

Calystegia tuguriorum

COMMON NAME

climbing convolvulus, NZ bindweed

SYNONYMS

Convolvulus tuguriorum G.Forst.

FAMILY

Convolvulaceae

AUTHORITY

Calystegia tuguriorum (G.Forst.) Hook.f.

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

No

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lianes & Related Trailing Plants - Dicotyledons

NVS CODE

CALTUG

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 22

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2012 | Not Threatened

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

DISTRIBUTION

Indigenous. North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands. Present in Chile and on the Juan Fernandez islands

HABITAT

Coastal to lowland. Usually in shrubland and along forest margins. occasional found on the margins of wetlands. It often favours grey scrub and bare lava or open rock strewn ground.

FEATURES

Perennial vine or scrambling plant producing numerous, slender, much-branched puberulent twinning stems. Often forming dense patches. Petioles up to 40 mm, slender. Leaves (10-)40(-50) x (15-)30(-40) mm broad-ovate to deltoid or reniform, entire or sinuate; base cordate, sinus shallow and broad; apex acute to acuminate. Peduncules terete to slightly winged, (30-)110 mm long, > leaves. Bracts broadly ovate to suborbicular; base cordate, apex apiculate. Sepals similar to and < or = bracts. Corolla (25-)50 x (30-)60 mm diam., funnellform, white. Capsule 8-12 mm, broad-ovoid. Seeds orange, smooth.



Kuaotunu, November. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Seed capsule. Otakaha Stream, Palliser Bay. Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

SIMILAR TAXA

Could be confused with the only other consistently white-flowered *Calystegia* in New Zealand, *C. marginata*, which differs by its sagittate, fish-tailed leaves, shorter conspicuously winged peduncles, smaller flowers and black seeds which are ribbed and finely covered in protuberances. *C. tuguriorum* hybridises freely with *C. soldanella* (see under that species).

FLOWERING

September - March

FLOWER COLOURS

White

FRUITING

Present throughout the year.

LIFE CYCLE

Capsules are water and possibly also wind dispersed (Thorsen et al., 2009).

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easy from seed and rooted pieces. Once established can be rather invasive and difficult to eradicate! Excellent growing through a hedge where the large white flowers can be seen to full effect and the creeping stems are more easily contained.

ETYMOLOGY

calystegia: Name is derived from the Greek words kalyx 'cup', and stege 'a covering', meaning 'a covered cup', the calyx of some bindweeds being enclosed in two bracts.

tuguriorum: Growing around huts

TAXONOMIC NOTES

Putative wild hybrids between this species and *C. soldanella* are common. Some collections suggest that it may also hybridise with *C. sepium* subsp. *roseata*.

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange 1 November 2005. Description adapted from Allan (1961) and Webb et al. (1988), supplemented with observations made from fresh and dried material.

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Allan, H.H. 1961: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. I. Wellington, Government Printer.

Thorsen, M. J.; Dickinson, K. J. M.; Seddon, P. J. 2009. Seed dispersal systems in the New Zealand flora. *Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics* 11: 285-309.

Wilcox, M.D. 2002. Calystegia tuguriorum in Auckland. *Auckland Botanical Society Journal* 57: 25

Webb, C.J.; Sykes, W.R.; Garnock-Jones, P.J. 1988: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. IV. Naturalised Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms, Dicotyledons. Christchurch, New Zealand, Botany Division, D.S.I.R..

NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/calystegia-tuguriorum/> (Date website was queried)

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/calystegia-tuguriorum/>