The vines of porcelain berry are aggressive, growing quickly to form large mats over existing vegetation. It easily climbs up and around trees, shading out shrubs and seedlings of native plants.

**WHERE FROM**

Native to Japan and China, this plant was brought to North America in 1870 as an ornamental and landscaping plant.

**WHERE FOUND**

Porcelain berry can be found in southern New England, the Mid-Atlantic and parts of the South and Midwest. It can be found in varying conditions, from dry to moist areas, along forest edges and streams, as well as areas receiving full sunlight to partial shade. Porcelain berry is not tolerant of fully shaded sites or wet soils.

**IDENTIFY**

Porcelain berry is a woody, perennial vine which can grow up to 20 feet or more, and closely resembles native grapevine. The center, or pith, is white. Its bark has lenticels (light colored dots) and will not peel, unlike grape bark which does not have lenticels and will peel or shred. It uses non-adhesive tendrils to climb. Leaves are alternate and broadly ovate with a heart-shaped base. Leaves have 3–5 lobes and toothed margins. Porcelain berry produces small, hard berries varying in color from pale violet to green, to a bright blue. All three berry colors may appear at the same time on a single plant.

**CHEMICAL METHOD**

Although pulling will suffice for smaller plants, an application of glyphosate (e.g., Roundup) to the cut stump of larger vines or to the leaves is also effective.

**MANUAL METHOD**

Pull young vines out of the ground during any season, carefully making sure to remove root stock. Bag and dispose of porcelain berry to avoid seeds taking root.

**REMEMBER**

When removing, be careful not to remove or destroy desirable species. (Read and follow all herbicide labels carefully before use.)