

IVY JOURNAL

IVY OF THE YEAR 2012
Hedera helix 'Henriette'

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Cover: *Hedera helix* 'Henriette', Ivy of the Year 2012.
Photo by Rachel Cobb

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President's Message

Suzanne Warner Pierot

Almost 40 years ago I sat in the middle of my living room and looked with dismay at the 60 pots of ivy surrounding me. I wanted to write a book that would simplify the identification of ivy, but what I saw was a sea of green leaves that were all somewhat similar in color, size and shape.

It hadn't been easy for me to collect that many different ivies. There were no books on the subject except the Monograph written by an Englishman, Mr. Shirley Hibbard in 1893. Local nurseries sold plants labeled "Ivy"; some called them by their botanical name while a few used a species or cultivar name following "*Hedera*".

But with all of them gathered together in my living room, I eventually found they could be divided by leaf shape, size and color into eight categories. Easiest of all to spot were the ones shaped like the footprint of a bird in damp sand. Then came those that looked like a fan or were curly, heart shaped, miniature or variegated. Some didn't look like ivies at all – these became the "Oddities" while those that looked like the everyday typical ivy plant – I called the Ivy-ivy.

I realized this was not a perfect botanical system as some cultivars fell into more than one category. For example an ivy leaf may be shaped like a Bird's Foot and also be a miniature or have a variegated color. But for every day use if someone described an ivy leaf as a "Bird's Foot" or a "Fan", it would be easy to know approximately what the ivy looked like even if not an ivy expert.

It has been a long road from the time I had those 60 ivy plants on my living room floor. In 1973 the American Ivy Society was founded. In 1974 the AIS Research Center was created and my first book on ivy *The Ivy Book*, the *Growing and Care of Ivy* was published by Macmillan. Twenty-one years later in 1995 a second edition of *The Ivy Book* was published and the classification system was further amplified. A great honor was bestowed on the American Ivy Society when it was named by the International Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature and Registration to be the world-wide registration body for ivy nomenclature.

Today there are over 500 different cultivars in the American Ivy Society collection which are grown by Russell Windle, the AIS Registrar. Although there are 14 species of *Hedera*, most of the 500 cultivars belong to just one of the species – *Hedera helix*. In the last issue of the *Ivy Journal* we published photos and descriptions of 13 of the species – not including *Hedera helix*. In this and the following issues, over 400 cultivars of *Hedera helix* will be described and photographed. Because this species is so large, they will be broken down into the eight categories of the Pierot Classification System beginning in this issue with the Bird's Foot ivies. Following issues will be devoted to the Curlies, Fans, Miniatures, Variegated, Heart-shapes, Ivy-ivies, and the Oddities.

I want to thank Rachel Cobb who took all the up-close photographs and Russell Windle who grew the plants. Without them, these issues would not be possible.



BIRD'S FOOT IVIES

By Suzanne Warner Pierot

Hedera has 14 species with over 500 cultivars, but most ivy plants are in one species only – helix - with approximately 400 cultivars.

The AIS is seeking to create in the *Ivy Journal* a reference catalog of all ivy. We cannot cover all in one issue, so they will be divided into the eight categories of the Pierot Classification System. This issue of the *Ivy Journal* includes those *Hedera helix* cultivars that are known as "Bird's Foot". Future issues will describe and have photographs of the other seven categories: Curlies, Fans, Miniatures, Variegated, Heart-shaped, Oddities, Ivy-Ivies.

Some Bird's Foot ivies are very small, some are colored and a few are curly, but the basic shape in most is still like the track of a bird's foot in sand. There are, however, some ivies with narrow, mostly unlobed leaves that are also included within this group. This was done so that the number of categories could be kept to a minimum.

You will note that beneath the photo of the ivies there is an abbreviation following the AIS Identification number; Bird's Foot (BF), Miniature (BF, M), Variegated (BF, V), Curly (BF, C), etc. But even though they are miniature, variegated or curly, they will still be easy to identify as a Bird's Foot. The resemblance to a bird's foot is most obvious in the miniatures of this group. In most varieties, the terminal lobe on each leaf is long and the lateral lobes spread out almost making right angles.

Fifty years ago there were under 100 *Hedera* cultivars in ALL the species. Today the Bird's Foot category alone has almost 100 cultivars. How did this happen?

Ivy is the practical joker of the plant world ... a gracefully elegant, mischievous beauty of a plant that seems to delight in baffling the botanists in their efforts to straighten out the tangled nomenclature of its many forms. It's easy to tell that an ivy is an ivy. The trick is to know what kind of ivy it is. Even the acknowledged experts can't always agree on identification.

The problem of identifying the many kinds of ivy has been with us since Nero wore a wreath of it around his head. The reason is simple: The only available clues without a microscope are the shape, size, veins, and different colors of the leaves; and with only these clues, determination is difficult since older and younger leaves on the same stem may look different.

Adding to this botanical bewilderment is the carefree and very confusing way the ivy itself chooses to grow. You may have a beautiful, healthy, marvelous-looking ivy plant with all the leaves looking pretty much alike, then suddenly a new kind of leaf or shoot will show up. If you propagate that shoot, chances are you'll get an ivy that is completely different from the parent plant. Shoots such as these are called sports.

Most new ivies come from sports. But the problem is compounded because after a while some of these may revert back to the original plant or sport further. So what exactly is a sport? The encyclopedia describes it as a mutation or genetic change in the production of shoots or flowers differing from those of the parent plant.

New cultivars of ivy are usually selected from sports that appear occasionally in the leaves or stems of existing cultivars. Normally, a cell division that occurs in a leaf or a stem results in the formation of two identical sister cells.

Occasionally, something changes during cell division, so one of the two new cells formed is different from its sister cell. It may occur from unequal division of the cytoplasm during cell division, so that one cell is minus all its chloroplasts and is white – or has fewer chloroplasts and is ivory, yellow or light green – whereas its sister cell may have more chloroplasts than it normally does and thus appear greener.

Apparently such mis-division appears more frequently in ivies than in other plants but not so often that you see more than one happening in a collection of plants. However, if during the course of a year there are thousands of plants each undergoing thousands of cell divisions, you are more likely to see a sport if you have a sharp eye.

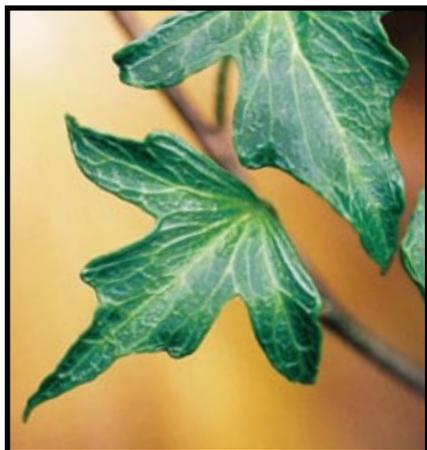
Some of the ivy cultivars in this issue that have come from sports are: *H.* 'Duck Foot' (from 'Merion Beauty'), 'Egret' (from 'Plume d'Or'), 'Elegance' (from 'Pittsburgh'), 'Goldstern', 'Greenfinger' and 'Marie Louise' (all from 'Star'), 'Miniken' (from 'Eva'), 'Ritterkreuz' (from 'Perfection')

A few ivies in this issue have come from seed. Unless you have an older ivy or one that has climbed and achieved a degree of height and access to light, you may never have seen an ivy in flower. But it can have umbels of tiny flowers which in time become berries of varying colors. These berries are popular with birds and when the seeds pass through the bird's digestive tract and are dropped where they rest or feed, they may produce a seedling. *H.* 'Crochet' and 'Goldfinch' are seedlings from 'Needlepoint', 'Golden Talon' is a seedling from 'Buttercup'.

Although there are 14 species of ivy (*H. algerensis, azorica, canarensis, colchica, cypria, helix, hibernica, iberica, maderensis, maroccana, nepalensis, pastuchovii, rhizomatifera, rhombea*), all of the ivies in this issue of the *Ivy Journal* are *Hedera helix*. When botanists want to tell the difference between the species they begin by looking at the hairs - known as Trichomes - on the underside on an ivy leaf, particularly near the veins. These minute hairs usually cannot be seen with the naked eye, nor with a household magnifying glass. A 10-times jeweller's loupe – the tiny magnifying glass about a half-inch in diameter that a jeweller puts to his eye – is very helpful. These loupes are inexpensive, about \$5 on E-Bay.

Each species of *Hedera* has unique hairs, and you can tell the species by the hairs. *H. helix, hibernica* and *azorica* all have white stellate hairs. The difference between the hairs of *helix* and *hibernica*, is that the hairs in *hibernica* lay parallel and flat against the leaf, while the hairs of *helix* are more stalked and arranged in an irregular fashion.

In our next issue we will have photographs and descriptions of the Curly and the Fan shaped ivies in the Pierot Classification System. It is thanks to Russell Windle, whose greenhouse is in Pennsylvania and to Rachel Cobb who takes all these photographs, that we are able to bring all these ivies to you.



H.h. 'Anita'
92-169 (BF, M)

H.h. 'Anita' is a miniature Bird Foot ivy with shiny dark green leaves that are slightly folded upward along the mid-rib. The over-all size of the leaves is less than an inch. When grown outdoors the leaves are slightly larger. It has survived outdoors in test gardens to at least -10 degrees F. 'Anita' is strongly self-branching and makes lovely mounds of full growth. It is a good pot plant. 'Anita' was found as a presumed sport of *H.h.* 'Needlepoint' by Bob Hornback, Occidental, California in 1983 and was named for Hornback's mother: 'Anita' and was selected as "Ivy of the Year" in 2006.



H.h. 'Asterisk'
80-080 (BF)

This ivy was found in Ohio in 1975 and sent to the American Ivy Society for registration in 1980. It always has five narrow lobes but often has two small additional basal lobes giving the appearance of a seven-lobed leaf. It was named 'Asterisk' by AIS Taxonomist Dr. Sabina Sulgrove because it resembles the asterisk symbol (*).



H.h. 'Baden-Baden'
88-019 (BF)

This ivy was found in Germany as a sport from *H.h.* 'California', and presumably named after the famous Spa and Casino located in Baden-Baden. It has three-to-five lobes that are forward-pointing. It looks like a large *H.h.* 'Irish Lace'. Mid to dark green color; self-branching.



H.h. 'Bill Archer'

92-055 (BF, M)

This miniature bird's foot ivy has long linear unlobed leaves, with the leaf margin rolled under. Some lobing is found during rapid growth. In 1982 it was submitted for registration as 'Archer's Lace', a name which would be invalid because of its apostrophe. Mr. Archer, a nurseryman with a keen eye for plant variations, died in 1982 and several of those who had known him felt that 'Bill Archer' would be a more appropriate name. It is a presumed sport of *H.h.* 'Spear Point' and needs rigorous removal of reverted shoots to maintain its growth type.



H.h. 'Brokamp' (synonym 'Imp')

88-196 (BF)

The long, lanceolate tapering leaves grow on stout stems. Sometimes leaves have one or two basal-lobe protusions. This plant is unstable and readily produces sports. It probably can trace its origin to the old variety 'Star'. The plant was found as a sport by the Heinrich Brokamp nursery in Germany.



H.h. 'Caenwoodiana Aurea'

88-022 (BF,V)

This is a yellow form of *H.h.* 'Pedata'. Our photo does not show the yellow coloring. The suffusion of light-yellow is seen on new growth of 'Caenwoodiana' in the spring and is rapidly replaced by the usual green color. In older plants, and particularly those grown in an open sunny position, the color is retained in some leaves. Leaves are five lobed with the terminal lobe twice as long as the laterals. Must be planted outside to see variegation. This is an old ivy, and was first listed in a British catalog in 1863.

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H.h. 'Calypso'

99-016 (BF,V)

In 1999 this variegated ivy was discovered in a shipment of ivies from Florida. The leaves are irregularly five lobed. The terminal lobe is 2-3 times as long as the lateral lobes, with the basal lobes backward facing, and a cordate base. The over-all color is pale green with an irregular yellow-green margin, with green and yellow patches through the center. It is very self-branching and will also make long runners. The name was suggested by Dr. Sabina Sulgrove.

H.h. 'Crochet'

05-004 (BF)



This is a seedling from an adult *H.h.* 'Needlepoint' that was germinated by Cliff Coon. The leaves are small, about as long as wide, predominately five-lobed, with a truncate base, although three lobed leaves with a slightly cordate base have been noted. It is self-branching, making mounds of growth, with long runners. Color is dark green, with yellow-green veins. It is interesting to note that 'Needlepoint' usually starts out with three lobed leaves maturing to five lobed, whereas 'Crochet' usually starts with a five lobed leaf. The leaves of 'Crochet' are overall smaller than 'Needlepoint' with the lobes of 'Crochet' about half as long as the lobes in 'Needlepoint'.

H.h. 'Cross-stich'

06-003 (BF, O)



Russell Windle chose the name 'Cross-stich' from an unnamed sport of Cliff Coons for two reasons. First, because of the overlapping or crossing of the lobes much like that seen in cross-stitching. And since it was also a selection from 'Needlepoint', it seemed appropriate to continue the needlework theme. The leaves are unusual as they are split into three-to-five stalked leaflets that are joined to a thickened or fasciated petiole. During rapid growth the leaflets are fused together to form a three-to-five lobed entire leaf. Leaf color is a medium green with light green, slightly raised veins. Somewhat self-branching, but makes long runners.

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H.h. 'Cyrano de Bergerac'

88-151 (BF)

The leaves are medium to large, asymmetrical, dark green and leathery with three blunt-tipped lobes or occasionally unlobed leaves. The terminal lobe abruptly tapers to a long "nose", hence the name. This sport was found in 1984 by Frank Batson in Oregon.



H.h. 'Duck Foot'

89-074 (BF, M)

This miniature ivy has leaves that really do look like the webbed foot of a duck. With small leaves not more than an inch across and self-branching habit of growth, it is well suited for pots, baskets and topiaries. Don't let this diminutive ivy fool you: it is winter hardy. In test gardens, it has survived to at least zone 5.

'Duck Foot' has been around since the late 1970's when it was discovered as a sport of H.h. 'Merion Beauty'. It has three to five rounded lobes and is very self-branching. The new growth is shiny, light green, becoming darker with age. It was selected as "Ivy of the Year" in 2004.



H.h. 'Dwarf Knight'

94-019 (BF)

This unusual, fasciated ivy was found as a sport of H.h. 'Gavotte' by Ron Whitehouse. It has unlobed, lanceolate leaves that are medium to dark-green with slightly raised veins. The leaves are densely packed around stiff, upright stems.



***H.h.* 'Egret'**

95-143 (BF,V)

This variegated ivy, named for the wading Egret bird, was found by Cliff Coon in 1992 as a sport from *H.h.* 'Plume d'Or'. The leaf shapes are extremely variable with three-to-five long, narrow lobes. The terminal lobe is twice as long as the lateral. The basal lobes, when present, appear either as slight protusions or as long spurs. The lobes are curved downward, (claw-like). The bend is usually in the direction of the whitest part of the leaf. This is because the green parts grow faster than the white parts. The variegation is an irregular white-to-light-cream on the margins and gray-to-green in the center.



***H.h.* 'Elegance'**

79-800 (BF)

This is another sport of *H.h.* 'Pittsburgh'. It has small to medium bright green leaves with five acuminate lobes. The terminal lobe is twice as long as wide, with margins slightly undulated.



***H.h.* 'Emerald Jewel'**

92-061 (BF)

This ivy is flat, shiny and dark green, with a long slim terminal lobe. Some of the leaves have three lobes, others might have an extra two small basal lobes. The great thing about this ivy is that it is very compact and self-branching. The margin of the leaf is rolled under.

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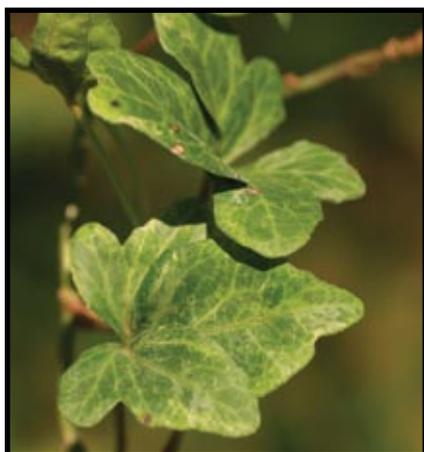
H.h. 'Eva'
82-185 (BF,V)

H.h. 'Eva' was discovered in Denmark in the early 1960's and the name was published by two German magazines in 1966. Since that time, this ivy has traveled the world becoming a very popular houseplant. 'Eva' has very distinctive variegation: the margins are a cream to white while the center is a green-gray. The leaves are arranged close on the stem. It is self-branching, but light pruning produces more branching. If left to its own accord, 'Eva' will make long runners. For the best color 'Eva' must be grown in good sunlight. In the cool temperatures of winter, 'Eva' will also take on a pinkish hue. 'Eva' was the "Ivy of the Year" in 2009.



H.h. 'Feenfinger'
97-017 (BF, M)

In German the name "Feenfinger" means "Fairy Fingers". This miniature ivy has three-to-five elongated lobes. The terminal lobe is twice as long as the laterals, with a cuneate to truncate base. The leaves are densely packed on the stems. It is very self-branching.



H.h. 'Fleur de lis'
88-313 (BF,V)

Sometimes this ivy is easy to identify because its terminal and two lateral lobes make it look like the *fleur de lis* of France. However it is highly variable and sometimes looks like an enlarged 'Green Feather'. Without rigorous selection in propagation it can easily deteriorate to 'Green Feather' or 'Shamrock'. It is self-branching with variously-shaped leaves from five-lobed to deeply divided with three large and two small ovate lobes. During cool weather may become mottled with light gray specks. The variegation in our photo is only very slightly mottled.

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H.h. 'Frosty'
79-255 (BF,V, M)

This variegated sport from *H.h.* 'Mini-Green' is a compact plant with small star-shaped leaves that have blunt tips. As the leaves mature they are mottled with green and eventually become all green with age.



H.h. 'Galaxy'
81-120 (BF)

'Galaxy' is almost indistinguishable from 'Star' but has been found to be more winter hardy. The leaves are star-shaped with an elongated terminal lobe, about twice as long as broad, with narrow lateral lobes and small backward-pointed basal lobes. It is densely self-branching.



H.h. 'Golden Carpet'
94-024 (BF,V)

When this plant is young, it is an all-gold form of 'Shamrock'. As the leaves age they become green as shown in this photo. The leaf shape is like 'Shamrock' with three-to-five lobed leaves. The terminal lobe is twice as long as the laterals. The lateral lobes fold over the terminal lobe.

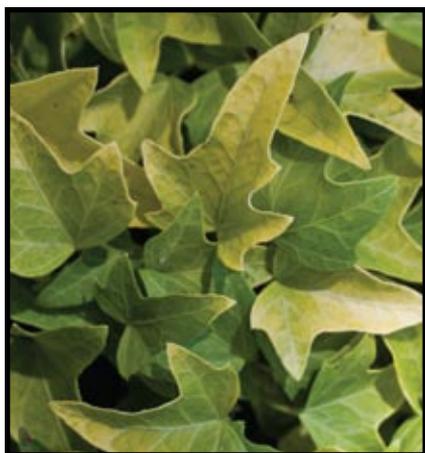
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***H.h.* 'Golden Fleece'**

88-033 (BF,V)

Some have claimed that 'Golden Fleece' is hardly distinguishable from 'Goldstern'. We don't agree. They are two entirely different ivies. 'Golden Fleece' is a green ivy with streaks of gold and 'Goldstern' is a gold ivy with a green center (see p.16). The terminal lobe is elongated and the two lateral lobes are at right angles. It is a medium green with streaks of gold throughout. The leaf darkens with age.



***H.h.* 'Golden Talon'**

03-052 (BF,V)

This ivy was found in October 2000 by Russell Windle as a seedling from *H.h.* 'Buttercup' Adult. The leaf coloration is similar to the parent 'Buttercup', but the leaf shape is a Bird's Foot. The leaves are predominately three lobed, but occasionally five lobed. In the three-lobed leaves, there are three forward pointed lobes. The terminal lobe is about two times as long as the lateral, with an obtuse to truncate base. The new growth, especially in cool temperatures, is a good, bright, yellow-gold, maturing to a light medium-green, with pale raised veins. It is similar in appearance to 'Gold Finch', but has a coarser texture.



***H.h.* 'Goldfinch'**

97-025 (BF,V)

This variegated ivy was discovered in central coastal California in 1994 as a seedling of *H.h.* 'Needlepoint' Adult by Cliff Coon. The leaf shape is much like its parent with three-to-five lobes that are about as wide as long, with the terminal lobe slightly elongated. The new growth is a bright yellow-gold to chartreuse which fades to pale-green with age. The leaves hold their color even in shade.

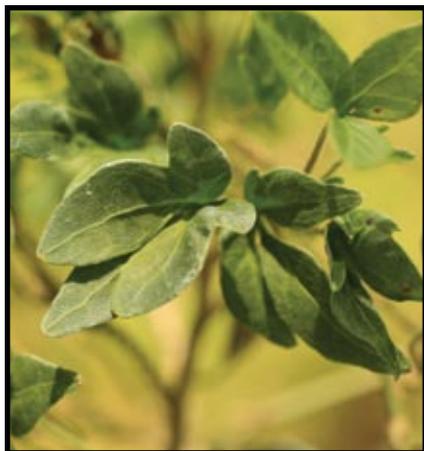
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***H.h.* 'Goldstern'**

95-168 (BF,V)

This is a variegated sport from *H.h.* 'Star' selected in 1979 by Brother Heick at Neuburg Monastery, Germany. Young growth is yellow-to-chartreuse with an irregular darker green center; like our photo, the older growth is a medium green. The leaves are five lobed and star-shaped. The terminal lobe is often twice as long as the laterals, with the basal lobes pointing backwards.



***H.h.* 'Green Feather'**

(Syn. 'Meagheri')

79-042 (BF, M)

It is one of the quirks of ivy nomenclature that the first name published is the name that has validity. 'Green Feather' is a sport discovered in 1939 by Mr. Meagher. In 1940, Bates, writing in the *National Horticulture Magazine*, described the plant using the name 'Green Feather'. This was an authentic publication and therefore 'Green Feather' became the valid name, and 'Meagheri' only a synonym. Too bad for Mr. Meagher. The leaves are small with three-to-five lobes. The leaves are folded upward along the midrib, sometimes folding the leaf in half.



***H.h.* 'Green Finger'**

86-134 (BF)

This is another sport of 'Star'. The leaves are small, narrow and unlobed, but occasionally have one or two spur-like lobes. It is self-branching and makes a compact plant with trailing vines.



H.h. 'Helena'

89-069 (BF,V)

'Helena' was found in 1980 by the late David Clark, treasurer of AIS, who named it for his wife. It has a typical bird's foot shape with five lobes and a prominent, curved, narrow terminal lobe. The margins are cream to white, the green center is splashed with patches of green and gray.



H.h. 'Heron'

88-138 (BF)

This ivy named for the wading bird does indeed earn the classification as a "Bird's Foot". The terminal lobe is twice as long as the laterals. The lobes become less pedate with age. It is a rich dark green with light green, almost white veins. It shows to great effect against a white wall or in a situation where its long, wiry vines can hang over a wall.



H.h. 'Hester'

96-064 (BF)

This 1995 introduction from Holland has long linear leaves, with an occasional lateral lobe (or two) during rapid growth. It differs from some of the other narrow leaved varieties, by its larger size and more vigorous habit, producing long runners.

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H.h. 'lantha'

89-088 (BF, M)

This is one of the smallest ivies. 'lantha' has closely spaced, three lobed leaves, whose segments are barely wider than the veins. The plant is densely hairy and quite self-branching. It is a presumed sport of 'Maple Queen'.



H.h. 'Icicle'

06-010

This ivy was purchased in 1991 at the AIS convention in San Diego by AIS member Donald Nilsen. The leaves are three-to-four times as long as wide and irregularly lobed with many leaves unlobed, to leaves with one or two basal lobes. The extra lobing is more prominent in the new growth in the spring. Variegation is somewhat unusual; the leaves have a whiter margin with a green-gray center and an overlaying of a white wash on the whole leaf, with some of the leaves being almost all white with just a hint of green underneath.



H.h. 'Ingelise'

(Syn. 'Ingeliz', Ingrid Liz')

94-163 (BF, V)

This Danish import has leaves that are star-shaped with five lobes. The terminal lobe is twice as long as the laterals and the base is slightly cordate. It has an irregular cream margin and a center with shades of gray on green. The color is most intense when grown in good light.

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H.h. 'Irish Lace'

94-029 (BF)

Please forgive me if I quote from my 1974 book, "The Ivy Book, the Growing and Care of Ivy", but the description there is still true today. "My favorite by far of all the Bird's Foot ivies is 'Irish Lace'. . . . This is the true Bird's Foot ivy. While the others remind you of a bird's foot, 'Irish Lace' really looks like one with its delicate, long, thin, five lobed leaves. They are truly extraordinary in shape. Some of the lobes are over an inch long and only an eighth of an inch wide. Absolutely lovely. Although its vines grow long, they are generously leaved – sometimes with as many as five leaves growing out from a single node."



H.h. 'Innuendo'

88-091 (BF,V)

Like 'Irish Lace', 'Innuendo' has dark green leaves with three long, narrow lobes or occasionally five lobes with two miniscule pointed basal lobes. However, 'Innuendo' is not as uniform as 'Irish Lace' because of the irregular curling-under of the margins and drooping and cupping of the mature leaves. The lobed tips are cupped downward, giving the leaf margin an irregular outline and the whole plant a non-uniform appearance. 'Innuendo' has seasonal variegation that appears as slight brush strokes of gray or yellow.



H.h. 'Kobold'

82-049 (BF,M)

This ivy has small, mostly unlobed leaves or with one or two small asymmetrical basal protusions. The leaves are medium green with a slight pucker at the base. Self-branching and compact. 'Kobold' is a sport of 'Shamrock' selected in 1980 by Brother Heieck, at the Benedictine monastery in Heidelberg, Germany.

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H.h. 'Lady Frances'

91-900 (V, M, BF)

This ivy is a sport of 'Schafer Three' with three-to five irregular lobed leaves. The central leaf areas are randomly splashed with various shades of gray that are sometimes overlaid with a deeper gray-green. The bold white border is wider in some areas than others. No two leaves are quite alike. It is compact and strongly self-branching. 'Lady Frances' was "Ivy of the Year 2001".



H.h. 'Lady Kay'

94-031 (BF, M)

This dark green ivy has small, triangular to three lobed leaves. Sometimes the sinuses are so shallow as to appear as an unlobed leaf. It is densely self-branching.



H.h. 'La Plata'

88-218 (BF, M)

This ivy is much like 'Needlepoint' except that it has blunt tips and is a lighter shade of green. The small leaves are densely haired giving them an almost velvety appearance. It is predominantly three lobed or with basal protusions. Very self-branching and compact. It was named for the location of the first AIS Research Center; in La Plata, Maryland.

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H.h. 'Leo Swicegood'

82-044 (BF)

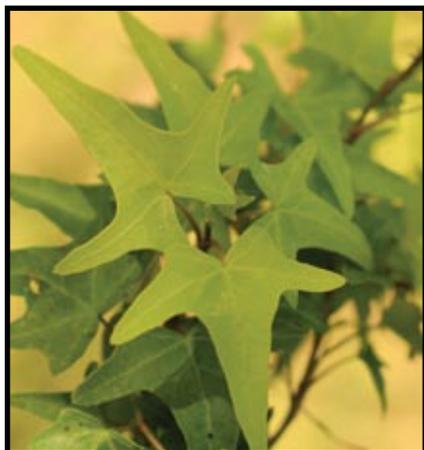
This ivy was selected by Leo Swicegood of Newport News, Virginia who submitted it for registration under his own name. The leaves are long and thin, like a willow with a wedge-shaped base and a rolled margin. They are densely and spirally arranged on a compact plant.



H.h. 'Leprechaun'

99-011 (BF, M)

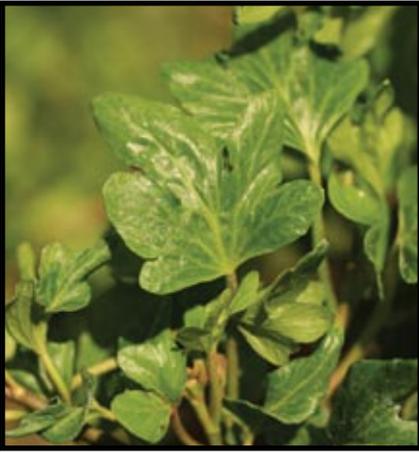
'Leprechaun' is a miniature form of 'Irish Lace'. It has the same flat, thick, shiny, dark green, star-like, narrow lobed leaves of 'Irish Lace', only smaller. When 'Leprechaun' is grown outdoors the leaves are larger than when pot-grown.



H.h. 'Lightfinger'

95-169 (BF, V)

This yellow ivy was imported from Fibrex Nurseries, England. The leaves are star-shaped and have three to five lobes. The terminal lobe is twice as long as the laterals with the basal lobes pointing backwards. Under strong light, the new growth is a bright yellow becoming chartreuse to light green with age. Our photo is from an older plant which is why it appears as an over-all light green.



H.h. 'Lilliput'

82-273 (BF, M)

'Lilliput' is a sport of 'Pixie'. It has dark green, twisted, asymmetrical leaves. The lateral lobes are deeply cut, forward pointing and folded. It is densely self-branching and compact.



H.h. 'Little Gem'

88-043 (BF)

This ivy is a sport of 'Pittsburgh'. The medium green leaves are three lobed with the base pinched so the leaf is folded slightly upward at the base. The center lobe points downward.



H.h. 'Little Hermann'

06-019 (BF, V)

This ivy has a similar leaf shape and variegation pattern as 'Icicle' but does not have the whitewash over the leaf. It also has an irregular white margin, with some of the leaves having no margin at all, just the green-gray irregular variegation pattern.



***H.h.* 'Maple Leaf'**

88-011 (BF)

This ivy has five long, narrow lobes with each lobe having several asymmetrically-placed coarse teeth. The center lobe is 1½ times the length of the laterals which have vestigial lobes below the basal lobes. A vigorous grower and particularly useful on walls.



***H.h.* 'Marie Louise'**

82-040 (BF)

This sport from 'Star' circulated in the trade without a name until 1981 when Herr Rogmans named it for his youngest daughter, Marie-Louise. Its leaves are deeply divided into five linear lobes that are constricted at the base and barely fused to each other. The lobes become broader and less divided during rapid growth. It is a medium green with light green veins.



***H.h.* 'Mariposa'**

92-068 (BF, O)

In Spanish the word "mariposa" means "butterfly", and most of this ivy's leaves look like a Swallowtail butterfly although some are a true bird's foot shape. The shape is so unusual it also classifies as an Oddity in the Pierot Classification System. It has six to eight narrow, asymmetrical lobes, but with the terminal lobe apparently missing. What seems to have happened is that the terminal lobe on most leaves is deeply split almost to the base of the leaf, sometimes as much as 90 degrees. It is a presumed sport of *H.h.* 'Irish Lace'

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***H.h.* 'Midget'**

79-800 (BF, M)

'Midget' is a small version of 'Needlepoint'. It has star-shaped leaves, and is usually three lobed, but occasionally has five. Very compact and self-branching.



***H.h.* 'Milky Way'**

96-009 (BF, V)

This ivy was discovered unnamed in 1996 at a local garden center by Rosa Capps of Stone Mountain, Georgia. At the same time it was also found at a local garden center in Pennsylvania. The leaves have three-to-five lobes with a terminal lobe that is twice as long as the laterals. It gets its name because of the streak of milky white variegation that runs down the center of the leaf along the main vein. The degree of variegation varies from leaf to leaf, with some barely showing any variegation.



***H.h.* 'Minigreen'**

79-011 (BF, M)

This small, self-branching ivy has five lobed star-like leaves that are slightly folded upward at the base. The terminal lobe is slightly curled downward.



H.h. 'Miniken'

95-013 (BF,V, M)

This is a mutation from 'Eva' found by AIS Registrar Russell Windle in 1993. The leaves, tightly arranged around the stem, are small, ovate and unlobed except during rapid growth, when they may have an occasional lobe or two. It is very self branching.



H.h. 'Miss Maroc'

86-097 (BF)

This ivy has five lobed, asymmetrical, star-like leaves which are irregular. The margins are rolled under and crimped.



H.h. 'Misty' (Syn. 'Silver Lace')

86-137 (BF,V, M)

This is another sport of 'Needlepoint'. It is a small, compact, self-branching ivy with five narrow lobes. The center is colored various shades of gray with white veins and a very narrow white margin. It was an AIS selection in 1995 as a good outdoor ivy.

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***H.h.* 'Needlepoint'**

88-226 (BF)

In 1959 'Needlepoint' was described in *Exotica* as "similar to 'Irish Lace'". Since that time many sports have come from it including: 'La Plata', 'Midget', 'Misty', and 'Plume d'Or'. 'Needlepoint' has three small, narrow lobes. On older stems it becomes five lobed, with a tiny pair of basal lobes. It is compact and self-branching.



***H.h.* 'Nice Guy'**

88-227 (BF,V)

This is a presumed sport of 'Irish Lace'. The leaves are three lobed and asymmetrical with an irregular margin that is chartreuse. The center has shades of gray on chartreuse. It is self-branching.



***H.h.* 'Pedata'**

91-789 (BF)

This old ivy from England is probably a natural wild form of *Hedera helix* that was originally known as *Caenwoodiana*. Because of Botanical Rules, 'Pedata' is now the accepted name. There is a *Caenwoodiana aurea* (see page 9) which is a valid name.

'Pedata' has five narrow lobes, with the terminal lobe one and one-half times as long as the lateral lobes which are at right angles to the midrib. The lobes become broader in the summer. It is a dark green color with whitish veins.



H.h. 'Perfection'

81-015 (BF)

This is a larger version of 'Needlepoint'. The leaves are mostly five lobed and star-shaped, but not as compact or self-branching as 'Needlepoint'.



H.h. 'Pin Oak'

89-024 (BF, M)

This is a presumed sport from 'Merion Beauty'. It is a small, three-lobed ivy with rounded tips on a compact and self-branching plant. Very similar to 'Itsy Bitsy'.



H.h. 'Plume d'Or'

79-084 (BF)

This ivy is a larger version of 'Irish Lace'. Its name, which translates from the French as "Golden Feather", is a misnomer as it is green and not golden at all. It is a five lobed ivy with lobes that are almost linear. The lateral lobes are at right angles to the terminal lobe. The two basal lobes point backwards.

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H.h. 'Quasar'

06-006 (V, BF)

This variegated sport of *H.h.* 'Galaxy' was selected by Russell Windle, AIS Registrar. The star-shaped leaves have a bright white, irregular margin and a green-gray center. It is similar in appearance to 'Helena', but the leaves are set closer together and it is more self-branching.



H.h. 'Rauschgold'

81-195 (V, BF, C)

The leaves are about as long as wide, with three broad lobes, occasionally five lobed. Leaves are arranged symmetrically and slightly twisted with the margin crimped and minutely rolled under. The new growth is gold to yellow-green, turning light green with age.

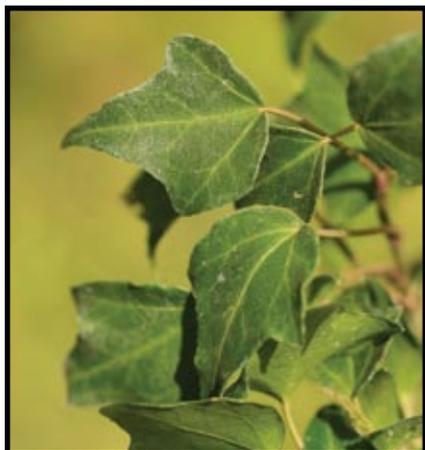


H.h. 'Ritterkreuz'

81-199 (BF)

This ivy was selected from 'Perfection' by Brother Ingobert Heick in 1981 at the Neuburg Monastery Nursery, Heidelberg, West Germany. The name means "knight's cross" and the leaf shape is reminiscent of a Maltese Cross. This five lobed ivy has terminal and lateral lobes that are asymmetrical, broadest at the middle and constricted at the base. The color is mid-green with lighter veins. When planted outside, the color in winter will become dark green with a reddish cast.

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H.h. 'Rochester'

88-226 (BF)

Little is known about the origin of this ivy which has been in the AIS collection since 1988. It has three forward pointing lobes with a rounded base. The terminal lobe is twice as long as the basal lobes. It is self-branching.



H.h. 'Sagittaeifolia Variegata'

88-237 (BF,V)

'Sagittaeifolia Variegata', contrary to its name, is NOT a variegated form of 'Sagittaeifolia' which is a heart shaped ivy. It is most definitely a Bird's Foot ivy with three-to-five lobes. The terminal lobe is twice the length of the laterals. The variegation is most prominent on new growth under cool temperatures. The leaves become all green with age.



H.h. 'Shamrock'

94-047 (BF)

Although 'Shamrock' has leaves with mostly three rounded lobes of near equal size and is called the 'Clover Leaf' in England, in fact it was named to honor the Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas, where the ivy was first introduced to the Florist Trade at a meeting in 1957. Most of the lobes of this small bird's foot ivy are rounded and the two lateral lobes overlap the terminal lobe. The lobes are sometimes divided into almost three leaflets. 'Shamrock' can be very self-branching, making mounds of growth. It bears some resemblance to 'Green Feather'.

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H.h. 'Silver Butterfly'

2000-043 (BF,V)

This small Bird's Foot ivy was found in Denmark in 1997 as a sport of 'Ingelise'. It has three-to-five lobes with the terminal lobe being slightly longer than the laterals. The variegation is shades of gray-green in the center with an irregular, narrow, cream-to-white margin. The color is most intense under good light. The leaf has a dip in the blade where the petiole is attached (as in 'Marie Louise'). Sometimes the blade is divided into narrow leaflets; other times this characteristic is not as noticeable. It is a fast growing ivy.



H.h. 'Spear Point'

(Syn. 'Green Spear')

88-060 (BF)

This ivy was registered by AIS in 1988, but it seems to have been in circulation for some time before as it was in the collection at the Morris Arboretum in 1960. It has small, three lobed leaves with a wedge-shaped base. The terminal lobe is the longest and the lateral lobes are forward pointing.



H.h. 'Spectre'

82-142 (BF,V)

'Spectre' has three-to-five narrow lobes with deep sinuses. The lobes are sometimes curly and twisted. When young it is a mid-green with streaks of yellow. The variegation is most prominent in new growth, under cool temperatures. Our photo is of an older plant.



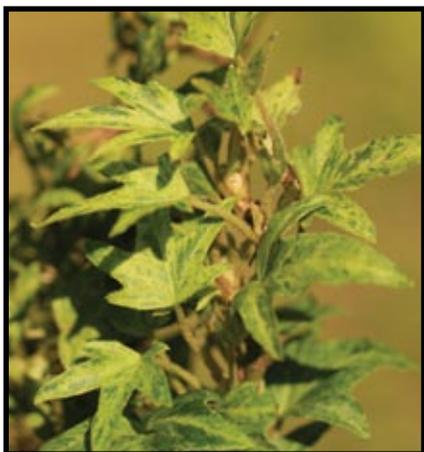
***H.h.* 'Star'** (Syn. 'Sagittaefolia')
88-243 (BF)

First mentioned by AIS member Bess Shippy in the 1951 issue of the American Flower Grower. She recorded that it came from Louis Hahn & Son of Pittsburgh, PA and noted its slender growth and five lobed star-like leaves. This self-branching ivy is probably a mutation from 'Pittsburgh'. The center lobe is often twice as long as the lateral lobes and the basal lobes point backwards. *H.h.*'Galaxy' is a selection from 'Star' and very similar in appearance, but is believed to be more winter hardy.



***H.h.* 'Tiger Eyes'**
88-248 (BF, V)

This is the only centrally variegated Bird's Foot ivy. The variegation is yellow-to-chartreuse following along the major veins. It was selected by Ken Frieling in the Glasshouse Works nursery at Stewart, Ohio. The leaves are five lobed and medium green, with a narrow terminal lobe that is two-to-four times as long as it is broad. The lateral lobes are at right angles, with small basal protusions. Color is best in the spring under cool conditions.



***H.h.* 'Topazolite'**
95-398 (BF, V, M)

This is the first Bird's Foot ivy with a 'Gold Dust' variegation pattern. It is a sport of 'Needlepoint'. The leaves have three-to-five lobes with the terminal lobe almost twice as long as the lateral lobes. The variegation of the leaves is yellow-to-chartreuse, with specks and splashes of green and gray.



H.h. 'Trés Coupe'

96-036 (BF, M)

The origin of this name comes from a visit by an Englishman to a French nursery. When asked the plant's name the nurseryman said "Je ne sais pas, il est tres coupe". And 'Tres Coupe' it became. Tres coupe, of course, means "very cut". It has long thin lobes, the terminal lobe is at least twice the length of the laterals.



H.h. 'Tripod'

91-043 (BF)

This ivy is a sport of 'Plume d'Or' selected by AIS member Cliff Coon of Fremont, California. The leaves have three linear lobes with the terminal lobe being about one and a half times as long as the laterals. The lateral lobes are set at right angles to the terminal lobes, giving the leaf a tripod shape. Under rapid growth the lobes are not as elongated and the leaf looks more anchor-shaped. It is self-branching with long runners.



H.h. 'Tristram'

91-747 (BF, V)

'Tristram' is presumably named for the hero of a medieval romance (Tristram and Isolde), not the hero of Wagner's opera (Tristan and Isolde). The leaves are three lobed with the terminal lobe twice as long as the laterals. The lateral lobes point forward; leaf base is obtuse. The leaves are gray-green washed with cream; the leaf margin is pure white.

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H.h. 'Tussie Mussie'

88-251 (BF,V)

This ivy is a presumed sport of 'Shamrock' with extremely variable leaves. Because it is a very compact plant, it probably gets its name from the small compact nose-gay of flowers carried in Elizabethan and Victorian times. The leaves are usually three lobed, but sometimes unlobed or with two small additional lobes. The leaf color is a medium green with various marbled and speckled areas of gray, gray-green or nearly white.



H.h. 'Twilight'

84-311 (BF,V)

This ivy was selected by John B Laurensen of New Zealand, but its name was chosen by Dr. Sabina Mueller Sulgrove, AIS Taxonomist, who suggested the name 'Twilight' because most of the leaves are half-way between light and dark much like "Solar Twilight". 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. The leaves are small with three rounded lobes, the terminal lobe is twice as long as the lateral lobes and the base is truncate. Plants are self-branching.



H.h. 'Ursula'

(Syn. 'Irish Gold', 'Golden Envoy')

03-043 (BF,V)

'Ursula' is a variegated sport selected from 'Shamrock' with golden leaves and a splash of green in the center. In spring and strong light the yellow tends to dominate. In duller conditions the green part shows up to make an attractive contrast. The leaves fade to all-green with age. It will sometimes mutate further to an all-gold leaf, which is considered to be 'Golden Carpet', and should be removed

GLOSSARY

Acuminate	Tapering to a point
Basal lobes	The two lower leaf lobes. Sometimes so small they may 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



Variegated Ivies (V)



Curlies (C)



Miniatures (M)



Bird's Foot Ivies (BF)



Heart-shapes (H)



Adult (A)



Fans (F)



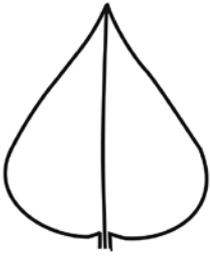
Ivy-Ivies (I)



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

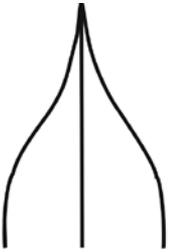


Lanceolate

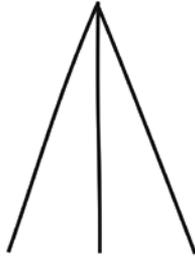


Ovate

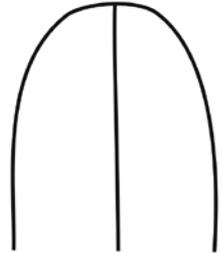
LEAF APICES



Acuminate

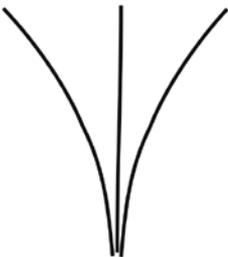


Acute

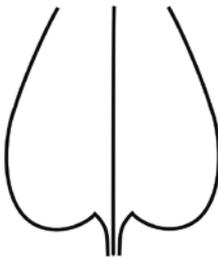


Obtuse

LEAF BASES



Cuneate



Cordate



Truncate

Drawing by AIS member Daphne Pfaff

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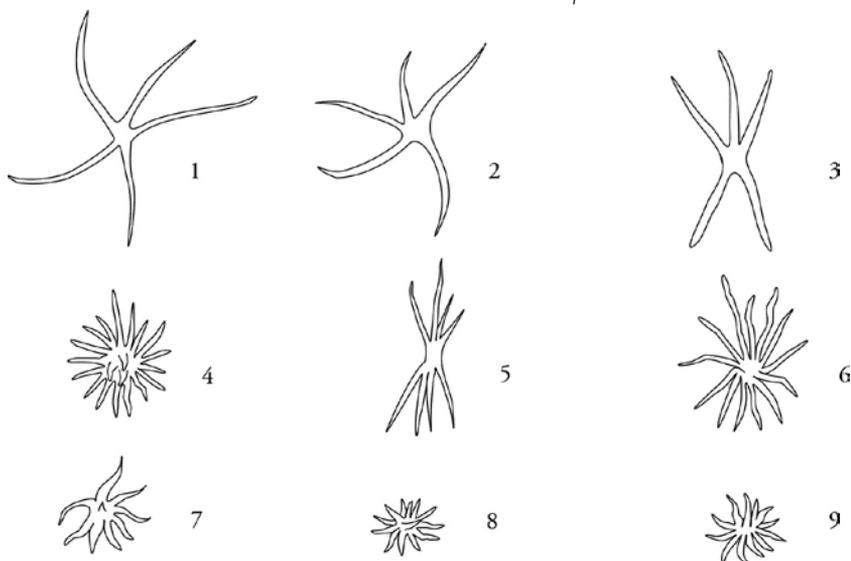
IVY HAIRS – TRICHOMES

Although it isn't readily apparent, there are minute hairs on the young shoots, petioles, and on the underside of ivy 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:

All the ivies in this issue are *Hedera helix* which have stellate hairs and are white. They also have a chromosome count of 48. Chromosomes are thread-like particles within the plant cell that carry the genes that determine the plant's structure and development.

The stellate hairs on the species *H. azorica* are so visible and so thick they appear almost like wool. The hairs of *H. maderiensis* are the largest in overall length and width. Hairs are scarce on *H. canariensis* and *H. pastuchovii*.



Leaf hairs of ivy species magnified 50 times

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.

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IVY OF THE YEAR 2012

Hedera helix 'Henriette'

The American Ivy Society has selected *Hedera helix* 'Henriette' as Ivy of the Year for 2012. It is a miniature variegated ivy in the Pierot Classification System. Because of its small leaves, bright coloring and self-branching habit of growth, it makes a lush, compact pot plant, hanging basket or a groundcover for small areas.

The white to creamy-white leaves are strewn with sprinkles and splashes of dark green, apple green, yellow green, and gray-green. Some of the colors appear as small flecks or dots. Seventy to ninety percent of the leaf surface is colored. In cold weather the white or cream-colored portion takes on a decidedly pinkish hue.

The leaves are mainly unlobed and are consistently oblong, elliptical or nearly linear. The tiny leaves are approximately twice as long as they are wide. Leaf tips are always obtuse or rounded. The stems are not stiff and trail easily. They root readily when allowed to "run" on soil.

'Henriette' was found by Brother Ingobert Heieck of the Neuburg Abbey near Heidelberg, Germany (see *Ivy Journal*, summer 2009). It is a sport of *H.h.* 'Kolibri'.

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', 2010 'Ritterkreuz'.

To join the American Ivy Society: \$20.00 dues include a free plant, the *Ivy Journal* and three Newsletters. Membership application can be found on the AIS website, www.ivy.org.



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

SUZANNE WARNER PIEROT

President American Ivy Society



Suzanne Warner Pierot founded the American Ivy Society in 1973, wrote her first book "The Ivy Book, the Growing and Care of Ivy and Ivy Topiary" (Macmillan, 1974). She is also the author of "What Can I Grow in the Shade" (Liveright, 1977) and several other books including "Suzanne's Garden Secrets" (Bobbs Merrill, 1978) and "Easy Guide to Tropical Plants" (UNICOM 1996). In 1995 a second edition of "The Ivy Book" was published and is available from the

American Ivy Society web page (www.ivy.org)



RUSSELL WINDLE

Director of Research for AIS, International Registrar of *Hedera*



Russell Windle has one of the largest collections of ivy in the world which he grows in his greenhouse. All of the ivies photographed in this issue were grown by him.

Anyone who believes they have found a new ivy or ivy sport can apply to have their ivy registered and named. For information on how to do this contact: Ivy Research Center c/o Russell Windle, PO Box 461, Lionville, PA 19353. E-mail: IvyID@att.net.



RACHEL COBB

Graphic Designer, Photographer



Rachel Cobb, the photographer and designer for all American Ivy Society publications, has worked with some of the greatest publishers in the world including the National Geographic Society and Time-Life. Taking the photos for this issue of the *Ivy Journal* was an enormous challenge due, not only to the four-hour roundtrip between her home and Russell Windle's greenhouse, but also to the task of selecting a leaf from an ivy plant that would be truly representative. In her garden, which she calls "Weedy Acres", she has over 200 ivy cultivars, many of which have become Adult and are now flowering and fruiting.

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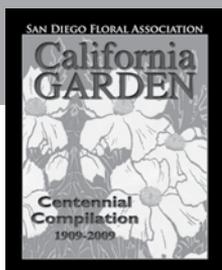


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Hedera helix 'Ivalace'



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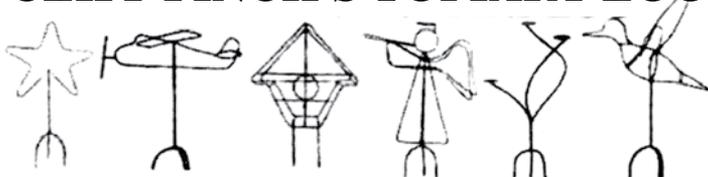
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