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# Climbing Plants

## Annual Vines

**C001 Bell Vine, Purple** 🍷  
*Rhodochiton atrosanguineus* Purple Rain  
Long, tubular dark purple flowers hang like earrings from rosy purple cups. Heart-shaped green leaves. Beautiful and vigorous in a sunny location. Climbs by twining. 10'h ○●🌱 \$4.00—3.5" pot

**Black-Eyed Susan Vine**

*Thunbergia alata*  
Charming trailing or twining vine. Flowers have flat, open faces. ○●🌱



\$4.00—3.5" pot:

**C002 Sunny Susie Orange** 🍷—

Orange 1.5" flowers with a black eye. 4–5'h

\$6.00—5.25" pot:

**C003 Blushing Susie** 🌱—Shades of red, pink, peach, apricot, and ivory. 5'h

**C004 Sunny Susy Brownie** 🍷—Not brown at all, it's a dark orangish red with a much darker eye. The more sun, the deeper the color. In spring and in less sun, it will be pale orange. Also known as Arizona Brownie. 5–8'h

\$7.00—5.25" pot:

**C005 Tangerine Slice A-Peel** 🍷—Cheerful pinwheels of reddish orange petals whose sides are broadly edged with yellow. 5–8'h

**C006 Cardinal Climber**

*Ipomoea x multifida*

Ferny leaves with scarlet red, mini-morning glory flowers in midsummer. Great for hummingbirds and hard to find as plants because they get so tangled. Twines. 10'h ○●🌱☉ \$3.50—seed packets

**C007 Cup and Saucer Vine** 🍷  
*Cobaea scandens*

Bell-shaped, honey-scented 2" flowers that change from green to lovely violet. If planted in a sheltered spot, the flowers continue after early frosts. Graceful climber that grows well in a container. Climbs by tendrils. 25'h ○● \$3.00—3.5" pot

**C008 Firecracker Vine** 🍷

*Mina lobata* Exotic Love

Sprays of lined-up 1" flowers that emerge red, then change to orange, yellow, and finally cream. All colors are out at once. In full sun, one plant can easily produce several hundred arching sprays of aligned flowers in a harmonious color combination, August until frost. Twining; more restrained in part shade. Also known as Spanish flag. 20'h ○●🌱☉ \$3.00—3.5" pot

**C009 Hyacinth Bean**

*Dolichos lablab* Ruby Moon

Fragrant, wisteria-like rose-purple flowers in loose clusters midsummer through fall. Elegant, heart-shaped purple-tinged leaves and glossy magenta seed pods in fall are a bonus. Vigorous, fast-growing, twining climber that needs a strong trellis. Grown as food in tropical areas, the young shoots, immature pods, and flowers are edible, but dried pods and seeds can cause upset stomach without special treatment in cooking. 10–20'h ○🌱☉☉ \$6.00—seed packets

**C010 Moonflower, Climbing**

*Ipomoea noctiflora* alba

White 5–6" trumpets unfurl as evening approaches, releasing a lovely fragrance. The flowers gently spiral closed with the rising sun. Vigorous twining climber. Nectar plant for sphinx moths. 10–30'h ○🌱☉☉ \$3.50—seed packets

**C011 Passion Flower, Blue** 🍷  
*Passiflora caerulea*

Outlandish blue and white flowers late summer through fall. Can be grown in a large container and allowed to spend winter dormant in a frost-free basement. Prefers well-drained soil and plenty of sun. Climbs by tendrils. 15'h ○🌱 \$3.00—3.5" pot

**Runner Beans** *Phaseolus coccineus*

If grown for the showy sprays of bright flowers, keep the beans picked to encourage flowers. Pods filled with large 1" beans that are delicious eaten as shell beans or dried. Flowers and very young bean pods are also edible. Vigorous twining stems that need strong support. Native to the mountains of Mexico and Central America, they produce more pods in cooler weather. 8–10'h ○🌱☉☉☉☉

\$3.50—seed packets:

**C012 Painted Lady Improved**—Sprays of bicolor red and pale pink flowers, tan and black speckled beans. Tolerates heat better than other runner beans. Heirloom variety from the early 1800s. 55–68 days to bloom, 110 days for dry beans.

**C013 Scarlet**—Traditional variety with brilliant red flowers and 8" pods containing burgundy and black speckled beans. An heirloom listed in "The Gardener's Dictionary" by English botanist Philip Miller in 1735. 65 days to bloom, up to 120 days for dry beans.

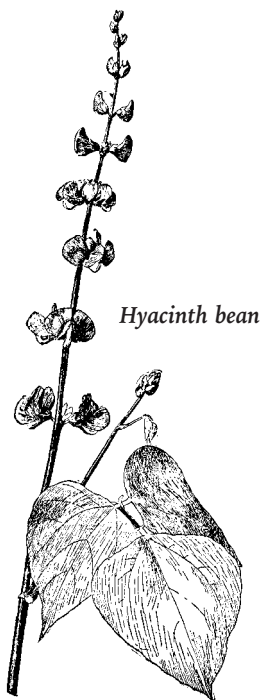
**C014 Snapdragon, Climbing** 🍷🌱🌱

*Asarina* Joan Lorraine

White-throated purple-blue 2" trumpet flowers. May politely self-seed. Blooms all summer. Twining. 6–8'h ○●🌱 \$4.00—3.5" pot

**Key**

- Full sun
- Part sun/part shade
- Shade
- 🍷 Attractive to bees
- 🌱 Audubon-endorsed
- 🦋 Butterfly-friendly
- 🐦 Hummingbird-friendly
- 🍷 Attractive foliage
- 🍷 Culinary
- 🍷 Edible flowers
- 🍷 Ground cover
- 🍷 Houseplant
- 🍷 Medicinal
- ☑ Minnesota native
- 🌱 Rock garden
- 🌱 Cold-sensitive: keep above 40°F
- ☉ Toxic to humans
- 🍷 Saturday restock



Hyacinth bean

## Perennial Vines

**C015 Bleeding Heart, Climbing**

*Adlumia fungosa*

Pearly pink spurred blossoms. Biennial vine for shade that climbs by leaf tendrils. Native to Appalachia and the north shore of Lake Superior in Minnesota. Horticultural source. 6–10'h ○●●☑ \$3.00—2.5" pot

**Clematis** see page 44

**Honeysuckle, Climbing**

*Lonicera*

A vigorous grower with tubular flowers, popular with hummingbirds and nectar-seeking moths. Good for fences or trellises. Twining. ○🌱🌱☉

\$10.00—1 quart pot:

**C051 Blanche Sandman** *L. sempervirens*—Deep rose flowers sporadically May–frost. Orange-red berries, which many birds relish. Blue-green foliage. Needs at least a half-day of sun for best blooming. A native species as nearby as Iowa. 12'h

**C052 John Clayton** *L. sempervirens*—Discovered by a member of the Virginia Native Plant Society. Lovely yellow flowers that are slightly fragrant. 10–20'h

**C053 Major Wheeler** *L. sempervirens*—Coral-red flowers bloom profusely from late spring into fall. Birds enjoy the red berries. A mildew-resistant, noninvasive selection. 6–10'h 🌱

\$12.00—5.25" pot:

**C054 Scentsation** *L. periclymenum*—Fragrant yellow and cream flowers bloom heavily from mid-spring to mid-fall and are followed by red berries in fall. 10–15'h

\$13.00—1 gal. pot:

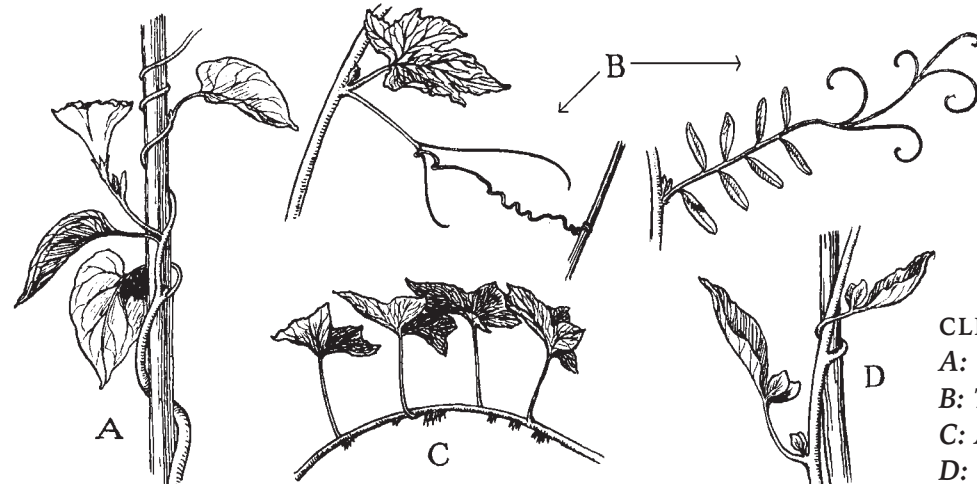
**C055 Dropmore Scarlet** *L. x brownii*—Coral-scarlet summer flowers attract orioles. Bred in Manitoba. \*\*\*\* 12'h

**Hops** *Humulus lupulus*

This fast-growing vine has maple-like leaves. Pine-scented greenish flowers resembling cones are attractive to butterflies. The young shoots are edible like asparagus. Dried or fresh, the flowers are also a key ingredient in beer brewing. Dies back to the ground each winter. Strong spreader from the roots; toxic to dogs. Twining. ○●🌱☉☉

\$8.00—3" deep pot:

**C056 Cascade**—Aroma-type hops with moderate bitterness, often used in West Coast ales. Considered the most popular hops in North America. 20'h by 10'w



**CLIMBING KEY—**  
A: Twining  
B: Tendrils and leaf tendrils  
C: Aerial rootlets  
D: Twining leaves

**Hops continued**

\$8.00—3" deep pot (continued):

**C057 Nugget**—A great bittering hop with a heavy herbal aroma. Gold leaves. 25'h

**C058 Willamette**—Fruity and floral. Great for American pale and brown ales, and English-style ales. 15–25'h

**C059 Hydrangea Vine, Japanese**

*Schizophragma hydrangeoides* Rose Sensation

Lacy flower clusters in late spring to midsummer, shading white to pink. The plant (whose listed height may be optimistic in Minnesota) can be cut back in late winter to control the ultimate size. Needs a thick mulch around the root zone for winter protection. Vigorous vine that clings by aerial rootlets. 40–50'h ○🌱 \$14.00—5.25" pot

**C060 Hydrangea, Climbing**

*Hydrangea petiolaris*

Clusters of fragrant flowers with showy white bracts (petal-like leaves). Early summer bloom. Very slow to establish; worth the wait. Climbs and clings by aerial rootlets. From Japan. 30'h ○●☉ \$9.00—1 quart pot

**C061 Ivy, Boston** *Parthenocissus tricuspidata*

Originally from Japan, not Boston. Brilliant orange color in fall. Berries favored by birds. This dense, clinging vine put the ivy in Ivy League. Climbs by adhesive pads. 70'h ○● \$3.00—2.5" pot

**C062 Sweet Pea, Everlasting** 🍷

*Lathyrus latifolius* Pearl Mix

Pink, red, or white flowers with winged stems. Plant in a protected area. Climbs by tendrils. 6'h ○●☉ \$3.00—2.5" pot

**Trumpet Creeper** *Campsis radicans*

Large trumpets in August and September. Excellent for attracting hummingbirds, good for butterflies. Vigorous vine with glossy, serrated leaves. May die back to the ground in severe winters, but regrows from the ground. Climbs by aerial roots. Not for small spaces. Not recommended to grow up the side of a house or garage because it can grow through building materials. 30'h ○🌱☉☉ \$3.00—2.5" pot:

**C063 Orange** 🍷

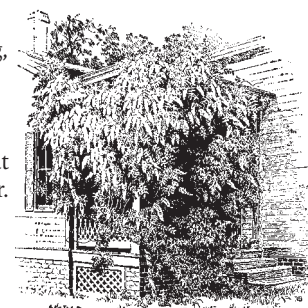
\$8.00—1 quart pot:

**C064 Red Sunset**—Red flowers with an orange throat.

**C065 Wisteria**

*Wisteria macrostachya* Blue Moon

Light bluish lavender flowers dependably rebloom up to three times a year when planted in full sun. Blooms as a two-year-old plant. Developed by Harvey and Brigitte Buchite from a wedding present seedling of 'Betty Mathews' (now also sold as First Editions Summer Cascade). Locally selected to do well in our climate, their original plant is now 30 years old. Hardy to -40°F. Charming, fragrant flowers in long, hanging clusters beginning in May or early June, followed by fruit pods that remain throughout winter. Grow only on a strong arbor or pergola. Rapid grower. Twining. 15–30'h by 4–8'w ○●☉ \$31.00—2 gal. pot



Wisteria

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# Climbing Plants

## *Clematis clematis* ○ ☹

Showy flowers in a range of colors and shapes. Best in full sun with the roots protected from the hottest midday rays. Those that tolerate a bit more shade have been marked with ☹. Climbs by twining leaves that grab something less than a half-inch in diameter. Great scrambling through shrubs or other supports, or even as a ground cover.

All clematis are toxic to people and pets. Deer-resistant.

*“If it blooms before June, don’t prune.”*

### Pruning Clematis

It may seem intimidating, but pruning the various types of clematis is mostly a matter of common sense. One bit of vintage clematis pruning advice is “If it blooms before June, don’t prune” (until after it blooms).

Pruning groups include the early-blooming varieties (Group 1), the repeat bloomers (Group 2) and the vines that usually bloom in summer or later (Group 3).

#### GROUP 1

Blooms in spring on last year’s growth. After blooming, prune lightly to shape vine if needed.

#### GROUP 2

Repeat bloomers, first blooming on last year’s growth, then reblooming on new growth. If needed, lightly trim in early spring when buds swell. After the first bloom, again lightly prune to increase later flowers.

#### GROUP 3

Blooms in summer or later, on new growth. Prune severely in early spring when new buds begin to swell, cutting stems back to 12–14” from the base of the vine to produce good growth and encourage abundant blooming.

\$4.00—2.5” pot:

C016 **Sweet Autumn** *C. terniflora*—Four-petaled white 1–2” flowers in clusters. Hardy, vigorous, and easy to grow; very fragrant, August–September. Seldom needs pruning, but when desired, prune in early spring when the buds begin to swell. Syn. *C. paniculata*. Group 3. \*\*\*\* 15–20’h

\$4.00—3.5” pot:

C017 **Virgin’s Bower** *C. virginiana*—Vigorous native vine with festoons of small white flowers in summer. Suitable as a cut flower, with interesting seed heads. Good to ramble over slopes, it can spread aggressively by roots and self-seeding. Can be pruned any time; treat as Group 3 for a bushier plant, or don’t prune and allow it to ramble. Seed from Juneau County, Wis. 12–20’h ○☹☹☹

\$14.00—5.25” pot:

C018 **Sweet Summer Love**—Cranberry-purple, cherry-vanilla-scented flowers will bloom more than a month before its cousin Sweet Autumn and keep blooming. Group 3. 10–15’h

C019 **Viva Polonia**—A thin white star highlights the center of the large red flowers. Heavy bloomer in early summer, repeats in late summer. Named for the colors of Poland’s flag. Group 2. 4–6’h

\$18.00—1 gal. pot:

C020 **Blue Bird** *C. macropetala*—Semi-double, small, slate-blue flowers with creamy-white stamens. Free-flowering in May and June with a good sprinkling of repeat bloom throughout the summer. Group 1. 16’h

C021 **Blue Explosion** **NEW**—Prolific rebloomer. First flush of flowers in May and June are 5” blue semi-doubles with pink at the tips of the petals. Single lavender flowers bloom July–September. Group 2. 7–9’h

C022 **Boulevard Acropolis**—Magenta 3–4” flowers with spidery pale yellow centers. The compact, vigorous Boulevard Collection clematis from England bloom and rebloom profusely with flowers all the way to the ground June–September. Deadheading and feeding promote rebloom. Group 3. 3–4’h

C023 **Boulevard Ines**—Lavender 4–6” flowers are star-shaped with cherry red central bars on the petals. Group 3. 3–4’h ○☹

C024 **Boulevard Nubia**—Dark red 5–6” flowers with purplish red centers. Group 3. 4’h ○☹

C025 **Boulevard Parisienne** **NEW**—Light blue-violet 5–6” flowers with frilly-edged petals and red stamens. Group 3. 3–4’h by 1–2’w

C026 **Boulevard Sarah Elizabeth** **NEW**—Cotton candy pink 4–6” flowers with frilly-edged petals and burgundy stamens. Group 3. 4–6’h by 2–3’w

C027 **Boulevard Tekla** **NEW**—Candy apple red 4–6” flowers whose pointed petals have a light pink midrib. Group 3. 5–7’h by 2’w

C028 **Boulevard Zara** **NEW**—Light blue 3–4” flowers with pleated center rib and light yellow center. Flowers really pop when planted against a dark background or trailing through a dark-leaved plant. Group 2. 3–4’h by 1–2’w

C029 **Cardinal Wyszynski** *C.*—Glow with 6–8” deep purplish red flowers from July–September. Vigorous. Group 2. 8–10’h



Sweet Autumn clematis

\$18.00—1 gal. pot (continued):

C030 **Diamantina**—Deep violet-blue 4–6” double flowers with silver-green central petals when they first open. Pompom flowers can last up to a month. Reblooms in late summer to early fall. Excellent cut flower. Group 2. 6–8’h

C031 **Diana’s Delight**—Shades of lavender-blue with creamy centers. Blooms May–June and September. Group 2. 4–6’h ○☹

C032 **Duchess of Edinburgh**—White 4–6” double flowers with soft yellow anthers. Blooms May–June and again in September. Group 2. 8’h

C033 **Etoile Rose** *C. texensis*—Vigorous vine, covered mid- to late summer with showy, urn-shaped cerise pink flowers. Group 3. 8–10’h

C034 **Golden** *C. tangutica*—Lantern-shaped 1.5” bright yellow flowers in midsummer followed by attractive seed heads. Vigorous. Group 3. 12–16’h

C035 **Gravetye Beauty** *C. texensis*—Introduced in the early 1900s, this vigorous favorite has showy, tulip-like red flowers in late summer. Pronounced “Grave-Tie,” named for the home of Victorian English gardener William Robinson who influenced the 20th-century fashion for naturalistic gardens. Group 3. 8–12’h

C036 **Guernsey Cream**—Creamy white 4–6” flowers with yellow centers. Blooms in early summer with a second flush of bloom in late summer. Tolerates some shade. Reliable. Group 2. 6–8’h

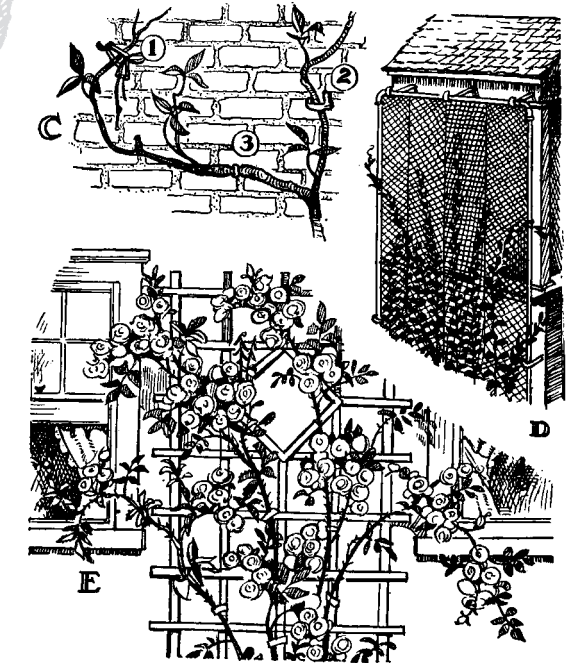
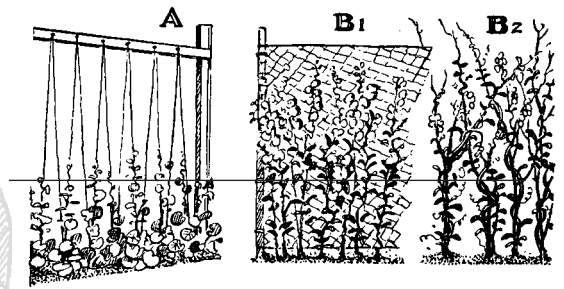
C037 **H.F. Young**—A stalwart clematis with large Wedgwood blue flowers. One of the best blue clematis. Popular because it blooms in late spring and again in mid-late summer. Group 2. 6–8’h

C038 **Huldine**—Blooms in July from new growth and continues through October with sparkling white flowers accented in yellow. Group 3. 12–20’h

C039 **Jackmanii Superba** *C. viticella*—Velvety 5” purple flowers in abundance through summer. Beautiful, vigorous, hardy—it ticks all the boxes. This is an improved version of one of the most deservedly popular clematis. Group 3. 10–12’h

C040 **Nelly Moser**—Pale pink 6–8” flowers with a deep rose stripe on each of eight sepals and reddish brown stamens. Blooms May–June with a second, less prolific bloom in August and attractive seed heads in the fall. A reliable classic since 1897. Group 2. 6–10’h

C041 **Olympia**—Blue-purple 2–4” flowers that turn light blue, providing a range of colors on a single plant. Flowers emerge both from where the leaves meet the stems and at the end of the stems. Blooms in summer and then again in fall. Group 3. 3–4’h



Some of the classic supports for climbing plants.

\$18.00—1 gal. pot (continued):

C042 **Piilu**—Heavy-blooming, shorter vine with many pinkish lavender flowers. A repeat bloomer, the early flowers are double or semi-double, the late flowers are single. Group 2. 4–6’h

C043 **Pink Champagne**—Deep pink 6–8” flowers with lighter pink-purple midribs. Yellow tufted center. Blooms late spring to early summer and again late summer to early fall. Group 2. 6–8’h by 3–4’w

C044 **Polish Spirit** *C. viticella*—Queen of the Vines, one of the most prolific blooming of clematis. Masses of rich violet-blue 2–4” flowers. Excellent for use along fences or on a trellis. Strong stems make good cut flowers. Mulch heavily around the roots. Group 3. 15’h

C045 **Princess Diana** *C. texensis*—Abundant raspberry-pink flowers with wide, lighter margins. The four 2” petals are curled outward at their pointed tips. Because the trumpet-shaped flowers face up, this vine can be used as an unusual ground cover. Blooms all summer and fall. Group 3. 6–10’h ☹

C046 **Roguchi** *C. integrifolia x durandii*—Exquisite nodding bells in the deepest shade of inky blue from summer until fall. Glossy seedheads in the later fall garden. Group 3. \*\*\*\* 8’h

C047 **Rouge Cardinal** **NEW**—Velvety 4–6” deep crimson flowers with lighter red highlights and cream stamens. Blooms summer into fall. Group 3. 8–12’h by 3–4’w ○☹

C048 **Stolwijk Gold** *C. alpina*—Superimposed against a dark background, this yellow-leaved clematis offers beguiling contrast. Nodding, bell-shaped blue 2” flowers appear in May, changing to fluffy silver seed heads for fall interest. Group 1. 6–8’h

C049 **Ville de Lyon**—Cherry red 4–6” flowers with a creamy yellow center bloom most of the summer. Very floriferous. Group 2. 10–12’h by 2–3’w ○☹

C050 **Warsaw Nike**—Abundant burgundy 5” blossoms early to midsummer, again in fall. From renowned breeder Brother Stefan Franczak of Poland. Group 2. 8–12’h ○☹

See also CLEMATIS, BUSH, and CLEMATIS, MONGOLIAN, page 32

## The Mysteries of Sun, Part Sun, Shade

Our plant listings give the light conditions needed by each plant using just three symbols: sun, part sun, and shade. Sometimes a special requirement will be noted in the description. Be aware that there is no absolute definition of these terms and that your plants and the light in various areas of your yard are things to learn about from experience.

Each of the three symbols can mean any of the following.

### Sun ○

**Full sun** = direct sun from dawn to sunset

**Sun** = six or more hours of direct sun (some sun plants actually appreciate afternoon shade)

**Light shade** = direct sun all day except two to three hours at midday

**Open or high shade** = lots of filtered light reaches the plant through tall trees

### Part sun/part shade ○

**Part sun** = four to six hours of direct sun, preferably midday and afternoon sun

**Half shade** = a total of four to five hours of shade with periods of sun and periods of shade. It is more direct sun than many shade plants can tolerate.

**Part shade** = some morning sun, but midday and afternoon shade

### Shade ●

**Shade** = less than four hours of direct sun

**Indirect sun or bright shade** = only reflected, indirect light all day, such as the north side of walls or fences; open to the sky, but no direct sun

**Full, dense, heavy, or deep shade** = little or no direct sun at any time, such as the shade under raised decks or large trees with dense foliage