



WINES

FOR CONNECTICUT



CONNECTICUT COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT

VINES FOR CONNECTICUT

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Vines are a versatile group of plants and are of great value in certain aspects of landscape design. However, they often have been neglected because their potentials are not fully realized. Contemporary home gardens are now tending to have more structures in them. Since vines lend themselves quite admirably to structure, there is greater use for them. Vines partially cover and blend structure with plantings around it. An ingenious gardener will find the possibilities of using vines limited only by his imagination.

You will find that the vines with coarse foliage or a dense habit of growth grow well on fences or arbors. Such vines also can screen objectionable views — either permanently or temporarily — until other plantings are large enough to achieve the desired effect. Moreover, vines give shade and privacy to a porch or patio. They break the monotony of long fences or stone walls, and can be trained to definite patterns on these walls.

Vines are used in contemporary designs to soften harsh lines of space dividers or baffles. Under shade trees or on steep banks (areas where grass is hard to establish) certain vines make fine ground covers. Where space is limited, you can use vines instead of shrubs to achieve the effect of a narrow space divider or barrier.

Remember to first consider the use of vines before you make any selection. Sometimes it is desirable to cover an entire fence or wall with a solid mass of foliage. Hence, you would select a dense-foliage vine. In other cases, you might pick a slow growing vine with interesting leaves or flowers to add interest or pattern to a wall or fence. Finally, there are the vines with colorful and/or fragrant flowers. Such vines can be used for color accent or to add interest and variety to the garden. Fragrant flowering vines are especially pleasing near windows, on porches or covering patios. (See page 11 for a listing of vines for specific purposes.)

Groups of Vines

Vines may be divided into three groups, depending upon their mode of climbing and means of support. Group A comprises vines which cling to rough surfaces by aerial rootlets, or tendrils and suction disks. The vines in this group do not need a support other than rough wood, stone or brick. In addition, it is not necessary to tie them into position. Clinging vines are better adapted to climbing on even, vertical surfaces of brick or stone. Use caution when considering the use of clinging vines on wooden frame buildings. Their very method of clinging is such that they grow under shingles, shakes and siding making them prone to wind and other damage. Also, these vines cling so closely to the wall that dampness is likely to collect under them and rot the wood.

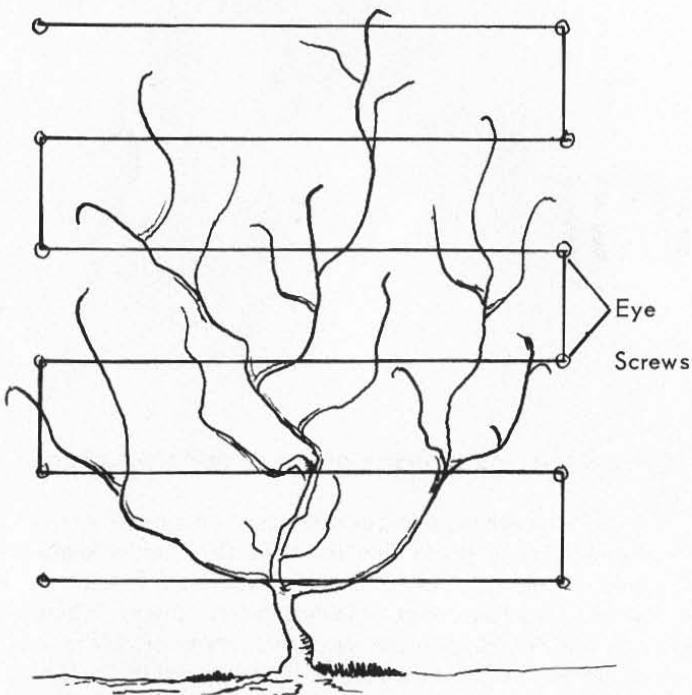


Figure 1. — Simple support for small vines.

Vines in Group B need support such as a trellis, wire, or open fence. Plants of this group climb on supports by twisting and twining around themselves or the support. A few vines have tendrils which twist around the support. If no support is available many vines of this group serve as admirable ground covers, as do many of Group A. Even though any suitable support is adequate for twining vines, do not allow them to twine indiscriminately in trees or shrubs. This is because they

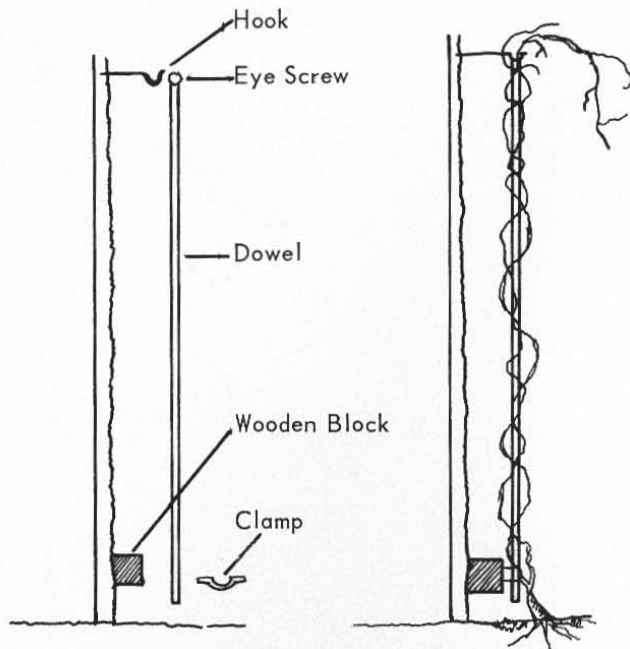


Figure 2. — Simple support for larger vines.

may easily choke and kill the branches or plants.

A third group includes plants which are not true vines. These plants need support and also must be tied to this support. Many loose growing shrubs seldom thought of as vines are included here. Such plants are called espaliers (see bulletin 72-7, revised 1987, Espaliers for Connecticut).

Supporting Vines

Supports of some kind are essential for successful vine culture. They must be of sturdy construction and well fastened to the wall. It is quite discouraging to see a beautiful, healthy vine ruined after several years growth, because the structure on which it was trained has collapsed. A little care and thought in constructing trellages is well worth the time.

Figure 1 shows a simple support to use for twining vines such as clematis. Several screw eyes are attached to the wall in a regular pattern and strong string threaded through them. When you need to do maintenance work on the wall or need to cut the vines back, you may also cut the string and remove the vine. This particular type of support and treatment is recommended only for those vines which will stand cutting back to the ground line.

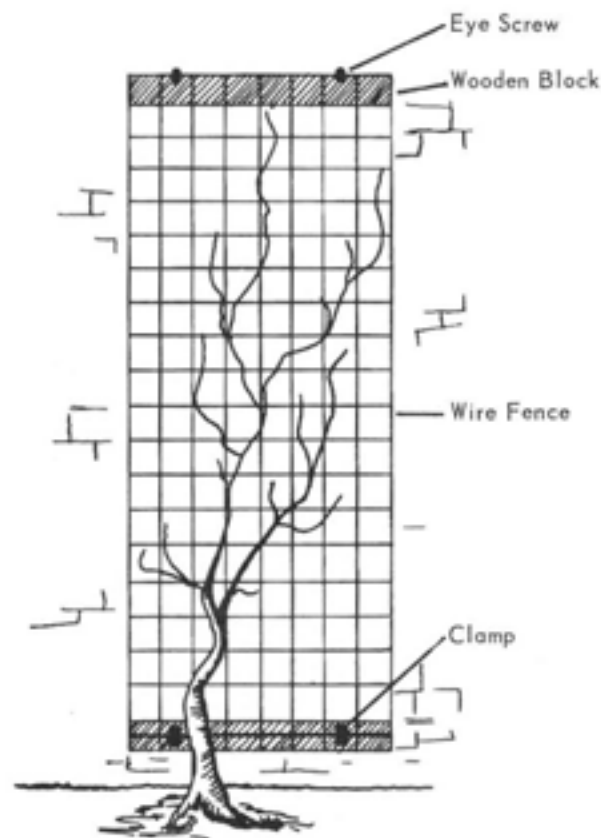


Figure 3. — Wire fence support for multi-stemmed vines.

Figure 2 shows another simple framework for twining vines, such as wisteria or bittersweet. This support may easily and quickly be taken down if maintenance is required on the house or wall. It consists of an eye screw fixed into the top of a dowel or pipe and fastened to a hook screwed into the wall. The bottom is clamped to a wooden block which is attached to the wall. When maintenance is required the hook is turned sideways, the bottom clamp removed and the pipe, with the vine attached, is placed on the ground.

Figure 3 illustrates a wire fence support. It is useful for many stemmed vines like the honeysuckles. The means of wall attachment is the same as the above support, except that two hooks and clamps are used. Any good, rust-proof fencing may be used. When maintenance is required the top hooks are turned, but the bottom clamps are left in place when the fencing, vines attached, is lowered to the ground. The fencing may be cut to any width desired.

You can build more elaborate forms of support to suit your landscaping needs. In all cases, locate the trellage far enough from the wall to permit free air circulation on all sides of the vines. In addition, the trellage should be removable to permit maintenance of the house or wall without damage to the vines. This is

easily accomplished by hinging the bottom of the trellage to a solid support driven into the ground. The top is then fastened to the house or wall with screen door hooks. Vines and trellage may then be leaned back without harm when maintenance is required.

Culture

Vines, like other plants, depend upon suitable soil moisture, sufficient light and temperature to develop properly. They also need a certain amount of feeding, protection and pruning before they will produce good flowers or foliage.

Before a particular vine is selected for a certain effect, give some thought to its care. The delicate vines used in patterns and on walls are generally slow growing vines. The more rampant growing vines soon present an untidy appearance, unless pruned frequently. Know the purpose for planting the vine and prune it accordingly. Only when a rustic planting or naturalistic effect is desired, should vines be allowed to grow at will. The training of vines consists of pruning out unwanted new growth throughout the season, and pruning out dead, broken, diseased or undesirable growth in winter or after flowering. You need only a sharp pair of hand shears and sharp knife for this job.

To keep twining stems in place in the desired pattern means tying or fastening in some fashion. Use raffia, jute cord, waxed string or a commercial tie, such as "Twist-ems," "Plas-Ties" or plastic ribbon. Remember to make the loop around the stem large enough so stems can enlarge without injury to the plant. Check all the ties at least once a year to see that they are loose enough to allow for expansion and that the knot is tight.

Regular fertilizing of vines gives the most satisfactory results. Fertilizer practices vary according to the kind of vine. However, as a general rule, apply only small to moderate amounts at any one time.

Failure of vines to grow commonly is due to planting them where they are not at home. Some, like English Ivy, do better in the shade. Others do well in either shade or sun. But the flowering vines must have full sunlight for large and abundant blooms. Most vines require only a good garden soil; some tolerate adverse conditions; and a few require special soil situations.

Most vines are relatively free of insects and diseases. However, at certain seasons aphids may be a problem on many vines. Spray materials (such as malathion) will control this pest very effectively. Other than aphids, scale insects and Japanese beetles are insect pests of vines. Japanese beetles infest grapes, Boston Ivy and Porcelain Ivy. To control this insect use methoxychlor.

Scale insects are a distinct problem on all the vine types of euonymus and bittersweet. These insects appear as small white masses on stems and on the underside of leaves. They are among the most destructive insects of woody vines and are easily overlooked until branches of the vine begin to die. Control of these insects is possible during the crawler stage (early to mid-June) when the insect emerges from the scale and moves about. For proper control materials and procedures see bulletin 79-40, *Small Insects and Their Control* available from County Extension Offices or the Department of Agricultural Publications, U-35, 1376 Storrs Road, The University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, 06268 (cost \$.25).

Kinds of Vines

While this bulletin deals mainly with climbing plants of ornamental value, it seems logical to include a short discussion on climbing vegetable plants. Such plants as pole beans, cucumbers, tomatoes and peas are adaptable to treillages of various kinds. These plants can be supported by wire fencing, lath supports, or on screens made of a sturdy twine. Vegetables grown in this manner save ground space where garden space is limited. In addition, they can be placed in containers if this is your wish.

While climbing vegetables do not have spectacular flowers, they produce appetizing crops and are interesting to grow.

Annual vines are showy plants during that part of the year when people like to be outdoors. Such vines can be used as temporary screens or for quick effect in locations where a woody vine will eventually make a permanent screen. In addition, annual vines lend themselves to container gardening and, when handled this way, they will satisfy many needs.

As a rule, annual vines require a lengthy warm season, as well as sunlight, to reach maturity. In Connecticut, plant outdoors only when danger of frost has passed. After planting, water thoroughly and maintain a moist soil through the summer. Install the support at the time you put seeds or transplants into the ground.

Among the annual vines are the Marble Vine, Moonflower, Ballon Vine, Cup and Saucer Vine, Gourds, Morning Glory, Sweet Pea, Scarlet Runner

Bean and Nasturtium.

Perennial vines usually are allowed to shift for themselves, since they require less attention. Vines considered as perennials are placed in two classes. The herbaceous perennial vines do not have woody stems. By the time the cold weather sets in, these stems have died down to the crown of the plant. New stems will be produced the next spring. The second class of perennial vines contains woody stems that persist year after year. These vines either lose their leaves (deciduous) or keep them (evergreen).

Selection of Vines

In previous years, vines were often planted only for their rapid growth. By present standards these vines are too rampant. They need a great deal of room and, when the allotted space is inadequate, they continue to grow. Such vines eventually smother and choke out other plants. Their rampant growth soon takes jungles of buildings and arbors. On buildings, their massive growth cuts off air circulation, sunlight can not penetrate, and dampness prevails. When new growth of these vines is not controlled, they become as much out of place as weeds.

Choose vines for their overall use, form and effect. Consider also foliage texture, time of lowering, attractive fruit, hardiness and resistance to pests. Above all, be aware of the rate vines grow and their ultimate size. Since there are small and large rambling vines, you can make a good selection for any location.

On the following pages vines are listed alphabetically by their botanical names. In addition, they are divided into annual and woody vines. The important characteristics are mentioned for each vine from the landscape point of view. Since this information is brief, you can obtain detailed information from the following references.

Ground Covers and Vines. Brooklyn Botanic Garden Handbook No. 86, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11225. (cost \$3.05 including postage and handling).

Hottes, A.C. *Climbers and Ground Covers*. A.T. De La Mare Co., Inc., N.Y.

Perkins H.O. *Espaliers and Vines for the Home Garden*, D. VanNostrand Co., Inc., Princeton, N.J.

Wayman, D. *Shrubs and Vines for American Gardens*. The MacMillan Company, N.Y.

Various bulletins also are available from the Cooperative Extension Service, The University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut 06268.

ANNUAL VINES

| Botanical Name | Common Name | Manner of Growth | Flowers | Fruit | Exposure | | | | Remarks |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---|---|----------|------|-----|-----------|--|
| | | | | | S | P.S. | Sh. | Ht. | |
| <i>Bryonopsis laciniosa</i> | Marble Vine | Climbs by tendrils | Yellow; not very conspicuous | Green with white markings; scarlet when mature | X | | | 10 ft. | Good for temporary effects. If fruit is wanted, it should be grown in a rich soil in a warm location. Good in containers. Start indoors for longer season. |
| <i>Calonyction aculeatum</i> (correctly <i>Ipomea alba</i>) | Moonflower | Twining stems | White to violet; fragrant | | X | | | 30 ft. | Prefers a rich, moist, well-drained soil. Tuberous roots may be kept over winter by digging and storing in a frost free place. Good screening plant. |
| <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> | Balloon Vine | Climbs by tendrils | Inconspicuous | Large inflated pods resembling balloons | X | | | 10 ft. | An easy vine to cultivate; delicate in appearance. Prefers a light, moist, well-drained soil. Excellent on low trellises. |
| <i>Cobaea scandens</i> | Cup-and-Saucer Vine | Climbs by tendrils | Light violet or greenish purple well-shaped. | | X | | | 10-25 ft. | Makes a good trellage and container plant. Prefers a light, moist but well-drained soil. Rarely troubled by insects or diseases. |
| <i>Cucurbita pepo ovifera</i> | Small-fruited gourd | Twines and tendrils | Yellow or white | Various colored and shaped | X | | | 20-40 ft. | Large trellises; wide spreading. Plant where there is lots of space. Foliage not very attractive. Related <i>Lagenaria luffa</i> extend the variety of forms and colors that are available. Prefers a sandy loam soil. |
| <i>Dolichos lablab</i> | Hyacinth Bean | Twining stems | Purple to snow white | Velvety, purple pods | X | | | 5-8 ft. | Sow indoors in peat pots or directly outdoors; does not like to be transplanted. Well-drained soil. Generally free of pests. Fast growing; nice for shade. |
| <i>Humulus japonica</i> | Japanese Hops | Twining Stems | | Hops, greenish to brownish; not for beer making | X | X | | 10-25 ft. | A fast growing annual which can become a pest if it self-sows the seed. Noted for large, maple-like leaves. Variety <i>variegatus</i> has marbled and striped white leaves. Good climber on fence posts and similar supports. |
| <i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> | Sweet Pea | Climbs by tendrils | Pea flower, but larger; wider range of colors | | X | | | 5-8 ft. | Morning sun; shade during the heat of the day in warm climates. Rich, well-drained soil and good moisture. Good for a freillage of cord or wire. More popular 50 to 60 years ago. Many new varieties with various flower colors. Known for flower fragrance. Most climb; dwarf forms are spreaders on the ground. <i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> (Perennial Pea) good climber or ground cover. |

ANNUAL VINES (continued)

| Botanical Name | Common Name | Manner of Growth | Flowers | Fruit | Exposure | | | | Remarks |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------|------|-----|-----------|---|
| | | | | | S | P.S. | Sh. | Ht. | |
| <i>Passiflora incarnata</i> | Passion Flower | Climbs by tendrils | 1-2 inches wide, white petals with purple filaments | Yellow, egg-shaped, edible | x | x | | 3-6 ft. | Native to Southeastern U.S. Flowers most outstanding feature. Shape often associated with the Crucifixion. Several other species grown as greenhouse or house plants. |
| <i>Phaseolus coccineus</i> | Scarlet Runner Bean | Climbs by tendrils with suction disks | Trumpet shaped; deep scarlet | | X | | | 30-40 ft. | Rich, moist, well-drained soil. Locate where it has good air circulation. A vigorous vine which grows fast; a good screening plant for fences, arbors, walls or trellises. When beans are in the green stages these can be eaten. |
| <i>Thunbergia alata</i> | Clockvine Black-eyed Susan vine | Twining | White to orange-yellow with dark (purple) throats | | X | X | | 3-6 ft. | Excellent plant for window boxes, containers, and hanging baskets. Very useful as a dense foliage and flowering plant on fences, posts, or other supports. 'Susie White'; 'Susie Yellow', and 'Susie Orange' cultivars available. A blend, 'Susie Mixed', is also available. Light shade may be best since the plant does not tolerate excess heat. |
| <i>Tropaeolum majus</i> | Nasturtium | Twining | Most are yellow or orange; sometimes red or white; fragrant | | X | | | 3-7 ft. | A scrambling vine with long vigorous shoots. Prefers a soil that is not too rich. Aphids are a problem. Good for baskets or other containers; can be used in locations where stems will drape over and down walls, etc. Can be trained upward on wire fence and small trellises. |

WOODY (PERENNIAL) VINES

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| <i>Actinidia arguta</i> | Bower Actinidia Tara Vine | Twining | Not showy; hidden by foliage; white, June | Not showy | X | X | | 50 ft. | Soil no problem; keep moist during dry season. Fast growing; rarely troubled by pests. Good in cities or for seaside conditions. An excellent foliage plant for screening purposes. <i>Actinidia kolomikta</i> similar but less vigorous. Grown primarily for its variegated foliage blotched pink and white. Foliage more noticeable on male plants. A little hard to find. |
| <i>Akebia quinata</i> | Five-leaf Akebia | Twining | Lavendar; fragrant. Not showy from a distance. Mid-May. | Rare | X | X | | 15-30 ft. | A moderately fast growing vine which may be cut down to the ground early in spring. Useful on arbors, trellises or on a wall. Ground cover if given no support. Most of the foliage tends to be toward the top. |

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| <i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i> | Porcelain Ivy Porcelain Berry | Twines and tendrils | Inconspicuous | Yellow-green to lavender to turquoise to blue-black | X | X | 25 ft. | Foliage is large, 3-lobed and somewhat like that of grape. A moderate grower. Flowers and fruits best in the full sun. Ideal for chain link fencing. Aphids are a problem. Variety <i>maximowiczii</i> has deeper cut leaves. This variety is useful for finer textured foliage. |
| <i>Aristolochia durior</i> | Dutchman's Pipe | Twining | Yellow-green to brown; pipe shaped; hidden by foliage June | | X | | 30 ft. | Very large foliage; heart shaped. Useful where dense shading or screening is desired; rather coarse. Tolerant of wide soil conditions. Slow to establish, but rapid once established. Needs a strong support. Troubled by few insects or diseases. |
| <i>Campsis radicans</i> | Trumpet Creeper | Twining stems and rootlike holdfasts | Trumpet shaped; orange scarlet. July-August | A long brown pod (Banana-like). | X | X | 30+ ft. | A robust vine, often needing additional support to hold it in place in old age, since it tends to be top heavy. Any good soil as long as it is well-drained. Good by the sea. Pests a rare problem. Grows well on rough brick or stone surfaces as well as wire fences. A yellow flowered variety is available. |
| <i>Campsis tagliabuana</i> 'Mme. Galen' | Mme Galen Trumpet Creeper | Twining stems and rootlike holdfasts | Flowers showier and larger; pastel orange to orange-scarlet. July-August | Brown pod | X | X | 30+ ft. | Hybrid. May not be as hardy as the above plant. Culture and use similar to the common Trumpet Creeper. |
| <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> | Oriental Bittersweet | Twining | Inconspicuous | With yellow-orange husk and bright orange seed in October. | X | X | 30 ft. | A vigorous vine which may become a pest by smothering other plants. A good screening plant with showy fruit. Good clear yellow fall leaf color. Ground cover if support not available. |
| <i>Celastrus scandens</i> | American Bittersweet | Twining | Inconspicuous | Same as above plant. | X | X | 30 ft. | Similar to the above plant. For good production a male plant needs to be planted in the vicinity of female plants. All are rarely troubled by insects. Ground cover if support not available. <i>C. scandens</i> and <i>C. orbiculatus</i> readily hybridize in Connecticut. <i>C. orbiculatus</i> appears to be more vigorous. Much of the material is a hybrid. Both species can escape cultivation and become weedy. |
| <i>Clematis alpina</i> | Alpine Clematis | Twining leaf petioles; weak climber. | Solitary, blue-violet, nodding | Fruit an achene with long feathery style; in a rounded head. Good dried decoration. | X | X | Up to 6 ft. | Best grown as a ground cover in light shade. Flowers late April and May; about 10 inches above the foliage. Somewhat difficult to find. Rock garden nursery catalogs most often are good sources. |

| Botanical Name | Common Name | of Growth | Flowers | Fruit | S | P.S. | Sh. | Ht. | Remarks |
|---|---|----------------------------------|--|--|-------|------|-----|------------|---|
| <i>Clematis crispa</i> | Curly Clematis | Twining of leaf petioles | Lavender-blue, bell shaped flowers; fragrant. June-September. | Similar to other clematis; not plummy. | X | X | | 10 ft. | A small, vine valued for its flowers and length of bloom. Light, airy foliage texture. Rarely troubled by pests. |
| <i>Clematis heracleifolia</i> | Tube Clematis Fragrant Tube Clematis | Subshrub; not a climber | Tubular, in leaf axiles, one inch long, blue. | Similar to other clematis; not very showy. | X ft. | X | X | 2-3 | Good ground cover or perennial border plant. Tolerates medium shade and moist areas. The variety <i> davidiana </i> is somewhat taller, has indigo-blue flowers and very fragrant. Easier to find and makes a much better garden plant. Cultivar 'Robert Bryton' smaller to about 24 inches with blue flowers. Probably better for sunny locations. |
| <i>Clematis integrifolia</i> | Solitary Clematis | Ground cover; does not climb. | Violet to blue, nodding, solitary; June to August | Similar to others; not showy. | X | X | | App. 2 ft. | Good plant for the perennial border or rock garden. Tends to sprawl; a short cage (support) will keep it in bounds. Becoming easier to find especially from rock garden nurseries. |
| <i>Clematis x jackmanii</i> | Jackman Clematis | Twining stems and leaf petioles | Violet-purple; many varieties available. 'Mme. Edward Andre' (crimson) 'Mme. Cholmond-eley' (crimson), 'Gypsy Queen' (dark purple). June-Sept. | Silvery to brownish feathery mass. | X | X | | 12 ft. | Horticulture forms of Jackman Clematis should be pruned in early spring as they bloom on new wood. One of the more popular types for large splashes of color. Good for small treillages. Results are best if base of plant is shaded while the top grows in the sun. Plant stands partial shade but does not flower as well and colors are somewhat faded. Stem rot can be a serious disease; control with copper fungicides twice weekly starting in mid-June. |
| <i>Clematis montana rubens</i> | Pink Anemone Clematis | Twining by leaf petioles. | Soft Pink. Mid-May to June. | (Same as above) Not as freely produced. | X | X | | 25 ft. | Not as hardy as the Jackman group; if winter killed new foliage will appear but flowering will be delayed a year. Use as you would other clematis. Young vegetative growth reddish in color. |
| <i>Clematis orientalis</i> | Oriental Clematis | Climbs by twining leaf petioles. | Yellow, slightly fragrant, mid to late summer. | Fruit with plumrose, styles; very showy. | X | X | | 10-20 ft. | Leaves appear trifoliate and very lacey. Lobes sharply and coarsely toothed. Not as well known as <i>Clematis tangutica</i> and somewhat harder to find. |
| <i>Clematis paniculata</i> (correctly <i>C. dioscoreifolia robusta</i>). | Sweet Autumn Clematis | Twining by leaf petioles | White, small, abundant fragrant. August-September. | Silvery, fluffy seedheads in late Sept. | X | X | | 30 ft. | A vigorous plant making a dense mass. May be cut back in the spring and flower abundantly the same year. Tolerant of seaside situations; rarely troubled by insects. Good screening plant. A similar species — <i>C. virginiana</i> — (Virgin's Bower) — is native to the Eastern U.S. It is smaller (10 ft.) and produces fewer flowers. |

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|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|-------------|---|
| <i>Clematis recta</i> | Ground Clematis | Ground cover or subshrub; does not climb. | White, fragrant, numerous; similar to Sweet Autumn Clematis. July to September | Similar to Sweet Autumn Clematis | X | | | App. 5 ft. | Should be shaded from hot afternoon sun. Good ground cover. Also can be placed over split-rail fences. Tends to spread in perennial border, but can be caged to keep in bounds. Variety <i>mandschurica</i> more floriferous and ornamental. |
| <i>Clematis tangutica</i> | Golden Clematis | Twining by leaf petioles | Yellow, bell-shaped or lantern shaped. June-Sept. | Large, plummy heads | X | X | | 10 ft. | Leaves deeply cut, small and lacy. The best yellow flowering clematis. Slow to establish but once established flowers profusely. |
| <i>Clematis texensis</i> | Scarlet Clematis | Twining by leaf petioles | Bright scarlet; urn-shaped. June-Sept. | Large, plummy seedheads | X | X | | 8 ft. | During most winters, this vine dies to the ground; it starts vigorous growth again in the spring. 'Dutchess of Albany', a hybrid has deep pink flowers. |
| <i>Clematis viorna</i> | Leatherflower Clematis Vase Vine | Twining leaf petioles. | Solitary, nodding, reddish purple; leathery feeling | Not showy | X | X | | app. 10 ft. | Not particularly showy plant. Tends to die back to the ground line during the winter. Similar to <i>C. texensis</i> . Native from Pennsylvania to Georgia. |
| <i>Clematis vitalba</i> | Traveller's Joy Old Man's Beard | Twining leaf petioles. | Solitary, greenish-white, fragrant | Similar to other clematis. Very showy. | X | X | | app. 30 ft. | A vigorous growing plant quite similar to Sweet Autumn Clematis. Flowers less showy. One of the best seed heads for flower arrangements. |
| <i>Clematis viticella</i> | Italian Clematis | Twining leaf petioles. | Blue or purple. | Similar to other clematis; not very showy. | X | X | | 8-12 ft. | Best known as a parent for hybrid clematis cultivars. 'Betty Corning', 'Kermesina', and 'Rubra' a few of the better known cultivars. |
| <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Carrierei' | Glossy Wintercreeper | Aerial rootlets | Inconspicuous | Fruit similar to bittersweet but not abundant | X | X | | 20+ ft. | More shrubby with less inclination to climb than the other forms. As a shrub to 5 ft. Considered the most vigorous of the wintercreeper. Evergreen; glossy foliage. Subject to scale insects. |
| <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> <i>coloratus</i> | Purple leaf Wintercreeper | Aerial rootlets | Inconspicuous | Rare | X | X | | 20+ ft. | Similar to the above except that the foliage turns purplish during the winter. A vigorous vine more inclined to be a ground cover to about 12 inches. Evergreen. |
| <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> <i>vegetus</i> | Bigleaf Wintercreeper | Aerial rootlets | Inconspicuous | Like the bittersweet, abundant. | X | X | X | 20+ ft. | The most popular of the wintercreeper. Fruit capsules are pinkish, showing orange seeds. All wintercreeper are hardy and chiefly valued for their evergreen foliage. All are tolerant to soil types. In all cases, they are useful as vines, ground covers or shrubs. Evergreens. |

| Botanical Name | Common Name | Manner of Growth | Flowers | Fruit | Exposure | | | | Remarks |
|--|---|---|---|-------------------------|----------|------|-----|-------------|--|
| | | | | | S | P.S. | Sh. | Ht. | |
| <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> 'Minimus' | Baby Wintercreeper | Aerial rootlets | Inconspicuous | Rare | X | X | | 5 ft. | Dwarf form having small leaves (½ in. long). A very slow grower useful as a ground cover where space is limited or as a small vine. A second small leaf Wintercreeper, the Kew Wintercreeper (<i>E. f.</i> 'Kewensis'), has even smaller leaves and is about half as big. Evergreen. |
| <i>Hydrangea anomala petiolaris</i> | Climbing Hydrangea | Aerial rootlet | White; large clusters with outer sterile and inner fertile flowers. June. | | X | X | | 75 ft. | An excellent foliage plant with good flower effect. Hard to establish on a wall; makes good ground cover. Stems with interesting brownish peeling bark. Prefers a rich, well-drained soil. |
| <i>Lonicera caprifolium</i> | Sweet Honeysuckle | Twining stems. | White, fragrant | Orange | X | X | | App. 20 ft. | |
| <i>Lonicera x heckrottii</i> | Everblooming Honeysuckle Goldflame Honeysuckle | Twining stems; weakly climbing (tends to be a shrub-like plant) | Pinkish purple and yellow; most profuse and longest flowering of the honeysuckles | | X | X | | 6-10 ft. | A very free flowering vine; starts flowering in June and continues throughout the summer. Very hardy. A hybrid of unknown origin. Can be seriously troubled by aphids. |
| <i>Lonicera henryi</i> | Henry Honeysuckle | Twining stems | Purplish-red; not as decorative as most honeysuckles. June. | Blue-black | X | X | | 15 ft. | Less rampant than most honeysuckle and less dense. Very useful on trellises and as a ground cover. Foliage may be semi-evergreen as a ground cover. Rarely bothered by pests. |
| <i>Lonicera japonica</i> 'Halliana' | Hall's Honeysuckle | Twining stems | White; turning yellow with age. Trumpet shaped. Very fragrant June-Sept. Form <i>L. l. purpurea</i> has purplish flowers. | Blue-black; not common. | X | X | | 20 + ft. | Rampant grower that tends to escape cultivation. NOT RECOMMENDED where it can grow into trees and shrubs. An excellent ground cover where it can be controlled. Rarely troubled by insects or diseases. <i>Lonicera japonica</i> 'Purpurea' much less vigorous, better in the landscape but hard to find. <i>Lonicera japonica</i> 'Aureo-reticulata' is easier to find. It has golden-yellow veined leaves. Good ground cover. Not a vigorous vine. |

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| <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> | Trumpet Honeysuckle | Twining stem | Scarlet and yellow; June to August. | Orange-red berries | X | | 50 ft. | Foliage an attractive glaucous, bluegreen color. Fairly vigorous, but not as much as Hall's Honeysuckle. Very susceptible to aphids; control with malathion. Cultivars are available: 'Magnifica' with bright red flowers, <i>sulphurea</i> with yellow flowers (on the outside), and 'Superba' with scarlet flowers. Native to the U.S. |
| <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> | Virginia Creeper | Tendrils and suction disks | Inconspicuous | Blue-black; grape-like. | X | X | 30 + ft. | A vigorous vine valued for foliage effect and red fall color. No pest problem; gnats may breed in the vine but are not injurious to it. Variety 'Englemann' has smaller leaves. |
| <i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i> | Boston Ivy | Tendrils and suction disks | Inconspicuous | Blue-black; grape-like. | X | X | 30 + ft. | A rapid, vigorous vine, clinging very tightly to brick or masonry. Noted for its good green foliage and rich red fall color. Few insects other than Japanese beetles. Variety 'Lowi' has the smallest leaves and 'Veitchi' intermediate leaves. |
| <i>Polygonum aubertii</i> | Silver Lace Vine | Twining stems | White, small, profuse, lacy. Aug.-Sept. | Insignificant | X | X | 25 ft. | Very vigorous, grows under adverse soil conditions. An excellent vine for arbors, pergolas and similar structures. Tolerant of seaside conditions. |
| <i>Wisteria floribunda</i> | Japanese Wisteria | Twining stems | Violet-blue, long pendulous clusters. May Many horticultural varieties having many flower colors. | A velvety, green, bean-like pod. | X | X | 25 + ft. | A long-lived vine. Prefers a soil fairly well-drained. Needs plenty of room. Use on wooden structures of heavy timber. Stems become very thick. The upper branches are best trained on stone or brick. A standard tree form can be trained. (For further culture requirements see bulletin 65-30). |
| <i>Wisteria sinensis</i> | Chinese Wisteria | Twining stems | Violet-blue, long pendulous clusters. | A velvety, green bean-like pod. | X | X | 25 + ft. | Similar to above; flower clusters not as long. |

Vines for Various Purposes

The following lists serve as a handy guide to select vines for various purposes or to suit a specific site. The ingenious gardener, however, will find many other in-

teresting and unusual ways of using vines around the home. See the previous table for common names of various vines given below.

Vines withstanding shade

Actinidia arguta
Akebia quinata
Clematis dioscoreifolia robusta
Euonymus fortunei and cultivars
Hedera helix and cultivars
Hydrangea anomala petiolaris

Vines for ground covers

Akebia quinata
Celastrus orbiculatus
Celastrus scandens
Euonymus fortunei and cultivars
Hedera helix and cultivars
Lonicera henryi (semi-evergreen)
Lonicera japonica 'Halliana'
Parthenocissus quinquefolia

Vines for fall foliage

Actinidia arguta — yellow
Celastrus species — yellow
Euonymus fortunei coloratus — reddish purple
Parthenocissus quinquefolia — red
Parthenocissus tricuspidata — red

Vines with attractive flowers

Campsis radicans
Campsis tagliabuana 'Mme. Galen'
Clematis (all)
Hydrangea anomala petiolaris
Lonicera (all)
Polygonum aubertii
Wisteria species

Vines for wet soils

Campsis radicans
Clematis virginiana

Vines for dry soils

Ampelopsis brevipedunculata
Campsis radicans
Campsis tagliabuana 'Mme Galen'
Lonicera japonica 'Halliana'
Lonicera sempervirens
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Parthenocissus tricuspidata
Polygonum aubertii
Wisteria floribunda
Wisteria sinensis

Vines with evergreen foliage

Euonymus fortunei and cultivars
Hedera helix and cultivars
Lonicera henryi (semi-evergreen)
Lonicera japonica 'Halliana' (semi-evergreen)

Vines with attractive fruit

Ampelopsis brevipedunculata
Celastrus species
Clematis (most)
Euonymus fortunei vegetus

Vines with fragrant flowers

Akebia quinata
Clematis crispa
Clematis dioscoreifolia robusta
Lathyrus odoratus
Lonicera japonica 'Halliana'
Wisteria sinensis

Annual vines for foliage

Dolichos lablab
Humulus japonica
Ipomoea alba
Phaseolus coccinea
Tropaeolum majus

Vines usually free of insects and diseases

Actinidia arguta
Akebia quinata
Aristolochia durior
Campsis radicans
Campsis tagliabuana 'Mme. Galen'
Clematis crispa
Clematis dioiscoreifolia robusta
Clematis tangutica
Hydrangea anomala petiolaris
Lonicera henryi
Lonicera japonica 'Halliana'
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Parthenocissus tricuspidata

Summer foliage vines

Actinidia arguta
Campsis radicans
Campsis tagliabuana 'Mme Galen'
Clematis dioiscoreifolia robusta
Clematis tangutica
Euonymus fortunei and cultivars
Hedera helix and cultivars
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Parthenocissus tricuspidata
Wisteria floribunda

Vines for the city

Actinidia arguta
Akebia quinata
Aristolochia durior
Campsis radicans
Celastrus species
Clematis (all)
Hedera helix and cultivars
Parthenocissus species
Wisteria species

Annual vines for fruit

Cardiospermum halicacabum
Cucurbita pepo ovifera
Diplocyclos palmatus
Phaseolus coccinea

Vines for the seashore

Actinidia arguta
Campsis radicans
Celastrus species
Clematis dioiscoreifolia robusta
Hydrangea anomala petiolaris
Lonicera japonica 'Halliana'
Parthenocissus species
Wisteria sinensis



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