



Crimson Glory Vine

Vitis coignetiae

Height: 25 feet

Spread: 15 feet

Sunlight:

Hardiness Zone: 6a

Description:

A strong and vigorous vine grown for its beautiful foliage from summer through the fall; produces small inedible black grapes in the autumn; excellent for covering arbors or trellises, trailing walls or fences; needs regular pruning to keep in bounds

Ornamental Features

Crimson Glory Vine has rich green deciduous foliage on a plant with a spreading habit of growth. The heart-shaped leaves turn outstanding shades of orange, scarlet and crimson in the fall. It produces small clusters of black grapes in early fall.

Landscape Attributes

Crimson Glory Vine is a dense multi-stemmed deciduous woody vine with a twining and trailing habit of growth. Its relatively coarse texture can be used to stand it apart from other landscape plants with finer foliage.

This is a high maintenance woody vine that will require regular care and upkeep, and can be pruned at anytime. It is a good choice for attracting birds to your yard. Gardeners should be aware of the following characteristic(s) that may warrant special consideration;

- Spreading

Crimson Glory Vine is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Mass Planting
- Hedges/Screening



Crimson Glory Vine
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Planting & Growing

Crimson Glory Vine will grow to be about 25 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 15 feet. As a climbing vine, it tends to be leggy near the base and should be underplanted with low-growing facer plants. It should be planted near a fence, trellis or other landscape structure where it can be trained to grow upwards on it, or allowed to trail off a retaining wall or slope. It grows at a fast rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for approximately 20 years.

This woody vine does best in full sun to partial shade. It prefers to grow in average to moist conditions, and shouldn't be allowed to dry out. It is not particular as to soil type or pH. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution. This species is not originally from North America.