

Climbing Plants

Iceberg 'Climbing Iceberg' - fast-growing climber - glossy light green foliage - large clusters of fragrant, double white flowers.

Rosa 'Climbing Iceberg' is: Deciduous Flower: White in Summer; White in Autumn Foliage: Green, Pale-green in All seasons

Fragrance: Has soft fragrance Habit: Climbing

Suggested uses: City, Cottage/Informal, Flower Arranging, Beds and borders, Wallside and trellises

Cultivation: A vigorous climber that is best trained on a wall or fence. Prefers a sheltered sunny position. Chalky, Clay, Loamy, Sandy (will tolerate most soil types)

Soil drainage: Moist but well-drained, Well-drained Soil pH: Acid, Alkaline, Neutral

Light: Full Sun Aspect: South, East, West Exposure: Sheltered

Hardiness: Hardy (H4) growing vigorously. The double flowers - pure white, sometimes tinged with pink later in the season. - mild honey fragrance. The stems easily be trained over an arch or pergola. A very good Climbing Rose. Quick growing. 12ft.

Compassion Climbing Rose

Suggested uses: Wallside and trellises, Beds and borders, Cottage/Informal, City

Cultivation: Plant in full sun, against a wall, fence or tree. Chalky, Clay, Loamy, Sandy (will tolerate most soil types)

Soil drainage: Moist but well-drained, Well-drained Soil pH: Acid, Alkaline, Neutral

Light: Full Sun Aspect: North, South, East, West Exposure: Exposed, Sheltered

Hardiness: Hardy (H4) Hybrid Tea flowers have a sweet fragrance; salmon-pink tinted with apricot-orange. The growth is stiff and bushy; ideal for a wall or pillar. The canes constantly renew themselves from the base, giving a good, full appearance. It is particularly healthy. 10 ft.

Golden Showers Climbing Rose

Suggested uses: City, Cottage/Informal, Flower Arranging, Beds and borders, Wallside and trellises

Cultivation: A vigorous climber that is best trained on a wall or fence. Prefers a sheltered sunny position. Chalky, Clay, Loamy, Sandy (will tolerate most soil types)

Soil drainage: Moist but well-drained, Well-drained Soil pH: Acid, Alkaline, Neutral


Light: Full Sun Aspect: South, East, West Exposure: Sheltered

Hardiness: Hardy (H4) Suggested uses: City, Cottage/Informal, Flower Arranging, Beds and borders, Wallside and trellises

Cultivation: Plant in moist but free-draining or free-draining soil in a sunny, sheltered position trained to a wall or fence. Avoid planting in sites that have previously been used for growing roses.

Dans de Feu Climbing Rose

  Plant in half-shade / Plant in full sun Scented Excellent cut flower

 Prune sparsely in Autumn, removing unrequired growing tips. Do not prune for two years after planting.

Brilliant fiery orange-scarlet. Unrivalled for freedom and continuity of bloom that will be certain to add plenty of colour to your garden this summer.

Albertine A popular rambler. Reddish-salmon buds, opening to large, coppery-pink, almost double flowers with a strong scent. Very reliable. 20ft.

Clematis montana fragrant spring Genus: Clematis

Variety or cultivar: 'Fragrant Spring' _ 'Fragrant Spring' is a climber with dark-green divided leaves, tinged purple when young, and masses of fragrant, single, deep pink flowers in late spring.

Clematis montana 'Fragrant Spring' is: Deciduous

Flower: Flushed pink, White in Summer Foliage: Green, Flushed purple in Summer

Habit: Climbing suggested uses: Wallside and trellises

Cultivation: Plant in fertile, well-drained soil especially chalky soils.

Soil types: Chalky, Clay, Loamy, Sandy (will tolerate most soil types)

Soil drainage: Moist but well-drained, Well-drained Soil pH: Alkaline, Neutral

Aspect: North, South, East, West Exposure: Exposed, Sheltered

Hardiness: Hardy (H4)

How to Plant Roses best not to plant where roses previously grew dig a hole large enough to take the roots when fully outspread, the point at which the plant was originally budded should be sufficiently low in the hole to be 2.5cm below the surface of the soil when it is filled in. Distribute the roots evenly round the hole and put in a little fine soil to which has been added a small amount of bone meal.

Fill in a further 5cm of ordinary soil over the roots and tread in firmly. Tread in additional soil firmly at each stage as the hole is filled. Roses must be firmly planted. If they are not the winds of winter will loosen the roots and may cause the newly planted rose to die.

Generally speaking, the depth of holes in which the roses are to be planted will vary between 10-20cm but examination of the plants will show quite clearly the depth to which they were originally planted and this depth should be adhered to provided that it does place the point at which the stock was budded just below the surface of the soil.

How to Prune Roses

(Bush Roses, Floribunda or Hybrid Tea) Bush Roses should be well pruned in mid-March in Southern England and as one proceeds further north this should be deferred at such a rate that in the North of Scotland it is done in the second week of April.

Floribunda Roses are a little tenderer and should be pruned one week later than the above dates.

Newly planted Hybrid Tea Roses should always be pruned back hard in the spring, provided the roots are firmly established, leaving only three or four eyes per stem, generally leaving about 15-25cm in length. Roses are roughly pruned in the nursery to approximately 35-45cm of stem. If left unpruned they will die back along the stem and perish or produce leggy poor specimens.

Climbing Roses - Do not prune for two years after planting and then only sparsely, removing unrequired growing tips. Weak or dead wood should be removed.

Standard Roses -Stake well with expandable ties, driving in the stake below the head of the tree. Plant Rose Tree to old soil mark level. Put liberal amounts of planting medium in hole. Prune back well in spring to good bud.

Miniature Roses are miniature versions of Hybrid Tea or Floribunda types and should be treated the same allowing for the difference of scale. ideal for borders and rockeries or as pot plants, they should be in the dry atmosphere of the house only for limited periods. Prune hard after planting. It is best to plant roses in winter or early spring, provided there is little frost. Apply a balanced fertiliser every 3-4 weeks in the spring/summer and it is also recommended that you apply a mulch in the winter for protection. Can be pruned back to remove any dead wood or growth

winter-flowering honeysuckle Family *Caprifoliaceae*

Lonicera can be deciduous and evergreen shrubs, or climbers with twining stems. The tubular or two-lipped flowers, often very fragrant, are followed by red or black berries

fragrantissima is a bushy deciduous shrub to 2m, with simple, ovate leaves to 6cm long, and pairs of very fragrant, 2-lipped cream flowers 1cm long in winter and early spring, sometimes followed by dull red berries

Other common names sweetest honeysuckle

Full sun Part shade North-facing, East-facing, South-facing or West-facing

Sheltered or Exposed

Cultivation Grow in well-drained soil Moist but well-drained Acid, Alkaline or Neutral Chalk, Clay, Sand or Loam

Propagation by [semi-hardwood](#) or [hardwood](#) cuttings

Suggested planting locations and garden types City/Courtyard Gardens, Coastal, Cottage/Informal Garden, Flower borders and beds or Wall-side Borders