Insert as an Additional Taxa For *Ipomoea purpurea*.

**Ipomoea alba** L.  
*Moonflower*  
(*Calonyction aculeatum, Calonyction bona-nox, Calonyction speciosum, Ipomoea bona-nox, Ipomoea grandiflora, Ipomoea noctiflora*)

- *Ipomoea alba* is also known as Large Moonflower; this taxon is probably a native of the tropical Americas, but it is naturalized extensively in subtropical and tropical regions throughout the world; Moonflower is grown in our region primarily as a summer annual; it is only perennial in subtropical and tropical regions, USDA zones 10 (9b) and 11.
- Plants are very site responsive with variable growth responses resulting in stems ranging from 5Nto 40Nn length; these stems climb by twining; leaves are cordate, either entire or three-lobed.
- Moonflower is valued as a nocturnal alternative to Morning Glories, opening in late afternoon and closing the following day; the white to greenish white flowers are 3Oto 5Olong by 3Oto 6O wide; flowers are more salverform than trumpet-shaped; the flowers are nearly iridescent in the fading evening light, making them fantastic subjects for low level subtle night lighting (levels that will not interfere with the flowering response); flowers are fragrant making them excellent choices for arbors, trellises, or fences near areas used for outdoor evening entertainment.

**Ipomoea nil** (L.) A. Roth  
*Japanese Morning Glory*  
(*Convolvulus hederaceus, Convolvulus nil, l. imperialis, Pharbitis nil*)

- *Ipomoea nil* is also known as Imperial Japanese Morning Glory; this species is used as an annual in cooler climates, but it may be perennial in subtropical/tropical climates, USDA zones 10 (9b) - 11; cultural requirements are similar to *I. purpurea*, but *I. nil* will benefit from a more fertile soil.
- The trumpet-shaped flowers of this species closely resemble those of *I. purpurea* and *I. tricolor*, although these flowers are often fringed on the margins and may occur as doubles; ‘Scarlet O’Hara’ is one of the most popular cultivars in the trade from this species.
- Some authorities separate the Imperial Japanese Morning Glories from *I. nil* as the species *Ipomoea imperialis* Hort., but the current taxonomic trend is to include them here as a cultivars of *I. nil*; these taxa have been breed for an incredible variety of flower colors, particularly those that are two-tone in color; they require more favorable growing conditions than many of the other *Ipomoea spp.* discussed herein.

**Ipomoea sagittata** J. Poiret  
*Salt-Marsh Morning Glory*  
(*Ipomoea sagitata*)

- This species is a perennial vine native to coastal areas and brackish swamps in Texas and similar coastal environments; it may be useful in coastal landscapes or areas with brackish irrigation water; this species is very salt tolerant; the regions where this species is perennial are not fully defined, but based on its native or naturalized distribution is probably USDA zones 9 to 11.
- *Ipomoea sagittata* has large rose to reddish purple trumpet-shaped flowers and arrow-shaped leaves; the specific epithet refers to these arrow-shaped leaves.
**Ipomoea cordatotriloba** A. Dennstaedt
*(Convulvulus carolinus, Ipomoea trichocarpa)*

*C Ipomoea trichocarpa* is also known as Coastal Morning Glory, Purple Morning Glory, Tie Vine, or Wild Morning Glory; this herbaceous perennial vine is one of the most wide-spread species of *Ipomoea* in Texas; this species can be very aggressive in cultivated sites and quickly becomes a weed problem; it is frequently encountered in disturbed areas or abandoned fields; probably too aggressive for widespread ornamental use, so *I. cordatotriloba* is best used where allowed to ramble and spread over junk piles, rubble or for hiding other objectionable objects.

*C* The rosy lavender trumpet-shaped flowers have a dark red-purple to dark pink center; the leaves may be cordate and nearly heart-shaped, but they are more frequently three- to five-lobed; the specific epithet means cordate and three-lobed.

**Ipomoea tricolor** A. Cavanilles
*(Ipomoea rubra-caerulea, Pharbitis rubra-caerulea)*

*C* Also known simply as Morning Glory, this species is very closely related to *I. purpurea* and many cultivars in the trade that are attributed to *I. purpurea* are probably more correctly placed in this species, including ‘Heavenly Blue’, ‘Flying Saucers’, and ‘Pearly Gates’; this may well be the dominant ornamental Morning Glory of commerce; it has cordate leaves like *I. purpurea*, but the leaves of *I. tricolor* are glabrous and tend to be larger, but potentially up to 100 across.

*C* This tropical vine is often grown as a summer annual in most of the country, but it is also cultivated throughout the tropics as a perennial; its use as a perennial is limited to USDA zones 10 -11; plants require similar culture to that of *I. purpurea*, but may benefit from a bit more fertility in the soil to maintain vigorous summer growth.

*C* *Ipomoea tricolor* was once used by the Aztecs for its medicinal properties and as a hallucinogen in religious ceremonies.

**Merremia tuberosa** (L.) Rendle
*(Ipomoea tuberosa, Operculina tuberosa)*

*C* *Merremia tuberosa* is also known in tropical regions as Ceylon Morning Glory, Hawaiian Wood Rose, Regret Vine, Rosa De Madera, Spanish Arbor Vine, Spanish Woodbine, or Yellow Morning Glory; this vigorous growing semi-evergreen woody vine can climb to heights of 100 or more; the 8 wide dark glossy green leaves are palmately lobed, usually 7 per leaf.

*C* Flowers are trumpet to funnel-shaped, 1½ to 2½ long, and a rich golden yellow color or rarely white, but the main attraction is the fruit; the common name of the Wood Rose derives from the nearly woody capsule subtended by persistent woody sepals resulting in the rosebud-shaped woody fruit; this fruit is popular for use in floral arrangements; bloom may take a couple of years to begin and occurs mostly in fall and early winter, so plants are not very effective as annuals.

*C* This taxon is thought to have originated in the tropical South America, but it is cultivated and often naturalized throughout much of the tropics worldwide; in fact, in tropical climates it is so vigorous and prolific that it sometimes becomes weedy; plants can be grown as woody vines in the tropics, USDA zones 10 and 11, or as herbaceous perennials in somewhat cooler regions, USDA zones 9(8); be careful where this species is planted as it tends to engulf even large trees.

*C* The genus name honors the German naturalist Blasius Merreim; the specific epithet refers to the tuberous roots.

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