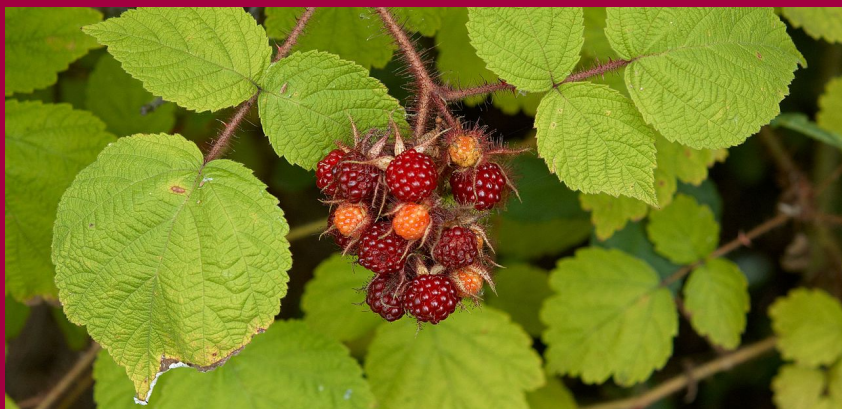




INVASIVE PLANT OF THE MONTH

FEBRUARY 2021



WINEBERRY

Rubus phoenicolasius

HISTORY & IDENTIFICATION

- Introduced from Asia in 1890 as breeding stock for *Rubus* cultivars and still used today by berry breeders.
- Since it is related to other native berry plants, it is best differentiated by its reddish stems which are densely coated with fine red hairs and also bright red berries.
- It has 3 leaflets.
- Its flowers are small, greenish, and hairy with white petals.

LIFE CYCLE & GROWTH HABIT

- Perennial clumping bush with long arching canes.
- In May, produces small green flowers and fruit ripens to a bright clear red in June-August.
- Spreads vegetatively by tip-rooting and by long lived seeds transported by birds, reptiles and mammals.



PREFERRED LOCATION

- Wide range of tolerance for light, soil type and moisture level.

MANAGEMENT & CONTROL

- Remove from your landscape and do not plant it!
- Small infestations can be removed by hand pulling, dug out or by mowing.
- Shrubs can be repeatedly cut to the ground to control re-sprouting or cut and treat with a systemic herbicide.

★ LOOK-ALIKES

There are several native species, but can be best differentiated by the reddish stems caused by a dense coat of fine red hairs and also the bright clear red berries.



★ NATIVE ALTERNATIVES

Winterberry

Ilex verticillata

Spicebush

Lindera benzoin

Black Chokeberry

Aronia melanocarpa



RESOURCES

> Maryland Invasive Species Council: mdinvasives.org/iotm/sept-2006/

> USDA: <https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/rubpho/all.html>

> New York Invasive Species Information: http://nyis.info/invasive_species/wineberry/

> Native alternatives: <https://extension.umd.edu/sites/extension.umd.edu/files>

[/docs/25%20&%2026%20Alternatives%20to%20Invasives%20sun%20and%20shade.pdf](https://extension.umd.edu/sites/extension.umd.edu/files/docs/25%20&%2026%20Alternatives%20to%20Invasives%20sun%20and%20shade.pdf)