



What Vines can you Recommend?

Vines are useful to provide vertical interest and cover ugly fencing. Native vines can provide habitat & food for birds and some are larval host plants for butterflies & moths. Make sure you choose a vine that matches your growing conditions.

See note on *invasive vines* to avoid at the end.

Native Vines

- American Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*) Easily grown in most soils. Best in lean to average soils with regular moisture in full sun. Attracts birds and other wildlife. Fall and winter interest. https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=cesc
- Cross Vine (*Bignonia capreolata*) Southern Ontario, eastern United States. Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Flower/Showy & Fragrant. Attracts Hummingbirds
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kemperc ode=w830>
- Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia tomentosa*) Showy flowers attract butterflies. Larval Host plant to Pipevine Swallowtail Butterfly.
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=arto3
- Ground Nut (*Apios americana*) Shade/moist/wet (produces edible potato-like tubers for humans; larval host for Silver-spotted Skipper butterfly (*Epargyreus clarus*)
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=APAM
- Trumpet honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) Sun/Part Shade/moist; larval host to the Spring Azure butterfly and Snowberry Clearwing
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=lose
- Trumpet vine (*Campsis radicans*) Blooms best in full sun; tolerates drought once established; rare in the wild but frequently found in gardens. Hummingbirds love the large showy flowers; very aggressive, avoid planting near a foundation; can be trained as a tree form; larval host of the Plebeian sphinx moth (*Paratrea plebeja*)
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=cara2
- Virgins Bower (*Clematis virginiana*) Prefers moist, rich soils, but will also thrive in dry shade. One of our native clematis, lovely white flowers in the fall. Attracts Hummingbirds, Bees, Butterflies
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=clvi5&fbclid=IwAR2416hFxpsMrktLYBc2k6hUTQYD30t7IbSTBPIFgvc_70vNKL1XK1FvCpY

- Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Tolerates full shade and a wide range of soil and environmental conditions. Vigorous climber. Larval host for Virginia creeper sphinx; Fruit attracts birds, foliage has attractive fall color and the showy fruit lasts into winter. this native vine can be an aggressive spreader, but regular pruning will keep it in check; handling this plant may cause skin irritation for some people
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=paqu2
- Wild Grape (*Vitis riparia*) Sun /Part Shade / Shade /dry/moist. Relished by songbirds, gamebirds, waterfowl and mammals
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=viri

Non-native climbing vines

- Clematis –there are a number of varieties; most flower best in full sun/ light loam; moist soil. Benefit from mulch or shaded area on roots;
- Climbing Hydrangea (*Hydrangea anomala* ssp. *petiolaris*) partial to full shade; moist to well drained soil; attractive to birds, wildlife, and bees; new plants may take a few years to establish, but grows quickly afterwards and gets large with age
<https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d370>
- Climbing roses –Ensure they are hardy in your growing zone. Choose from Canadian roses such as John Cabot, Explore Series.
 - https://deborahsilver.com/blog/the-john-davis-roses/?fbclid=IwAR0_tTp7Xbkva3AU1rr8YZotbsNTBxqFvUHChKfG-hpxeaUmdy8R_qUBoY
 - <https://www.davidaustinroses.com/us/hardiness-zones/roses-suitable-for-zones-4-to-5-climbing-roses>
- Goldflame Honeysuckle (*Lonicera x heckrottii*) full sun to partial shade; moist soil; fragrant tubular pink-purple flowers; attractive to hummingbirds and butterflies

Invasive Vines

These invasive vines are a threat to our ecosystem. Do not buy or share. Remove them from your garden where possible.

- Asiatic Bittersweet /Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*) Category 1 Transformers-**remove immediately**
- English ivy (*Hedera helix*) Category 2 - *Highly invasive-control*
- Japanese Honeysuckle Vine (*Lonicera japonica*) Category 1 Transformers-**remove immediately**
- Porcelainberry (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*) *Watch list-potentially invasive*
- Silverlace vine, Fallopija baldschuanica
<https://www.invasiveplantatlas.org/subject.html?sub=11611&fbclid=IwAR2D9kww-PpASHXe2w3ScB8wou8yuP30FpStmvt7t4S2jKh959UzKa4BH4>

- Sweet autumn clematis (*Clematis terniflora*)
<https://www.invasiveplantatlas.org/subject.html?sub=5354>
- Credit Valley Priority Invasives <https://cvc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/11-150-priorityinvasives-11-list-web.pdf>
- Invasive Plant Atlas U.S. <https://www.invasiveplantatlas.org/vines.cfm>