Cuttings were placed on a propagation bench of milled pine bark and perlite (2:1, v/v). Quick dip and were stuck in 7.9 cm Dip 'N Grow Inc., Clackamas, OR) as a 5-s a 1:5 dilution of Dip 'N Grow (IBA + NAA; Tift County, GA, in 1993. Semihardwood covered growing on a fence in a garden in 1995. The original plant found in 1993 was destroyed when the garden and home site were cleared.

**Description**

Campsis ×tagliabuana 'Rutcam' PP19,415 is a woody, deciduous vine which requires support to grow in landscape settings. The plant in Tifton growing on a fence reached a height of 3.0 m with a spread of 4.0 m 8 years after planting (2007) and has been maintained at that size with annual pruning. Leaves are opposite, petiolate, odd-pinnately compound, leaflets mostly 11–13, largest leaves being 6.0 cm in length and 3.0 cm in width. Leaflets are mostly ovate with serrate margins, acuminate leaf tips, and rounded bases. The axillary surface of leaves are Royal Horticultural Society (RHS, 2001) green 137A and are sparsely pubescent, the abaxial surface being yellow-green 146B with prominent short pubescence, especially on the midrib and lateral veins. The rachis is rounded on the abaxial side, curved to flat on the sides with a depression or groove on the adaxial surface and is very finely pubescent.

The inflorescence is a cyme, flowers in a given cyme up to 16, not all at anthesis at the same time, with flowers being bisexual. The calyx is leathery, cylindric, RHS orange-red 32B, up to 6.5 cm in length with five triangular lobes at the summit, 11 to 13 mm in length, being finely pubescent on the margins with mucronate coloration (RHS yellow-orange group 16A) with a lighter orange red 46A with a color of RHS grayed orange 166B. Few fruits are produced on the plant in Tifton, GA. 'Rutcam' plant described in the article was sent to the Arnold Arboretum by the P.J. Berckmans Company of Augusta, GA, under the name of Tecoma hybridia. (Tecoma radicans and Campsis chinensis, while able to produce fertile hybrids, tend to demonstrate a high level of morphological and genetic divergence (Wen and Jensen, 1995).

'Rutcam' trumpet vine (Campsis ×tagliabuana (Vis.) Rehder) is an attractive ornamental vine with reddish-orange flowers that has been released by The University of Georgia.

**Origin**

The original plant of 'Rutcam' was discovered growing on a fence in a garden in Tift County, GA, in 1993. Semihardwood cuttings were collected in June, treated with a 1:5 dilution of Dip 'N Grow (IBA + NAA; Dip 'N Grow Inc., Clackamas, OR) as a 5-s quick dip and were stuck in 7.9 × 7.9 cm plastic pots filled with a substrate consisting of milled pine bark and perlite (2:1, v/v). Cuttings were placed on a propagation bench in a glass greenhouse and received a mist frequency of 4 a every 10 min during daylight hours. Light exclusion was ≥70%. Greenhouse control temperatures were set at 32 °C (day) and 21 °C (night). Rooting percentage was ≥50% after 90 d.

One of the original cuttings has been growing on a chain-link fence at the University of Georgia Tifton Campus since 1999. The original plant found in 1993 was destroyed when the garden and home site were cleared.

**Cultural Notes**

Two to three node subterminal semihardwood cuttings can be rooted throughout the growing season. Finding adequate cutting wood can be difficult as the plant flowers perpetually throughout the summer. Cutting container or field grown plants back during the summer produces new shoots suitable for rooting. Root cuttings have been successfully taken in February. The shoots that arise from root cuttings have juvenile growth characteristics and usually do not flower during the first growing season. Softwood and hardwood cuttings, budding and grafting have also been used to reproduce hybrid trumpet vines (Anderson, 1933; Raulston and Grant, 1994). Vines grown on wooden trellises in production tend to flower better than plants left to grow naturally prostrate. Plants have been successfully produced in container sizes ranging from 2.8 L to 19.6 L. Campsis 'Rutcam' grows well in pine bark substrates with the addition of dolomitic limestone, micronutrients, and controlled release fertilizers.

In the landscape, Campsis 'Rutcam' begins blooming around the first of May and will continue sporadically until frost (Table 1). In general, 'Rutcam' comes into bloom 7 to 10 d before C. chinensis 'Morning Calm'. The descriptions 'Morning Calm' and 'Rutcam' were planted in the landscape in Tifton, GA, in 1999. 'Madame Galen' was planted in fall of 2004. All plants were grown under the same cultural conditions.

| Taxa | 2002 | 2003 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 'Rutcam' | Apr. 30 May 6 | Apr. 29 May 1 | 'Morning Calm' | May 6 May 12 May 11 May 12 |
| 'Madame Galen' | May 8 May 10 |

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several years in U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) hardiness zone 8b (USDA, 2012). The hybrid, *C. × tagliabuana*, is reported to survive at the Arnold Arboretum in Boston, MA, with slight protection, whereas *C. chinensis* cannot be grown (Rehder, 1905). Anderson (1933) reported that hybrid trumpet vines are common in southern Massachusetts. *Campsis ‘Rutcam’* should perform well in USDA hardiness zones 6–8.

*Campsis × tagliabuana* ‘Madame Galen’ is the only other hybrid trumpet vine that is commonly sold in nurseries in the United States. Morphologically, *Campsis ‘Rutcam’* differs in leaf color, leaf and rachis pubescence, petiole length, number of leaflets, flower size, and petal color (Table 2). Earlier flowering, attractive red flowers, and different leaf characteristics distinguish ‘Rutcam’ as a novel cultivar.

In the northeastern United States, *C. radicans* is often listed as an invasive weed (NRCS, 2006). The plant spreads rapidly by producing root sprouts or layering. Root sprouting has only been noticed on ‘Rutcam’ after the roots have been mechanically disturbed. *Campsis ‘Rutcam’* has not shown any tendencies toward invasiveness in USDA 8, sexually or asexually, but should be observed in other areas for potential invasiveness.

**Availability**

Production and marketing of *Campsis ‘Rutcam’* has been licensed to McCorkle Nurseries, Inc. of Dearing, GA (www.mccorklenurseries.com), by the University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc. (UGARF) and the Georgia Seed Development Commission.

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**Table 2. Comparison of key morphological characteristics between *Campsis × tagliabuana* ‘Rutcam’ and ‘Madame Galen’.

| Characteristic          | ‘Rutcam’          | ‘Madame Galen’ |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Adaxial leaf color      | Matte green 137A  | Glossy green 139C |
| Abaxial leaf color      | Yellow green 146B | Green 139A      |
| Rachis pubescence       | Prominent         | Sparse          |
| Petiole length (mm)     | 0.0–9.0           | 0.0–4.0         |
| Numbers of leaflets     | 11–13             | 9–11            |
| Flower diameter (cm)    | 7.0–8.5           | 7.5–9.0         |
| Petal color             | Red 46B           | Orange-red 34A  |