



Yellow clematis:

Yellow clematis is a perennial vine, native to high mountain areas of China and India. It reproduces both by seed and vegetatively from stem pieces. Vines grow rapidly either along the ground or will climb and cover other shrubs/trees, fences and trellises. It was widely available as both an ornamental plant and seed under a variety of names - Golden Clematis, Golden Tiara, and Virgins-Bower, but is now illegal to sell or otherwise distribute. Yellow clematis has become very common and is a problem in many recreational and urban areas in the province

Yellow clematis is tolerant of cold, drought, nutrient-poor soils, and part shade, but prefers full sun. It develops a long taproot, can be found thriving in open woodland, grassy areas and even gravelly areas such as railway ballast and industrial areas.

Identification:

- Stems: Several stems per plant, growing up to 3-4 m long. Young stems are green while the older stems are tough & woody.
- Leaves: Are bright green and compound with 5-7 lance-shaped leaflets 5-6 cm long, which may be lobed. Leaf tips are pointed and leaf edges are coarsely toothed. Leaves may be slightly hairy on the underside and are deciduous.
- Flowers: Are lemon-yellow, nodding, with four petals, and appear mid-summer through late fall. Flowers are bell-shaped at first and then flatten as the petals spread. Petals may be silky-hairy on the outside and occasionally tinged purplish-brown. Flowers are borne at the ends of stems or in leaf axils – usually solitary but sometimes 2 or 3 together -on a short stems.
- Seeds are oval (3.5-4.5 mm long) with silky tails about 5-6 cm long4 .

Prevention: Yellow clematis was distributed mainly through the nursery trade, and then spread far beyond the gardens and flowerbeds via its abundant, wind-dispersed seed.

Control: Repeated hand pulling prior to seed set can provide effective control and possibly eradicate small infestations . Currently no herbicides are registered for use on yellow clematis.