



# CLEMATIS

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The queen of vines lends beauty and grace to any style of garden. It will grow on fences, trellises or even through existing trees and shrubs for an unexpected splash of color. Colors include purple, blue, yellow, red, white and pink. Some plants have showy stamens, fuzzy seedpods, or bars of color on their petals. Blooms may be single or double. Pruning methods depend upon bloom time and the separate groups are described in the Pruning section.

Name	Color	Flower Size (")	Bloom Time	Height (')	Pruning Method
Asao	Dark rose pink, white bar	4-5	May-June	6-8	2
Avant-Garde	Red with pink central pom-pom	3	July-September	8-10	3
Bee's Jubilee	Light pink, carmine bar	6-8	May-June, September	6-8	2
Belle of Woking	Light blue, double	4-6	May-June, September	6-8	2
Blue Light	Light blue, double	5	May-June, September	6-8	2
Claire de Lune	White tinted with lilac, darker at edges	6	June-July, September	8-10	2
Comtesse de Bouchaud	Rose pink, cream anthers	4-6	July-August	6-8	3
Elsa Spath	Dark blue to mauve blue, red anthers	6-7	May-June, September	8-10	2
Ernest Markham	Reddish pink	4-6	June, September	10	3
Fireworks	Blue-purple, red bar	8	May-June, September	8-10	2
General Sikorski	Dark lavender, cream stamens	6-8	June, September	8-12	2
Gillian Blades	White with ruffled edges, gold anthers	7-9	May-June, September	6-8	2
Guernsey Cream	Creamy yellow	5	May-June, August	8	2
Hagley Hybrid	Shell pink	4-6	June-September	6-8	3
Henryi	Creamy white, purple anthers	6-8	June-September	8-10	2
Jackmanii	Dark purple	4-6	June-August	8-10	3
Josephine	Mauve pink, double, deeper pink bar	6	May-June, September	8-10	2
Miss Bateman	White, pastel green bar	5-8	May-June, September	8-10	2
Mrs. N. Thompson	Violet purple, bright red bar	5-8	May-June, September	6-8	2
Multi Blue	Blue, double	4-6	May-June, September	6-8	2
Nelly Moser	Mauve pink, carmine red bar	7-8	May-June, September	6-10	1
Niobe	Dark ruby, yellow stamens	4-6	June-July	8-10	2
Pink Champagne	Purple-red, paler mauve bar	6-8	May-June, September	6-8	2
Pink Fantasy	Shell pink with deep pink bar	4-6	June-September	6-8	3
Ramona	Lavender blue	6-8	June-September	8-10	1
Rhapsody	Sapphire blue	5-7	June -September	8-10	3
Rouge Cardinal	Crimson red	6-8	June-July	6-8	3
Summer Fireworks	Red, white & blue 3 cultivar blend	7-8	May-June, September	8-12	2
The President	Dark violet blue, red-purple anthers	4-6	June-September	8-10	1
Vino	Purple-red, yellow anthers	6-7	May-August	6-10	2
Vyvyan Pennell	Mauve purple to lavender blue	6-8	June-August	8-10	2

Name	Color	Flower Size (")	Bloom Time	Height (')	Pruning Method
<b>COMPACT VARIETIES FOR CONTAINERS AND SMALL SPACES</b>					
Alionushka (non-climber)	Mauve pink, nodding	2-3	June-September	4-5	3
Anna Louise	Violet, red-purple bar	6	May-June, September	6-8	2
Cezanne	Lavender blue, yellow center	8	May-June, September	3-4	2
Cherokee	Dusky pink, darker bar, red anthers	3	May-June, September	3-4	2
Chevalier	Purple to medium blue	4-5	May-September	6	2
Diamantina	Blue-purple, pom-pom	4-6	May-June, September	6-8	2
Diana's Delight	Dark blue to lavender blue	4-6	May-June, September	4-6	2
Franziska Maria	Blue, double	5-8	June-September	4-6	2
Hyde Hall	White tinted with pink	5-8	May-June	6	2
Reflections	Lilac blue, semi-double, red anthers	6	June-September	6	3
Sapphire Indigo	Dark purple	4	June-September	3-4	3
Toki	Pure White	6	May-June	4-6	2
<b>SPECIES AND CULTIVARS</b>					
<i>C. alpina</i>					
Constance	Deep pink, bell-shaped, nodding	3-4	April-May	8-10	1
Pamela Jackman	Deep blue, bell-shaped, nodding	2	April-May	6-12	1
Stolwisk Gold	Blue, bell-shaped, nodding	2	April-May	8-10	1
<i>C. texensis</i>					
Duchess of Albany	Two toned pink, tulip-shaped	3	July-September	8-10	3
Gravetye Beauty	Dark lipstick red, tulip-shaped	4	July-September	6-8	3
Princess Diana	Rich pink, tulip-shaped	2	July- September	6-8	3
<i>C. viticella</i>					
Betty Corning	Lavender blue, bell-shaped	3-4	July-September	8-10	3
Blue Angel	Sky blue, yellow-green stamens	4-6	July-September	10-12	3
Carmencita	Dark red, nodding	2-5	July-September	10-12	3
Etoile Violette	Violet, cream stamens	2-3	July-September	10-12	3
Huldine	Pearly white with traces of mauve	4	July-September	12	3
Madame Julia Correvon	Wine red	3-4	July-September	6-8	3
Polish Spirit	Deep violet	3-4	June-September	10	3
Prince Charles	Pastel blue	4	July-September	6-8	3
Purpurea Plena Elegans	Red-purple, double, star-shaped	3-4	July-September	10-12	3
Venosa Violacea	Purple, white bar	4	July-September	8-10	3
Other species					
<i>C. macropetala</i> 'Blue Bird'	Violet blue, double, nodding	1-2	May-June	6-8	1
<i>C. tangutica</i>	Yellow, bell-shaped, fuzzy seed pods	1-2	July-August	18-20	2
<i>C. terniflora</i> Sweet Autumn Clematis	White, fragrant	1-1½	August-September	10-30	3
<i>C. x triternata</i> 'Rubromarginata'	White with rosy lilac margins, star-shaped, fragrant	2	July-September	10-12	3

## SITE CONDITIONS

Most clematis require at least four hours of sun daily. Many of the large, brightly colored hybrids of purple, pink, blue and mauve fade badly in full sun. A bright, but lightly shaded area or an eastern exposure is optimal. Although they prefer a sunny site, a cool root environment will encourage the best performance. A companion planting or mulch application can help keep the roots cool and moist. Be careful not to apply mulch right up to the base of the plant to avoid compacting the soil over the root system. Clematis are adaptable to many types of soils but prefer a rich, moist, well-drained soil. Avoid areas that are waterlogged or that contain pure sand or clay.

## SUPPORT

Clematis is a twining vine that requires a support (trellis, wire fence) with narrow openings to permit the tendrils to encircle the structure. A large wooden trellis is a very good support, but it is recommended that the vines be tied loosely in place to ensure a good start upward. When placing clematis on a lamppost, surround the lamppost with poultry wire to provide the tendrils some type of support to grasp. The most natural method of support is to imitate nature and train clematis to grow up and over a small tree or larger shrub.

## PLANTING

Clematis will perform best if proper care is taken to prepare the soil at the time of planting. Dig the planting hole 18" deep and wide and about 2 to 3 feet from the base of the trellis. The stems can be trained by gently guiding them through the trellis later. Mix 2 parts of backfill with 1 part organic compost. Mix in 2 handfuls of bone meal (phosphorus for root development). Before placing the plant in the hole, remove the bottommost few pairs of leaves, and spread out any entangled roots. Place the plant in the hole with the crown of the plant positioned 1-2" below the soil surface, covering the bottommost pair of buds, to stimulate stem rooting, and provide reserve buds should the top of the plant sustain damage. Fill the hole with the prepared backfill, to the level of the surrounding grade. Mulching is recommended to ensure beneficial growing conditions. Once established, the plant will begin to grow. As a rule, the first year it sleeps, the second year it creeps and the third year it leaps.

## PRUNING

Newly planted clematis will benefit from a post-flowering pruning to 12" in height in order to encourage a strong framework. Make your pruning cut just above a bud or leaf. As new shoots grow, attach them horizontally to the support. Train the shoots that develop from the horizontal stems upward. The result will be a fuller plant with increased flowers the next year. All clematis do not have the same pruning requirements. They differ among the three clematis groups (refer to last column of chart). The following is a detailed description of each pruning method.

**GROUP 1 Spring flowering:** This group **flowers from buds that set last season**. Pruning is necessary only if the plant has overgrown its trellis or space is limited. Therefore, any pruning should be performed immediately after blooms fade, because bud formation begins for next season within a month after flowering. Avoid pruning out next year's blooms with timely pruning, or no pruning at all.

**GROUP 2 Mid-season and some early flowering:** This group flowers on current season growth that develops from "old wood". Generally, these are the **large-flowered hybrids**. This group benefits from pruning out spindly or dead shoots and pruning to the uppermost, fat green buds on each remaining shoot in late winter. Older over-grown plants benefit from a hard pruning to 12" from the ground and training as a new plant. Guernsey Cream and Nelly Moser are examples of clematis that benefit from revitalization.

**GROUP 3 Late-season flowering:** This group generally **flowers after June**. Blooms occur on current season's growth. Pruning consists of cutting back to about 12" from the ground just above the healthiest pair of buds in late winter or early spring. Jackmanii, Sweet Autumn and Compesse de Bouchaud are examples of late season varieties.

## MAINTENANCE

Once clematis is established, it benefits from spring feeding. Caution should be taken against applying high nitrogen fertilization that may encourage lush growth or fungal diseases but discourage bloom. It is best to use natural organic products such as dried blood, fishmeal and either bonemeal or superphosphate. A granular fertilizer such as Espoma Flower Tone should only be applied after the plant is well watered.

## PESTS

Leaf-feeding insects, such as the earwigs, may be a problem. These insects attack the leaves and flowers at night. Insects may either be tolerated or treated with a mild insecticide. If you decide to treat a persistent earwig problem, spray the whole plant in the evening and repeat at regular intervals.

## DISEASES

While few diseases affect clematis, the most common are mildew and clematis wilt. Mildew may occur on clematis because of a wet season, high humidity or some site conditions. As a preventative, thin out old or weak stems for better air circulation and keep evenly moist throughout the season. Clematis wilt may occur on one or all of the stems. Although wilt may seldom kill a plant, it may cause the clematis to suddenly collapse and turn brown, usually when the plant is ready to flower and the humidity level is high. The following course of action is recommended:

1. Prune out the affected stems, sterilizing pruners with alcohol after each cut.
2. Spray the affected plant, including the lower branches and surrounding soil with a systemic fungicide (Immunox) to treat and possibly prevent further symptoms.
3. Repeat the application regularly according to package instructions. If the plant has been planted correctly, the buried buds should sprout new growth.

**Clematis Flower Color and Bloom Season**

Flower Color	Early to Mid-Season Bloom (May-June)	Late-Season Bloom (July-September)	Continuous Bloom
Blue to Mauve	Belle of Woking Blue Light Cezanne Diamantina Diana's Delight Elsa Spath Multi-Blue <i>C. alp.</i> 'Pamela Jackman' <i>C. alp.</i> 'Stolwisk Gold'	Blue Angel Prince Charles Reflections Rhapsody Vyvyan Pennell <i>C. vit.</i> 'Betty Corning'	Ramona The President <i>C. macro.</i> 'Blue Bird'
Pink	Nelly Moser	Alionushka Pink Fantasy <i>C. tex.</i> 'Duchess of Albany'	
Rose Pink	Asao Bee's Jubilee Cherokee Ernest Markham Josephine <i>C. alp.</i> 'Constance'	Comtesse de Bouchaud <i>C. tex.</i> 'Princess Diana'	Hagley Hybrid
Purple to Red/Purple	Fireworks Mrs. N. Thompson Pink Champagne Vino	Anna Louise Franziska Maria General Sikorski Jackmanii <i>C. vit.</i> 'Purpurea Plena Elegans' <i>C. vit.</i> 'Venosa Violacea' <i>C. vit.</i> 'Etoile Violette'	Chevalier Sapphire Indigo <i>C. vit.</i> 'Polish Spirit'
Wine Red	Niobe Rouge Cardinal	Avante-Garde <i>C. vit.</i> 'Carmencita' <i>C. vit.</i> 'Madame Julia Correvon'	<i>C. tex.</i> 'Gravetye Beauty'
White	Gillian Blades Hyde Hall Miss Bateman Toki	Claire de Lune Huldine Sweet Autumn <i>C. tri.x</i> 'Rubromarginata'	Henryi
Yellow	Guernsey Cream	<i>C. tangutica</i>	