



## *Plant Index by Common Name*

<u><b>VEGETABLES</b></u>	<u><b>FRUIT</b></u>	<u><b>VINES</b></u>
<u>Artichoke</u> Green Globe, Jerusalem	<u>Blackberry</u> Navajo, Apache	Carolina <u>Jasmine</u>
<u>Onion</u> Walking, Egyptian	<u>Fig</u> Celeste, Brown Turkey	<u>Clematis</u>
<u>Peppers</u> Jalapeno, California Wonder	<u>Goji</u> Berries	<u>Cypress</u> Vine / Cardinal <u>Climber</u>
Runner <u>Beans</u>	<u>Grape</u> Catawba, <u>Niagara</u>	<u>Wisteria</u> , Japanese
<u>Tomato</u> All varieties	<u>Raspberry</u>	

# **VEGETABLES**

## *Cynara cardunculus* (Scolymus Group)



Common Name: artichoke  
Type: Herbaceous perennial  
Family: Asteraceae  
Native Range: Chile, Ecuador, United States  
Zone: 7 to 10  
Height: 3.00 to 5.00 feet  
Spread: 2.00 to 3.00 feet  
Bloom Time: Seasonal bloomer  
Bloom Description: Violet blue  
Sun: Full sun  
Water: Medium  
Maintenance: Low  
Suggested Use: Vegetable  
Flower: Showy

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=271486&isprofile=0&>

### **Culture**

Winter hardy to USDA Zones 7-9 where this plant is best grown in moist, fertile, well-drained soils in full sun. Shelter from strong winds. Mulch in winter near the northern parts of the growing range. Propagation is best done from division. Some cultivars may be grown from seed. This is a Mediterranean-type plant that grows best in temperate climates with cool summers and mild winters. It thrives in some parts of California. Commercial production for globe artichoke is generally limited to USDA Zone 7 and south. Plants may be grown north of USDA Zone 7 as annuals (either as ornamentals and/or for harvest of artichokes). Some plants will not produce good buds when grown from seed as annuals (develop too slowly), but some cultivars (such as 'Imperial Star' PVP) develop buds so quickly (90 days after transplants are set out) that a good crop will reliably be produced from seed by late summer.

### **Noteworthy Characteristics**

*Cynara cardunculus* (Scolymus Group), commonly called globe artichoke, is an upright columnar perennial vegetable which features lobed, jagged, deeply-serrate, green leaves and thistle-like flowers. Scolymus Group was probably developed from cardoon (*Cynara cardunculus*) in ancient times. In comparison to the species, Scolymus Group plants have larger flower heads, nearly spineless leaves that are less divided, and broader involucre bracts. The vegetable part of this plant is the large unopened flower bud which contains the edible heart. Flower buds appear year round in warm climates, with the major crop being in April-May and a lesser crop in fall. In cold winter climates, the major crop is in fall. Globe artichoke typically grows in a clump to 3' tall. Flower stalks rise from the clump to 4-5' tall, each stalk topped by a large terminal flower bud with several smaller buds below. Flower buds are harvested prior to opening. If buds are not harvested prior to bloom, the buds will open to

spectacular violet blue thistle-like flowers with diameters to as much as 7". Nearly all commercial artichoke production in the U.S. occurs in the State of California with 75% of that California production occurring in Monterey County. Castroville, known as the Artichoke Capital of the World, celebrates an annual Artichoke Festival in May of each year.

Genus name comes from the Latin name.

Specific epithet means resembling a small thistle.

### **Problems**

No serious insect or disease problems. Aphids, snails, slugs and blackfly may appear. Watch for gray mold, powdery mildew or root rot.

### **Garden Uses**

Globe artichokes may be grown as vegetables. Buds are harvested prior to flowering. For consumption, the bud is first steamed until the bracts are easily removable. Bracts are then removed one at a time with the fleshy edible base on each bract being eaten. Inedible choke is removed, leaving the heart. Regardless of culinary value, this plant provides excellent interest to gardens for ornamental foliage and flowers.



'Imperial Star'

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# *Allium cepa var. proliferum*



Common Name: Egyptian Walking Onion  
Type: bulbiferous perennial  
Family: Amaryllidaceae  
Zone: 3 to 9  
Height: 3.00 feet  
Spread: 2.00 feet  
Sun: Full sun  
Water: Medium  
Maintenance: Low  
Suggested Use: Vegetable  
Flower: Insignificant

<http://www.egyptianwalkingonion.com/index.htm>

## Culture

Winter hardy to USDA Zones 3-9 where this plant is best grown in moist, fertile, well-drained soils in full sun. Propagation is done from division or by planting the topsets. The Walking onion may be planted at any time of the year with Fall being the optimal time to plant. Mulch when planted in winter. During the first year, topsets are not typically produced. For more detailed information on the Egyptian Onion go to <http://www.egyptianwalkingonion.com/index.htm>

## Garden Uses

Walking onions may be grown as vegetables. The leaves may be harvested at any time. Topsets are best harvested in mid to late summer. Once harvested, topsets may be eaten, stored or planted. For consumption, the entire plant may be eaten. The greens can be chopped and used like chives or green onions, the bulbs that form at the base may be used like onions or shallots.



Walking Onion Bulbs



Walking Onion



Topsets

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# *Capsicum annuum* (Hot Pepper Group)



Common Name: pepper  
Type: Herbaceous perennial  
Family: Solanaceae  
Zone: 9 to 11  
Height: 1.00 to 2.50 feet  
Spread: 1.00 to 2.00 feet  
Bloom Time: Flowers not showy  
Bloom Description: White  
Sun: Full sun  
Water: Medium  
Maintenance: Medium  
Suggested Use: Annual, Vegetable  
Flower: Insignificant  
Fruit: Showy, Edible  
Tolerate: Drought

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a685>

## Culture

Peppers demand warm weather and don't like their roots disturbed. Plant seeds in a sunny warm location in peat pots (3 seeds to a pot, thinning to 1 plant per pot) 6 to 8 weeks before transplanting into the garden after all danger of frost is past and night temperatures are consistently at or above 55 degrees F. Plant in full sun in fertile well-drained soil 18 to 24" apart in rows 18 to 24" apart. Do not permit seedlings or plants to suffer from low temperature or drought. Mulching between plants is useful. Avoid planting where peppers, tomatoes, or eggplants grew previously. All three are members of the nightshade family and are subject to similar diseases. After one or more plantings of any of these three in a particular location, carryover pathogens in the soil can infect new plants. Peppers do well as container plants, and can be maintained over longer periods with indoor wintering, providing a sufficiently sunny location is available.

## Noteworthy Characteristics

Most peppers, also known as chili peppers, can be categorized as one of three general types: sweet peppers, hot peppers or ornamental peppers. However, these categories are general at best. Some hot peppers aren't hot, all peppers can be highly ornamental, many ornamental peppers are hot, etc. -- and none of these categories necessarily mirror botanical nomenclature distinctions.

Peppers were one of the earliest plants cultivated in the New World. Archeological evidence suggests that peppers were used as food ingredients in Peru more than 8,000 years ago. Columbus mistakenly applied the label 'pepper' to the plant he found growing in Caribbean gardens, likely confusing it with the highly prized but botanically unrelated black pepper. Within 100 years, peppers had spread around the world and today constitute the defining

ingredient in traditional cuisines worldwide, including countries such as Italy, Thailand, Hungary, India, Spain, China and Holland.

Botanically, most cultivated peppers today are *Capsicum annuum* (most common), *C. frutescens* (tabasco), *C. chinense* (habanero), or crosses within and among these various species.

Genus name comes from the Greek word *kapto* meaning to bite.

Specific epithet means annual.

### **Problems**

Potential pests include aphids, white flies, cutworms, pepper maggots, and Colorado potato beetles. Diseases include Verticillium wilt and mosaic virus.

### **Garden Uses**

All peppers can be highly ornamental with deep green leaves and fruit of a wide variety of shapes, sizes and colors. Colors may include green, red, yellow, chocolate, orange, lilac, purple, ivory and mahogany. As fruits gradually ripen, several colors can be found on a plant simultaneously.

- Mild California Wonder Good yields, green pepper, 70 days**
- Sweet Banana Light greenish yellow, 6 in., 60-75 days**
- Red Marconi Italian pepper, very sweet, 80 days**
- Hot Jalapeno Hot and spicy pepper, 75-95 days**
- Long Red Cayenne Very hot, long peppers turn bright red, 75 days**
- Anaheim Mildly hot, roasting or frying pepper, 80 days**

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# *Phaseolus coccineus*



Common Name: snap bean  
Type: Annual  
Family: Fabaceae  
Native Range: South and Central America  
Zone: 7 to 11  
Height: 8.00 to 12.00 feet  
Spread: 3.00 to 5.00 feet  
Bloom Time: June to October  
Bloom Description: Red  
Sun: Full sun  
Water: Medium  
Maintenance: Medium  
Suggested Use: Annual, Vegetable  
Flower: Showy  
Fruit: Showy, Edible

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/>

## **Culture**

Best grown in consistently moist, fertile, organically-rich, well-drained loams in full sun. Runner beans are perennials in frost-free climates, but die to the ground at first fall frost in temperate climates where they are grown as annuals. Plants may be propagated by seed started indoors in pots about 4-6 weeks before last spring frost date, but most gardeners prefer planting seed outdoors in the ground at the last spring frost date. Plants grown as vegetables are typically planted in rows for growing up poles, stakes or tripods, but they may be grown in a variety of additional ways where appreciation of the flowers is desired. Flower production is usually abundant even in hot summer climates, with flowering continuing until first fall frost. Bean production is best in cool summer climates, and may lag in hot summer temperatures. Consistent moisture throughout the growing season is important. Pick beans when ripe to encourage new flowers.

## **Noteworthy Characteristics**

*Phaseolus coccineus*, commonly known as runner bean or scarlet runner bean, is a twining perennial vine in the pea family which is commonly grown as an annual. It is native to the mountains of Central America. It is the one species in this genus which is grown both as a vegetable food plant for its edible pods (green beans) and seeds (fresh or dried beans) and/or as an ornamental plant for appreciation of its showy flowers. Flowers (addition to salads) and young leaves (pot herb) are also edible. This vine can easily reach 8-12' tall in a single season. Loose clusters of 1 1/4" long scarlet pea-like flowers bloom from early summer to frost on stems to 8" long from the leaf axils. Leaves are trifoliate, with each leaf having three broad-ovate leaflets to 3-5" long. Beans are delicious when young (3-5" long), but if left on the vine will eventually develop into large tough pods to 1.5' long. Runner bean (British term) is basically the same thing as a pole bean (American term) in that both do basically the same thing, namely, climb and produce edible beans. Runner beans produce flowers about 4-5 weeks after planting of the seed, with first harvest in 60-75 days. Picking the beans encourages production of additional flowers.

In addition to being handsome ornamental climbers, runner beans also attract hummingbirds, butterflies and bees.

Runner beans twine clockwise whereas most other types of beans twine counterclockwise.

Genus name comes from the Greek word for fava beans or an ancient Greek one for a species of *Vigna*.

Specific epithet means scarlet.

### Problems

No serious insect or disease problems. Mosaic viral disease (stunted yellow-mottled leaves), bacterial blight (irregular brown leaf blotches surrounded by yellow halos), and anthracnose (cankered pods) may appear. Additional potential disease problems include powdery mildew and white mold. Mexican bean beetles and Japanese beetles may chew holes in foliage. Watch for aphids, leafhoppers and maggots.

### Garden Uses

Annual for vegetable gardens. Ornamental for supports on a sunny porch or split rail fence, or train on tripods, trellises or pergolas in more formal garden areas. Containers.



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# *Lycopersicon esculentum*



Common Name: tomato  
Type: Herbaceous perennial  
Family: Solanaceae  
Native Range: South America  
Zone: 10 to 11  
Height: 3.00 to 6.00 feet  
Spread: 2.00 to 3.00 feet  
Bloom Time: Flowers not showy  
Bloom Description: Yellow  
Sun: Full sun  
Water: Medium  
Maintenance: Medium  
Suggested Use: Annual, Vegetable  
Flower: Insignificant  
Fruit: Showy, Edible  
Tolerate: Rabbit

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a104>

## **Culture**

Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained garden soils in full sun. Prefers moist, humusy, deep, fertile loams. Select varieties that are resistant to verticillium (“V”) and fusarium (“F”) wilts. Start indoors in spring from seed 5-6 weeks before last frost date or purchase starter plants in cell packs for planting outside after last frost date. Seed can be sown directly in larger patio containers outside around the last frost date. For large plantings of standard size tomatoes, consider planting in rows that are 4-5’ apart. Space plants every 2-4’ within each row, depending on type. Plants may be spaced 1.5’ apart if staked, caged or otherwise supported. For supported tomatoes, consider removing suckers to limit plants to 1-2 central stems. Mulching root zone helps reduce weeds and retain moisture. Water plants regularly throughout the growing season. Select varieties that mature at different times to maximize total harvest time. Crop rotation from year to year helps cut down on diseases. For additional growing details go to:

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/Portals/0/Gardening/Gardening%20Help/Factsheets/Tomatoes46.pdf>

## **Noteworthy Characteristics**

Tomatoes are tender perennials that are grown in vegetable gardens as annuals for their fruits. Varieties are either determinate (bushy with fruit produced at terminal buds) or indeterminate (more vine-like with indefinite stem growth). Numerous varieties are available in commerce. In addition to standard size tomatoes, gardeners can also grow, inter alia, cherry/grape tomatoes, large-fruited tomatoes and pear-shaped tomatoes. Novelty (e.g., yellow and orange-skinned) and heirloom (old fashioned varieties) tomatoes are also available.

Genus name comes from the Greek words *lykos* meaning a wolf and *persicon* meaning a peach

originally the name of an Egyptian plant, later transferred to this American genus.

Specific epithet means edible or good to eat.

## **Problems**

Disease problems include anthracnose, bacterial spot, early blight, fusarium wilt, late blight, verticillium wilt and viruses. Insect pests include tomato hornworms, tomato fruit worms, stinkbugs, aphids, Colorado potato beetles, flea beetles, cutworms and whiteflies. Nematodes can be a problem in some areas. Watch also for physiological disorders such as blossom end rot, cat facing, blossom drop, leaf roll and sunscald.

## **Garden Uses**

Tomatoes have no ornamental value for the landscape. They are grown primarily in vegetable gardens or containers for their fruits.

## **Varieties (H= Heirloom)**

### **Determinate Examples (bushy)**

**Rutgers Roma**

### **Indeterminate Examples (Vine-like)**

**Better Boy (H) Black Cherry Box Car Willy (H) Brandywine, Yellow (H)**

**Cherokee Purple(H) Early Girl Giant Belgium (H) Black Krim (H)**

**Mortgage Lifter (H) Oxheart, Pink (H) Pear Cherry, red/yellow**

**Mr. Strikey (H)**

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# **FRUIT**

## *Rubus*



Common Name: blackberry  
Type: Fruit  
Family: Rosaceae  
Zone: 6 to 8  
Height: 4.00 to 5.00 feet  
Spread: 4.00 to 5.00 feet  
Bloom Time: April to May  
Bloom Description: White  
Sun: Full sun to part shade  
Water: Medium  
Maintenance: Medium  
Flower: Showy  
Attracts: Birds, Butterflies  
Fruit: Showy, Edible

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=261674&isprofile=0&>

### **Culture**

Best grown in moist, organically rich, slightly acidic, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Intolerant of wet soils. Raised beds should be considered in areas with heavy clay soils. Plants are perennial but canes are biennial. For established shrubs, tip-prune new vegetative (non-fruiting) canes in summer. Immediately after fruit harvest, remove all canes that fruited to the ground. In late winter to early spring, remove any canes damaged by winter and thin the remaining canes to 4 or 5 strong, well-spaced canes plus trim the laterals thereof. Plants generally perform best when staked.

'Navaho' is not reliably winter hardy in the St. Louis area, so plants must be located away from frost pockets in areas protected from the potentially drying effects of winter winds. 'Apache' is hardy in USDA zones 5-9 and is easy to grow with full sun exposure.

### **Noteworthy Characteristics**

Blackberries are grown for their edible fruit. There are both thorned and thornless varieties available.

Genus name is the Latin name for brambles (blackberry and raspberry).

'Navaho' and 'Apache' are erect, thornless, self-fruitful, free-standing shrubs which produce one crop of fruit per year. Clusters of white, 5-petaled, rose-like flowers in spring give way to blackberries of excellent eating quality which mature in summer (mid-to-late July). The 'Navaho' cultivar is one of the best of the erect varieties for Missouri.

### **Problems**

Anthracnose, botrytis and verticillium wilt can be serious disease problems. Cane borers and crown borers are potentially serious insect pests.

### **Garden Uses**

Although the flowers are attractive, the blackberry is grown primarily as a food crop and it is not considered appropriate for ornamental use.

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# *Ficus carica* 'Brown Turkey'



Common Name: fig  
Type: Fruit  
Family: Moraceae  
Zone: 6 to 9  
Height: 10.00 to 30.00 feet  
Spread: 10.00 to 30.00 feet  
Bloom Time: Seasonal bloomer  
Bloom Description: Green  
Sun: Full sun to part shade  
Water: Medium  
Maintenance: Medium  
Flower: Insignificant  
Fruit: Showy, Edible

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=245738&isprofile=0&>

## **Culture**

Figs are best grown in USDA Zones 8-10 in organically rich, moist, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Figs may be grown in protected locations in USDA Zones 6 and 7 (e.g., against south-facing walls) with root mulch, but plants will usually show significant die back in cold winters. When temperatures in winter dip below 15 degrees F., consider additional protection for outdoor plants to the extent possible (e.g., clear plastic sheets or frames). In USDA Zones 5 and 6, figs can be grown as low-branching shrubs that are “laid down” in winter (branches are bent over and covered with soil with soil also mounded over the main trunking). Many fig cultivars are now available, with ‘Brown Turkey’ and ‘Chicago Hardy’ being noted for having unusually good winter hardiness. Plants do well in containers in full sun. Water regularly during the growing season but reduce watering in fall. Containers must be brought indoors in winter. Large containers may be overwintered in greenhouses, garages or basements.

‘Brown Turkey’ is noted for having better winter hardiness than the species, and may be grown in (USDA Zones 6 and 7) if sited in protected locations (e.g., against a south-facing wall) with annual root mulch.

## **Noteworthy Characteristics**

*Ficus carica*, commonly called common fig, is a deciduous shrub (to 10-15’ tall) or small tree (to 15-30’ tall). It is noted for its spreading habit, attractive foliage and edible fruit. Old trees with smooth silver-gray bark (sometime gnarled with age) are ornamentally attractive. Large, palmate, hairy, 3-5 lobed leaves (to 10” long) are rough dark green above and smooth light green beneath. Non-showy greenish flowers form in spring inside hollow receptacles near the branch growing tips. The fruit (edible fig) develops within each receptacle. The main fruit crop ripens in late summer or fall on new wood. In some areas, a lesser crop may appear in spring on new wood. Species plants as well as most fig cultivars are parthenocarpic (fruits develop without cross pollination).

Genus name comes from the Latin name for *Ficus carica* the edible fig.

Specific epithet refers to Caria, a district in Asia Minor known for growing figs.

'Brown Turkey' is a cultivar with better winter hardiness than species plants. It produces purple-brown fruit with pink-amber flesh.

### **Problems**

No serious insect or disease problems. Watch for root knot nematodes, scale, aphids, mealybugs and spider mites. Leaf spots, rust and blight may occur. Fruit can become a mess if not promptly harvested.

Plants are not always reliably winter hardy to USDA Zone 6.

### **Garden Uses**

Ornamental or fruit tree.



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# *Lycium chinense* (Goji Berries)



Common Name: Chinese desert-thorn  
Type: Deciduous shrub  
Family: Solanaceae  
Native Range: China  
Zone: 6 to 9  
Height: 3.00 to 6.00 feet  
Spread: 3.00 to 10.00 feet  
Bloom Time: May to August  
Bloom Description: Light purple  
Sun: Full sun  
Water: Medium  
Maintenance: Medium  
Suggested Use: Hedge, Naturalize  
Flower: Showy  
Attracts: Birds  
Fruit: Showy, Edible  
Other: Thorns  
Tolerate: Drought, Erosion

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=e352>

## Culture

Grow in moderately fertile, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. Plants tolerate some light shade. Established plants tolerate some drought. May be grown from seed. Where winter hardy, this shrub will naturalize by self-seeding (sometimes aggressively) and by suckering. Stems may be pruned back to 2' tall in late winter each year to keep plants at a reasonable size with less sprawling. If grown for fruit production, branches may be attached to a trellis to facilitate harvest.

## Noteworthy Characteristics

*Lycium chinense*, commonly called Chinese matrimony vine, Chinese boxthorn, Goji berry and Chinese wolfberry, is a vine-like, multi-stemmed, deciduous shrub with sprawling branches that typically grows to 3-6' (sometimes to 12') tall. Occasional thorns appear on the stems. It is native to slopes, roadsides, disturbed areas and wastelands in southern China. Ovate, rhombic, elliptic or lanceolate leaves (to 1-3" long) are bright green. Small, tubular, pale purple to lavender flowers bloom in spring on stalks rising from the leaf axils. Bright red berries (Goji berries) are about 7/8" long and mature in fall. Ripe berries are edible (sweet licorice flavor). Berries (fresh or dried), young shoots and leaves are used in oriental cooking. Berries are used to make an herbal tea. Berries are dried for herbal use (China reportedly produces over 5 million kilograms of dried fruit per year). This is a long time medicinal plant (leaves, roots and berries) in China.

Genus name comes from the Greek name for a thorny tree from Lycia, a south-west region of

Asia Minor that was used medicinally.

Specific epithet means Chinese.

### **Problems**

No serious insect or disease problems. Powdery mildew may appear.

### **Garden Uses**

Interesting ornamental landscape shrub which can also be grown for harvest of leaves, berries, young shoots and roots for culinary purposes. Informal hedge. Shrub border. Dry/sandy banks or slopes. Spreads rapidly.

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# Vitis 'Catawba'



Common Name: grape  
Type: Fruit  
Family: Vitaceae  
Zone: 5 to 7  
Height: 15.00 to 20.00 feet  
Spread: 8.00 to 15.00 feet  
Bloom Time: May to June  
Bloom Description: Greenish  
Sun: Full sun  
Water: Medium  
Maintenance: High  
Flower: Fragrant, Insignificant  
Attracts: Birds  
Fruit: Showy, Edible  
Tolerate: Rabbit, Deer

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=249975>

## Culture

Best grown in deep, loamy, humus-rich, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. The more sun the sweeter the fruit. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions, including average garden soils, but must have good drainage. Best sited in a location sheltered from winter winds (preferably a southern facing slope) and well removed from frost pockets. Young growth may be damaged in spring by late frosts. This grape is self-pollinating. For quality fruit production, it needs a support system, training, regular spraying and regular pruning to maximize fruit production. It can withstand the somewhat severe weather conditions in parts of the Eastern and Midwestern U.S. (cold winters followed by hot and humid summers) better than many other types of grape. Spreads by self-seeding. A number of wild animals and birds eat the fruits and help distribute the seeds to new locations.

## Noteworthy Characteristics

*Vitis labrusca*, commonly known as fox grape, is a woody, deciduous vine that climbs by tendrils to 40' long. It is native to woodlands and forest margins in eastern North America from Nova Scotia to Ontario south to Louisiana and Florida. It can climb to the tops of tall trees or sprawl horizontally over low-growing shrubs. Rough bark on mature trunks and stems shreds in strips. Bold-textured, oval-cordate, deep green leaves (each to 4-6" long) have appressed whitish to rusty brown woolly hairs on the undersides. Leaves vary in shape but typically have 3 palmate lobes. Each stem has one leaf per node, with tendrils or flowers located across from each leaf. Yellowish-green flowers (1/8" across) borne in compound racemes bloom in June on short, umbelliferous branches. Flowers have a sweet musky fragrance. Flowers give way to drooping clusters (to 8" long) of medium-sized, blue-black, edible grapes (each to 3/4" diameter) which ripen to dark purple in late mid-season. Grapes of this species are noted for having slipskins (skin easily slips off when a grape is squeezed) and a foxy smell and flavor (sweet earthy muskiness) as suggested by the common name of fox grape.

Genus name is the Latin name for the old world vineyard grape (*Vitis vinifera*).

'Catawba' is a *V. labrusca* hybrid grape that is commonly used for wines, champagnes, jams/jellies and juice. It is grown by some Missouri vineyards for production of blush and rose wines. It is an American grape variety that produces copper-red berries that mature in late September to early October. It is a woody, deciduous, tendril-climbing vine. Panicles of fragrant, greenish flowers appear in spring. Large, shallowly-three-lobed green foliage. Flowers are attractive to bees. Ripe fruit is attractive to some hornets and wasps.

### **Problems**

Grapes grown for fruit production are high maintenance plants that require regular chemical spraying and pruning. Grapes are susceptible to a large number of diseases, particularly in humid summer climates such as Missouri, including anthracnose, black rot, downy and powdery mildew, gray mold, crown gall and botrytis bunch rot. Insect pests include phylloxera, grape berry moth, Japanese beetle, leaf hopper, leaf roller, mealy bugs, spotted wing drosophila and flea beetles.

### **Garden Uses**

Grapes are primarily grown for fruit production in home fruit gardens where ornamental interest is not a concern. However, grapes do in fact have good ornamental value: bold summer foliage, some fall color, showy fruit and shaggy, twisted trunking and branching often best seen in winter. When grown on fences, walls, trellises, arbors or other structures, grapes can be quite attractive year-round and can provide good cover, screening, or shade to areas around the home.

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# *Vitis labrusca* 'Niagara'



Common Name: fox grape  
Type: Fruit  
Family: Vitaceae  
Zone: 5 to 8  
Height: 15.00 to 20.00 feet  
Spread: 15.00 to 20.00 feet  
Bloom Time: May to June  
Bloom Description: Greenish  
Sun: Full sun  
Water: Medium  
Maintenance: High  
Flower: Fragrant, Insignificant  
Fruit: Showy, Edible  
Tolerate: Rabbit, Deer

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=272059&isprofile=0&>

## **Culture**

Best grown in deep, loamy, humus-rich, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. The more sun the sweeter the fruit. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions, including average garden soils, but must have good drainage. Best sited in a location sheltered from winter winds (preferably a southern facing slope) and well removed from frost pockets. Young growth may be damaged in spring by late frosts. This grape is self-pollinating. For quality fruit production, it needs a support system, training, regular spraying and regular pruning to maximize fruit production. It can withstand the somewhat severe weather conditions in parts of the Eastern and Midwestern U.S. (cold winters followed by hot and humid summers) better than many other types of grape. Spreads by self-seeding. A number of wild animals and birds eat the fruits and help distribute the seeds to new locations. 'Niagara' will not come true from seed, however, and is propagated asexually (cuttings and grafting).

## **Noteworthy Characteristics**

*Vitis labrusca*, commonly known as fox grape, is a woody, deciduous vine that climbs by tendrils to 40' long. It is native to woodlands and forest margins in eastern North America from Nova Scotia to Ontario south to Louisiana and Florida. It can climb to the tops of tall trees or sprawl horizontally over low-growing shrubs. Rough bark on mature trunks and stems shreds in strips. Bold-textured, oval-cordate, deep green leaves (each to 4-6" long) have appressed whitish to rusty brown woolly hairs on the undersides. Leaves vary in shape but typically have 3 palmate lobes. Each stem has one leaf per node, with tendrils or flowers located across from each leaf. Yellowish-green flowers (1/8" across) borne in compound racemes bloom in June on short, umbelliferous branches. Flowers have a sweet musky fragrance. Flowers give way to drooping clusters (to 8" long) of medium-sized, blue-black, edible grapes (each to 3/4" diameter) which ripen to dark purple in late mid-season. Grapes of this species are noted for having slipskins (skin easily slips off when a grape is squeezed) and a foxy smell and flavor (sweet earthy muskiness) as suggested by the common name of fox grape.

Genus name is the Latin name for the old world vineyard grape (*Vitis vinifera*).

Specific epithet comes from Latin meaning wild vine.

'Niagara' is a seedless, white-fruited descendent of the 'Concord' grape. It is the leading green grape grown in the U. S. today and the grape most commonly used for production of white grape juice in North America. It is the result of a cross made between 'Concord' and 'Cassady' grapes in 1868 in Lockport, New York by C. L Hoag and B. W. Clark. It was first commercially sold in 1882. This is a woody, deciduous, tendril-climbing vine which typically will grow to 15-20' long unless pruned shorter. Panicles of fragrant, greenish flowers in spring are followed by clusters of white seedless grapes which ripen in midseason (early September in USDA Zone 5). Considered to be a good grape for sweet white wines, fresh table grapes, jams, juices or jellies. Large shallowly-three-lobed green leaves.

### **Problems**

Grapes grown for fruit production are high maintenance plants that require regular chemical spraying and pruning. Grapes are susceptible to a large number of diseases, particularly in humid summer climates such as Missouri, including anthracnose, black rot, downy and powdery mildew, gray mold, crown gall and botrytis bunch rot. Insect pests include phylloxera, grape berry moth, Japanese beetle, leaf hopper, leaf roller, mealy bugs, spotted wing drosophila and flea beetles.

### **Garden Uses**

Grapes are primarily grown for fruit production in home fruit gardens where ornamental interest is not a concern. However, grapes do in fact have good ornamental value: bold summer foliage, some fall color, showy fruit and shaggy, twisted trunking and branching often best seen in winter. When grown on fences, walls, trellises, arbors or other structures, grapes can be quite attractive year-round and can provide good cover, screening, or shade to areas around the home.

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# *Rubus idaeus*



Common Name: raspberry  
Type: Fruit  
Family: Rosaceae  
Native Range: North America, Europe, northern Asia, Japan  
Zone: 4 to 8  
Height: 3.00 to 9.00 feet  
Spread: 3.00 to 9.00 feet  
Bloom Time: April to May  
Bloom Description: White (sometimes pink to purple)  
Sun: Full sun to part shade  
Water: Medium  
Maintenance: Medium  
Flower: Showy  
Attracts: Birds, Butterflies  
Fruit: Showy, Edible  
Other: Thorns

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=295999&isprofile=0&=>

## **Culture**

Best grown in organically rich, slightly acidic, moist but well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Intolerant of wet soils which can cause root rot. When grown for harvest of its raspberry fruits, raised beds should be considered in areas with heavy clay soils. Prune out fruiting canes of both summer and everbearing cultivars in summer immediately after fruiting and any non-fruiting canes that exhibit weakness or disease. new shoot will develop and, everbearing cultivars will produce fruit on the tips of these shoots. In late winter, remove any canes damaged by winter and thin, as needed, the remaining canes. Cut back the tips of everbearers that fruited last fall but leave the rest of cane for summer fruiting. Promptly remove excess new plants and suckers to control spread. Stems may root where they touch the ground. Plants adapt to a variety of soils, preferring those that are reasonably fertile and of medium and consistent moisture. Most do well in sun, but a few prefer light shade. Pruning is essential in order to keep plants well-maintained. It is generally best to prune out old, summer-bearing canes as soon as fruiting is over for purposes of encouraging the production of new canes. Raspberry roots are perennial but the leaf- and fruit-bearing canes are biennial, each cane living only two growing seasons before dying. In the wild, plants spread by suckers, stolons, rhizomes or root crowns to rapidly colonize certain areas, particularly disturbed areas such as those left after logging or forest fires. If grown for ornamental reasons, raspberries are best located in areas where they can naturalize.

## **Noteworthy Characteristics**

*Rubus idaeus*, commonly called red raspberry, is, for the most part, an erect-to-spreading- to sprawling, thicket-forming, deciduous shrub with biennial, often prickly, cane-like stems. It typically grows to 3-9' tall. This genus has two main varieties, namely, *Rubus*

*idaeus* var. *idaeus* (European raspberry) which is native to Eurasia and *Rubus idaeus* var. *strigosa* (American red raspberry) which is native to a large part of North America from Alaska and Canada south to California, Oklahoma and North Carolina. In the wild, raspberries typically grow in a variety of locations including open woods, ravines, heaths, streambanks, bluffs and wooded mountain slopes.

Commercially grown raspberries are mostly cultivars of European raspberry or American red raspberry or crosses between the two varieties.

Raspberry shrubs are primarily grown for harvesting the tasty fruits. Leaves are alternate, usually divided into 3-5 leaflets which are arranged pinnately, pedately, or less commonly palmately, but infrequently undivided. First year stems (primocanes) bear only leaves. Lateral branches in the second year (floricanes) produce leaves, flowers and fruits. Flowers are in clusters, racemes or panicles, but are occasionally solitary, and are generally white but sometimes pink to rosy-purple. Flowers bloom in spring. Each flower has five petals, five sepals, five bracts, numerous stamens, and several pistils clustered on a cone-shaped core known as a receptacle. Botanically the fruits are not berries (though they are usually called berries), but are coherent aggregations of tiny drupelets. Fruits separate from the receptacle when picked with each raspberry resembling a hollow cone. Fruits ripen in summer. Many wild raspberries have very little garden merit, and, if not properly cared for, can easily spread to form tangled masses of impenetrable, thorny stems.

Genus name is the Latin name for brambles (blackberry and raspberry).

Specific epithet means of Mt. Ida in reference to the belief that raspberries were first discovered on Mt. Ida in Greece.

## Problems

Anthracnose, botrytis, root rot and other fungal diseases can cause serious problems that may necessitate chemical treatments. Cane borers and crown borers are potentially serious insect pests.

## Garden Uses

Raspberries are primarily grown for harvest of their tasty fruits. Cultivars featuring raspberries superior in size and flavor to those of species plants are available in commerce for planting in home gardens plus are commercially grown for sale of the fruit around the world to those who covet the taste of a raspberry. The straight species is rarely grown in home gardens for fruit production.

Raspberries are sometimes grown for foliage accent in spreading colonies.

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# VINES

## *Gelsemium sempervirens*



Common Name: Carolina yellow jasmine  
Type: Vine  
Family: Gelsemiaceae  
Native Range: Southern United States, Mexico, Guatemala  
Zone: 7 to 10  
Height: 12.00 to 20.00 feet  
Spread: 3.00 to 6.00 feet  
Bloom Time: February to April  
Bloom Description: Yellow  
Sun: Full sun  
Water: Medium  
Maintenance: Low  
Flower: Showy, Fragrant

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c519>

### **Culture**

Winter hardy to USDA Zones 7-10 where it is best grown in moist, organically rich, well-drained soils in full sun. Tolerates light shade, but best flowering and growth occur in full sun. Plants will grow as a twining vine or if unsupported as a bushy ground cover.

### **Noteworthy Characteristics**

*Gelsemium sempervirens*, commonly called false jasmine or false jessamine, is an evergreen twining vine that is native from Virginia to Florida west to Texas and Central America. It is typically found in open woods, thickets and along roads. Bright, fragrant, funnel-shaped, yellow flowers (to 1.5" long) appear either solitary or in clusters (cymes) in late winter to early spring (February – April depending on location). Flowers often serve as a demonstrative signal that winter is coming to an end. As a vine, false jasmine grows on wiry reddish-brown stems to 20' long. As a bushy ground cover, it grows to 3' tall and will sprawl somewhat indefinitely by runners. Shiny, lanceolate, light green leaves (to 1-3" long) are evergreen, but may develop yellow to purple hues in winter. Plants are semi-evergreen toward the northern limits of their growing range. Flowers and foliage are poisonous if ingested. The name of this vine is varyingly spelled as jasmine or jessamine. Carolina jessamine was named the official flower of South Carolina in 1924.

Genus name comes from the Latinized version of *gelsomino* the Italian name for jasmine.

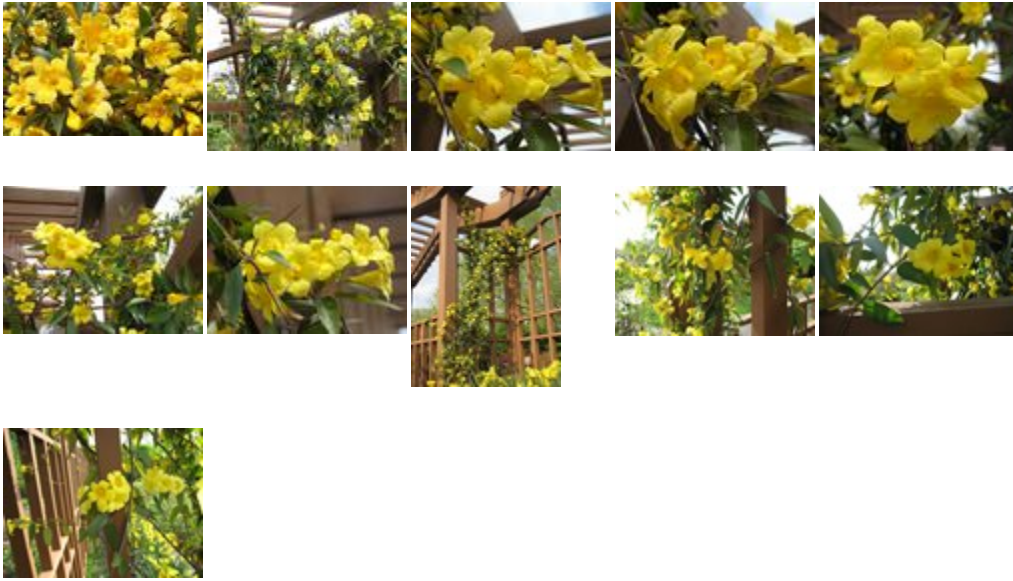
Specific epithet means ever green.

## Problems

No serious insect or disease problems.

## Garden Uses

Grow as a vine on a trellis, arbor, pergola, fence or wall. Good porch cover. Formal ground cover. Informal ground cover for slopes or banks where it can sprawl and naturalize. Containers for patios where it can sprawl over the sides. Climb into smaller trees where early flowering is especially noticeable.



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# *Clematis* 'Henryi'



Common Name: clematis

Type: Vine

Family: Ranunculaceae

Zone: 4 to 8

Height: 6.00 to 8.00 feet

Spread: 3.00 to 6.00 feet

Bloom Time: June

Bloom Description: Creamy white with brownish anthers

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Water: Medium

Maintenance: Low

Flower: Showy

Tolerate: Deer, Black Walnut

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a320>

## Culture

Grow in fertile, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Vining hybrids are best suited in locations where the flowering parts of the vine are in sun to part shade but the roots are shaded. Some light afternoon shade is usually beneficial in hot and humid summer climates such as the Atlanta metro area. Clematis vines need a trellis or other support on which to grow. Roots should be kept cool, shaded and uniformly moist. Root areas may be shared with perennials, annuals or small shrubs. A thick root mulch is appreciated. Do not allow soils to dry out.

'Henryi' is pruned as Group 2. See pruning instructions below.

## Noteworthy Characteristics

*Clematis* is a genus of over 250 species, most of which are woody to semi-woody deciduous vines climbing by twining leaf stalks or in some cases trailing over support, but in a few cases grow as freestanding or sprawling herbaceous perennials and small deciduous or evergreen shrubs. Most have flat, cupped or bell-shaped flowers. Some plants feature ornamental fluffy seed heads in autumn. Plants bear opposite, simple to compound leaves which are usually deciduous but sometimes evergreen. Compound leaves range from lobed to trifoliate to biternate to pinnate to bipinnate. Clematis is native to both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres including Europe, the Himalayas, China, Australasia, North America and Central America.

Plants are often divided into three groups based on pruning needs.

**Group 1** – Flowers only on old wood (previous year). Prune after spring flowering.

**Group 2** – Flowers on both old and new wood. Typically, little pruning should be done for

woody-stemmed members of this Group. If cut to the ground or pruned in fall or spring, flowering will be reduced or delayed but not prevented.

**Group 3** – Flowers only on new wood. Can be cut to the ground in fall or spring.

Genus name comes from the Greek word *klematis* which is an old name applied to climbing plants.

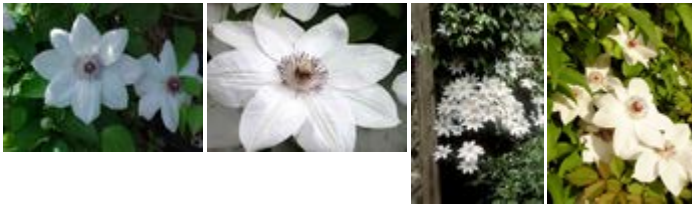
'Henryi' features profuse, showy, eight-petal, 6-8" in diameter, white flowers with purplish brown anthers cover this vine in summer. Bloom on this cultivar comes primarily from the previous year's stems in early summer, but also occurs in a second flush later in the summer on the new (current year's) growth.

### Problems

No serious insect or disease problems. Susceptible to wilt/stem rot (can be fatal), powdery mildew, leaf spots, rust and viruses. Potential insect pests include aphids, vine weevils, slugs/snails, scale and earwigs. Watch for spider mites.

### Garden Uses

Clematis can be trained to climb a wall, trellis, fence, arbor, porch, lamppost or other stationary structure. They provide good architectural height and framework for small gardens. They can also be planted to sprawl over and through shrubs, scramble over old stumps or simply as a ground cover in conjunction with other flowering perennials. Containers.



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# *Ipomoea quamoclit*



Common Name: cypress vine  
Type: Vine  
Family: Convolvulaceae  
Native Range: Tropical Americas  
Zone: 11 to 12  
Height: 6.00 to 15.00 feet  
Spread: 3.00 to 6.00 feet  
Bloom Time: June to October  
Bloom Description: Scarlet red  
Sun: Full sun  
Water: Medium  
Maintenance: Low  
Suggested Use: Annual, Naturalize, Rain Garden  
Flower: Showy  
Attracts: Hummingbirds, Butterflies  
Tolerate: Deer, Drought, Dry Soil, Wet Soil

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b912>

## Culture

This tropical vine is an annual. It is easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. It will tolerate some dry conditions, but grows best with consistently moist soils. This vine is thin-stemmed and somewhat fragile, and it needs a support structure upon which to grow. It is easily grown from seed. Start seed indoors about 6-8 weeks before last spring frost date or plant directly in the ground at last frost date. In many areas of the U.S. (particularly in USDA Zones 6-10), it will remain in the garden, spread to other areas and naturalize from year to year by self-seeding.

## Noteworthy Characteristics

*Ipomoea quamoclit*, commonly called cypress vine, is native to tropical America. It is a warm weather annual twining vine of the morning glory family that is ornamentally grown for its attractive scarlet flowers and fern-like foliage. It typically will grow 6-10' long, but infrequently to as much as 20' long. Each green leaf (2-4" long) is pinnately divided into threadlike segments, giving the foliage a ferny appearance. Scarlet red flowers (to 3/4" across) bloom in small cymes from early summer into fall. Each tubular flower is star-shaped, flaring open at the mouth into five pointed lobes. Flowers are attractive to hummingbirds and butterflies. Cypress vine has naturalized in many areas of the U.S., particularly in the deep South, ranging from Florida to Texas north to Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and New York. It is not considered too aggressive, however, and does not seem to crowd out native plants. It is also commonly called cardinal climber, star glory and indian pink. Synonymous with and formerly known as *Quamoclit pennata*.

Genus name comes from the Greek words *ips* meaning worm and *homoios* meaning resembling, in probable reference to the sprawling underground roots of genus plants. On the

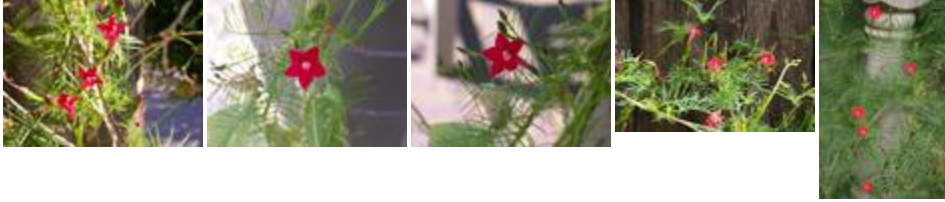
other hand, some experts suggest the genus name is in reference to the worm-like twining plant habit.

### **Problems**

No serious insect or disease problems.

### **Garden Uses**

Provides attractive ornamental cover for arbors, fences, decks, trellises or other structures around the home.



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# *Wisteria floribunda* 'Texas Purple'



Common Name: Japanese wisteria  
Type: Vine  
Family: Fabaceae  
Zone: 5 to 9  
Height: 20.00 to 25.00 feet  
Spread: 4.00 to 8.00 feet  
Bloom Time: May  
Bloom Description: Bluish purple  
Sun: Full sun  
Water: Medium  
Maintenance: High  
Flower: Showy, Fragrant  
Tolerate: Deer

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=255819&isprofile=0&%3A//>

## Culture

Best grown in acidic, moderately fertile, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. Best flowering in full sun. Needs a sturdy support structure on which to grow. Can be invasive (rampant growth plus rooting surface runners). Needs regular pruning to control size and shape of plant. Can be slow to establish.

## Noteworthy Characteristics

*Wisteria floribunda*, commonly called Japanese wisteria, is a woody, clockwise-twining, deciduous vine which typically grows 10-25' (sometimes larger). Can also be trained as a multi-stemmed shrub or small tree. Features bright green, 12-16" long, compound pinnate leaves (each with 15-19 leaflets) and 1.5-3' long drooping clusters (racemes) of fragrant, pea-like, blue to violet, pink or white flowers which bloom from the base of each cluster to the tip in May as the leaves emerge. Flowers give way to pendant, velvety, bean-like seed pods (to 6" long) which ripen in autumn and may persist into winter.

Genus name honors Caspar Wistar (1761-1818), professor of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania.

Specific epithet means free-flowering or producing abundant flowers.

'Texas Purple' has large, pendulous clusters of sweetly fragrant, bluish purple blossoms in spring. The pea-like flowers open sequentially from the base of the flower cluster and are followed by velvety green, bean-like fruits. It is a deciduous, vigorously growing, woody vine that will bloom at an early age. It requires a sturdy support structure such as an arbor, trellis or fence. 'Texas Purple' grows 20 to 25 ft. long and 4 to 8 ft. wide.

## Problems

Though susceptible to a number of foliage-chewing insects and fungal diseases, none are significant. Considered a high maintenance plant, however, because of its need for regular pruning, its invasive tendencies which must be constantly monitored (particularly if grown on structures adjacent to buildings) and its vulnerability to late spring frost damage to flower buds.

## Garden Uses

Excellent vine for large, sturdy, free-standing arbors, pergolas or fences. Can be grown up the side of buildings on large trellises or other structures. May be trained as a specimen shrub or tree.



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