

Calystegia sepium subsp. roseata

COMMON NAME

pink bindweed

SYNONYMS

Has been referred to in New Zealand as *Calystegia sepium* subsp. *sepium* - which does not occur in New Zealand at all.

FAMILY

Convolvulaceae

AUTHORITY

Calystegia sepium subsp. *roseata* Brummitt

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

No

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lianes & Related Trailing Plants - Dicotyledons

NVS CODE

CALSSR

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 22

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Not Threatened | Qualifiers: SO

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

DISTRIBUTION

Indigenous. New Zealand, Three Kings, North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands, Indigenous throughout the southern hemisphere

HABITAT

A weedy species of coastal and lowland successional habitats, which very rarely extends to montane forest. Often found along the margins of wetlands. Pink bindweed has also spread into urban areas where it can be very aggressive.

WETLAND PLANT INDICATOR STATUS RATING

FAC: Facultative

Commonly occurs as either a hydrophyte or non-hydrophyte (non-wetlands).



Coromandel February. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Hybrid *Calystegia sepium* subsp. *roseata* × *C. silvatica* subsp. *disjuncta*. Hutt Valley. Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe, Date taken: 11/02/2007, Licence: CC BY.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Summer-green, rhizomatous vine, all parts exuding white latex. Roots thickened, white. Stems glabrescent, purple, purple-red. Leaves membranous, dark to yellow-green 30-140(-170) x 25-90(-110) mm, usually narrowly triangular, sagittate, with or without tails, sinus deeply cleft to rounded. Flowers solitary; peduncles 30-120 mm long, glabrescent, ridged or narrowly winged. Bracts 12.5-30 x 10-15 mm, broad-ovate, base rounded or cordate, apex obtuse and mucronate, Sepals 120-150 mm, lanceolate-ovate. Corolla (30)-50(-70) mm long, limb 40-60 mm diam., pink to dark-pink with white mid-petaline bands. Stamens 20-25 mm long. Stle > stamens. Capsules papery, subglobose, c.10 mm diam. Seed triangular-ovoid, dark brown to almost black.

SIMILAR TAXA

Calystegia silvatica Griseb. which differs by the broadly triangular-ovate, dark green leaves without sagittate tails, overlapping (imbricate) floral bracts, much larger white flowers, and wider corolla limb > (55-) 60 mm in diameter. The F1 hybrid between these two taxa have pale pink-white striped flowers

FLOWERING

September - April (-June)

FLOWER COLOURS

Red/Pink, White

FRUITING

October-August

LIFE CYCLE

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

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easy from seed, layered pieces and from the root stock. Very aggressive and weedy. Not suitable for cultivation

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.

TAXONOMIC NOTES

Calystegia sepium subsp. *roseata* was first collected from New Zealand by Banks & Solander in 1769 (see the original specimens by following the Te Papa link on the left hand side of the fact sheet). It should be regarded as indigenous (R. K. Brummitt pers. comm.). Confusion with *C. sepium* (L.) R.Br. subsp. *sepium* and its introduced status has arisen through its widespread hybridism with the introduced greater bind weed *C. silvatica* Griseb., and the apparent failure to recognise that hybrid in this country. Indeed most urban gatherings are of that hybrid. *Calystegia sepium* subsp. *roseata* and *C. silvatica* have very distinctive nrDNA ITS sequences from which the hybrid between them can easily be detected. There is not bona fide *Calystegia sepium* subsp. *sepium* in New Zealand (R. K. Brummitt pers. comm.). *Calystegia sepium* subsp. *roseata* also forms hybrids with *C. tuguriorum*, and, less commonly *C. soldanella*.

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
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-sepium-subsp-roseata/> (Date website was queried)

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/calystegia-sepium-subsp-roseata/>