

IVY JOURNAL

A close-up photograph of ivy leaves, showing their characteristic lobed shape and vibrant green color. The leaves are arranged in a dense, overlapping pattern, with some in sharp focus and others blurred in the background. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the leaves.

IVY OF THE YEAR 2011
Hedera helix 'Ivalace'

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Cover: *Hedera helix* 'Ivalace', Ivy of the Year 2011.
Photo by Rachel Cobb

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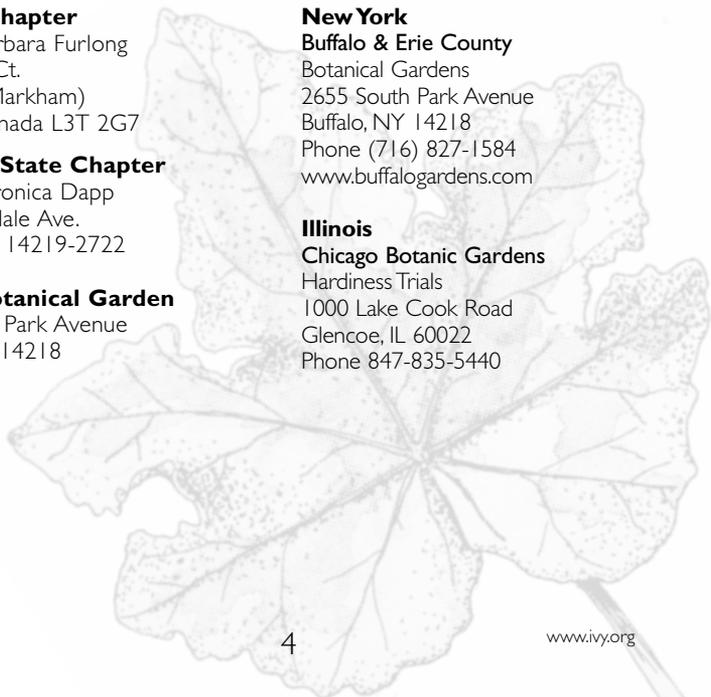
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President's Message

Suzanne Warner Pierot

For the ivy enthusiast or collector and hopefully to the entire horticultural world especially to botanical academics and researchers, this is possibly the most important issue we have ever published. Here you will find color photographs of most of the cultivars of the 14 species of *Hedera* except *H. helix*. *H. helix* was excluded because there are simply too many cultivars – over 500. But we do plan in our next issues to have photographs in color of as many *H. helix* as our budget will allow. Most of the ivies in this issue have not been photographed for a publication and certainly have never been published together in one place.

The fact that we were able to have access to these 13 species is entirely due to Russell Windle, who is not only an avid collector, but also the Registrar of *Hedera* for the American Ivy Society. His collection, the largest in the world in private hands, is in Lionville, Pennsylvania. You can read a little about him on page 46.

The enormous task of taking all the pictures was done by photographer extraordinaire Rachel Cobb. (See page 47) Rachel, an incredible bundle of talent in one person, takes all our photos, designs not only our publications but also our web page. If you haven't seen it recently, www.ivy.org is a tremendous resource where you will find not only information and photos of ivy but access to many of the back issues of the *Ivy Journal*.

The concept of this issue was mainly mine. In the preparation of the descriptions I want to acknowledge the help received from Russell Windle, and from the books of the late Peter Q. Rose and Hazel Key. I also want to thank AIS member Daphne Pfaff for her drawing of ivy hairs on page 11 as well as Sarah Reichard, Assoc. Professor of Conservation Biology affiliated with the University of Washington Botanic Garden in Seattle and Dean Glawe for the photos of ivy hairs or trichomes taken with a microscope. (page 12). As always, Dr. Sabina Sulgrove, taxonomist for the American Ivy Society was generous with her help.

It is hard for me to believe it has been 35 years since I founded the American Ivy Society, or that is has been 36 years since I wrote my first book on ivy. ("The Ivy Book, the Growing and Care of Ivy", Macmillan 1974). At that time it was the first book on ivy since the monograph written by Hibbard in 1893. Back in 1974 it was very difficult for me to locate and collect the 60 ivies that were described in the book and even more difficult to devise a plan to make it easy to distinguish one ivy from another. That plan, now known as the Pierot Classification System, is used in many countries of the world beyond the United States. It has been a particular pleasure for me to continue my ivy work and help create this issue of the *Ivy Journal*.

In our last issue we published the line drawings of *H. helix* made by Garry Grueber when he was an apprentice to Br. Ingobert Heieck at the Neuburg monastery in Heidelberg. In this issue you will find the balance of his drawings. All are of species other than *H. helix*.

Hope you enjoy these pages.



HEDERA SPECIES, OTHER THAN HELIX

By Suzanne Warner Pierot

It comes as a surprise to many people that there are over 500 different cultivars of *Hedera* and most of them from one species – *H. helix*. But an even bigger surprise is that in addition to *H. helix*, (the ivy that most people know), there are 13 other species of *Hedera*, each with several cultivars. This issue of the Journal will deal exclusively with those other species and their cultivars. We are proud to say this is the first time the cultivars of these other species have been photographed and assembled together in one publication. Many of them are being published for the first time.

A species is defined as an organism – in this case a particular ivy, say *Hedera helix* – that is distinctly different from other similar organisms (another ivy, like *Hedera hibernica* or *Hedera nepalensis*). These two ivies maintain their distinctiveness because the two cannot interbreed with each other and produce seed that can develop into living plants. In the case of crossing two different species of plants, seeds do not form, or if a rare seed is formed, the seed is sterile and cannot reproduce. The reasons that two plants cannot interbreed may be because (1) their genetic material is incompatible, (2) their chromosome numbers are different, (3) they may be geographically isolated from each other, or (4) they flower at different times.

Actually the concept of a species is easier to understand when using animals as an example. Lions are a different species from tigers. They maintain their separate differences and distinctive appearance because lions and tigers cannot interbreed with each other. In the case of the mule, which is a hybrid between a female horse and a male donkey, the mule is sterile. No offspring are formed when a female donkey is mated to a male horse.

It is difficult to know which species an ivy belongs to unless you have a magnifying glass – and even then it isn't easy. However, nature has provided a built-in system of identification through minute hairs and scales called trichomes. These hairs are mainly found on the under- surface of leaves and on the petioles. They are small, with an overall dimension of around 0.05 mm (50 microns). If you want to try seeing them you need a ten-times (or higher) magnifying glass. You will note that they seem to form a multi-cellular extension or 'stalk' and from this stalk radiate a number of 'rays'. In some species the rays are few and the stalk comparatively high. In others they are so visible and so numerous they look almost like wool (*H. azorica*). Differences between the minute hairs are in two main groupings: those with stellate hairs and those with scale-like hairs.

Botanists are able to look at the DNA of a plant and tell its chromosome number. Chromosomes are thread-like particles within the plant cell that carry the genes that determine the plant's structure and development. The usual number of chromosomes in ivy is 48 and called a diploid. However others are tetraploid (96), hexaploid (144) or octaploid (192). Particularly interesting is that ivies with differing chromosome numbers are usually unable to cross-breed, or if they do, their seed is sterile. In the controversy about *Hedera helix* and *Hedera hibernica*, this is particularly important.

<i>Hedera algeriensis</i>	96	Tetraploid	Red Scale-like hairs
<i>Hedera azorica</i>	48	Diploid	White Stellate hairs
<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	48	Diploid	Red Scale-like hairs
<i>Hedera colchica</i>	192	Octaploid	Red Scale-like hairs
<i>Hedera cypria</i>	144	Hexaploid	Red Scale-like hairs
<i>Hedera helix</i>	48	Diploid	White Stellate hairs
<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	96	Tetraploid	White Stellate hairs
<i>Hedera iberica</i>	144	Hexaploid	Red Scale-like hairs
<i>Hedera maderensis</i>	144	Hexaploid	Red Scale-like hairs
<i>Hedera maroccana</i>	48	Diploid	Red Scale-like hairs
<i>Hedera nepalensis</i>	48	Diploid	Red Scale-like hairs
<i>Hedera pastuchovii</i>	144	Hexaploid	Red Scale-like hairs
<i>Hedera rhizomatifera</i>	48	Diploid	Red Scale-like hairs
<i>Hedera Rhombea</i>	48	Diploid	Red Scale-like hairs

HEDERA ALGERIENSIS

Many of the *H. algeriensis* ivies we know today were thought to be part of the *H. canariensis* species. Recent research has shown however that the true *Hedera canariensis* was lost to the trade many years ago. Most of the ivy cultivars of what were previously known as *H. canariensis* are actually *H. algeriensis* including the darling of the florists, *H. 'Gloire de Marengo'*. *H. algeriensis* is found growing in North Africa, on the Mediterranean coast of Algeria and Tunisia. This research has been confirmed by the chromosome count; *H. algeriensis* is a tetraploid with 96 chromosomes, while *H. canariensis* is a diploid with 48 chromosomes.

HEDERA AZORICA

Many ivies are named for the location where they were discovered even though they also grow in other places – (*H. algeriensis* in Algiers, *H. canariensis* in the Canary Island, *H. hibernica* in Ireland). However, *Hedera azorica* is different. It was discovered on one of the little islands in the Azores and has not been seen to grow naturally anywhere else. *H. azorica* is a diploid with a chromosome count of 48 and white stellate hairs.

HEDERA CANARIENSIS

Most of the ivies that used to be listed as of the *H. canariensis* species are now classified as *H. algeriensis*. *H. canariensis* is endemic to the Canary Islands and was first described in 1808 by Karl Ludwig Willdenow. There are no cultivars still thought to be *H. canariensis* – only the species. It is a diploid, with a chromosome count of 48 and red scale-like hairs.

HEDERA COLCHICA

H. colchica, also sometimes called the Persian Ivy, is native to the region bounded by the Black Sea to the west and the Caucasus mountains to the north. It was named in the middle 1800's by Caspar Koch, the German botanist, from its habitat in ancient Colchis. Colchis, located in Georgia near the Black Sea, was a fabulously wealthy land in ancient Greek legends where Jason and the Argonauts stole the Golden Fleece. It is easy to identify this species by the resinous odor of the leaves when crushed. Some people describe this odor as being a spicy-celery scent. *H. colchica* is an octaploid with a chromosome count of 192 and red scale-like hairs.

HEDERA CYPRIA

This ivy was found in the Troodos mountains of Cyprus. To our knowledge, there is only one cultivar in this species, *H. cypria* 'Coon Hollow'. It is a hexaploid with a chromosome count of 144 and red scale-like hairs.

HEDERA HELIX

This is the largest of all the species with almost 500 different cultivars. Because of its size we cannot cover it in this issue, but plan to devote the entire 2011 *Ivy Journal* to *Hedera helix*, commonly known as the English Ivy. Because of all the controversy between *H. helix* and *H. hibernica*, it is worth noting that *H. helix* is a diploid with a chromosome count of 48 whereas *H. hibernica* is a tetraploid with a chromosome count of 96.

HEDERA HIBERNICA

Hedera hibernica is the ancient Latin name for Ireland. *Hedera hibernica*, although certainly found in Ireland, is equally common on the western coast of Great Britain. Usually known as Irish Ivy, it is also called Atlantic Ivy. This is the species with the vigorous growth that is causing the trouble in some of the forests in the Pacific Northwest. Some people in that region have confused it with *Hedera helix*. Fortunately new research has confirmed that they are two separate species. On the rare occasion when the two species do cross pollinate, the resulting plants are sterile and cannot reproduce by seed.

As noted in the listing for *Hedera helix*, *H. hibernica* has a chromosome count of 96, whereas *helix* is a diploid with a chromosome count of 48. *Hedera hibernica* is a tetraploid. Although both species have white stellate hairs, their shape is different. In *H. helix*, the leaf hairs (known as trichomes) are bristly, radiating in every direction, whereas those of *H. hibernica* lie flat on the leaf surface.

How to tell them apart? *H. hibernica* is normally larger than *helix* in all parts – leaves and petioles. The leaf is wider than long, with a broad terminal lobe and the leaves are shiny with greenish, not white veins. Also *helix* has a musty odor, while *H. hibernica*'s is sweet-ish.

HEDERA IBERICA

Iberia is the ancient name for the Spanish peninsula and this ivy originated in south-west Spain and Portugal. It is a hexaploid with a chromosome count of 144 and red scale-like hairs. This species was formerly thought to be a sub-species of *H. maderensis* but recent scientific work showed that it is sufficiently distinct to be a separate species.

HEDERA MADERENSIS

This ivy, originally from the Madera islands, is a hexaploid with a chromosome count of 144 and small, scale-like red hairs. It has no cultivars, only the species form.

HEDERA MAROCANA

This ivy is native to Morocco and the Atlas mountains. It is quite rare and plants are generally seen only in collections of ivy specialists. It is a diploid with a chromosome count of 48 and red scale-like hairs.

HEDERA NEPALENSIS

Until *H. nepalensis* was found, botanists thought there were only five species of ivy. But this ivy, which is native to Northwest Himalayas, was described by Wallich in Roxburgh's publication *Flora of India* in 1824. At first it was thought to be *H. helix*, but the German botanist Karl Koch in 1853, after further research, named it as a distinct species. It is a diploid with a chromosome count of 48 and red scale-like hairs.

HEDERA PASTUCHOVI

"Pastuchovi" is actually a place in the Caucasus region of Russia. The Pastuchov Rocks, over 15,000 feet high in the Elbruz mountains were named for A.V. Pastuchov the topographer and mountaineer (1860-1899). This species was first described in 1932 by the Russian botanist G.N. Woronow, who found it in Western Trans-Caucasia and Northern Persia.

Not much was heard of it again until 1972 when Roy Lancaster introduced it to Britain. It was found in the Caspian Forest area (Khair Rud Forest) in Iran. It is a hexaploid with a chromosome count of 144 and red scale-like hairs.

HEDERA RHIZOMATIFERA

Until recently, this ivy was classified as a sub-species of *H. helix*. However in 2002 it was raised to full species status. What prompted this? It is not in the shape of the leaves, but in the rhizomes which produce minute plants at the stem end. Russell Windle, International Registrar of *Hedera*, reports he has observed that the plants produce an abundance of large, thick, fleshy white roots, not seen in most *Hedera helix*. These roots are thought to be a defense mechanism for survival against cold and drought. It is native to south and southeastern Spain. It is a diploid with a chromosome count of 48 and red scale-like hairs.

HEDERA RHOMBEA

Between 1863 and 1965 this Japanese ivy has gone through several name changes. Curiously enough it started out as *H. rhombea*, the name given to it by the Dutch botanist, Misquel. But later botanists, not knowing of the 1863 work, called in *H. japonica* or *H. toberi*. In 1965 the *Flora of Japan* published the original name, described it accurately, and once again *H. rhombea* became the accepted name.

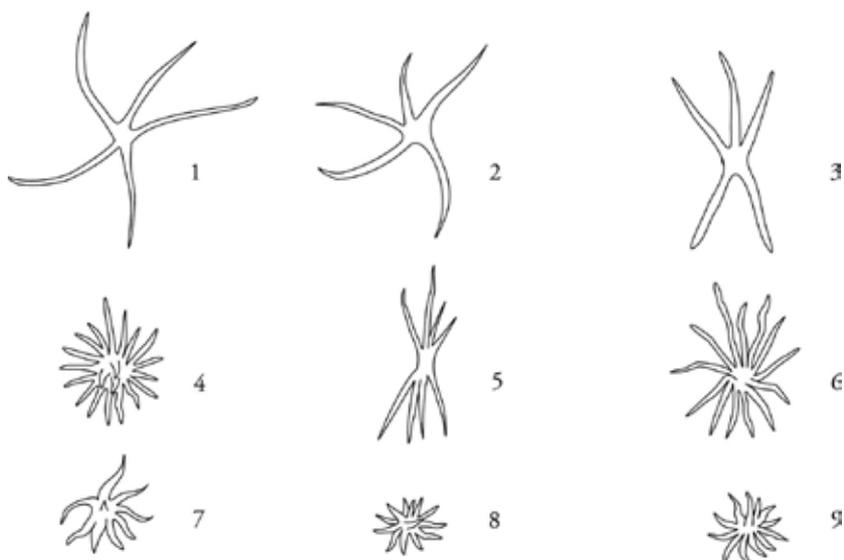
Unlike many ivies named for the region where they originated, *H. rhombea* is named for its adult leaves that are slightly rhomboid shape. The plant is found in Japan from Kyushu north to the centre islands but excluding Hokkaido, then west through the southern portion of the Korean peninsula. It is a diploid with a chromosome count of 48 and red scale-like hairs.

IVY HAIRS – TRICHOMES

Although it isn't readily apparent, there are minute hairs on the young shoots, petioles, and on the underside of the leaves, particularly near the veins. These hairs, called Trichomes (from the Greek word meaning "growth of hair"), help to identify the species. They usually cannot be seen with the naked eye, not even with a household magnifying glass. However, a 10-times jeweller's loupe – the tiny magnifying glass about a half-inch in diameter that a jeweler puts to his eye - is very helpful. These loupes are inexpensive – about \$5 on E-Bay – and are very useful to have around your neck when plant collecting.

Higher magnification (50-times) shows that the hairs have what might be called a "stalk" and from this there are a number of rays. The hairs come in two patterns: 'stellate' which are star shaped and usually white; and those that are 'scale'-like, which cling tightly to the leaf and are usually a rusty color.

The stellate hairs on the species *H. azorica* are so visible and so thick they appear almost like wool. Hairs are scarce on *H. canariensis* and *H. pastuchovii*. See page 7 for list of which species have stellate or scale like hairs.



Leaf hairs of ivy species

1. *Hedera azorica* • 2. *Hedera helix* • 3. *Hedera hibernica* • 4. *Hedera colchica*
5. *Hedera maroccana* • 6. *Hedera canariensis* • 7. *Hedera neplensis*
8. *Hedera pastuchovii* • 9. *Hedera rhombea*

Drawing made by AIS member Daphne Pfaff from photo in Peter Rose's book, *The Gardeners Guide to Growing Ivies*, Timber Press 1996.

Magnified over 100 times



Hedera hibernica trichome 2 6x



Hedera hibernica trichome 1 6x



Hedera iberica sintra trichome 8 6x



Hedera iberica sintra trichome 8 6x



Hedera rhombea trichome 1 6x



Hedera rhombea trichome 6 6x



Hedera helix trichome 1 6x



Hedera helix trichome 3 6x



Hedera cypria trichome 5a 6x-1



Hedera cypria trichome 2 6x



Hedera algeriensistrichome 1 6x-1



Hedera algeriensis trichome 2 6x

Photos by mycologist, Dean Glawe with a Leica MZ 9.5 stereo microscope and a Leica DC 300 digital camera.



PHOTOS OF *HEDERA* SPECIES EXCEPT *HELIX*

Note: There are numbers following each cultivar name. These are American Ivy Society tracking numbers for plants in the reference collection. The first two digits are the year the sample was received; the last three digits are the sequence in which it was received.

There are times when the American Ivy Society might have the same cultivar under different numbers. This is because they were received from different sources at different times. As the International Registrar of *Hedera*, it is essential that AIS know when the sample was received and from whom or where the particular cultivar originated.

Hedera algeriensis

Hedera azorica

Hedera canariensis

Hedera colchica

Hedera cypria

Hedera hibernica

Hedera iberica

Hedera maderensis

Hedera maroccana

Hedera nepalensis

Hedera pastuchovii

Hedera rhizomatifera

Hedera rhombea

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Hedera Algeriensis

H. Algeriensis

88-188 (I)

This is the "true" species of *H. Algeriensis* – all the others are cultivars. It usually has large, shiny, leaves that are unlobed, although occasionally may have three very slight lobes. When young, the leaves are a pale green, becoming dark green with age. The base is heart-shaped. Stems and petioles are maroon.



***H. Algeriensis* 'Argyle Street'**

87-173 (I)

This cultivar from Scotland differs from the species in that the leaves are unlobed with a truncate base, to barely three-lobed with a heart-shaped base. Color is dull, dark-green with lighter green veins.



***H. Algeriensis* 'Bowles Ox Heart'**

94-009 (H)

This ivy has medium -green leaves that are large and unlobed to three-lobed with a heart-shaped base. It is similar, if not identical to *H. Algeriensis* 'Argyle Street'



***H. Algeriensis* 'Brawny'**

87-047 (I)

This cultivar is smaller than the species. It has three lobed leaves that are wider than long, and are matte green, with a cordate base. The new growth is pea-green becoming darker with age. A tough ivy, slightly more disease resistant than the species.



***H. Algeriensis* 'Gloire de Marengo'**

87-016 (V, H)

The large and glossy three-lobed leaves splashed with shades of green and gray, have a wide irregular margin that is cream to white. The stems and petioles are maroon. This vigorous grower with a heart shaped base is not self-branching. It has been shown to be hardy in zone 6 (-10' F), but may die back to the roots in some winters.



***H. Algeriensis* 'Margino maculata'**

95-138 (V, H)

This is a mutation from *H. Algeriensis* 'Gloire de Marengo' but different because it is such a slow grower. It has large, three-lobed leaves with a terminal lobe that is wedge-shaped, and twice as long as the lateral lobes. The variegation is cream to white with irregular speckles of green and gray. Stems and petioles are reddish.

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H. algeriensis
'Montpellier Gardens'
87-174 (I)

The dark blackish-green leaves are mostly three-lobed with a cordate base. The terminal lobe is triangular.



H. algeriensis '**Ravensholst**'
88-007 (I)

The leaves of this triangular-shaped ivy are mostly three-lobed with the terminal lobe twice as long as the laterals. The new growth is a shiny dark green becoming matte-green with age. The stems and petioles are maroon.



H. algeriensis '**Striata**'
94-055 (V, H)

This vigorous ivy has green leaves with an irregular wash of chartreuse to yellow in the center that fades to light green with age. It has a large triangular shape that is sometimes barely three-lobed and a heart-shaped base. The petioles and stems are red.



***H. algeriensis* 'Striata' Adult**

94-054 (A)

This adult form of *H. algeriensis* 'Striata' has unlobed, ovate leaves that are light chartreuse in the center. The color fades with age. It will flower in late fall and produce black berries. It is probably slightly less hardy than the juvenile form.



***H. algeriensis* 'Tunesien'**

88-003 (I)

This ivy originally came to our collection from Brother Ingobert Heieck (see Journal 2009), and is an ivy collected from Tunisia, northern Africa. It has large, dark-green shiny leaves that are unlobed to three-lobed with stems and petioles that are green with a blush of maroon. The base is cuneate to truncate.



Hedera azorica

***H. azorica* 'Pico'**

82-254 (H)

This ivy was found on the tiny volcanic island of Pico in the Azores (south of Portugal) that has a population of only 15,000 people. The medium-large, heart-shaped leaves are a dark, matte-green with light green veins. New growth is a medium-green and covered with minute white hairs.



***H. azorica* 'Sao Miguel'**

82-259 (I)

This ivy takes its name from the Portuguese island of Sao Miguel, the largest in the archipelago of the Azores, with a population of 140,000. It is a typical ivy-shaped leaf with five to seven, rounded lobes. The thick leathery leaves are a dark-green with pale green veins. The new growth is covered with minute white hairs.



***H. azorica* 'Variegata'**

94-051 (V, I)

The variegation on the leaves is attractive because of the strong contrast between the cream- to- white overall color, with the irregular splashes of green and gray in the center. The newer leaves have a larger cream- to- white margin, and the green and gray portions become more pronounced as the leaf ages. Petiole and young stems have a reddish color, becoming more green with age. Slow grower:



Hedera canariensis

H. canariensis

06-060 (I)

Because of DNA testing, many of the ivies thought to be *H. canariensis* are now known to be *H. algeriensis*. The ivy in this photo is the true *H. canariensis*, and is the only one in the species. This old ivy, first described in 1808 by Willdenow, is native to the Canary Islands. The medium -sized leaves are three-lobed, with parallel sides, and a cordate base. The new growth is shiny, becoming a dull matte-green with lighter veins.



Hedera colchica

H. colchica

(Dwarf from Turkey) 82-256 (I)

This ivy is found near the Caspian Sea, the largest salty land-locked body of water in the world. The deep dark-green, medium sized leaves are about as long as they are broad, with lighter-green veins. The new growth is shiny, becoming dull with age.



***H. colchica* 'Chakvi'**

88-012 (H)

This ivy, like all *H. colchica*'s, gives off a spicy-celery scent when any part is crushed. Its large, unlobed, to occasionally three-lobed leaves, are heart-shaped and a dull, dark green. The veins are sunken and leaf puckered between the veins. The stems and petioles are a burgundy-red and covered with copious minute brown scales especially on new growth.



***H. colchica* 'Dentata'**

94-057 (I)

The leaves are large, unlobed, ovate to three-lobed, with a truncate and occasionally with a cordate leaf base. The leaf margins have widely spaced teeth, which extend out from the veins.



***H. colchica* 'Dentata Sulphur Heart'**
88-191 (V,H)

A large, heart-shaped leaf with three slightly forward-pointing lobes, and widely spaced, fine teeth on the margin. The variegation is light green to chartreuse irregular splashes radiating out from the base, and following the central veins. Once established it becomes a fast-growing ground cover.



***H. colchica* 'Dentata Sulphur Heart', Adult**
90-078 (A)

This tree or adult ivy has large, dark green, unlobed leaves, with a central splash of light green to chartreuse. It has a stiff, upright habit of growth with the ability to flower and fruit.



***H. colchica* 'Dentata Variegata'**
82-132 (V)

This ivy has been described as "the most spectacular of all the hardy ivies and said to be the most showy evergreen climber available". The leaves are large and mostly unlobed, but occasionally three-lobed with the lateral lobes little more than projections. It is marginally variegated cream-yellow with gray-green in the center. The variegation color is more yellow in cool temperatures and more white in warmer temperatures. The leaf margin is entire with very small forward-pointing teeth. The margins also tend to roll under.

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***H. colchica* 'Green Spice'**

83-021 Adult (A)

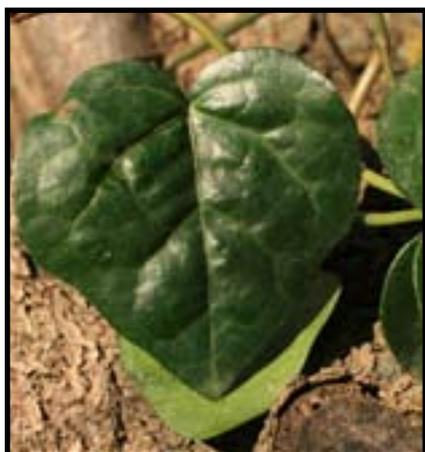
This is a stiff, upright, shrub-like ivy with blackish-green, unlobed to ovate leaves. It will flower and fruit in late fall, and fruits ripen the following spring. It has been grown in zone 6 (-10 F.) for over 10 years with no winter damage. The juvenile *H. colchica* is hardy to at least zone 5 (-20 F.).



***H. colchica* 'Marburg'**

88-013 (I)

This ivy was named for the 200 years old Marburg Botanical Gardens in Germany where it was collected. The medium-to-large leaves are mostly three-lobed, but occasionally unlobed. The stems, petioles and new growth are blushed with red, but become all green with age.



***H. colchica* 'My Heart'**

94-058 (H)

Like its name, these medium, dull dark-green leaves are heart-shaped. The quilted or puckered, unlobed to three-lobed leaves have lateral lobes that are only slight projections.

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***H. colchica* 'Russland'**

88-010 (H)

This "Heart" ivy in the Pierot Classification system, was collected in Russia, has leaves that are three-lobed, but appear triangular in their over-all shape. Even the base is heart-shaped. Stems and petioles are a dark burgundy-red and the leaf is crimped where the leaf base joins the petiole.



Hedera cypria

H. cypria

82-267 (BF)

This is the true (no cultivar name) *H. cypria* species found in the mountains of Cyprus. Its three-lobed leaves have a terminal lobe that is twice as long as the laterals. The dark blackish-green leaves with gray-colored veins are thick and leathery in texture. It is a slow grower. The hardiness has not been tested.



***H. cypria* 'Coon Hollow'**

(M)

This new ivy was germinated from seeds collected by Cliff L. Coon and sent to AIS Registrar Russell Windle (see AIS *Ivy Journal* Summer 2007, Vol. 33 pp 18-21). After Coon's death, Windle named it 'Coon Hollow' to honor him.

Its leaves are small - about one inch long - and although they are three lobed, the terminal lobe is elongated two to three times the length of the basal lobes. The color is a dark greenish-blue with metallic silver gray over the main veins. Although the color is stable year round, the color is more intense in the winter.

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Hedera hibernica

H. hibernica

06-060 (I)

This is the true *H. hibernica* species, and is the one causing most of the problem in the Pacific Northwest. The large leaves have five lobes with a prominent, broad, terminal lobe. The new growth is shiny but becomes a dull, matte green with age. It is a very vigorous grower.



***H. hibernica* 'Albany'**

80-040 (O)

This cultivar has a different habit of growth than most of the *H. hibernica* cultivars. It is a bushy, and semi-upright because of the thickened fasciated stems. The leaves have three to six asymmetrical, pointed lobes.



***H. hibernica* 'Aracena'**

87-185 (H)

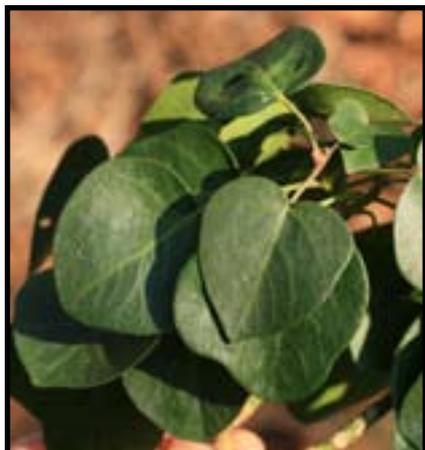
This unusual form of *H. hibernica* was found in Spain in 1977. It looks a little like *H. pastuchovii* with leaves barely three-lobed to heart-shaped. The thick, leathery, dark green, glossy leaves have pale, yellow green veins that become silver gray with age. Because of the high anthocyanin content (red-blue pigment) the new growth and winter color is deep burgundy.



***H. hibernica* 'Betty Allen'**

94-176 (F)

This attractive *H. hibernica* is one of the few that are fan shaped. It was found in the 1970's in the Miel Valley of Algeciras, a port city in the south of Spain near Gibraltar. The dark, shiny green leaves have three, forward-pointing lobes and an acuminate base.



***H. hibernica* 'Deltoidea' Adult**

95-352 (A)

This adult or tree ivy, has dull, dark black-green, heart-shaped leaves on a stiff upright plant. The leaves are spaced closely round the stem. It will flower and produce berries in late fall. It is slower growing than most adult ivies. The winter hardiness not tested.



***H. hibernica* 'Deltoidea'**

90-087 (H)

This is the cultivar that nursery men usually call "Sweetheart" ivy. It has leaves that are heart-shaped to barely three-lobed. The thick, dark-green leaves become almost black outdoors in the winter.



***H. hibernica* 'Digitata Crug Gold'**
06-055 (F)

This is the variegated form of *H. hibernica* 'Digitata'. It was named by Bleddyn Wynn-Jones of Crug Farm Plants, Caerarfon, Wales who, in 1990, obtained samples of the all-green *H. hibernica* 'Digitata'. A few years after planting it outside it started to show a yellow coloration. It was further propagated and then named in 1995. It has fan-shaped leaves with five to seven forward-pointed lobes. The yellow coloration - mainly in the new growth - is diffused throughout. Color may be more intense when grown outside.



***H. hibernica* 'East of Arcos'**
95-121 (BF)

This small-leaved ivy was discovered near Arcos, south of Seville, Spain. The medium to dark-green leaves have three forward-pointed lobes with a cuneate base. The veins are a lighter color.



***H. hibernica* 'Ebony'**
89-075 (BF)

This digitate form of *H. hibernica* has large broadly star-shaped leaves. The pointed lobes are slightly wavy in the sinuses. It is a shiny dark-green color; becoming blackish-green to maroon in winter.

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***H. hibernica* 'Jabugo'**

91-096 (H)

This ivy is another "Pastuchovii"-type ivy (see *H. hibernica* 'Aracena'). The leaves are broadly heart-shaped, light green with paler veins, and rounded tips.



***H. hibernica* 'Hamilton'**

96-063 (I)

This smaller leaved *H. hibernica* was introduced by the late Hazel Key of Fibrex Nurseries, England. The leaves are smaller than the straight species. It has five sharply pointed lobes, with the terminal lobe slightly longer than the sinuses. The leaves are shiny, mid-green with lighter veins. Hardiness has not been tested in the U.S.



***H. hibernica* 'Maculata'**

91-890 (V, I)

This ivy with the typical five-lobed leaf, is dark green with faint splashes of grayish-green to creamy-white. It is a beautiful ivy, but reverts easily to all-green, so careful pruning is required to keep the variegation.



***H. hibernica* 'Rona'**

86-113 (V, I)

This is a typical five-lobed 'Hibernica' leaf. The whole leaf is broader than long with a terminal lobe that is also very wide. The variegation has patches of yellow with minute, green specks. This particular strain of 'Rona' is 100% variegated whereas other strains may have some leaves that are half green to all green.



***H. hibernica* 'Sark'**

87-180 (H)

This heart-shaped, medium-sized, very dark green ivy is similar to *H. hibernica* 'Deltoidea', but larger in every respect. It is also a more vigorous grower.



***H. hibernica* 'Strand'**

82-244 (BF)

This star-shaped ivy has large, leathery leaves with three to barely five lobes. It is a lovely dark green that becomes blackish-green in cool weather. The stems and petioles are a dark burgundy-red.



***H. hibernica* 'Tesselata'**

79-286 (I)

Sometimes called by its synonym, *H. hibernica* 'Tess', this medium-green ivy with lighter veins, is broadly heart-shaped- to three lobed. In the spring under cool temperatures the leaves get a blush of a yellow mosaic variegation.



***H. hibernica* 'Variegata'**

91-105 (V, I)

This is a typical "Hibernica" leaf, but the variegation is unique. Every leaf is different, from all-green leaves, to half-green and half-cream to pale yellow to leaves all cream with just a splash of green. Be careful to remove any all-green foliage to encourage the variegation. This ivy has been known and written about since 1859 when it was listed in a British nursery catalog.



***H. hibernica* 'Yab-Yum'**

03-044 (V)

There is some controversy over this cultivar name. Is it named 'Yab-Yum' because in Tibetan it literally means "father-mother" a common symbol in India, Nepal and Bhutan? Or is it because the Dutchman who found this ivy named it after a famous house in the red light district of Amsterdam? Or is it a representation of the Chinese concept of "Yin Yang" - the harmony of opposites, light and dark? If this latter is true, then this ivy fits well, as it has a dark green leaf with a center splash of light yellow gold. The yellow-gold fades to a yellowish green with age (as seen in this photo). This is a slow growing ivy that occasionally will revert to the straight green species.



Hedera iberica

Hedera iberica

04-059 (BF)

This is the straight species, and does not have a cultivar name, although it was listed under the name 'Alcala' when first described in 1989 in the AIS *Ivy Journal*. Leaves three lobed forward pointed, with rounded tips. Color dark yellow-green, which deepens in color in the cold. Stems and petioles deep burgundy in color:



***H. iberica* 'Miel Valley'**

82-253 (H)

Although the leaves are slightly broader than long, this is basically a three-lobed ivy, but with extra projections between the lobes and the truncate base. It is a dark- green color with lighter green veins. The stems and petioles are tinged with red.



***H. iberica* 'Monchique'**

91-100 (F)

The three forward-pointing unlobed leaves are about as broad as long. The leaves are dark-green with veins that are a slightly lighter color. The stems, petioles and the new growth is burgundy red. The base is cuneate.

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***H. iberica* 'Sintra'**

94-060 (I)

The dark bluish-green three-lobed leaves are smaller than *H. iberica* 'Miel Valley'. The stems and petioles are wine-red.



Hedera maderensis

H. Maderensis

91-097 (I)

This is the true species. There are no cultivars. The three-lobed, dark-green, medium-sized leaves are about as wide as long with burgundy petioles.



Hedera maroccana

***H. maroccana* 'Spanish Canary'**

88-009 (I)

This is the only known cultivar of *H. maroccana*. It has large, shiny leaves with three- to- five star-shaped lobes that are pointed. The terminal lobe is twice as long as the laterals, and the basal lobes are only small protrusions. The new growth is pea-green becoming darker with age. It is rapid grower. This ivy is sometimes found in the trade misnamed as *H. algeriensis*.



Hedera nepalensis

H. nepalensis

88-258 (I)

Note again there is no cultivar name after the species because it is the true species. It is when a nurseryman finds leaves that are different from the species – “a sport” – and propagates it, that we get a “cultivar”. The ovate to lanceolate leaves have three -to -six lobes that are little more than projections. They are so obscure they look more like coarse teeth.



***H. nepalensis* ‘Marbled Dragon’**

92-091 (H)

The leaves are usually heart-shaped but may have three lobes. This cultivar gets its name because the dull, dark green leaves have a network of diffused, grayish “marbled” veins.



***H. nepalensis* ‘Sinensis’**

88-259 (H)

The heart-shaped, shiny green leaves are longer than broad. The new growth and stems are a red color. In cool temperatures all leaves take on a reddish tint with green veins.



***H. nepalensis* 'Sinensis'**

95-386 (I)

(Sino-British expedition SBEC 327)

This ivy was discovered during a plant expedition to Cangshan, in northeast Yunnan, China in 1981. Leaves are more typical ivy-shaped with three to barely five lobes and a cordate base. The stems and petioles are reddish-green and the new growth has a reddish cast.



***H. nepalensis* 'Suzanne'**

82-159 (BF)

This ivy was found in 1975 growing on oak trees and on moist rocks at an altitude of 8,000 feet in Nepal by Dr. John L. Creech during the USDA Plant Introduction Expedition. Its name honors Suzanne Pierot, founder of the American Ivy Society. *H. nepalensis* 'Suzanne' is a beautiful five-lobed ivy with the terminal lobe extremely elongated. The veins are diffused a grayish white color.



Hedera pastuchovii

***H. pastuchovii* 'Ann Ala'**

88-118 (H)

This cultivar was found by English plantsman, Roy Lancaster in 1972 who named it 'Ann Ala' in memory of Mrs. Ann Ala, the English wife of an Iranian surgeon who was a welcoming figure to plant and garden enthusiasts when they visited Tehran in the 1960's and 70's. *H. pastuchovii* 'Ann Ala' has unusually long unlobed to barely three-lobed slightly cupped leaves that are a glossy black-green with a heart shaped base. It is a vigorous grower; great for quick coverage of a fence or wall, but should not be planted in small, contained areas. It has been found growing as far north as Quebec, Canada.



H. pastuchovii

88-264 (I)

For many years the name "Pastuchovii" was thought to be synonymous with "Russian" because it is a well-known Russian family name but it is, in fact, a location name. The Pastuchov Rocks in the Elbruz Mountains were named for the mountaineer and topographer, A.V. Pastuchov (1860-1899). This unnamed lobed form was collected in the Elbruz Mountains of Iran. The leaves have three lobes with the terminal lobe twice as long as the laterals. The stems and petioles are a burgundy red. The new growth is shiny and dark green with lighter veins. It takes on a reddish hue with cool temperatures.



Hedera rhizomatifera

H. rhizomatifera

04-053 (I)

For many years this ivy was thought to be a sub-species of *H. helix*, but is now considered to be a species on its own. It was collected in 1974 by N & J Rutherford in the Province of Huelva, Spain. The small, tri-lobed dark glossy green leaves have silver-white, wire-like veins. The margins are down-turned, and the growth neat and somewhat prostrate. It probably takes its name because it has pale fleshy roots among the ordinary ones.



Hedera rhombea

H. rhombea 'Crème de Menthe' 03-084 (A)

This ivy is the adult form of *H. rhombea* 'Variegata'. It has closely-spaced leaves that are gray-green with an irregular white margin that becomes tinged with pink in cold weather. It flowers in the fall, followed by blackish-blue berries in the spring. It makes a nice slow-growing compact shrub. It is winter hardy to at least zone 6 (-20F).



H. rhombea 88-260 (H)

This is the typical species. The leaves are heart-shaped to barely three-lobed with a cordate base. The new growth is blushed with red. Stems and petioles are red.



H. rhombea 88-332 (I) (Smithsonian 77137)

This unnamed cultivar of *H. rhombea* was received by the American Ivy Society from the Smithsonian Institute. It has typical ivy shaped leaves that are predominately three-lobed to just barely five-lobed. The new growth is reddish green, becoming dark green with lighter veins.

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***H. rhombea* 'Eastern Dawn'**

95-409 (V, H)

This ivy, the first gold-to-yellow variegated *H. rhombea*, was discovered in 1991 by Pat Hammer. The leaves are heart shaped to barely three-lobed. The dark-green leaf has a central splash of gold. The color is most pronounced in new growth but, with age, the color of the leaf fades to light-green with golden veins.



***H. rhombea* 'Pierot'**

88-149 (M, I)

This small-leaved dainty ivy was found in Korea. The three-lobed leaves are broader than long and widely spaced on delicate but wiry black stems. It has a shallow, heart-shaped base with long petioles and takes on a maroonish hue in cool weather.



***H. rhombea* 'Variegata'**

82-150 (V, H)

The variegated leaves are small, triangular, and generally unlobed but occasionally have three small lobes. The variegation comes mainly in the narrow, irregular white margin which is wider at the base. The leaves are borne on trailing, unbranching, greenish to maroon stems. In cool weather the petioles and stems become wine-red and the white variegation takes on a pink tinge. It is a tough plant, but should be planted in areas that have good drainage.



LINE DRAWINGS OF THE SPECIES OF HEDERA, NOT INCLUDING HELIX

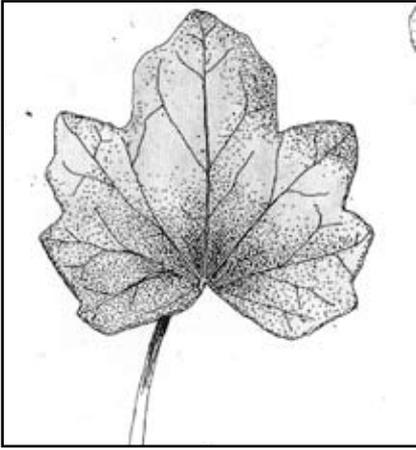
Ed's note: In the 2009 issue of the Ivy Journal we published the drawings of made by Garry Grueber in 1979 when he was an apprentice to Brother Ingobert Heieck at the Neuburg Monastery near Heidelberg in Germany. All were of *Hedera helix*.

Part two is the balance of the line drawings. They include *H. algeriensis*, *H. canariensis*, *H. colchica*, *H. hibernica*, *H. nepalensis*, *H. rhizomatifera*, *H. rhombea*, *H. pastuchovii*. None are *Hedera helix*.

Many of the species designations that were accurate in 1979 have been re-classified as the plant world has acquired more DNA knowledge. This is particularly true for *H. algeriensis* and *H. canariensis* which were originally thought to be two separate species. Over time, the true *H. canariensis* was lost and everything was combined together and called *H. canariensis*. It was only recently that the herbarium specimens and live specimens of the true *H. canariensis* were compared and re-classified separately. *H. algeriensis* and *H. canariensis* have different chromosome counts. As it stands today there is only one example of the true *H. canariensis*. Everything else formerly called *H. canariensis* is now known to be *H. algeriensis*.

Grueber included seven ivies that in the 1980's were believed to be *H. helix*. We now know them to be *H. hibernica* with a chromosome count of 96 (*H. helix* has 48). You will find these Grueber drawings in the section on *H. hibernica*. These ivies are *H. hibernica* 'Albany', *H. hibernica* 'Deltoidea', *H. hibernica* 'Digitata', *H. hibernica* 'Hamilton', *H. hibernica*, *H. hibernica* 'Variegata', and *H. hibernica* 'Sulphurea'. It is interesting to note that in the Grueber drawing that *H. hibernica* is listed as a "variety" which, because of DNA testing, we now know is inaccurate.





Hedera canariensis

***H. can.* 'Azorika'**

(also see photo of *H. azorica* 'San Miguel')

This ivy, formerly thought to be a species of *H. canariensis* is now classified as *H. azorica* 'Sao Miguel'. It has five to seven rounded lobes. The thick, leathery leaves are dark-green with pale green veins. New growth is covered with minute white hairs.

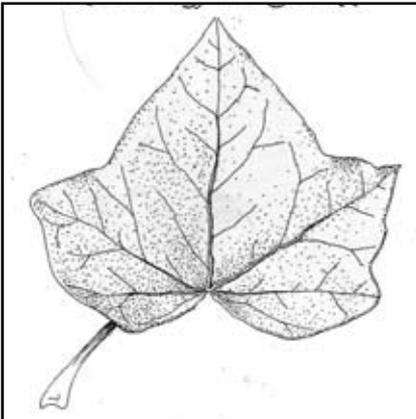


***H. can.* 'Maderensis'**

(also see photo of *H. azorica* 'Variegata')

This ivy, formerly thought to be a species of *H. canariensis* is now classified as *Hedera azorica* 'Variegata'. Like *canariensis* and *algeriensis*, over the years the name *canariensis* and *maderensis* were also inter-changed.

The leaves have three to almost five wedge-shaped lobes. The overall color is cream to white with irregular splashes of green and gray. The newer leaves have a larger cream to white margin, with the green and gray portions becoming more pronounced with age. The petioles and young stems have a reddish color, becoming more green with age. Slow grower.



***H. can.* Typ. Von Stauss**

(also see photo of *H. algeriensis* 'Stauss')

This plant, formerly thought to be *H. canariensis*, is now classified as *H. algeriensis*. It is by far, the largest-leaved of the *H. algeriensis*, with leaves over six inches long and wide. Leaves are heart shaped, unlobed, to three-lobed, with a cordate base. New growth is a shiny green, but becomes dull, dark green with age. It originally came from the Stauss nursery in Germany.



***H. can.* 'Ravenholst'**

(also see photo of *H. algeriensis* 'Ravenholst')

This plant, formerly thought to be *H. canariensis*, is now classified as *H. algeriensis*. The leaves are mostly three-lobed, new growth is shiny and dark green, becoming less shiny with age. The stems and petioles are maroon. The terminal lobe is twice as long as lateral and triangular in shape.



***H. can.* 'Variegata'**

(also see photo of *H. algeriensis* 'Gloire de Marengo')

This ivy, formerly thought to be *H. canariensis* is now classified as *H. algeriensis* 'Gloire de Marengo'. Marengo is the name of the village in Italy where Napoleon won a crushing victory. This fast growing ivy has large, glossy, triangular to three-lobed leaves that are splashed with many shades of green and gray and a wide, irregular cream-to-white margin. Not self-branching.

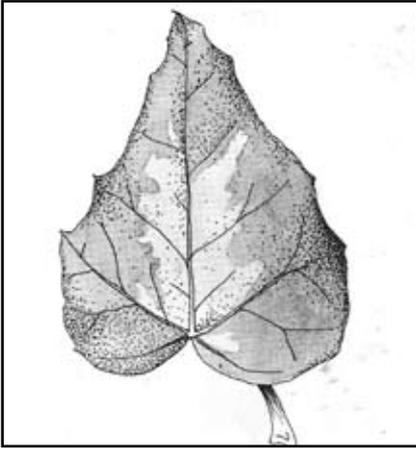


Hedera colchica

***H. col.* 'Dentata'**

(also see photo of *H. col.* 'Dentata')

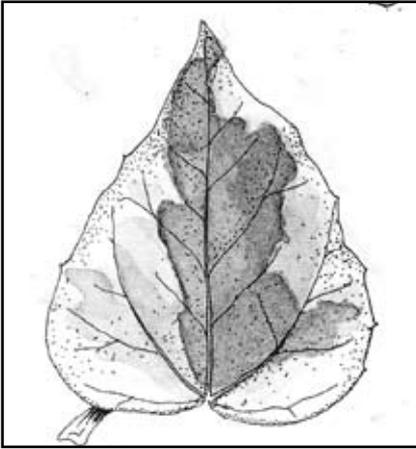
Ivy has large unlobed leaves that are ovate to three-lobed, with a truncate and occasionally a cordate leaf base. The leaf margin has widely spaced teeth which extend out from the veins.



***H. col.* 'Sulphur Heart'**

(also see photo of *H. col.* 'Dentata Sulphur Heart')

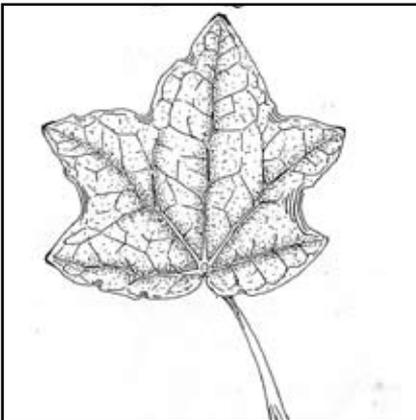
This ivy is now known as 'Dentata Sulphur Heart'. It has large, heart-shaped leaves with three forward-pointing lobes and widely-spaced, fine teeth on margins. The variegation is an irregularly splashed light green to chartreuse color that radiates out from the base and the central veins. Once established, it becomes a fast-growing ground cover.



***H. col.* 'Dentata-Variegata'**

(also see photo of *H. col.* 'Dentata variegata')

The leaves of this ivy are large and mostly unlobed. Occasionally the leaves are three-lobed with lateral lobes little more than projections. The margins are variegated a cream-yellow while the center is a gray-green. Variegation color is more yellow in cool temperatures and more white in warmer temperatures. The leaf margins are entire with very small forward-pointing teeth. The margins tend to roll under. Hardy to zone 6.

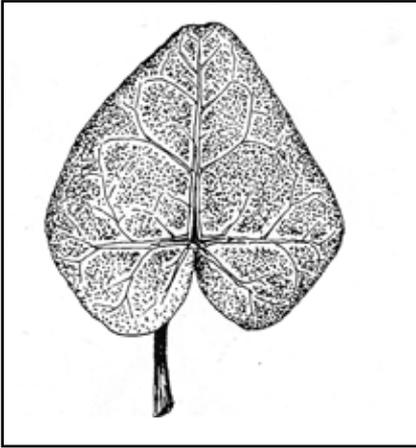


Hedera hibernica

***H. hib.* 'Albany'**

(also see photo of *H. hib.* 'Albany')

When Grueber made this drawing he thought it to be *H. helix*. We now know it to be a cultivar of *H. hibernica*. *H.* 'Albany' was introduced in 1935 by Fred A. Danker, a florist in Albany, NY. The leaves are large with three to six, asymmetrical, pointed lobes. It has thickened, fasciated stems and a semi-upright habit of growth.



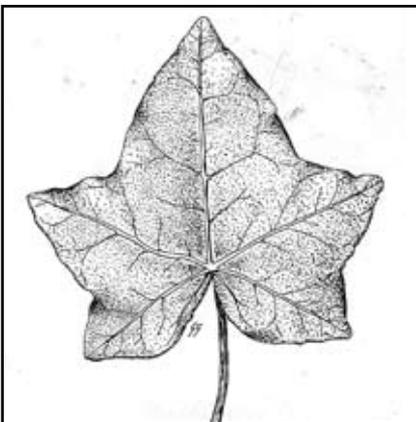
***H. hib.* 'Deltoidea'**

This ivy is generally called the "Sweetheart Ivy" because of its heart-shaped leaves. The thick, dark green leaves become almost black outdoors in the winter. An old plant, it was described by Hibberd in 1872 as "the blunt triangular ivy".



***H. hib.* 'Digatata'**

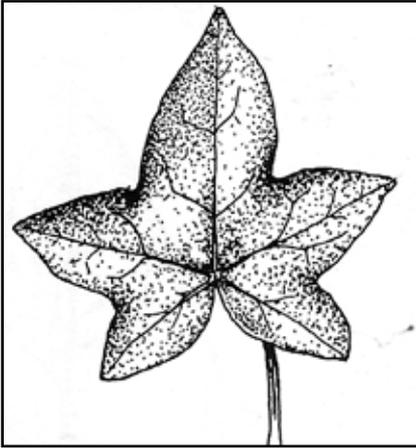
One of the oldest ivies, *H. hib* 'Digatata' is believed to have come from Dungas Town in County Wicklow, Ireland. It is dark green with "deeply fingered" lobes as its name indicates.



***H. hib.* 'Hibernica'**

(also see photo of *H. hib.* 'Hibernica')

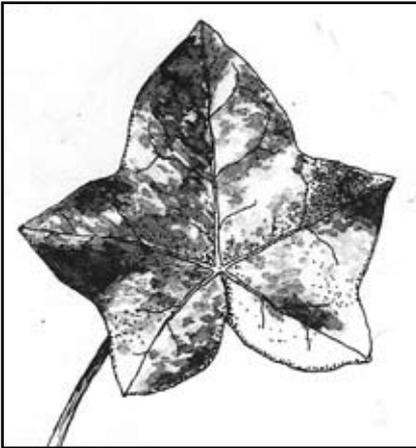
This ivy labeled , by Grueber as 'var. hibernica' we now know is not a variety of *H. helix*, but a species on its own with a chromosome count of 96. The leaves are large, five-lobed with a prominent, broad terminal lobe. The new growth is shiny to dull and matte green with age. It is a very vigorous grower.



***H. hib.* ‘Hamilton’**

(also see photo of *H. hib.* ‘Hamilton’)

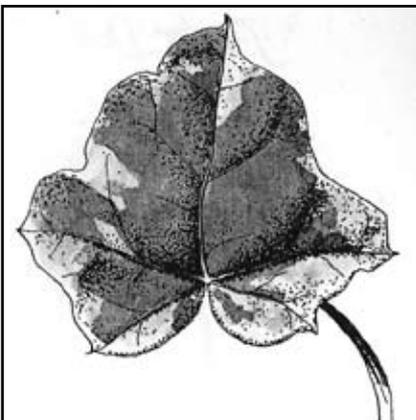
This ivy was introduced by the late Hazel Key of Fibrex Nurseries in England. It has leaves that are smaller than the straight species with five sharply pointed lobes, with the terminal lobe slightly longer than the lateral. There is a thickening of the leaf margin and curling at the sinuses.



***H. hib.* ‘Variegata’**

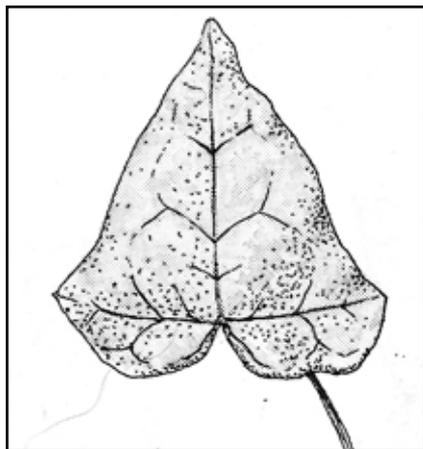
(also see photo of *H. hib.* ‘Variegata’)

This ivy has the typical *H. hibernica* leaf, but the variegation is unique. Every leaf is different, from all green leaves, to half-green and half-cream to pale yellow, to leaves all cream with just a splash of green. All green foliage should be removed to encourage the variegation.



***H. hib.* ‘Sulphurea’**

This old ivy was known and described by Hibberd in 1872 as *H. helix*. Today, because of DNA testing we know it is *H. hibernica* with a chromosome count of 96. The leaves are mostly three-lobed with an irregular margin that is sulphur- yellow to gold on a gray-green leaf. The marginal variation causes puckering or distortion of the leaf. Unlike other *H. hibernica*'s that are variegated, it rarely reverts to green.

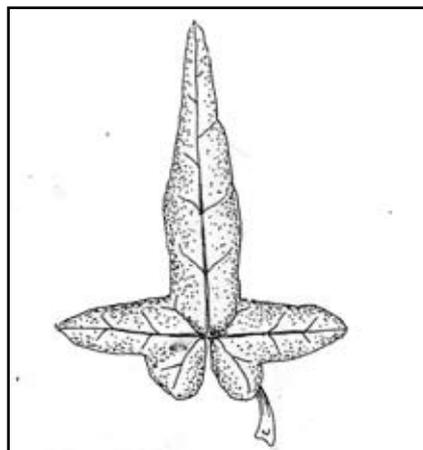


Hedera nepalensis

***H. nep.* 'Sinensis'**

(also see photo of *H. nep.* 'Sinensis')

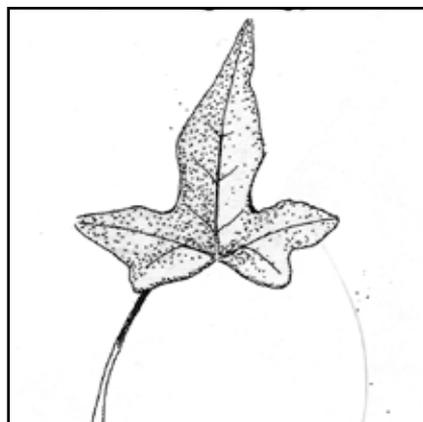
The shiny green leaves are heart-shaped and longer than broad. The new growth and stems have a red color: In cool temperatures the leaves take on a reddish color with green veins.



***H. nep.* 'Suzanne'**

(also see photo of *H. nep.* 'Suzanne')

This Bird's Foot ivy in the Pierot Classification system was named for Suzanne Pierot, founder of the American Ivy Society. It has 5 lobes with an elongated terminal lobe and two small basal lobes pointing backwards.

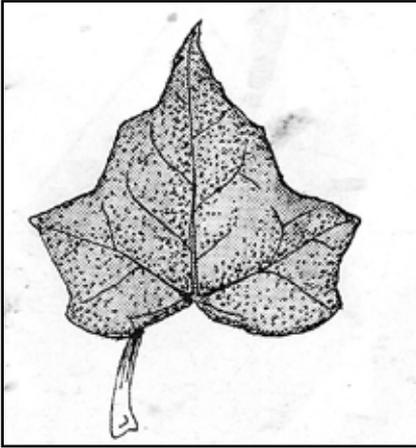


Hedera rhombea

***H. rhom.* Typica**

(also see photo of *H. rhombea*)

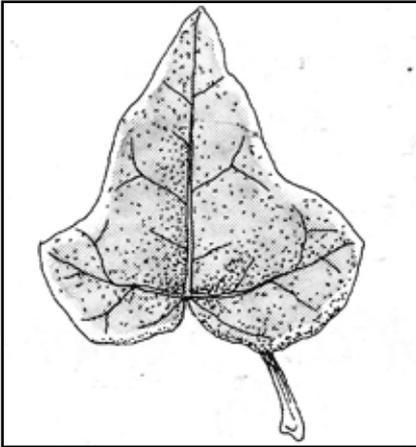
The leaves are typically heart-shaped to barely three-lobed, with a heart-shaped base. The stems and petioles are red. The new growth is blushed with red. In cool temperatures the plant takes on a reddish hue.



H. rhom. 'Pierot'

(also see photo of *H. rhombea* 'Variegata')

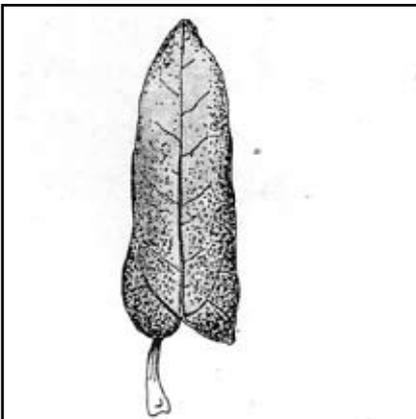
Found in Korea. Leaves are small, three-lobed, and broader than long with a shallow, heart-shaped base. The petioles are long and the leaves widely spaced on a delicate, wiry stem. It takes on a maroonish hue in cool weather.



H. rhom. 'Variegata'

(also see photo of *H. rhombea* 'Pierot')

The leaves are small and triangular to three-lobed with rounded basal lobes. Their color in the center is a dark grayish-green with a narrow, irregular white margin which is wider at the base.



Hedera pastuchovii

H. pastuchovii

(also see photo of *H. pastuchovii* 'Ann Ala')

This Grueber ivy drawing has no cultivar name, but we now know it to be *H. 'Ann Ala'*. The dark, glossy-green leaves are long, unlobed, ovate to barely three-lobed, with a heart-shaped base. The leaf blade is slightly cupped

GLOSSARY

Acuminate	Tapering to a point
Basal lobes	The two lower leaf lobes. Sometimes so small they go almost unnoticed.
Cordate	Heart-shaped.
Cuneate	Wedge shaped at leaf base, tapering to the petiole
Fasciation	Forms a bunch.
Lanceolate	Shaped like a spear blade
Lateral Lobe	The lobes immediately below the center or terminal lobe.
Lobe	A projection of a leaf regardless of shape.
Midrib	The central vein that runs vertically from petiole to the top of the terminal lobe.
Node	The place where the petiole joins the stem.
Ovate	Egg shaped in outline

Pierot System of Classification



Varigated Ivies (V)



Curlies (C)



Miniatures (M)



Bird's Foot Ivies (BF)



Heart-shapes (H)



Adult (A)



Fans (F)



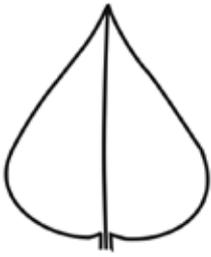
Ivy-Ivies (I)



Oddities (O)

Petiole	The leaf stalk or stem of a leaf.
Self-branching	Shoots rising from every node.
Sinus	The gap, division, or curve between two lobes.
Terminal Lobe	The projection at the top of leaf. Also called Center lobe.
Truncate	Cut across the bottom of leaf. Almost straight.
Vining	An ivy whose shoots elongate to form long "vines".

LEAF SHAPES



Deltoid

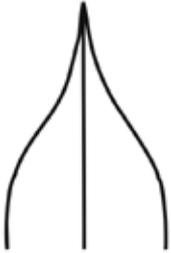


Lanceolate



Ovate

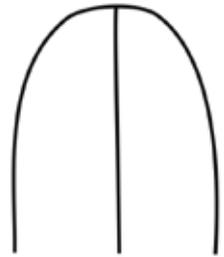
LEAF APICES



Acuminate

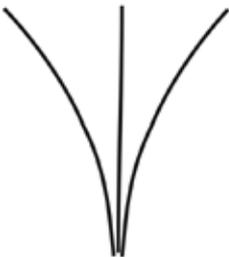


Acute

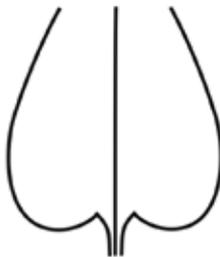


Obtuse

LEAF BASES



Cuneate



Cordate



Truncate

Drawing by AIS member Daphne Pfaff

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MEET RUSSELL WINDLE, International Registrar of *Hedera*



Editors note: This issue would not have been possible without access to the extraordinary ivy collection of Russell Windle. It is probably the largest collection in the world – and that includes Botanical Gardens. Here is his reply when we asked him to write a few words on how he got interested in ivy in the first place.

I have always been interested in plants. Growing up, we had vegetable gardens, my Grandmothers

both were gardeners, so I come from it naturally.

While attending Delaware Valley College for Ornamental Horticulture, I discovered the American Ivy Society's Ivy Journals in the library. I was fascinated by all the different cultivars of ivy that were not locally available. I was particularly interested in how new cultivars of ivy were found as sports, not through a breeding program as most new plants are found.

After graduating from college, I was working in the horticulture industry. I started collecting plants, including ivies, and joined the American Ivy Society. I built a small geodesic dome greenhouse in my parent's back yard, and the collecting began. I have always said that my ivy collection was a hobby that got out of hand.

I became active in the Eastern Chapter of AIS, and met Pat Hammer, and the collecting really got started. Ivy people are most generous in sharing plants and ivies are so easy to share; a small cutting can grow into many plants with time.

I started buying plants from specialty nurseries here in the states and from England, first from Ron Whitehouse of Whitehouse Ivies, and then from Fibrex Nurseries. Also during this time Pat Hammer, who had an AIS research collection of ivies, was moving to California, giving me the opportunity to get many examples of ivies not readily available. I had also become friends with Alison Rutherford and Peter Q. Rose in Scotland and England. Alison was particularly keen on sending wild collected samples of ivies and Peter sent me many old named cultivars. Ivies are very resilient, unrooted cuttings can be sent through the mail with quite good results. As long as you can get them within a week to 10 days, they will usually root well. And as most plant collectors will tell you, you can always find room for one more plant.

In 1993 I had the opportunity to start my own ivy business, Hedera etc... At that time I was offering over 300 named cultivars. I also started exchanging new ivies with other growers. Because of these exchanges, one of my first named new ivies - *Hedera helix* 'Amber Waves' - can now be found all around the world.

In 1998, I became the assistant Director of Research for the American Ivy Society working closely with Dr. Sabina Sulgrove and then succeeded her in 2003 as Director.

Currently the ivy collection numbers near 700, and is still growing.

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MEET RACHEL COBB, Graphic Designer, Photographer



Photographing the ivies for this issue of the *Ivy Journal* hasn't been easy. As much as possible I wanted to make sure that each ivy was photographed to show how it grows on the stem as well as the actual shape of the leaf. I don't like using flash for plants – much prefer natural light - but shooting outside at this time of year was a challenge. This issue of *The Journal* will be, I believe, an important part of AIS history.

I have been a full time graphic designer and photographer for the publishing industry since 1979. My full bio can be found on my web site, www.weedyacres.com. I continue to add new picture galleries as often as I can. Most recently I spent 24 hours in the marshes here in New Jersey where I live, shooting full moon to moon set. You can see that series on my web site. I mention it because it was an exceptional day when the moon was so amazing – the kind of day photographers dream of.

You all probably know that I produce for AIS the three newsletters and the *Ivy Journal* along with our website (www.ivy.org), but may not know that I also design and create the 40 page bi-monthly *California Garden Magazine* for the San Diego Floral Association, as well as a monthly 24 page newsletter for the San Diego Horticulture Society and a 16 page newsletter for the San Diego Botanic Garden as well as all their advertising and web pages. Most recently I have started to re-make the website for the Holly Society of America. While producing marketing materials is my expertise, creating websites is quickly becoming an important part of my business. The flexibility of websites, especially for smaller groups, makes it an option to get a message out with smaller budgets. I love being part of this new tech world. It's awesome how much has changed in my lifetime. Can't wait to get the new ipad!

It was a challenge to take the ivy photos for this issue. And I'm not talking about just shooting the photographs. That was hard enough. First I had to get the ivies. The only person in the United States with a truly complete collection of ivies is Russell Windle, International Registrar of *Hedera* – and the roundtrip from New Jersey / Pennsylvania to his greenhouse takes 4 hours. I have a lot of ivy growing at my farm – called "Weedy Acres", but I didn't have the species we needed.

We finally worked out a plan. He would make big cuttings of 10-15 ivies at a time and send them to me by UPS. You will be reading this *Journal* in the spring, but we had to take the pictures in the winter, and the fear of the ivies freezing was real, so we had to choose several 3 or 4 day shipping periods so the ivies wouldn't freeze enroute.

I started collecting ivies more than 15 years ago and many of them are now going adult. I'm not sure how many I have, but it is over 200 cultivars. Even though they all grow outdoors, it has been trying at times as they demand attention regularly because they grow so well in southern New Jersey.

I often fall in love with many of the plants I photograph for different magazines and groups. This has become a bit of a problem as I have acquired a lot of plants that cannot live outdoors in the winter - cacti, agave, and other succulents as well as African violets, Haworthias, Dyckias and 50 orchids. I also just added a grapefruit tree to my indoor collection. Will let you know when I am picking grapefruit!

Some things never change. Weedy Acres is still weedy, and it still includes a number of critters from kitties to birds and goats. And it's a sad note to add that "Petunia" the pig died in July of '09 at age 10.

IVY OF THE YEAR 2011

Hedera helix 'Ivalace'

The American Ivy Society has selected *Hedera helix* 'Ivalace' as the ivy of the year for 2011. Over the years, new ivies have come and gone, but some ivies simply can't be improved. When you find that ivy, you just have to stick with it. *Hedera helix* 'Ivalace' is one of these ivies, you simply can't improve.

A Curly ivy, in the Pierot Classification system. The leaves have five lobes, with a wavy margin, giving the leaf a cupped appearance. This ivy is self-branching, but light pruning will produce more branching. The Petioles are slightly longer than the leaves, and the new growth is held stiffly upright, but if left on its own, it will make long runners. The most unique feature of this ivy is its shiny dark green leaves, which look like they have been varnished. Most English ivies have dull or matte leaves.

This versatile ivy does well as a houseplant, can be used as a ground cover in small areas, and trained in small topiaries. 'Ivalace' has been shown to be winter hardy up to at least zone 5 or -20 degrees (F). In the cool temperatures of winter the leaves will darken and the stems and petioles take on a dark reddish hue.

The American Ivy Society started the "Ivy of the Year" program in 2001 with 'Lady Frances', 2002 'Teardrop', 2003 'Golden Ingot', 2004 'Duck Foot', 2005 'Misty', 2006 'Anita', 2007 'Shamrock', 2008 'Gold Child', 2009 'Eva', and 'Ritterkreuz', 2010.

For successful out door planting, remember to plant deep, removing several of the lower leaves and planting to the new lowest leaves. Ivy will root along the new stem, helping it to become established.

To join the American Ivy Society: \$20.00 annually, this includes a free plant, The *Ivy Journal*, and three Newsletters.

Press information or photos contact:

Suzanne Pierot, Tel: 845-688-5318, E-mail: Suzanne@hvi.net
or go to our media page at www.ivy.org



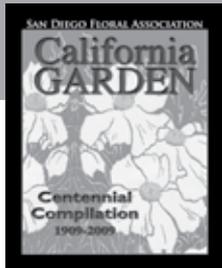
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Hedera helix 'Ivalace'

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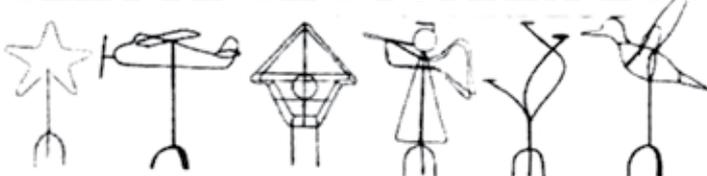
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400 Yale Avenue, Zanesville, OH 43701

Checks should be made payable to The American Ivy Society.

Please mark clearly: 'For AIS Endowment Fund'

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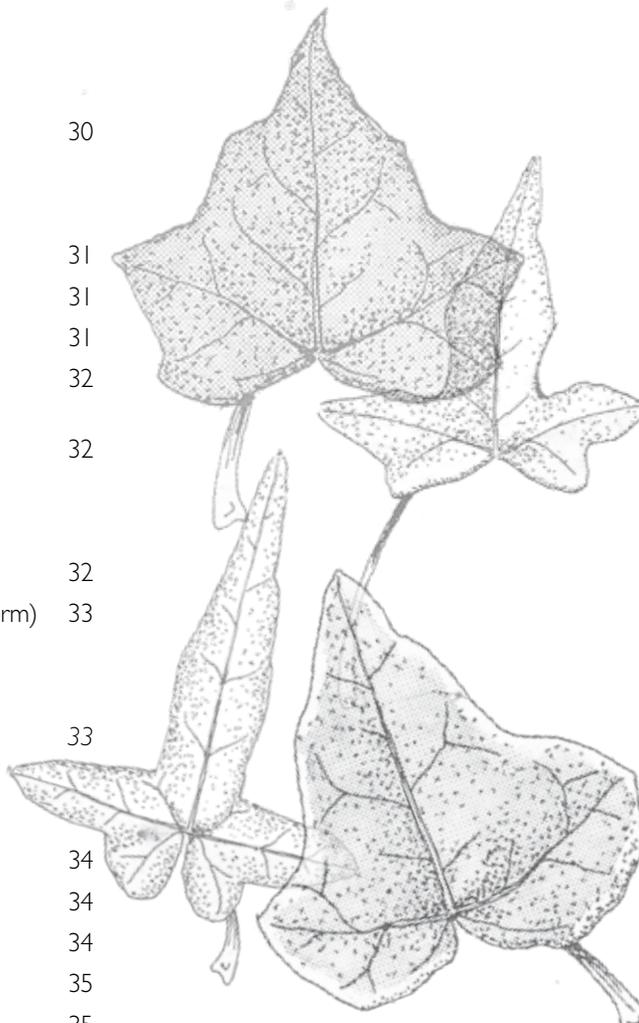
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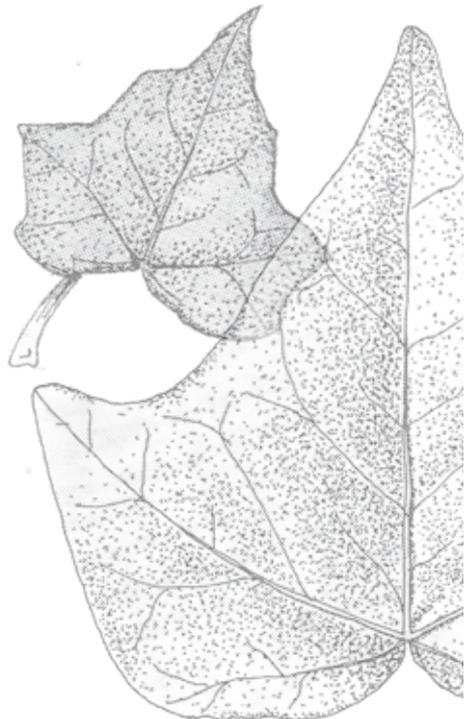
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