CLEMATIS PROBLEMS

LEAF SPOT

HOW IT APPEARS:

Large tan or blackcolored spots on leaves

HOW TO TREAT: Ensure air circulation around stems, remove any infected leaves, and apply a fungicide







CLEMATIS WILT

HOW IT APPEARS:

Dark brown/black leaf spots and stem cankers that lead to plant wilting and dieback



WE RECOMMEND:

GardenTech Daconil Fungicide

stems, and apply a fungicide



POWDERY MILDEW

HOW IT APPEARS: White fungal growth on leaves that eventually die

HOW TO TREAT: Apply copper sulfate, potassium bicarbonate, or sulfur right when mildew appears

WE RECOMMEND:

Bonide Copper Fungicide





PLANTING TIPS

Dig a hole ideally twice the width of the pot



Add some lobster compost. The Farm at Green Village recommends Coast of Maine Organic Lobster Compost



Position crown of the plant (where the root meets the stem) 1-2" below the soil surface



Backfill hole with a mixture of existing soil and lobster compost



Finish by giving the plant a thorough watering



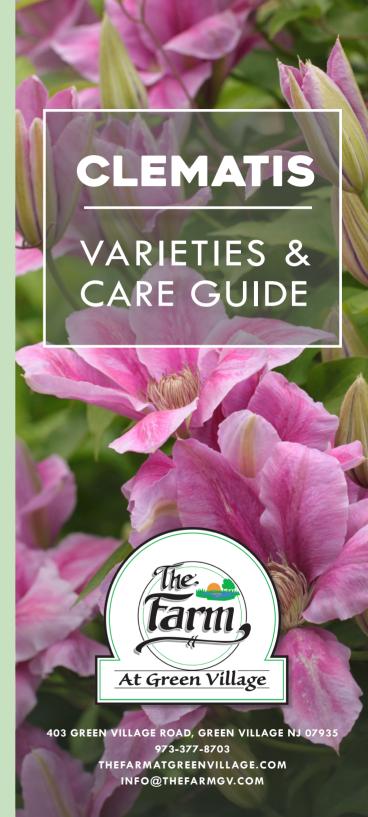
Water regularly the first year



DON'T FORGET TO PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR YOUR CLEMATIS

Clematis are born to climb, and need something to wrap around and grab onto from the start. The Farm at Green Village has a large selection of trellises for your plant!





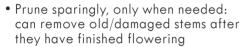


CLEMATIS INFORMATION & CARE

THE 3 CLEMATIS GROUPS

GROUP 1 CLEMATIS (SPRING BLOOMERS)

- Early blooms (March-June)
- Buds set previous season on old wood



• Examples: C. alpina, C. macropetala, C. montana, C. armandii

GROUP 2 CLEMATIS (EARLY SUMMER & REPEAT BLOOMERS)



- Mid-season blooms (April-June)
- Blooms on both old and new wood
- Lightly prune in early spring, remove dead wood to encourage new growth.
- Prune lightly after first blooms to encourage reblooming in late summer
- Examples: 'Nelly Moser', 'Dr. Ruppel'

GROUP 3 CLEMATIS (SUMMER OR **FALL BLOOMING)**



- Blooms on new wood
- Easiest to prune, just prune hard, cut down 1-2' in late winter/early spring
- Examples: 'Jackmanii', 'Ernest Markham'

SUN EXPOSURE



Clematis prefer to have their top growth in the sun and roots in the shade. They need at least 6 hours of sun Some varieties will tolerate a half day of sun. but will not produce as many blooms.

WATERING PREFERENCE \wedge



Clematis need about of inch of water weekly once established. For warmer climates or during high heat, water deeply and more often.

SOIL PREFERENCE



Clematis prefer well-drained, slightly alkaline soil that is well-amended with organic material. Use mulch or surrounding low-growing plants to shade the roots.

The Farm at Green Village recommends amending soil with Coast of Maine Organic Lobster Compost—it drains well and is an ideal soil conditioner.

FERTILIZER



Apply a balanced fertilizer such as **Espoma Plant-tone** once a month during the growing season up until just before flowering.



PRUNING CLEMATIS



Pruning is determined by the type of clematis. If unsure, you should wait and see when it begins blooming. Here are some general pruning rules for all aroups of clematis:

- Avoid pruning before flowering
- Avoid removing stems that have any developing buds
- Do not prune in the fall in order to avoid the chance of new growth that can be damaged during winter
- Hard pruning during the first two vears will result in a more shrub-like. multi-stemmed plant
- When deadheading faded blooms, cut back 12-18" of stem

GROUP 1 CLEMATIS

• Lightly prune right after flowering to remove any dead/damaged stems, and to maintain shape/size

GROUP 2 CLEMATIS

• Lightly prune in early spring before they begin to grow, removing any dead or damaged stems to just above a pair of good, healthy buds

GROUP 3 CLEMATIS

• Hard-prune in late winter/early spring (down to 1-2' high)