

ORNAMENTAL VINES 2023

Varieties, description and culture.....



Clematis have their own descriptive plant list

- American Porcelainberry** \$39.99 / *Ampelopsis cordata* / 25'+ tall / A grape relative with similar, smallish light green leaves. Small fruits ripen in late summer turning pink before turning dark purple. Can take considerable shade.
- Bittersweet, American 'Indian Mix'** \$14.99 / *Celastrus scandens* / 25'+ tall / Sun or part sun / Fast growing native twining vine with persistent orange/scarlet fruit ripening in the fall. Can grow quite tall, depending on its structure. More than one plant is in a pot to ensure pollination.
- Carolina Jessamine** \$14.99 / *Gelsemium sempervirens* 'Margarita' / To 10'+ tall / Sun/part sun / Vigorous vine with fragrant yellow trumpet-shaped flowers from April-May, semi-evergreen glossy leaves. Gold medal winner from the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Tolerates deer and drought.
- Chocolate Vine** \$42.99 / *Akebia quinata* / to 35'+ tall / Full sun or light shade / Fragrant chocolate-purple flowers in late summer. Vigorous vine is late to defoliate in winter.
- Climbing Hydrangea** \$79.99 / *Hydrangea petiolaris* / to 25'+ tall / Full sun or light shade / Relatively slow growing deciduous clinging vine grown for its flat white clusters born in June. Works well on a brick wall or as a ground cover. Eventually forms a layered look with ornamental peeling bark. Takes several years or more to bloom reliably. Pots sold from the nursery. A variegated variety named 'Miranda' is available for 2023
- Cross Vine** \$12.99 / *Bignonia capreolata* / To 30' tall / Full sun / Native semi-evergreen clinging vine. In late spring bears 2in long fragrant trumpet shaped blooms that are redish-brown outside and yellow-orange inside. Prefers good soil and moisture although quite tolerant when established.
- Honeysuckle, Coral** \$12.99 / *Lonicera sempervirens* 'Major Wheeler' / Like the above only with flowers that are redder and with shiny green, mildew-resistant foliage. Blooms more so in waves with short rests.
- Honeysuckle, Late Dutch** \$14.99 / *Lonicera periclymenum* 'Scentsation' / To 8-12' tall / Sun or part shade / The larger than normal blooms of white quickly turn bright yellow. The blooms occur over an extended period from late May-August, followed by red berries in the fall. Very fragrant. A PW colorchoice plant
- Honeysuckle, Trumpet** \$12.99 / *Lonicera x brownii* 'Dropmore scarlet' / 10-20' tall / Very floriferous ever blooming variety with solid orange trumpet-shaped flower clusters from June-Oct. A good grower but manageable due to its shrubby habit. Semi-evergreen, no fragrance.
- Passionflower, Hardy** \$12.99 / *Passiflora incarnata* / 15' tall / Sun to mostly sun / An informal native herbaceous vine with mitten-like foliage. Exotic 3" multicolor blooms July-Sept. Late to sprout in the spring. A.k.a. Maypop Vine. Late spring.
- Sweet Pea, Perennial** \$14.99 / *Lathyrus latifolius* / 4-8' tall / Full sun or partial sun / Adaptable herbaceous clinging vine needing little more than well-drained soil. Also works as a groundcover for poor rocky soils. Blooms are either rose red, various shades of pink or white that occur summer to early autumn.
- Trumpet Vine, Orange** \$42.99 / *Campsis radicans* 'Minnesota Red' / To 30' tall+ / Full to mostly sun / Large scarlet clusters occur from July-September. Vigorous vine, may take several years to bloom well.
- Wisteria, Kentucky** \$12.99 / *Wisteria macrostachys* 'Blue Moon' / 25'+tall / Sun to mostly sun / Deciduous native vine with sweetly-scented display of 8-12" long lilac-purple clusters, reblooming up to 2-3 times a year. Blooms first or second year from planting and established plants may bloom 3 times a year. Tolerates more moisture than other wisteria

Vine Culture: Most vines grow and bloom best in sun or mostly sun. All do their best with moist but well drained soil. Other than the initial establishment phase, nitrogen fertilizer is typically best avoided with most vines as it encourages lush rampant growth at the expense of the flowers. Some vines may take several years to bloom. Campsis, Climbing Hydrangea and Wisteria are examples. In the wild, when these vines reach a treetop and have nowhere else to go but sideways, the flowering hormones are then produced. By pruning back vigorous upward top growth regularly and training on a horizontal support, flowering can occur earlier.