

AMUR PEPPERVINE

[*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata* (Maxim.) Trautv.]

AMBR7



Fig. 1

UGA 5379592

Problem: Native to Asia,^{2,3} amur peppervine (APV) (Fig. 1) is a fast growing vine that can overtop and weigh-down native shrubs and trees, completely shading them from the sun and making them more susceptible to wind and ice damage.⁵

Habit: Perennial, climbing vine.⁴

Reproduction: Primarily by seed, vegetatively; seeds are dispersed by birds and water.⁵

Leaves: Alternate, simple, variable (Fig. 2); palmately 3 to 5 lobed^{3,4} with coarse teeth and a wedge-shaped base;^{1,3} ~5 to 10 cm (2 to 4 in) wide. Young twigs, petioles and the undersides of the leaves are hairy.^{1,2,3}

Stems: Woody, tendril-bearing;³ can grow ~3 to 8 m (10 to 25 ft) or more.¹ Tendrils grow opposite the leaves on the stem.⁴ The pith is white.^{2,4}

Flowers: Small, inconspicuous, and greenish-white¹ (Fig. 3); Grow opposite leaves in cymose (flat or round-topped) clusters.^{2,3} Appear May through August.⁴

Fruits/Seeds: Speckled, 6 to 8 mm (~0.25 in)¹ hard berries, ripening from September to October. Fruits are borne in



Fig. 2

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Fig. 3

UGA 5270018

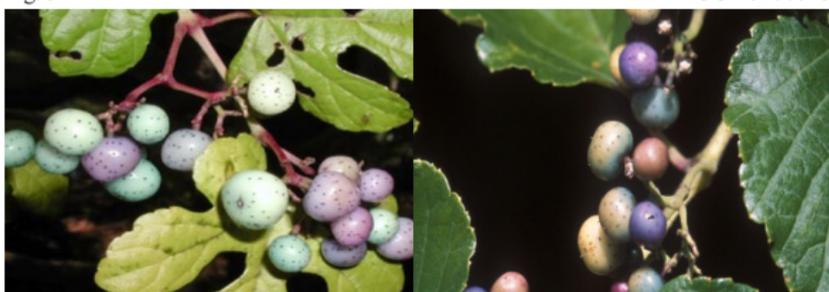


Fig. 4

UGA 5270016 Fig. 5

UGA 1539038

clusters and vary in color² from yellow to lilac and mature to blue^{1,2} (Figs. 4 and 5).

Habitat: It grows well in most soils, especially in pond margins, streambanks, and waste places where there is full sunlight to partial shade. Does not tolerate permanently wet soils.^{1,5}

Similar Species: Native grape species (*Vitis* L.) have paniced fruit (Fig. 6), a brown stem pith, and shredding or peeling bark^{2,4,5} (Fig. 7). APV has a white stem pith and its bark does not peel.^{2,5} In addition, APV bark has lenticels while grape does not.^{2,5}



Fig. 6

UGA 1556207 Fig. 7

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