

VINES

Recommended for New Hanover County Landscapes

Underlined plants are extremely drought-tolerant once established *Indicates a plant native to SE USA

DECIDUOUS VINES

Common Name	Botanical Name	Water Use Zone	Height	Flower Color/Time of Bloom	Climbing Type	Soil	Exposure
Climbing Aster*	<i>Aster carolinianus</i>	1,2	10'	Lavender-Pink/Fall	Scrambler	Moist to Well Drained	Sun to Lt. Shade
Fiveleaf Akebia	<i>Akebia quinata</i>	1,2,3	30'+	Purple/summer	Twining	Well Drained	Sun to Pt. Shade
Cross Vine*	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i> 'Tangerine Beauty'	1,2	30'+	Orange/Spring	Tendrils and Clinging	Moist to Well Drained	Sun to Lt. Shade
Large Flowered Clematis	<i>Clematis</i> hybrids	1,2	10'	Purple, pink, white/Spring	Tendrils	Well Drained	Sun to Pt. Shade
Climbing Hydrangea*	<i>Decumaria barbara</i>	1,2	20'	White/Summer	Clinging	Moist to Well Drained	Lt. Shade to Shade
Virginia Creeper*	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	1,2,3	30'+	Grown for foliage	Tendrils and Clinging	Moist to Well Drained	Sun to Shade
Boston Ivy	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	1,2,3	30'+	Grown for foliage	Tendrils and Clinging	Well Drained	Sun to Shade
Passionflower	<i>Passiflora x alato-caerulea</i> <i>Passiflora x</i> 'Incense'	1,2	10'+	Purple/Summer	Tendrils	Well Drained	Sun to Lt. Shade
Lady Banks' Rose	<i>Rosa banksiae</i> 'Lutea'	1,2,3	20'	Yellow/Spring	Scrambler	Well Drained	Sun to Lt. Shade
Climbing Rose	<i>Rosa species</i>	1,2	10'	Many colors/Spring	Sprambler	Well Drained	Sun to Lt. Shade
Japanese Hydrangea Vine	<i>Schizophragma hydrangeioides</i>	1,2	20'-30'	White/Summer	Clinging	Well Drained	Pt. Shade to Shade
American Wisteria*	<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	1,2,3	20'-30'	Lilac/Spring	Twining	Moist to Well Drained	Sun

EVERGREEN VINES

Common Name	Botanical Name	Water Use Zone	Height	Flower Color/Time of Bloom	Climbing Type	Soil	Exposure
Evergreen Clematis	<i>Clematis armandii</i>	1,2	20'	White/Spring	Tendrils	Well Drained	Sun to Pt. Shade
Climbing Fig	<i>Ficus pumila</i>	1,2	30'+	Grown for foliage	Clinging	Well Drained	Sun to Shade
<u>Carolina Jessamine*</u>	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	1,2,3	10'-20'	Yellow/Spring	Twining	Moist to Well Drained	Sun to Pt. Shade
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	1,2,3	50'+	Grown for foliage	Clinging	Well Drained	Sun to Shade
Coral Honeysuckle*	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	1,2,3	10'-20'	Orange-Red-Yellow/Spring	Twining	Moist to Well Drained	Sun to Pt. Shade
Goldflame Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera x heckrottii</i>	1,2	10'-20'	Pink/Spring	Twining	Moist to Well Drained	Sun to Lt. Shade
<u>Confederate Jasmine</u>	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	1,2,3	15'	White/Summer	Twining	Well Drained	Sun
Evergreen Wisteria	<i>Millettia reticulata</i>	1,2	10'+	Purple/Summer	Twining	Well Drained	Sun
Fatshedera	X <i>Fatshedera lizei</i>	1,2	8'	Grown for Foliage	Scrambler	Moist to Well Drained	Pt. Shade to Shade
Greenbriar	<i>Smilax laurifolia</i> <i>Smilax smallii</i>	1,2	15'+	Grown for Foliage	Scrambler	Moist to Well Drained	Sun to Shade

Climbing Type

Refers to the way a vine climbs and effects the type of support structure needed as follows:

- **Tendrils** – Tendrils are short curly stems that wrap around narrow structures like wire or bamboo. These vines need a support structure with small diameter elements and do very well on chain link fences or wires.
- **Clinging** – Clinging vines produce short root-like growths that act like adhesive pads. They easily climb trees, walls and wood fences with little assistance.
- **Twining** – Twining vines climb by wrapping their stems around and through their support structure. They grow well on lattice, chain link fence, or any structure they can weave through, but usually need a little help getting started.
- **Scrambler** – Scrambling vines produce long, supple stems that can be woven through the same type of support structures as twining vines. They generally need to be trained to climb up and through their support structure.

Native Plants*

A plant native to SE USA implies a plant endemic to the Southeastern portion of the United States, from Virginia to Eastern Texas.

Water Use Zones

Water Use Zones indicate the water needs of various plants and correspond to the following NCCE publications:

- *Water Wise Use in Landscaping*
http://www.bae.ncsu.edu/bae/programs/extension/publicat/wqwm/ag508_1.html
- *How to Plan and Design a Water Wise Use Landscape*
http://www.bae.ncsu.edu/bae/programs/extension/publicat/wqwm/ag508_2.html

Drought Tolerant Plants

Extremely drought tolerant plants are marked with an underline. When planted in their preferred soil type, these plants are able to withstand extended periods of drought, 4-6 weeks, without supplemental irrigation once established. Most trees and shrubs take two to three seasons to become fully established. Perennials, grasses and groundcovers usually require one to two seasons to become established.

Mature Size

Mature sizes of all plants are given as height x width, though many may take several years to reach these dimensions. Mature size can vary depending on growing conditions.

Exposure

Exposure refers to the amount of sunlight a site receives as follows:

- **Full sun** indicates a site that receives at least 8hrs of direct sun each day.
- **Light Shade** indicates a site that is shaded less than half of the day by a light high shade such as that cast by pine trees.
- **Part Shade** indicates a site that is shaded for half the day by a dense shade such as that cast by buildings or shade trees.
- **Full Shade** indicates a site that is in shade all day.

Soil

Soil refers to soil condition at the site as follows:

- **Wet** indicates a site that stays moist most of the time and receives periodic flooding.
- **Moist** indicates a site that is moist most of the time with brief (less than 12hrs) periods of standing water.
- **Well Drained** indicates a site where water drains from the surface and rarely stands.
- **Xeric** indicates a site that is extremely dry and sandy with very little ability to hold water.

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