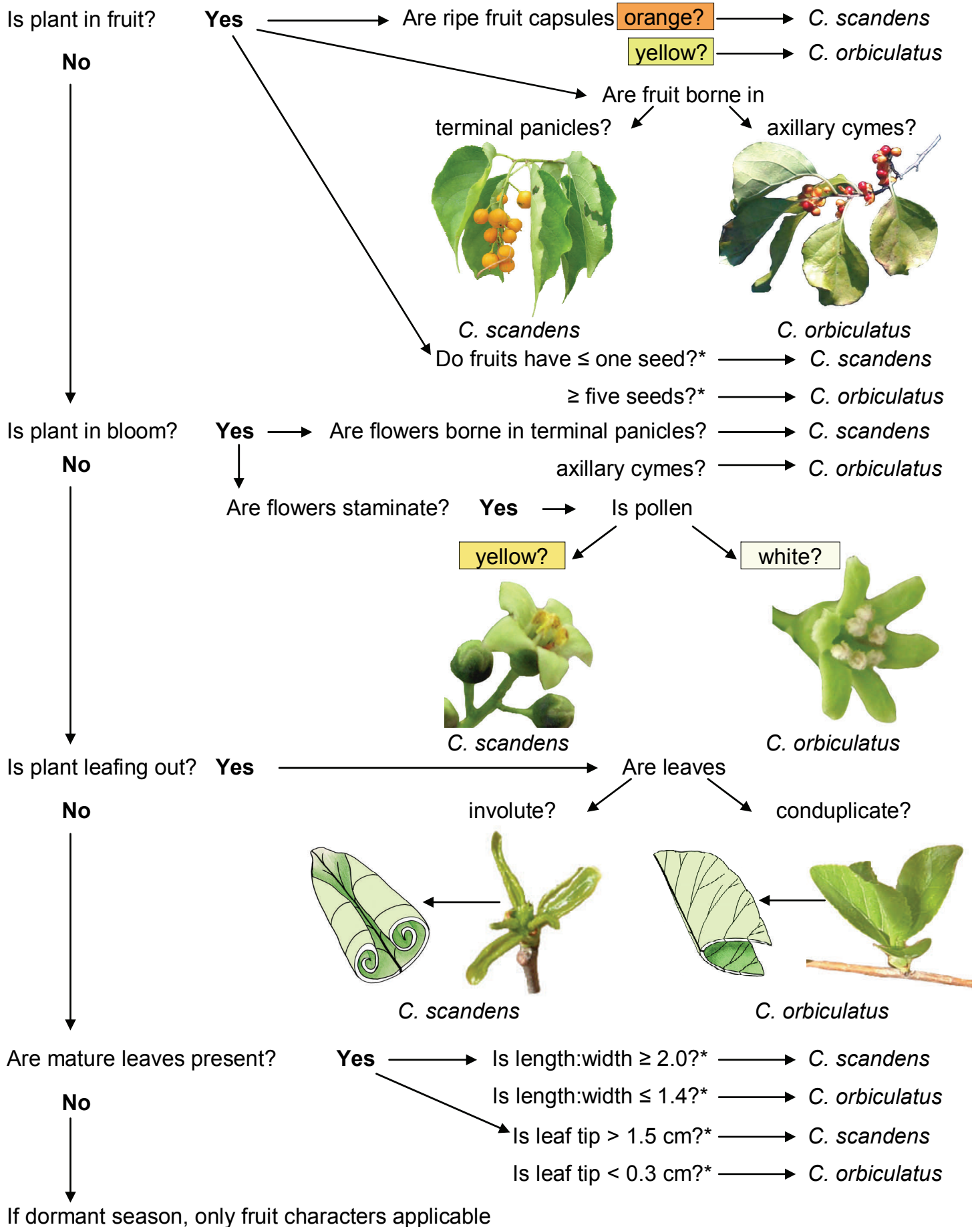




* Indicates a 90% probability of correct identification based on the data collected for this study.
 Colors in text boxes are to be used as a guide only, actual colors seen in the field may differ.



American and Oriental Bittersweet Identification

Invasive species are one of the greatest threats to native ecosystems. They can crowd out native species and change the natural nutrient cycling processes that take place in ecosystems.



Oriental bittersweet

One of the best ways to combat invasive species is by identifying small infestations and removing them.

One invader threatening midwestern ecosystems is oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*). This woody vine was introduced to the eastern United States in the mid-1800s. It has spread from the east to the south and west and is now moving into midwestern natural areas. Oriental bittersweet can be found in a variety of habitats, from roadsides to interior forests and sand dunes. It has the ability to girdle and overtop adjacent vegetation – often to the detriment of native species. To halt the spread of oriental bittersweet, significant control measures are needed.

However, a native bittersweet species, American bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*), can be mistaken for oriental bittersweet. Although American bittersweet is also a



American bittersweet

vine and climbs on nearby vegetation, it does not appear to grow as rapidly or as large as oriental bittersweet. In the northeastern United States, American bittersweet is declining because of habitat change and possible hybridization, while in the Midwest, it is still common.

Because the two bittersweet species look so similar, there can be difficulty knowing

which plants to target for control. Using fruit and leaf characters, the two species can be discriminated from each other. However, certain traits are more reliable for correct identification than others. Classically, the position of the fruit and flowers on the stems has been cited as the most definitive means of discriminating between the species.

Oriental bittersweet has fruit and flowers located in the leaf axils along the length of the stem. American bittersweet, however, only has fruit and flowers in terminal clusters. There is also a difference in the color of the capsules surrounding the ripened fruit in the fall. Oriental bittersweet has yellow capsules, while those of American bittersweet are orange. Another difference in color is the pollen color of the male flowers. The pollen of oriental bittersweet is white while that of American bittersweet is yellow.

Some less definitive fruit traits for discrimination are size of the fruits and number of seeds per fruit. American bittersweet has generally larger fruit than oriental bittersweet. If fruits have a volume of greater than 250 mm³, there is a 90% probability of a plant being American bittersweet, while if the fruit has a volume of 115 mm³ or less; it has a 90% chance of being oriental bittersweet. Values in between these numbers overlap to some extent between the species. Similarly, if the fruit has one or fewer seeds, it is 90% likely to be American bittersweet, while five or more seeds have a 90% chance of being oriental bittersweet. The greater number of seeds of oriental bittersweet gives it a reproductive advantage over the native species.

The problem with using fruit and flower traits for discriminating between the two species is that, for fruits, only mature

female plants have this character available for identification. In terms of flowers, only mature male and female plants have these present, and only for a brief time of the year during the spring.

Vegetative traits apply to plants regardless of their sex or maturity. The most definitive vegetative trait is the posture of the leaves at leaf out of the first buds in the spring. The leaves of oriental bittersweet are conduplicate (two sides of the leaf folded against each other) and tightly packed in the bud when they emerge in the spring. The leaves of American bittersweet are involute (leaf margins rolled in like a scroll) and not as tightly packed in the bud.

Other leaf traits are not as reliable as the leaf-out posture. Although the ratio of length-to-width (length:width) of the leaves is generally greater for American bittersweet, this trait is quite variable. If the length:width of the leaf is greater than or equal to 2, there is a 90% chance of the plant being American bittersweet, while if the ratio is less than or equal to 1.4, there is a 90% chance of it being oriental bittersweet. The tips of the leaves of American bittersweet are also generally longer than those of oriental bittersweet. Plants with leaf tips of 1.5 cm or greater have a 90% chance of being American bittersweet, while plants with leaf tips of 0.3 cm or less have a 90% chance of being oriental bittersweet.

By using these traits, plants could be marked at the appropriate time of year (spring or fall) for control at a later point. In this manner the invasive species can be targeted without harming the native. The key on the next page summarizes the key traits for discrimination of these two species in the field.