

Lathyrus holochlorus

Fabaceae

Thin leaved peavine



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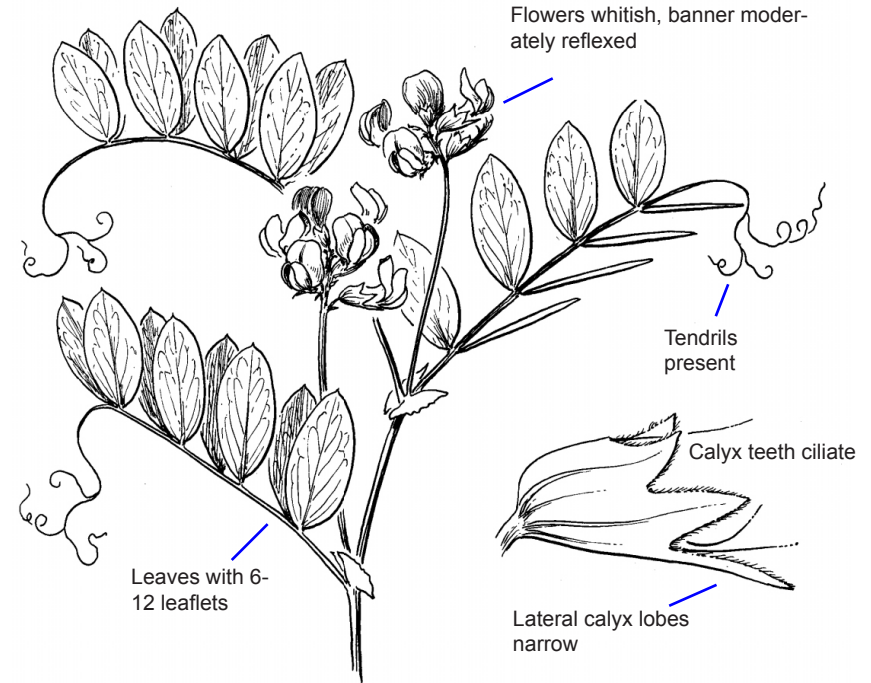


Illustration by Jeanne R. Janish. VASCULAR PLANTS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST (1961) Hitchcock, Cronquist, & Ownbey, courtesy of University of Washington Press.

Plant is a perennial herb, sparsely hairy to practically glabrous. **Stems** strongly angled or narrowly winged, 30-100 cm long, scandent. **Leaves** alternate, compound, stipulate; stipules large, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, the margin coarsely undulate, dentate or dentate-lobed leaflets (6)8-12, ovate or oblong-ovate to elliptic, 2-5 cm long, 0.7-3 cm broad, green above, paler below; tendrils simple or branched, occasionally bristle-like. **Inflorescence** a 5-15-flowered raceme, somewhat secund, peduncles mostly shorter than leaves. **Flowers** 13-17 mm long, white, aging to light brown or orange; calyx 9-12 mm long, teeth ciliate, the upper teeth ca. 1/2 length of lower teeth; lower teeth linear to lanceolate and somewhat shorter than the lowest segment, which is ca. equal to tube; banner pale greenish-cream, faintly purplish-rose lined, 14-17 mm long, the claw slightly longer and narrower than the reflexed blade; wings pale lemon, ca. equal in overall length to banner, keel nearly white, slightly shorter than wings, tip strongly recurved; style flattened, hairy on only one side. **Fruits** 3-5 cm long, 4-7 mm broad.

Lookalikes

Lathyrus sulphureus

Lathyrus vestitus
var. *ochropetalus*

differs from featured plant by

flowers usually only 10-15 mm long, banner not reflexed; Oregon distribution is more southerly.

blade of banner equaling or longer than claw, lateral calyx lobes lanceolate, widened above base.

best survey times
J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D

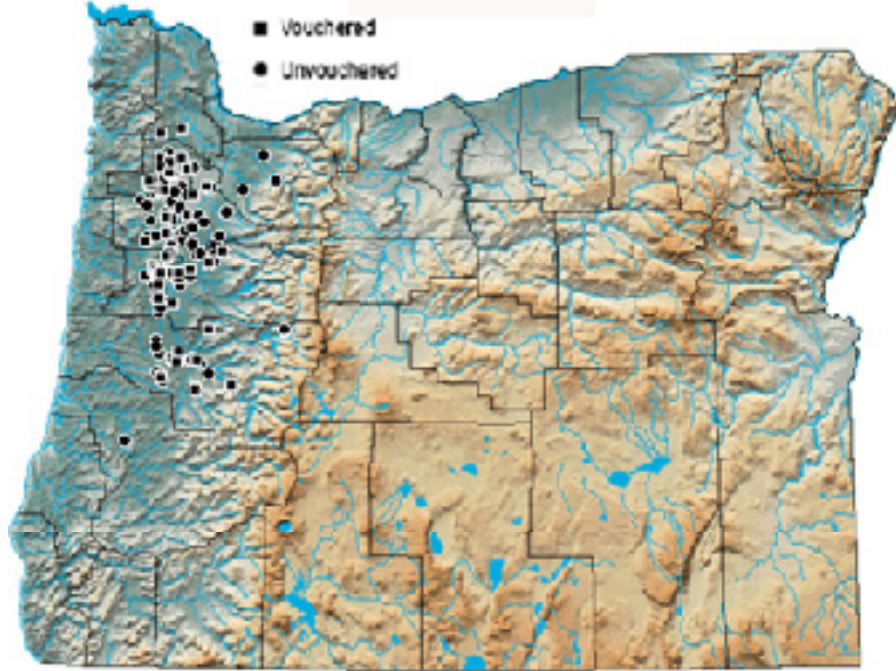


***Lathyrus holochlorus* (Piper) C.L. Hitchc.**

Thin leaved peavine

PLANTS symbol: LAHO2

August 2019 status Federal:SOC; ORBIC: List 1



Distribution: West of the Cascade Mountains in Willamette and Umpqua valleys, to southern Washington.

Habitat: Low elevation roadsides, fencerows, creek banks, forest edges, oak savannas, shrublands, and grasslands.

Elevation: 0–400 m

Best survey time(in flower): (March)April-June(July)

Associated species:

Quercus garryana (Oregon white oak)

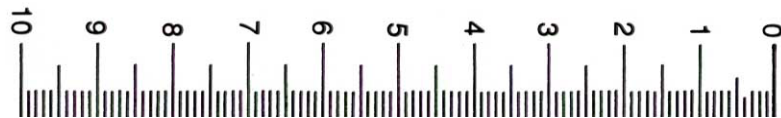
Acer macrophyllum (bigleaf maple)

Rosa nutkana (Nootka rose)

Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas fir)

Toxicodendron diversilobum (poison oak)

Ligusticum apiifolium (celery leaved lovage)



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