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## CLEMATIS



The Clematis is a vining perennial (i.e. comes up every year) that with proper care will provide your yard with a brilliant show of color. Clematis can be used in a variety of ways. They can be trained to grow on all types of fences, even stone walls if given something to twine around. They can be trained to grow up a tree trunk or over tree stumps and rock piles. They can even beautify utility poles or screen unwanted views. They combine well with shrubs and perennials and look lovely with climbing roses. Clematis can also be grown through shrubs and make a great groundcover. Some of the shorter varieties can be grown in a large container on a trellis or other support. There are also some species called bush clematis that do not twine. Provided with something to lean on, these types are great additions to the perennial garden.

Many people believe that clematis are hard to grow - this isn't true. If you know a few simple facts about clematis they are relatively easy to grow.

Clematis require a site that will receive at least one half day of direct sunlight. This helps in bud and bloom production and in lowering the susceptibility of crown rot. Young clematis are extremely susceptible to crown rot (a fungus disease) which can usually be prevented by planting in well drained soil amended with organic matter such as compost or peat moss. The plants are also very sensitive to any root disturbances. These may include animals digging around the roots, growing in a low spot where water may collect, or any other type of soil disturbance.

When planting clematis, loosen the soil to a depth of at least 1 foot, 2 feet if possible. Work in peat and/or compost. Carefully set your clematis plant in the hole so the crown is 1" below the soil level when the plant was in the pot. Stake the plant to train it toward the trellis or fence it is to grow upon. Keep your clematis well watered. Soak well once a week in dry weather. The first spring after planting, prune your clematis back to 10 - 12". This is important to help the plant develop low branching and heavier flowering later on. After the first spring, prune according to the guidelines for the variety of clematis you have.



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Clematis also like to have a cool, deep root zone. This can be achieved by putting a layer of mulch around the base of the plant or putting it near other shrubs, perennials or annuals which will shade the soil but not the growing part of the plant.

If all the above requirements are met, you should have little trouble getting clematis started. Give them time to get a good root system established before expecting flowers. This may take a year or two. (The double flowering varieties may take longer to establish themselves.)

There are three basic types of clematis: ones that produce flowers on the previous year's growth (old wood); ones that produce flowers on the previous year's growth and also on this year's new growth; and the last type which flowers on this year's growth (new wood).

The first group (Type 1) produces flowers on stems that grew during the previous year. Pruning should not be done until all flowering has been completed. Dead and weak stems should be removed after blooming. A well established plant may not require any pruning.

The second group (Type 2) produces the early flowers on last year's growth and late summer flowers on this year's growth. Pruning should be done in early spring. Remove all dead and weak stems. Trim remaining stems back 5 - 8 inches to a strong pair of leaf buds.

The third group (Type 3) produces flowers on new growth each year. All old growth should be removed to allow this year's stems room to grow. In early spring, cut back to the new leaf buds just above the base of the plant.

*Making the world beautiful  
one flower at a time.*



# ANDY'S CLEMATIS VARIETIES

VARIETY	COLOR & DESCRIPTION	FLOWER SIZE	FLOWERING MONTHS	HEIGHT	PRUNING TYPE
'Barbara Jackman'	Pale purple-blue petals with a deep red bar in the center of each petal. Forms a vigorous & bushy plant.	6-8"	May, June & Sept	10-12'	2
'Fireworks'	Large purple-blue petals with a central red bar. Red anthers. Best with wind protection.	6-7"	May, June & Sept	9-10'	2
'Franziska Maria'	One of the best. A very free flowering, compact, blue-purple double. Blooms on both old & new growth.	4-6"	June - September	6-8'	2
'Galore'	Part of the "Festoon Collection". Very free flowering purple flowers with yellow anthers. Clematis wilt resistant.	3"	July - September	10'	3
'Hagley Hybrid'	Rich pink flowers with ruffly edges. A vigorous grower & prolific bloomer. Best in part sun or part shade.	5-6"	June & September	7-8'	3
'Henryi'	Pure white, long pointed sepals and brown anthers.	7-8"	June & September	12-20'	3
'Jackmanii'	The most profuse blooming dark purple.	5-6"	June, July & Sept	10-12'	3
'Jackmanii Superba'	Rich velvety purple flowers. More rounded and slightly larger than 'Jackmanii'.	6"	July - September	8'	3
'John Warren'	Petals have a dark red edge & center bar on a gray-pink base. Red anthers. Free flowering.	6-8"	May, June & Aug./Sept.	8-9'	2
'Kardinal Wyszinski'	Large crimson flowers with reddish brown anthers are produced in great profusion. Avoid a northern exposure.	6"	July - September	8-10'	2
'Konigskind Climador'	Rich purplish blue blooms. Best with full sun & moist soil. Ideal for containers too.	4-6"	June - September	3-5'	3
'Lady Betty Balfour'	Deep rich purple changing to deep blue & creamy anthers. One of the most trouble free varieties. Needs full sun.	5-6"	July & September	12-20'	3
'Lanuginosa Candida'	One of the best large whites with pure white blooms and yellow anthers.	7"	June, July & Sept.	10-15'	2
'Mrs. Cholmondeley'	An outstanding variety. Large lavender-blue blooms with dark anthers. Very prolific bloomer.	6-7"	May, June & Sept.	12-16'	2
'Mrs. George Jackman'	Large creamy white, fully rounded flowers. Petals are overlapping & anthers are brown. Prolific. Nice foliage.	6"	June & July	8'	2
'Pink Champagne'	A free flowering variety with deep rosy-pink blooms. Great in containers too.	5-6"	May & June / Aug. & Sept.	7-8'	2
'Rhapsody'	A free flowering variety with sapphire blue petals that deepen in color with age. Creamy yellow anthers.	4-5"	July - September	8'	3
'Rosemoor'	Distinct reddish-purple petals with contrasting yellow anthers. Very floriferous & long blooming.	5-6"	May - September	6-8'	2
'Ruby Glow'	Ruby rose petals with red centers. A very heavy flowering variety.	6-7"	June - August	8-9'	2
'Ville de Lyon'	Large carmine-red petals with lighter centers. The flowers have a very rich, velvety appearance. A strong grower.	6-7"	June - September	10-12'	3
'Vino'	Very free flowering of petunia red blooms with creamy yellow anthers. Strong growing yet compact plant.	6-7"	May, June & August	7-8'	2
'Will Goodwin'	A great variety displaying true blue flowers with overlapping petals and gold anthers.	6-8"	June - September	8-12'	2
alpina 'Betina'	Small, dark purple-red flowers with a central tuft of white. Long blooming. Superb for small gardens. Wilt resistant.	small	April - July	6-8'	1
macropetala 'Rosy O'Grady'	Deep pink semi-double open bell flowers. Heaviest bloom is in spring, with light rebloom through summer.	2.5-3"	April - August	9-12'	1
paniculata, Sweet Autumn	Very vigorous grower with clusters of small very fragrant white flowers.	.5-1"	August & September	10-20'	3
texensis, 'Gravetye Beauty'	Stunning bright red, upright, tulip shaped flower. Best flower color in sun or part shade. Vigorous plants.	2-3"	July - September	8-12'	3
viticella 'Polish Spirit'	Easy to grow. Very rich purple flowers. Blooms profusely & can be used as a cut flower. Strong stems.	3-4"	July - September	12-15'	3