun Fact

Bush honeysuckle flowers are a favorite of hummingbirds and butterflies. Flowers produce significant numbers of berries that are a favorite food of mice and birds. When broken, stems are fragrant.

Researched and created by: Denley Poor and Sue Donaldson
Help us improve this species card! Contact us with your updates.