

KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- growth** Perennial vine that dies back to the root each year.
- flower** White to pink, 2.5 cm wide and funnel shaped. Flowers are solitary, sometimes 2-3 per axis, occurring from June until September. A pair of small bracts is found 0.6-2.5 cm below the flower.
- stems** Twisted stems may be 6 ft long, forming dense mats or climbing other vegetation.
- leaves** Arrowhead shaped, alternate, up to 2 inches long, and **with lobes that point outwards**. Leaf blade almost as long as wide.
- fruit** Seeds are hard, triangular, and 3 mm long. Groups of 4 seeds are borne in a capsule 5-8 mm long. Seeds remain viable for up to 50 years.

roots

Long, deep taproot extending down as much as 10 ft. This gives rise to numerous long lateral roots.



Elevation:
100- 8500 feet

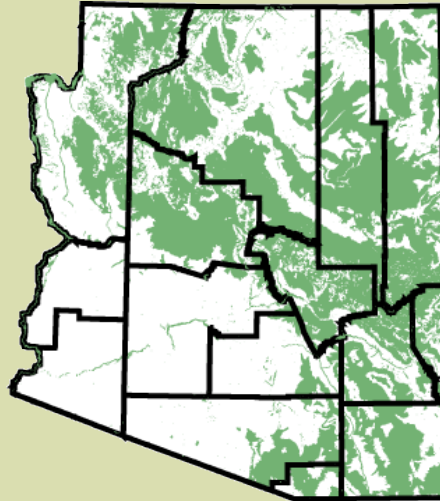
Ecotypes Invaded:
Dunes, scrublands, grasslands, freshwater, riparian & montane
conifer forests.

ECOLOGY & DISTRIBUTION

This plant has become a widespread and serious weed problem in all parts of the U.S. except the south-eastern states. In the western US, it is extensively distributed in cultivated and waste places. It is very difficult weed to eradicate because of a long, deep taproot.

Field bindweed encroachment into wildlands will follow disturbances such as road construction, ditch digging, mining, mechanical fire suppression, etc. It can adapt to different environmental conditions, and may be found at altitudes as high as 10,000 feet.

SUITABLE HABITAT



Suitable habitat based on the Arizona Wildlands Invasive Plant Working Group (AZ-WIPWG) assessment. Green = suitable habitat; White = unsuitable habitat; Gray = unknown. Based on Brown, Lowe & Pase (1980) vegetation communities.

Seedling

