

IVY JOURNAL

**40th
Anniversary
Issue**

IVY OF THE YEAR 2014
Hedera helix 'Teneriffe'

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The American Ivy Society
P. O. Box 163, Deerfield Street, NJ 08313
www.ivy.org

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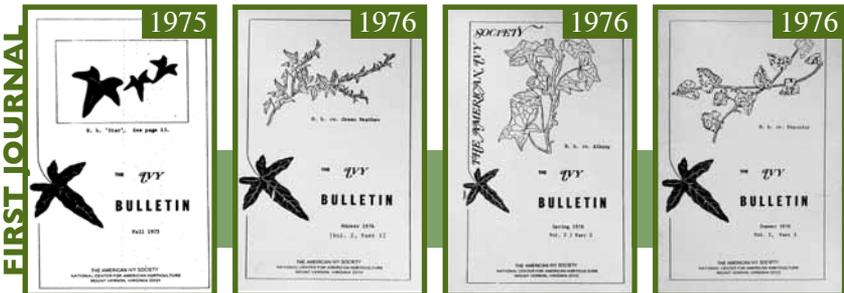
Cover: *Hedera helix* 'Teneriffe', Ivy of the Year 2014.
Photos by Rachel Cobb



Above: Suzanne Warner Pierot in 1973 holding one of her first ivies. This photo was taken for the jacket cover of *The Ivy Book*.

Opposite: *The Ivy Book*, published by Macmillan in 1973, was the first book on ivy to be published in over 100 years.

Below: Our first Society *Ivy Bulletin*, now called *Ivy Journal* was published in the fall of 1975.



40th Anniversary of the Founding of The American Ivy Society and The Research Center

1973 - 2013

By Suzanne Warner Pierot

It is unusual for a plant society to be founded by someone who is neither a botanist nor a horticulturist. I certainly didn't plan to start the American Ivy Society. I just wanted a lush bit of greenery to climb over a stone wall at my new home alongside a river in Stamford, Connecticut.

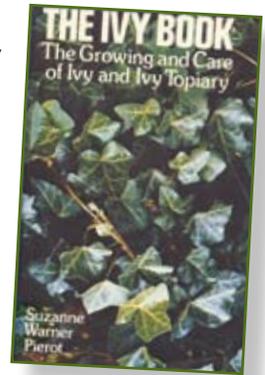
Let me start at the beginning and tell you how it happened. All my life I had been in the publicity and public relations business. I was sent from Hollywood to England by famed Howard Hughes to publicize his motion picture, "The Outlaw," starring the big-busted Jane Russell. I married, had a son, and remained in England for 15 years publicizing such stars as Frank Sinatra, Tony Bennett, and Nat King Cole. I even helped start Britain's first commercial television station.

I returned to the United States to remarry, had another baby, and, rejecting all past business life, threw myself into being a wife, mother, and homemaker. I not only joined the Woman's Club, I even became part of the Garden Club, too. It was there I learned it was not only popular to open one's garden for tours, but that it was important to have correct plant identification labels for visitors.

First, I built a long meandering stone wall along the stream in the garden. The wall looked great, but needed something to soften it. I recalled the beautiful "thank you" bouquets from famed London florist Constance Spry with their graceful vines of ivy, and how after the flowers had died I had stuck the vines into a glass of water where, to my astonishment, they soon rooted.

So off I went to the local nursery to purchase some ivy plants. It surprised me that many of the labels said merely "Ivy" or "Hedera" or occasionally a cultivar name. With my new enthusiasm I knew I had to have a cultivar name in order to "show off" for the garden club ladies.

The library wasn't any help—no books on ivy! I did find a few magazine articles, but not nearly enough. With the enthusiasm of the newly converted, I went on a quest to find as many different cultivars of ivy as possible. I soon learned that although the public gardens had names on their plants, often the name was different on the same plant in another garden and rarely were they properly named in nurseries.



(Continued from front flap)
ease of maintenance, and perennial beauty, ivy may be just the added touch you've been looking for.

70 close-up photographs of ivies
12 clear line drawings that show how to shape, train and cut ivy-sculpted rings, spirals, umbrellas and ball trees



SUZANNE PIEROT, President of the American Ivy Society, is a Fellow of the Royal Horticulture Society of Great Britain. It was in England that she became interested in ivy.

Book jacket of
The Ivy Book.

A Complete Guide to Growing and Caring for Over Sixty Kinds of Indoor and Outdoor Ivies

Suzanne Pierot on some of the ivies:

MAPLE QUEEN (An Ivy-Ivy): "This is an ivy that you may find at your supermarket . . . w do well in an office and will get you out of the philodendron syndrome . . . (and) give it owner a 'green thumb' reputation."

PEDATA (A Bird's Foot Ivy): "An outdoor-indoor climber . . . marvelous for hanging baskets, in flower arrangements and as a ground cover."

MANDA'S CRESTED (A Curly): "Exciting! Gorgeous! . . . tumble(s) into waves of soft green foliage."

MARGINATA (A Variegated): "A gray-green ivy that looks as if each leaf were painted on its rich cream background."

SWEETHEART (A Heart Shaped Ivy): "A fu bushy, really lusty look . . . beautiful . . . fo bridal showers and valentine parties."

JUBILEE (A Miniature): "It's got everythii Tiny. Colorful. Compact growth. It's even self-branching. Each little snub-nosed lea . . . is a sparkling beauty."

MACMILLAN PUBLISHING CO., INC.
866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022

After about six months of hunting, I finally put together a collection of about 60 different cultivars of ivy, each with a cultivar name. I was ready for my first garden tour.

I invited a neighbor to lunch who asked if she could bring her houseguest with her. As luck would have it, her houseguest turned out to be one of New York's leading literary agents, Julian Bach. I recounted the story of how hard it was to put the ivy collection together and harder still to find any written information. The only book on ivy I had found was written in 1893 by an Englishman, Mr. Shirley Hibbard. With raised eyebrows Bach asked why I didn't write a book about ivy.

Original Logo



THE AMERICAN IVY SOCIETY INC.



Calendar Dates For Gardeners

This calendar announces major national and international events of interest to the gardening world. We regret we cannot list the many local and regional events which come to our attention but which do not concern enough of our national membership.

NOVEMBER

- 2-5 National Junior Horticultural Association Convention, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
- 5-8 National Institute on Park and Ground Maintenance, Memphis, Tennessee.
- 6-9 The Holly Society of America Annual Meeting, Williamsburg, Virginia.
- 9-11 National Chrysanthemum Society Annual Meeting and Show, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

JANUARY 1974

- 27-30 Fourth National Tropical Foliage Short Course, Orlando, Florida.
- Jan. 28 Associated Landscape Contractors of America Annual Meeting, San Antonio, Texas.

MARCH 1974

- 10-17 Philadelphia Flower and Garden Show, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 23-31 Chicago Flower and Garden Show, McCormick Place, Chicago, Illinois.

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**The Editor, News and Views
American Horticultural Society
Mount Vernon, Virginia 22121.**

O. Keister Evans, *Executive Director*
Albert Mark, *Editor*
Jane Steffey, *Editorial Assistant*
Dr. Frederick G. Meyer, *Taxonomist*

Ivy Society Formed

The latest addition to plant societies of this country is the American Ivy Society formed to "give the versatile ivy its rightful place in the plant world, to clarify its nomenclature and to gather and eventually publish information about recognized ivy varieties in order to facilitate identification."

The new society's president, Suzanne Pierot, says the group aims to whip up interest in ivy and to induce a botanic garden or academic institution to act as a clearing house for the authoritative naming of new sports, knocking out the duplication and confusion caused by the multiplicity of names now given to individual plants. Headquartered in New York City, the Ivy Society charges dues of five dollars per year which includes an "ivy bonus plant" given to members at each semi-annual meeting "to enable them to add variety to their collection." ❧

5

OCTOBER, 1973 NEWS & VIEWS ❧

The article in the 1973 American Horticultural News & Views that started it all.



I think the agent was surprised when the following week he found on his desk an outline of what I would simply call "The Ivy Book." He found it interesting enough that he asked me to write a sample chapter and said he would try to find a publisher. Almost a year went by—there were a

few rejection slips—and one day, to my surprise—shock is probably a better word—there came in the mail a contract from Macmillan, a leading publisher, saying they would like the manuscript within 12 months.

Remembering all the trouble I had not only in finding the different cultivars, but in telling the difference one from another, I wanted to write a book that would simplify the identification of ivy. I gathered my 60 pots of ivy around me and pondered how to make it easy to identify them.

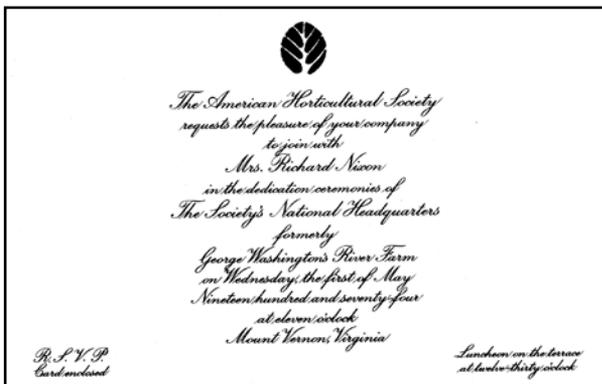
Eventually, I found they could be divided by leaf shape, size, and color into eight categories. Easiest of all to spot were the ones shaped like the footprint of a bird in damp sand. Then there were those that looked like a fan or were curly, heart-shaped, miniature, or variegated. Some didn't look like ivies at all. These became the "Oddities" while I called those that looked like the everyday typical ivy plant, 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 everyday use if someone described an ivy 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.

Flushed with enthusiasm and wanting to share my new knowledge, I thought it would be exciting to get a group of people together who were interested in ivy. The first notice to appear in print was in October 1973 with the American Horticultural Society's "News and Views" Bulletin telling of the formation of an American Ivy Society with the desire to "... give the versatile ivy its rightful place in the plant world, to clarify its nomenclature and to gather and eventually publish information about recognized ivy varieties in order to facilitate identification."

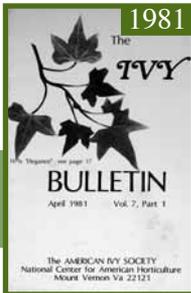
By some miracle, soon after this publication, I began to get letters from like-minded enthusiasts saying they would like to join and help with my quest to "... clarify its tangled nomenclature." Our new little group was a growing organization. I became the first President of the American Ivy Society.

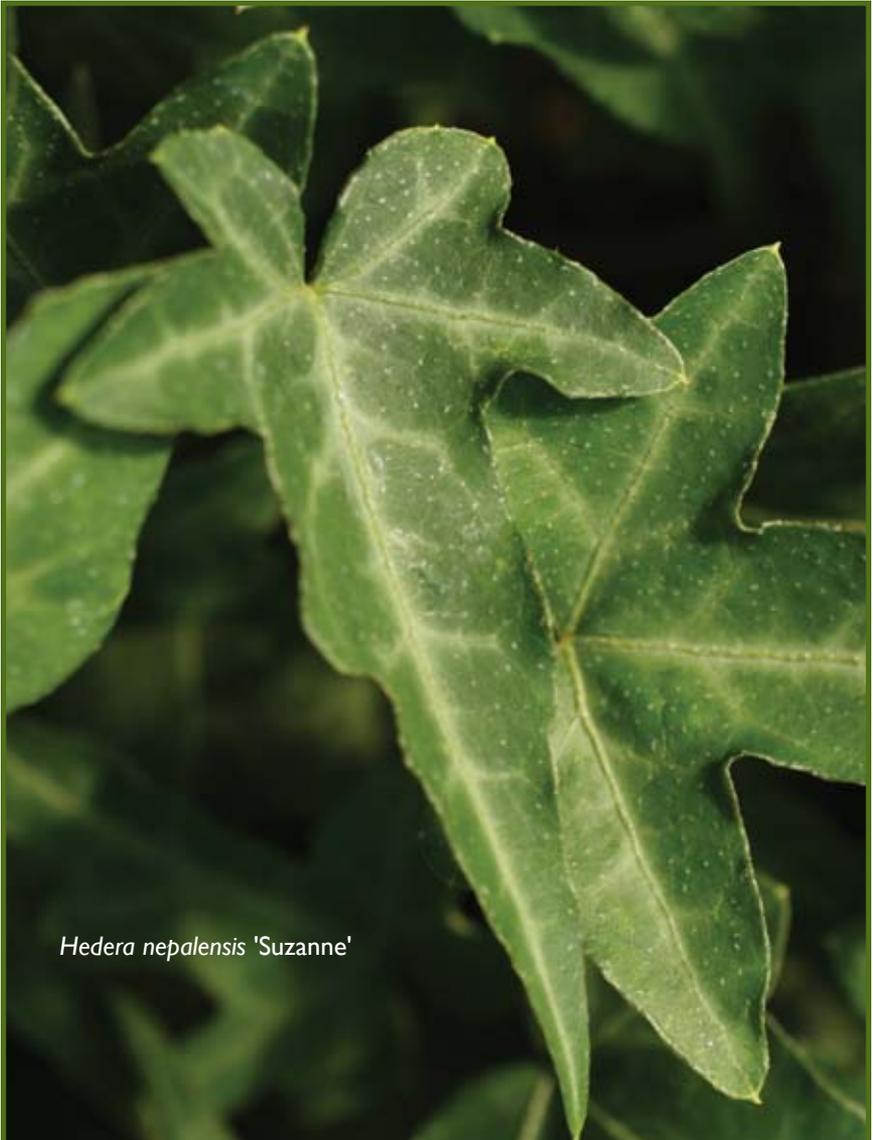
One of our new members was Henri K.E. Schaepman, Grounds Supervisor of the National Academy of Science in Washington, D.C. Schaepman, a Dutchman with degrees in horticulture and floriculture, was just what our newly-formed group needed. I had the enthusiasm. He had the horticultural knowledge.



Schaepman agreed to construct a plastic greenhouse in the backyard of his home in La Plata, Maryland, about 30 miles south of Washington, D.C. I told him I would get ivy cuttings from wherever I could so we could begin an AIS collection. Good fortune smiled on us again when, as the President of the American Ivy Society, I received an impressive embossed invitation to come to Washington, D.C. to attend the celebration of the gift of George Washington's "River Farm" in Alexandria, Virginia to the American Horticultural Society as a permanent home for American Horticulture. "River Farm," one of five estates adjoining President Washington's home in Mt. Vernon, sits atop a gently rolling hill which gradually descends to the Potomac River where one can stand to view the Washington Monument and the Capital city. Before he was the first president of the United States, as a conscientious landowner and farmer, he would ride from one end of his land to the other to oversee the planting, growing, and harvesting of his crops.

From left to right: Darwin Ralston, Bess Shippy, Sabina Sulgrove and Stephen Taffler. 1981





Hedera nepalensis 'Suzanne'



When he purchased "River Farm" there was a house on it which he leased to his longtime personal secretary on a life-long, rent-free basis. At the time of his election to the Presidency, Washington was forced to borrow money to attend his own inauguration in New York City. "River Farm" served as part of the collateral for this loan. In 1973, the Enid A. Haupt Charitable Trust purchased it so it would become a national focus for horticultural interests.

The dedication party in 1974 was truly splendid. Pat Nixon, wife of the president of the United States, came from the capital by boat on the Potomac River. As she stepped ashore, she was greeted by a drum and fife corps dressed as they might have been in George Washington's day—the ladies in hoop skirts and their escorts in satin breeches. On the upper lawn, wearing period costumes and powdered wigs, were dancers doing what, to my not-very-trained eye, seemed to be a minuet or some stylish dance of the late 1700s. Guests were brought from distant parking lots to the main house by horse and carriage so no 20th century automobile jarred the effect.

And the guests! Virtually everyone in the horticultural world was there—the presidents and directors of the great botanic gardens of the United States. So, too, were the presidents of the plant societies: the Rose, Orchid, Holly, Rock Garden and Rhododendron Societies and, yes, the newly formed American Ivy Society. I didn't have the courage to admit how few members we had at that time, but I was a zealot.

It was my great good fortune to be seated next to Dr. Russell Siebert, Director of Longwood Gardens. It was he who took me by the hand and introduced me to the chiefs of each of the botanic gardens, saying "this little lady needs your help." And with a little smile he would add, "she wants to untangle the nomenclature of Ivy."

I was able to tell them that many of the ivies in their grounds had "sporting" or "reverted" and the names were therefore incorrect. I asked if they would send me cuttings of their ivies together with the name they were calling them, and our Research Center would grow them under controlled conditions side-by-side with the cuttings from other botanical gardens. In due course, we would be able to tell them the true name of their ivies and would report back to them. Miracle of miracles! They did. That is how our first reference collection was created. It was this invitation that ultimately gave us the ivy plants to start the AIS Research Center.

Great help was given by Dr. John L. Creech, Director of the U.S. National Arboretum, and his colleagues Gene Eisenbeiss and Craig Keys. It was agreed that the ivy collection growing at the National Arboretum could form the basis for the official collection of AIS ivies. Some years later, I was honored by Dr. Creech when he discovered a new *Hedera nepalensis* on an expedition to Nepal and named it *H.h.* 'Suzanne'.

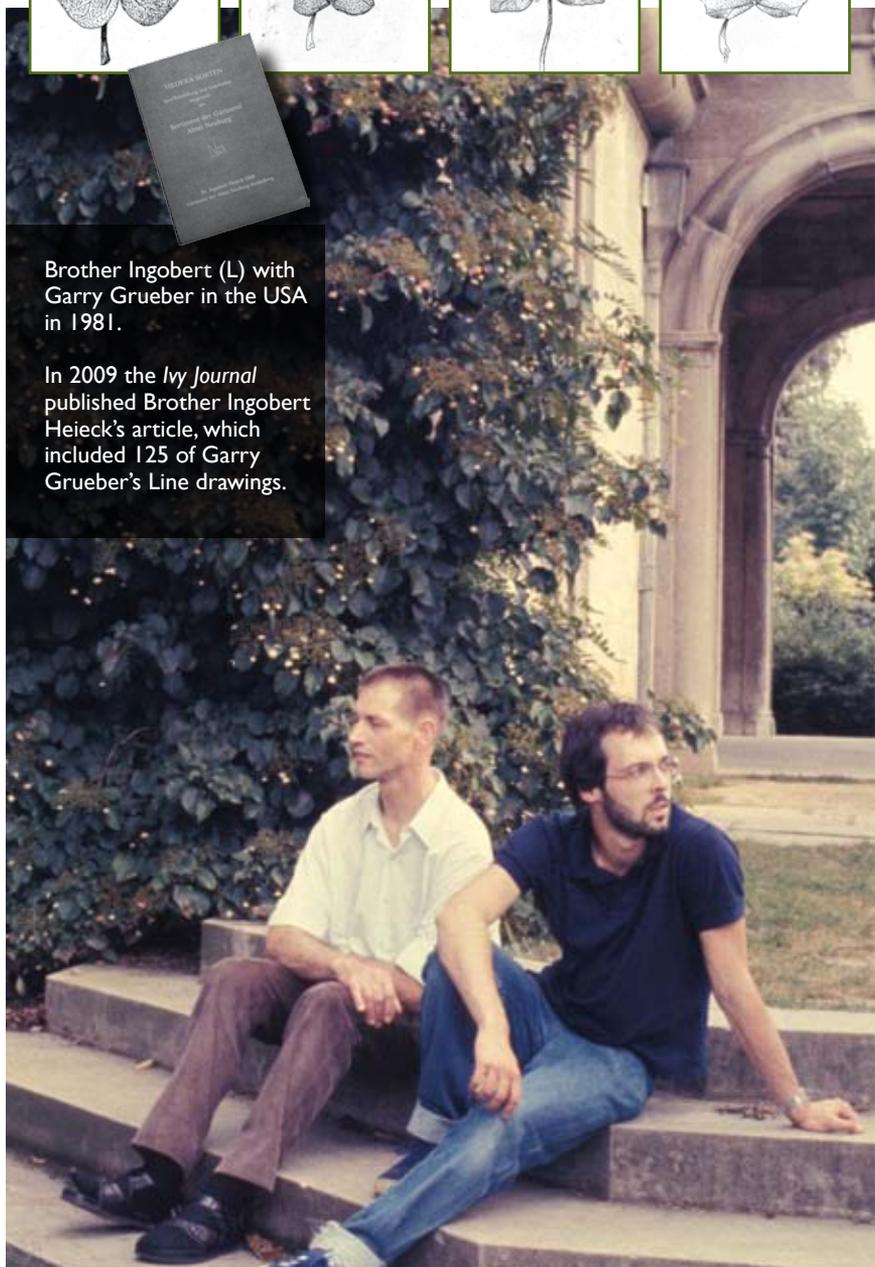
Flushed with the success of our growing membership and our increasingly active Research Center, we applied to the International Society for Horticultural Science located at the Royal Horticultural Society Garden in England, to be named the International Registrar of *Hedera*. By this time the plastic greenhouse at Schaeppman's home had been replaced by a new and larger one in Elkwood, Virginia.

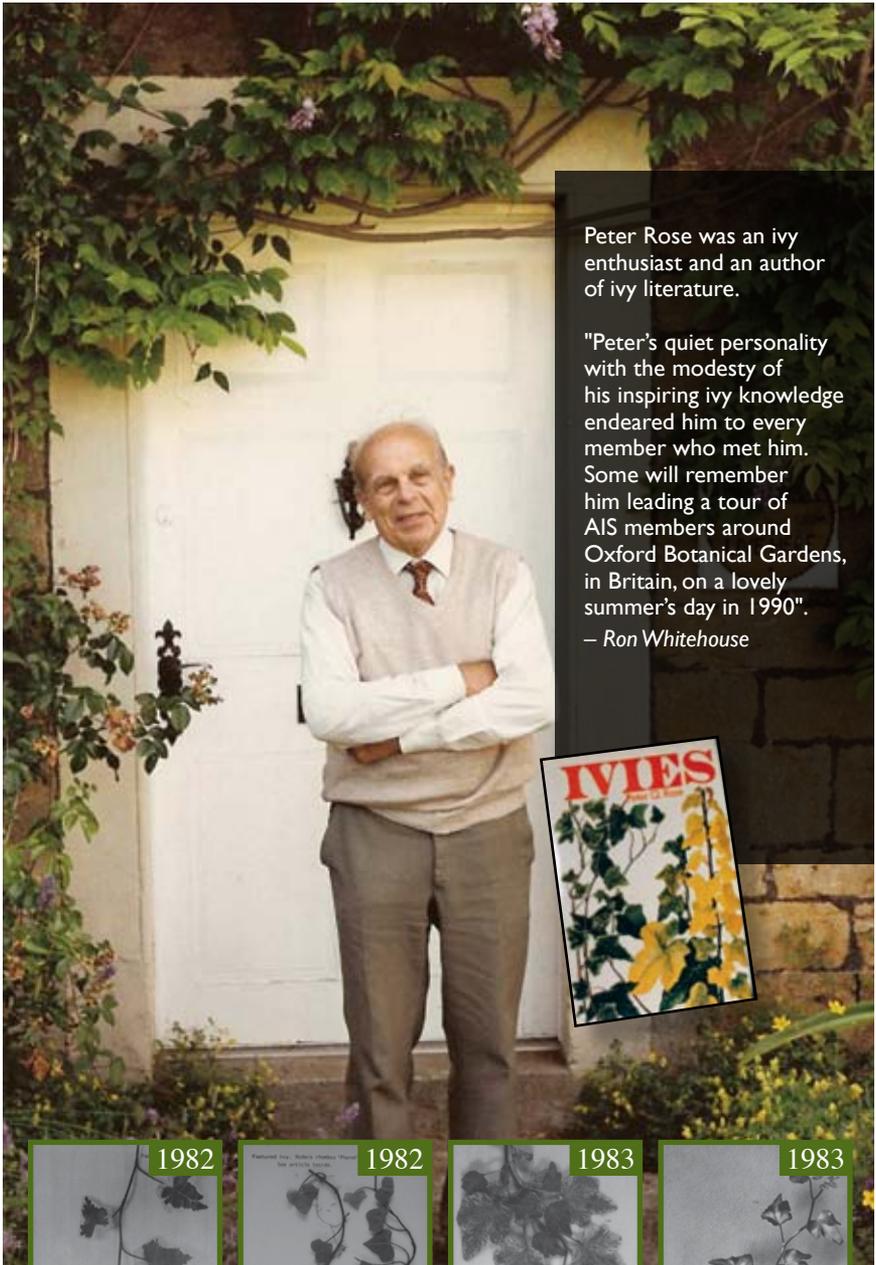
While all this ivy activity was going on in the United States, there was growing



Brother Ingobert (L) with Garry Grueber in the USA in 1981.

In 2009 the *Ivy Journal* published Brother Ingobert Heieck's article, which included 125 of Garry Grueber's Line drawings.

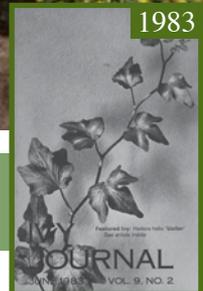
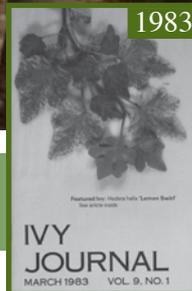
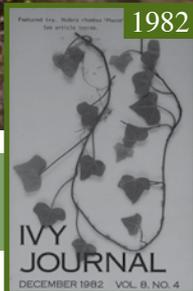
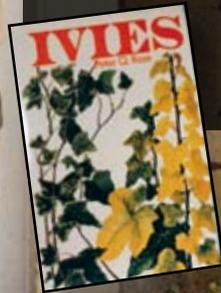




Peter Rose was an ivy enthusiast and an author of ivy literature.

"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".

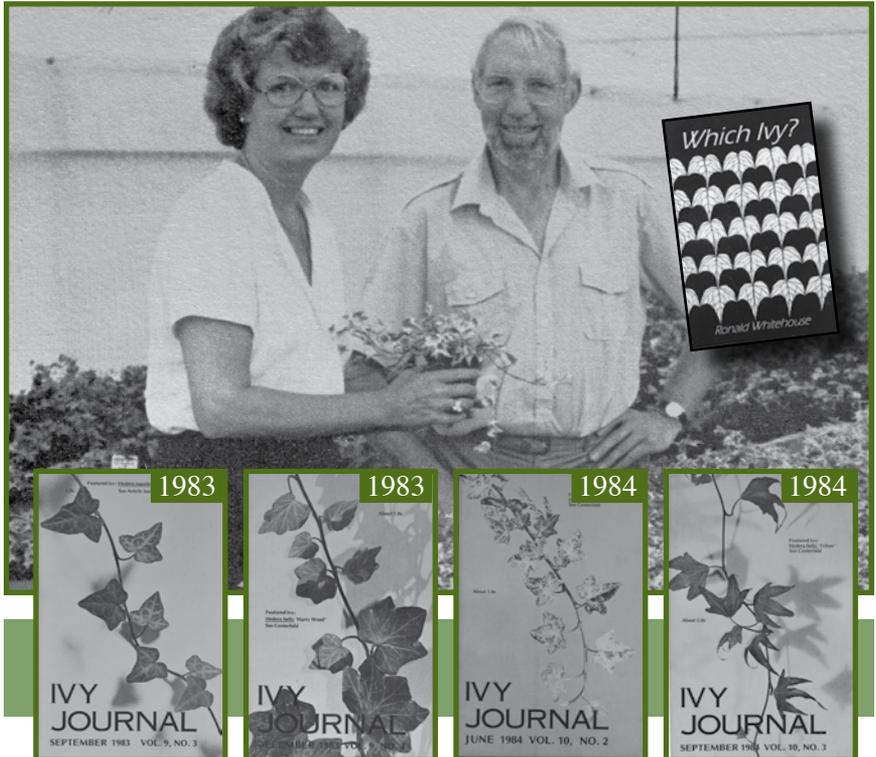
— Ron Whitehouse





Above: left to right: Stephen Taffler, Mary Ellen Ross, Sabina Sulgrove, Darwin Ralston and Suzanne Pierot. Camden, Maine, 1982

Below: *Ivy Journal* Editor Pat Wellingham-Jones with Ron Whitehouse, author of *Which Ivy?* at Hylands Farms, Essex, England. 1987



interest in ivy in Great Britain. The late Peter Q. Rose, reported in his book *The Gardener's Guide to Growing Ivies* (Timber Press 1996): "...Inspired by the American development, a British ivy enthusiast Mr. Stephen Taffler proposed in the Journal of the RHS a meeting to discuss the formation of a British ivy society. A well-attended meeting was held under the aegis of the RHS on November 19th, 1974 and the Society was founded. It has had immense influence in creating interest in the genus and in the correct naming of ivy clones."

Now the International Society had a dilemma—which ivy society, the American or the British—to choose as the International Registrars of *Hedera*. In spite of *Hedera*'s common name "English Ivy," it was decided in 1976 to award the responsibility and the authority to the American Ivy Society. I believe it was our Research Center coupled with the Preliminary Checklist of Ivies we had developed that helped sway the balance and gave this enormous honor and responsibility to AIS.

For most of the 1970s, the American Ivy Society Research Center was housed in the greenhouse of Henri Schaeppman, first at La Plata, Maryland then at Elkwood, Virginia. Schaeppman served in the dual role of President of AIS and Research Center Director. Besides conducting research, he grew the featured ivies given to new members, sold hundreds of named cultivars, and identified plants for both members and non-members.

In the summer of 1980 a disaster struck. The Schaeppman greenhouse where the AIS ivy collection was kept, suffered severe storm damage. With hurricane force winds, the aluminum posts holding up the greenhouse were pulled out of their three-foot concrete bases. When the wind ceased, the poles came down, not in their original holes, but thrown to the ground like broken matchsticks. As reported in the Ivy Bulletin (Sept. 30, 1980 Vol. 6, Part 3) "...The result was – is – a mass of twisted aluminum and thousands of square feet of torn and shredded plastic. Not a post remains unbent, not a piece of plastic intact."

Although there was considerable damage done to the ivies, the plants didn't die—ivies are resilient, people less so. The catastrophic leveling of Schaeppman's greenhouse by this freak windstorm was a tragedy for Henri Schaeppman and his wife Rona. Not only was the greenhouse gone, so were his dreams and he resigned from the Ivy Society.

Fortunately we had a duplicate Research Ivy Collection located at the Cox Arboretum in Dayton, Ohio. This had been made possible because of an Ohio member, Sabina Sulgrove. Sabina had read in the American Horticultural Society's newsletter that AIS was looking for a nomenclature committee to help research correct botanical names. The right person at the right time had once again come along for AIS. In 1980, when Sabina Mueller Sulgrove, Ph.D. was nominated as the third president of the American Ivy Society, she said, "Yes – if I can have a collection of ivies in Dayton."

Under Sabina's direction, the Cox Arboretum provided propagation facilities and manpower to enable the official transfer of the AIS Research Center to Cox Arboretum in December 1980. The ivy activity at Cox picked up; from 50 pots to 475 pots.



Dr. Sabina Sulgrove identifies one of many ivies growing in North Carolina. 1999

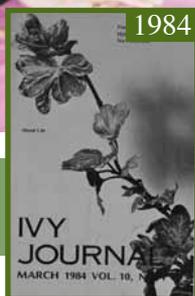


H. cybria
'Coon Hollow'
(M) was germinated from seed by Cliff.



Cliff Coon and Sabina Sulgrove. 1996

Sabina Sulgrove discussing ivies at a 1994 meeting with the Atlanta Chapter.



Sabina had all the background to take our group to its next level of sophistication. She had graduated from Swarthmore and received her Ph.D. in Plant Taxonomy and Biosystematics with a minor in Genetics from the University of North Carolina. Much of her graduate work involved leaf morphology, primarily in blueberries, which have many parallels with ivies as both plants have juvenile and adult forms. As a professor at Wilberforce University and Miami University (both in Ohio), she taught botany and environmental biology.

With her degrees and scientific background, she was enormously helpful in dealing with the International Society for Horticultural Science in Britain.

Sabina, the professor and taxonomist, the self-confessed “nut about names,” saw to it that the Society paid strict attention to botanical detail.

With her interest in photography, she introduced life-sized black and white photos of ivies in the *Ivy Journal*. You can see some of her pictures in the second edition of *The Ivy Book* (available from the web site of the American Ivy Society). She, nor the Society, knew it at the time, but one of the more important things Sabina did was to recognize the aptitude and talent of nurseryman Russell Windle, a new member of the Ivy Society, whom she took under her wing to train as Assistant Registrar of *Hedera*. More about Russell later.

The American Ivy Society's 1981 convention was held in Florida. We were beginning to get recognition. Some of the best known names in the ivy world attended: from Heidelberg, Germany came Brother Ingobert Heieck of the Abbey Neuburg. He brought with him his apprentice, Garry Grueber, who went on to be a founding member of the famous plant marketing group, Proven Winners. From England came Peter Rose, author of *The Gardener's Guide to Growing Ivies*, as well as Stephen Taffler, president of the British Ivy Society.

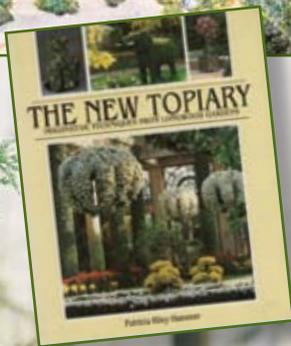
After a two-year term as president, Sabina was followed by Darwin Ralston, Frank Batson, Bill Redding, and Erich Meitzner, each of whom also served for two years with the exception of Meitzner who died while still in office.

Darwin Ralston was an avid ivy collector from Brandon, FL where he owned and operated The Ivy League, Division of Tropexotic Growers. Frank Batson was a commercial ivy grower and owner of Angelwood Nursery from Woodburn, Oregon. Bill Redding was one the first WWII “fish bowl” draftee in our county in 1940; he served in Korea and in the Army Corps of Engineers, retiring as a full “bird” colonel in 1960. He and his wife Peggy retired to Naples, FL and formed the Naples Chapter of AIS. After Bill's death, Peggy served as vice president of AIS for several years.



Dr. Sabina Mueller Sulgrove, AIS Taxonomist.

Pat's exhibit at the 2003 Philadelphia Flower Show "Latin Cantina", complete with a Mariachi band. Her topiary book *New Topiary: Imaginative Techniques from Longwood*, was published in 1991.



Erich Meitzner and his wife, Virginia, were no strangers to gardeners on the East Coast. He was a member of several garden groups and very active in the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society as a noted plantsman and flower show judge. Many of his articles appeared in the *Ivy Journal*.

Pat Hammer became the eighth President in August, 1990. Pat is a topiary genius. At the famed Longwood Gardens in Pennsylvania, she created such famous topiaries as the carousel with life-sized animals, one of the most popular ever assembled.

Pat wrote the book, *The New Topiary, Imaginative Techniques from Longwood Gardens* (Garden Art Press 1991), with its 264 pages that revealed for the first time some of the closely guarded secrets of growing and maintaining the extraordinary topiaries at the famed botanical garden.

Just by looking at the 1991 cover of the *Ivy Journal*, you could tell there was a new hand at the tiller. There, in all its glory, was a photo of a life-sized topiary African elephant covered with *H.h.* 'Christian' flanking the entrance of the San Diego Zoo. Not only was this topiary gigantic in size, its trunk could actually throw water. The San Diego Zoo went all-out with their use of life-sized, ivy-covered topiaries throughout the zoo: there was the Giraffe covered in *H.h.* 'Gold Child', the Sun Bear with *H.h.* 'Star' and 'Gold Child', the Gorilla with *H.h.* 'Ivalace' and the Turtle with *H.h.* 'Pixie', 'California', and 'Caecilia'.

Pat Hammer grew up in southern New Jersey, has a college degree in horticulture, and, prior to coming to Longwood Gardens, worked in both commercial nursery propagation and in tissue culture research.

She brought national attention to the American Ivy Society in March 1997 with our extraordinary display at the Philadelphia Flower Show. "The Ivy Patch" presented a topiary Peter Rabbit seated in a garden reading my *Ivy Book* through his Ben Franklin spectacles. Bert and Ernie, the Muppets of TV fame, were nearby leaning on their hoes. These topiaries were built by Chris McCarron of Sesame Place. We were all so proud when this, our first exhibit, received the show's Award of Merit for the Best Display by a Nonprofit, the highest recognition given to a non-governmental display.

In 1992, Pat left Longwood Gardens to operate a California nursery, topiary, and consulting business, "Samia Rose Topiary," until she became Director of Operations for the San Diego Botanic Garden (previously Quail Botanical Gardens), a position she still holds. Pat Hammer remained president of AIS for 12 years.

Of all the wonderful things Pat Hammer has done for the American Ivy Society, probably none would prove more important than her enlisting of Rachel Cobb, the

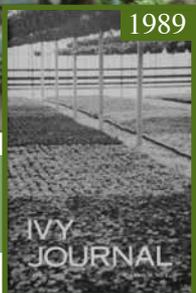
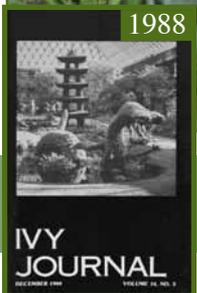
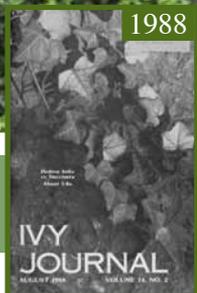
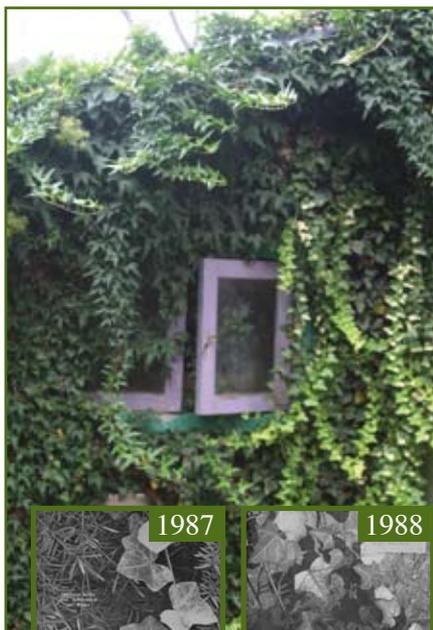


Pat Hammer, Vice President of AIS.



Above L-R: Russell Windle, Johanna Milne, Sabina Sugrove, Charlie Dunham, Phyllis Dunham and guest visit Weedy Acres in New Jersey to see the outdoor ivy collection. 1998 (?)

Below: Ivies in Rachel Cobb's Weedy Acres Collection.



photographer and graphic designer who has done so much to give the Ivy Society's publications a sleek, professional look.

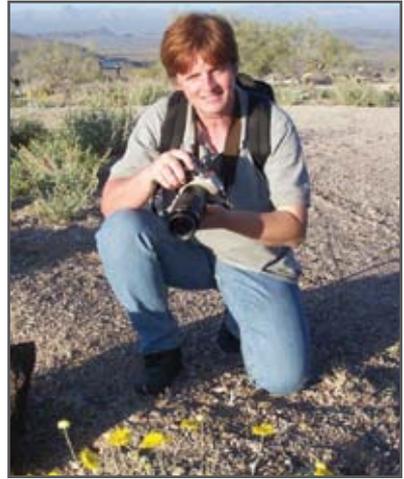
Rachel and Pat both grew up in southern New Jersey. Their families were intertwined in many ways. Rachel's grandfather was a junk man that now would be called a recycle engineer and Pat's grandfather an auctioneer. Rachel went to school with Pat's brother, but the two women didn't meet until Rachel's high school graduation. The rest is history. Pat and Rachel have been friends since 1976.

After graduation Rachel went to work at Star Roses. There she met famed photographer Farrell Grehan—a meeting that changed her life. Working on photos he took around the world for the *National Geographic*, she was able to view and help edit the best images and outtakes. Farrell, a student of Edward Steichen, was impressed with her work. After she graduated from art school in 1979, Farrell introduced her to a group of top photographers from the Time & Life Building, including Alfred Eisenstaedt. She began to travel and take pictures for many publications.

When Pat Hammer traveled to Florida working on her Longwood topiary book, Rachel went to take the photos. While in the Naples, home of AIS President Bill Redding and his wife, Peggy, Rachel joined the American Ivy Society. Her first photo appeared on the cover of the *Ivy Journal* in 1993, the year she also joined the Board of Directors.

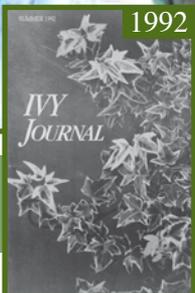
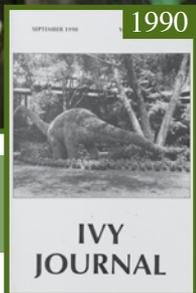
Since that time, Rachel has changed the look of all the Ivy Society's publications—the three newsletters and the big glossy Journal subscribed to by many botanical gardens around the world. She has produced publications that make us stand out from others. In 2003, Board member Bert Hendley proposed we should have a website and Rachel should be the one to produce it. She brought the Society into the 21st century by creating our extensive website (www.ivy.org), and her inclusion of PayPal, the on-line payment system, for the convenience of our members.

Rachel's outstanding close-up color photos of ivy helped make our "Ivy of the Year" Program such a success. Commencing in 2001, and still continuing, one ivy is selected each year for this honor: *H.h.* 'Lady Frances' was our first selection, followed by: *H.h.* 'Teardrop', 'Golden Ingot', 'Duck Foot', 'Misty', 'Anita', 'Shamrock', 'Gold Child', 'Eva', 'Ritterkreuz', 'Ivalace', 'Henrette' and, in 2013, 'Minigreen'. The Ivy of the Year program has proved to be enormously popular as many of the cultivars selected are not available everywhere, and it is an opportunity for members to have an extensive ivy collection. Over the years this gift plant has been grown by many people starting with ex-AIS President Frank Batson. Today, they are grown in



Rachel Cobb, Editor and Board Member.

Russell Windle examining some of the Adult ivies in Rachel Cobb's collection.



Pennsylvania by AIS Registrar Russell Windle of Hedera etc. Since the beginning of the program these little ivy plants have been packed and shipped by AIS members Henri and Bette Nier who live in San Jose, California and take such loving care with every detail—they even print a return address label with a photo of the selected ivy.

Rachel lives on the New Jersey farm she inherited from her grandparents. She named it “Weedy Acres” and it is there she is an avid gardener and grows much of her own food—all organic. She has many passions including all types of plants and animals. She also has the AIS “Outdoor Ivy Collection” growing up many of the trees on her land.

It’s hard to know how she finds time to do all this as well as free-lance as the print designer and web master for the San Diego Botanic Garden and create and design the *California Garden* magazine. She designs the newsletter and web site for the San Diego Horticulture Society and the San Diego Floral Association. A few of her other clients includes the American Holly Society, Gallery 50, Port Norris Historical Society, The Food Network Wine Festival, Muskingum Valley Park District, and Mission Oaks Gardens to name a few. She also shows her work at local art galleries. In 2008, the *Ivy Journal* had its first cover in color with one of Rachel’s photos. The 2009 edition had not only the cover in color, but also the two center pages. 2010 was the year we made the big jump—over 22 color pages with photos of all the *Hedera* species except *Hedera helix*. Since there are over 400 in the *Hedera helix* category—and we wanted to publish all of them—we decided to break them up according to the Pierot Classification System and began in 2011 with the Bird’s Foot category.

Many people have asked how we were able to find the hundreds of different cultivars of ivy for Rachel to photograph. Once again, the right person had come along at just the right time. His name is Russell Windle. Today, Russ has the largest ivy collection in the world including all the botanical gardens. He has also become the International Registrar of *Hedera*.

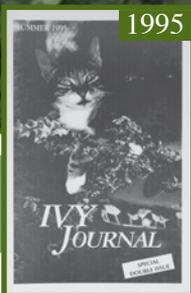
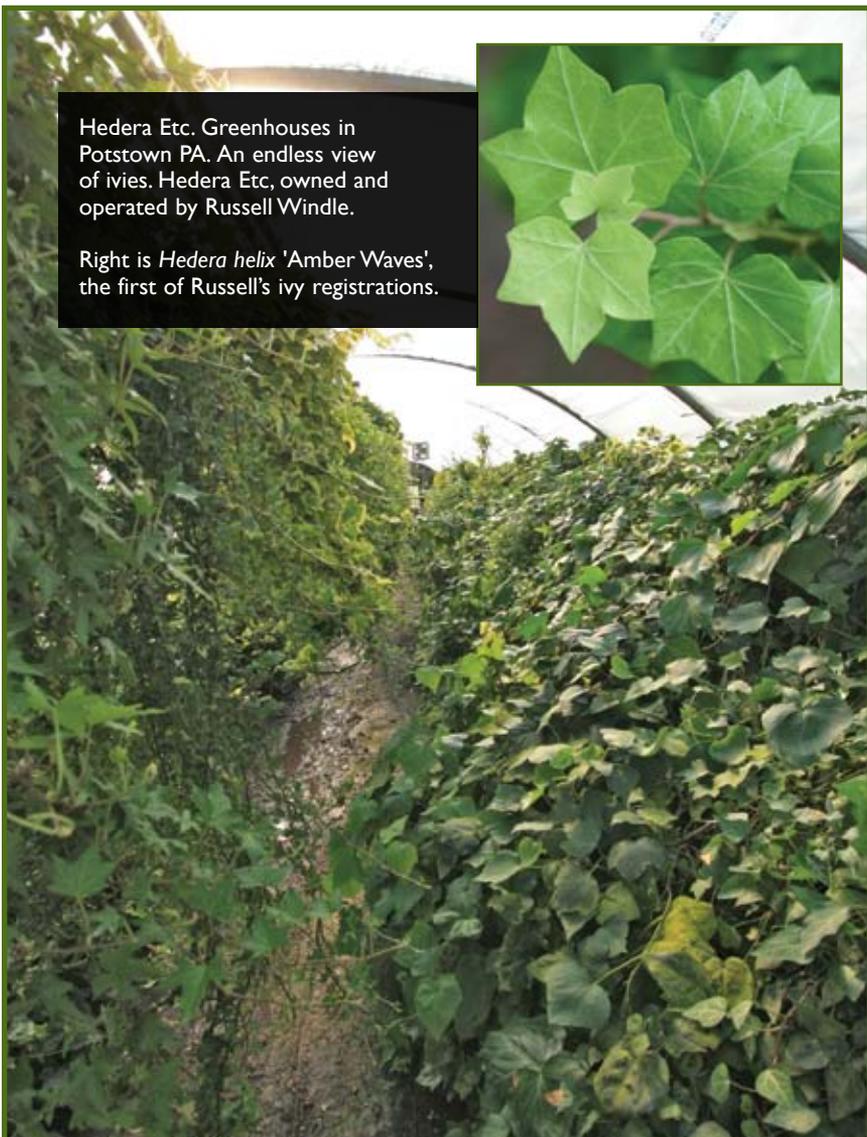


Albert (Bert) Hendley began the Mission Oaks Gardens in the late 1980's. Ivy was among the first collections planted. Today, it is part of the Muskingum Valley Park District, Zanesville, OH. AIS visited the Hendley home and gardens in 1992. Below L-R: Pat Hammer; Susan Hendley, Bert Hendley and Sabina Sulgrove. www.missionoaksgardens.org



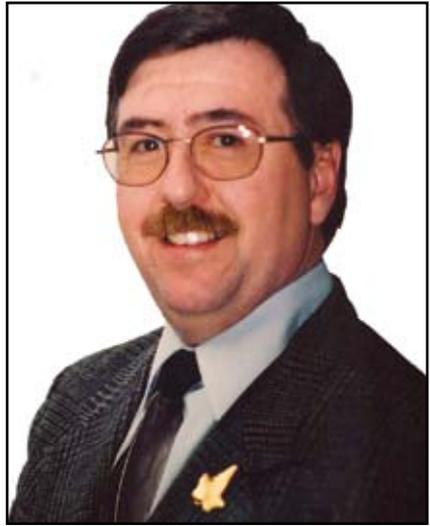
Hedera Etc. Greenhouses in Potstown PA. An endless view of ivies. Hedera Etc, owned and operated by Russell Windle.

Right is *Hedera helix* 'Amber Waves', the first of Russell's ivy registrations.



While attending Delaware Valley College for Ornamental Horticulture (1979-82), Russ discovered the AIS Journals in the library. He was fascinated to read about all the different cultivars that were not available for sale. He was particularly interested in how new cultivars of ivy were found as “sports,” not through a breeding program.

After graduating from college and working in the horticulture industry, he joined AIS, started collecting ivies in earnest, and even built a small greenhouse in his parents’ back yard. He attended his first AIS convention in 1987 at Longwood Gardens, met Pat Hammer, and started attending the Eastern Chapter AIS meetings. He was elected to AIS Board of Directors in 1990.



Russell Windle, AIS Director of Research.

Sabina Sulgrove, AIS Registrar, was a big influence in his life. He first began corresponding with her early in 1989, and they began working together on projects in late 1990. Russell says, “...Sabina instilled in me a love of ivies with all the new and exciting cultivars that can be found if you just have the patience.” In 1998, Sabina named him as Assistant Registrar and when she retired in 2003, he succeeded her.

Today his large greenhouse in Pottstown, PA accommodates his ivy nursery business, “Hedera Etc.,” as well as the official AIS ivy collection. Many of his ivies can be traced back to that very first collection established in 1970s. Russ has dedicated himself to ensuring reference collections around the country are duplicated safe for the future in his collection. He is in touch with ivy growers around the world and receives cuttings from them: Fibrex Nurseries, England, Alison Rutherford, Hugh McAllister in Scotland, Andreas Honemann from the German Ivy Society, Herve Canals from France. He also receives cuttings from AIS members throughout the United States—mostly for identification purposes. Today his nursery has over 600 cultivars of ivy.

When Pat Hammer resigned as AIS president, I gave up my position as President Emerita and was again elected as its president in 1992—a position I still hold.

Forty years have gone by since that fateful day in 1973 when the American Horticultural Society published the announcement of the formation of the American Ivy Society. **FORTY YEARS!** My quest to find ivies that would grow over the rocks in my first garden, led to a life-long interest in gardening and a succession of books—a second edition of *The Ivy Book, What Can I Grow in the Shade?* (Liveright), *Suzanne’s Garden Secrets* (Bobbs Merrill), and *Easy Guide to Tropical Plants* (Costa Rica). I even found time to write a few that were not

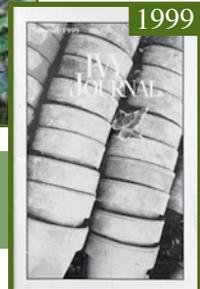
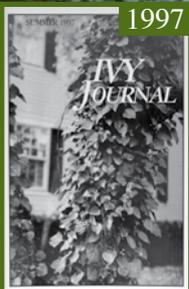
Fibrex Nursery Pebworth, Stratford-Upon-Avon, England



Above: Lucy Tolmach former Director of Horticulture Filoli Center, in CA, with a ivy wall from the Cliff Coon collection.



Left: This collection was originally part of the Research Collection in Pennsylvania. It moved to Samia Rose Topiary, Encinitas CA in 1991. Currently, much of the collection has been planted along the Ivy Wall in the Hamilton Children's Garden at the San Diego Botanic Garden, Encinitas California.



about gardening: *Suzanne's Cooking Secrets* (Bobbs Merrill) and *The Passionate Pelican* (Chalmers). Although most of them are now out of print with the exception of the second edition of *The Ivy Book*, which is available on the AIS website. The others are often offered on Amazon.com. My garden in Woodstock, New York, with over 100,000 plants, has been selected many times to be included In the Garden Conservancy's Open Days Directory to Visiting America's Gardens.



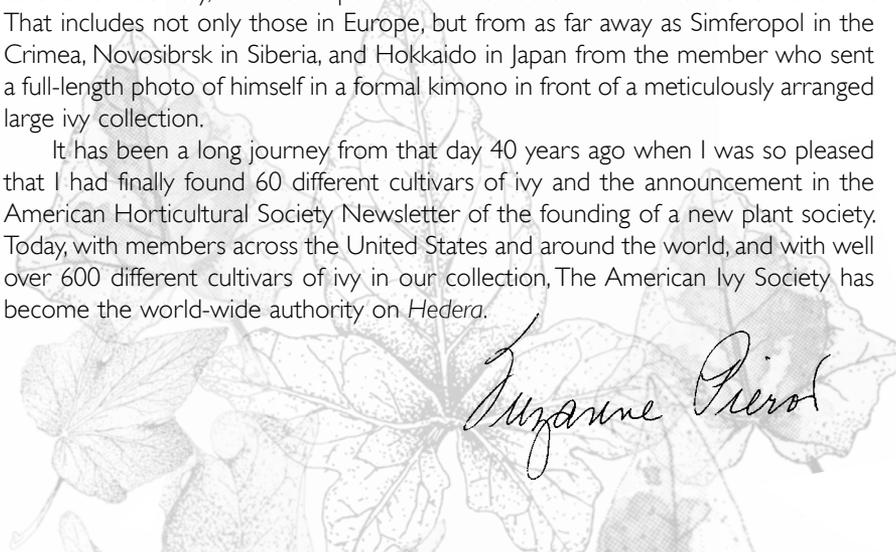
The team that runs the Ivy Society today is so smooth and professional, it is a real joy to be president: Rachel Cobb, the incredible graphic artist, designs all our publications; Russell Windle, the nurseryman with the world's largest ivy collection, is our Registrar; Pat Hammer, one of the world's leading topiary designer's, is not only the vice president, she also answers all the ivy queries that come to our website; and Dr. Sabina Sulgrove is our taxonomist.



We are particularly lucky to have as our treasurer Susan Hendley, one of the officers of Hendley and Company, a financial investment advisory firm. Daphne Pfaff is not only our parliamentarian, she is the registrar of our annual trips. Laurie Perper is our membership chairman and Susan Cummings is the Society's Secretary.

I continue to write most of our publications, worry on a daily basis about the care of the society, and correspond with members around the world via email. That includes not only those in Europe, but from as far away as Simferopol in the Crimea, Novosibirsk in Siberia, and Hokkaido in Japan from the member who sent a full-length photo of himself in a formal kimono in front of a meticulously arranged large ivy collection.

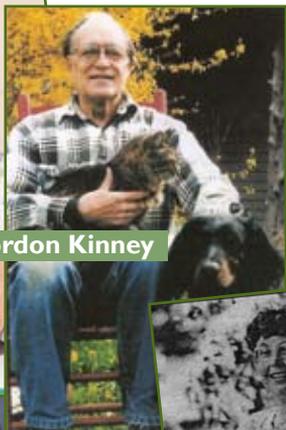
It has been a long journey from that day 40 years ago when I was so pleased that I had finally found 60 different cultivars of ivy and the announcement in the American Horticultural Society Newsletter of the founding of a new plant society. Today, with members across the United States and around the world, and with well over 600 different cultivars of ivy in our collection, The American Ivy Society has become the world-wide authority on *Hedera*.



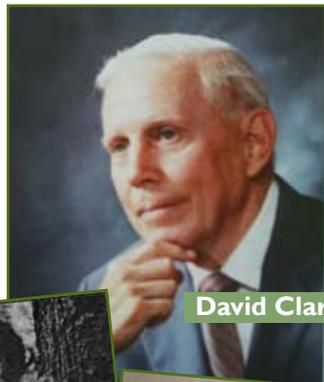
Suzanne Pierol



Peggy Redding



Gordon Kinney



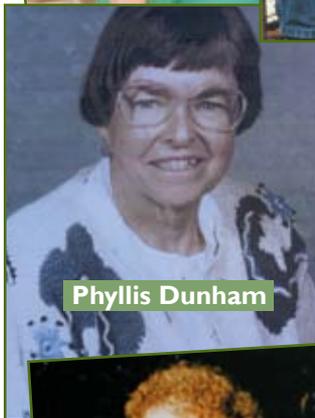
David Clark



Gillia Hawke



Frances Rynearson
H.h. 'Lady Frances'



Phyllis Dunham



Margaret Beach



Ann Speanburg

Just a few of those we miss!

The Ivy Vine
of Friendship is a lovely thing to share.
Planted with affection, It will flourish anywhere.

Each year it grows in quiet strength,
And nothing can destroy
The twining warmth deep In the hearts of those
Who know its joy.

– Unknown - Found among Ann's ivy treasures.



2001



2002



2003



2004



Past Board Meetings



Below: Presidents of the British Ivy Society and the American Ivy Society get together in Boston during the 1995 AIS tour. Stephen Taffler and Suzanne Warner Pierot.



The Team Today



Suzanne Pierot



Dorothy Rouse



Sabina Sulgrove



Patrica Hammer



Laurie Perper



David Pfaff



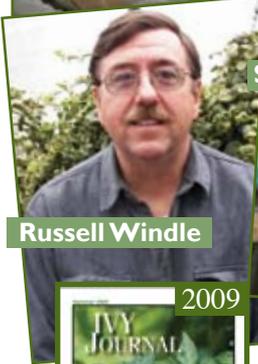
Susan Cummings

Rachel Cobb

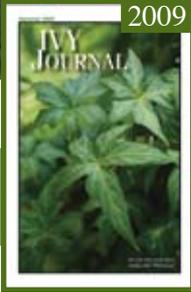


Susan Hendley

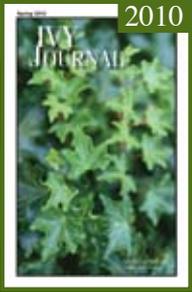
Daphne Pfaff



Russell Windle



2009



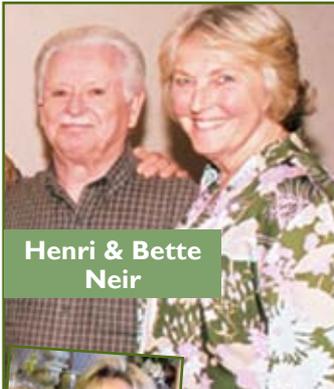
2010



2011



2012



Henri & Bette Neir



Bert Hendley



Jim Rouse



Carolyn Ford



Pearl Wong
Jeanine Essaye
Barbara Furlong

1998

The Faithful Travel Buddies



Above: Santa Fe, New Mexico 2012.

Left: Victoria, BC 2005.

AISTOUR DATES 1981 – 2013

1981	Bradenden, and Naples, Florida	1995	Boston, MA
1982	Maine	1996	San Francisco, CA
1983	Dayton, Ohio	1997	Dallas, TX
1984	Delaware and Longwood	1998	Toronto, Canada
1985	Los Angeles, California	1999	Ashville, NC
1986	Naples, Florida	2000	Philadelphia, PA
1987	Longwood	2001	Ireland
1988	Portland, Oregon	2002	San Diego, CA
1989	Schenectary and Mohawk Valley, NY	2003	Richmond, VA
1990	England	2004	Catskills, NY
1991	San Diego, CA	2005	Seattle and British Columbia
1992	Columbus, Ohio (Ameriflora)	2007	Holland
1993	Maryland, Williamsburg, VA.	2010	Charleston, SC
1994	Atlanta and Callaway Gardens, Longwood	2011	England
		2012	Santa Fe, NM
		2013	Belgium, France

The Faithful Travel Buddies Continued



Above: Asheville North Carolina, 1999.

Below: Woodstock, New York, 2004.





Above: Boston, MA, 1995.
Below: Magnolia Plantation, Charleston, SC, 2010.



Above: Surrey, England, 2011.
Below: Ontario Canada, 1998 - 25th AIS Anniversary.





In 1997 the entranceway Garden at the University of Delaware Botanic Gardens was dedicated to Charles Dunham. As a board member, Charlie was the liaison between AIS and commercial members in the annual greenhouse ivy testing program.



Inger and Dirk Laan have come from England to attend every tour since 1995. They also planned the 2007 trip to Holland and the 2011 trip to England. Although Inger was born in Finland and Dirk in Holland, they are fluent in many languages and will act as our interpreters during the 2013 trip to Belgium and France. Seen here with the stained glass "thank you" gift from AIS.



Evelyn LaMotte, Eagle Scout, Nick Sault, and Suzanne Pierot at Sugar Mill Botanical Gardens, Port Orange, Florida ivy garden opening. 2008.



Members of the West New York Chapter volunteer their time to care for over 400 ivy cultivars at the Buffalo and Erie County Botanical Gardens.



Above: Members of the Ontario Chapter in 2011.

Below: Members of Atlanta Chapter on Catskills, NY trip, 2004.



Left: Roger and Kay Mower with Anna Bruechert.



Mary Lou Koch



Members from Ohio to Florida gather on Catskills, NY trip, 2004.

THE HEART SHAPES of *Hedera helix*

By Suzanne Warner Pierot
President American Ivy Society

The “Heart” ivies in the Pierot Classification system, like their name indicates, are shaped like a heart. Included in this group are some that may have small lobes which are merely protuberances, but in the main most people would recognize the valentine shape of the leaf. This classification system was devised in the 1970's by AIS President Suzanne Pierot to make it easier for the average person to describe an ivy even if they knew nothing about the plant.

PIEROT CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM; (see page 46)

Bird's Foot (leaves with narrow lobes that resemble a bird's track in the sand.)

Curlies (leaves with ruffles, ripples or pleats.)

Fans (leaves that are broad and fan-shaped.)

Heart-shapes (leaves that are valentine shaped.)

Variegated (leaves that are multicolored.)

Miniatures (leaves one inch or less in length.)

Ivy-ivies (leaves typical of ivy.)

Oddities (plants of unusual form.)

Adults (plants which have lost their vining juvenile habit and have the ability to produce flowers and fruit.)

Hedera has 14 species with over 600 cultivars, but most of them are in one species - *Hedera helix* – which has more than 400 cultivars. The other species are: *Hedera algeriensis*, *azorica*, *canariensis*, *colchica*, *cypria*, *hibernica*, *iberica*, *maderensis*, *maroccana*, *nepalensis*, *pastuchovii*, *rhizomatifera*, *rhombea*. You can see photos of all of these in the 2010 *Ivy Journal* (pages 13-43).

Although this issue deals with the Heart Shaped cultivars within the *helix* species, it is important to note that many of the cultivars in the other species are heart shaped. For example, 'Deltoidea' one of the most perfectly shaped “hearts” and popularly called the Sweetheart ivy, is in the *hibernica* species. 'Sulphur Heart' and 'Dentata' are both in the *colchica* species. We have a sampling of Heart shapes of the other species on pages 44-45.

Several years ago the American Ivy Society began the enormous task of photographing and describing most of the cultivars of ivy, known botanically as *Hedera*. This is something that has never been undertaken before and is made possible by the tender care given to the American Ivy Society Reference Collection in the *Hedera* etc. greenhouse of Russell Windle, and by the close-up color photographs of Rachel Cobb.

The 2010 issue of the *Ivy Journal* had 59 color photos and 21 line drawings

of all the species of *Hedera* with the exception of *Hedera helix*. The way botanists tell the difference between the species is by using a magnifying glass and checking the minute hairs, known as Trichomes, found mainly on the undersurface of the leaves and on the petioles. They also look at the DNA of the plant to know its chromosome number. See the 2010 *Ivy Journal* (pages 6-12) for descriptions of ivy hairs and details of chromosome count.

In the 2011 *Ivy Journal* you will find 78 color photos of *Hedera helix* Bird's Foot ivies. The 2012 issue has 87 color photos and descriptions of both the Curlies and the Fans.

Future issues will describe the balance of the ivies in the Pierot Classification System – the Miniatures, the Oddities, the Variegateds, the Ivy-Ivies, and the Adults.

If you don't have copies of back issues, they can be obtained by going to our web site www.ivy.org.

HEART SHAPED IVIES



H.h. 'Cathedral Wall'

AIS 79-149 (H)

This ivy came to the American Ivy Society via grower Willie O. Freeland of Columbia, South Carolina, who received it from Mr. A. Rosenboom, gardener at the National Cathedral in Washington D.C. Freeland described it in the American National Horticultural Magazine in 1971. The leaves are light green, about as wide as long, unlobed to barely three-lobed, with a cordate base. The terminal lobe has prominent veins and is elongated to a blunt tip.



H.h. 'Chester'

AIS 07-023 (V, H)

It is easy to be confused about the correct name of this plant. 'Chester' looks a great deal like 'Cavendishii', and 'Aurea Variegata'. When grown outdoors it also looks like 'Tricolor'. Some believe it was named for Chester in England. Others say it was named for Chester, Pennsylvania in the U.S.

AIS identifies 'Chester' as flat, broadly triangular to three-lobed, with a heart-shaped base. In young leaves the ground color is lime-green with a dark-green central splash. In older leaves the ground color turns cream-white and the center darkens.



H.h. 'Christian'
(Syn. 'Director Badke')

AIS 79-335 (M, H)

'Christian' is a miniature ivy with heart-shaped to three-lobed leaves and a compact self-branching habit of growth. It was found at the Stauss Nursery in Germany. Note that the synonym for this ivy is 'Director Badke', named for Richard Badke, Director of the Horticultural College and Gardens at Wolbeck, Germany. In fact, 'Director Badke', the original name, was withdrawn as this plant had already been established in the U.S. as 'Christian'. That is now its accepted name.



H.h. 'Diana'

AIS 91-080 (H)

'Diana' was found at the nursery of Franz Rogmans in Germany and was named to honor his daughter. It is easy to identify because of the way the lobes terminate in a curved point in a tooth-like tendril. It has a dark-green color with veins that are raised and quite prominent. It is self-branching, with long vigorous vines that root quite easily.



H.h. 'Eugene Hahn'

AIS 92-064 (V, H)

Br. Ingobert Heieck described this variegated sport of 'Sylvanian' as an ivy having "... leaves dappled and speckled with light green, dark green, gray-green and white to yellowish-white distributed in large or small patches over the whole leaf." This speckling may not be to everyone's taste, but it is certainly distinctive. The color of this heart-shaped ivy is best with cool temperatures. With age the leaves become more plain green.



H.h. 'Funny Girl'

AIS 03-034 (V, H)

This ivy was found by Fibrex Nursery as a sport of *H.h.* 'Ursula' and was sent to AIS by Angela Tandy. The leaves are slightly longer than wide, heart-shaped to three-lobed, with a cordate base. The color follows the main veins and is bright chartreuse-green with irregular darker-green splashes through the center. Color darkens with age, and becomes green speckled with yellow flecks between the veins.



H.h. 'Garland'

AIS 79-424 (H)

If this ivy had been around in Bacchus' days, his followers would have chosen it for the wreath on his head. The shiny, dark-green leaves are broadly heart-shaped, densely crowded and overlapping, creating a garland effect. Introduced in 1951 by Bess Shippy, it is a sport of 'Hahn Self-branching'.



H.h. 'Gavotte'

AIS 88-206 (H)

This ivy looks much like 'Brokamp' but the leaves are wider. It was found as a sport of 'Star' in the United States, but was propagated in Holland. In 1965 Van de Laar described it as having small, single-lobed leaves. The leaves are ovate, and lobe-less although occasionally there is a basal lobe.



H.h. 'Jake'

AIS 03-034 (V, H, M)

This ivy was found by Ursula Key Davis of Fibrex Nurseries in 1999 as a sport of *H.h.* 'Lightfinger' (see *Ivy Journal* 2011, Vol.37, page 21). Some of the leaves are heart-shaped, others have three rounded lobes with a cordate base. The leaf shape is similar to *H.h.* 'Christian'. The terminal lobe is elongated to twice the size of the basal lobes. The color is bright-yellow on the new growth, which fades to pale lime-green with age. Bright light and cool temperature intensify the color. The leaves are short jointed, and the plant is very self branching.



H.h. 'Limey'

AIS 94-041 (V, H)

We are not sure if the name of this ivy from England is a play on words. The slang word "Limey" was originally used to describe British sailors who ate limes on the long voyage to the New World to prevent scurvy. But it could equally indicate the color of the ivy – lime-green. It has medium-to- large leaves with three rounded lobes and a heart-shaped base. It has good lime-green color throughout the leaf, but the color fades to light-green on older leaves. The color is best in good light and cool temperatures.



H.h. 'Obovata' and H.h. 'Ovata'

AIS 95-033 (H), AIS 95-149

You only need to know the Latin word for egg is "ovum" to know where both *H.h.* 'Obovata' and *H.h.* 'Ovata' get their names. The dictionary definition of "ovate" is "Having the shape of a longitudinal section of an egg with the broader end basal". The definition of "obovate" is "Inversely ovate".



The two ivies are very similar but overall 'Ovata' is larger, with thicker more leathery leaves and looks like *Hedera hibernica* 'Deltoidea'. It is also slower growing.



H.h. 'Perkeo'
AIS 94-041 (H)

This ivy, like many others, was named by Brother Ingobert Heieck. "Perkeo", a dwarf, was the 18th century Jester court in Heidelberg who became caretaker of a famous wine cask so enormous it could hold 58,100 gallons.

H.h. 'Perkeo' has heavily puckered, small, compact, yellowish-green, heart-shaped leaves that turn medium green with age. Under cool temperatures, leaves take on a pink tint.



H.h. 'Plattensee'
AIS 82-175 (H)

While on vacation in Hungary at Lake Balaton, the largest lake in central Europe, Brother Ingobert Heieck received this "wild" ivy from K.H. Jurgl, owner of the nursery of the same name in Cologne, Germany. He named it "Plattensee", the German word for Lake Balaton. The leaves are dark-green with white veins. They are barely three-lobed to heart-shaped, with a cordate base. AIS received this ivy from Br. Ingobert in 1982.



H.h. 'Ralf'
AIS 88-234 (H)

'Ralf' is the plant from which 'Perkeo' sported. Be careful not to spell it "Ralph". It is a Saxon name and the clone was selected by the German nursery, Stauss. The leaves are heart-shaped or with three rounded lobes. The new growth is a light greenish-yellow, maturing to medium-green. The leaf base is strongly heart-shaped.



H.h. 'Sepia'
AIS 08-159 (H,V)

The origin of this cultivar is not known. It was sent to AIS by Andreas Honemann, of the German Ivy Society who received it from the nursery of Ralf-Peter Stauss in Moglingen, Germany. The leaves are unlobed to barely three-lobed with a cordate base. The variegation is gray to green-gray in the center, with whitish veins, and a wide white margin.



H.h. 'Spinosa' Synonym 'Spinoza'
AIS 83-150 (M, H)

We do not know who named this ivy. Our guess is that it was named by someone who wanted to remain anonymous to acknowledge the words of Benedict de Spinoza, the 17th century philosopher who said "Pride is pleasure from a man's thinking too highly of himself." *H.h.* 'Spinosa' is medium-green, with very small, heart-shaped to unlobed leaves. It is self-branching with an upright growth habit.



H.h. 'Teardrop'
AIS 92-089 (H)

It isn't hard to guess how 'Teardrop' got its name. It really looks like a teardrop with shiny dark- green leaves that are unlobed and longer than wide. It has conspicuous green veins radiating out from the base of the leaf blade. The unusual leaf shape is probably the result of fasciation in the petiole. "Fasciation" occurs where there is a thickening or bundling together of various plant tissues. This can happen in any part of the plant, stem, petiole or leaf blades. In 'Teardrop' the fasciation appears to be in the petiole which causes some constriction of the leaf base and produces the unusual venation pattern. 'Teardrop' was the "Ivy of the Year" in 2002.



***H.h.* 'Trustee'**

AIS 84-145 (H)

The leaves of this heart-shaped to barely three-lobed ivy, are dark-green, about as wide as long and with prominent veins. It was found by Willie Freeland in Savannah, Georgia, growing in what was called the "Trustee's garden", one of the first experimental garden stations in America.



***H.h.* 'Tom Boy'**

AIS 88-249 (H)

This is a flat-growing ivy with very shiny, thick, leathery, medium-green, pointed, broadly elliptical leaves. The leaves appear to be that of an adult ivy, but the plant has a vining, juvenile habit. It is extremely hardy. Good in full sun, where it may flower.

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Hedera helix 'Minigreen'
Ivy of the Year 2013

Heart shapes other than *Helix*

In the 2010 issue of the *Ivy Journal* we printed photos and descriptions of ivies that are in species other than *Hedera helix* (*H. algeriensis*, *H. azorica*, *H. canariensis*, *H. colchica*, *H. cypria*, *H. hibernica*, *H. maderensis*, *H. iberica*, *H. maroccana*, *H. nepalensis*, *H. pastuchovii*, *H. rhombea*).

2011 and 2012 Journals had ivies that are in the *Hedera helix* species only – the species with most of the cultivars. However, because so many of the Heart shaped ivies are in species other than *H. helix*, we have included in this 2013 Journal a sampling of some of them.



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

88-012 (H)

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



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

94-058 (H)

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



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

90-087 (H)

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



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

88-259 (H)

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



H. pastuchovii

88-264 (I)

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

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

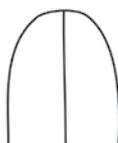
LEAF APICES



Acuminate



Acute



Obtuse

LEAF BASES



Cuneate



Cordate



Truncate

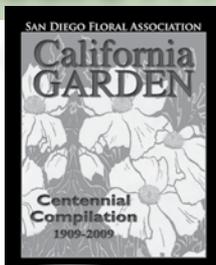


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IVY OF THE YEAR 2014

Hedera helix 'Teneriffe'

(Syn. 'Teneriffe' 'Microphylla Picta')

The American Ivy Society has selected *Hedera helix* 'Teneriffe' as Ivy of the Year for 2014. It is a unique, variegated, small-leaved ivy that's been around a long time and called by several names:

The 1862 catalog of Haage & Schidt called it 'Microphylla Picta' – but without a description.

In 1966 Brother Ingobert Heieck of the Stift Neuburg Monastery Nursery in Heidelberg received an unknown cultivar from Spain. He called it 'Teneriffe'.

In 1968 Mr. Terry Jones collected an ivy in Tenerife in the Canary Islands that he could not identify and passed it on to Steven Taffler, British Ivy Society president who introduced it to the trade in both Britain and America. He called it 'Tenerife' – with one 'f'. It was later found to be identical with what Heieck was growing. Most believe it was the same as the 'Microphylla Picta' in the 1862 catalog, but without a description, even the experts could not be sure, and so it became 'Teneriffe' as named by Heieck.

The spelling 'Teneriffe' takes precedence over 'Tenerife' because it was the earlier spelling used by Heieck in the first official description – and thus has precedence over any subsequent spellings.

The variegation of 'Teneriffe' is a combination of green blotches, speckles and dots on a yellowish-cream leaf. Three shades of green are present: a dark forest green, a medium shade of gray green, and a light gray-green. The background color varies from nearly white-cream when grown in the shade to a definite yellow-cream in full sun.

The amount of green on a particular leaf varies greatly. Some leaves are nearly covered with large blotches of the combinations of the three greens. Other leaves are only half covered, and still other are nearly all cream. However speckles and dots appear on almost all the leaves of 'Teneriffe'. The dots are what make this cultivar distinct from all others. 'Teneriffe' is a moderately self-branching ivy. If left uncut it usually forms long, trailing stems with little branching.

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' • 2011 'Ivalace' • 2012 'Henriette' • 2013 'Minigreen'.

Individual memberships in the American Ivy Society are \$25 annually. Dues include a free plant, *The Ivy Journal* and three Newsletters. Memberships can be applied for at the AIS website, www.ivy.org.

Press information or photos contact:

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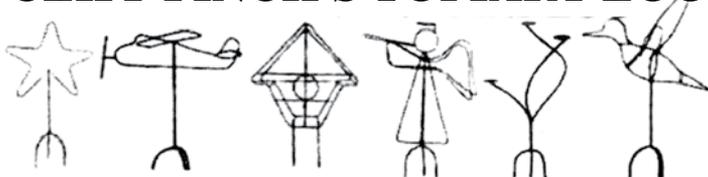
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