

# JAPANESE HOP

[*Humulus japonicus* Siebold & Zucc. ]

## HUJA



Fig. 1

UGA 5272028

**Problem:** Native to eastern Asia,<sup>3,6,7</sup> Japanese hop (Fig. 1) was introduced to North America as an ornamental in the mid-to-late 1800s.<sup>4,5</sup> It is a rapid-growing vine that out-competes native plants by overtopping and shading them.<sup>4,5</sup>

**Habit:** Annual, herbaceous, climbing or trailing vine.<sup>1,3,7</sup>

**Reproduction:** Primarily by seed; dispersed by wind and water;<sup>5</sup> dioecious.<sup>2,3,6</sup>

**Leaves:** Opposite, simple;<sup>3</sup> palmately lobed: 5 to 9 lobes for principle leaves, 5 to 12 cm (2 to 4¾ in), and 3 to 5 lobes for uppermost leaves.<sup>4,5</sup> Serrate margin and rough surface;<sup>2,3,7</sup> underside of leaf is pubescent<sup>7</sup> and leaf sinuses are v-shaped or form an acute angle (Fig. 2).<sup>5,6</sup>

**Stems:** Covered with sharp downward-curved hairs; triangular-shaped bracts at base of leaf petioles (Fig. 3).<sup>1,4,7</sup>



Fig. 2

UGA 1334130



Fig. 3

UGA 1334132

## JAPANESE HOP

*Humulus japonicus* Siebold & Zucc.



Fig. 4

UGA 5272027

**Flowers:** Mid-summer to October;<sup>6</sup> greenish; 5-petaled. Male flowers bloom along upright stems and female flowers hang down in cone-shaped clusters.<sup>1,4,5,7</sup> Bracts around female flowers are hairy and pointed (Fig 4) and weakly or not at all glandular.<sup>1,6</sup>

**Fruits/Seeds:** Achene enclosed in persistent calyx (set of sepals and covered with bracts);<sup>3,6</sup> exposed from the bract at maturity in the fall.<sup>7</sup>

**Habitat:** Meadows, roadsides, waste places,<sup>1,4,5,6</sup> and floodplains.<sup>5,7</sup>

**Similar Species:** Common hop (*Humulus lupulinus* L.) leaves have U-shaped sinuses (Fig. 5) versus v-shaped sinuses of Japanese hop.<sup>6</sup> In addition, inflorescence bracts are usually strongly glandular on common hop.<sup>3,6</sup> Bur cucumber (*Sicyos angulatus* L.) (Fig. 6) is also similar, but leaves are alternate and shallowly 3 to 5-lobed.<sup>3,6</sup> It climbs via tendrils and fruits lack the persistent calyx and bracts.



Fig. 5

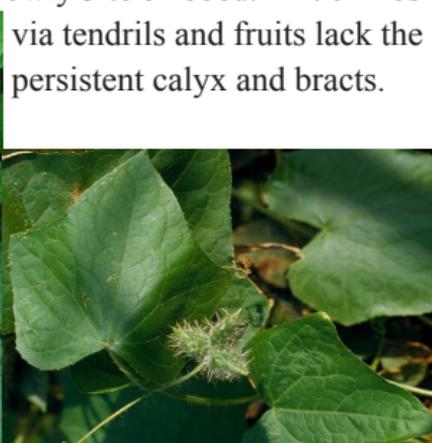


Fig. 6

UGA 5309047

© 2006 D. Tenaglia