

Hardy Vines

Vines add vertical interest to any yard and can also act as groundcovers or privacy screens. There are several selections hardy to our area; this pamphlet outlines popular choices.

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING :

- Do you prefer flowers or foliage?
- Do you require low maintenance (ie. no pruning/cutting back)
- Is your site sunny or shady?

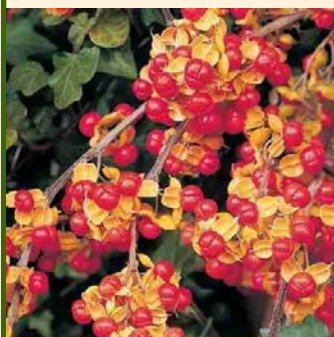


FLOWERING VINES

- Clematis
- Climbing Hydrangea
- Honeysuckle
- Morning Glory (perennial)
- Perennial Sweet Pea
- Trumpet Vine

VINES FOR SHADE

- Clematis - Alpine
- Clematis - Big Petal
- Climbing Hydrangea
 - Dutchman's Pipe
 - Hops
- Virginia Creeper



FOLIAGE VINES

- Bittersweet
- Dutchmen's Pipe
- Grape
- Hops
- Kiwi
- Virginia Creeper



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PLANTING

- Prior to planting dig a deep, wide hole and if required add compost or Greenland Soil Booster to the planting hole.
- Carefully remove vine from stake, and tap rootball out of pot.
- Place rootball into hole, throw in a handful of bone meal and backfill with compost/soil booster.
- Water new transplants generously.

MAINTENANCE

- Vines will require consistent moisture until established, especially in sunny spots.
- Fertilize vines at the beginning of each season with bone meal, then follow up during the growing season with a 15-30-15 water soluble fertilizer once every two weeks.

PESTS

- Leafhopper and aphids can be significant pests - spray vines with insecticidal soap or Doktor Doom House and Garden aerosol spray.
- In fall, all leaves should be raked up to ensure insects/disease do not overwinter.
- Horticultural Oil can be applied to vines in late spring or fall (while plants are dormant) to clean up any overwintering insects or disease.

DISEASES

- Powdery Mildew on Hops, Virginia Creeper or Honeysuckle can be controlled with bi-weekly applications of Garden Sulphur or Copper starting in mid-June.

PRUNING VINES

Though some vines may not need pruning, it can be essential for others to control growth. Most vines can be pruned when dormant (October-March) with some exceptions:



HERBACEOUS VINES

These vines (Hops, Sweet Pea) die back in winter and grow from ground level next spring - cut back to ground in late fall.

WOODY VINES

These vines will require pruning to remove dead/diseased growth, or to control size. This includes Honeysuckle, Virginia Creeper etc.



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Exceptions:

Grapes - should only be pruned once the vines have leafed out in spring; any earlier and vines may bleed excessive amounts of sap.

Clematis - As there are several different species of Clematis, there are several ways in which to prune:

Alpine and Big Petal Clematis

These bloom in spring; prune soon after blooming, NO LATER (if pruning later, you will remove the current season's blooms).

Hybrid and Species Clematis

Many Clematis books will refer to Pruning Classes (A, B, C etc). Since Clematis overwinter here in a different way than they would in warmer climates, we prune differently.

Here is how we prune Hybrid Clematis in Alberta:

Watch for new growth in spring. If growth emerges from old wood, cut above a new set of buds; if new growth is emerging from ground, cut old growth right back to soil level.

NOTE: This is why Hybrid Clematis are planted with the top of the root ball 6" below the soil surface. This places buds underground for insurance should the top growth all die back in winter.

Species Clematis, Texensis Clematis, Shrub Clematis

These varieties bloom only on current year's growth. Plants should be cut back in spring to two strong sets of buds on each stem as close to ground level as possible.



Prairie Traveller's Joy Russian Clematis

These are vigorous growers that will tolerate light trimming at any time. Their fast growth may require significant trimming back anytime between October and March to keep vines in order.



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