

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Clematis Mrs N. Thompson: violet stars with a red stroke

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AI-created garden scene based on the original shop views. Two young plants corresponding to the offered set. Size reference: an 11 cm pot per plant and approximately 40 cm total height including the pot. Surroundings and accessories are not included in the delivery.

Grow with knowledge.

A collection for observation and reference. Detailed explanations to help you make care decisions suited to your plant and its position.

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PLANT PORTRAIT

Clematis 'Mrs N. Thompson'

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Botanical name	Clematis 'Mrs N. Thompson'
Delivery size	2 plants · 11 cm pot each · approx. 40 cm total height including the pot
Habit	Perennial deciduous climber
Expected height	Around 1.5–2.5 m as a developed climber; height also depends on support and pruning
Flowering time	Early summer; a further flowering may follow in late summer
Flower colour	Violet to violet–blue with a strong red central stripe
Planting time	Preferably spring or early autumn in frost-free, workable soil; avoid heat and waterlogging
Spacing	About 0.5–1 m between individual plants as a guide based on later width; 30–45 cm away from a wall

Care at a glance

Observe, check and adapt care to the position and season. This table provides guidance for everyday practice.

Topic	What to do	Why it helps
Light	Choose sun or bright partial shade.	Flowers and young shoots need light; the root zone should stay cool.
Soil	Plant in humus-rich, moisture-retentive, well-drained soil.	Prolonged dryness and waterlogging interfere with root development.
Planting	In frost-free soil, set the top of the rootball 5–8 cm deeper.	The large-flowered hybrid can form new shoots below ground.
Support	Provide thin supports and tie loosely.	Leaf stalks need reachable attachment points.
Water	Check rootball moisture and water thoroughly when needed.	A wet surface alone does not show the water supply at the roots.
Feeding	Check need in borders; feed containers during growth according to the label.	Limited substrate and fertile garden soil need different amounts.
Pruning	Pruning group 2: remove dead ends back to healthy buds early in the year.	Retained shoots contribute to early flowering.
Health	If it wilts, also check for stem breaks and soil moisture.	Wilting alone does not prove clematis wilt disease.
Winter	Protect container rootballs and check dryness on frost-free days.	The small pot space is at greater risk than established border soil.

Knowledge that grows

A pattern best seen up close

At a garden gate, a clematis does not have to cover a whole wall to stand out. With Mrs N. Thompson, one open flower is enough: red stripes point outwards from the centre against a violet background. Lighter stamens stand between them. The variety belongs to the early-flowering, large-flowered clematis group. Its name denotes a documented garden form, not an independent wild species. The leaves and thin young shoots initially look much more restrained than the later flower display. This makes an easily accessible position, where you can observe development and flowering, particularly worthwhile.

From a small set to its own garden shoot

The linked offer contains two plants, each in an 11 cm pot and approximately 40 cm total height. This measurement describes the young delivery plant including its pot. An established Mrs N. Thompson can instead climb to around 1.5–2.5 m. When unpacking, keep the shoots on their support initially; thin stems break easily if pulled apart hastily. Check the rootball and water if dry before releasing the nursery pot. A plant initially without flowers is not an incorrect portrait subject: flowering, branching and later height develop with position and season.

Light above, settled soil below

Mrs N. Thompson grows in sun or bright partial shade. It is important that the root zone does not become a dry, hot strip under a roof overhang. At a wall, plant the rootball around 30–45 cm in front of its base and guide the shoots towards the support. Humus-rich soil that holds water well must also drain excess water. Improve compacted ground across the planting area rather than filling only a small hole with loose soil. Low neighbouring plants or an airy covering can shade the ground. Keep the immediate stem base clear so that it is not constantly wrapped in damp material.

Planting also means building a way upwards

Choose mild days in spring or early autumn with frost-free, workable soil. For these large-flowered hybrids, the top of the rootball may sit approximately 5–8 cm below the eventual soil surface. This encourages new shoots from below, but does not replace good drainage. Water thoroughly after planting. Thin supports, wires or a trellis give leaf stalks something to hold. The plant finds it harder to attach to a wide, smooth wooden slat. Tie new shoots loosely until they grip independently, and spread them rather than pulling them upwards in one bundle. Gloves are sensible when working, because clematis can irritate skin.

Water without overlooking wilting

In the first year, moisture in the original rootball determines establishment. Check there with a finger and water thoroughly when the soil dries. Heavy rain may still miss a planting spot beneath a wall. In a container, clematis needs attention more often because its root space is limited. A larger container with drainage holes, around 45 cm deep and wide as a growing guide, is sensible for permanent cultivation. Regular feeding is not automatically necessary in a fertile border; in a pot, a suitable fertiliser used according to its label can help during growth. Wilted shoots are not a reason to flood an already wet rootball further.

Early flowering relies on retained wood

Mrs N. Thompson belongs to pruning group 2. On an established plant, remove dead and weak shoot ends in late winter or early spring, cutting just above a healthy pair of buds. Start at the top and look for living buds. An annual cut close to the ground would remove some of the early flower growth already formed. After the first flowering flush, you can shorten individual finished shoots to strong buds below them. Building the framework of a very young, unbranched plant is a separate step: an initial low cut can encourage branching, but costs early flowers. Do not confuse it with maintenance pruning of an adult clematis.

Read the garden winter and sudden failures

This perennial variety loses its leaves. Bare winter shoots are therefore not automatically dead. In a pot, protect the rootball from freezing hard and check on frost-free days whether it has become completely dry. If shoots suddenly collapse, first examine rootball moisture, bent or broken areas and feeding damage on the stem. Clematis wilt is one possible cause, but not every wilt is a fungal infection. Cut suspected diseased parts back to healthy tissue and clean the secateurs. New basal shoots may appear later; this does not promise certain recovery. Calm observation provides more here than immediately switching between generous water and generous fertiliser.

Pictures and details

Images and descriptions from this portrait. Decorative items are not included in the offer.



Unchanged clean shop presentation of the 2-plant set with example flowering. An 11 cm pot per plant and about 40 cm total delivery height including the pot; flowering condition and growth may vary with the season.



AI-created flower detail based on the original shop photograph as an example of a developed flower. The enlarged view does not describe a larger delivery plant and does not promise current flowering. Surroundings are not included in the delivery.

Good to know

How big is the delivered Mrs N. Thompson?

Around 40 cm total height per plant including the 11 cm pot; the offer contains two plants. Later growth of 1.5–2.5 m is a garden guide.

Is Mrs N. Thompson a separate clematis species?

No. The name denotes a documented variety from the early-flowering large-flowered group. An additional wild species assignment is not needed for care.

Why does a young plant have no flowers?

The shop presentation shows the variety's character. Young plants may arrive without flowers depending on development and season; roots and new shoots matter first.

Can I cut everything short every spring?

For established pruning-group-2 plants, gentle pruning preserves living wood for early flowers. A low formative cut on an unbranched young plant has a different aim.

Does it need water every day?

There is no fixed watering day. Check soil and the original rootball; containers, heat and dry wall positions increase demand.

Is every wilt clematis wilt disease?

No. Dryness, wet roots, injuries and feeding damage can look similar. Check these causes before changing care and pruning.

The matching offer

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English portrait



Shop offer