

IVY JOURNAL



Hedera helix 'Shamrock'

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Naples FL 34106-2123 U.S.A.

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The American Ivy Society
P. O. Box 2123, Naples, FL 34106-2123
www.ivy.org

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President's Message

Suzanne Warner Pierot

If you read the poems of Irish author W.B. Yeats (1865-1939) when you were in school, you probably know he is considered Ireland's greatest poet. But did you know that his summer home in County Galway has ivy everywhere; not just over stone walls and fence posts, but also climbing up hundreds of trees. And, I might add, with a knowing glance at the naysayers in Washington State, that no harm has come to the trees.

While traveling through Ireland, American Ivy Society member, Michael Mullally, stopped at Thoor Ballylee, the 16th century tower ("Thoor" means "tower" in Gaelic) which was Yeats' summer home. The tower sits in what is now called Coole Park and Gardens, a woodland area of 1000 acres with 6 kilometres of nature trails which is part of the National Park and Wildlife Service.

Mullally took the photo you see here of the ivy growing on the sign post identifying Yeats home. In response to our email query, the Head guide at Coole Park said there are so many trees covered with ivy it would be impossible to guess the number.

My curiosity about Yeats and his tower was peaked when I received the photo. The Tower is four stories tall with windows that are only slits. When Yeats first saw it, it was a true fixer-upper and the asking price was a mere 65 pounds. Yeats had found a home and a poetic symbol. Driving a non-poetic bargain, he purchased Ballylee for a final price of 35 pounds.

After I learned about the ivy growing there I dug into some of the stories of his life. He held himself to a stern, artistic standard that would make him a Nobel Laureate – but did nothing to help his romantic quest of a beautiful girl, Maud Gonne. Asking Maud to marry him had become something of a habit over the 27 years since he had first met and fallen in love with her. Now, with the tower, he was a man of property and once again proposed to Maud who refused him yet again. Many years later, astonishingly enough, he proposed to the daughter of the fair Maud. She, too, turned him down.

But he loved Thoor Ballylee and in a tribute to it he wrote:

"The trees are in their autumn beauty,
The woodland paths are dry,
Under the October twilight the water
Mirrors a still sky"



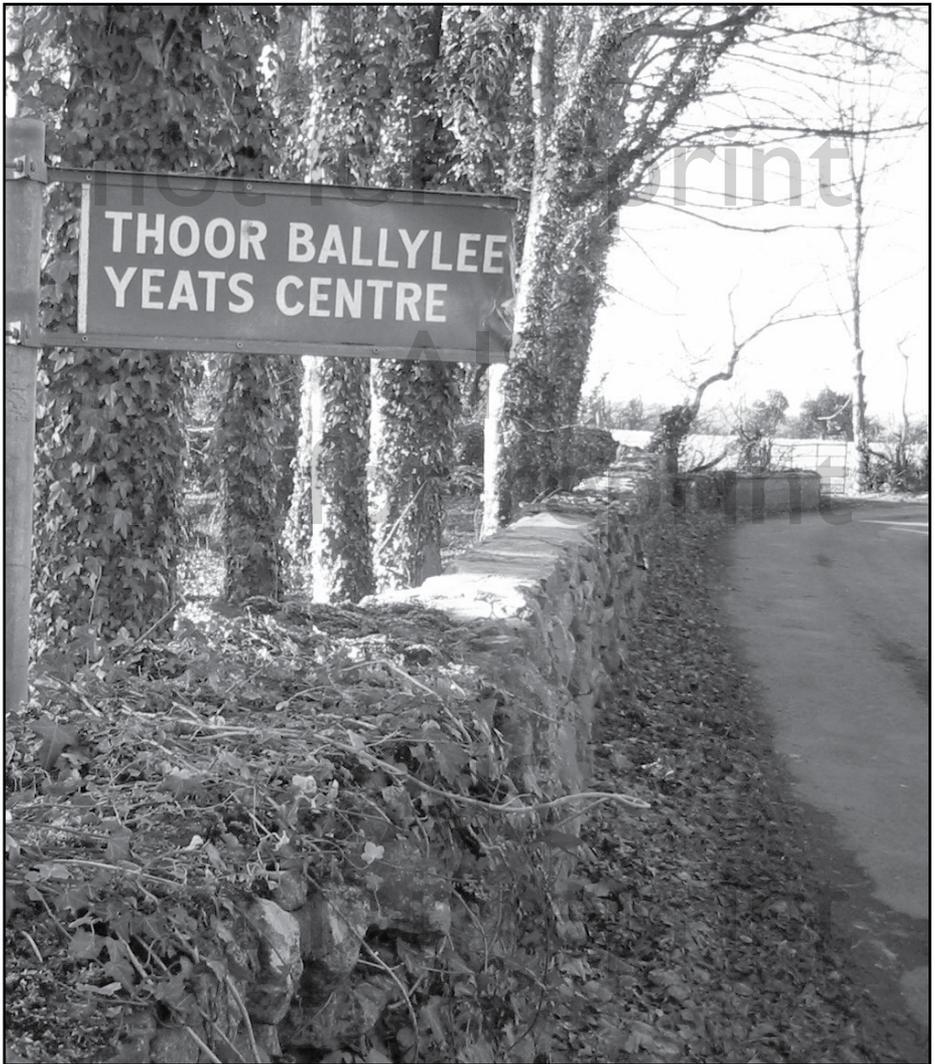


Photo by Michael Mullally

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IVY DOES NOT DAMAGE TREES

Dr. Sabina Mueller Sulgrove,
AIS Taxonomist, and Former Research Center Director

When people look at deciduous trees in winter and see evergreen ivy growing up the tree trunks, they incorrectly assume that the ivy (*Hedera*) is taking over the tree or damaging or even killing the tree. Ivy is not a parasite but simply attaches to the trunk by means of adventitious roots that cling to the surface of the tree's bark. The roots do not penetrate the bark which is a non-living, outer protective layer of a tree. Nor does ivy grow into the leafy outermost layer of a tree (the canopy) and smother a tree or prevent photosynthesis. Ivy grows on the trunk of a tree and, when the tree declines because of disease or old age, the ivy may develop at the uppermost tips of the vines into a bushy, mop head that is confined to the interior of a tree.

Vines, particularly ivy that is confined to the interior of a tree, do not damage healthy trees. However, trees that are weak-wooded or in decline and have any kind of **vines** on them, may be damaged in wind and ice storms as has been documented for grapevine (Siccama et al, 1976). When dead tree limbs fall to the ground and decompose into nutrients, these nutrients are taken up by other surrounding plants. This phenomenon is part of the recycling of nutrients that takes place in a forest ecosystem. Even nutrients taken up by ivy are returned to the soil, as the ivy leaves are shed and decompose, adding nitrogen to the soil, to be used by the neighboring trees. Although ivy is an evergreen, it does shed its leaves but not all at once. Only ivy leaves that are 2-4 years are shed annually, but since the new leaves remain, ivy is evergreen.

In Europe, where ivy is native, ivy researchers have been observing ivies on trees for years. Respected ivy expert Br. Ingobert Heieck in Heidelberg, Germany, pointed out (1990) that ivies, which are confined to the trunks of trees, flourish when the trees decline (often from disease, or old age) and the ivy takes advantage of the thinned or now-opened canopy to become adult. That ivy does not damage healthy trees has also recently been pointed out by British ivy authorities Peter Rose (1996) and Stephen Taffler (1990) and author Fearnley-Whittingstall (1992).

Literature Cited:

Fearnley-Whittingstall, Jane. 1992. "False Accusations." pp. 7-10. In: *Ivies*. Random House. New York. 160 pp.

Heieck, Ingobert. 1990. Was man vom Efeu noch wissen sollte. pp. 31-33. In: *Der Efeu auf unseren Friedhöfen*. Gärtnerei Abtei Neuburg. Heidelberg, Germany. 34 pp.

Rose, Peter Q. 1996. [Ivy in...Architecture}. p. 21. In: *The Gardener's Guide to Growing Ivies*. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon. 160 pp.

Siccama, T.G.; Weir, G.; and Wallace K. 1976. Ice damage in a mixed hardwood forest in Connecticut in relation to *Vitis* infestations. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* **103**: 180-183.

Taffler, Stephen. 1990. In Defence of Ivy. p. 97. In: *Climbing Plants and Wall Shrubs*. Crowood Press. Swindon, Wiltshire, England. 128 pp.

IMPORTANT! PLEASE READ: SLATE OF OFFICERS

Because we will not be together for our annual meeting this year, we are asking that you vote for the proposed slate of Officers and Directors for the 2006-2007 term of office. Current term expired Dec. 31, 2006.

Please send your vote by snail mail or email to Suzanne Pierot, President (Address and E-mail below).

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Rachel Cobb, *Elmer, NJ*

Susan Cummings, *Bowie, MD*

Patricia Hammer, *Encinitas, CA*

Daphne Pfaff, *Naples, FL*

Mail or E-mail your votes by September 15, 2006

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33 Hickory Rd., Willow, NY 12495-5007

E-mail: suzanne@hvi.net

HEDERA PASTUCHOVII

By Suzanne Warner Pierot
President, American Ivy Society

Which ivy can I use to quickly cover a fence or wall?
Which ivy will grow where the winters are very cold?

These are the two most frequently asked questions of the American Ivy Society web site, www.ivy.org

The answer to both questions is *Hedera pastuchovii*.

What I particularly like about *Hedera pastuchovii* is its elegant unlobed leaf shape that is so interesting it merits attention in the *Ivy Journal*. However, not all the leaves are unlobed, some have basal lobes or lateral lobes, which, although small, take away from the unusual appearance. The leaves are a dark glossy green and the texture is slightly leathery. Last fall I planted 3 small plants at the base of 3 different trees. I am told that as *H. pastuchovii* climbs it tends to have more unlobed leaves. I will let you know in a future *Ivy Journal* how my plants fare.

But a word of warning! This ivy **WILL** quickly cover a fence or wall, and it will also quickly cover everything else! Do **NOT** plant this ivy in an area where it doesn't have room for its rapid habit of growth. Ivy Society member, Henri Nier, who lives in San Jose, California was given a little piece from by the late Cliff Coon. He reported that it started on a west wall and climbed a wooden trellis, but when it started moving onto the screen over the dining room window, he knew it was time to do something about it. He dug it all up. Or so he thought. There must have been a little piece left because it came up again in a covered, dark hose storage area and continued growing as soon as it came into the light. This ivy is **perfect** for certain situations and **too vigorous** in others. Remember that this is a non-branching ivy and non-branching ivies are faster growing.

This ivy is not *Hedera helix*, what is commonly called English Ivy. *Hedera pastuchovii* is a separate species

Hedera pastuchovii is not well known, and is only available from ivy specialty nurseries such as Hedera etc*. The elongated, unlobed leaf shape is so interesting that it is worthwhile to learn more about the background of this ivy. (See photo).

Hedera pastuchovii is native to the Republic of Georgia (former Soviet Union) in the area between the Black and Caspian seas. It was first written about by the botanist, G.N.



Hedera pastuchovii

Photo: Rachel Cobb

Woronow in 1932 and also in 1940 by Prof. F. Tobler. We didn't hear much about it again until 1950 when the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences in the USSR issued a pamphlet on *Hedera* in which *Hedera pastuchovii* was described.

In 1950 Brother Ingobert Heick, a monk at the Benedictine monastery in Heidelberg, Germany who devoted his life to the study of ivy, wrote about *pastuchovii* in his book "Hedera Sorten".

There has discussion about the origin of the name "pastuchovii". Some note there is an area in Slovakia called Pastuchov, and there are also "Pastuchov Rocks" near Mount Elburz (also spelled Elbrus) in the Caucasus area of Iran. My research indicates that it is named after a Russian, Andrej Vasilyevch Pastukhov (note Russian spelling).

A particularly attractive cultivar of *H. pastuchovii*, with many unlobed leaves, is 'Ann Ala' found in the 1970's by English plantsman, Roy Lancaster. Fortunately, I was able to contact Mr. Lancaster to inquire where he found it and why it is named 'Ann Ala'.

In his letter to me (Letter from Roy Lancaster) he says:

"...In December 1972 I visited the Caspian Forest of N. Iran. It was organized by the late Mrs. Ann Ala, the English wife of an Iranian surgeon who now lives in England. Ann was a keen gardener who was a welcoming figure to plant and garden people, having visitors to Tehran during the 60's and 70's until the Ayatollah Komeni arrived when things changed. I had been in Iran several weeks supervising the plant-

ing of a large number of woody plants from my company, Hilliers Nurseries, at the new Arianeh Botanic Garden near Tehran. Ann offered to organize a weekend trip to the Caspian south shore and of course I jumped at the chance.

"The Caspian forests are very rich in species and I had the whale of a time studying the flora both woody and otherwise. I was allowed to collect seed, cuttings and plants of a range of flora including a seedling of an ivy. Mature plants of the ivy *H. pastuchovii* were commonly found climbing into trees of *Tilia begoniifolia*, *Alnus subcordata* and other trees. The seedling I collected had unusually long leaves and looked to be an ivy of ornamental value worth introducing to cultivation. The ivy and other collections were introduced under the collection code A&L (= Ala and Lancaster), the ivy being A & L 26.

"On my return home, I planted the seedling in my garden, the Hillier Arboretum, in time giving cuttings to the late Peter Rose, an ivy expert well known in the profession, and to one or two nurseries including Peter Catt of Liss Forest Nursery, Mr. Petersfield, Hampshire and the Ivy specialists Fibrex Nurseries, Stratford-on-Avon who propagated it and introduced it to the trade. It was exhibited by them at an RHS London show in the 1990's when it was much admired by members of the Society's woody plant committee.

"On the untimely and unexpected death of Ann Ala in the late 1990's I decided, in agreement with Fibrex and with permission of her husband and family, to name A & L 26 in her memory. *H. pastuchovii* 'Ann Ala' is a hardy, large-leaved ivy with black-green, pale veined elongated and glossy topped leaves, resembling a hardy climbing Philodendron.

"The site of the above collection in the Khair Rud forest is just east of Chalus on the South Caspian shore. *H. pastuchovii*, I have also collected it in the Eastern Caucasus Mts. It wasn't originally described from Iran."

I would welcome comments from any members who have grown *Hedera pastuchovii* so as to add to our body of knowledge about this unusual ivy.

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Endowment Fund

The American Ivy Society has established an Endowment Fund for the purpose of studying and propagating ivy, ivy education, and promoting the appreciation and enjoyment of ivy.

Contributions may be sent to: AIS Treasurer, David Clark

4105 Crown Hill Road, Jarrettsville, MD 21084

Checks should be made payable to The American Ivy Society.

All contributions are tax deductible.

IVY OF THE YEAR 2007

Hedera helix 'Shamrock'

Hedera helix 'Shamrock' has been selected by the American Ivy Society as the "Ivy of the Year" for 2007.

This miniature bird's foot ivy has proven the test of time. 'Shamrock' was discovered in the early 1950's by Louis Hahn & Son Nursery Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It was introduced into Europe in 1954 where it has been called the "Clover leaf" Ivy. The name "Shamrock" actually was to honor the Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas where this ivy was first introduced to the Florist Trade at a meeting in 1957.

'Shamrock' has leaves of mostly three rounded lobes of near equal size with the two lateral lobes overlapping the terminal lobe. The lobes are sometimes divided into almost three leaflets. Shamrock can be very self-branching making mounds of growth. The color is a dark green with lighter veins.

Over the years some slightly different versions of 'Shamrock' have been selected. Some with flatter and larger leaves than the original are still considered in the Shamrock group.

This well behaved ivy is equally suited as a house plant, where it does well as a pot plant or topiary, or as an out door ivy. It is very winter hardy surviving to at least zone 5 or minus 20 degrees. Since this is a green ivy it will tolerate even the darkest corner of your garden but will also do well in the sun.

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'; and 2006 'Anita'.

For successful out door planting, remember to plant ivies deep, removing several of the lower leaves and planting to the new lowest leaves. Ivies will root along the stem, helping them to become established. When possible, plant ivies where they will be protected from the winter sun and wind, which causes the most winter damage.

To Join the American Ivy Society: \$20 annually, this includes free plant, *The Ivy Journal*, and three Newsletters.

Press information or photos contact:

Suzanne Pierot, Tel: 845-688-5318, E-mail: Suzanne@hvi.net

The American Ivy Society website: www.ivy.org



Hedera helix 'Shamrock', Ivy of the Year 2007.

Photo: Rachel Cobb



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Book Review

The Naming of Names

By Anna Pavord,

Bloomsbury Publishing, London and New York

Reviewed by Suzanne Pierot

The *Naming of Names* is about the men who searched for the rules of nature's game. What were plants to be called? What were their similarities and differences? How should they be grouped and ordered?

For centuries, this search for order occupied some of the most brilliant minds in Europe. It began in Athens where Aristotle's pupil Theophrastus was the first person ever to write a book about plants. The story then moves forward several hundred years to the Italian Renaissance when man's relationship with nature was radically redefined.

Theophrastus is the first in the long list of men who fought to bring order to the dizzying variety of the plant world. Today we have written descriptions of 422,000 plant species. Theophrastus knew about 500.

HOSTILITY

Surprising to this reviewer was the amount of hostility between one taxonomist and another throughout the ages, from Theophrastus (322 B.C.) to Pliny—who the author calls “The Plagiarist” and on to Dioscorides (A.D. 77), the ultimate authority on plants for the next 1,500 years. It was so until Otto Brunfels (1488-1534) wrote his book, *Herbarum vivae eicones* (1530), which he hoped would bring back to life a “... science almost extinct”. Brunfels was followed by the “... irascible Leonhart Fuchs (1501-1566) who never let slip an opportunity to be disobliging!” The *Fuchsia* plants are named after him.

LINNAEUS

It isn't until page 395 of this large book (472 pages) that the author speaks of Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778) and then she says:... somewhere we have to nod, however grudgingly to Carl Linnaeus, the Swedish botanist who described his own book, *Species plantarum*, as the ‘greatest achievement in the realm of science’. The author points out that “...the binomial naming system that Linnaeus used was not his invention. In a haphazard way, it had been around since the beginning”. “...But Linnaeus recognized more clearly than anyone else before him that all a name had to do was designate. It did not have to describe.” Readers of this *Ivy Journal* will note in

the article about *Hedera pastuchovii* on page 8, that Linnaeus incorrectly named *Hedera helix*.

This is an absolutely fascinating book with page after page of beautifully reproduced full color paintings by Persian scholars, Anglo-Saxon monks, delicate fifth-century herbals, and glorious illustrations from 18th century books

The author, Anna Pavord, according to the Guardian newspaper is "... an excellent guide, sometimes a little bossy, a little longwinded, like most guides, but she knows her stuff and loves it." She is the gardening correspondent for the British newspaper *Independent* and the author of eight previous books including the best-selling *The Tulip* which is not a gardening book. It is the story of a flower that has made men mad. In it she tells the story of greed, desire, anguish and devotion that have all played their part in the development of the tulip from a wild flower of the Asian steppes to the worldwide phenomenon it is today.

In an interview, when asked why she wanted to write *The Naming of Names*, Pavord said:

..."We take so much for granted now. We look at a daisy or a daffodil and call them by their names without really recognizing that there was a time when they didn't have any. In the old days, trying to make sense of the world around them was an all-consuming preoccupation for thinking people. I wanted to write a book that showed how the knowledge they acquired – mostly through looking at things properly, a rare skill – gradually stitched together into a kind of map of the plant world. But these people were starting from scratch. They had no idea for instance, that American plants might be quite different from those in Europe. They didn't have even the most basic understanding of how plants worked. They thought seeds were somehow born inside a plant and then punched their way out at the tips because that was where the skin of the plant was thinnest..."

2006 New Registrations I

When a new ivy is registered, it is photographed and described in detail in the *Ivy Journal*. This is done in order that the correct name is associated with a specific ivy. In addition, a herbarium specimen is made and deposited in the Willard Sherman Turrell Herbarium (MU), Department of Biology, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, 454045, and in the Claude E. Phillips Herbarium (DOV), Department of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Delaware State University, Dover Delaware, 19901-2277. The letter(s) used in parentheses after the cultivar name refer(s) to the Pierot Classification System (Pierot 1974, 1995), and *Knowing and Growing Ivy* (AIS 1997). The AIS numbers are identification/verification numbers used by the American Ivy Society to keep track of the history of every ivy sent for identification. The first two digits are the last two digits of the year the ivy was received, and the last three digits are the sequential numbering during that year. All new cultivars are presumed sports of *Hedera helix*, unless otherwise noted.

Hedera helix 'Peter Q. Rose' (v, c)

By
Ron Whitehouse

Peter Q Rose 1916 - 1997

Peter Rose (fig. 1) was an ivy enthusiast and an author of ivy literature. He played a leading role in the formation of the British Ivy Society and was an administrative member from the first day until his death.

Peter's quiet personality with the modesty of his inspiring ivy knowledge endeared him to every member who met him. Some will remember him leading a tour of AIS members around Oxford Botanical Gardens, in Britain, on a lovely summer's day in 1990.



Fig. 1 Peter Rose

He was a very great friend to me over twenty memorable years. When our weekly telephone chats came to an abrupt end in 1997, the void he left is for me still hard to bear.

His classic reference book 'Ivies' was published in 1980. I had the privilege of editing the revision of this book which was published as 'The Gardener's Guide to Growing Ivies' in 1996, just a few months before he died. Our intensive contact when exchanging type script in that period was a memorable time in my life.

His constant output of articles about ivy appeared regularly in the gardening and horticultural press in the UK and USA. Peter Rose contributed ivy sections to encyclopedia, including the Royal Horticultural Society's 'Gardeners' Encyclopedia of Plants & Flowers'.

Peter's early horticultural education in Britain was at Wisley Gardens in Surrey, where, as a young man, he was a student at the Royal Horticultural Society's School of Horticulture. He maintained strong links with Wisley Gardens and the RHS, being a member of a committee which required him to judge at the Chelsea Show.

Ivy people have said over the years, "Is there an ivy named for Peter Rose?" "The answer has been a further question, "Is there an ivy good enough?"

Now I have the privilege of proposing a handsome ivy as *Hedera helix* 'Peter Q. Rose', named to remember Peter Rose.

HISTORY

'Peter Q. Rose' (AIS 95-399) Fig. 2, is a Variegated (V), Curly (C), ivy in the Pierot Classification system (Pierot, 1974, 1995). This ivy is being submitted for registration by Ron Whitehouse, 42 Cuckoo Way, Black Notley, Braintree, Essex, CM7 84G, Great Britain.

Ron sent samples of this ivy to Russell A. Windle, Registrar, in January of 1995 for in the American Ivy Society's research collection. It has been grown during that



Fig. 2 'Peter Q. Rose' (AIS 95-399).

Photo by Russell Windle

time to evaluate the plant. At a discussing with Ron Whitehouse at the 2003 AIS Convention in New York, it was decided that this ivy should be named for Peter:

'Peter Q. Rose' was found as a golden sport of *Hedera helix* 'Parsley Crested' in 1992 by Ron Whitehouse who, at the time, was the owner and operator of "Whitehouse Ivies", a mail order ivy nursery.

DESCRIPTION

The leaves are five lobed, about as long as wide, with an overlapping cordate base. The margins of the leaves are fluted and crimped giving a wavy appearance to the leaf. There is occasionally some excrescences (lumps and bumps) found on the leaves as in 'Parsley Crested'. The over all leaf shape more closely resembles *H.h.* 'Curly Locks', an American cultivar that is often confused with 'Parsley Crested'(2003).

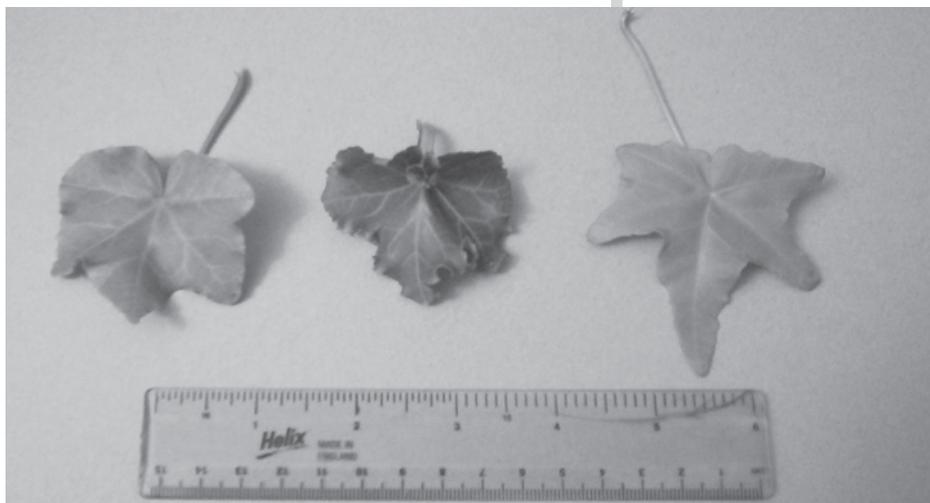


Fig. 3 Left to Right 'Peter Q. Rose', 'Parsley Crested', 'Rauschgold'.

Photo by Russell Windle

The stems and petioles are a reddish green, with the leaf color light lemon in the shade to bright yellow in the sun. The color does fade to a light green, with age but does not go to a dark green as with some of the other yellow ivies. As with all gold ivies, good light conditions are needed to bring out the best color. The veins are yellow and prominent. The habit is self-branching making long runners.

Winter hardiness has not been tested here but Ron had it planted outdoors in England and feels that it would be hardy to at least 5 degrees F.



Fig. 4 Left to right. 'Peter Q. Rose', 'Parsley Crested', 'Curly Locks'.

Photo by Russell Windle

SIMILAR CULTIVARS

As mentioned previously *Hedera helix* 'Curly Locks', and *Hedera helix* 'Parsley Crested' have the similar leaf shape and habit. Fig 3

Hedera helix 'Rauschgold' has a similar leaf color and habit with a slightly different leaf shape. Fig 4

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2005 New Registration II

Hedera helix 'Twilight' (V, BF)

By
Russell A. Windle
Registrar

HISTORY

Hedera helix 'Twilight' (AIS 84-311) Fig. 1 is a variegated (V) Birds Foot (BF) ivy, (Pierot, 1974-1995) received by AIS under the name *Hedera helix* 'Variegated Needlepoint' in 1984 as part of an ivy collection from the estate of John B. Laurenson, of New Zealand. Mr. Laurenson was an ivy grower and author of several papers on ivies.

The name *Hedera helix* 'Variegated Needlepoint' is a name often found in the trade for *Hedera helix* 'Eva' (Rose 1996), but this ivy was quite different. 'Eva' is a light dependent variegated ivy with shades of gray-green, with a creamy-white irregular margin. This ivy has new growth that comes out pure creamy-white with pale green veins, and slowly goes to green with age. The leaf shape more closely resembled *Hedera helix* 'Pin Oak' so Dr Sabina Sulgrove assigned the temporary name *Hedera helix* 'Variegated Pin Oak' to this ivy and it was put into the AIS research collection. Fig 2.

In 1985 the AIS research collection was moved to the Mendocino Coast Botanical Gardens, both names 'Variegated Needlepoint', and 'Variegated Pin Oak' appeared in their records. Fast forward to 1996 I was given the opportunity to get samples of ivies in the research collection. Two of the ivies I received were 'Variegated Needlepoint', and 'Variegated



Fig. 1 'Twilight' (AIS 84-311).

Photo by Russell Windle

Pin Oak'. Both ivies had the same AIS tracking number but Mendocino had put two separate accession numbers on them. After careful examination, it was determined that these were in fact the same ivy. After growing them on to check the stability of the plants it was now time to finally give this ivy a name.

Dr. Sabina Mueller Sulgrove suggested the name 'Twilight' because most of the leaves are half-way between light and dark, much like "solar twilight".



Fig. 2 Left to Right 'Eva',
'Pin Oak', 'Twilight'.
Photo by Russell Windle

DESCRIPTION

Leaves are small with three rounded lobes, the center being twice as long as the lateral, with a truncate base. Plants are self-branching, making lots of growth. Variegation: Leaves emerge almost pure white, with light green veins. Color is most prominent with bright light and cool temperatures. As the leaves mature they slowly become mottled with green, to becoming mostly green with just the trace of white streaks throughout the leaf. The oldest leaves become light to medium green. Fig. 3.

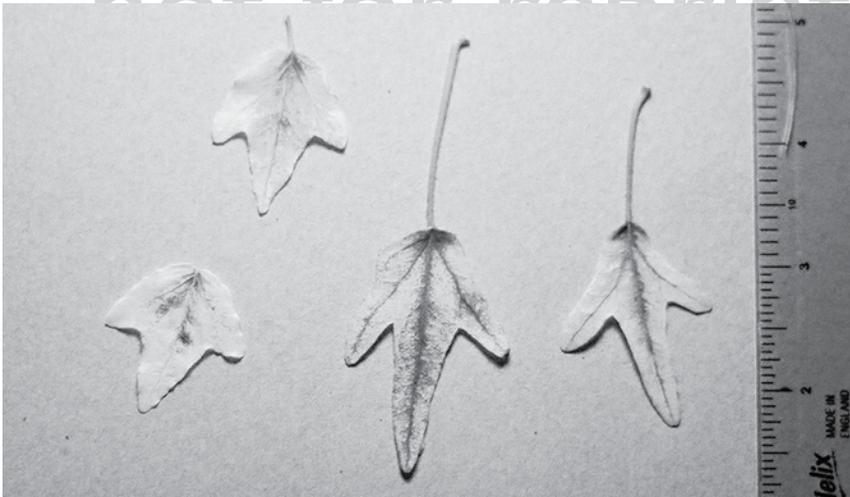


Fig. 3 *H.h.* 'Twilight' showing different degrees of mottling.
Photo by Russell Windle

SIMILAR CULTIVARS

This same type of variegation pattern is found in other cultivars; namely *Hedera helix* 'Sinclair Silverleaf' (Sulgrove 1980), *Hedera helix* 'Patent Leather' (Windle 1999), *Hedera helix* 'Sally' and *Hedera helix* 'Trinity' (Rose 1996) but these all have different leaf shapes. Fig. 4.

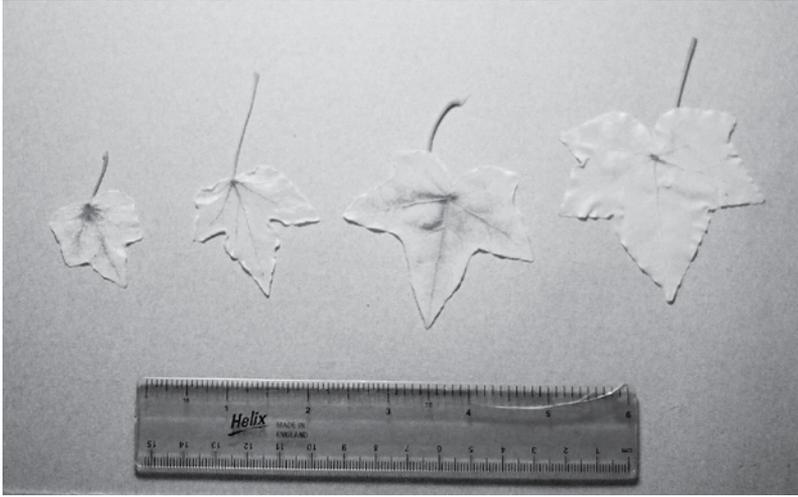


Fig. 4 Left to right. 'Sinclair Silver Leaf,' 'Patent Leather', 'Sally', 'Trinity'.

Photo by Russell Windle

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2005 New Registration III

Two New Ivies From
Cliff Coon
Freemont California

Hedera helix 'Cross-Stitch' (BF, O)

Hedera helix 'Nugget' (V, I)

By
Russell A. Windle
Registrar

HISTORY

As stated in last year's journal, Cliff Coon left a legacy of ivies. Fortunately for the world of ivy, Cliff shared many of his new ivies so that they would not be lost. Here are two more ivies that I am pleased to introduce on behalf of my friend Cliff.

In September of 1999, Cliff sent me samples of 14 new ivies that he had found as either sports or mutations from other ivies or from seeds that he had germinated out. One of the ivies from this batch was *Hedera helix* 'Yeti', introduced last year. Here are two more of these ivies that I have been growing and watching. The first is a sport from *Hedera helix* 'Teneriffe' (CLC-94-10), with the proposed name of 'Nugget' and the second is a sport from *Hedera helix* 'Midget' (CLC-94-15) which was sent unnamed.

DESCRIPTION

'Cross-Stitch' (AIS 06-003) [CLC-94-15] Fig. 1 is a Bird Foot (BF), Oddity (O) in the Pierot Classification system (Pierot 1975-1995). Cliff's comment on this ivy was "I'd love to see this sport. I always thought it had potential as a novelty ivy. You may name it."

I chose the name 'Cross-Stitch' because of the overlapping or crossing of the lobes, much like that seen in cross-stitching. Since 'Midget' (Sulgrove 1981) was a selection from 'Needlepoint', and cross-stitch is a type of needlepoint, name seemed appropriate.

Leaves are very unusual as they are split into three to five stalked leaflets that are joined to a thickened or fasciated petiole. This type of leaf has been seen in *Hedera helix* 'Tobler'. (Sulgrove 1986) During rapid growth the leaflets are fused together to form a three to five lobed entire leaf. See Fig 2. Leaf color is medium green with light green, slightly raised veins. Somewhat self-branching, but makes long runners.



Fig. 1 'Cross-Stitch' (AIS 06-003)
Photo by Russell Windle

When the leaf is split into three segments, the two outer segments tend to have two lobes, with the center leaflet narrow and linear. Fig. 3

Similar ivies would be *Hedera helix* 'Tobler' and *Hedera helix* 'Marie-Luise' (Sulgrove 1982) which both have divided leaves that are fused at the petiole.



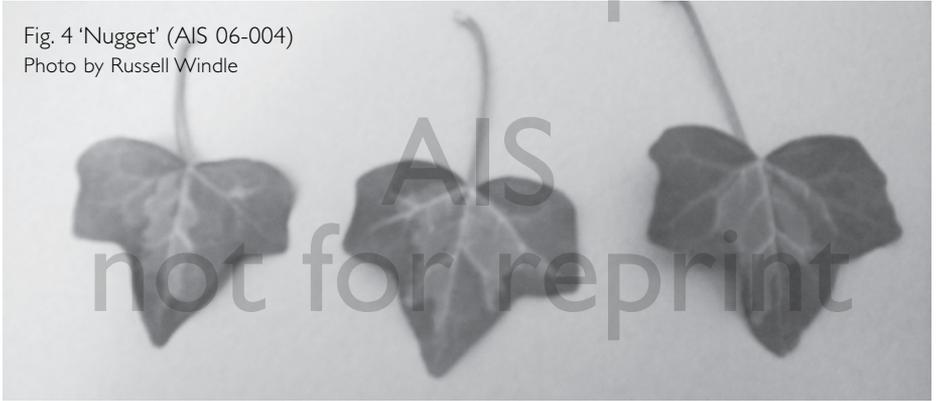
Fig. 2 *H.h.* Cross-Stitch showing fused lobes.
Photo by Russell Windle



Fig. 3 Left to Right 'Cross-Stitch', 'Tobler', 'Marie Luise'.
Photo by Russell Windle

'Nugget' (AIS 06-004) [CLC-94-10] Fig. 4 is variegated (V) ivy-ivy (I) in the Pierot Classification System (Pierot 1974-1995). This ivy was first mentioned by Cliff in his registration for *Hedera helix* 'Teneriffe' (Coon 1998). Cliff's comments on this ivy were: "I have this cultivar growing as a ground cover. It is doing well. The early color is excellent, but the yellow region darkens so that it is barely visible when the leaf matures."

Fig. 4 'Nugget' (AIS 06-004)
Photo by Russell Windle



Leaves are small to medium sized, about as wide as long with three to five lobes with shallow sinuses and a cordate to truncate base. There is a splash of gold in the center of the leaf that streaks toward the lobes with the veins in this area bright yellow. The color is most intense on the new growth, especially when grown in good sun light sunlight. As the leaves mature, the gold tends to fade to a pale yellow green.

The plants are slow growing and somewhat self-branching. Branching can be promoted with light pruning. This ivy has shown winter hardiness to zone 6 or -10 degrees F.

Similar cultivars would include *Hedera helix* 'Green Quartz' (Sulgrove 1984) and *Hedera helix* 'Serenade' (Sulgrove 1983) which have the same type of variegation pattern but with a slightly different leaf shape. Fig 5.



Fig. 5 Left to right 'Nugget', 'Green Quartz', 'Serenade'.
Photo by Russell Windle

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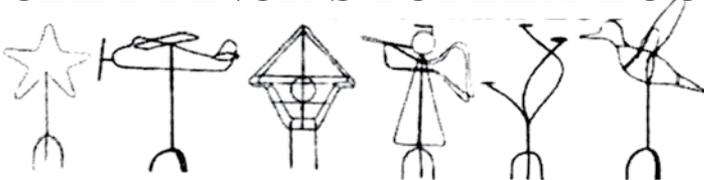
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2005 New Registration IV

Hedera nepalensis Sinensis 'Boaxing Star' (BF)

By
Russell A. Windle
Registrar

HISTORY

Hedera nepalensis Sinensis 'Boaxing Star' (AIS 02-030) Fig 1 is a Bird's Foot ivy in the Pierot Classification System (Pierot 1974, 1995). This ivy is being submitted for Registration by Kevin C. Vaughn, Leland, MS. Mr. Vaughn received this ivy from Darrell Probst, who discovered it growing wild in 1996 while on a plant hunting expedition in Boaxing, China in Sichuan Province. It was brought into this country by Daniel J. Hinkley of Heronswood Nursery, Kingston, WA under the designation number #DJHC 711.

Hedera nepalensis Sinensis, commonly called the "Chinese Ivy", has been known since the 19th Century. Brother Ingobert Heieck notes that "*Hedera nepalensis* 'Sinensis' is "Native to the mountainous parts of China in the southwest, west, and north of the country. In the west, the area of distribution borders on that of *H. nepalensis*." (Heieck 1980) The variety of ivy appears to be a geographical variant, so far found only in China.



DESCRIPTION

Leaves are large, growing to over six inches long, predominately three lobed, but unlobed and two lobed leaves have also been seen. Terminal lobe is up to three times as long as the lateral, with the leaf base truncate, cuneate, and cordate Fig. 2. The leaves emerge a beautiful shiny burgundy red, a color sometimes called "Chocolate" (Rose 1996). Stems and petiole are red with reddish scale trichomes or hairs.

Fig. 1 *Hedera nepalensis* Sinensis 'Boaxing Star' (AIS 02-030).

Photo by Russell Windle



Fig. 2

Photo by Russell Windle

Fig. 3 As the leaves mature, they expand, changing color first to a mottling of green and red, becoming medium green, with light green raised veins. The petioles are long, being as long as the leaves themselves, with the leaves spaced widely apart. This ivy is not self-branching, but pruning will promote more branching.

Winter hardiness has not been tested but other examples of *Hedera nepalensis* Sinensis have shown winter hardiness to at least zone 6 -10 degrees Fahrenheit.

Kevin Vaughn has commented that "*Hedera nepalensis* Sinensis 'Boaxing Star' has survived a rather hostile ivy climate of a very wet and warm Zone 8 and was one of the few ivies that was unaffected by the monsoon rains of Rita and Katrina. I think it's one of the better ivies for culture in this climate. Also no leaf spot here".

In Chinese medicine, this ivy has been used in the treatment of wounds and for hepatitis. (Rose 1996).



Fig. 3

Photo by Russell Windle



Fig. 4 Left to right 'Boaxing Star', 'Sinensis', 'Suzanne'.

Photo by Russell Windle

SIMILAR CULTIVARS

Fig.4 The typical examples of *Hedera nepalensis* 'Sinensis', (AIS 88-259) in the research collection differ from this cultivar having unlobed to occasionally three-lobed acuminate leaves with a cuneate base, which are about a wide as long. The new growth in all of the 'Sinensis' ivy shows the burgundy red coloration.

The one ivy that has a similar shape to 'Boaxing Star' is *Hedera nepalensis* 'Suzanne' (AIS 82-1590), named for Suzanne Pierot, founder and current president of the American Ivy Society, but they are at least half the size, with three to five lobes; and a dark green color with a gray-green outline of the veins.

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New & Noteworthy Ivy

Hedera helix 'Halebob'[®] (V, C)

By
Russell A. Windle
Registrar

HISTORY

'Halebob' (AIS 03-020) Fig. 1 is a variegated (V), curly (C) ivy, Pierot, 1974, 1995). This ivy is being described with permission from Eef van der Heyden, Nursery Manager of Caparis (Woudengroep) Hederaculturen.

Caparis (Woudengroep) Hederaculturen is a Dutch indoor plant nursery which specializes in the production of English Ivy. They currently have about 30 cultivars that are in production, with more new varieties to come. They produce over a million pots of ivy per year for distribution throughout the world.

I first came across this ivy in 2003 at a local hardware store's greenhouse. The tags on the baskets unfortunately called it a "variegated ivy". Since this was something new, I bought two eight inch baskets and then started my search to find out what it was.

While searching the internet, I came upon the website of Woudengroep which is now called Caparis Hederaculturen at: www.woudengroep.nl/hedera/nederlands/index.html, and found the ivy I had bought. It was *Hedera helix* 'Halebob'. After contacting them direct, Eef van der Heyden was kind enough to give me the history of this ivy.

H.h. 'Halebob' was found as a sport from *Hedera helix* 'Golden Esther' (editor's note: The name 'Golden Esther' is considered a synonym for *Hedera helix* 'Ceridwin', a cultivar similar to, but different from *Hedera helix* 'Gold Child') in 1997. At that moment in time, the comet 'Hale-Bob' (also found spelled Hale-Bopp) was seen in the northern skyline of the Netherlands so the ivy was named for the event. The ivy was registered on the VKC (Vaste Keurings Commissie) in Aalsmeer, the Netherlands, as all of Woudengroep's hederas are, and after 2 years of propagation they started selling 'Halebob' with the product code number 17326.

Eef notes that after 7 years 'Halebob' has been found to be very disease and insect resistant. It also holds up very well in transporting around the world.

DESCRIPTION

Leaves are small to medium-sized, and are mostly five lobed, with a cordate to truncate base, and prominently raised veins. The leaf margin is curled upward and fluted, giving a wavy appearance. The petioles are almost twice as long as the leaves. The leaves are shiny thick and leathery. This ivy is somewhat self-branching, especially

when lightly pruned. Tends to be an upright grower but will make long runners.

Variation is a bright yellow margin, with a medium green center and raised veins that are a pale yellow green. The shininess of the leaves with the yellow margin makes this a real show stopper. The yellow margin sometimes fills in larger portions of the leaf, and I have seen photographs of runners with leaves that are all yellow.

SIMILAR CULTIVARS

When I first found this ivy, the leaf shape and habit was such that I thought this must be a variegated sport from *Hedera helix* 'Ivalace'. It also has similarities to *Hedera helix* 'Patent Leather', which is a sport from 'Ivalace', but with a much different variegation pattern. Fig. 2



Fig.1 'Halebob' (AIS 03-020).
Photo by Russell Windle



Fig 2 Left to right
'Patent Leather', 'Ivalace',
'Halebob'.

Photo by Russell Windle

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Photo Rachel Cobb



YOUR ANNUAL IVY GIFT

Once each year an ivy gift plant is sent to members of the Ivy Society. Some have asked where we get these plants and who sends them out. It is all taken care of by three members and we have asked them to tell how it is done.

Frank Batson grows the plants in his Oregon greenhouse.
Henri and Bette Nier mail them from San Jose, California

Here is the story in their own words.

YOUR ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP IVY – A JOINT UNDERTAKING

Phase One By Frank Batson

Your annual membership ivy from the AIS starts out when I receive four to six large ivy baskets in June of each year. These baskets come from Russell Windle of Hedera Etc in Lionville, Pennsylvania.

Upon receipt, I hang them in my hobby greenhouse for about a week while they get over the shock of shipping. Then the long vines are separated into three-to- four -inch cuttings. These are placed into a cell-pak container with 36 separate cells, one and one half inch square, filled with a mixture of fine peat moss and perlite.

Two cuttings are put into each cell and the container is placed on a shaded greenhouse bench with bottom heat. Rooting takes place over a one to two month period. As new growth begins to appear the cell-packs are fertilized once a week with a weak 20-20-20 fertilizer solution.

When the new growth is two to three inches long, a full strength feed is used. Growth continues into September-October when our rainy season begins here in the Pacific Northwest. By April the cuttings are now well rooted , are between six to eight inches long and ready to be sent to Henri and Bette Nier in San Jose, California

Phase Two By Henri and Bette Nier

Before we start the packaging process, we take a picture of the ivy that will be used for that year so it can be displayed on the return address label. The picture is put into a photo-managing program like PhotoShop to reduce the

size, rotate, and enhance the look of the ivy. Next we use a program called "Label Factory" to design the return address label. We choose the Avery label number listed in the program which puts a properly sized label form on the screen. We design the text portion and leave a space for the picture. Finally, we bring the ivy picture from the photo program into the label program. It is automatically sized to fit the space we provided for a the picture on the label and it is ready to print a full sheet of labels.

We prepare and print a description of the ivy plant which will be included with the plant sent to each member. Laurie Perper, the Membership Chairman, sends us labels with the members names already printed on them and Frank Batson sends us the cell packs of ivies.

When we have everything - the return address labels with the photo, the address labels with member's names and the plant description; — we are almost ready to really get to work. We generally care for the ivies for a few days in our small greenhouse while we get the supplies and the timing organized for the mailing so it can be on a Monday so and the ivies won't sit in some Postal Service warehouse over a weekend.



The next step is to put both the address and the return labels on the envelopes. Each plant is placed into a small, non-sealing sandwich bag and closed with a twist tie acquired from local supermarkets. A few are now ready to be placed in a padded envelope along with its description. We weigh several to determine what postage will be required, purchase the stamps and affix them to the envelopes. We package the rest and seal the envelopes just before mailing. Then it's off to the Post Office they go — and we anxiously await next year's gift ivy shipment.



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