



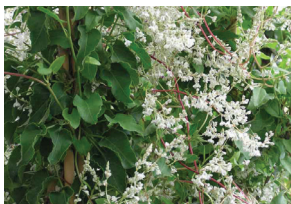
Vines can be used to embellish or cover almost any type of structure. Some twine around a post or trellis while others climb up stone walls or wood fences. Each has their own unique leaf shape and size, flower, fruiting and fall color.

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 may be left on the trellis it comes with for the first year.

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.



PERENNIAL VINES

Akebia, Chocolate ☼☼☼ ☿ T Ht: 20-25'
Chocolate-purple blossoms in May, 5-fingered leaves with purplish tones

Clematis ☼☼☼ T Ht: Varies
1/2" - 8" blooms in many colors depending on variety

Dutchman's Pipe ☼☼☼ T Ht: 25-30'
Unusual yellow-green pipe-shaped flowers in June, Large heart-shaped leaves

Grape ☼☼ T Ht: 20-25'
Large attractive foliage with fruit

Honeysuckle, Goldflame ☼☼ ☿☿☿ T Ht: 15-20'
Reddish-pink flowers with creamy yellow throats from June to August

Honeysuckle, Major Wheeler ☼☼ ☿☿☿ T Ht: 6-8'
Radiant red trumpet-shaped flowers with yellow tips from June-August

Honeysuckle, Mandarin ☼☼ ☿☿☿ T Ht: 15-20'
Yellow-orange trumpet-shaped flowers from June-August

Honeysuckle, Peaches & Cream ☼☼ ☿☿☿ T Ht: 6-8'
Bi-color pink & white trumpet-shaped flowers from June-August

Honeysuckle, Scentsation ☼☼ ☿☿☿ T Ht: 10-12'
Yellow flowers from May-July

Hydrangea, Climbing ☼☼☼ ☿☿ C Ht: 25-30'
Lacy white blossoms from late June-July, Glossy dark green leaves

Ivy, Boston (Deciduous) ☼☼☼ ☼ C Ht: 30-40'
Dark green leaves turn scarlet-red in fall, with best color in full sun areas

Ivy, Virginia Creeper ☼☼☼ ☼ C Ht: 30-40'
Green leaves turn bright red in fall; plant in full sun to achieve best fall color

Porcelain Berry, Variegated ☼☼☼ T Ht: 15-20'
Deeply lobed green leaves marbled with white variegation,
Multi-colored clusters of berries in Sept.

Rose, Climbing ☼☼ ☿ Ht: Varies
Needs support; Many varieties available; see *Rose Care Sheet* for more info

Silver Lace Vine ☼☼☼ ☿☿ T Ht: 25-30'
Profuse white clusters of flowers from August-September

PERENNIAL VINES (cont'd)

Trumpet Vine, Flamenco ☀️ 🦋 C Ht: 25-30'
Orange-red trumpet-shaped flowers in July

Trumpet Vine, Madame Galen ☀️ 🦋 C Ht: 25-30'
Orange-red trumpet-shaped flowers in July

Wisteria, American, Amethyst Falls ☀️ 🦋 🍄 T Ht: 30-40'
Lavender-blue grape-like 6-8" long flower clusters in May

Wisteria, Blue Moon ☀️ 🍄 T Ht: 30-40'
Blue grape-like 6-12" long flower clusters in June. May rebloom

Pruning Helps Control the Size of the Vine as Well as Encourage Flowering:

If the vine blooms in early spring such as Akebia and Wisteria, prune as necessary shortly after flowering. If the vine blooms in late spring such as Honeysuckle & Trumpet Vine, prune in early spring or late fall as necessary to thin and shape.

Wisteria do not always flower reliably, try the following steps to encourage flowering:

1. Full sun location (8 or more hours of direct sunlight)
2. Superphosphate (0-20-0) fertilizer in early spring
3. Root prune in late fall (18" deep and from base of plant)
4. Low nitrogen fertilizer
5. Prune shoots back 1/3 to 1/2 of their length in July

ANNUAL VINES

Hyacinth Bean ☀️ T
Deep violet spikes resembling bean flowers; 4" shiny purple pods

Ipomoea, Moon Flower ☀️ 🍄 T
Large, 6", white trumpet-shaped flowers open at night

Mandevilla ☀️ T
Large, pink, red or white trumpet-shaped flowers

Morning Glory ☀️ T
Large trumpet-shaped flowers in blue or white

Thunbergia ☀️ 🍄 T
Bright colored orange or yellow flowers with black centers

☀️ **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

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 1/2" to 8" depending on the variety. These hardy vines come in a wide range of colors & color combinations which include white, lavender, purple, blue, pink & red. They have attractive seedheads useful in decorations and arrangements.

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.

Pruning Clematis: Clematis can be divided into three different groups based on their pruning needs.

Group A: Blooms only on previous year's growth. Remove weak, dead or broken stems in early spring and prune to shape after blooming, if needed.

Group B: Blooms on previous and current year's growth. Remove weak, dead or broken stems in early spring and prune to shape after blooming, if needed.

Group C: Blooms only on current year's growth. Cut back to 6-12" from the ground in April before the new growth emerges.

Perennial Vines for Special Uses:

TRELLIS: Akebia • Clematis • Honeysuckle • Rose, Climbing • Wisteria • All Annual Vines

FENCE: Akebia • Clematis • Grape • Honeysuckle • Ivy • Rose, Climbing • Trumpet Vine

ARBOR/ARCH: Clematis • Grape • Honeysuckle • Rose, Climbing • Silver Lace Vine • Wisteria

WALL: Clematis • Honeysuckle • Hydrangea, Climbing • Ivy • Rose, Climbing

PERGOLA: Clematis • Grape • Honeysuckle • Rose, Climbing • Silver Lace Vine

POST: Clematis • Honeysuckle • Wisteria