



OGDEN'S DESIGN & PLANTINGS, INC.

WWW.OGDENS.COM

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KNOW YOUR VINES

Design & Installation:

- Natural Gardens
- Japanese Gardens
- Bed Maintenance
- Therapeutic Gardens
- Paths & Patios
- Stone & Brickwork
- Specialty Gardens
- Seasonal Color & Interest

October To-Do List:

- Plant spring flowering bulbs until ground freezes
- Water evergreens thoroughly to prevent winter injury
- Apply lime to lawn
- Plant or transplant deciduous trees and shrubs
- See our website for more tips

Ogdenwords:

Tendril: thread-like coiling organ of a plant enabling it to climb or grasp a support.

Twiner: a plant which climbs and twines around another plant or a support as it grows.

Tropical: Hot and humid; of, occurring in, or characteristic of the Tropics.

Vines are great when you want to add that extra dimension to your garden landscape. They can add color and interest to an otherwise bare area and you can use them to camouflage unsightly spots or even structures.

One of the main things to consider when choosing a vine is where you want to put it. Think about the space you have available and how a vine will grow to fill that space. You can choose from annual or perennial vines depending on how permanent you want them to be.

Vines or climbing plants, differ in the type of support they need. Some plants have tendrils, adhesive pads or clinging stem roots which attach them to their support, while others might twine or scramble.

Tendrils are very thin hair-like structures that reach out and curl around anything they can wrap themselves around. Sometimes if you hold your finger in front of one you can watch it wrap around it. Tendrils can grow out of either stems (e.g. passion flower) or leaves (e.g. peas). In the latter case the tendrils are actually modified leaves. These plants need horizontal supports;

wire fence or mesh works well because it is very thin, just make sure the squares are not too small.

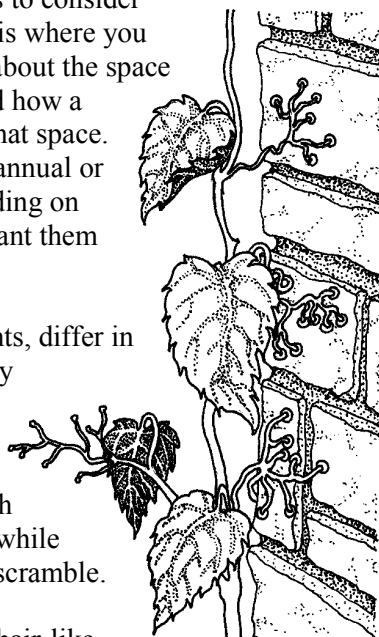
Twining plants use either their leaves (e.g. clematis) or stems (e.g. wisteria) to wrap around their support, be it a

pole, branch or lattice. Wisteria, perhaps the best known example of a twining vine, can become so heavy it may pull down the support it is growing on.


Scramblers, such as climbing roses, really need help to "climb" up a support. Some sturdy string is useful to attach the canes to their structure until they are mature enough to wrap around it themselves.

Virginia creeper has stem tendrils with touch-sensitive adhesive pads which enable them to cling to buildings or tree trunks. Finally there are plants with clinging stem roots such as climbing hydrangea or English ivy which will attach themselves to almost any surface.

Let us help you to decide how you can add a vine to your landscape.



Lead Wall Anchors



These nails are great to help your vigorous climbers grow up a wall. You can use them in wood or masonry and then the soft lead strips can be bent easily around the stems of the plant.

Call the office to get yours today!

CLIMB ON BOARD!
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