

Vines

A Garden Guide

Spring, summer, or fall blooming, evergreen or deciduous, best in sun or shade: vines add color and texture to the landscape, soften architectural elements, and serve to provide screening and cover.



HARDY PERENNIAL VINES:

Bignonia capreolata - Crossvine: **Native**. A fast growing evergreen to semi-evergreen vine that is self-clinging (by tendrils) and can climb on any structure. Crossvine will grow in heavy shade but its best flowering occurs in full sun. Large numbers of orange-red flowers appear in March-April and last 3-4 weeks.

Clematis spp.: Clematis has been called the queen of vines and their needs are simple but sometimes misunderstood; moist, well-draining soil, with roots kept cool. Clematis like to have their tops in open sun, but their roots in the shade. The JACKMAN and the HYBRIDS include a large number of summer-flowering clematis that blooms for varying periods of time and have outstanding blooms of varying colors.

Decumaria barbara - Woodvamp: **Native** semi-evergreen vine that can reach up to 36' in length. Full sun to part shade. Clusters of snow white flowers bloom on new wood May-June, and attract pollinators. Handsome glossy green foliage. Prefers rich moist soils.

Gelsemium sempervirens - Carolina Jessamine: **Native**. A twining evergreen vine that may reach to 20' in length and become more dense in full sun. Fast growing, Carolina 'Jasmine' has showy, fragrant yellow bell shaped flowers that appear in early spring and may last into mid-April. Flowers best in full sun but grows naturally in the shade.

Hydrangea anomala petiolaris - Climbing Hydrangea: A vigorous woody, deciduous climber with a grandiose show of white lacecap summer flowers in shady conditions. Needs some sun to flourish and flower. Grows on almost any structure with root-like holdfasts and eventually develops strong limbs with dark brown, exfoliating bark. Highly flammable - avoid planting on homes.

Lonicera sp. - Honeysuckle: A fast, growing, twining deciduous vine that needs an open structure to grow on. Honeysuckle grows in medium shade but flowers best in full sun. May reach 20 feet in length. April flowers are somewhat tubular, orange-red on the outside and yellow-orange on the inside. Attracts hummingbirds. We carry the **native** *Lonicera sempervirens*, which is less aggressive than Asian varieties.

Parthenocissus tricuspidata - Boston Ivy: A fast growing vine that clings to walls and other surfaces for a quick cover. A deciduous vine with three-fingered leaves, Boston Ivy has lovely green leaves with an overcast of pink coloring in cooler weather. Foliage will turn vibrant red, crimson, and purple in autumn.

Passiflora incarnata - Maypop: **Native** vine with incredible psychedelic looking flowers. Favorite plant of native bees. **Edible** - foliage has traditionally been used for soothing teas. Can grow up to 25', dies back to the ground in winter. Wild, best used on edges of gardens.

Wisteria spp. - Wisteria: A traditional Southern gem, Wisteria is a vigorous twining climber producing violet blue flowers in April – May. Establish the main branches from the start. The wisteria vine needs a strong support when planted because it becomes quite heavy. Regular pruning will allow wisteria to grow in a confined space. We carry *Wisteria macrostachya* and *Wisteria frutescens*, both **native to North America** and less aggressive than the Asian types.

In addition to the ornamental hardy vines listed above, edible hardy vines such as Grapes, Hops, Kiwi, and Schizandra make good covers for fences, pergolas, trellis, etc.

ANNUAL VINES:



Listed below are annual vines which grow vigorously in one season. These are easy to grow, provide quick color and interest in the garden, and will extend the season when combined with other climbers. Version 2.1 Mar 22

Ipomoea alba - Moon Flower

Ipomoea purpurea - Morning Glory

Ipomoea quamoclit - Cypress Vine

Lablab purpureus - Hyacinth Bean

Phaseolus coccineus - Scarlet Runner Bean

