

Lavant Horticultural Society

'Clematis through the Seasons' Everett Leeds 10th January 2024

This note covers some of the species and cultivars mentioned but is not complete.

Click any of the names in blue (underlined for images that may prompt the memory).

Winter/spring-flowering clematis:

- C. [napaulensis](#) flowers from November through to February – evergreen. A wild plant – will grow wildly!
- C. [cirrhosa](#) Evergreen, winter flowering. A well-known *cirrhosa* cultivar is '[Freckles](#)'.
- C. [montana](#) although it originates from northern India it is not so hardy as one would imagine; flowering can be affected by very hard frost just before flowering. Extremely vigorous Cultivar C. [montana 'Freda'](#) is more dainty.
- C. [alpina](#) next species to come into flower, April – May, at the end of *montana's* flowering time. Whilst the species is blue, *alpinas* are now available in quite a few colours.
- C. [macropetala](#) from China (about $\frac{2}{3}$ of clematis species originated in China). The species has pale blue tepals.
- C. [armandii](#) early flowering. Evergreen, but loses about one third of its long leathery leaves each year.

Early large-flowered clematis:

- C. '[Dorothy Tolver](#)'
- C. '[Nelly Moser](#)' pink centre line of tepals fades in sunlight.
- C. '[Dr Ruppel](#)' similar to 'Nelly Moser', but colour does not fade as much.
- C. '[Omoshiro](#)' When this Japanese cultivar came onto the market there was nothing quite like it. Very pale pink flowers, almost white with darker pink edges and backs to the tepals.
- C. '[Gillian Blades](#)' very pale flower with frilly edges to tepals.
- C. [florida 'Sieboldiana'](#) tends to disappear in a couple of years, so best to grow in container that can be put in a cold greenhouse or equivalent over winter
- C. '[Multi Blue](#)' sport of '[The President](#)'.
- C. '[Corona](#)'

Raymond Evison – prolific clematis breeder/producer in Guernsey, looking to expand market for clematis – '[Thumbelina](#)' (now called '[Bijou](#)') dwarf clematis.

Late flowering clematis:

- Viticella group:** Viticellas should grow up to 8 – 10 ft.
- C. '[Emilia Plater](#)' bred by Polish monk.
- C. '[Venosa Violacea](#)' deep veining on sepals –does not always need support, can let it scramble through shrubs.
- C. '[Comtesse de Bouchaud](#)'
- C. '[Huldine](#)' Introduced by Jackmans about 1900.

Late flowering clematis (cont.) *other than Viticella*

- C. [tangutica](#)
- C. [tibetana subsp. vernayi](#)
- C. [‘Blue Angel’](#)
- C. [triternata ‘Rubromarginata’](#)
- C. [gouriana](#) species from northern India with a strange scent. Can climb to 30 ft.
- C. [viorna](#) North American species – grows to 6 ft.
- C. [pitcheri](#) Also grows wild in North America.
- C. [‘Paul Farges’](#) also known as ‘Summer Snow’. Flowers from June to October – very rampant.
- C. [texensis](#) species from Texas – prone to mildew and blackspot.

Texensis crosses:

- C. [‘Étoile Rose’](#) Viticella type, but very prone to mildew.
- C. [‘Sir Trevor Lawrence’](#)
- C. [‘Princess Diana’](#)

Herbaceous Group: bushy, non-climbing, grow to a height of 0.75 – 1.25 m.

- C. [tubulosa / heracleifolia](#)
- C. ‘Roundway Blue Bird’
- C. [‘Alan Bloom’](#)
- C. [‘Cassandra’](#)
- C. [integrifolia](#) grows to 50 – 75 cm.
 - C. [integrifolia Rubra](#) thin stems will flop without some support.
- C. [durandii](#)
- C. [marmoraria](#) a really small clematis from New Zealand. Propagates by runners.
- C. [alternata](#) leaves alternate, unlike all other clematis whose leaves are opposite, i.e. paired at each node.

NB: *a link to any commercial site does not imply any recommendation on the part of Lavant Horticultural Society.*