

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*)

Areas and status: Common throughout British Isles.

Woodland type: Upland Broadleaved Woodland, Lowland Broadleaved Woodland, Scrub, Young Woodland

Preferred habitat niches: Woods, scrub and hedges, shaded rock. Woodland edge, rides and glades. Prefers freely drained moderately basic to acidic soils but also grows on poorly drained base-rich clays. Tolerates shade but needs sunlight to flower. Roots need cool, moist shade

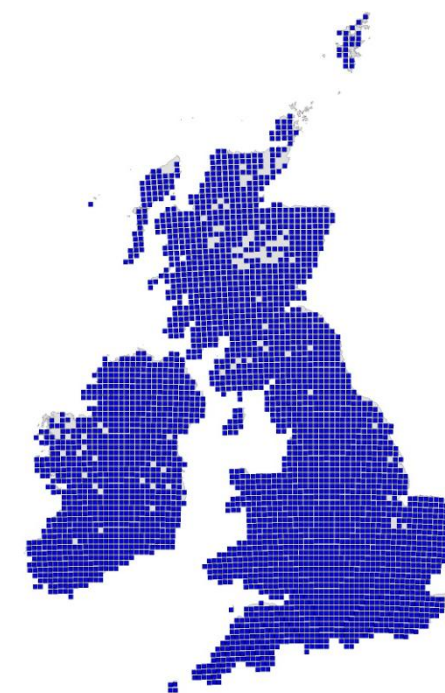
Potential habitat management issues associated with decline:

- Not declining
- Woodland management – cessation of coppicing
- Overshading
- Excellent plant for wildlife. Flowers and berries favoured by butterflies, moths, bees, birds and dormice (leaves eaten by larva of white admiral)
- ‘Swags’ provide nest sites for birds and dormice



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Potential habitat management solutions:	
<i>Prescription</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Thinning	To create small open spaces
Retain trees with honeysuckle	Good for wildlife and provides seed source
Create/maintain rides	Keep open to allow honeysuckle to flower
Create/maintain glades	Maintain/create to allow honeysuckle to flower
Manage woodland edge	Manage to retain broad belt of host trees and shrubs for climbing
Maintain connectivity	Connect woods with hedgerows in wider landscape
Graze lightly	To keep down Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)
Use in woodland creation	Easily established from seed in light, moist conditions



■ Distribution 1987-2016 (BSBI)