

Currently Available

Campsis radicans
Trumpet Vine

Campsis radicans 'Flava'
Yellow Trumpet Vine

Campsis tagliabuana
Trumpet Vine

Clematis Assorted Hybrids
Clematis Vines

Clematis montana 'Ruben'
Clematis Vine

Clematis paniculata
Sweet Autumn Clematis

Hydrangea petiolaris
Climbing Hydrangea

Lonicera sempervirens
Coral Honeysuckle
Yellow Honeysuckle

Passiflora caerulea 'Coral Glow'
Passion Flower Vine

Passiflora caerulea 'Waterloo Blue'
Passion Flower Vine

Polygonum aubertii
Siler Lace Vine

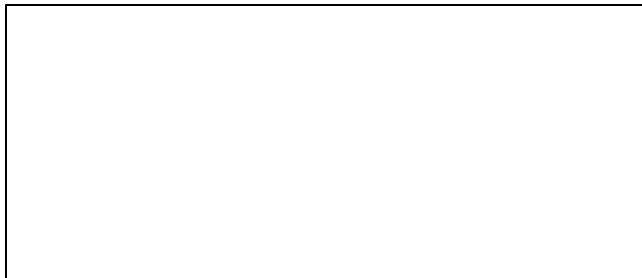


The Beauty of Flowering Vines

Vines are amazing in their ability to lend an air of maturity to the garden; trained on fence, arbor, pergola or house, they can frame a distant vista or intimate view. Vines can be used to 'ground' any structure to the earth, and are perfect for harmonizing architectural forms with the environment; they can visually soften stone walls and fences, even camouflage an unsightly feature. Select a vine for its delicacy of pattern and leaf shape, or



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Flowering Vines



Flowering vines can cover a multitude of sins or frame a valuable vista. Scented vines can be mood enhancing, bring back memories, enticing to nocturnal insects like the spectacular lunar moth, or just nice to have around.

For detailed plant information visit
www.growingforyou.com

Why

Flowering Vines

Vines are plants that must climb. Their nature is to climb and clamber and lift themselves upward. Vines can be left to scramble around on the ground and become a sort of ground-cover-vine and they are very effective that way. But they really want to climb upward and onward. Most vines want to grow and grow and grow. A few have a determined length to grow to and then will stop. Clematis grow by weaving through trellises, Campsis will grow along fences looking for openings to go through, Lonicera will climb seemingly by itself, Hydrangea uses hold-fasts to secure it to a structure. Flowering vines are deciduous, and after the frost has turned the leaves brown, should be pruned, and Clematis especially needs to be pruned properly. Allowing most flowering vines

to grow with out pruning will result in a nearly impregnable mass of woody stems. This can be a good thing if a permanent barrier is desired. Most vines start out as soft tissue, becoming woody by the end of one season.



Use of

Flowering Vines

For sensational big blooms in a range of gorgeous colors, our varieties of vines can be trained on arbors, walls, fences, or use them for screening a spot that's not so pretty, or to cover stumps or climb on poles. Vines grow 6 to 12 feet high, and take 2 to 3 years to become fully established. Vines that

grow in full sun produce heavier blooms for a shorter period than those grown in partial shade where blooms won't be as heavy, but will extend over a longer time. Most will benefit from shade

over their roots. Try to keep the moisture level on your vines fairly even—never too dry and never too wet.

Vines can contribute to any landscape with their graceful habits and splendid blooms.



How to select Flowering Vines

Before selecting flowering vines, we need to consider what we want the vine to accomplish.

Do we want fragrance, or to cover an obstacle, or to use for a frame? Many Clematis will bloom in the spring and again in the fall.

Campsis will attract hummingbirds;

Passion Flower Vine will enhance romance.

Linacre, or Honeysuckle will glow with color for many weeks.

Silver Lace Vine will make a magnificent frame for a lovely vista.

After selecting the type of vine you want, then the decision is the color of flower. The many flower sizes of Clematis are just as confusing as the many shades of petal color.

Deep vibrant hues are the specialty of Lonicera and Campsis.

Pastels are best left to the Clematis. Flowering time also has to be considered. There are many dainty vines and some that are considered bold. Full sun to part shade is enjoyed by most of the flowering vines. Moist well-drained soil and plenty of good air circulation. Native vines especially are somewhat drought tolerant and hardy