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
• Trumpet Vine

FOLIAGE VINES
• Bittersweet
• Dutchmen’s Pipe
• Grape
• Hops
• Kiwi
• Virginia Creeper

VINES FOR SHADE
• Clematis - Alpine
• Clematis - Big Petal
• Clematis - Prairie Traveller’s Joy
• Climbing Hydrangea
• Dutchman’s Pipe
• Virginia Creeper

PLANTING
• Prior to planting dig a deep, wide hole and if required add compost or Sea Soil 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 Serenade starting in mid-June.

PRUNING VINES
Though some vines may not need pruning, it can be essential for others to control growth.

HERBACEOUS VINES
These vines (Hops) 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 Kiwi, Bittersweet, Virginia Creeper etc. This can be done at any time.

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

FLOWERING VINES
Clematis - As there are several different species of Clematis, there are different ways to prune.
Alpine and Big Petal Clematis
These bloom in spring on old wood; prune soon after blooming, NO LATER (if pruning later, you will remove the next season’s blooms).

Hybrid 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
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.

Honeysuckle
These vigorous growers will only require pruning to remove dead/diseased wood. This can be done after blooming in late spring.