

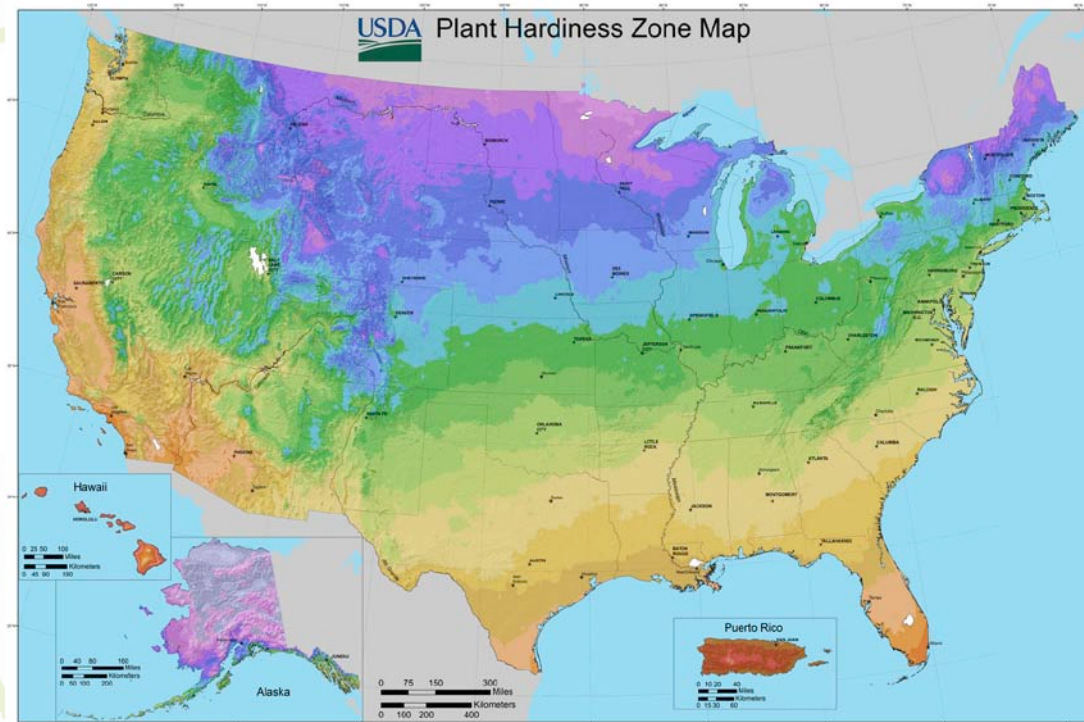


GUIDELINES FOR GREEN FACADE PLANT SELECTION

Choosing appropriate plant material for greenscreen® requires careful consideration of climate zone, sun exposure, soil type, soil volume, area of coverage, irrigation needs, fertilization, adjacency to other plants and desired visual effects. While the hardiness zone of the installation location may be the foremost aspect for selecting plant material, determining these other requirements should not be overlooked.

Hardiness Zone Selection

For projects in North America the U.S. Department of Agriculture maintains a map that designates zones for plant growing adaptability. This map shows areas as an average for lowest temperature and represents the extreme temperatures to which a plant would generally be exposed. The zone designation can be matched with the range that is listed for each named plant. The plant list is categorized for the lowest zone tolerance for each plant, and also shows a range of zones in which each plant may thrive. For example, a green facade project may be in Zone 6 and a plant listed for Zones 5-9 should be acceptable for this climate specific consideration.



**Average Annual Extreme
Minimum Temperature
1976 - 2005**

°F		°C
-60 to -50	1	-51.1 to -45.6
-50 to -40	2	-45.6 to -40.0
-40 to -30	3	-40.0 to -34.4
-30 to -20	4	-34.4 to -28.9
-20 to -10	5	-28.9 to -23.3
-10 to 0	6	-23.3 to -17.8
0 to 10	7	-17.8 to -12.2
10 to 20	8	-12.2 to -6.7
20 to 30	9	-6.7 to -1.1
30 to 40	10	-1.1 to 4.4
40 to 50	11	4.4 to 10.0
50 to 60	12	10.0 to 15.6
60 to 70	13	15.6 to 21.1



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Plant Growth Habits

Green facade designers should be aware of plant growth habits that include the method that a plant uses to climb vertically or spread horizontally. Using plants with different types of growth habits can be very effective depending upon desired design effects and maintenance commitment. greenscreen® modular panels are used for wall mounted green facades and also for freestanding uses. The growth habits for plants should be matched with the use that may also include columns, shapes and overhead horizontal applications.

Growth habit characteristics are defined as:

- **T – Twining** - Twining vines use their leaf structure or main stem to twist or circle around any type of support. Plants with this growth habit are strongly recommended for wallmounted installations in proximity to the building envelope.

Example:

- Honeysuckle varieties (*Lonicera*)
- Jasmine varieties (*Trachelospermum*)
- Black Eyed Susan Vine (*Thunbergia*)

- **LS - Leaf Stem** - Also known as tendrils, Leaf Stem vines use thin, wiry structures along the plant's stem that curl or coil to find the support necessary to grow vertically. Leaf Stem vines, including both leaf and stem tendrils, are recommended for both wall mounted and freestanding installations.

Example:

- Clematis varieties (*Clematis x*)
- Passion Flower (*Passiflora*)

- **S – Scramblers** - Scrambling or rambling vines and shrubs have long, flexible stems that may look like vines, but they are unable to climb on their own. Some plants use thorns or some type of hook to enable vertical growth. The 3-dimensional aspect of greenscreen® panels make these an excellent choice for wall mounted and freestanding applications, but additional maintenance may be required to keep them on the panels.

Example:

- Bougainvillea varieties (*Bougainvillea*)
- Climbing Rose (*Rosa varieties*)

- **AS - Adhesive Sucker** - Adhesive sucker vines support themselves with short lateral shoots tipped with discs that stick to any surface. Plants with this type of growth habit are not recommended for wallmounted installations that may threaten the integrity of the building envelope or on installations that have limited maintenance resources.

Example:

- Boston Ivy (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*)
- Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)

- **RC - Root Climbers** - Root Climbing vines produce a cluster of short, stout roots that cling to surfaces of almost any kind. Plants with this type of growth habit are not recommended for wall mounted installations that may threaten the integrity of the building envelope. These plants are recommended for freestanding installations that have moderate to high maintenance resources.

Example:

- English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)
- Climbing Hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*)



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Plant Growth Habit Examples

Honeysuckle
T – Twining



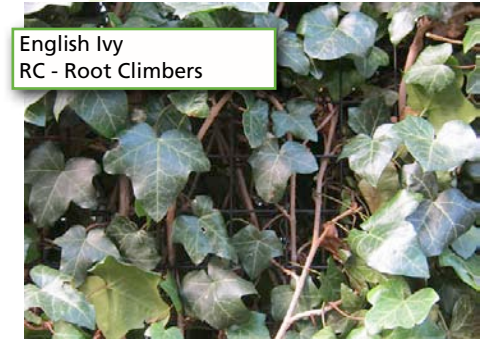
Clematis
LS - Leaf Stem



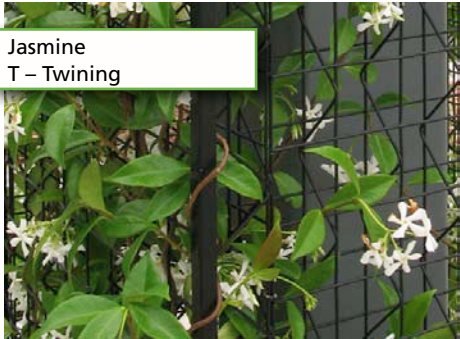
Climbing Rose
S - Scrambler



English Ivy
RC - Root Climbers



Jasmine
T – Twining



Passion Flower
LS - Leaf Stem



Boston Ivy
AS - Adhesive Sucker



Climbing Hydrangea
RC - Root Climbers



Black Eyed Susan
T – Twining



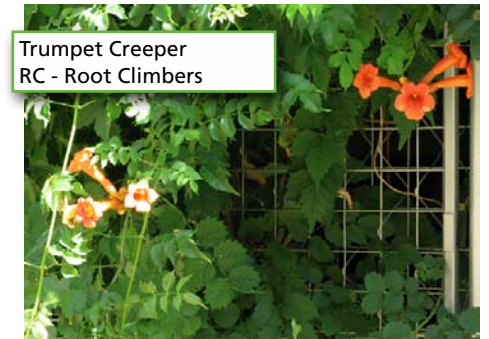
Bougainvillea
S - Scrambler



Virginia Creeper
AS - Adhesive Sucker



Trumpet Creeper
RC - Root Climbers





GUIDELINES FOR GREEN FACADE PLANT SELECTION

Cycles

Selecting plants for their seasonal qualities of evergreen, semi-evergreen and deciduous can be an effective strategy for designing green facades for performance characteristics in relation to a building and its site. Deciduous plants can allow sunlight onto a building surface that can contribute to heat gain of many typical building materials or allow light to pass through adjacent windows or onto pedestrian areas during the colder months with a lower azimuth of the sun. This can also be a consideration for shading sunlight with a vertical or horizontal **greenscreen®** when it is beneficial to eliminate any additional heat gain on a building or in a pedestrian use area. For many installations in colder zones it is desirable to have an evergreen plant. Generally these zones have shorter growing seasons that effect the time necessary to cover large surfaces of a facade. Plants in these exposures are affected by extreme cold and frequent wind and will require adequate access to moisture at their root level. Moisture delivery needs to be balanced with the establishment needs of plants with higher frost line depths.

Maintenance

Matching the type of **greenscreen®** installation with a plant material's growth habit will help to ensure the long term success of your project and help to keep maintenance costs down. All plant material requires some maintenance, although some are less maintenance intensive than others. At a minimum, all plant material should receive the following annual applications:

- Pruning
- Fertilization
- Mulch
- Irrigation Check

Bi-annual pruning applications are strongly recommended and additional monthly pruning schedules can be implemented, if necessary. A written, long term maintenance plan is strongly encouraged. For more information on recommended maintenance practices, refer to the **greenscreen® Maintenance Guidelines**.

Planting Guidelines

For determining the number of plants per panel, the typical plant spacing is from 1 - 4' and is dependent upon vine species, container size and desired effect. General plant spacing recommendations are:

- #1 containers 12"-24" o.c.
- #3 containers 24"-36" o.c.
- #5 containers 36"-48" o.c.

Closer spacing with larger plant material may provide quicker results, but may also require additional maintenance in the short term. Additional information regarding plant installation can be found in the document **greenscreen® Planting Guidelines**. Plants placed in a raised planter or container condition may have different requirements than those placed in an at-grade planting bed. Particular attention should be paid to extreme hot or cold temperature exposures, consistent irrigation, adequate soil volume and soil nutrient delivery.

Additional Selection Considerations

Many green facades are specified with only a single plant species and in smaller limited scale applications this can be a successful strategy and also coincide with a managed maintenance regime. Early research comparing **greenscreen®** installations to indigenous green walls in the northeast has demonstrated that those with multiple plant species closely replicate those established in nature. This is reflected in the leaf area index, the area percent coverage, and the plant depth of the green facade. Multi-plant specification can be important for long term survival and the delivery of performance required for ecosystem benefits, green facade survival, and reduced maintenance.

Selecting plants with aspects of flowering or fruit production should be determined on a project by project basis and should be part of the maintenance evaluation. Evergreen vines growing in combination with deciduous, flowering and fruiting vines is a great way to make sure that there are four seasons of interest on the panels.



GUIDELINES FOR GREEN FACADE PLANT SELECTION

The **greenscreen®** Recommended Plant List by Hardiness Zones is not a comprehensive list of all the plant selection possibilities, but is based upon the ability of Monrovia Growers to provide North American delivery of the plants listed. **greenscreen®** recommends that a landscape architect, landscape designer or horticulturist be consulted for specific applications and the possible incorporation of native plant materials.

Plant List for Green Facades: Wallmounted, Freestanding, Horizontal and Columns

			Usage	Growth Habit			Cycle	Mature Height			Light	Flower			Fruit											
USDA Zones	Botanical Name	Common Name	Wallmounted	Freestanding	Twining	Leaf Stem	Scrambler	Adhesive Sucker	Root Climber	Deciduous	Evergreen	Semi Evergreen	15' and Under	15' - 30'	30' and Over	Full Sun	Partial Shade	Full Shade	Yes	Inconspicuous	No	Yes	No	Edible	Sunset Zones	
3a - 8b	Actinida arguta 'Issai'	Hardy Kiwi Vine	•	•	•					•				•		•	•		•			•		•	A1-A3, 1-10, 12, 14-24	
3a - 8b	Celustrus scandens 'Bailumn'	Autumn Revolution Bittersweet	•	•	•					•				•		•			•			•			A3, 2-7, 10	
3a - 9b	Clematis alpina 'Pamela Jackman'	Pamela Jackman Alpine Clematis	•	•	•					•			•			•	•		•				•		A2-A3, 1a, 2-6, 15-17	
3a - 9b	Clematis alpina 'Ruby'	Ruby Alpine Clematis	•	•	•					•			•			•	•		•				•		A2-A3, 1a, 2-6, 15-17	
3a - 9b	Clematis alpina 'Stolwijk Gold'	Stolwijk Gold Alpine Clematis	•	•	•					•			•			•	•		•				•		A2-A3, 1a, 2-6, 15-17	
3a - 9b	Clematis x	Varieties	•	•	•					•			•			•	•		•				•		Zones vary by variety	
3a - 8b	Parthenocissus quinquefolia 'Troki'	Red Wall Virginia Creeper		•				•		•					•		•	•			•		•		A2-A3, 1-24	
3a - 8b	Rubus idaeus var. strigosus 'Fall Gold'	Fall Gold Raspberry		•			•			•			•			•			•			•	•	•	A1-A3, 1-24, 34-43	
4a - 8b	Actinida kolomitka (female)	Ornamental Kiwi	•	•	•					•				•		•	•			•			•		A1-A3, 1-9, 14-17	
4a -11b	Campsis radicans 'Atomic Red''	Atomic Red Trumpet Creeper		•					•	•					•	•	•		•				•		1 - 21	
4a -11b	Campsis radicans 'Monbal'	Balboa Sunset Trumpet Creeper		•					•	•					•	•	•		•				•		1 - 21	
4a -11b	Campsis radicans 'Flava''	Yellow Trumpet Creeper		•					•	•					•	•	•		•				•		1 - 21	
4a -11b	Campsis x tagliabuana 'Madame Galen'	Madame Galen Trumpet Vine		•					•	•				•		•			•				•		1 - 21	
4a -10b	Clematis 'Cleminov 51'	Sapphire Indigo Clematis	•	•	•					•			•			•							•		2-9, 14-17	
4a - 9b	Clematis lanuginosa 'Candida'	White Flowering Clematis	•	•	•					•			•			•	•		•				•		2-9, 14-17	
4a - 9b	Clematis paniculata	Sweet Autumn Clematis	•	•	•					•				•		•	•		•				•		2-9, 14-24, H1	
4a - 9b	Clematis viticella 'Alba Luxurians'	Alba Luxurians Clematis	•	•	•					•			•			•	•		•				•		A3, 2b-9, 14-17	
4a - 9b	Clematis viticella 'Betty Corning'	Betty Corning Clematis	•	•	•					•			•			•	•		•				•		A3, 2b-9, 14-17	
4a - 9b	Clematis viticella 'Blue Angel'	Blue Angel Clematis	•	•	•					•			•			•	•		•				•		A3, 2b-9, 14-17	
4a - 9b	Clematis viticella 'Etoile Violette'	Etoile Violette Clematis	•	•	•					•			•			•	•		•				•		A3, 2b-9, 14-17	
4a - 9b	Clematis viticella 'Madame Julia Correvon'	Madame Julia Correvon Clematis	•	•	•					•			•			•	•		•				•		A3, 2b-9, 14-17	



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USDA Zones	Botanical Name	Common Name	Usage		Growth Habit				Cycle		Mature Height			Light		Flower		Fruit			Sunset Zones			
			Wallmounted	Freestanding	Twining	Leaf Stem	Scrambler	Adhesive Sucker	Root Climber	Deciduous	Evergreen	Semi Evergreen	15' and Under	15' - 30'	30' and Over	Full Sun	Partial Shade	Full Shade	Yes	Inconspicuous		No	Yes	No
4a - 9b	Clematis x	Varieties	•	•	•					•			•		•	•		•				•		Zones vary by variety
4a - 8b	Humulus x 'Crystal'	Crystal Hop	•	•	•					•			•		•	•		•				•	•	A2-A3, 1-10, 14-21
4a - 8a	Hydrangea anomala petiolaris 'Mirranda'	Mirranda Climbing Hydrangea		•						•			•		•	•		•				•		A2, A3, 2-21
4a -11b	Lonicera japonica 'Halliana'	Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle	•	•	•					•	•	•	•		•	•		•				•		1-24, H1-H2
4a -11b	Lonicera japonica 'Purpurea'	Purple Leaf Japanese Honeysuckle	•	•	•					•	•	•	•		•	•		•				•		1-24, H1-H2
4a - 9b	Lonicera periclymenum 'Inov 86'	Peaches and Cream Honeysuckle	•	•	•					•			•		•	•		•				•		2 - 24
4a - 9b	Lonicera periclymenum 'Scentsation'	Scentsation Honeysuckle	•	•	•					•			•		•	•		•				•		2 - 24
4a - 9b	Lonicera periclymenum 'Sweet Tea'	Sweet Tea Honeysuckle	•	•	•					•			•		•	•		•				•		2 - 24
4a - 8b	Lonicera reticulata x. Lonicera prolifera	Kintzley's Ghost Honeysuckle	•	•	•					•			•		•	•		•				•		2 - 24
4a - 9b	Lonicera sempervirens 'John Clayton'	John Clayton Honeysuckle	•	•	•					•	•	•	•		•	•		•				•		2 - 24
4a - 9b	Lonicera sempervirens 'Magnifica'	Trumpet Honeysuckle	•	•	•					•	•	•	•		•	•		•				•		2 - 24
4a - 9b	Lonicera sempervirens 'Major Wheeler'	Coral Honeysuckle	•	•	•					•	•	•	•		•	•		•				•		2 - 24
4a - 9b	Lonicera x brownii 'Dropmore Scarlet'	Dropmore Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle	•	•	•					•		•	•		•	•		•				•		A3, 1-7
4a - 9b	Lonicera x heckrottii 'Goldflame'	Goldflame Honeysuckle	•	•	•					•		•	•		•	•		•				•		2-24, H1-H2
4a - 9b	Lonicera x. italica 'Sherlite'	Harlequin Honeysuckle	•	•	•					•		•	•		•	•		•				•		2-24, H1-H2
4a -9b	Lonicera x 'Mandarin'	Mandarin Honeysuckle	•	•	•					•		•	•		•	•		•				•		2-24, H1-H2
4a - 9b	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper		•				•		•				•	•	•	•			•		•		A2-A3, 1-24
4a - 9b	Parthenocissus quinquefolia 'Monham'	Star Showers Virginia Creeper		•				•		•				•	•	•	•			•		•		A2-A3, 1-24
4a - 9b	Parthenocissus tricuspidata 'Green Showers'	Green Showers Boston Ivy		•				•		•				•	•	•	•			•		•		A2-A3, 1-24
4a - 9b	Parthenocissus tricuspidata 'Veitchii'	Boston Ivy		•				•		•				•	•	•	•			•		•		A2-A3, 1-24
4a -11b	Rosa x	Climbing Rose	•	•			•			•			•		•			•				•		Zones vary by variety
4a - 8b	Rubus idaeus 'Canby Red'	Canby Red Raspberry		•			•			•			•	•	•			•			•		•	A1-A3, 1-24, 34-43
4a - 8b	Rubus idaeus 'Heritage'	Heritage Raspberry		•			•			•			•	•	•			•			•		•	A1-A3, 1-24, 34-43
4a - 8b	Rubus idaeus 'Indian Summer'	Indian Summer Raspberry		•			•			•			•	•	•			•			•		•	A1-A3, 1-24, 34-43
4a - 8b	Vitis labrusca 'Catawba'	Catawba Grape	•	•		•				•			•		•				•		•		•	2B,3A,3B,6-9,14-23,34-42



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USDA Zones	Botanical Name	Common Name	Usage Growth Habit Cycle Mature Height Light Flower Fruit																	Sunset Zones					
			Wallmounted	Freestanding	Twining	Leaf Stem	Scrambler	Adhesive Sucker	Root Climber	Deciduous	Evergreen	Semi Evergreen	15' and Under	15' - 30'	30' and Over	Full Sun	Partial Shade	Full Shade	Yes		Inconspicuous	No	Yes	No	Edible
4a - 8b	Vitis labrusca 'Delaware'	Delaware Grape	•	•		•				•			•		•				•			•		•	2B,3A,3B,6-9,14-23,34-42
4a - 8b	Vitis labrusca 'Eastern Concord Grape'	Eastern Concord Grape	•	•		•				•			•		•				•		•		•		2B,3A,3B,6-9,14-23,34-42
4a - 8b	Vitis labrusca 'Niagara'	Niagra Green Grape Grape	•	•		•				•			•		•				•		•		•		2B, 3A,3B,6-9,14-23,34-42
4a - 9b	Wisteria macrostachya 'Aunt Dee'	Aunt Dee Kentucky Wisteria		•	•					•			•		•			•				•			4 - 24
4a - 9b	Wisteria macrostachya 'Blue Moon'	Blue Moon Kentucky Wisteria		•	•					•			•		•			•				•			4 - 24
5a - 9b	Akebia quinata	Fiveleaf Akebia	•	•	•					•		•		•		•	•	•	•				•		2 - 24
5a - 9b	Akebia quinata 'Shirobana'	Shirobana Akebia	•	•	•					•		•		•		•	•	•	•				•		2 - 24
5a - 9b	Campsis x tagliabuana 'Kudian'	Indian Summer Trumpet Vine		•						•	•		•			•			•				•		2 - 24
5a - 9b	Campsis x tagliabuana 'Takarazuka'	Yellow Summer Jazz Sunrise Gold Trumpet Vine		•						•	•		•			•			•				•		2 - 24
5a - 9b	Clematis texensis 'Princess Diana'	Princess Diana Clematis	•	•	•					•			•	•		•	•		•				•		2 - 24
5a -11b	Hedera helix	English Ivy		•						•		•		•			•	•			•		•		3-24, H!
5a -11b	Hedera helix 'Thorndale'	Thorndale English Ivy		•						•		•		•			•	•			•		•		3-24, H!
5a - 8b	Humulus lupulus 'Newport'	Newport Common Hop	•	•	•					•				•	•	•			•				•		A2-A3, 1-10, 14-21
5b-11b	Hydrangea anomala petiolaris	Climbing Hydrangea	•	•						•	•			•			•	•	•				•		1-24, H1-H2
5a - 9b	Lonicera periclymenum 'Monul'	Berries Jubilee Woodbine Honeysuckle	•	•	•					•			•		•			•					•		2 - 24
5a - 9b	Lonicera periclymenum 'Winchester'	Winchester Honeysuckle	•	•	•					•			•		•			•					•		2 - 24
5a - 9b	Lonicera sempervirens 'Blanche Sandman'	Blanche Sandman Honeysuckle	•	•	•						•		•		•			•					•		2 - 24
5a - 9b	Polygonum aubertii	Silver Lace Vine	•	•	•					•			•		•			•					•		A1-A3, 1-24, 28-41
5a - 8b	Rubus idaeus 'NR7'	Raspberry Shortcake Dwf. Thornless Raspberry		•			•			•			•			•			•			•		•	A1-A3, 1-24, 34-43
5a - 8b	Rubus idaeus 'Meeker'	Meeker Red Raspberry		•			•			•			•			•			•			•		•	A1-A3, 1-24, 34-43
5a - 8b	Rubus 'Triple Crown'	Triple Crown Blackberry		•			•			•			•			•	•		•			•		•	A1-A3, 1-24, 34-43
5a - 8b	Rubus subgenus Rubus Watson 'Black Satin'	Black Satin Blackberry		•			•			•			•			•	•		•			•		•	A1-A3, 1-24, 34-43
5a - 9b	Rubus ursinus 'Arapaho'	Arapaho Blackberry		•			•			•			•			•	•		•			•		•	A1-A3, 1-24, 34-43



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USDA Zones	Botanical Name	Common Name	Usage Growth Habit Cycle Mature Height Light Flower Fruit															Sunset Zones						
			Wallmounted	Freestanding	Twining	Leaf Stem	Scrambler	Adhesive Sucker	Root Climber	Deciduous	Evergreen	Semi Evergreen	15' and Under	15' - 30'	30' and Over	Full Sun	Partial Shade		Full Shade	Yes	Inconspicuous	No	Yes	No
5a - 8b	Vitis labrusca 'Himrod'	Himrod Grape	•	•		•				•			•		•				•		•		•	A1-A3, 1-24, 34-43
5a - 8b	Vitis labrusca 'Venus'	Venus Seedless Black Grape	•	•		•				•			•		•				•		•		•	A1-A3, 1-24, 34-43
5a - 8b	Vitis 'Traminette'	Traminette White Wine Grape	•	•		•				•		•			•				•		•		•	A1-A3, 1-24, 34-43
5a - 9b	Wisteria floribunda 'Issai Perfect'	White Japanese Wisteria		•	•					•				•	•			•				•		4 - 24
5a - 9b	Wisteria floribunda 'Rosea'	Pink Japanese Wisteria		•	•					•				•	•			•				•		4 - 24
5a - 9b	Wisteria floribunda 'Texas Purple'	Texas Purple Japanese Wisteria		•	•					•				•	•			•				•		4 - 24
5a - 9b	Wisteria frutescens 'Amethyst Falls'	Amethyst Falls American Wisteria		•	•					•				•	•			•				•		4 - 24
5a - 9b	Wisteria macrostachya 'Summer Cascade'	Summer Cascade Wisteria		•	•					•				•	•			•				•		4 - 24
5a - 9b	Wisteria sinensis	Chinese Wisteria		•	•					•				•	•	•		•				•		3 - 24
6a - 9b	Actinidia tetramera var. maloides	Rosy Crabapple Kiwi	•	•	•					•			•		•	•		•				•		4-9, 12-24
6a - 9b	Bignonia capreolata 'Tangerine Beauty'	Tangerine Beauty Crossvine		•		•					•	•		•	•			•				•		4-9, 14-24
6a - 9b	Campsis x. tagliabuana 'Summer Jazz Fire'	Summer Jazz Fire Trumpet Vine		•					•	•				•	•			•				•		4-9, 14-24
6a - 9b	Clematis florida seiboldii	Florida Seiboldii Clematis	•	•	•					•		•			•	•		•				•		3b-9,14-17, 21-23
6a - 9b	Clematis montana 'Freda'	Freda Anemone Clematis	•	•	•					•			•		•			•				•		3b-9,14-17, 21-23
6a - 9b	Clematis montana rubens	Pink Anemone Clematis	•	•	•					•			•		•			•				•		3b-9,14-17, 21-23
6a -10b	Holbellia latifolia 'Ritak'	Ritak Sausage Vine	•	•	•						•		•			•	•	•			•		•	n/a
6a -10b	Ipomoea quamoclit	Cypress Vine	•	•	•					•			•		•			•				•		Annual
6a -10b	Passiflora caerulea	Common Passion Flower		•		•					•	•	•		•	•		•			•			5-9, 12-24, H1-H2
6a - 9b	Rosea banksiae 'Alba Plena'	White Lady Bank's Rose	•	•			•				•		•		•			•				•	•	4 - 24
6a - 9b	Rosea banksiae 'Lutea'	Yellow Lady Bank's Rose	•	•			•				•		•		•			•				•	•	4 - 24
6a -9b	Schizophragma hydrangeoides 'Moonlight'	Moonlight Chinese Hydrangea Vine		•					•	•		•			•	•		•				•		4 - 9,14 -17,31-34,39



GUIDELINES FOR GREEN FACADE PLANT SELECTION

USDA Zones	Botanical Name	Common Name	Usage		Growth Habit					Cycle	Mature Height			Light		Flower		Fruit			Sunset Zones			
			Wallmounted	Freestanding	Twining	Leaf Stem	Scrambler	Adhesive Sucker	Root Climber	Deciduous	Evergreen	Semi Evergreen	15' and Under	15' - 30'	30' and Over	Full Sun	Partial Shade	Full Shade	Yes	Inconspicuous		No	Yes	No
7a - 9b	Actinidia chinensis 'Tomuri' (Male)	Kiwi Vine	•	•	•					•			•		•			•				•		4 - 9, 12 - 24, 29 - 31
7a - 9b	Clematis armandii	Evergreen Clematis	•	•	•					•			•		•			•				•		4-9, 12-24
7a - 9b	Clematis armandii 'Apple Blossom'	Apple Blossom Evergreen Clematis	•	•	•					•			•		•			•				•		4-9, 12-24
7a - 9b	Clematis armandii 'Rubra'	Pink Evergreen Clematis	•	•	•					•			•		•			•				•		4-9, 12-24
7a - 9b	Decumaria barbara 'Chauga'	Chauga Wild Hydrangea Vine		•					•	•				•		•		•				•		n/a
7a - 9b	Gelsemium rankinii	Swamp Jessamine	•	•	•						•	•	•		•	•		•				•		4 - 24
7a - 9b	Gelsemium sempervirens	Carolina Jessamine	•	•	•						•	•	•		•	•		•				•		4 - 24
7a - 9b	Gelsemium sempervirens. & Gel. rankinii	Double Shot Jessamine	•	•	•						•	•	•		•	•		•				•		4 - 24
7a - 10b	Holbellia coriacea "Cathedral Gem"	Cathedral Gem Sausage Vine	•	•	•						•	•	•		•	•		•			•		•	n/a
7a - 10b	Hydrangea integrifolia 'Taiping Shan'	Taiping Shan Evergreen Climbing Hydrangea		•					•		•			•		•	•	•					•	n/a
7a - 10b	Parthenocissus henryana	Silvervein Creeper		•					•				•		•	•			•			•		4-9, 14-17
7a - 11b	Trachelospermum asiaticum	Asian Jasmine	•	•	•						•		•		•	•		•				•		6 - 24
7a - 11b	Trachelospermum asiaticum 'Angyo'	Angyo Asian Jasmine	•	•	•						•		•		•	•		•				•		6 - 24
7a - 11b	Trachelospermum asiaticum 'First Snow'	First Snow Asian Jasmine	•	•	•						•		•		•	•		•				•		6 - 24
7a - 11b	Trachelospermum asiaticum 'Ogon Nishiki'	Ogon Nishiki Asian Jasmine	•	•	•						•		•		•	•		•				•		6 - 24
7a - 11b	Trachelospermum asiaticum 'Snow and Summer'	Snow and Summer Asian Jasmine	•	•	•						•		•		•	•		•				•		6 - 24
7a - 10b	Trachelospermum jasminoides 'Madison'	Madison Jasmine	•	•	•						•		•		•	•	•	•				•		8-24, H1-H2
7a - 11b	Vitis vinifera 'Cabernet Sauvignon'	Cabernet Sauvignon Grape	•	•		•				•			•		•			•		•			•	5 - 11, 14 - 24
7a - 11b	Vitis vinifera 'Chardonnay'	Chardonnay Grape	•	•		•				•			•		•			•		•			•	5 - 11, 14 - 24
7a - 11b	Vitis vinifera 'Flame Seedless'	Flame Seedless Grape	•	•		•				•			•		•			•		•			•	5 - 11, 14 - 24
7a - 11b	Vitis vinifera 'Merlot'	Merlot Grape	•	•		•				•			•		•			•		•			•	5 - 11, 14 - 24
7a - 11b	Vitis vinifera 'Pinot Noir'	Pinot Noir Grape	•	•		•				•			•		•			•		•			•	5 - 11, 14 - 24
7a - 11b	Vitis vinifera 'Ruby Seedless'	Ruby Seedless Grape	•	•		•				•			•		•			•		•			•	5 - 11, 14 - 24
7a - 11b	Vitis vinifera 'Thompson Seedless'	Thompson Seedless Grape	•	•		•				•			•		•			•		•			•	5 - 11, 14 - 24
7a - 11b	Vitis vinifera 'Zinfandel'	Zinfandel Grape	•	•		•				•			•		•			•		•			•	5 - 11, 14 - 24



GUIDELINES FOR GREEN FACADE PLANT SELECTION

USDA Zones	Botanical Name	Common Name	Usage		Growth Habit					Cycle		Mature Height			Light		Flower			Fruit			Sunset Zones		
			Wallmounted	Freestanding	Twining	Leaf Stem	Scrambler	Adhesive Sucker	Root Climber	Deciduous	Evergreen	Semi Evergreen	15' and Under	15' - 30'	30' and Over	Full Sun	Partial Shade	Full Shade	Yes	Inconspicuous	No	Yes		No	Edible
8a - 9b	Actinidia chinensis 'Vincent' (Female)	Vincent Kiwi Vine	•	•	•					•			•		•			•		No	•		•	4-9, 12-24	
8a -11b	Antigonon leptopus	Coral Vine	•	•		•				•	•			•	•	•		•				•		12, 13, 18-24, H1-H2	
8a -10b	Jasminum polyanthum	Pink Jasmine	•	•		•					•			•				•				•		5-9, 12-24, H1	
8a -11b	Mandevilla x.	Varieties	•	•	•					•	•			•				•				•		Zones vary by variety	
8a -10b	Mascagnia macroptera	Butterfly Vine	•	•	•						•		•		•	•		•				•		12-24	
8a -11b	Trachelospermum jasminoides	Star Jasmine	•	•	•						•			•	•	•	•	•				•		8-24, H1-H2	
9a -11b	Bougainvillea 'Delta Dawn'	Delta Dawn Bougainvillea	•	•			•				•			•		•		•				•		22-24, H1-H2	
9a -11b	Clytostoma callistegioides	Lavender Trumpet Vine		•		•					•			•		•	•		•			•		8-9, 12-24	
9a -11b	Distictis buccinatoria	Scarlet Trumpet Vine		•		•					•				•	•	•		•			•		8-9, 14-24, H1	
9a -11b	Ficus pumila	Creeping Fig		•				•			•			•		•	•			•		•		8-24, H1-H2	
9a -11b	Ipomoea acuminata 'Blue Dawn'	Blue Dawn Morning Glory	•	•	•						•			•		•	•		•			•		8-9, 12-24	
9a -10b	Jasminum sambac	Arabian Jasmine	•	•	•						•		•			•	•		•			•		13-21, 23-24, H1-H2	
9a -11b	Macfadyena unguis-cati	Yellow Trumpet Vine		•		•					•				•	•	•		•			•		8-24, H1-H2	
9a -11b	Pandorea jasminoides 'Lady Di'	White Bower Vine	•	•	•						•			•		•	•		•			•		16-24, H1-H2	
9a -11b	Pandorea jasminoides 'Charisma'	Charisma Bower Vine	•	•	•						•			•		•	•		•			•		16-24, H1-H2	
9a -11b	Pandorea jasminoides 'Rosea'	Pink Bower Vine	•	•	•						•			•		•	•		•			•		16-24, H1-H2	
9a -11b	Passiflora jamesonii 'Coral Seas'	Coral Seas Passion Flower		•		•					•			•		•	•		•			•		14-24, H1-H2	
9a -11b	Passiflora x atropurpurea	Purple Passion Flower		•		•					•			•		•	•		•			•		14-24, H1-H2	
9a -11b	Passiflora x 'Lavender Lady'	Lavender Lady Passion Flower		•		•					•			•		•			•			•		16-24, H2	
9a -11b	Solanum jasminoides	Potato Vine	•	•	•						•	•		•		•	•		•			•		8-9, 12-24, H1-H2	
9a -11b	Solanum jasminoides 'Variegata'	Variegated Potato Vine	•	•	•						•	•		•		•	•		•			•		8-9, 12-24, H1-H2	
9a -11b	Tecomaria capensis	Orange Cape Honeysuckle	•	•			•				•			•		•			•			•		12-13, 20-24, H1-H2	
9a-11b	Vigna caracalla	Corkscrew Flower	•	•	•							•		•		•	•		•			•		12-24, H1-H2	



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USDA Zones	Botanical Name	Common Name	Usage		Growth Habit			Cycle	Mature Height			Light		Flower		Fruit		Sunset Zones							
			Wallmounted	Freestanding	Twining	Leaf Stem	Scrambler		Adhesive Sucker	Root Climber	Deciduous	Evergreen	Semi Evergreen	15' and Under	15' - 30'	30' and Over	Full Sun		Partial Shade	Full Shade	Yes	Inconspicuous	No	Yes	No
10a-11b	Bougainvillea species	Varieties	•	•			•				•		•	•	•			•					•		12-17, 19, 21-24, H1-H2
10a-11b	Bougainvillea x	Varieties	•	•			•				•		•	•	•			•					•		12-17, 19, 21-24, H1-H2
10a-11b	Distictis 'Rivers'	Royal Trumpet Vine		•		•					•		•		•	•		•					•		16, 22-24, H1-H2
10a-11b	Lonicera hildebrandiana	Giant Burmese Honeysuckle		•		•					•			•	•			•				•			9, 14-17, 19-24, H1-H2
10a-11b	Mandevilla sanderi 'Red Riding Hood'	Red Riding Hood Mandevilla	•	•	•						•		•		•	•		•					•		21-24, H1-H2
10a-11b	Mandevilla sanderi 'MonProud'	Strawberry Lemonade Mandevilla	•	•	•						•		•		•	•		•					•		21-24, H1-H2
10a-11b	Mandevilla species	Varieties	•	•	•						•		•		•			•					•		21-24, H1-H2
10a-11b	Mandevilla x	Varieties	•	•	•						•			•		•	•		•				•		21-24, H1-H2
10a-11b	Mandevilla x amabilis 'Monite'	Moonlight Parfait Mandevilla	•	•	•						•			•		•	•		•				•		21-24, H1-H2
10a-11b	Mandevilla x amabilis 'Rita Marie Green'	Pink Parfait Mandevilla	•	•	•						•			•		•	•		•				•		21-24, H1-H2
10a-11b	Passiflora vitifolia	Crimson Passionflower		•		•					•			•		•			•				•		16-17, 23-24, H2
10a-11b	Pentalinon luteum	Yellow Mandevilla	•	•	•						•		•		•			•					•		21-24, H1-H2
10a-11b	Quisqualis indica	Rangoon Creeper		•		•					•			•	•			•					•		n/a
10a-11b	Stephanotis floribunda	Madagascar Jasmine	•	•	•						•			•	•			•					•		23-24, H2
10a-11b	Thunbergia alata	Black Eyed Susan Vine	•	•	•						•		•		•			•					•		23-24, H2
10a-11b	Thunbergia alata 'Blushing Susie'	Blushing Susie Black Eyed Susan Vine	•	•	•						•		•		•			•					•		23-24, H2

This **greenscreen®** Plant List is not an exclusive or complete list but is intended to be a guideline for selecting plants for the various types of green facade installations: Wallmounted, Freestanding, Horizontal/Overhead and Columns. In your project's region there will be plant materials that adapt well to your project type, and local landscape professionals or suppliers may have additional suggestions not on this list.

For your **greenscreen®** green facade project it is strongly recommended that you include native plants in your selection that are well adapted to the region and will contribute to the environmental benefits of shelter, pollination and habitat restoration. Long term success of the green facade system will benefit from a mixed planting design and careful planning. Use of invasive plant materials is discouraged.



GUIDELINES FOR GREEN FACADE PLANT SELECTION

This handful of favorites represents over 20 years of greenscreen® experience and observation with green facade site visits and documentation from throughout North America in the range of Zone 3 through Zone 13. These plants have demonstrated great adaptability for facade coverage, survivability, and maintenance and can be used separately or in combination with other appropriate species. Consult the plant list for additional attributes.

greenscreen® Favorites for Green Facades: Wallmounted, Freestanding, Horizontal and Columns





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GUIDELINES FOR GREEN FACADE PLANT SELECTION

Bibliography for the Plant List for Green Facades

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Hightshoe, Gary. Native Trees, Shrubs, and Vines for Urban and Rural America. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold. 1988. Print.

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Additional Resources

greenscreen® Guidelines for Green Facade Plant Installation

greenscreen® Guidelines for Green Facade Maintenance