

Wisteria, Glycin (Fabaceae)

This genus includes about ten species of deciduous climbers, vigorous, twining, originating from the damp woodlands and watercourses of Asia (China, Japan, Korea) and the central and southern United States. They have pinnate leaves up to 35cm long, made up of ovate-lanceolate leaflets, almost always dark green. Grown chiefly for their extremely beautiful and showy drooping racemes of scented, butterfly-like flowers, that blossom in late spring and again in summer, though less obviously, as they have to emerge from the foliage that has meantime grown up. Flowers are succeeded by fruits like long pods, containing the seeds (poisonous). They adapt to all terrain, except if too hard-packed or stagnant and are used to decorate walls, fences, pergolas, trunks – even very high ones – of old trees, etc. Can be grown as trees with single trunk, with rather disorderly crown, but truly pectacular.



chinensis (W. sinensis), Chinese Wisteria

Clusters 25-35 cm long of violet-blue flowers, from the second decade of April, before theleaves, so very precocious, precedes nearly all other species by one week.

Wisteria





chinensis "Alba" (W. sinensis "Alba"), White Chinese wisteria

Like W. chinensis,, but with pure white flowers.

x formosa "Issai" (W. floribunda "Issai")

Clusters 25-35 cm long, very dense, of pale violet flowers, which make a pleasing contrast to the deep azure centre. Also thrives in shade.



Wisteria





Wisteria floribunda "flore pleno" (w. floribunda "violacea plena")

Double pale violet flowers, with bluish-violet centre.

Wisteria floribunda "rosea" (w. multijuga "rosea")

Very long flower clusters, a delicate pinkish-lilac.





Wisteria floribunda (w. Brachybotrys)

Very long clusters of violet-blue flowers.

Wisteria







Very long clusters of pure white flowers.

Wisteria "Black Dragon" (w. sinensis "black dragon")

Double dark purple flowers.





Wisteria "Showa Beni" (w. brachybotrys "showa beni")

Peach pink flowers.