Oriental bittersweet

Celastrus orbiculatus



HABITAT:

 Open woods, thickets, roadsides, upland meadows and young woods are the most vulnerable

ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS:

- Vine will climb up nearby plants, shading their leaves
- Can smother trees and shrubs and uproot them with excessive weight of the vines

TIMING:

- Blooms in mid to late spring (May to June)
- Fruits from July to October

MANAGEMENT:

- If the plant is thinner than a pencil, pull by roots (cutting vine can re-stimulate growth)
- Plants growing on trees or shrubs should be cut at ground level and again as high as possible
- If plant has fruits, remove and dispose of them in bags







Plant at a Glance:

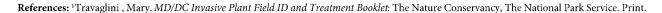
- 1. **Leaf**: glossy and finely toothed¹, oval to nearly round in shape, occur at different heights and sides of stem narrow point at tip
- 2. Bark: distinct lenticels
- 3. **Fruit:** bright yellow and red fruits that appear in clusters of 3 to 7 along the stem

Native Alternative:

American bittersweet, Celastrus scandens¹



- Blooms May June, fruits July October
- Habitat: open woods, woodland borders, shrubs, thickets
- Benefits and Uses: showy fruits, grows well on trellises
- **Growing tips:** full sun or light shade, heat and drought tolerant, need male and female to ensure pollination/fruits



Photos: Evans, Chris. Foliage. N.d. River to River CWMA. Invasive Plants of the U.S. Web. 9 Aug. 2012., Miller, James H. Vine close-up in October. October. USDA Forest. Invasive Plants of the U.S. Web. 9 Aug. 2012., Allison, James R. Fruit(s). N.d. Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Invasive Plants of the U.S. Web. 9 Aug. 2012.



