

Everlasting peavine

Lathyrus latifolius L.

Pea Family

Key identifying traits

- ❑ Plant stems grow prostrate with stems up to 7' long with a climbing growth habit
- ❑ Stems have broad wings
- ❑ Leaflets form in pairs and are lance shaped
- ❑ Flowers can be white, pink, or red and grow in clusters of 5 to 15
- ❑ Very similar to ornamental sweet peas but much hardier
- ❑ Tendrils form between leaflets
- ❑ Seeds form in pods resembling edible peas

Biology and ecology

- A perennial plant reproducing by seeds and rhizomatous root system
- Everlasting peavine is native to Europe
- It is used as an ornamental and has also been used for erosion control
- It is still widely sold as an ornamental but can escape its intended area and become weedy

Control

Prevention - Learn to identify plants; start monitoring early in the season

Biological - No known biological control here

Cultural - Plant competitive grass or other cover crops

Mechanical - Mowing and hand pulling not effective due to root system

Chemical -the [PNW Weed Management handbook](#) does not have it listed as a problem weed but herbicides that work on legumes (clovers & peas) should be effective

Where found – Scattered throughout the county seen in gardens and also a few escaped populations and around old homesteads



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