

## Consider this...

First, consider where you would like to locate your vine. Perhaps an arbor, pergola, or fence? Location will help you determine what kind of vine to get since some vines need a VERY sturdy support while others can be trained up something smaller such as a low fence or mailbox.

Next, determine the sun exposure in that location. Some vines prefer full sun while others like some light shade.

Finally, consider what kind of seasonal show you hope to get from your vine. Lush green coverage? Flowers? Fall Color? The information provided here might help you narrow down your selection.

Vines climb/cling in one of three ways.

- 1) **Coil:** tendrils coil around the support
- 2) **Wrap:** twining of the entire stem

Site these first two against something that is thin enough for them to get around such as chain link fencing or trellises. OR use some chicken wire, twine, etc to gently train them where you want them to go. According to the CSU Extension, most vines twine clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere. So, keep this in mind as you train your vine.

- 3) **Adhere:** Aerial rootlets or adhesive tendrils that self-attach.

Site these types carefully as they WILL attach to walls or other structures without any artificial support. Very pretty effect, but can cause damage to surfaces if you ever want to remove the vine.

**Annual vines such as morning glory, scarlet runner beans, or hyacinth bean vine are also fun alternatives for vertical color and texture.**

## Pruning

Some vines don't require much pruning except to control growth if needed...think green such as English Ivy or Virginia Creeper. But, once established, you may find that you will want to prune your vines periodically to clip out dead/damaged stems, encourage new leaves vs. old woody growth or to generate more flowers on those that bloom.

You can remove dead or damaged stems anytime of the year. And, if you need to control the size or shape of your vine, you can prune off up to 1/3 anytime during the growing season. If you need to do drastic pruning though, it's best to wait until the vine is dormant.

With flowering vines, you'll want to know if it blooms on old or new wood. Most of the flowering vines in Colorado bloom on new wood. So pruning them in late Spring will give you a flush of new growth—and thus more flowers. (see specific guidelines for Clematis as some types bloom better on old wood).



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4955 Austin Bluffs Parkway  
80918 \* 574-8058

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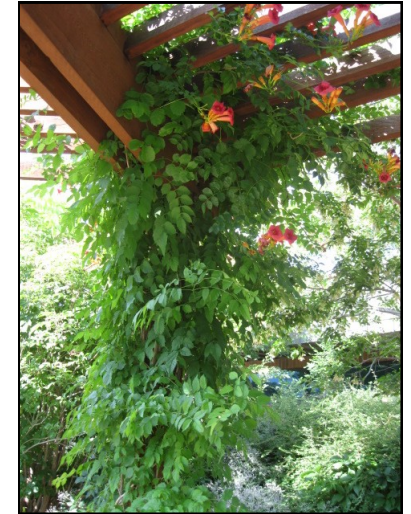
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## Versatile Vines



*Vines can fulfill many functions in a landscape. They can provide:*

- \*A vertical accent
- \*Screening for privacy
- \*Erosion control on a slope
- \*Coverage as a groundcover when grown on the ground



4955 Austin Bluffs Pkwy  
COS, CO 80918  
719-574-8058  
[phelanguardens.com](http://phelanguardens.com)

| Hardy Vine Varieties  | Size                         | Climbing Method        | Exposure   | Pruning   |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| <b>BOSTON IVY:</b> Dense, glossy green leaves offer a brilliant Fall show of yellow, orange and red. Blue-black berries are a bird favorite. Zone 4.  | 30'-50'                      | Adheres                | Full to part sun                                   | Anytime to control growth   |
| <b>CLEMATIS:</b> Prized for their lovely show of flowers, they tend to be a more controlled vine. There is a HUGE variety of bloom size, bloom time, & color. Visit the 'Vines' section of <a href="http://www.phelangardens.com">www.phelangardens.com</a> to see variety specific information & pruning types. <b>Pruning:</b> If your clematis has been in the ground two seasons or more, you need to know on what type of wood it blooms before you prune it. Clematis may bloom on old wood, new wood, or both depending on variety.<br><b>Type 1:</b> Blooms on OLD growth. Prune back lightly after it flowers. (Typically early blooming types)<br><b>Type 2:</b> Blooms on LAST SEASON'S ripened stems. Typically repeat blooming types. Watch for bud swell on the vine and just prune dead parts that are above active growth. Drastic pruning not recommended as it sacrifices flowers.<br><b>Type 3:</b> Blooms on NEW growth. (Typically late blooming types) Prune these vines above new leaf buds in early spring. If it's a particularly vigorous grower, you may be able to prune it back to almost 12" to encourage new growth during the season. If your vine is old and established, don't prune into older wood parts. | 8'-10'<br>For most varieties | Coils                  | Full to part sun, mulch at base to keep roots cool | If you planted your Clematis last season, clip it back to 12" no matter what type it is. Thereafter, follow variety specific pruning. |
| <b>CLIMBING HYDRANGEA VINE:</b> Slow to develop but worth the wait for fragrant, white lace cap flowers in late Spring or early summer EVEN IN FULL SHADE. Heart shaped leaves are green with a yellow margin. Zone 4.  | 30'                          | Adheres                | Full sun to full shade                             | Anytime to control growth.  |
| <b>ENGLISH IVY:</b> Evergreen vine that is wonderful in dry shade (as under pine trees). Self-clinging. Zone 4-6 depending on variety. They are an excellent air purifier when grown indoors.   | 15'-20'                      | Adheres                | Shade or morning sun                               | Anytime only to encourage young leaves vs. old wood.  |
| <b>HARDY KIWI VINES:</b> Deep green leaves. Containers sold with both male and female vines. Produces fruit on a self-pollinating vine. Zone 4.   | 15'-25'                      | Wraps                  | Full Sun   | Flowers on new wood. Spring.  |
| <b>HONEYSUCKLE:</b> All appreciate moist soil. Fragrant flowers attract butterflies and hummingbirds. Size varies greatly depending on variety.   | 8'-20'                       | Wraps                  | Full to Part Sun                                   | Light pruning in early Spring.  |
| <b>HOPS:</b> Extremely fast growing. Produces papery cone-like hops in summer—which can be used to make your own beer. Dies back in winter but quickly re-grows to size each season. Zone 3 Harvest cones in late summer.   | 20'                          | Coils with stiff hairs | Full to Part Sun                                   | At harvest time. Dies back.   |
| <b>SILVER LACE VINE:</b> Very aggressive, fast growing vine. Small white flowers produced in panicles in late summer. Will require strong support with age. Works really well to completely cover chain link fences.  | 25'-35'                      | Coils                  | Full sun, part sun, shade                          | Flowers on new growth. Prune in Spring.   |
| <b>TRUMPET VINE:</b> Large, trumpet shaped scarlet or yellow blossoms in mid-summer. Hummingbird magnet. Woody with age, provide a strong support. Slow to emerge in Spring. Zone 4   | 20'-40'                      | Wraps                  | Full Sun   | Flowers on new growth. Spring.  |
| <b>VIRGINIA CREEPER:</b> Aggressive vine. Green leaves in-season put on a pretty fall show of deep burgundy-red. Blue-black berries are favored by birds. Zone 3  | 30'-50'                      | Adheres                | Full to Part Sun                                   | Anytime to control growth   |
| <b>WISTERIA:</b> Patience is required as blooming may take up to 5 years, but vines are long lived. August and winter pruning are essential for forcing flowers and directing growth. Don't over-fertilize which causes foliage growth at the expense of blooms. 12"-18" pendulous blooms in late Spring, yellow leaves in Fall. Requires strong support. Zone 4-6.   | 15'-40'                      | Wraps                  | Full Sun   | Summer (August) & Winter for new flowers.   |