



Vines can be used to embellish or cover almost any type of structure. Some twine around a post or trellis while others climb up stone walls or wood fences. Each has their own unique leaf shape and size, flower, fruiting and fall color.

Clematis are the most beautiful and rewarding of all the climbing vines. Proper planting and care will result in a fantastic show. Individual blooms range in size from about 1" to 9" depending on the variety. These hardy vines come in a wide range of colors and color combinations which include white, lavender, purple, blue, pink and red. They have attractive seedheads useful in decorations and arrangements.

Perennial Vines for Special Uses

For a Trellis

Akebia
Clematis
Honeysuckle
Porcelain Berry
Rose, Climbing
Wisteria
All Annual Vines

For a Fence

Akebia
Clematis
Grape
Honeysuckle
Ivy
Rose, Climbing
Trumpet Vine

For an Arbor/Arch

Clematis
Grape
Honeysuckle
Porcelain Berry
Rose, Climbing
Silver Lace Vine
Wisteria

For a Wall

Clematis
Honeysuckle
Hydrangea, Climbing
Ivy
Rose, Climbing

For a Pergola














































Clematis
Grape
Honeysuckle
Rose, Climbing
Silver Lace Vine

For a Post

Clematis
Honeysuckle
Wisteria

PERENNIAL VINES

VARIETY


- Akebia, Chocolate   
- Akebia, Shiro Bana   
- American Bittersweet, Autumn Revolution 
- Clematis 
- Dutchman's Pipe 
- Grape 
- Honeysuckle, Goldflame   
- Honeysuckle, Hall's   
- Honeysuckle, Kintzley's Ghost   
- Honeysuckle, Mandarin   
- Hydrangea, Climbing   
- Ivy, Boston (Deciduous)   
- Porcelain Berry, Variegated   
- Rose, Climbing  
- Silver Lace Vine  
- Trumpet Vine, Balboa Sunset  
- Trumpet Vine, Madame Galen  
- Wisteria, American, Amethyst Falls   
- Wisteria, Kentucky, Aunt Dee   


DESCRIPTION


- T, Chocolate-purple blossoms in May, 5-fingered leaves with purplish tones
- T, White blossoms in May, 5-fingered leaves with purplish tones
- T, Orange-red berries in October, only need one plant to produce berries
- T, 1-9" blooms in many colors depending on variety
- T, Unusual yellow-green pipe-shaped flowers in June, Large heart-shaped leaves
- T, Large attractive foliage with fruit
- T, Reddish-pink flowers with creamy yellow throats from June to August
- T, White blossoms, maturing to creamy yellow from May-June
- T, Yellow flowers in June, greenish silver, eucalyptus-like leaves
- T, Yellow-orange trumpet-shaped flowers from June-August
- C, Lacy white blossoms from late June-July, Glossy dark green leaves
- C, Dark green leaves turn scarlet-red in fall, with best color in full sun areas
- T, Deeply lobed green leaves marbled with white variegation, Multi-colored clusters of berries in Sept
- Needs support; Many varieties available; see *Rose Care Sheet* for more information
- T, Profuse white clusters of flowers from August-September, lasting 6-8 weeks
- C, Scarlet-red trumpet-shaped flowers in July, Dark green leaves in mid-late May
- C, Orange-red trumpet-shaped flowers in July, Dark green leaves in mid-late May
- T, Lavender-blue grape-like 6-8" long flower clusters in May
- T, Light purple grape-like 6-12" long flower clusters in late May


HEIGHT



- 20-25'
- 20-25'
- 15-20'
- Varies
- 25-30'
- Varies
- 15-20'
- 20-25'
- 8-10'
- 15-20'
- 25-30'
- 30-40'
- 15-20'
- 8-10'
- 25-30'
- 25-30'
- 25-30'
- 30-40'
- 25-30'

 **SUN** – These plants need at least 8 hours of direct sunlight.

 **PARTIAL SHADE** – These plants need a minimum of 4 hours of direct sunlight and maximum of 8 hours. Avoid hot afternoon sunlight.

 **SHADE** – These plants need less than 4 hours of direct sunlight. Avoid hot afternoon sunlight.

 **SUN-SHADE** – These plants can be grown in any light situation.

-  =Attracts Butterflies
-  =Attracts Hummingbirds
-  =Fragrant
- T= Twining
- C=Clinging

ANNUAL VINES

VARIETY

Bougainvillea ☀

Hyacinth Bean ☀

Jasmine ☀

Mandevilla ☀

Moon Flower ☀

Morning Glory ☀

Thunbergia ☀

DESCRIPTION

T, Clusters of pink, paper-thin bracts; blooms for months outside

T, Deep violet spikes resembling bean flowers; 4" shiny purple pods

T, Clusters of star-like, white flowers

T, Large, pink, trumpet-shaped flowers

T, Large, 6", white trumpet-shaped flowers open at night

T, Large trumpet-shaped flowers in blue or white

T, Bright colored orange or yellow flowers with black centers



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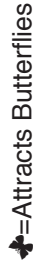
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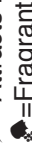
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=Attracts Butterflies



=Attracts Hummingbirds



=Fragrant

T= Twining

C=Clinging

Site Preference: For best flower performance, grow Clematis in full sun (8 or more hours of direct sunlight). Some varieties will grow in partial shade (4-8 hours of direct sunlight). It is recommended that Clematis roots be kept cool and shaded. A covering of mulch or companion plants around the base will help hold in the moisture and shade the root area. When using mulch, make sure that the material is kept 2-3" from the base of the plant. Mulch placed too close to the base can cause crown rot. Therefore, ideal placement would be behind shrubbery or amongst other perennials and ground cover where the soil is mostly shaded and the vines can climb into the sunlight. Most Vines do well in full sun (8 or more hours of direct sunlight) or partial shade (4-8 hours of direct sunlight). However, there are vines that will flourish in full shade as well.

Soil: Clematis & Vines will do well in most soil conditions. The addition of composted manure and sphagnum peat will assure a healthy planting. These products help to nurture the plant, hold moisture and aerate the soil.

Watering, Planting and Fertilizing: See instructions found in the *Perennials- General Care Sheet*. Your plant maybe left on the trellis it comes with for the first year.

Pruning Clematis: In spring, wait for new growth to begin. Note whether the majority of shoots are coming from the ground or from the old vines. If from the ground, these varieties bloom from NEW WOOD and should be pruned 6-12" from the ground in April. If the new growth appears on the previous season's vines, these varieties bloom on OLD WOOD. Prune only as needed shortly after blooming.

Winter Care: Vines & Clematis are similar to all other perennials in that they will benefit from a light winter mulch. They do not need any special covering in winter for the vines above the mulch. See the *Perennials- General Care Sheet* for details.

Other Considerations: Vines can be separated into two major categories: twining and clinging. Twining vines will wind themselves around whatever structure they are near and they generally grow rapidly (more than 2' per year). Clematis is one of the most popular twining vines. They are excellent for covering arbors, open fences, posts or trellises. Clinging vines have rootlets that anchor themselves into whatever structure they are climbing. Therefore, clinging vines require a strong structure to grow on, such as, poles, open fences, large wood arbors, brick or stone. Keep in mind that some of these rootlets, also known as suction cups, are difficult to remove cleanly and should not be used where there is concern about surface damage.