



VINES

(Perennials, Annuals and Exotics)

Vines and twining climbers have many uses in the garden and can be used almost anywhere. They can form a tapestry on walls and fences, create a background for more colorful foreground shrubs and flowers, climb up posts or over pergolas and other trellis structures, create a windbreak, shade an area, or screen an unwanted view. Since they take up only a small amount of room at ground level, they can also add vertical interest in small, restricted areas. Vines are very colorful, both in flowering characteristics and in leaf coloring. Some provide fruits for our tables or for wildlife. Another less common use for vines is to grow them among other tall plants or trees that may lack their own visual interest. Keep in mind not to use vines that are more vigorous than the host plant so as not to overtake it. Some vines can also be successfully grown in containers, especially those that are not hardy and need to be stored inside over the winter.

There are two different ways that vines cling to structures. Some vines climb by twining onto a trellis or wire support with grasping tendrils. Other vines have aerial rootlets that cling to rough walls and tree trunks.

Perennial, annual and exotic vines suitable for Inland Northwest climates are listed below:

PERENNIAL VINES AND TWINING CLIMBERS

Akebia quinata (Five leaf akebia) is a twining climber, semi-evergreen in milder winters, has vanilla-scented purple flowers in spring, then purplish fruits. Grows to 30' or more in sun and well-drained soil.

Actinidia deliciosa (Kiwi) is a deciduous climber, with brown skinned berries with green pulp, harvest in late fall. They grow up to 28' tall and prefer moist, warm conditions.

Actinidia kolomikta (Kolomikta actinidia) is a deciduous, twining climber, leaves are 3"-6" long with the upper portions often white and pink and the lower leaves green. Grows up to 12' tall, needs sun and well-drained soil.

Campsis radicans (Trumpet creeper) is an aerial rootlet clinging vine with orange flowers in late summer. It grows to 40', likes sun and well-drained soil.

Clematis sp. (Clematis varieties) is a deciduous twining climber, with cultivars available in many different flower colors and climbing heights. They like full sun and shaded roots.

Hedera helix (Ivy) evergreen rootlet clinging climbers, many different leaf textures and colors available, will tolerate shade, likes well-drained soils, and will grow to varied heights.

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Humulus sp. (Hop) is a fast-growing, deciduous climber with large, deeply lobed attractive leaves, grows in sun, with sufficient water, up to 25'.

Hydrangea anomala petiolaris (Climbing hydrangea) is a deciduous rootlet climber, with toothed leaves and lacy white flower caps in summer, up to 50', needs sun to part shade, and moist, not soggy, conditions. Very slow grower first three years.

Lonicera sempervirens (Coral honeysuckle) Twining climber with green saucer-like leaves, salmon to orange flowers, grows to 12', needs part shade and well-drained soil.

Parthenocissus tricuspidata (Boston ivy) a deciduous tendril climber, with gorgeous fall coloring, exceptional for covering large wall areas, grows to 70', needs partial shade, well-drained soil, and has blue berries.

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Virginia creeper) is a deciduous aerial rootlet climber, and can cover a whole building. Its five-lobed leaves turn red in fall.

Polygonum baldschuanicum (Fleece flower) Deciduous, twining climber, pink or white flowers in hanging panicles in summer and fall, grows to 40', needs sun, moist soils.

Vitis sp. (Grape) is a deciduous twining vine, producing various types of grape fruits, likes very hot, dry summers, full sun.

Wisteria sp. (Wisteria) is a deciduous, twining climber, with white or lavender fragrant flowers in racemes, grows to 30' needs sun, and well-drained soil. May not bloom for several years.

ANNUAL VINES AND TWINING CLIMBERS

Fabaceae (Scarlet runner bean) are very vigorous vines with bright scarlet flowers. Beans are edible when young or may be shelled out and cooked when mature.

Lathyrus odoratus (Sweet pea) are a vigorous tendril climber that looks like a pea plant, with very fragrant flowers during the summer and fall. It grows to 6', likes sun and well-drained soil.

Ipomoea sp. (Ivy-leafed morning-glory) is a twining climber, heart-shaped leaves, funnel shaped flowers in pink, red, purple, or blue in summer. Grows in sun and in well-drained soil.

Tropaeolum sp. (Nasturtium varieties) is a climber with blue-green leaves and yellow-orange flowers. It grows from 6'-10', likes sun and well-drained soil.

Thunbergia alata (Black-eyed Susan vine) is a fast-growing annual twining climber with toothed leaves and small orange-yellow flowers with brown centers. It blooms in early summer to early fall. It grows up to 10' in sun and well-drained soil.

EXOTIC TROPICAL VINES & TWINING CLIMBERS FOR CONTAINERS (over-winter indoors)

Hoya sp. (Wax plant) is an evergreen, twining root climber, with fragrant, star-shaped pink or white flowers in summer, growing to 15'. It likes partial shade and well-drained soil.

Mandevilla is an evergreen, twining vine with rose-colored flowers in early summer, grows to 10'. It is probably not as exuberant in a container.

Solanum jasminoides (Potato vine) twining vine, white flowers in clusters, blooms all summer.

Trachelospermum jasminoides (Star jasmine) is an evergreen twining climber, with very fragrant white flowers in summer. Grows up to 28,' and needs sun and well-drained soil.

Passiflora sp. (Passion flower) Fast-growing evergreen tendril climber, has white flowers with purple striations in summer, fruits are purple or yellow. It grows to 30' in sun and well-drained soil.
