

VINES — DICOTYLEDONOUS PLANTS

Ampelopsis arborea

Common Name: Peppervine

Form: Woody vine; climbs by means of tendrils

Leaves: Alternate, twice-compound; leaflets coarsely triangular-toothed

Flowers: 5 greenish petals, to 1/8 inch long; April - June

Fruit: Globose, shiny, to 1/2 inch; attractive pink, then red, ripening to shiny purple-black; June - August

Habitat: Moist woods, marshes, wet margins

Comments: Peppervine is a close relative of the American grape; however, the fruits are unpalatable.



Bignonia capreolata

- Common name: Crossvine
- Form: High climbing, semi-evergreen vine
- Leaves: Opposite, compound; two oblong-lanceolate leaflets with a tendril between; leaflets entire, 3 - 5 inches long; dark green in summer, bronze-red in winter
- Flowers: In axillary clusters; corollas 1 - 2 inches long with five lobes, flaring lips, red to orange on the outside and orange-yellow inside; **April - May**
- Fruit: Capsule; **July - August**
- Habitat: Thickets, flood plain forests, woodlands
- Comment: Crossvine is named for the cross-shaped pattern seen when a cut is made through the stem.



Campsis radicans

Common Name: Trumpet Creeper; Cow-itch



- Form: Woody vine; climbs by means of aerial roots
- Leaves: Opposite, pinnately compound; leaflet margins coarsely serrate
- Flowers: Flowers tubular, fleshy; orange, red, occasionally yellow; 3-4 inches long; June - November
- Fruit: Long, narrow, curved capsule; August-November

Habitat: Dry to moist sites; fencerows, power poles, forest edges

Comments: This species is one of our most important hummingbird host plants. Some people develop a rash after contact with *Campsis*.

Centrosema virginianum

Common name: Spurred Butterfly Pea

Form: Hairy perennial, trailing or climbing vine

Leaves: Alternate, entire, compound; three leaflets, ovate to lanceolate

Flowers: Pea-shaped, blue or lavender to purple with a white center; spur on underside of the flower near the base; June - August

Fruit: Legume; July - October

Habitat: Sandy woods, roadsides, disturbed areas



Ipomoea pandurata

Common Name: Man of the Earth

Form: Twining herbaceous vine

Leaves: Heart-shaped, often lobed; to 5 inches long

Flowers: White, funnel-shaped, 4 inches across, with red-purple centers; **May - September**

Fruit: Oval capsule containing hairy seeds; **June - October**

Habitat: Open woods, abandoned fields, roadsides, waste places

Comments: This species is a close relative of sweet potatoes. A large tuberous root, up to 30 lbs, was reportedly roasted and eaten by American Indians.



Ipomoea sagittata

Common name: Saltmarsh Morning-glory; Arrowleaf Morning-glory



Form: Trailing or twining perennial vine

Leaves: Simple, entire, sagittate, 2 - 4 inches long

Flowers: Vivid rose to lavender, funnel-shaped, 3 - 4 inches long; **June - September**

Fruit: Capsule; **July - September**

Habitat: Brackish marshes,

moist roadsides



***Ipomoea cordatotriloba* (*Ipomoea trichocarpa*)**

- Common name: Tievine; Coastal Morning-glory
Form: Twining, slightly hairy, herbaceous annual
Leaves: Simple, ovate, cordate, entire or with two basal lobes
Flowers: Pink to purple, rarely white, funnel-shaped;
September - October
Fruit: Capsule; September - October
Habitat: Roadsides, disturbed areas, fields



Kosteletzkya virginica

- Common Name: Virginia Saltmarsh Mallow
- Form: Upright perennial, to 4 feet tall
- Leaves: Densely hairy; lanceolate, sometimes lobed, with cordate bases; to 4 inches long
- Flowers: Pink, 5 petals; up to 4 inches across; stamens are fused into a golden-yellow tube that surrounds the style; **June - October**
- Fruit: Flattened, hairy capsule; **July - October**
- Habitat: Open wet woods, fresh or brackish marshes
- Comments: Flowers wilt and fade in the heat of the day.



Lonicera japonica
EXOTIC INVASIVE

- Common name: Japanese Honeysuckle
- Form: Woody, fast-climbing or trailing vine, up to 30 feet long
- Leaves: Opposite, simple, ovate to oblong, 2 - 3 inches long; often hairy
- Flowers: In pairs; tubular at the base, split into two lips at the opening; white the first day turning creamy yellow; **April - June**
- Fruit: Berry; blue-black, spherical, in pairs; **August - September**
- Habitat: Widespread in woodlands, fields, fencerows, thickets, abandoned buildings

Parthenocissus quinquefolia

- Common name: Virginia Creeper; Woodbine
- Form: Climbing, woody, deciduous vine, up to 50 feet long
- Leaves: Alternate, palmately compound with five elliptic-ovate

Parthenocissus quinquefolia
continued...

- leaflets; coarsely toothed above the middle, up to 6 inches long; fiery red in the fall
- Flowers: Tiny and inconspicuous; in clusters, five petals; June - August
- Fruit: Drupe; dark blue, round; July - August
- Habitat: In woods and along banks
- Comment: Virginia Creeper is often mistaken for poison ivy, which has a tri-compound leaf.



Toxicodendron radicans

Common name: Eastern Poison Ivy



- Form: Perennial, small shrub, up to 4 feet tall or vine, up to 50 feet long
- Leaves: Alternate, pinnately compound with three elliptic to oval, irregularly toothed leaflets, 7 - 10 inches long
- Flowers: Greenish- white to yellowish- white clusters in lower leaf axils, 4 - 5 petals; April - May

- Fruit: Drupe; white; August - October
Habitat: Thickets, open woods, sandy soils
Comment: The plants produce oils that may stimulate allergic reactions in susceptible people.

Vitis rotundifolia

- Common name: Muscadine
Form: Deciduous, climbing or trailing, perennial vine, up to 100 feet long; climbing facilitated by tendrils
Leaves: Alternate, simple, 2 ½ - 6 inches long, slightly lobed, rounded to broadly ovate with coarsely serrate margins, acuminate point; green above and greenish-yellow below
Flowers: Panicles; small, inconspicuous, green to greenish-white; form along a branched axis, five petals; May - June
Fruit: Greenish-bronze, pinkish-red, purple, or black clusters of grapes, ½ - 1 inch in diameter; ripens August - November
Habitat: Forests, thickets, sand dunes
Comments: This wild grape is used to make jelly and wine.

