Key to identify the Clematis Cultivar Groups - page 1
Wim Snoeijer

1 leaf petiole absent = **Integrifolia Group**
1 leaf petiole present = 2
2 from 1
    2 flower bud upright = 3
    2 flower bud nodding or drooping (even if only for a short period of time) = 17
3 from 2
    3 flower unisexual or flower with tepal-like staminodes and/or pistillodes = 4
    3 flower bisexual = 8
4 from 3
    4 flower with tepal-like staminodes and/or pistillodes = 5
    4 flower without tepal-like staminodes and/or pistillodes = 6
5 from 4
    5 inflorescence usually on young shoots from the base first upwards = **Florida Group**
    5 inflorescence usually on young shoots with terminal flower first = **Patens Group**
6 from 4
    6 roots fibrous, flowering on young shoots = 7
    6 roots fleshy, flowering from previous years growth = **Forsteri Group**
7 from 6
    7 flower urceolate at least at the base when opening = **Heracleifolia Group**
    7 tepals spreading from the base = **Vitalba Group**
8 from 3
    8 inflorescence usually on young shoots from the base upwards = 9
    8 inflorescence usually on young shoots with terminal flower first = 13
9 from 8
    9 roots fibrous = 10
    9 roots fleshy = 11
10 from 9
    10 flower bud (even if only for a short period of time) nodding = **Tangutica Group**
    10 flower bud upright = **Vitalba Group**
11 from 9
    11 tepals thick and flower first tulip-shaped = **Texensis Group**
    11 tepals thin and spreading = 12
12 from 11
    12 inflorescence many flowered, leaves leathery = **Armandii Group**
    12 flowers solitary or a few flowered dichasial cyme, leaves not leathery = **Florida Group**
13 from 8
    13 roots fibrous = 14
    13 roots fleshy = 15
14 from 13
    14 flower urceolate at least at the base when opening = **Heracleifolia Group**
    14 flower campanulate = **Tangutica Group**
15 from 13
    15 tepals thick and flower first tulip-shaped = **Texensis Group**
    15 tepals thin and spreading = 16
16 from 15
    16 inflorescence many flowered = **Flammula Group**
    16 flower solitary or a 3-flowered dichasial cyme, rarely more flowers = **Patens Group**

Key to identify the Cultivar Groups - page 2
Wim Snoeijer

17 from 2
- 17 peduncle always without bracts = 18
- 17 peduncle of axillary flowers with bracts = 19

18 from 17
- 18 flower upright = **Montana Group**
- 18 flower nodding = **Atragene Group**

19 from 17
- 19 bracts usually connate = **Cirrhosa Group**
- 19 bracts not connate = 20

20 from 19
- 20 flower unisexual or flower with tepal-like staminodes and/or pistillodes = 21
- 20 flower bisexual = 24

21 from 20
- 21 flowers unisexual = 22
- 21 flowers sterile = **Viticella Group**

22 from 21
- 22 leaves leathery = **Forsteri Group**
- 22 leaves not leathery = 23

23 from 22
- 23 plant climbing (petiole, rachis and/or petiolule curling) = **Viticella Group**
- 23 plant non-climbing (petiole, rachis and petiolule not curling) = **Heracleifolia Group**

24 from 20
- 24 roots fibrous = 25
- 24 roots fleshy = 27

25 from 24
- 25 flower campanulate to spreading = **Tangutica Group**
- 25 flower at least at the base urceolate = 26

26 from 25
- 26 plant climbing or drooping (petiole, rachis and/or petiolule curling) = **Campanella Group**
- 26 plant non-climbing (petiole, rachis and petiolule not curling) = **Heracleifolia Group**

27 from 24
- 27 plants evergreen = **Armandii Group**
- 27 plants deciduous = 28

28 from 27
- 28 flower upright = 29
- 28 flower facing outwards or nodding = 31

29 from 28
- 29 flower tulip-shaped = **Texensis Group**
- 29 tepals spreading from the base = 30

30 from 29
- 30 inflorescence many flowered = **Flammula Group**
- 30 flower solitary or a 3-flowered dichasial cyme, rarely more flowers = **Viticella Group**

31 from 28
- 31 flower urceolate = **Viorna Group**
- 31 flower campanulate to spreading = 32

32 from 31
- 32 leaf pinnate, plant climbing (petiole, rachis and/or petiolule curling) = **Viticella Group**
- 32 leaf simple or ternate, plant non-climbing = **Diversifolia Group**