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Fallopia baldschuanica

[Synonyms : *Bilderdykia aubertii*, *Bilderdykia baldschuanica*, *Fagopyrum baldschuanica*, *Fagopyrum baldschuanicum*, *Fallopia aubertii*, *Polygonum aubertii*, *Polygonum baldschuanicum*, *Reynoutria baldschuanica*, *Tiniaria aubertii*]

RUSSIAN VINE is an invasive, deciduous twining vine. Native to western China and Tibet, it has small, white or pale green (becoming pinkish) flowers.

It is also known as *Aubert-Knöterich* (German), *Aubert'i linnurohi* (Estonian), *Bokarabinda* (Swedish), *Bokharabinda* (Finnish, Swedish), Bukhara fleecflower, China fleec vine, *Chinesischer Schling-Knöterich* (German), Climbing knotweed, Fleec flower, *Manto de Noiva* (Portuguese), Mile-a-minute plant, *Muuritatar* (Swedish), *Opletka čínská* (Czech), *Pohánkovec aubertov* (Slovak), *Rdesno baldžuánské* (Czech), *Rdest auberta* (Polish), *Rdestówka auberta* (Polish), *Renouée de Turkestan* (French), *Schling-Knöterich* (German), *Shu sheng liao* (Chinese), *Silverregn* (Swedish), *Stavikrv baldžuánsky* (Slovak), and *Svlačcovec aubertův* (Czech).

Baldschuanica means 'of or from Baljuan in Tajikistan'.

Russian vine was found in 1883 by the German botanist, Albert von Regel (1845-1908), whose father was the Director of St. Petersburg Botanic Garden. Seed was sent from St. Petersburg to Kew Gardens in England and the vine first flowered there in 1896.